



SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE

A G E N D A

OF THE

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

26 July 2016

6.00pm

Coolgardie

SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE

NOTICE OF ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

Dear Elected Member

The next ordinary meeting of the Shire of Coolgardie will be held on Tuesday 26 July 2016 in the Coolgardie Council Chambers, COOLGARDIE commencing at 6:00pm.



PAUL WEBB
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

26 JULY 2016

Welcome to the Ordinary Council Meeting of the Shire of Coolgardie.

The dates, times and locations of the Ordinary Council Meetings for 2016 are listed hereunder. This month's meeting is highlighted.

Tuesday	19 January 2016	6.00pm	Coolgardie
Tuesday	23 February 2016	6.00pm	Kambalda
Tuesday	22 March 2016	6.00pm	Coolgardie
Tuesday	26 April 2016	6.00pm	Kambalda
Tuesday	24 May 2016	6.00pm	Coolgardie
Tuesday	28 June 2016	6.00pm	Kambalda
Tuesday	26 July 2016	6.00pm	Coolgardie
Tuesday	23 August 2016	6.00pm	Kambalda
Tuesday	27 September 2016	6.00pm	Coolgardie
Tuesday	25 October 2016	6.00pm	Kambalda
Tuesday	22 November 2016	6.00pm	Coolgardie
Tuesday	20 December 2016	6.00pm	Kambalda



PAUL WEBB
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DISCLAIMER

INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC ATTENDING COUNCIL MEETINGS

PLEASE NOTE:

THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS AGENDA ARE OFFICERS RECOMMENDATIONS ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE ACTED UPON UNTIL COUNCIL HAS RESOLVED TO ADOPT THOSE RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF COUNCIL SHOULD BE CONFIRMED BY PERUSING THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING AT WHICH THESE RECOMMENDATIONS WERE CONSIDERED.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC SHOULD ALSO NOTE THAT THEY ACT AT THEIR OWN RISK IF THEY ENACT ANY RESOLUTION PRIOR TO RECEIVING OFFICIAL WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF COUNCILS DECISION.



**PAUL WEBB
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

COUNCIL MEETING INFORMATION NOTES

1. Your Council generally handles all business at Ordinary or Special Council Meetings.
2. From time to time Council may form a Committee to examine subjects and then report to Council.
3. Generally all meetings are open to the public; however, from time to time Council will be required to deal with personal, legal and other sensitive matters. On those occasions Council will generally close that part of the meeting to the public. Every endeavour will be made to do this as the last item of business of the meeting.
4. Public Question Time. It is a requirement of the Local Government Act 1995 to allow at least fifteen (15) minutes for public question time following the opening and announcements at the beginning of the meeting. Should there be a series of questions the period can be extended at the discretion of the Chairman.

Written notice of each question should be given to the Chief Executive Officer fifteen (15) minutes prior to the commencement of the meeting. A summary of each question and response is included in the Minutes.

When a question is not able to be answered at the Council Meeting a written answer will be provided after the necessary research has been carried out. Council staff will endeavour to provide the answers prior to the next meeting of Council.

5. **Councillors** may from time to time have a financial interest in a matter before Council. Councillors must declare an interest and the extent of the interest in the matter on the Agenda. However, the Councillor can request the meeting to declare the matter **trivial, insignificant** or **in common with a significant number of electors** or **ratepayers**. The Councillor must leave the meeting whilst the matter is discussed and cannot vote unless those present agree as above.

Members of staff, who have delegated authority from Council to act on certain matters, may from time to time have a financial interest in a matter on the Agenda. The member of staff must declare that interest and generally the Chairman of the meeting will advise the Officer if he/she is to leave the meeting.

6. Agendas including an Information Bulletin are delivered to Councillors within the requirements of the Local Government Act 1995, i.e. seventy-two (72) hours prior to the advertised commencement of the meeting. Whilst late items are generally not considered there is provision on the Agenda for items of an urgent nature to be considered.

Should an elector wish to have a matter placed on the Agenda the relevant information should be forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer in time to allow the matter to be fully researched by staff. An Agenda item including a recommendation will then be submitted to Council for consideration.

The Agenda closes the Monday week prior to the Council Meeting (i.e. ten (10) days prior to the meeting).

The Information Bulletin produced as part of the Agenda includes items of interest and information, which does not require a decision of Council.

7. Agendas for Ordinary Meetings are available in the Coolgardie and Kambalda Offices/Libraries seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting and the public are invited to secure a copy.
8. Agenda items submitted to Council will include a recommendation for Council consideration. Electors should not interpret and/or act on the recommendations until after they have been considered by Council. Please note the Disclaimer in the Agenda (page 3).
9. Public Question Time – Statutory Provisions – Local Government Act 1995

Time is to be allocated for questions to be raised by members of the public and responded to at:

- (a) Every ordinary meeting of a council; and
- (b) Such other meetings of councils or committees as may be prescribed

Procedures and the minimum time to be allocated for the asking of and responding to questions raised by members of the public at council or committee meetings are to be in accordance with regulations.

9A. Question Time for the Public at Certain Meetings – s5.24 (1) (b)

Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996

Reg 5 For the purpose of section 5.24(1)(b), the meetings at which time is to be allocated for questions to be raised by members of the public and responded to are:

- (a) every special meeting of a council; and
- (b) every meeting of a committee to which the local government has delegated a power or duty.

Minimum Question Time for the Public – s5.24 (2)

Reg 6 (1) The minimum time to be allocated for the asking of and responding to questions raised by members of the public at ordinary meetings of councils and meetings referred to in regulation 5 is fifteen (15) minutes.

- (2) Once all the questions raised by members of the public have been asked and responded to at a meeting referred to in sub regulation (1), nothing in these regulations prevents the unused part of the minimum question time period from being used for other matters.

Procedures for Question Time for the Public – s5.24 (2)

Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996

- Reg 7 (1) Procedures for the asking of and responding to questions raised by members of the public at a meeting referred to in regulation 6 (1) are to be determined:
- (a) by the person presiding at the meeting; or
 - (b) in the case where the majority of members of the council or committee present at the meeting disagree with the person presiding, by the majority of members,
- having regard to the requirements of sub regulations (2) and (3).
- (2) The time allocated to the asking and responding to questions raised by members of the public at a meeting referred to in regulation 6(1) is to precede the discussion of any matter that requires a decision to be made by the council or the committee, as the case may be.
 - (3) Each member of the public who wishes to ask a question at a meeting referred to in regulation 6(1) is to be given an equal and fair opportunity to ask the question and receive a response.
 - (4) Nothing in sub regulation (3) requires:
 - (a) A council to answer a question that does not relate to a matter affecting the local government;
 - (b) A council at a special meeting to answer a question that does not relate to the purpose of the meeting; or
 - (c) A committee to answer a question that does not relate to a function of the committee.

10. Public Inspection of Unconfirmed Minutes (Reg 13)

A copy of the unconfirmed Minutes of Ordinary and Special Meetings will be available for public inspection in the Coolgardie and Kambalda Offices/Libraries within ten (10) working days after the Meeting.

NOTE:

10.3 Unopposed Business

- (1) Upon a motion being moved and seconded, the person presiding may ask the meeting if any member opposes it.
- (2) If no member signifies opposition to the motion the person presiding may declare the motion in sub clause (1) carried without debate and without taking a vote on it,
- (3) A motion carried under sub clause (2) is to be recorded in the minutes as a unanimous decision of the Council or committee.
- (4) If a member signifies opposition to a motion the motion is to be dealt with according to this Part.
- (5) This clause does not apply to any motion or decision to revoke or change a decision which has been made at a Council or committee meeting.

SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

Under the Provisions of Division 6 of Part 5 of the Local Government Act 1995, I hereby disclose a Financial Interest/s in the matter/s listed on this form, which is/are scheduled for consideration at the meeting of Council to be held on:

TUESDAY _____ **2016**

Where indicated by the word 'YES' in column 6, I will be seeking a determination (under Section 5.68) by the meeting, for reasons I will expand on.

(Print Name) _____ (Signature) _____ (Date)

NOTE: Members of Council are asked to deliver this completed form to the Chief Executive Officer on the day of the Council Meeting as required by the Act. Where this is not practicable the Disclosure/s may be telephoned to the Council Office on 9080 2111 and/or the form subsequently passed to the Chief Executive Officer prior to the meeting.

ITEM	PAGE No.	TYPE	REASON

For inclusion for interest declaration

Interests Affecting Impartiality: Disclosing Statement

“With regard to...(the matter in item)... I disclose that I have an association with the applicant. As a consequence, there may be a perception that my impartiality on the matter may be affected. I declare that I will consider this matter on its merits and vote accordingly.”

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE



I Cr, _____ hereby request leave of absence for the following

Dates, From _____ to _____

Signed Cr: _____

Date _____

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1.0 DECLARATION OF OPENING / ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

2.0 RECORD OF ATTENDANCE / APOLOGIES / APPROVED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

2.1 PRESENT:

MEMBERS OF STAFF:

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC:

2.2 APOLOGIES:

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3.0 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

3.1 DECLARATIONS OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS – LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT SECTION 5.60A

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4.0 RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS PUBLIC QUESTION TIME TAKEN ON NOTICE

5.0 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

6.0 APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

7.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

ITEM 7.1 ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL 28 JUNE 2016

OFFICERS RECOMMENDATION:

That the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council of 28 June 2016 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

ITEM 7.2 SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCIL 07 JULY 2016

OFFICERS RECOMMENDATION:

That the minutes of the Special Meeting Council of 07 July 2016 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

8.0 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY PRESIDING PERSON WITHOUT DISCUSSION

President's Report

July 2016

The Coolgardie Post Office Complex restoration project is progressing well, with the roof replacement installed on the Sergeants Quarters, new guttering, downpipes and drainage in place. The Shire has received some good news, with the approval of funding from the GEDC to develop a business case for phase three of the funding application from the Goldfields Revitalisation R4R funding round, which will hopefully put us in a good position to be allocated further funding for the completion of this project.

The Shire has extended an invitation to David Tomasi and When Chai from our Auditors, Moore-Stephens to attend the Audit Committee meeting in August to address Council with regards to current Auditing practice, and also what will be required from the Shire in regard to improving procedures to reduce our Financial Ratios to the levels expected from the Department of Local Government in the future.

Sue and staff along with James Trail, are working extremely hard to produce a working Budget document for the 2016-17 financial year to be presented to the Audit and Finance Committee in early August, which if approved will then go before a Special Meeting of Council for adoption.

The Goldfields Employment Training group are currently working in partnership with VTEC, Carey Training and Focus Minerals in Coolgardie to run a 12 week Certificate III, training course in Civil Construction and Plant Operations at Focus Three Mile Hill plant. The 16 participants are gaining real life mining exposure, which will put them in good stead for future opportunities for employment in the mining or construction industry in the future.

Malcolm Cullen
Shire President

9.0 PETITIONS / DEPUTATIONS / PRESENTATIONS / SUBMISSIONS

10.0 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

AGENDA REFERENCE: 10.1

SUBJECT: Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Council Minutes

LOCATION: Goldfields Esperance Region

APPLICANT: NIL

FILE REFERENCE: NAM4858

DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST: NIL

DATE: 15 July 2016

AUTHOR: Chief Executive Officer, Paul Webb

SUMMARY:

For Council to note and accept the recommendations made by the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils (GVROC).

BACKGROUND:

The GVROC committee of Councils met Friday 01 July 2016 and discussed the matters contained in the attachment.

COMMENT:

The GVROC committee of Councils met Friday 01 July 2016 and discussed the matters contained in the attachment.

Matters of note within the documents are:

- An overall commitment from all members of the GVROC is required to finalise the asset management project. Member Councils should take up the opportunity to send staff to the National Asset Management System training session (NAMS).
- That the Friday 27 May 2016 GVROC Technical Officers meeting be hosted by the Shire of Coolgardie.
- The GVROC will seek support from the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) for the establishment of a Parliamentary Enquiry into the actions of the Department

of Minerals and Petroleum (DMP) in obstructing development in mining communities across Western Australia, and that the GVROC liaise with other Voluntary Regional Councils to gauge support for this action. (Note – a letter has been sent in response to erroneous comments in the item from Mr Tony Bullen)

- Training for Country Councillors to be held in our region in 2017
- The CEO of the Shire of Coolgardie, Mr Paul Webb, has been nominated as the GVROC representative to the Goldfields Esperance District Emergency Management Committee, and Councillor Suzie Williams from the City of Kalgoorlie Boulder as the deputy representative.
- The matter of the definition of 'Gifts' continues to be questioned, and a request for the amendment to the Local Government regulations be made. (note – the CEO will be attending a seminar with Civil Legal prior to Local Government week to seek further clarity on this convoluted matter)

CONSULTATION: Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT: NIL

POLICY IMPLICATIONS: NIL

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: NIL

STRATEGIC IMPLICATION:

Solutions focused and customer oriented organisation.

- High quality corporate governance, accountability and compliance.
- Effective communication and engagement processes.
- Attraction, development and retention of a productive and effective workforce.
- Development of Shire's resources to provide optimum benefit to the community.

Cohesive and engaged community.

- Develop a cohesive approach to community development across the Shire.
- Support community safety and security initiatives.

Diversified and strengthened local economy.

- Foster innovation, partnerships and investment from across sectors to support economic development and the attraction and retention of residents.

Effective management of infrastructure, heritage and the environment.

- Foster excellence in urban and rural planning and development.
- Develop and maintain Shire buildings, facilities and infrastructure assets.

VOTING REQUIREMENT: Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receives the minutes of the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisations of Councils minutes of Friday 01 July 2016.

Council Meeting

Friday 1 July 2016

In-Person Meeting
City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder Councillors Conference Room

Minutes

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FINAL DRAFT

GOLDFIELDS VOLUNTARY REGIONAL ORGANISATION OF COUNCILS (GVROC)

An in-person meeting of the GVROC Council held Friday 1 July 2016 commencing at 9.09am.

MINUTES

1. OPENING AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss business related to the activities of the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils and to consider and provide advice to the WALGA State Council Representative, Cr Mal Cullen.

The GVROC Chair, Cr Cullen opened the meeting at 9.09am welcoming all in attendance. A special welcome was made to the meeting's visitors, including the WALGA President, Cr Lynne Craigie.

2. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Pursuant to the Code of Conduct, Councillors and CEOs must declare to the Chairman any potential conflict of interest they may have in a matter before the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils and Goldfields Esperance Country Zone of WALGA as soon as they become aware of it. Councillors, CEOs and Deputies may be directly or indirectly associated with some recommendations of the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils and the Goldfields Esperance Country Zone of WALGA and the WALGA State Council. If you are affected by these recommendations, please excuse yourself from the meeting and do not participate in deliberations.

Cr Craigie declared an impartiality interest with respect to Agenda Item 5.4. Cr Craigie is a director on the Board of Horizon Power.

3. RECORD OF ATTENDANCE, APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

3.1 Attendance

Cr Mal Cullen (Chair)	President, Shire of Coolgardie
Cr Tracey Rathbone	Deputy President Shire of Coolgardie
Mr Paul Webb	CEO, Shire of Coolgardie
Ms Jill O'Brien	Manager Recreation and Regulatory Services, Shire of Coolgardie
Mr Robert Connor	Manager Technical Services, Shire of Coolgardie
Cr Jacquie Best	President Shire of Dundas
Mr Doug Stead	CEO Shire of Dundas
Cr Basil Parker	Councillor, Shire of Esperance
Mr Matthew Scott	CEO, Shire of Esperance
Mayor John Bowler	City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Cr Suzie Williams	Councillor, City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Mr John Walker	CEO, City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Mr John O'Sullivan	Manager Assets and Procurement City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Mr Ryan Wilson	(entered the meeting at 9.25am and left at 10.25am Sustainability Officer, City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder (entered the meeting at 10.40am, leaving at 11.00am)
Cr Patrick Hill	President, Shire of Laverton
Mr Steve Deckert	CEO, Shire of Laverton
Cr Peter Craig	President Shire of Leonora
Mr Jim Epis	CEO, Shire of Leonora
Cr Jill Dwyer	President, Shire of Menzies
Cr Jamie Mazza	Councillor, Shire of Menzies

Mr Rhonda Evans
Mr Chris Paget (joined the meeting via teleconference)
Mr Ian Fitzgerald
Cr Jim Quadrio
Mr Dean Taylor

CEO, Shire of Menzies
CEO, Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku
CEO, Shire of Ravensthorpe
President Shire of Wiluna
A/CEO Shire of Wiluna

3.2 Apologies

Cr Victoria Brown, President Shire of Esperance
Cr Beverley Stewart, Councillor Shire of Esperance
Cr Shaneane Weldon, Deputy President, Shire of Laverton
Cr Damian McLean, President Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku
Cr Ken Dunlop, President Shire of Ravensthorpe
Cr Ian Goldfinch, Shire of Ravensthorpe

Ms Wendy Duncan MLA, Member for Kalgoorlie

Mr Bruce Wittber, Joint Executive Officer

3.3 Guests

Hon Dave Grills MLC, Member for the Mining and Pastoral Region (entered the meeting at 9.25am)

Wayne Astill, Goldfields Environmental Management Group (GEMG) (entered the meeting at 10.40am, leaving at 11.00am)

3.4 WALGA Representatives

Cr Lynne Craigie, WALGA President
Ms Ricky Burges, WALGA CEO
Mr Tim Lane, Manager Strategy and Association Governance

3.5 Department of Local Government and Communities (DLGC)

Mr Ken Parker, Acting Manager Capacity Building, Strategy Research and Initiatives

3.6 Goldfields Esperance Development Commission (GEDC)

Mr Shayne Flanagan, CEO Goldfields Esperance Development Commission (entered the meeting at 11.00am, leaving at 11.30am)

4. GUEST SPEAKERS/PRESENTATIONS

4.1 Goldfields Waste Data and Priorities Study by the Goldfields Environmental Management Group (GEMG) (Attachment)

The Goldfields Environmental Management Group (GEMG) is a technical and professional body of people working to achieve environmental excellence. Most of its members predominantly work within the mining industry of the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia, which includes employees of mining and exploration companies, environmental consultancy and service organisations and government agencies. The GEMG was formed in 1988 by a small number of people involved in land rehabilitation in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia.

In 2015 GEMG engaged Talis Consultants to complete a regional waste data study for the Goldfields region with the purpose of identifying opportunities for improving waste management practices. The area covered by the study is basically the same as that covered by GVROC. The objectives of the Study were to provide:

- A foundation for the collection of waste data; and

- Data that will assist waste infrastructure planning, policy development and improvement of waste management systems in the region.

Talis Consultants met with the GVROC CEOs Group on September 2015 to brief GVROC's Member Councils on the study.

The waste data study has now been completed and the final report released. A copy of the report forms an attachment to the meeting agenda.

One of the recommendations from the report is to create a regional forum for local government stakeholders to discuss the development of improved waste management processes and cooperation. Wayne Astill from the GEMG has been invited to address GVROC's Member Councils on the report.

Wayne Astill, with Ryan Wilson from the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder provided an update on the work undertaken, explaining that the GEMG was looking to GVROC for comment on and support for the report's findings.

A copy of the PowerPoint used during the presentation forms an attachment to the minutes of the meeting.

FINAL DRAFT

- Correspondence from the Minister for Water, Hon Mia Davies MLA re Approval of a Class Exemption for Small Local Government Water Services Providers; and
- Draft Minutes from the Goldfields Esperance DEMC Meeting held Wednesday 1 June 2016.

Additional Meeting Comment:

The CEO Shire of Ravensthorpe, Ian Fitzgerald, advised the meeting that Council would be meeting with the Treasurer, Hon Mike Nahan MLA, on the matter tax liability on Wednesday 6 August 2016.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the papers detailed in Item 5.4 be noted.

RESOLUTION:

Moved: Mr Fitzgerald

Seconded: Cr Hill

That the papers detailed in Item 5.4 be noted.

CARRIED

FINAL DRAFT

6. GVROC FINANCE

6.1 Financial Statements for Period ending 30 April 2016 and Accounts for Payment (Attachment)

From Executive Officer

Background:

Presenting the unaudited financial statement for the period 1 July 2015 to 30 April 2016 and the accounts for payment for the period 14 April 2016 to 17 June 2016

Financial Statement:

The Executive Officer provides the following comment:

1. Account 501 - Members subscriptions – all members' subscriptions have been paid.
2. Account 502 – Members subscriptions Goldfields District Display – all members' subscriptions have been paid.
3. Accounts 1513 and 1514 – Executive Officer Services – payment for Executive Officer Services and expenses incurred such as travel and accommodation.
4. Account 1555 – Included in this account is expenditure for the farewell dinner for Ron Yuryevich at the GVROC Meeting on 8 October.
5. Account 512 - Project General Contributions - all members' subscriptions have been paid.
6. Account 515 - DLG Grant Asset Management – these funds have been transferred from the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. During August 2015 the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder transferred the balance of the grant funds to GVROC to administer.
7. Account 1846 – This includes a refund to the Department of Regional Development of the unspent funds for the Goldfields Storage Facility of \$16,601 and an amount of \$6,354 for attendance by the Goldfields Tourism Network at the CMCA Rally in Albany.
8. Account 1836 – Sponsorship Goldfields District Display – expenditure to assist the preparation of the Royal Show District Display.
9. Account 1848 – DLG Asset Management Business Case – the management of this project has been transferred to GVROC and reimbursement payments are made to the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder on a quarterly basis.

Accounts Paid:

Cheque/ EFT	Date	Payee	Details	Amount incl GST
EFT	260416	Up to Date Accounting	Accounting Services March 2016	211.20
EFT	020516	BHW Consulting	Executive Officer Services 1 October 2015 to 29 February 2016	16,956.50
EFT	110516	City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder	GERCG Asset Management Project Quarter 3 Reimbursement	49,351.00
EFT	110516	Up to Date Accounting	Accounting Services April 2016	79.20
EFT	130616	Up to Date Accounting	Accounting Services May 2016	66.00
EFT	130616	BHW Consulting	Reimbursement of Expenses Travel, Airfares, Parking, Postage, Accommodation and Teleconference GVROC Meeting 22 April 2016	2,321.96
TOTAL				\$68,985.86

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the Statement of Financial Position for the period ending 30 April 2016, as attached, be received.
2. That the Accounts Paid for the period 14 April 2016 to 17 June 2016 totalling \$68,985.86 be approved.

RESOLUTION:

Moved: Cr Williams

Seconded: Cr Rathbone

1. That the Statement of Financial Position for the period ending 30 April 2016, as attached, be received.
2. That the Accounts Paid for the period 14 April 2016 to 17 June 2016 totalling \$68,985.86 be approved.

CARRIED

FINAL DRAFT

6.2 Audited Financial Statement for 30 June 2015 (Attachments)

Reporting Officer: Helen Westcott, Executive Officer

Disclosure of Interest: Nil

Date: 17 June 2016

Attachments: Audited Financial Statement and Management Letter for 2014/2015

Background:

Presenting the Audited Financial Statement and Management Letter for the period 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

Executive Officer Comment:

The Zone Auditor AMD Chartered Accountants has provided the Executive Officer with the following documents for consideration:

- Financial Report; and
- Management Letter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the GVROC approve the audited 2014/2015 Financial Report and Management Letter.

RESOLUTION: Moved: Cr Williams Seconded: Cr Dwyer

That the GVROC approve the audited 2014/2015 Financial Report and Management Letter.

CARRIED

7. GOLDFIELDS RECORDS STORAGE FACILITY - FINANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

7.1 Financial Statement for the Period ending 31 May 2016 (Attachment)

Reporting Officer: John Walker, CEO City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Yvette Hargreaves, Manager Goldfields Records Storage Facility
Helen Westcott, Executive Officer

Disclosure of Interest: No interest to disclose

Date: 22 June 2016

Attachments: Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Period commencing 1 July 2015 and ending 31 May 2016

Executive Officer Comment:
Nil

Consultation: Nil

Voting Requirement: Simple majority

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Statement of Financial Position for the period commencing 1 July 2015 and ending 31 May 2016, as attached, be received.

RESOLUTION: **Moved: Cr Hill** **Seconded: Cr Rathbone**

That the Statement of Financial Position for the period commencing 1 July 2015 and ending 31 May 2016, as attached, be received.

CARRIED

7.2 Progress Report for Goldfields Records Storage Facility for the Period Ending 22 June 2016

Reporting Officer: John Walker, CEO City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Yvette Hargreaves, Manager Goldfields Records Storage Facility
Helen Westcott, Executive Officer

Disclosure of Interest: No interest to disclose

Date: 22 June 2016

Attachments: Goldfields Records Storage Progress Report April 2016 – 22 June 2016
Monthly Income Chart

Background:

An update on the Goldfields Records Storage Facility's operations has been provided by Ms Yvette Hargreaves, the Facility's Manager. It forms an attachment to the meeting agenda. A monthly income chart for the period 1 July 2015 to 31 May 2016 also forms an attachment to the meeting agenda.

Executive Officer Comment:

No further comment required.

Additional Meeting Comment:

In discussing this item ways it was agreed that there would be benefit in preparing correspondence from GVROC to the various mining companies based in Kalgoorlie to draw to their attention the services offered by the Goldfields Records Storage Facility. The letter would be signed by the Chair.

Contact details for mining companies based in Kalgoorlie could be obtained from the Chamber of Minerals and Energy.

Consultation: Nil

Voting Requirement: Simple majority

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Statement of Financial Position for the period commencing 1 July 2015 and ending 31 May 2016, as attached, be received.

RESOLUTION: Moved: Cr Rathbone Seconded: Cr Quadrio

That the Statement of Financial Position for the period commencing 1 July 2015 and ending 31 May 2016, as attached, be received.

CARRIED

Hon Dave Grills MLC, Member for the Mining and Pastoral Region entered the meeting at 9.25am

John O'Sullivan, Manager Assets and Procurement City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, entered the meeting at 9.25 and left at 10.25am

8. GVROC BUSINESS

8.1 Asset Management Improvement Project Report

Reporting Officer: John O'Sullivan, Manager Assets and Procurement City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Helen Westcott, Executive Officer

Disclosure of Interest: Nil

Date: 24 June 2016

Attachments: Correspondence from the Department of Local Government and Communities regarding the GERCG Asset Management Project
GERGC - GVROC Asset Management Grant Program Report and Project Plan for 2016/2017
National Assets Framework Survey 2015/2016 End of Year Survey
Matrix of Data collected 2014/2015 National Assets Framework Survey

Background:

As Member Councils are aware, the Department of Local Government and Communities (DLGC) wrote to GVROC in late May regarding the GERCG asset management project. The letter was discussed at the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group Meeting held Friday 27 May 2016. A copy of the letter forms an attachment to the meeting agenda.

Following discussion of the letter by the Group, John Walker CEO City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder undertook to speak with John O'Sullivan, the City's Manager Assets and Procurement, about the project and provide a report within the week.

Executive Officer Comment:

A progress report of the GERCG asset management project and a project plan for 2016/2017 has been prepared by John O'Sullivan. The report and project plan seek to address concerns raised by the DLGC in its correspondence to GVROC. Both have been forwarded to the DLGC for comment.

Both documents form attachments to the meeting agenda.

The DLGC's representative at the meeting, Ken Parker, may wish to provide comment on the report and project plan for the coming 12 month period.

Member Councils are requested to consider the report and project plan prepared in order that the Executive Officer can prepare a response on its behalf to the DLGC.

It cannot be emphasised strongly enough that for the DLGC to continue supporting the GERCG asset management project there must be demonstrated and ongoing commitment from GVROC's Member Councils. To this end it is critical that information sought for the project is provided to the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder as the lead agency for the project in a timely manner and without delay.

For example, Member Councils recently received an email from John O'Sullivan seeking your assistance in completing the 2015/2016 end of year National Assets Framework Survey. A copy of the Survey and matrix detailing the information collected from last year's survey form attachments to the meeting agenda. This data is critical in developing each Member Council's improvement program from the 2016/2017 financial year and therefore critical in demonstrating GVROC's commitment to the GERCG asset management project. John O'Sullivan has requested that the completed survey be returned to him no later than Friday 22 July 2016, just before the second two day session using NAMS plus 3 scheduled to be held in Kalgoorlie on 26-27 July.

Additional Meeting Comment:

In addition to the letter attached to the meeting agenda, the Executive Officer advised that yesterday she had received an email from Tim Fowler, Manager of Local Government Capacity Building Strategy, Research and Initiative, yesterday regarding additional information required by the Department with respect to the asset management project and the work already undertaken/still under way.

A copy of this email would be forwarded to all Member Councils following the meeting's conclusion.

In working through the Grant Program Report and Project Plan for 2016/2017 John O'Sullivan made the following comments about the work required to meet the Department's requirements to ensure the continuation of funding for the project:

- GVROC's Member Councils must make a commitment to undertake the work required to complete the project, with the project being too large and complex for him to complete on his own.
- Attendance at the upcoming training sessions on NAMS plus 3 will allow attendees to be trained in the data collection required to proceed further with the asset management project.

Member Councils also discussed the potential for engaging additional external support to assist GVROC in meeting the Department of Local Government and Communities request for additional information and assisting John O'Sullivan in progressing the GVROC asset management project.

John Walker, CEO City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder noted that the City had engaged Morrison and Low to assist the City in work around its asset management plan (in particular its road assets).

The City's Mayor, John Bowler, also sought advice from the WALGA regarding suitable consultants to assist GVROC with its asset management project. WALGA CEO Ricky Burges undertook to speak with WALGA staff on the matter and provide advice to the Executive Officer as soon as possible.

Consultation: Nil

Voting Requirement: Simple majority

The matter is presented for decision.

RESOLUTION: Moved: Mayor Bowler Seconded: Cr Williams

That:

1. **GVROC seeks a commitment from its Member Councils to successfully complete the asset management project funded by the Department of Local Government and Communities through the Royalties for Regions Program;**
2. **The Executive Officer write to the Department of Local Government and Communities to seek a further extension of time for completion of the GVROC asset management project, with a request that the extension be until 30 November 2016; and**
3. **Subject to the granting of a further extension of time for the GVROC asset management project, GVROC consider engaging additional support to assist in the completion of the asset management project.**

CARRIED

The meeting adjourned at 10.25am for morning tea.

The meeting resumed at 10.40am

Ryan Wilson, Sustainability Officer, City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and Wayne Astill, Goldfields Environmental Management Group (GEMG) entered the meeting at 10.40am, leaving at 11.00am

8.2 Country Local Government Fund – 2012/2013 Regional Group Projects Applications – GVROC Solar PV Project and the GVROC LED Streetlight Project

Reporting Officer: Ryan Wilson, Sustainability Officer, City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Helen Westcott, Executive Officer

Disclosure of Interest: Nil

Date: 21 June 2016

Attachments: Nil

Background:

The need to develop renewable energy and energy efficient projects was recognised by Member Councils as early as 2012. At the GVROC Council Meeting held on Wednesday 1 August 2012 Member Councils resolved as follows:

RESOLUTION: Moved: Cr Cullen Seconded: Cr Petz

That for the 2012/2013 round of regional CLGF funding, the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils:

- 1. Submit an alternate energy project for the region with the pool of funding for the project to be determined by Member Councils, with Member Councils notifying the Executive Officer of their intention to participate in the project no later than Friday 31 August 2012;*
- 2. That the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder be given delegate authority to commence preparation of a business case for the alternate energy project, with the business case to look at participating Member Councils using funds from both the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 allocations of regional CLGF funds;*
- 3. Request the Goldfields Esperance Development Commission provide funding for the preparation of a business cases for GVROC Member Councils for the following projects in the 2012/2013 regional CLGF round of funding:*
 - a) Retro-fitting of lighting and renewable energy power generation;*
 - b) Regional waste management;*
 - c) Norseman gateway project; and*
 - d) A project for the Shires of Laverton and Ngaanyatjaraku (still to be determined); and*
- 4. Give delegated authority to the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group to prepare and submit business cases for projects, other than the alternate energy project, agreed to for the 2012/2013 round of regional CLGF funds.*

CARRIED

The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder has been the Lead Council for the projects developed, providing regular reports on the projects and undertaking the work associated with the projects' implementation.

Executive Officer Comment:

Ryan Wilson, The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder's Sustainability Officer, has provided a further update on the two projects for Member Councils information. The updates are provided below.

LED Streetlight Upgrade

- All CEEP funded streetlight installations completed
- Final reports have been accepted by CEEP, final milestone payments have now been invoiced and payment for Shire of Esperance has been received. Still waiting on Shire of Laverton payment
- CKB Hannan Street LED streetlights partially complete (16/36 installed) final 20 installations due for completion in early July

Solar PV Installations

- 30kW system for Menzies Administration building completed 22/04/16 - system operational and working as expected.
- 100kW system for Kambalda Recreation Centre under construction. Panels and racking are installed; final connection and system commissioning will take place in early July.
- Shire of Esperance tender for 60kW system was awarded on 26/04/16 to Solar Balance. Site visit took place on 19/05/16 to confirm location of panels and solar smoothing units.
 - Winning tender amount (\$166,324) is under the budgeted amount under the Department of Regional Development Financial Assistance Agreement (\$189,530)
 - Horizon Power application submitted on 14 June and system completion due for September 2016
- Request for Tender for ≤100kW system at Goldfields Art Centre in Kalgoorlie released on 21/05/16. Tender scheduled to be awarded at the 27/06/16 CKB Ordinary Council Meeting. The tender recommended to be awarded is ~\$16K under budget which provides an additional \$16K for Hopetoun and Laverton systems
- Request for Tender for 60kW Hopetoun installation set for release on 25/06/16 and to be awarded at the Shire of Ravensthorpe OCM 21/07/16

Additional Meeting Comment:

Ryan Wilson provided additional comment on the two projects. In discussing the LED lighting project there was a request for Member Councils to receive an update on tariffs now they had been publically made available, with Ryan noting that the savings envisaged at the commencement of the LED lighting project would not be as significant as hoped as the tariffs were not as good as first thought. This was offset however by the environmental benefits and the improved lighting provided by LED lights over lighting previously used.

Cr Williams on behalf of GVROC's Member Councils thanked Ryan for his work around both projects.

Consultation: Nil

Voting Requirement: Simple majority

RECOMMENDATION:

That GVROC note the report provided on the GVROC Solar PV Project and the GVROC LED Streetlight Project.

RESOLUTION: Moved: Cr Rathbone Seconded: Mr Epis

That GVROC note the report provided on the GVROC Solar PV Project and the GVROC LED Streetlight Project.

CARRIED

Shayne Flanagan, CEO Goldfields Esperance Development Commission entered the meeting at 11.00am, leaving at 11.30am

Agenda Item 10.2 was considered at this point in the meeting but is recorded in chronological order for ease of reading the minutes.

8.3 Arrangements for the Conduct of a GVROC Council Meeting in Warburton during 2016

Reporting Officer: Helen Westcott, Executive Officer

Disclosure of Interest: Nil

Date: 24 June 2016

Attachments: Nil

Background:

At the GVROC Council Meeting held in Esperance on Friday 29 January 2016 the Technical Officers Working Group was requested to give consideration to the conduct of a GVROC meeting during 2016 in a location other than Kalgoorlie-Boulder or Esperance.

In considering alternative venues for GVROC meetings, the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group resolved as follows at the meeting held Friday 18 March 2016:

RESOLUTION: *Moved: Pascoe Durtanovich* *Seconded: Jim Epis*

1. *That the GVROC Executive Officer investigate the feasibility of a GVROC Council Meeting being held in Warburton during 2016.*
2. *That the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group Meeting scheduled for Friday 27 May 2016 be hosted by the Shire of Coolgardie.*

CARRIED

The matter was further considered by GVROC Council when it met on Friday 22 April 2016 at which time it was resolved as shown below:

RESOLUTION: *Moved: Cr Rathbone* *Seconded: Cr Dwyer*

That the Executive Officer investigate the holding of a GVROC Council Meeting to be hosted by the Shire of Ngaanyatjaraku.

CARRIED

Following the April GVROC Council Meeting Two meeting dates were chosen as possible times for a trip out to Warburton, being:

- Friday 1 July 2016; and
- Friday 4 November 2016.

Member Councils were advised of these possible dates in late April. The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder subsequently advised that travelling out to Warburton on Thursday 30 June for a meeting on 1 July 2016 would not be possible for its GVROC delegates as they would be undertaking elected member training all of Thursday 30 June.

On this basis, should the visit to the Shire of Ngaanyatjaraku take place it will be in November 2016.

With a travel date notionally set the Executive Officer requested that Chris Paget, CEO Shire of Ngaanyatjaraku, make tentative accommodation bookings for GVROC for the night of Thursday 3 November 2016. This has been done.

The visit to the Shire of Ngaanyatjaraku was further considered at the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group Meeting held Friday 27 May 2016 at which time it was resolved as follows:

RESOLUTION: *Moved: Paul Webb* *Seconded: Jim Epis*

That:

1. *The GVROC Technical Officers Working Group recommend to the GVROC Council that the GVROC Council Meeting scheduled for Friday 4 November 2016 be held in Warburton, subject to a review of costs associated with travelling to Warburton;*
2. *The Executive Officer continue with the planning associated with the conduct of the GVROC Council Meeting in Warburton, including seeking expressions of interests from WALGA, the Department of Local Government and Communities and the Goldfields Esperance*

Development Commission as to whether they would like to join GVROC in travelling out to Warburton; and

- 3. Member Councils provide details on who will be travelling to Warburton from their respective Council on 3-4 November 2016 no later than close of business on Friday 10 June 2016.*

CARRIED

Executive Officer Comment:

The Executive Officer has only just received confirmation of numbers travelling out to Warburton for the GVROC Council Meeting on 3-4 November 2016 – 21 people.

Prior to final number being known, the Executive Officer requested quotes from the two air charter companies engaged in 2011 for GVROC's trip to Wiluna. A quote from Paul Lyons Aviation was provided but to date the Executive Officer has not received anything from Goldfields Air Services the other charter company used in 2011.

With final numbers available the Executive Officer has also sought a fresh quote from Paul Lyons Aviation who have indicated that they will submit a revised costing based on actual numbers. A costing from Skippers Aviation has also been sought.

The Executive Officer has also sought tentative expressions of interest from WALGA, the Department of Local Government and Communities and the Goldfields Esperance Development Commission as to whether they would be interested in travelling out to Warburton with GVROC should the visit proceed. The invitation to travel would be subject to both the availability of seating on the plane(s) used and each organisation meeting a share of the charter costs. All have indicated interest.

At the time of preparing the agenda item costings were not available.

Consultation: Nil

Voting Requirement: Simple majority

RECOMMENDATION:

That:

1. The GVROC Council Meeting scheduled for Friday 4 November 2016 be held in Warburton, subject to a review of costs associated with travelling to Warburton; and
2. The Executive Officer continue with the planning associated with the conduct of the GVROC Council Meeting in Warburton, including seeking expressions of interests from WALGA, the Department of Local Government and Communities and the Goldfields Esperance Development Commission as to whether they would like to join GVROC in travelling out to Warburton.

RESOLUTION: Moved: Cr Rathbone Seconded: Cr Dwyer

That:

1. The GVROC Council Meeting scheduled for Friday 4 November 2016 be held in Warburton, subject to a review of costs associated with travelling to Warburton; and
2. The Executive Officer continue with the planning associated with the conduct of the GVROC Council Meeting in Warburton, including seeking expressions of interests from WALGA, the Department of Local Government and Communities and the Goldfields Esperance Development Commission as to whether they would like to join GVROC in travelling out to Warburton.

CARRIED

8.4 Proposed Re-establishment of the WA Police Livestock Squad

Reporting Officer: Helen Westcott, Executive Officer

Disclosure of Interest: Nil

Date: 17 June 2016

Attachments: Nil

Background:

At the GVROC Council Meeting held Friday 27 November 2015 the matter of supporting the re-establishment of the Police Livestock Squad was considered, with the meeting resolving as shown below:

RESOLUTION: *Moved: Cr Williams* *Seconded: Cr Rathbone*

That the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group prepare a report for consideration at a future meeting of the GVROC Council on:

- 1. the benefits of having the Police Livestock Squad reformed as well as other strategies that will assist in reducing stock theft across the Goldfields Esperance region; and*
- 2. the training of all policer officers in order that they have a basic understanding of how to deal with livestock.*

CARRIED

This matter has been considered on a number of occasions most recently at the GVROC CEO's Meeting held Friday 27 May 2016 at which time it was resolved as shown below:

RESOLUTION: *Moved: Jim Epis* *Seconded: Paul Webb*

That the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group recommend to the GVROC Council that GVROC support the re-establishment of the Police Livestock Squad, writing to the Ministers for Agriculture and Food and Police seeking their support for the Squad's reestablishment.

CARRIED

Executive Officer Comment:

No further comment required.

Consultation: Nil

Voting Requirement: Simple majority

RECOMMENDATION:

That GVROC support the re-establishment of the Police Livestock Squad, writing to the Ministers for Agriculture and Food and Police seeking their support for the Squad's reestablishment.

RESOLUTION: *Moved: Cr Hill* *Seconded: Mr Epis*

That GVROC support the re-establishment of the Police Livestock Squad, writing to the Ministers for Agriculture and Food and Police seeking their support for the Squad's reestablishment.

CARRIED

8.5 Request for a Parliamentary Inquiry into the Department of Minerals and Petroleum

Reporting Officer: Paul Webb, CEO Shire of Coolgardie
Helen Westcott, Executive Officer

Disclosure of Interest: Nil

Date: June 2016

Attachments: Nil

Background:

Member Councils are aware of the Shire of Coolgardie's long-held concern that its development has been hampered by the Department of Mines and Petroleum's (DMP) refusal to permit development within its townsites. As such the Shire has sought GVROC's assistance in attempting to find a resolution to this long-standing issue.

The manner in which this support could be provided was discussed at the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group Meeting held Friday 27 May 2016, with the Shire of Coolgardie requesting support from GVROC to support to the establishment of Parliamentary inquiry into the actions of the Department of Minerals and Petroleum. Following discussion on this request, the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group resolved as follows:

RESOLUTION: *Moved: Paul Webb* *Seconded: Jim Epis*

That the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group recommend to GVROC Council that:

- 1. GVROC seek support from the Western Australian Local Government Association for the establishment of a Parliamentary Enquiry into the actions of the Department of Minerals and Petroleum in obstructing development in rural Western Australia; and*
- 2. GVROC liaise with other regional groupings of local governments requesting their support for a Parliamentary Enquiry into the actions of the Department of Minerals and Petroleum in obstructing development in rural Western Australia; and*
- 3. GVROC seek support from the region's State Members of Parliament for the establishment of a Parliamentary Enquiry into the actions of the Department of Minerals and Petroleum in obstructing development in rural Western Australia.*

CARRIED

Executive Officer Comment:

The Shire of Coolgardie might wish to make further comment.

Additional Meeting Comment:

Jim Epis, CEO Shire of Leonora, advised that he had received further email advice from Mr Tony Bullen, Acting Executive Director Mineral Titles, Approvals and Compliance Department of Mines and Petroleum on this matter. An extract of Mr Bullen's email is provided below.

Hello Jim

Speaking with Jeff, I understand that you are looking for information to make an informed opinion on the motion proposed by the CEO Shire of Coolgardie, that the GVROC seek the support of WALGA for establishing a Parliamentary enquiry into the actions of DMP in obstructing development in rural Western Australia. I don't believe I am talking out of school when I advise that DMP officers have met with the Coolgardie Shire personnel on several occasions regarding the development and use of land around Coolgardie, including the industrial area. The issues are longstanding and have been reviewed by previous Ministers including Norman Moore and Bill Marmion.

*In essence, **Government** has not supported proposals for freehold land or long term land tenure leases within the current Coolgardie industrial area because they could prevent future open cut gold mining or sterilise adjacent gold resources.*

DMP has presented three alternative sites for expansion of the industrial precinct and subsequently, with Ministerial approval, DMP has designated two of these sites as exempt areas under the Mining Act (meaning no mining tenure can be applied for over these areas whilst the exemption is in place, thereby preventing mining tenement applications from frustrating that process). The exemption areas are depicted in TENGRAPH® as S19/367, adjacent to the south west boundary of the Coolgardie townsite and s19/364 to the west of the Coolgardie townsite. These area have been identified as having low mineral prospectivity and are suitable for light industrial development.

DMPs position is that a whole of government approach is needed to resolve this matter. DMP has responded to the Shire of Coolgardie and continues to liaise with the Department of Planning to ensure a co-ordinated planning approach and consistent State position.

The Department of Planning is currently reviewing the Coolgardie Shire's draft scheme and strategy and has liaised with DMP in respect to the industrial area. The current process remains active between the Shire of Coolgardie, Department of Planning and the Western Australian Planning Commission. The timing of this process is outside the control of the DMP.

DMP is also aware that the Shire of Coolgardie is mistaken in its assertion that mining tenements cannot be made over a townsite. The legislation clearly identifies that land within a town is open for mining but subject to a prescribed consultation regime involving the local government body to determine if additional tenement conditions should be imposed. That consultation process, set out in the mining legislation, seeks to obtain the Shire's comments and recommendation with regard to the impact of the application on the affected townsite land.

I trust this information assists you in reaching an informed opinion on the role that DMP has had in this issue.

regards

Tony Bullen | Acting Executive Director | Mineral Titles, Approvals and Compliance

WALGA President, Cr Lynne Craigie advised the meeting that WALGA was aware of the Shire of Coolgardie's issue with the Department of Mines and Petroleum and was happy to assist where possible.

The Mayor of Kalgoorlie, John Bowler, commented that as part of the discussions with DMP over the Shire of Coolgardie's concerns whether could not also be a discussion on shallow drilling of land to determine whether or not mineral prospectivity was present. If the land was determined to have low mineral prospectivity then its sterilisation could be considered and development permitted.

Consultation: Nil

Voting Requirement: Simple majority

RECOMMENDATION:

That GVROC:

1. Seek support from the Western Australian Local Government Association for the establishment of a Parliamentary Enquiry into the actions of the Department of Minerals and Petroleum in obstructing development in rural Western Australia; and
2. Liaise with other regional groupings of local governments requesting their support for a Parliamentary Enquiry into the actions of the Department of Minerals and Petroleum in obstructing development in rural Western Australia.

RESOLUTION: **Moved: Cr Williams** **Seconded: Cr Best**

That GVROC:

1. **Seek support from the Western Australian Local Government Association for the establishment of a Parliamentary Enquiry into the actions of the Department of Minerals and Petroleum in obstructing development in mining communities across Western Australia.**
2. **Liaise with other regional groupings of local governments requesting their support for a Parliamentary Enquiry into the actions of the Department of Minerals and Petroleum in obstructing development in mining communities across Western Australia.**

CARRIED 13:4

Mr Epis requested that his vote against the motion be recorded.

FINAL DRAFT

8.6 Planning for GVROC Functions during LG Week 2016

Reporting Officer: Helen Westcott, Executive Officer

Disclosure of Interest: Nil

Date: 24 June 2016

Attachments: Nil

Background:

Arrangements for the GVROC Meeting on Wednesday 3 August 2016 at the Perth Convention and Exhibition Centre (PCEC) are underway.

Two functions are planned:

- GVROC Dinner – date still to be finalised; and
- GVROC Council Meeting – Wednesday 3 August 2016.

At the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group Meeting held Friday 27 May 2016 the matter of a date for the dinner was considered with the matter being resolved as follows:

RESOLUTION: Moved: Jim Epis Seconded: Doug Stead

That the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group recommend to GVROC Council that the:

- 1. GVROC Dinner be held on the evening of Tuesday 2 August 2016;*
- 2. GVROC CEO and Executive Officer be left to finalise arrangements for the Dinner.*

CARRIED

Executive Officer Comment:

Since the last GVROC Technical Officers Working Group Meeting the Executive Officer has continued planning associated with the various GVROC functions scheduled to be held during the Local Government Convention.

Three restaurants have been identified as potentially meeting GVROC's requirements:

- Lalla Rookh located in Howard Street Perth – the restaurant takes group bookings, so this suits our group and has a menu with sufficient choice to provide for everyone.;
- The Adelphi Grill located in the Parmelia Hotel – The restaurant should suit on both location and menu for most (a number of Member Councils are staying at the Parmelia Hotel whilst attending the Local Government Convention); and
- Public House located just across the road from the Perth Concert Hall – whilst a little further away from many of the hotels where Member Council will be staying it is still in walking distance for most. Again group bookings can be accommodated and the choice of food should suit most.

The program for the GVROC Council Meeting to be held Wednesday 3 August 2016 is as follows:

Meeting Date:	Wednesday 3 August 2016
Meeting Venue:	Meeting Room 11, Perth Conference and Exhibition Centre
Meeting Commences:	9.00am
Morning Tea:	10.30am
Meeting Concludes:	12.30-12.45pm (Delegates will have time to obtain lunch and get ready for the WALGA AGM which starts at 1.30pm)

Invitations have been accepted by the following people to meet with GVROC Council at this meeting:

- Mr Richard Sellers, Director General Department of Mines and Petroleum;
- Mr David Saunders, Assistant Director General, Regional Planning, Department of Planning (Ms Gail McGowan, Director General Department of Planning is unable to attend);
- Ms Gaye, McKenzie, CEO Rangelands NRM Western Australia;
- Ms Margie Tannock, Partner Squire Patton Boggs; and
- Ms Naomi Kefford, Associate Squire Patton Boggs.

8.7 Proposed Holiday Parks and Camping Grounds Legislation

Reporting Officer: Helen Westcott, Executive Officer

Disclosure of Interest: Nil

Date: 1 June 2016

Attachments: Various items of correspondence on the proposed legislation

Background:

The GVROC Chair has requested the matter of the proposed holiday parks and camping ground legislation be listed for discussion.

The Goldfields Tourism Network Association Inc (GNTA) has raised concerns with the region's various parliamentary representatives regarding the proposed changes to the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995*. The GNTA is concerned that the proposed changes if introduced will negatively impact upon Councils and other tourist stakeholders across the Goldfields region.

Copies of the correspondence prepared by the GNTA and some of the responses received form attachments to the meeting agenda.

Executive Officer Comment:

GVROC might wish to seek an update on the proposed changes from Ken Parker, as the Department of Local Government and Communities representative to the GVROC Council Meeting.

Consultation: Nil

Voting Requirement: Simple majority

The matter is presented for discussion.

RESOLUTION: **Moved: Mr Scott** **Seconded: Cr Williams**

That the matter lay on the table until further information is available.

CARRIED

8.8 Training for Country Councillors - DLGC/WALGA Subsidised Training

Reporting Officer: Helen Westcott, Executive Officer

Disclosure of Interest: Nil

Date: 13 June 2016

Attachments: Nil

Background:

The Executive Officer has received email advice from WALGA that there is to be a further tranche of subsidised elected member training to be offered during early 2017. It will be the final phase of DLGC and WALGA's subsidised training, funded by the State Government through the Royalties for Regions and Country Local Government Fund program. The 4 day program is now being scheduled.

To be delivered in regional locations across Western Australia at a subsidised cost of only \$50 course per Elected Member with the program being delivered in two blocks, approximately a fortnight apart.

In the advice received from WALGA the following dates were offered, with a request for comment on the dates proposed dates and venues for training. These are detailed below.

Training Course	Host Council	Date
Understanding Financial Reports and Budgets	Esperance	26 January 2017 (Thurs)
Sustainable Asset (Infrastructure) Management	Esperance	27 January 2017 (Fri)
Effective Community Leadership	Kalgoorlie	9 February 2017 (Thurs)
CEO Performance Appraisals	Kalgoorlie	10 February 2017 (Fri)

Executive Officer Comment:

That GVROC advise WALGA that following dates are suggested for elected member training:

Training Course	Host Council	Date
Understanding Financial Reports and Budgets	Esperance	1 February 2017 (Wed)
Sustainable Asset (Infrastructure) Management	Esperance	2 February 2017 (Thurs)
Effective Community Leadership	Kalgoorlie	16 February 2017 (Thurs)
CEO Performance Appraisals	Kalgoorlie	17 February 2017 (Fri)

Taking into account that GVROC Council will be meeting in Esperance on Friday 3 February 2017 the Executive Officer believes that the Esperance training component could be held before the GVROC Council Meeting on Wednesday 1 February and Thursday 2 February 2017 as was done for training offered at the start of 2016. Training in Kalgoorlie could be held a fortnight later on Thursday 16 and Friday 17 February 2017.

The availability of this training might also assist in resolving a previous GVROC resolution regarding training. At the GVROC Council Meeting held in Esperance on Friday 29 January 2016 it was resolved as follows:

RESOLUTION: *Moved: Cr Williams* *Seconded: Cr Rathbone*

That the Executive Officer contact WALGA to obtain a costing to undertake the local government finance training in the region for consideration at the next GVROC Council Meeting.

CARRIED

A quote was obtained with WALGA advising it was working to have the local government finance course as one of the next CLGF courses run in the regions. At that time it also suggested that if GVROC was happy to wait it may be possible to undertake the training at reduced cost as was the case with other elected member training offered previously.

With the advice from WALGA on the further tranche of training being offered this may well be the case.

Consultation: Nil

Voting Requirement: Simple majority

RECOMMENDATION:

That GVROC advise WALGA that its preferred dates for elected member training during early 2017 are as follows:

Training Course	Host Council	Date
Understanding Financial Reports and Budgets	Esperance	1 February 2017 (Wed)
Sustainable Asset (Infrastructure) Management	Esperance	2 February 2017 (Thurs)
Effective Community Leadership	Kalgoorlie	16 February 2017 (Thurs)
CEO Performance Appraisals	Kalgoorlie	17 February 2017 (Fri)

RESOLUTION: **Moved: Cr Williams** **Seconded: Cr Hill**

That GVROC advise WALGA that its preferred dates for elected member training during early 2017 are as follows:

Training Course	Host Council	Date
Understanding Financial Reports and Budgets	Esperance	1 February 2017 (Wed)
Sustainable Asset (Infrastructure) Management	Esperance	2 February 2017 (Thurs)
Effective Community Leadership	Kalgoorlie	16 February 2017 (Thurs)
CEO Performance Appraisals	Kalgoorlie	17 February 2017 (Fri)

CARRIED

FINAL DRAFT

8.9 GVROC Representation on the Goldfields Esperance District Emergency Management Committee (DEMC)

Reporting Officer: Helen Westcott, Executive Officer

Disclosure of Interest: Nil

Date: 21 June 2016

Attachments: Correspondence from the Chair Goldfields Esperance DEMC re GVROC's representation on the DEMC

Background:

In early June the Executive Officer received a phone call from the Goldfields Esperance DEMC's Executive Officer regarding GVROC's membership to the DEMC. Subsequent to this phone call, the Executive Officer has received correspondence from the DEMC Chair on the matter.

A copy of the correspondence forms an attachment to the meeting agenda.

Executive Officer Comment:

GVROC should look to resolving how best to be represented on the Goldfields Esperance DEMC.

Consultation: Nil

Voting Requirement: Simple majority

The matter is presented for decision.

RESOLUTION: Moved: Cr Rathbone Seconded: Cr Hill

That:

1. Paul Webb, CEO Shire of Coolgardie, be appointed the GVROC representative to the Goldfields Esperance District Emergency Management Committee and Cr Suzie Williams from the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder be appointed the deputy representative; and
2. The Executive Officer advise the Goldfields Esperance District Emergency Management Committee of the changes in GVROC's membership to the Goldfields Esperance District Emergency Management Committee.

CARRIED

8.10 Report of the Special Inquiry into the January 2016 Waroona Fire

Reporting Officer: Helen Westcott, Executive Officer
Disclosure of Interest: Nil
Date: 24 June 2016
Attachments: WALGA Infopage on the Report of the Special Inquiry into the January 2016 Waroona Fire

Background:

On Thursday 23 June the Premier, Colin Barnett MLA tabled in Parliament the report prepared by Mr Euan Ferguson AFSM into the January 2016 Waroona Fire.

The full report can be accessed on the Public Sector Commission's [website](#).

The following day, WALGA released an Infopage on the report and its findings. A copy of the Infopage forms an attachment to the meeting agenda.

Executive Officer Comment:

Whilst all 17 recommendations are important, Recommendation 17 is one that may be of particular interest to GVROC's Member Councils. As such it is shown below.

Recommendation 17: *The Department of the Premier and Cabinet to conduct an independent review of the current arrangement for the management and distribution of the Emergency Services Levy. The review will have the specific purpose of:*

- *seeking input from key entities including the Departments of Treasury, Finance, Fire and Emergency Services, Lands, and Parks and Wildlife, WA Local Government Association, and the Office of Bushfire Risk Management.*
- *ensuring the arrangement has the flexibility and agility to deal with emerging bushfire risk priorities.*
- *establishing a budget process that enables a shift in investment towards prevention, mitigation and building community resilience and capability.*

Given the GVROC's previous concerns about increases in the Emergency Services Levy and the decline in the proportion of funding from consolidated revenue made available for emergency services (correspondence has recently been written to the Premier on this matter), GVROC may wish to discuss whether further action on this area of concern is required.

Consultation: Nil

Voting Requirement: Simple majority

The matter is presented for decision.

RESOLUTION: **Moved: Cr Rathbone** **Seconded: Cr Williams**
That the matter be noted.

CARRIED

9. WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (WALGA) BUSINESS

Zone delegates to consider the Matters for Decision contained in the WA Local Government Association State Council Agenda and put forward resolutions to Zone Representatives on State Council

9.1 State Councillor / Goldfields Esperance Zone President's Report

Cr Mal Cullen (President, Shire of Coolgardie)

9.2 WALGA Status Report (Attachment)

From Executive Officer

BACKGROUND:

Presenting the Status Report for April 2016 which contains WALGA's responses to the resolutions of previous Meetings

ZONE COMMENT:

This is an opportunity for Member Councils to consider the response from WALGA in respect to the matters that were submitted at the previous Meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils note the WALGA Status Report.

RESOLUTION: Moved: Mr Fitzgerald Seconded: Cr Best

That the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils note the WALGA Status Report.

CARRIED

9.3 Review of WALGA State Council Agenda - Matters for Decision

From Executive Officer

Background:

WALGA State Council meets five times each year and as part of the consultation process with Member Councils circulates the State Council Agenda for input through the Zone structure.

The Zone is able to provide comment or submit an alternate recommendation that is then presented to the State Council for consideration.

5.1 Local Government Gift Provisions (05-034-001-0001 TB)

WALGA Recommendation

That WALGA:

1. Seek commitment from the State Government and The Opposition to align Local Government Elected Members with State Parliamentarians in respect to exempting gifts received in a genuine personal capacity; and
2. Continue to develop suggested long term Act and Regulatory provisions relating to gifts to provide more logical and relevant provisions for Elected Members and Local Government Officers.

ZONE COMMENT:

The interpretation of the gift provisions has created significant debate in many Councils across the State. Since the publication of the Governance Bulletin 11, prepared by the Department of Local Government and Communities (DLGC), in which was outlined a number of examples, there has been considerable disquiet about the impact of the interpretation provided in the Governance Bulletin.

At the GVROC Council Meeting held Friday 22 April 2016 it was resolved as follows:

RESOLUTION: *Moved: Cr Williams* *Seconded: Cr Brown*

That:

1. *GVROC note the concerns being expressed by Member Councils in relation to the interpretations of the gift provisions of the Local Government Act 1995 and related Regulations;*

2. *GVROC amend the WALGA Recommendation to read:*

That WALGA demand that the interpretation of a gift as described in the WA Ministerial Code of Conduct, be applied to local government and require the Minister for Local Government to amend, forthwith, the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 and the Local Government (Rules of Conduct) Regulations 2007 in respect to the Gift provisions to provide Elected Members and Officers with an exemption for the following:

- a) Gifts provided in a genuine personal capacity;*
 - b) Business involving Local Government Associations and Organisations such as WALGA, ALGA, LGMA and regional organisation of Councils; and*
 - c) Attendance at community events and functions provided by Community Groups.*
3. *In the event of WALGA not adopting a stronger position in regards to this matter the GVROC Chair and Executive Officer examine the opportunity to seek a disallowance of the regulations in the Parliament.*

CARRIED

In the WALGA Status Report the following comment is made in response to GVROC's resolution:

The Goldfields Esperance Country Zone's amendments 1 and 2 have been incorporated into the State Council resolution as follows:

STATE COUNCIL RESOLUTION MAY 2016

- A. *That WALGA urgently seek alignment in the interpretation of a gift as described in the WA Ministerial Code of Conduct and consequentially strongly request the Minister for Local Government to amend the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 and the Local Government (Rules of Conduct) Regulations 2007 in respect to the Gift provisions to provide Elected Members and Officers with an exemption for the following;*

- 1. Gifts provided in a genuine personal capacity;*
- 2. Business involving Local Government Associations and Organisations such as WALGA, ALGA, LGMA and Regional Local Governments;*
- 3. Attendance at community events and functions provided by Community Groups; and*
- 4. Attendance at Government related functions and events (local, State and Federal) that are principally sponsored or organised by Government.*

That WALGA in conjunction with LGMA and DLGC conduct a complete review of the gift provisions of the Local Government Act 1995, Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 and Local Government (Rules of Conduct) Regulations 2007 including the ability for regular reviews of the value of notifiable gifts and prohibited gifts to arrive at a more logical understandable and relevant provisions applicable to Elected Members and Employees.

Since the May 2016 State Council Meeting WALGA has been advised by the Minister for Local Government that in his opinion there is no provision within the *Local Government Act 1995* that allows for the amendments to regulations that the sector has requested and that Gifts is not a legislative priority prior to the March 2017 State election.

The Minister's letter is included within the WALGA State Council Agenda and could be interpreted as rejecting outright the concerns of the sector. It would also appear that the Minister has completely disregarded WALGA's efforts to adequately address the issues. As such the sector must take stronger action than what has been proposed in the current WALGA recommendation.

GVROC has already made some decisions with respect to taking stronger action than proposed within the current WALGA recommendation. GVROC's resolution from the meeting held Friday 22 April 2016 on this matter reads in part:

RESOLUTION: *Moved: Cr Williams* *Seconded: Cr Brown*

That:

1. *GVROC note ...*
3. *In the event of WALGA not adopting a stronger position in regards to this matter the GVROC Chair and Executive Officer examine the opportunity to seek a disallowance of the regulations in the Parliament.*

CARRIED

GVROC's Member Councils need to determine whether they:

- a) Accept the WALGA recommendation as presented; or
- b) Determine to take a different approach, including reaffirming parts 3 of the resolution agreed to at the GVROC Council Meeting held Friday 22 April 2016.

The matter is submitted for GVROC's consideration.

ZONE COMMENT:

GVROC support the WALGA Recommendation.

5.2 Legal Advice 'Instant Start' (05-015-01-0003 VJ)

WALGA Recommendation

That WALGA based on the legal advice received:

1. Supports the request to the Minister for Commerce for the immediate withdrawal of the 'Instant Start' proposal as a possible reform measure within the building permit application process; and
2. Continues to strongly oppose the introduction of the 'Instant Start' proposal, or any similar proposal, which attempts to bypass the building permit application process by using a Section 67 Ministerial order.

ZONE COMMENT:

GVROC support the WALGA Recommendation.

5.3 WALGA Model Local Planning Policy – Advertising of Planning Proposals (05-036-03-0055 GC)

WALGA Recommendation

That:

1. The Model Local Planning Policy – Advertising of Planning Proposals be endorsed;
- and
2. Local Governments be encouraged to use the resource when reviewing and preparing local planning policies for the advertising of planning proposals.

ZONE COMMENT:

GVROC support the WALGA Recommendation.

5.4 WALGA & LGIS Research Paper - Disclosing Hazard Information: The Legal Issues (05-028-03-0015 CG)

WALGA Recommendation

That the research paper, 'Disclosing Hazard Information: The Legal Issues' be endorsed.

ZONE COMMENT:

The WALGA recommendation is seeking for the research paper, 'Disclosing Hazard Information: The Legal Issues', to be endorsed.

The paper presented for endorsement provides detailed coverage on the legal issues concerning the disclosure of hazard related information by Local Government. Whilst the instigation of the report arose from concerns expressed by coastal local governments, the report has implications for Councils across the State.

Endorsement of the paper will lead to changes in policy and procedures on how information will be disseminated, how information requests will be dealt with and ensure that policy and procedures are applied effectively.

It is considered that at this point the paper should be "received" rather than "endorsed", thereby allowing each WALGA Member Council time to consider the findings of the report and how best to address the issues raised.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the WALGA recommendation be amended to delete "endorsed" and insert "received".

RESOLUTION: **Moved: Mayor Bowler** **Seconded: Cr Rathbone**

That the WALGA recommendation be amended to delete "endorsed" and insert "received".

CARRIED

5.5 Interim Submission to the Department of Premier & Cabinet, Perth & Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 million (05-036-03-0020CG)

WALGA Recommendation

That:

1. The interim submission to the Department of Premier and Cabinet regarding the Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 million be endorsed.
2. WALGA seek a State Government commitment to a timeline for the delivery of a both an implementation plan and an equitable funding model, and to ensure full consultation occurs with the affected Local Governments.

ZONE COMMENT:

GVROC support the WALGA Recommendation.

5.6 NBN Delivery to Regional WA (05-059-03-0013 JB)

WALGA Recommendation

That WALGA:

1. Advocates to the Commonwealth and State Government for more consistent and appropriate internet solutions for regional Western Australia thus ensuring economic development opportunities into the future; and
2. Advocate to the Commonwealth Government to work with service providers to offer more realistic and suitable pricing plans for customers in rural, regional and remote Australia.

ZONE COMMENT:

GVROC support the WALGA Recommendation.

5.7 WALGA Governance Review (01-004-07-0001 TB)

WALGA Recommendation

That:

1. The attached Corporate Governance Charter be endorsed; and,
2. The attached Standing Orders be endorsed

ZONE COMMENT:

The "In Brief" from the State Council Agenda reads as follows:

- *The amended Corporate Governance Charter and Standing Orders are presented for State Council consideration, representing the final stage in WALGA's periodic governance review that commenced in July 2015 with the distribution of a discussion paper for sector feedback;*
- *The attached Corporate Governance Charter incorporates the amendments resolved by State Council at their March 2016 meeting as well as additional changes stemming from State Council's May 2016 Strategic Forum;*
- *The key additional changes include:*
 - i. Formation of an Executive Committee comprising the President, Deputy President and four State Councillors to undertake the roles of the existing Finance and Services Committee and State Council Co-Chairs which will be disbanded;*
 - ii. Formation of Policy Teams corresponding to WALGA's key policy portfolios comprising six State Councillors to advise the State Council on the development, implementation and review of Association policy in the relevant areas;*
 - iii. Highlighting the ability of a State Councillor to raise strategic and urgent issues at the State Council meeting as an Emerging Issue providing 24 hours' notice of the item is given to the Chief Executive Officer and State Council resolve to consider the item.*

The changes being proposed, particularly the creation of an Executive Committee, are significant. It is therefore perhaps unrealistic for Member Councils to be in a position to consider the 82 page report included in the WALGA State Council Agenda and be in a position to vote fully understanding the implications of the proposed changes in the timeframe currently provided.

GVROC's representative on State Council might wish to make comment.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils request that any decision on the Governance Review be deferred and considered at the WALGA AGM, thereby enabling sufficient time for all WALGA Member Councils to review and fully understand the implications of the changes being proposed.

ZONE COMMENT:

GVROC support the WALGA Recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils endorses all recommendations being matters contained in the WALGA State Council Agenda other than those recommendations separately considered.

RESOLUTION:

Moved: Cr Rathbone

Seconded: Mayor Bowler

That the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils endorses all recommendations being matters contained in the WALGA State Council Agenda other than those recommendations separately considered.

CARRIED

9.4 Review of WALGA State Council Agenda - Matters for Noting/Information

- 6.1 Report Municipal Waste Advisory Council (MWAC) (01-006-030-008 RNB)
- 6.2 2016-17 State Budget (05-088-03-0001 DM)
- 6.3 Roof construction in WA (05-015-01-0003VJ)
- 6.4 Metropolitan Local Government Reform - Lessons Learnt (05-034-01-0017 TL)

9.5 Review of WALGA State Council Agenda - Organisational Reports

7.1 Key Activity Reports

- 7.1.1 Report on Key Activities, Environment and Waste Unit (01-006-03-0017 MJB)
- 7.1.2 Report on Key Activities, Governance and Organisational Services (01-006-03-0007 TB)
- 7.1.3 Report on Key Activities, Infrastructure (05-001-02-0003 ID)
- 7.1.4 Report on Key Activities, Planning and Community Development (01-006-03-0014 AH)

9.6 Review of WALGA State Council Agenda - Policy Forum Reports

7.2 Policy Forum Reports

- 7.2.1 Metropolitan Mayors Policy Forum
- 7.2.2 Freight Policy Forum

9.7 WALGA President's Report (Attachment)

Presenting the WALGA President's Report

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils notes the following reports contained in the WALGA State Council Agenda:

- Matters for noting/Information;
- Organisational reports;
- Policy Forum reports; and
- WALGA President's Report.

RESOLUTION: **Moved: Cr Rathbone** **Seconded: Cr Best**

That the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils notes the following reports contained in the WALGA State Council Agenda:

- **Matters for noting/Information;**
- **Organisational reports;**
- **Policy Forum reports; and**
- **WALGA President's Report.**

CARRIED

10. Agency Reports

10.1 Department of Local Government and Communities

Mr Ken Parker, Acting Manager Capacity Building, Strategy Research and Initiatives

Ken Parker provided Member Councils with a brief report on work currently being undertaken by the Department of Local Government and Communities.

10.2 Goldfields Esperance Development Commission (GEDC)

Shayne Flanagan, CEO Goldfields Esperance Development Commission

In meeting with GVROC, Shayne Flanagan provided an overview on a number of issues including:

1. Goldfields Esperance Revitalisation Fund (GERF)

- Tranche 1 of the GERF has been completed with agreement from Cabinet on all projects submitted and all agreements executed. Strong representation by the GEDC has meant that the region has been able to hold onto all the funds originally allocated for the GERF;

- Expressions of Interest (EOI) for Tranche 2 of the GERF have closed, with the GEDC Board considering EOIs at the Board Meeting held in Laverton on 24 June 2016. All applicants will be notified.

The GEDC will be meeting with all successful applicants to discuss how to develop the business cases for each project to give the each project the greatest possible chance of success and gaining Cabinet approval.

The timeframe in preparing the business cases is relatively short. It is hoped to have all business cases completed by mid-September this year and ready for submission to Cabinet in November.

Where an EOI has been unsuccessful, the GEDC will meet with the applicant to explain why the project was not shortlisted for business case development. This will allow for a decision to be made as to whether or not the project should be resubmitted at a future date.

It is hoped there will be a further tranche of funding made available before the March 2017 State elections.

2. Community Chest and Regional Grant Scheme Funding

- Recommendations for both funding sources are currently with the Minister.
- A further round of funding is expected in August this year but it is unlikely the funds will be available until July next year.

3. GEDC Staffing

- Staffing resources within the GEDC have improved, with 2 of the 3 positions within the organisation filled. It is hoped to have the remaining position filled in the near future.

4. Membership of the GEDC Board

- Membership to the Board is still being finalised.

5. Portfolio Review

- The Department of Regional Development will be releasing information on the outcome of the review into its operations in the near future.

Cr Hill also noted that the Shire of Laverton had rescinded its vote of no confidence in the GEDC. The Shire was looking forward to working co-operatively once more with the GEDC.

11. Members of Parliament

Hon Dave Grills MLC, Member for the Mining and Pastoral Region

Mr Grills thanked Member Councils for the opportunity to attend the meeting.

12. LATE ITEMS as notified, introduced by decision of the Meeting

Nil

13. FUTURE MEETINGS

- Friday 15 July 2016 – an in-person meeting of the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group (in Kalgoorlie unless otherwise determined);
- Wednesday 3 August 2016 – an in-person meeting of the GVROC Council in Perth (Perth Exhibition and Convention Centre);
- Friday 2 September 2016 – a teleconference to consider the WALGA State Council agenda for the State Council meeting to be held 8-9 September 2016;
- Friday 30 September 2016 – an in-person meeting of the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group (venue to be determined);
- Friday 4 November 2016 – an in-person meeting of the GVROC Council in Warburton (arrangements for the meeting to be held in Warburton are still tentative);
- Friday 2 December 2016 – a teleconference to consider the WALGA State Council agenda for the State Council meeting to be held Wednesday 7 December 2016;
- Friday 9 December an in-person meeting of the GVROC Technical Officers Working Group (in Kalgoorlie unless otherwise determined); and
- Friday 3 February 2017 – an in-person meeting of the GVROC Council in Esperance.

14. CLOSURE OF MEETING

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 1.03pm

DECLARATION

These minutes were confirmed by the Goldfields Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils at the meeting held on 3 August 2016

Signed _____

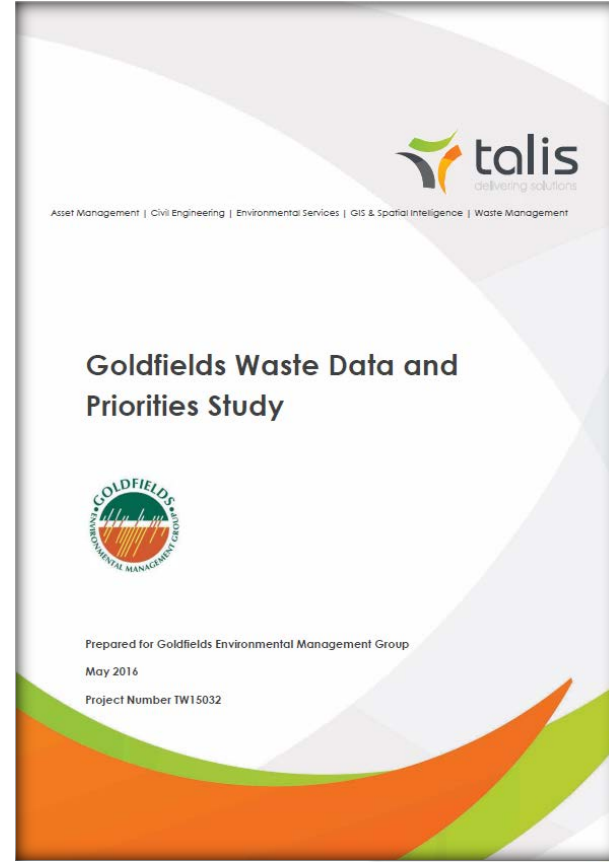
Person presiding at the meeting at which these minutes were confirmed

Goldfields Waste Data & Priorities Study



Overview

- Objectives
- Methodology
- Findings
- Discussion
- Recommendations



Study Objectives

To provide **waste generation and treatment data** to:

- Support regional policy development
- Assist waste services and infrastructure planning
- Assist in understanding regional waste management priorities
- Guide future investment

INFORMED DECISIONS

Methodology

- Waste Classification System
- Consultation and Data Gathering
- Data Analysis and Reporting

Waste Classification System – 3 levels

1. **Waste Streams** (MSW, C&I, C&D)
2. **Sectors of Economy** (sector of the economy e.g. Domestic, Mining)
3. **Waste Material Types** (composition of waste)

Series			
100	Controlled Waste	500	Packaging
200	Other Hazardous	600	Inert and similar
300	Local Government Services	700	Liquids/Solids
400	Biodegradable	800	Waste not otherwise specified

Consultation



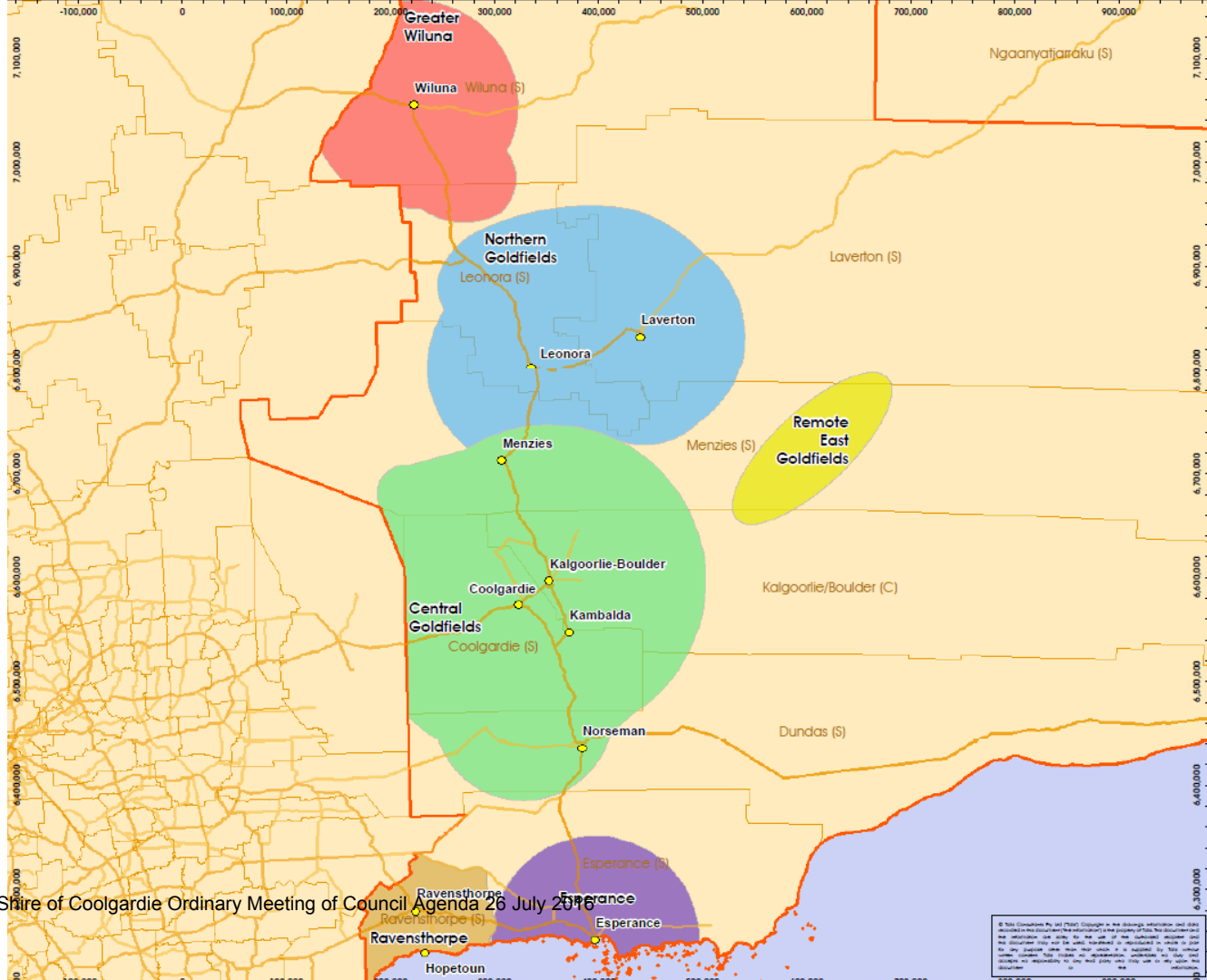
- Workshops and Presentations – Kalgoorlie, Perth, GVROC
- Stakeholder engagement – DMP, GEDC, CCI, DER
- Extensive Consultation and Data Gathering:
 - Mining and Resource Sector
 - Local Governments
 - Private Waste Service Providers

Sub-catchment Areas

- Population centres +100km radius
- For Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie + 150km radius
- Groupings of isolated waste generation source (e.g. Tropicana)

6 Sub-catchment Areas:

- Greater Wiluna
- Remote East Goldfields
- Northern Goldfields
- Esperance
- Central Goldfields
- Ravensthorpe

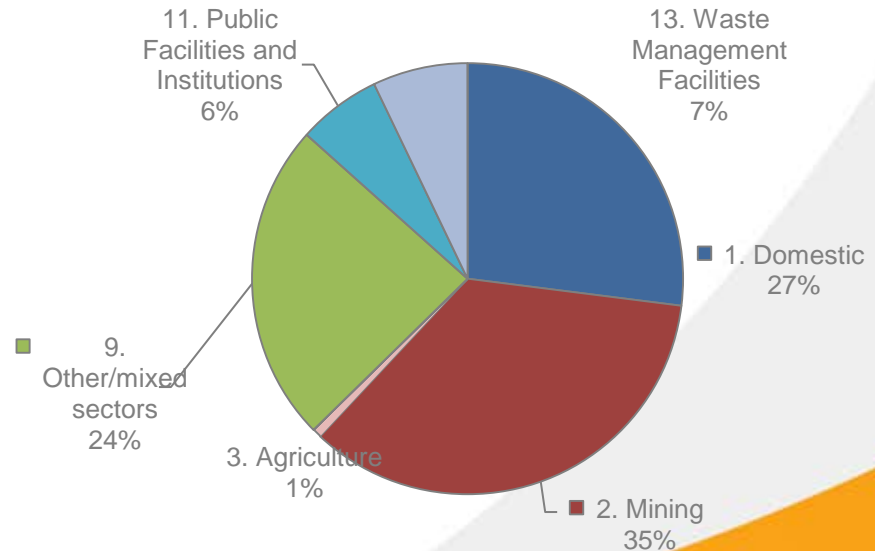
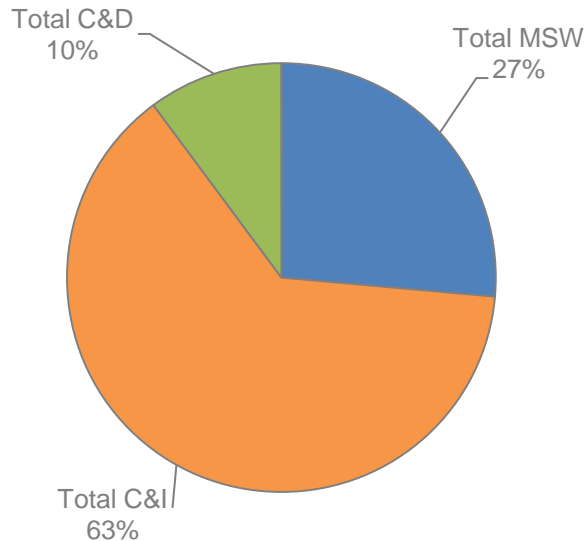


Findings

- Waste Generation
- Waste Treatment
- Projections
- Priorities

Waste Generation – Total Study Area

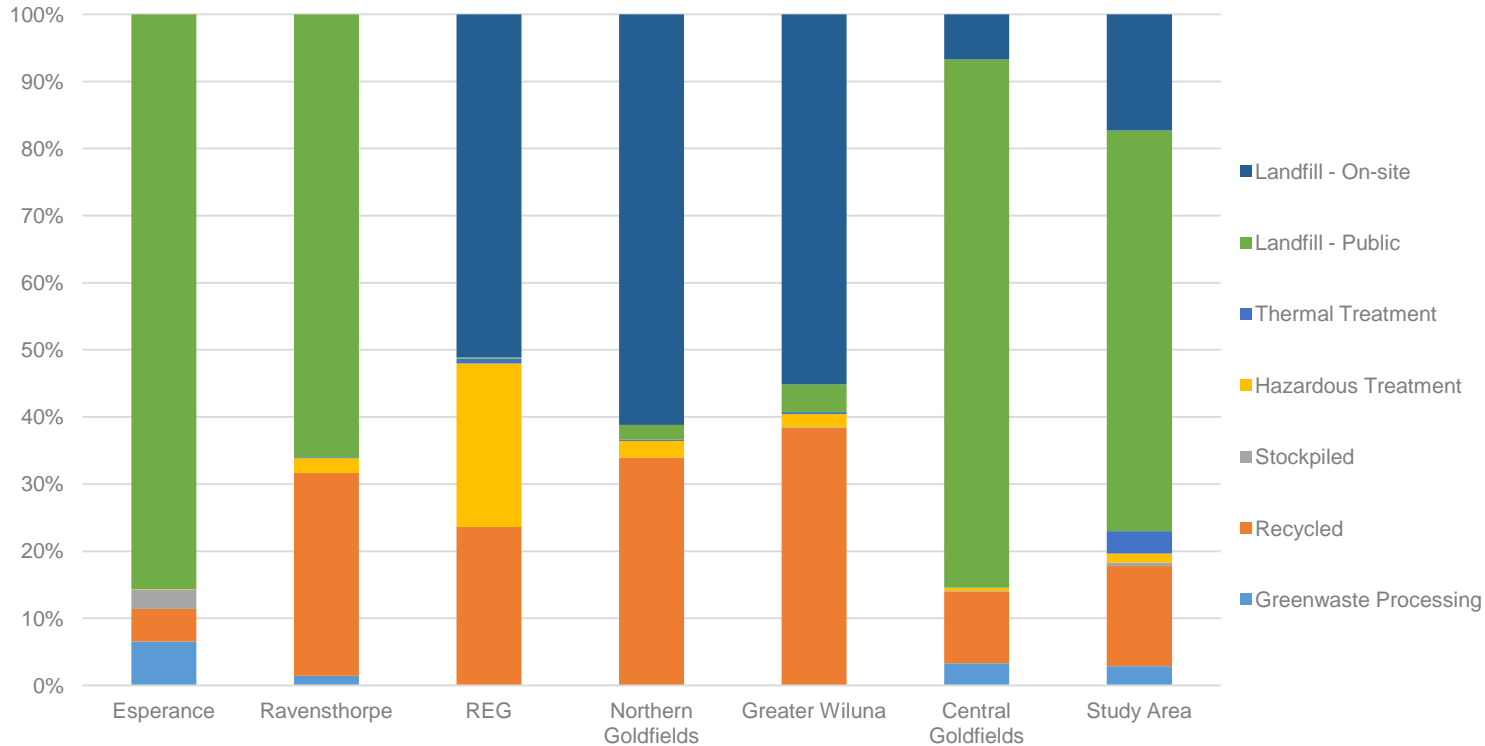
- Total Waste Generation = 256,945 tonnes



Top 10 Materials in the Study Areas

TOTAL WASTE = 256,945 tonnes	
Top 10 Material Types	Tonnage
Mixed refuse	107,994
Kerbside refuse	27,417
Clean fill	19,807
Industrial waste treatment plant residue	18,226
Ferrous metals (non-packaging)	11,257
Mixed metals (non-packaging)	9,800
Waste grease	8,949
Mixed building rubble	8,024
Greenwaste	7,565
Tyres	5,834
Total	224,873 (88%)

Waste Treatment by SCA



Waste Treatment

- Total waste exported = 36,499 tonnes (14%)
- Waste materials exported include:

Stream	Sector	Material Type	Tonnage	Location	Treatment
C&I	Mining	Scrap metal (mixed)	9,677	Perth	Recycling
C&I	Mining	Ferrous metals (non-packaging)	8,601	Perth	Recycling
C&I	Mining	Waste oil	4,085	Perth	Recycling
C&I	Other/Mixed	Waste oil	2,131	Perth	Recycling
C&I	Mining	Scrap metal (non-ferrous) (non-packaging)	1,829	Perth	Recycling
C&I	Mining	Commingled recyclables	1,565	Perth	Recycling

Problematic Waste Streams

Local Government

- Tyres
- Glass
- Light gauge steel
- Household hazardous waste
- Litter/ illegal dumping (non-specific waste materials)
- Mattresses

Waste Generators

- Tyres
- Glass
- Miscellaneous hazardous materials (e.g. waste chemicals)
- Used Intermediate Bulk Containers
- Polypipe
- Used cars
- Chemical plastic (20L containers)
- Waste oil
- Wood including pallets
- Hydrocarbon contaminated soil
- Hydrocarbon drums (44 gallon)
- Rubber C&D waste (e.g. piping, old building materials)
- Aerosol cans
- Class I, III & IV waste
- Cardboard

Infrastructure and Market

Gaps

- Local infrastructure unable to cater for all waste
- Hazardous waste processing options lacking
- Recycling or recovery services limited
- Limited local markets and high distance to other markets

Opportunities

- Partnerships/Regional collaboration on waste initiatives
- Organic waste processing within the Central Goldfields
- Local markets development – inert and organics

Discussion

- High reliance on landfill across the Study Area – 80%
- As waste increases – further pressure on existing facilities
- Tip fees very low compared to metropolitan area – disincentive for improved waste management
- DER looking to implement best practice
- Opportunity to consolidate landfill facilities and achieved greater outcomes
- Social licence to operate – public comment, potential project delays

Recommendations

Recommendations

- Local Governments continues to **work collaboratively** on waste management issues across the Region and look to establish a **formal Regional Local Government Forum** to progress regional waste management initiatives, (GVROC). Specific initiatives may include:
 - **regional or joint tendering** for waste management services, such as **mobile plant** for Greenwaste processing, tyre recycling, inert material crushing; and
 - Knowledge sharing and further reporting on tonnages and priorities to the waste sector.

- Waste Generators should look to establish a **formal Regional forum** to **collaborate and progress** regional waste management initiatives and priorities, which may include:
 - **Amalgamate and commit waste tonnages** to provide economies of scale with potential for regional or joint tendering for waste management service; and
 - Knowledge sharing and further reporting on tonnages and priorities to the waste sector.

Recommendations

Recommendations

- **Both Groups should collaborate together** on regional waste management issues and initiatives such as joint group meetings, data and knowledge sharing.

- **Continued collation and sharing** of waste generation and treatment **data** across the region to facilitate the above initiatives.

- All stakeholders should consider the **adoption of a Waste Classification System** to provide a framework for consistent data gathering and reporting across the Region.

Suggested Next Steps

- GVROC working group to discuss potential for collaboration
- Look to engage major waste producers in the region
- Encourage participation from waste management industry
 - Eg tenders for amalgamated waste processing, propagate waste data study

11.0 REPORTS OF OFFICERS

11.1 GOVERNANCE

AGENDA REFERENCE:	11.1.1
SUBJECT:	Monthly Activity Report
LOCATION:	NIL
APPLICANT:	NIL
FILE REFERENCE:	NAM4863
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	The author has no financial interest in this report.
DATE:	15 July 2016
AUTHOR:	Executive Assistant, Elly McKay

SUMMARY:

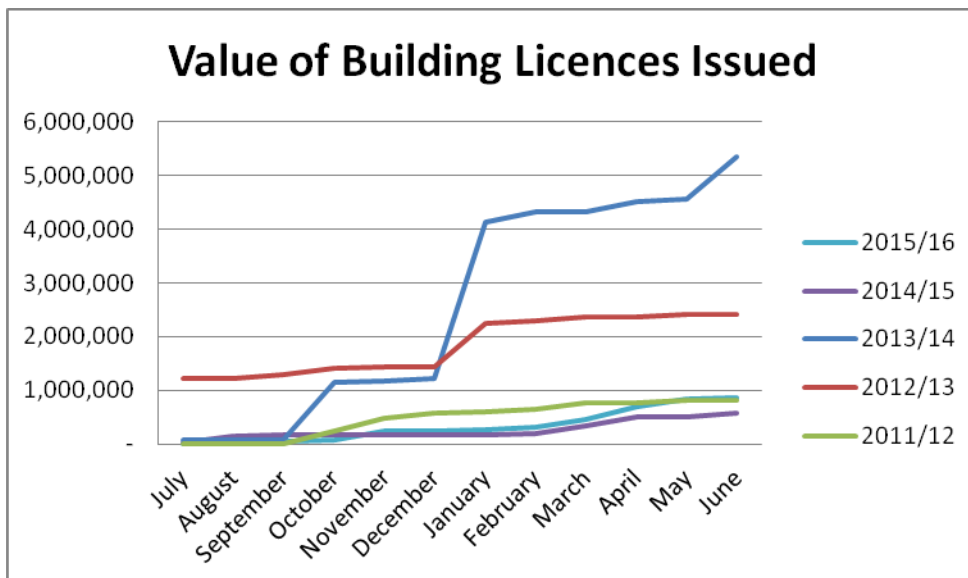
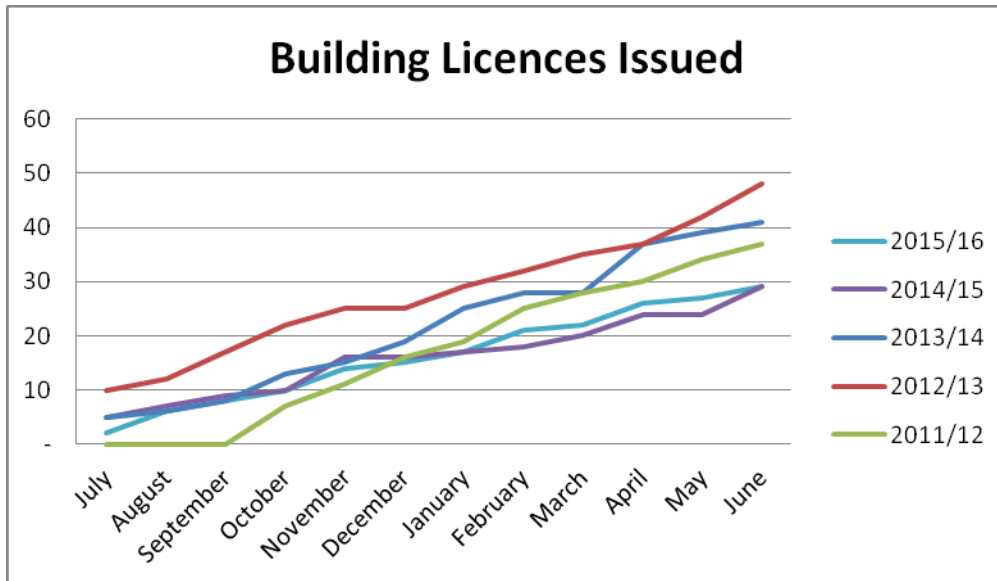
For Council to receive the monthly activity reports for June 2016.

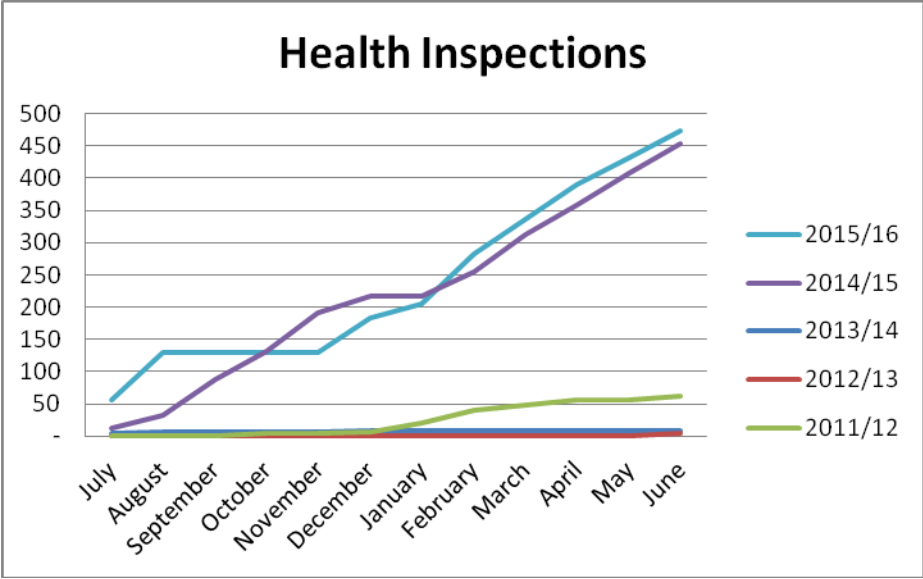
BACKGROUND:

This report is to provide Council information on the activity of various Council services and facilities.

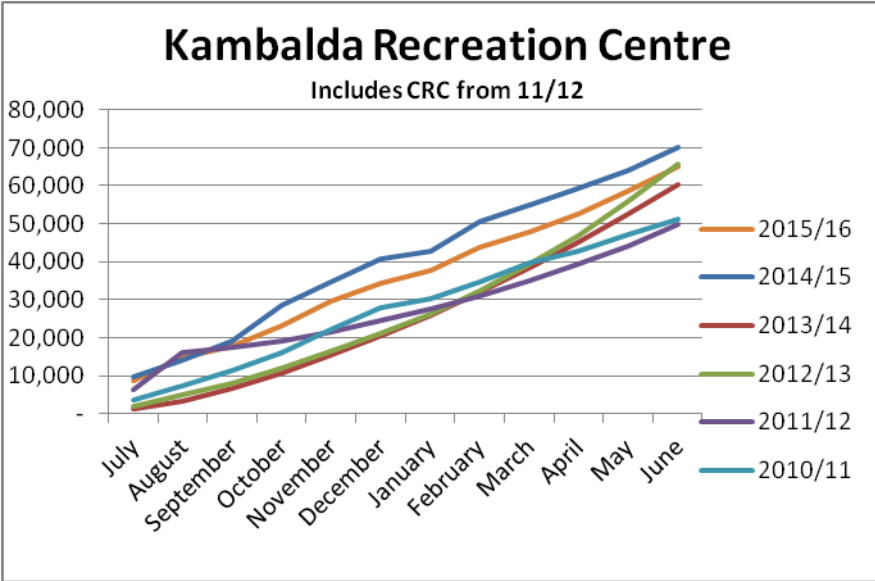
COMMENT

Development Services

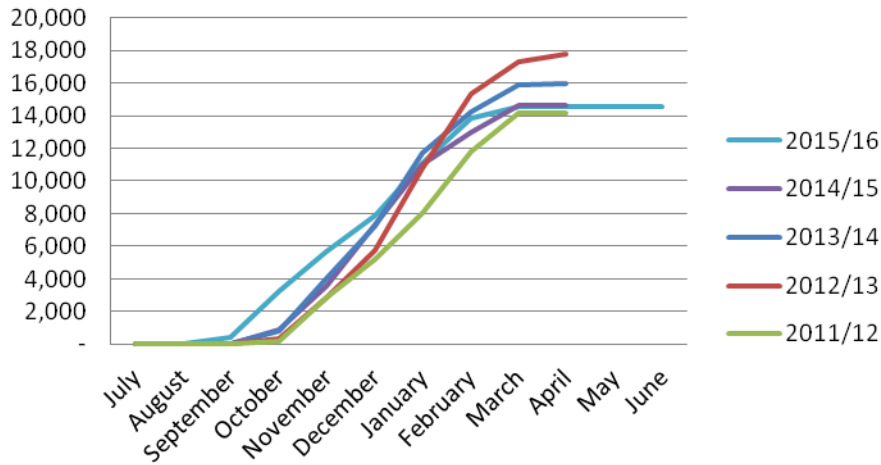




Recreation Services

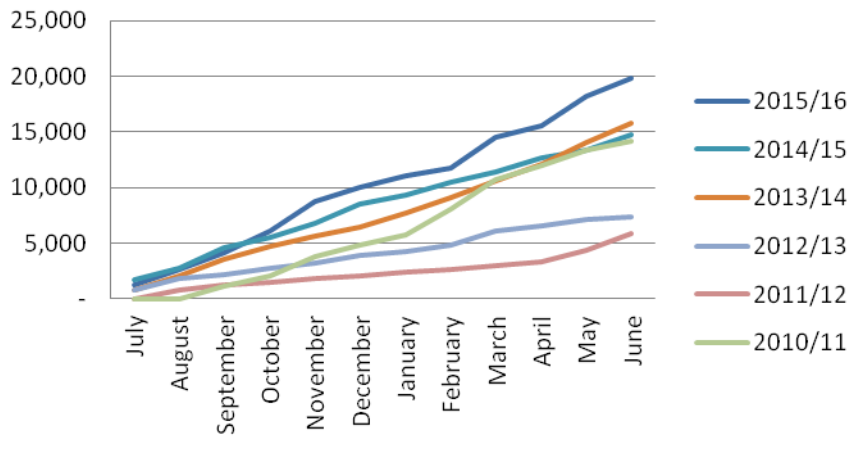


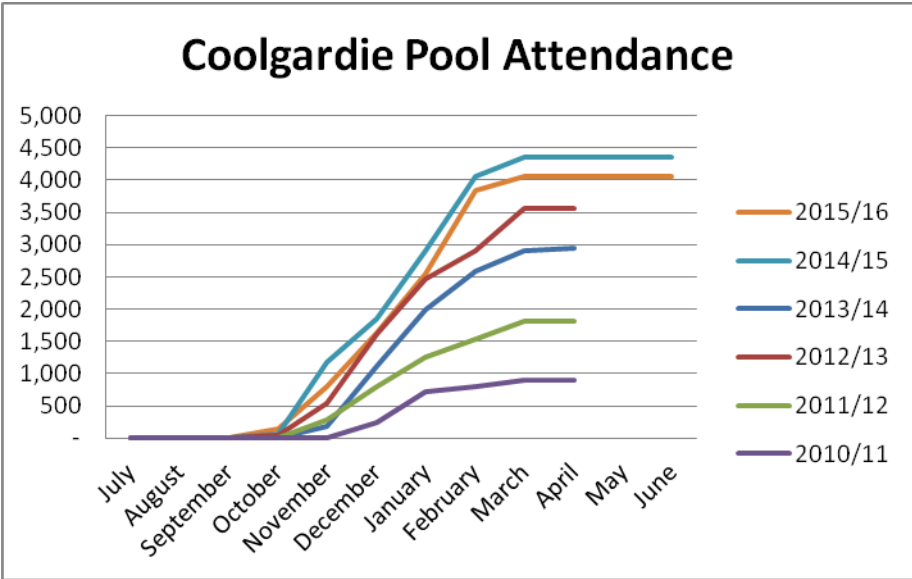
Kambalda Pool Attendance



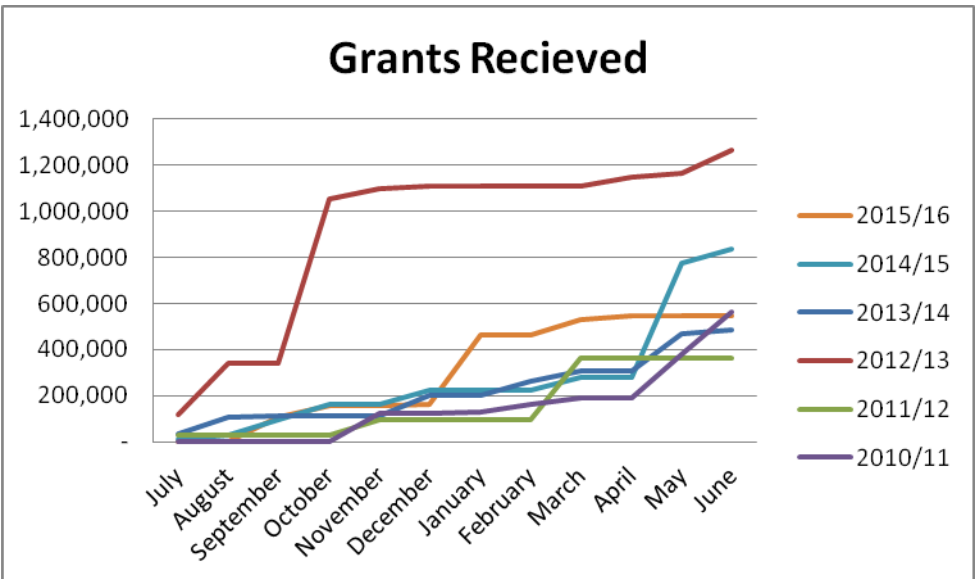
Coolgardie Recreation Centre

includes CRC from 13/14





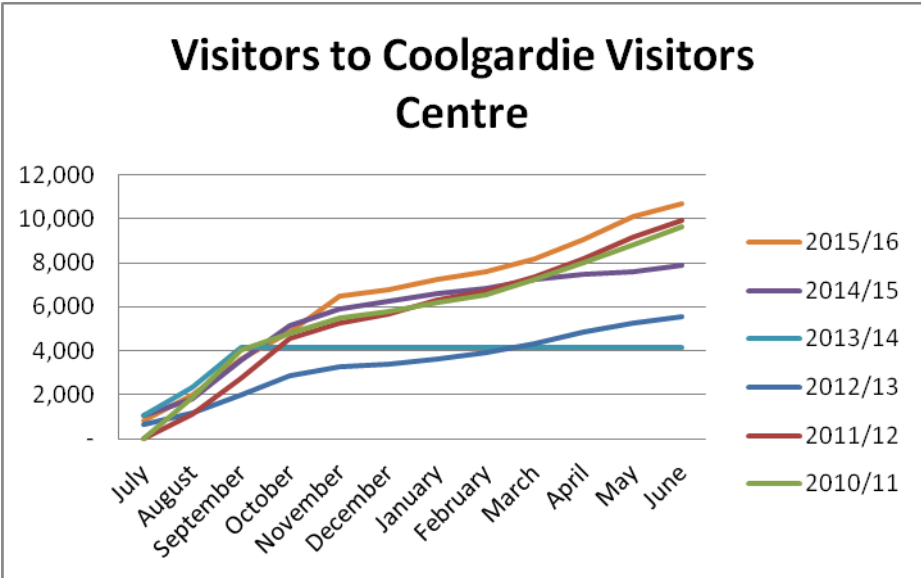
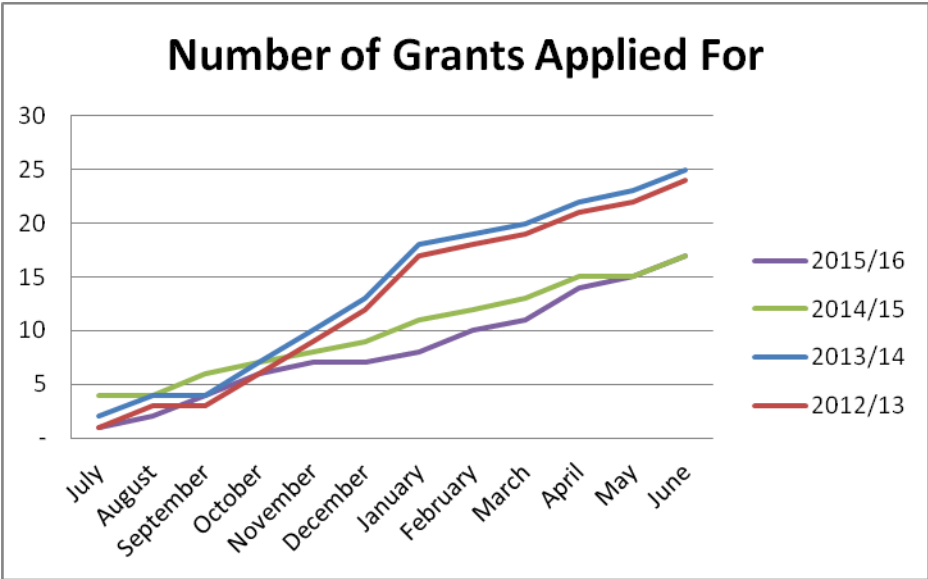
Community Services



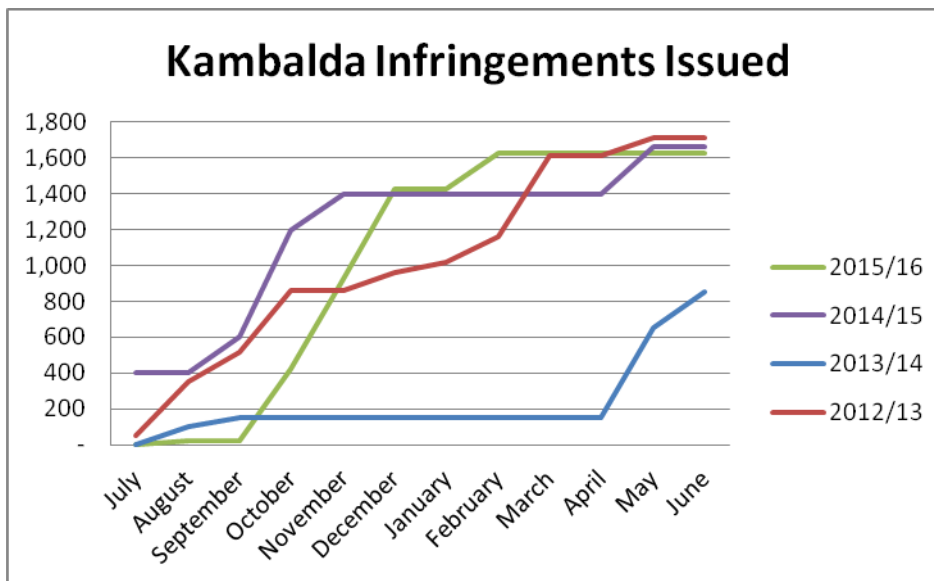
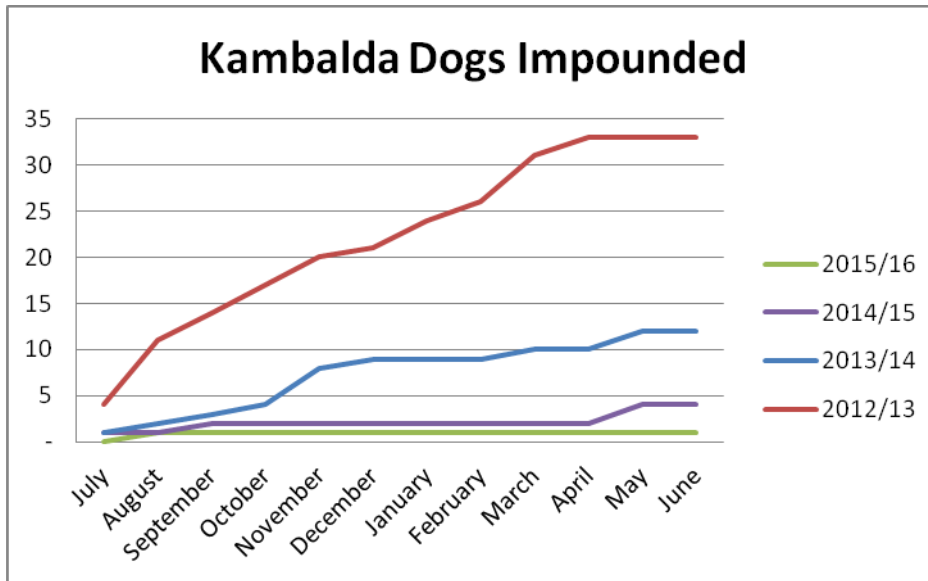
SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE GRANT STATUS REPORT 2015 - 2016 JUNE

<u>Funding Body</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Action</u>
G0801 Dept of the Attorney General	Coolgardie Youth Officer	\$ 50,000.00	Jul-12	Acquitted	Complete
C1109 Lotterywest	Coolgardie Railway Station Stage 2	\$ 88,000.00	Oct-12	Acquitted	Complete
G0503 Dept Local Govt	Cat Act - Miscellaneous	\$ 2,510.00	Oct-12	Approved	
G0503 Dept Local Govt	Cat Act - Sterilization	\$ 10,000.00	Oct-12	Approved	
A1111 Department Sport & Recreation	Club Development Officer 2014-15	\$ 16,000.00	Jul-14	Acquitted	Operational
C13016 Department Regional Development	Coolgardie Post Office Restoration	\$ 477,933.00	Sep-14	Approved	
C11076 SBS	SBS Radio upgrade Coolgardie	\$ 17,787.00	Sep-14	Acquitted	Complete
FM026 Evolution Mining	Coolgardie Summer Cinema Series March - May	\$ 990.00	Feb-15	Acquitted	Complete
FK1101 Department Sport & Recreation	SBL Game 2015	\$ 2,390.00	Jan-15	Acquitted	Complete
FK1101 Healthways	SBL Game 2015	\$ 3,500.00	Feb-15	Acquitted	Complete
FK1101 GoldFields St Ives	SBL Game 2015	\$ 3,000.00	Oct-14	Acquitted	Complete
R156 Dept Infrastructure & Regional D'ment	Heavy Vehicle Safety Programme Carins & Coolgardie Nth Rds	\$ 300,000.00	Mar-15	Acquitted	Complete
A08K5 Dept of Regional Development	Website Transition Kambalda CRC	\$ 2,000.00	Jun-15	Acquitted	Complete
A08C5 Dept of Regional Development	Website Transition Coolgardie CRC	\$ 2,000.00	Jun-15	Acquitted	Complete
A08K5 Regional Development & Lands	Kambalda Community Resource Centre 2015-16	\$ 121,658.00	Jul-15	Approved	Operational
A08C5 Regional Development & Lands	Coolgardie Community Resource Centre 2015-16	\$ 85,573.00	Jul-15	Approved	Operational
R079 Dept Infrastructure & Regional Development	Callitris Road Kambalda West reseal	\$ 108,240.00	Jul-15	Approved	
R163 Dept Infrastructure & Regional Development	Airleg Road Reseal	\$ 20,000.00	Jul-15	Approved	
R040 Dept Infrastructure & Regional Development	Gordon Adams Road reseal	\$ 93,750.00	Jul-15	Approved	
R103 Dept Infrastructure & Regional Development	Irish Mulga Drive reseal	\$ 51,800.00	Jul-15	Approved	
R132 Dept Infrastructure & Regional Development	Tip Road Kambalda reseal	\$ 78,500.00	Jul-15	Approved	
FR045 BHP Billiton Pty Ltd	Kambalda Summer Cinema Series 2015-16	\$ 2,660.00	Jul-15	Acquitted	
M0001 Main Roads WA	Various Maintenance #21100727	\$ 107,900.00	Jul-15	Approved	
R053 Main Roads WA	Nepean Lady Lock Link #21111385	\$ 125,913.00	Jul-15	Approved	
R002 Main Roads WA	Coolgardie North Road #21111384	\$ 62,957.00	Jul-15	Approved	
R156M Main Roads WA	Carins Road #21111383	\$ 62,957.00	Jul-15	Approved	
A1111 Department Sport & Recreation	Club Development Officer 2015-16	\$ 16,000.00	Jul-15	Approved	Operational

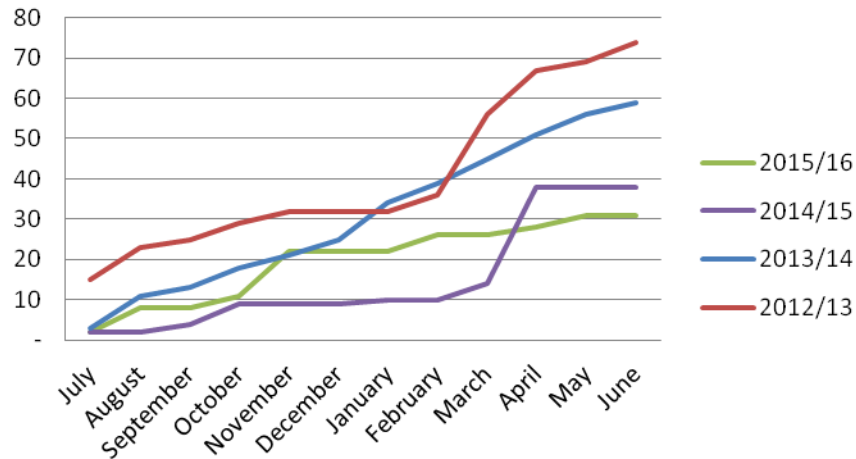
FR028	Dept Local Government & Communities	Seniors Week	\$ 1,000.00	Aug-15	Acquitted	Complete
FM026	Evolution Mining	Coolgardie Summer Cinema Series 2015-16	\$ 2,020.00	Aug-15	Acquitted	Complete
C11057	Department Sport & Recreation	Kambalda Pool Revitalisation	\$ 32,000.00	Oct-15	Approved	
C11056	Department Sport & Recreation	Coolgardie Pool Revitalisation	\$ 32,000.00	Oct-15	Approved	
A1111	Department Sport & Recreation	Club Development Officer 2016-17	\$ 16,000.00	Nov-15	Approved	
C11068	Lotterywest	Donkin Park playground	\$ 87,755.00	Jan-16	Approved	
A1104	Lotterywest	Bayley Street Heritage Markers	\$ 15,877.00	Feb-16	Approved	
FK1101	Gold Fields St Ives	SBL Game 2016	\$ 2,200.00	Feb-16	Approved	
FK1101	Healthways	SBL Game 2016	\$ 3,500.00	Mar-16	Declined	
FK1101	Evolution Mining	SBL Game 2016	\$ 1,500.00	Mar-16	Approved	
FK1107	Dept Local Government	Department Local Government - Womens Grants for Expo	\$ 3,268.00	Mar-16	Declined	
C12046	Goldfields Esperance Revitalisation	Highlighting Coolgardie - Mother of the Goldfields	\$ 8,267,926.00	Apr-16	Declined	
C11025	Goldfields Esperance Revitalisation	Kambalda Beautification Project	\$ 968,238.00	Apr-16	Declined	
C13026	Goldfields Esperance Revitalisation	Coolgardie Post Office and Associated Buildings Reinstatement	\$ 3,738,383.00	Apr-16	In Progress	
C13026	Evolution Mining	Sergeants Quarters refit/renovations	\$ 314,000.00	May-16	In Progress	
FR045	BHP Billiton Pty Ltd	Kambalda Summer Cinema Series 2016-17	\$ 728.00	May-16	Approved	
	Tourism WA	Coolgardie Visitor and Tourist Information Centre	\$ 39,500.00	Jun-16	Submitted	
	Australia Council for the Arts	Aboriginal Art Exhibition	\$ 10,100.00	Jun-16	Submitted	
45		Total	\$ 15,450,013.00			
	Approved previously	23	\$ 1,613,751.00			
	Approved June	0				
	Declined	4	\$ 9,242,932.00			
	In Progress	2	\$ 4,052,383.00			
	Submitted June	2	\$ 49,600.00			
	Acquitted previously	14	\$ 491,347.00			
	Acquitted May					
	TOTAL	45	\$ 15,450,013.00			



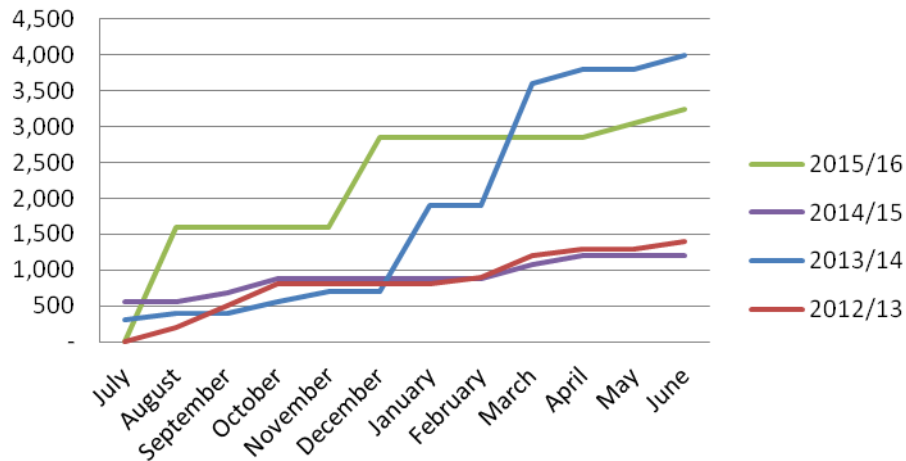
Ranger Services



Coolgardie Dogs Impounded



Coolgardie Infringements Issued



Technical Services

Document Number	DATE SENT RECD	Description	Description
ICS16672	29/06/2016	Shire of Coolgardie WRF 3599 request to remove large stump on verge. Hoping Shire can remove this please before white ants move in. Thank you. Received by hand 29th June 2016.	Responded to
NCS4772	09/06/2016	Modification Crossover - 1 Gimlet Court, Kambalda WA 6442 Works Request Form #3443	In Progress
NCS4791	14/06/2016	Kambalda maintenance - replace silver smokers pole as its gone missing. Works Request #3445	In Progress
NCS4792	15/06/2016	Works Request Form#3447 - Tourists have pointed out the 24hr RV rest area signage on Bayley Street is misleading traffic in the wrong direction. Signs need to be changed around.	In Progress

Governance

DATE	RES. No.	ACTION REQUIRED	
Ordinary Council Meeting 16 December 2014			
16 Dec 2014	227/14	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 227/14</u></p> <p>That Council pursuant to Section 6.64(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 1995, where all reasonable efforts to locate the owner of the properties listed in attachment 1 and attachment 2 proceed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surrender to the Crown the 78 properties listed in the attachment 1 which have rates in arrears for three or more years, where the cost of proceedings for the recovery of outstanding rates would be equal or exceed the value of the land, 2. Sell the 12 properties listed in attachment 2 which have arrears for three or more years, and recover from the proceeds of the sale the outstanding balances which total \$77,765.04. 	In Progress
Ordinary Council Meeting 27 January 2015			
27 Jan 15	013/15	<u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 013/15</u>	Pending – Waiting on Town

		That Council disposes of the property at Lot 101 (No. 68) Serpentine Rd, Kambalda East by public tender.	Planning Scheme
Ordinary Council Meeting 24 February 2015			
24 Feb 15	025/15	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 025/15</u></p> <p>That Council:</p> <p>i) Adopt the draft Local Planning Scheme No. 5 as drafted and forward the documentation to the WAPC pursuant to Clause 13(1) of the <i>Town Planning Regulations 1967</i></p> <p>ii) Adopt the draft Local Planning Strategy as drafted and forward the document to the WAPC pursuant to section 12B of the <i>Town Planning Regulations 1967</i></p> <p>iii) Authorise the Chief Executive Officer and Shire President to sign the documentation for both and forward to the WAPC as required..</p> <p>iv) Subject to review by the WAPC and its consent to advertise, advertise the proposed Local Planning Strategy and Local Planning Scheme in accordance with the applicable legislation.</p>	In Progress
Ordinary Council Meeting 24 March 2015			
24 March 15	050/15	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 050/15</u></p> <p>That Council resolves to –</p> <p>1) Instruct the Chief Executive Officer or his nominated representative to pursue vesting of a reserve over Vacant Crown Land and Lot 117 as indicated on the attached plan for the purpose of Horse Blocks, and on completion of the process to report to Council for Direction</p> <p>2) Indemnify the Department of Regional Development and Lands against any cost or compensating claims arising from the taking process.</p>	In progress
24 March 15	051/15	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 051/15</u></p> <p>That Council resolve to –</p> <p>1) Instruct the Chief Executive Officer or his nominated representative to pursue vesting of a reserve over Vacant Crown Land and Lot 117 as indicated on the attached plan for the purpose of Motorised Sports, and on completion of the process to report to Council for Direction</p> <p>2) Indemnify the Department of Regional Development and Lands against any cost or compensating claims arising from the taking process.</p>	In progress
Ordinary Council Meeting 28 April 2015			

28 April 15	087/15	<u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 087/15</u> That Council resolves to allow the Loop Line Association and the Restoration Club access to reserve #34988 to construct a chain link fence and commence refurbishment works on the train, its carriages and associated hardware.	In Progress
Ordinary Council Meeting Minutes 28 July 2015			
28 July 15	137/15	<u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 137/15</u> That Council resolve to – 1) Instruct the Chief Executive Officer or his nominated representative to pursue vesting of a reserve over Vacant Crown Land as indicated on the attached plan for the purpose of Rifle Club, and on completion of the process to report to Council for Direction 2) Indemnify the Department of Regional Development and Lands against any cost or compensating claims arising from the taking process.	In progress
Ordinary Council Meeting 22 September 2015			
22 Sept 15	193/15	<u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 193/15</u> That Council agree that 1. Expressions of interest be sought for the use and access of Reserve 49358 for a period of 60 days (Kambalda Airstrip). 2. The Chief Executive Officer be authorised to negotiate with applicants and present a draft lease agreement to Council for endorsement prior to application to the Minister for Lands for approval of the lease.	In Progress
Ordinary Council Meeting 23 February 2016			
23 Feb 16	025/16	<u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 025/16</u> That Council 1. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer (or his delegate) to negotiate a Lease between the Shire of Coolgardie and the Golden Mile Loopline Railway Society Inc subject to section 3.58 (3), Local Government Act 1995 for the property known as Coolgardie Railway Station Precinct (Reserve R35589 and R34988) with the term of the lease being 21 years plus an option of 21 years.	In Progress

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Advertise the disposal of the property known as the Coolgardie Railway Station Precinct Reserve 35589 and 34988 located on Woodward Street, Coolgardie. The valuation of the site being \$1,040.00 per annum. The Shire of Coolgardie will charge a rental value of \$400.00 per annum for this site. 3. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer and the Shire President to execute the lease agreement in accordance with Standing Orders Local Law 2000 Section 19.1 subject to there being no significant variations from the lease document, and that all relevant costs have been paid. 4. A contribution of \$10,000 be paid to the Golden Mile Loopline Railway Society Inc annually. 5. The Golden Mile Loopline Railway Society Inc agree to accommodate the Coolgardie Men's Shed within the Coolgardie Railway Station Precinct (Reserve R35589 and R34988) 6. All Collection items including but not limited to the Steam Locomotive, the Pavilion and the Ben Prior Collection be subject to loan to the Golden Mile Loopline Railway Society Inc in accordance with policy CMS-04 Collections Loans. 	
Ordinary Meeting of Council 22 March 2016			
22 March 16	044/16	<u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 044/16</u> That Council item 11.1.3 - Kambalda Water Harvesting and Reticulation on the table.	Ongoing
22 March 16	050/16	<u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 050/16</u> That Council <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer (or his delegate) to negotiate a lease agreement between the Goldfields Country WA Health Service and the Shire of Coolgardie for the premises known as the 90-94 Bayley Street (Shire Office) , for a minimum of five (5) years with an annual rent sufficient to cover all costs incurred by the Shire of Coolgardie. 2. Advertise the disposal of a portion of the property known as 90-94 Bayley Street (Shire Office) Coolgardie the valuation of the property being as determined by an independent valuer. 3. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer and the Shire President to 	In Progress

		<p>execute the lease agreement in accordance with Standing Orders Local Law 2000 Section 19.1 subject to the lease conditions being</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Term Five (5) Years b. Option five (5) years c. Rent to include the cost of building insurance, pest control, water corporation service fees and outgoings d. Maintenance: the lessee will be responsible to maintain the property, whilst the Shire will be responsible for capital costs and expenditure of a structural nature e. Public Liability (\$20 million cover) and worker compensation insurance f. Annual CPI to apply to the rent g. Lessee to pay for all the legal fees to prepare the lease document h. No Market rent reviews i. No bond needed 	
22 March 16	051/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 051/16</u></p> <p>That Council make application to the Hon Minister for Lands to take a Management Order over Lot 500 on Deposited Plan 72918 for "Recreation" to support land sailing activities on Lake Lefroy and AGREE to provide the Minister for Lands with a statement confirming that</p> <p><i>"The Shire of Coolgardie indemnifies the Hon Minister for Lands against all claims for compensation incurred by the Minister in progressing the proposal to take native title and non-native title interests, as well as any other costs that may be payable in relation to the acquisition of rights and interests of Lot 500 on Deposited Plan 72918 for the proposed reservation with Management Order in favour of the Shire of Coolgardie for the purpose of 'Recreation'.</i></p>	Pending
Ordinary Council Meeting 26April 2016			
26 April 16	064/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 064/16</u></p> <p>That Council resolve</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To approve the pursuit of funding opportunities for Coolgardie Main Street concept plan at a calculated cost of \$5,800,000.00. 2. That the CEO provide a scope of works for Council records reference into the future 3. To consider the outcomes of the public consultation and strategic risk (as per appendix d) at the May Ordinary Council meeting. 4. That a business plan be presented to Council at the May meeting 	Complete

26 April 16	065/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 065/16</u></p> <p>That Council</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Approve the concept plans for upgrade works on Marianthus Road, Salmon Gum Road, Gum Nut Road and Irish Mulga Drive in Kambalda West. 2) Approve the pursuit of funds for upgrade works on Marianthus Road, Salmon Gum Road, Gum Nut Road and Irish Mulga Drive in Kambalda West at a calculated cost of \$550,000.00 3) Consider the outcomes of the public consultation at the May ordinary council meeting. 	Complete
26 April 16	068/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 068/16</u></p> <p>That Council</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer or his delegate to negotiate an agreement between Goldfields Masonic Homes Inc and the Shire of Coolgardie for the sale of the six units, known as Montana Homes for a total of \$30,000.00 (being \$5,000.00 per unit), with Masonic Homes Inc to provide a written commitment to construct an additional two units subject to <u>Grant funding availability</u>. 2. Advise the Minister for Lands of their support for the transfer of the Management Order over Reserve 35500, Lot 2126 of the units known as Montana Homes, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 Hunt Street Coolgardie to Goldfields Masonic Homes Inc 3. Advertise the proposed disposal of Reserve 35500, Lot 2126 to Goldfields Masonic Homes Inc. in accordance with Section 3.58 of the Local Government Act 1995. 4. Authorise the President and Chief Executive Officer to affix the Common Seal and sign the associated contract documents. 	In Progress
26 April 16	071/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 071/16</u></p> <p>That Council</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the effect the proposed lease between the Shire of Coolgardie and The National Trust of Australia (WA) for Warden Finnerty's Coolgardie Western Australia will have on the annual operating budget for the year ending 30 June 2017 2. Invite representatives of the National Trust of Australia (WA) to discuss future plans for the property. 3. Defer the decision to sign the lease between the Shire of Coolgardie and the National Trust of Australia (WA) for Warden 	In Progress

		<p>Finnerty's Coolgardie Western Australia until negotiations with the National Trust of Australia (WA) regarding the current condition of the building and other improvements on the land, and</p> <p>4. An item be presented to Council immediately following discussions with the National Trust of Australia (WA) to recommend actions to be taken for the future of the operation of services at Warden Finnerty's Coolgardie Western Australia.</p>	
26 April 16	072/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 072/16</u></p> <p>That Council</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receives confidential attachment 1 the Shire of Coolgardie 2015 Probity Compliance Audit Report 2. Endorse the recommendations in confidential attachment 1 the Shire of Coolgardie 2015 Probity Compliance Audit Report 3. Endorse confidential attachment 2, Recommendation Implementation Action Plan 4. Request a Shire of Coolgardie Compliance Framework Document be developed by the 30th June 2016 and included as a Key Performance Indicators for the Chief Executive Officer to be reviewed annually 5. Request the Chief Executive Officer write to the Department of Local Government and provide a copy of confidential attachment 2, Recommendation Implementation Action Plan and confidential Council agenda item - Probity Compliance Audit Report 2015. <p>Council resolved to release the 2015 Probity Compliance Audit Report as a public document.</p>	Complete
<u>Ordinary Council Meeting 28 June 2016</u>			
28 June 16	109/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 109/16</u></p> <p>That Council approve leave of absence for Sherryl Botting 6 July 2016 – 12 September 2016 and Kathie Lindup 18 July 2016 – 10 September 2016.</p>	Complete
28 June 16	111/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 111/16</u></p> <p>That Council receive the minutes and draft business plan from the Ordinary Meeting of the Goldfields Tourism Network Association Inc held on Friday 6 May 2016.</p>	Complete
28 June 16	113/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 113/16</u></p> <p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proceed with the Review of the following Local Laws as per the Department of Local Government Laws Register in accordance with section 3.16 of the Local Government Act 1995; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserve Common 9694 • Cemetery fees 	Complete

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rubbish Depositing of • Employees Appointment of • Poundage Fees • Long Service Leave • Noxious Weeds • Fencing • Verandahs - Erection of • Vehicles Driven on Shire Land (control of) • Old Refrigerators - Draft Model By-law No. 8 • Damage to Streets - Draft Model By-law No. 1 • Animals and Vehicles - Draft Model By-law No. 7 • Signs, Hoardings and Billpostings - Draft Model By-law No. 13 • Standing Orders - Draft Model By-law No. 4 • Inflammable Liquids - Draft Model By-law No. 12 • Control of Hawkers - Draft Model by-law • Petrol Pumps - Draft Model By-law No. 10 • Control of Vehicles on Streets - Metric Conversion • Erection of Verandahs - Metric Conversion • Control of Hawkers (No. 6) - Metric Conversion • Old Refrigerators and Cabinets (No. 8) - Metric Conversion • Signs Hoardings and Billposting - Metric Conversion • Dogs - Manner and Mode of Keeping • Dogs • Dogs – Manner and Mode of Keeping • Revocation of Certain By-laws • Refuse, Rubbish Clearing Land and Removal of <p>2. Advertise the Review of the current Local Laws as per the Department of Local Government Local Laws Register in accordance with section 3.16 (2) of the Local Government Act 1995:</p>	
28 June 16	114/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 114/16</u></p> <p>That Council,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notes attachment 1, the Recommendation Implementation Action Plan as at 18 June 2016 2. Notes the response from the Department of Local Government 24 May 2016 3. Notes proposed completion dates of recommendation 14 and 15 amended given timeline from GHD and Cash flow implications 4. Receive the compliance checklist (attachment 2) and compliance calendar (attachment 3) 	In Progress
28 June 16	116/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 116/16</u></p> <p>That Council</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer to award Tender RFT01/16 for the “Provision of Environmental Health and Building Services” to Mr. Maurice Walsh from Environmental Monitoring Systems PTY LTD. For the period of two years with an option to extend the contract for up to a maximum of a further one year. 	In Progress

		2. Authorise the Shire President and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal in accordance with part 19.1(2) of the Standing Orders Local Law to any required documentation.	
28 June 16	117/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 117/16</u></p> <p>That Council approve the provision of permits for Kidman Resources nominated contractor to commence haulage using 8.8kms of Lady loch and Nepean Roads, for a short campaign comprising of 15,000 tonnes upon the agreement that Kidman make payment at the completion of the campaign for the full fee of \$23,760.</p> <p>Subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agreement does not come into effect until permits are issued to the principal of operations. • A financial contribution upon completion of the campaign to job no LM053E of \$9,240 ex GST for maintenance. • A financial contribution upon completion of the campaign to job no LC053E of \$14,520 ex GST for capital upgrade. • This agreement is for a limited period ending 30 July 2016. • Kidman's nominated representative's meet with the Shire to negotiate an ongoing agreement for future haulage campaigns within the Shire of Coolgardie. 	In Progress
28 June 16	120/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 120/16</u></p> <p>Amdendment</p> <p>That Council discontinue the legal pursuit by McLeod's Barristers and Solicitors to recoup \$80,000 of council funds expended due to the unmapped Telstra cable interfering with scheduled roadwork's on Jaurdi Hills Road.</p>	Complete
28 June 16	121/16	<p><u>COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 121/16</u></p> <p>That Council Endorse the Key Result Area's and Key Performance Indicator's for the Chief Executive Officer for 2016/2017 as set in (Confidential Attachment 1).</p>	Complete

Delegated Authority Used				
Date	Requesting Group	Description	Delegation used	Amount
24/09/2013	Shire of Coolgardie	Authority to enter under Acts and Regulations	Authority to Enter	\$0.00
6/05/2016	Kambalda Football Club	Gym Membership	Donation	\$240.00

CONSULTATION: NIL

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT: NIL

POLICY IMPLICATIONS: NIL

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: NIL

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS: NIL

VOTING REQUIREMENT: Simple Majority

OFFICERS RECOMMENDATION:

That Council note the various activity reports and delegated authority used for June 2016.

AGENDA REFERENCE: 11.1.2
SUBJECT: Review of Local Laws
LOCATION: Shire of Coolgardie
APPLICANT: Shire of Coolgardie
FILE REFERENCE: NAM4866
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST: NIL
DATE: 07 July 2016
AUTHOR: Chief Executive Officer, Mr Paul Webb

SUMMARY:

This report advises of the need to review Local Laws and recommends Council review all of it's adopted Local Laws.

BACKGROUND:

The Local Government Act 1995 s. 3.13 requires that within a period of eight years of the commencement of a local law, it is to be reviewed with Council determining whether or not it should be repealed or amended.

COMMENT:

The following Local Laws have been previously adopted by Council, and are in need of review:

- Parking Angle 1953
- TV Masts and Antennae 1960
- Signs, Hoardings – Draft Model by law no 13 1967
- Signs, Hoardings and Bill Posting 1996
- Sick Leave 1969
- Recreation Areas 1985
- Recreation Reserve 1971
- Reserve Recreation (Parks) 1985
- Coolgardie Cemetery 1972
- Dog 1985
- Dogs 1997
- Bees 1989

- Intersections Fencing and Obstructions at 1996
- Signs 1997
- Health Local Laws 1998, 1999
- Standing Orders 2000
- Standing Orders 2001
- Health Amendment Local Laws 2000, 2001
- Health Act 1911, 2002
- Health Amendment Local Laws 2002, 2003

Inspection of laws in effect on the Department of Local Government Website <https://www.dlqc.wa.gov.au/LegislationCompliance/Pages/Local%20Laws%20Register.aspx> indicates which laws are currently in effect which have been listed above. It is appropriate for a review to include all of Council's Local Laws and the process would allow for the proposal to review to be advertised state wide and invite public submissions. Council then consider the submissions to determine whether or not it considers that any of its Local Laws should be repealed or amended.

A copy of all current Local Laws will be available for inspection at each of the Council Administration Buildings –

- Kambalda Administration Centre
- Coolgardie Office
- Coolgardie Recreation Centre

Several attempts have been attempted by various officers of the Shire over the last several years, but the process to date has not been concluded. This action will supersede previous resolutions -

COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 195/12

MOVED: COUNCILLOR, W MARCHESE

SECONDED: COUNCILLOR, B LOGAN

That Council

- 1. commence a review of the Shire of Coolgardie Local Laws including**
 - **Angle Parking**
 - **TV Masts and Antennae**
 - **Signs, Hoardings – Draft Model by law no 13**
 - **Sick Leave**
 - **Recreation Reserve**
 - **Coolgardie Cemetery**
 - **Dogs**
 - **Bees**
 - **Intersections Fencing and Obstructions**
 - **Health Local Laws 1998**
 - **Standing Orders**

- Health Amendment Local Laws 2000
 - Standing Orders
 - Health Act 1911
 - Health Amendment Local Laws 2002
- as required by the Local Government Act 1995 Section 3.16;
2. that statewide public notice and local public notice be given of the review and
 3. that the closing date for submissions by the public will be Monday 12 November 2012.

CARRIED 5/0

COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 113/16

MOVED: COUNCILLOR, T RATHBONE

SECONDED: COUNCILLOR, S BOTTING

That Council:

1. Proceed with the Review of the following Local Laws as per the Department of Local Government Laws Register in accordance with section 3.16 of the Local Government Act 1995;
 - Reserve Common 9694
 - Cemetery fees
 - Rubbish Depositing of
 - Employees Appointment of
 - Poundage Fees
 - Long Service Leave
 - Noxious Weeds
 - Fencing
 - Verandahs - Erection of
 - Vehicles Driven on Shire Land (control of)
 - Old Refrigerators - Draft Model By-law No. 8
 - Damage to Streets - Draft Model By-law No. 1
 - Animals and Vehicles - Draft Model By-law No. 7
 - Signs, Hoardings and Billpostings - Draft Model By-law No. 13
 - Standing Orders - Draft Model By-law No. 4
 - Inflammable Liquids - Draft Model By-law No. 12
 - Control of Hawkers - Draft Model by-law
 - Petrol Pumps - Draft Model By-law No. 10
 - Control of Vehicles on Streets - Metric Conversion
 - Erection of Verandahs - Metric Conversion
 - Control of Hawkers (No. 6) - Metric Conversion
 - Old Refrigerators and Cabinets (No. 8) - Metric Conversion
 - Signs Hoardings and Billposting - Metric Conversion
 - Dogs - Manner and Mode of Keeping

- Dogs
 - Dogs – Manner and Mode of Keeping
 - Revocation of Certain By-laws
 - Refuse, Rubbish Clearing Land and Removal of
2. Advertise the Review of the current Local Laws as per the Department of Local Government Local Laws Register in accordance with section 3.16 (2) of the Local Government Act 1995:

ABSOLUTE MAJORITY 6/0

As the previous resolutions have not been enacted, there is no requirement to retract the resolutions, and the resolution put before the Council that forms this item will supersede past resolution in relation to the Local Laws review.

Previous resolutions for review and advertising have included a list of amended or repealed local laws. As the Shire is required to display a copy of all local laws for review, the administration would be required to have on display the repealed local laws copies of which are unavailable. For this reason, it is strongly recommended that the previous resolutions be replaced with a new resolution, correctly listing laws in affect, ensuring that our process is robust and can withstand peer review.

An Electronic copy will be available on the Council web page www.coolgardie.wa.gov.au. A full copy will be circulated to Councillors prior to the next briefing session.

CONSULTATION: NIL

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government Act 1995

3.16. Periodic review of local laws

- (1) Within a period of 8 years from the day when a local law commenced or a report of a review of the local law was accepted under this section, as the case requires, a local government is to carry out a review of the local law to determine whether or not it considers that it should be repealed or amended.
- (2) The local government is to give Statewide public notice stating that —
 - (a) the local government proposes to review the local law; and
 - (b) a copy of the local law may be inspected or obtained at any place specified in the notice; and

- (c) submissions about the local law may be made to the local government before a day to be specified in the notice, being a day that is not less than 6 weeks after the notice is given.
- (2a) A notice under subsection (2) is also to be published and exhibited as if it were a local public notice.
- (3) After the last day for submissions, the local government is to consider any submissions made and cause a report of the review to be prepared and submitted to its council.
- (4) When its council has considered the report, the local government may determine* whether or not it considers that the local law should be repealed or amended.

** Absolute majority required.*

[Section 3.16 amended by No. 64 of 1998 s. 7; No. 49 of 2004 s. 24.]

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:	NIL
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:	Advertising costs.
STRATEGIC IMPLICATION:	NIL
VOTING REQUIREMENT:	Absolute Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That Council

1. commence a review of the Shire of Coolgardie Local Laws as required by the Local Government Act 1995 Section 3.16;

- **Parking Angle 1953**
- **TV Masts and Antennae 1960**
- **Signs, Hoardings – Draft Model by law no 13 1967**
- **Signs, Hoardings and Bill Posting 1996**
- **Sick Leave 1969**
- **Recreation Areas 1985**
- **Recreation Reserve 1971**
- **Reserve Recreation (Parks) 1985**
- **Coolgardie Cemetery 1972**
- **Dogs 1997**
- **Bees 1989**
- **Intersections Fencing and Obstructions at 1996**
- **Signs 1997**
- **Health Local Laws 1998, 1999**
- **Standing Orders 2000**
- **Standing Orders 2001**
- **Health Amendment Local Laws 2000, 2001**
- **Health Act 1911, 2002**
- **Health Amendment Local Laws 2002, 2003**

2. Advertise in state-wide public notice and local public notice be given of the review and that the closing date for submissions by the public will be Friday 31 October 2016.

CEO 11.1.2 Review of Local Laws Attachment

Local Government	Gazette Date	Page	Action	Title
Coolgardie Shire	10/01/1953	125		Parking Angle
Coolgardie Shire	6/05/1960	1250	Adopt	TV Masts and Antennae
Coolgardie Shire	21/11/1967	3191	Adopt	Signs, Hoardings - Draft Model By Law No. 13
Coolgardie Shire	1/05/1969	1359		Sick Leave
Coolgardie Shire	19/04/1971	1196/1202		Recreation Reserve
Coolgardie Shire	8/02/1972	252	Amend	Cemetery - Coolgardie
Coolgardie Shire	4/01/1985	132	Amend	Recreation Areas
Coolgardie Shire	4/01/1985	129-131	Adopt / Repeal	Dog
Coolgardie Shire	11/01/1985	211-213	Adopt	Reserve Recreation (Parks)
Coolgardie Shire	16/06/1989	1762	Adopt	Bees
Coolgardie Shire	15/03/1996	1005	Amend	Signs, Hoardings and Bill Posting
Coolgardie Shire	31/12/1996	7227-9	Adopt	Intersections Fencing and Obstructions at
Coolgardie Shire	3/06/1997	2576	Adopt / Amend	Signs
Coolgardie Shire	3/06/1997	2576	Repeal	Camels, Goats, Dogs, Halls, Hawkers, Buildings, Appointment of Employees, Parking, Rates, Long Service Leave, Senior Shire Staff
Coolgardie Shire	24/10/1997	5862	Amend	Dogs
Coolgardie Shire	13/02/1998	864/5	Repeal	Repeal of Local Laws
Coolgardie Shire	13/03/1998	1368-9	Repeal	Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds
Coolgardie Shire	31/03/1999	1367-1409	Adopt	Health Local Laws 1998
Coolgardie Shire	6/11/2000	6125-6140	Adopt	Standing Orders
Coolgardie Shire	6/03/2001	1263	Amend	Health Amendment Local Laws 2000
Coolgardie Shire	27/03/2001	1737	Amend	Health Amendment Local Laws 2000
Coolgardie Shire	8/06/2001	2926	Amend	Standing Orders
Coolgardie Shire	8/02/2002	602-603	Amend	Health Act 1911
Coolgardie Shire	30/05/2003	1913-16	Amend	Health Amendment Local Laws 2002

AGENDA REFERENCE: 11.1.3
SUBJECT: Implementation Action List Update July 2016
LOCATION: NIL
APPLICANT: NIL
FILE REFERENCE: NAM4865
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST: NIL
DATE: 20 July 2016
AUTHOR: Chief Executive Officer, Paul Webb

SUMMARY:

Report recommends that Council notes the Recommendation Implementation Action Plan as at 26 July 2016.

BACKGROUND:

As a result of the Probity Compliance Audit, this progress report has been prepared which deals with the probity processes of the Shire and examines the level of compliance with the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) and associated regulations in relation to those processes. The report makes specific recommendations in circumstances where the Shire is not compliant with statutory requirements. The report also makes recommended process improvements where the Shire's processes do not appear to reflect best practice.

Letter received from Department of Local Government (DLG) on 24 May 2016 acknowledging response to Probity Audit Report. The DLG also attached a table setting out all the recommendations, Shire's response, the Department's comments and action required by the Department to confirm recommendations have been completed. For completed recommendations the Department has requested information be provided by 30 June 2016.

COMMENT:

In order to keep the Council and Department of Local Government (DLG) fully informed, progress against the Recommendation Action Plan will be reported to Council each month. It is anticipated this will continue through to the September Ordinary Meeting of Council.

22 of the actions aligned to recommendations have been completed. Most significant are:

1. Training for officers on writing reports and taking minutes has been completed.
2. Electoral Gift register has been established in accordance with regulation 30G and available on Shire website
3. Updated timeline from GHD has been received and included in the action list for July 2016.
4. Current list of signatories has been updated with the Bank and electronic banking system. Exit interview been amended to include process for addressing authorised personal being removed
5. Councillors completed primary returns at Council Meeting on 26 April 2016. Returns placed in file.
6. Compliance Checklist and calendar completed – received at June Council meeting
7. Local Law Review has commenced and update report to Council in July
8. Check list or develops a procedure to ensure that future disposals of property other than under section 3.58 (2) comply with the provisions for giving local public notice of the proposed disposition in accordance with section 3.58 (3) of the Act
9. That the CEO ensures that performance based criteria are agreed with senior employees and included in current contracts of employment
10. That Council review the effectiveness of the discount offered as an incentive for the early payment of rates in view of the poor take-up of the discount and the estimated cost of \$276,000 to the Shire's 2015/2016 budget
11. That the CEO ensures that all staff responsible for the recording of tender information in the tender register are familiar with the Shire's record keeping practices and the details that are to be recorded in the Shire's tender register

The Recommendation Implementation Action Plan will be reviewed and updated monthly and reported to Council. In doing so, the Council will have clear oversight of the Shire's compliance framework and monitoring processes and statutory compliance, financial management controls and processes

CONSULTATION:

Chief Executive Officer

Councillors

Department of Local Government

Senior Leadership Team

Consultant

HR Advisor

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

The Local Government Act 1995 and associated regulations prescribes the requirements a Local Government needs to meet in regards to statutory compliance, financial management controls and processes.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

The Shire's Policy Manual was referred to in the Probity Review as in need of an urgent review. Some policies do not reflect the relevant provision in the Act and some delegations should be policies. Mandatory policies required by the Act, need to be adopted. A proposed action and timeline has been suggested to enable the Manual to be reviewed.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

External resources have been engaged to assist in the probity audit. The resources are being funded within the 2015/2016 Budget. A breakdown of estimated costs is:

- LTFP and Asset Management Plan – GHD – \$34,000
- Tax Advise FBT – Moore Stephens - \$7,000 – Yet to be engaged
- Legal Advice – McLeod's - \$4,000 - completed
- Review Corporate Plan, Budget, Community Strategic Plan and LTFP on completion from GHD. Assistance with 2016/2017 Budget, end year financial statements and close out of all recommendations in probity Audit – JT Professional Services – estimated 7 weeks work until 31 August \$25,000 – included in draft 2016/2017 Budget.
- Local Law Review - \$12,000 – external consultant

STRATEGIC IMPLICATION:

The Coolgardie Probity Audit has found that the local government is not statutorily compliant with provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) and associated regulations, and has failed to follow proper standards of practice in regard to governing the affairs of the local government.

The Probity Audit has also identified issues concerning the local government's financial management and financial compliance with the Act which raises the question whether the council is effectively performing its role to oversee the allocation of the local government's finances and resources.

Once the *Recommendation Implementation Action Plan* is endorsed by Council, the Council will have clear oversight of the Shire's compliance framework and monitoring processes and statutory compliance, financial management controls and processes.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS: Simple Majority

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the Council

- 1. Notes attachment 1, the Recommendation Implementation Action Plan as at 26 July 2016**
- 2. Notes revised completion dates for recommendations 10, 15, 17, 22 and 23.**
- 3. Note the KPI's for senior employees in (Confidential Attachment 2)**
- 4. Agree to change the wording of KPI 2.3 for the CEO from *Undertake a service level review and report to Council to The progress of level of service be reported quarterly to Council***

CEO 11.1.3 Implementation Action List Update July 2016 Attachment 1

	Recommendation	Action	Completion Date	Comments
1	That Council review its Policy Manual in regard to amending, removing and replacing policies where appropriate and ensure that any mandatory policies that are statutorily required are included in the Manual	Received list of suggested policies from DLG. Current and new mandatory policies being transferred to new format. Anticipate workshop to be held in July with staff and then councillors.	30/09/2016	Draft policies being transposed to model format as provided by DLG. Procces is 70% complete. Anticipated that all new and revised policies will be presented to Council by the October Ordinary Council Meeting.
2	That key Shire staff involved in the preparation of agendas and minutes including the recording of procedures at meetings undertake training in preparing agendas and minutes	Training booked for 20th and 21st of June. Officers responsible for writing reports and taking minutes to attend. Meeting procedures training to be attend by relevant staff and all councillors invited. On completion of training workshop to be held in July or August to workshop meeting procedures Local Law. Process and structure of Agenda Settlement to be reviewed after training.	Completed	Workshop on meeting procedures Local Law to be held 5th July. Process and structure of Agenda Settlement to be reviewed after training. Meeting procedures Local Law proposed to be considered by Council at September Council Meeting
3	That the CEO prepares a check list or develops a procedures to ensure that future disposals of property other than under section 3.58 (2) comply with the provisions for giving local public notice of the proposed disposition in accordance with section 3.58 (3) of the Act	Check Sheet and Procedure included at front of file.	Completed	Check Sheet and Procedure included at front of file.
4	That the Shire ensures that any resolution to dispose of property made under section 3.58 (3) of the Act is not made until after the disposal is advertised and any submissions received are considered	Will be included in check sheet. Procedure for the disposal of property will be developed and referenced in Compliance Framework Document	Completed	Check Sheet and Procedure included at front of file.
5	That the CEO establish and maintain an Electoral Gift Register in accordance with regulation 30G of the Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1997	Electoral Gift register has been established in accordance with regulation 30G	Completed	Executive Assistant to the CEO to maintain gift register on Shire Website. Register to be updated monthly by Executive Assistant and posted on the Website.
6	That the "Disclosure of Gift Token" form be reviewed and retitled to ensure that the form includes provision for disclosure of all prescribed information	Disclosure form currently being reviewed to ensure compliance with regulation	Completed	Disclosure form completed and being used. Form being displayed on website. At end of each month form updated and previous copy of form being filed in records
7	That the CEO ensures that the Register of Complaints complies with the Act by not recording those complaints that do not result in action under section 5.110(6)(b) or © of the Act	Procedure to be included in the physical Register of Complaints file to ensure compliance with the Act	Completed	
8	That in regard to matter NO SP 26 of 2010 the separate entity relating to a serious breach in 2010 should be removed from the register	HR Advisor to remove from register and transfer to records by 16th April	Completed	
9	That the CEO ensures that performance based criteria are agreed with senior employees and included in current contracts of employment	New KPI's for CEO adopted by Council at June Ordinary Meeting	26th July 2016	Draft KPI's been completed for senior staff. KPI's being presented to Council in July to receive and Note
10	That the Council requests the CEO arrange an audit of all employees Total Reward Packages and payments made and benefits provided over the past two years to identify the value of fringe benefits provided and to confirm the Shire's liability for Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT)	Last two FBT audits to be provided along with working papers to More Stephen who will respond with a scope of works and quote.	31/08/2016	Information required by Moore Stephens to be collected by Consultant at next visit and provided to Moore Stephens
11	That the CEO implements procedures to ensure that the statutory compliance dates specified in the Local Government Act 1995 (the Act) are achieved including requests for Ministerial approved extensions where provide in the Act	Key compliance dates and checklist received from Department. Currently being drafted in excel for distribution to relevant staff. To be included as KPI for CEO and senior staff and in Compliance Framework.	Completed	Compliance checklist and calander to be submitted to June council meeting
12	That the Shire implements a procedure to ensure that a person elected as a councillor or president or deputy president, makes a declaration in the prescribed form before acting in the office	Procedure has been updated and implemented. HR Advisor to send procedure to Consultant to review	Completed	
13	That the Shire obtains legal advice on whether allowances paid to the president and deputy president were legally made and whether any actions of the president or deputy president during the period October 2013 up until they made their respective declarations in November 2015 require corrective action	Legal advice received from McLeod's. Received and considered by Council at April Council Meeting. No further action required	Completed	

14	That the Council as a matter of urgency, implements a strategy to finalise the asset management plan and develops a long-term financial plan to comply with the statutory requirements including the Department's framework and guidelines	GHD engaged to review asset management plan and long term financial plan. Timeline confirmed, draft plans to be reviewed by Shire between 27th June and 8th July. Given cashflow timing Council endorsement at August Council Meeting.	Completed	Strategy implemented to finalise the asset management plan and develops a long-term financial plan to comply with the statutory requirements including the Department's framework and guidelines
15	That both plans be developed and maintained for a minimum period of 10-years, be finalised by 30 June 2016 and be reviewed and updated on an annual basis	Given significance of Integrated Planning a special meeting may be held to endorse plans. 2016-2017 Budget to be adopted prior to adoption of LTFP given cashflow timing. Desk top analysis between LTFP, AMP and Budget will be undertaken prior to budget adoption. Outcomes of review will be included in budget adoption agenda item.	31/08/2016	Prepare renewals model 15 to 21 July, Additional LTFP information 19 -22 July to be provided to Moore Stephen, Meeting to confirm timeframe of LTFP been scheduled for 21 July, Moore Stephen to prepare the LTFP between 22 to 29 June, GHD to Update the AMP between 20 July to 5 August, Shire to Review and Comment on the draft LTFP and AMP between 8 to 12 August, Finalise LTFP and AMP between 15 to 19 August and submit to August Council Meeting on 23 rd August or a special meeting before the 31 st August.
16	That the Council review the variance percentage and value for reporting in monthly financial statements to make it clear what the adopted variances are and how these will be applied	Financial statements to be presented to Council at July Ordinary Council Meeting addressing adopted variances issue raised	31/07/2016	It is proposed that the May and June financial statements will now be presented to Council with the variance percentage and value for reporting in monthly financial statements reviewed. The delay has occurred as a result of preparation and reconciliations for interim audit.
17	That Council Policy CS11 -Procurement Policy be reviewed to ensure that the corporate credit card section of the policy considers all of the matters suggested in Local Government Operational Guideline 11 - Use of Corporate Credit Cards	Procurement policy currently being reviewed in accordance with the WALGA Procurement Guide 2014 as a reference. Signed agreement to be included as requirement within policy and newly amended credit card policy to be included within review of procurement policy.	30/09/2016	Draft Policy being prepared. Council will consider all Revised and new policies at the October Ordinary Council Meeting.
18	That the Council immediately review the credit card limit to determine whether there this should remain at \$5000 for managers or be adjusted to the spend cap limit of \$10,000 provided by the ANZ Bank with any adjustment increase subject to the powers to borrow under section 6.20 of the Act	Completed, reported and adopted by Council	Completed	
19	That the Shire immediately reviews and updates the lists of persons authorised as signatories to bank accounts and implements a procedure to ensure that where changes in personnel occur that the authorisations are immediately amended	Current list of signatories has been updated with the Bank and electronic banking system. Exit interview been amended to include process for addressing authorised personal being removed	Completed	
20	That the Shire implements strategies to improve rate recovery, including initiating more timely formal debt recovery processes	Rating Strategy has been reviewed on completion of submission period for advertising differential rates. A special meeting of Council has been set for the 16th August to adopt the Annual Budget 2016/2017. The objects and reasons is being reviewed in accordance with requirements under section 6.33(3) and 6.35(5) of the Act.	31/08/2016	The rate strategy has been reviewed at two council workshops. When the 2016/2017 Budget is adopted the objects and reasons will be included in the budget. Efficiency measures in setting differential rates have been discussed at the workshops and will be documented in the agenda item adopting the budget.
21	That Council review the effectiveness of the discount offered as an incentive for the early payment of rates in view of the poor take-up of the discount and the estimated cost of \$276,000 to the Shire's 2015/2016 budget	Need some rationalisation on why in use. Thank the department, and why the strategy is in play and for how long. Indicate some kind of scope of timeframe. Cost of enforcement rather than passive enforcement. Investment return on strategy. Investment earnest should exceed lowering saving.	Completed	Reviewed as part of rating strategy. Discount no longer being offered.
22	That in developing future strategic community plans and long-term financial plans, that council considers strategies to improve the Shire's long-term financial sustainability	Given significance of Integrated Planning a special meeting may be held to endorse plans. 2016-2017 Budget to be adopted prior to adoption of LTFP given cashflow timing. Desk top analysis between LTFP, AMP and Budget will be undertaken prior to budget adoption. Outcomes of review will be included in budget adoption agenda item.	31/08/2016	Prepare renewals model 15 to 21 July, Additional LTFP information 19 -22 July to be provided to Moore Stephen, Meeting to confirm timeframe of LTFP been scheduled for 21 July, Moore Stephen to prepare the LTFP between 22 to 29 June, GHD to Update the AMP between 20 July to 5 August, Shire to Review and Comment on the draft LTFP and AMP between 8 to 12 August, Finalise LTFP and AMP between 15 to 19 August and submit to August Council Meeting on 23 rd August or a special meeting before the 31 st August.

23	That Council review its Registers of Delegations by amending out of date references to legislative authority, including references to legislative provisions that provide the delegated powers of duties and remove any unnecessary delegations	Delegations and policies adopted by Council in March. Delegations currently being reviewed with reference to supporting regulations and issues raised in Probity Review.. Delegations to be cross referenced to policies and guideline 17 and risk management framework. Propose that completion date be amended to 30/09/2016 to align with policy review.	30/09/2016	Current delegations register being reviewed with reference to list provided by DLG. Intent is to present up date of delegations to a workshop with Council and then to present to October Council Meeting once all policies reviewed.
24	That the CEO ensures that all staff with purchasing authority comply with the Shire's procurement policy in regard to the recording and retention of quotations with each payment advice	CEO discussed with Managers and memorandum provided. To be included in risk register for 2016/2017 and KPI for managers	Completed	
25	That the CEO ensures that all staff responsible for the recording of tender information in the tender register are familiar with the Shire's record keeping practices and the details that are to be recorded in the Shire's tender register	Need cover, simple procedure for tender process in front of tender file with checklist. Need to view checklist on a monthly basis (ceo to check monthly)	30/06/2016	Tender Register has been reviewed and updated. Funding for training has been included in 2016/2017 Budget. File has been reviewed by CEO to ensure as at 15/07/2016 register complies.
26	The CEO ensures that the information in regard to disclosures of interest to be recorded in council minutes complies with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1995 and Local Government (Rules of Conduct) Regulations 2007	Training for all senior managers and key staff booked for 20th and 21st June. Compliance of minutes to be included in 2016/2017 as a risk to be reported to audit committee quarterly. Audit of risk to be undertaken by internal audit function	Completed	List of risks for 2016-2017 will be presented to August Meeting of Audit Committee
27	That the three council members who do not have a Primary Return in the Financial Interest Register make arrangements to complete another Primary Return in order for the returns to be included in the Register	Councillors completed primary returns at Council Meeting on 26th April. Returns placed in file.	Completed	
28	That where returns indicate no disclosure of real property in the Shire of Coolgardie district or in any adjoining district that the relevant person give consideration to their disclosure obligations and ensure that any applicable real property disclosures are made by amending their current returns	All councillors and staff have made changes regarding properties and updated in file.	Completed	Ensure Executive Assistant CEO has updated her return and provided to CEO for sign off. Include in file.
29	That the CEO checks all financial returns to ensure the correct information is provided in regard to start dates, period of return and signatures, and dates	CEO has reviewed and checked all returns	Completed	To be completed by CEO once confirmed that Executive Assistant CEO return in file
30	Shire to respond within 28 days on what action it proposes to take in implementing the report recommendations by providing a recommendation implementation action plan	DLG advised looking for resolution from Council whether they acknowledge and endorse recommendation in the Probity Audit report or not. If so looking, for an implementation and action plan and report progress to DLG and Council monthly at Ordinary Council meeting. If not, why not. Acknowledged that the probity audit is a reflection that has been hard to maintain continuity around compliance given the turnover in CEO's. Advised the DLG see this as a unique opportunity to look at positively, take stock and move forward. Agreed that the creation of a compliance framework document as suggested an excellent way forward. Provided reference to a couple of examples in LG. Jenny advised keep timelines realistic - especially around things like policies. Would rather have a realistic timeline than one that cannot be achieved. DLG agreed that critical recommendations be worked into a risk issue and included as strategic risks in risk register and reported to Audit Committee quarterly	Completed	

AGENDA REFERENCE: 11.1.4
SUBJECT: Coolgardie Town Hall
LOCATION: Lot 2158, Reserve 3256, Vesting Shire of Coolgardie
APPLICANT: NIL
FILE REFERENCE: NAM4877
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST: NIL
DATE: 21 July 2017
AUTHOR: Chief Executive Officer, Paul Webb

SUMMARY:

For Council to investigate expressions of interest to purchase, for Lot 2158, Coolgardie town hall.

BACKGROUND:

The Shire of Coolgardie has received a request to purchase the Coolgardie town hall.

The Town hall is constructed on Shire reserve 3256, vested with the Shire of Coolgardie and is currently under lease to Church West.

COMMENT:

During the Briefing Session of Thursday the 14 July 2016, the matter of the expression of interest for the purchase of the Coolgardie Town hall presented by staff.

This request is to seek direction from Council to start an advertising process for Expressions of Interest in the Coolgardie Town Hall. The matter then to be returned to Council with any feedback, to be considered for future use of the facility.

The property is currently under lease with Churchwest.

CONSULTATION:

Advertising and community consultation will be required prior as part of this process.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government Act 1995, Section 3.58. Disposing of Property

POLICY IMPLICATIONS: NIL

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: Advertising and community consultation.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATION:

Solutions focussed and customer oriented organisation.

- High quality corporate governance, accountability and compliance.
- Effective communication and engagement processes.
- Development of Shire's resources to provide optimum benefit to the community.

Cohesive and engaged community.

- Develop a cohesive approach to community development across the Shire.

Diversified and strengthened local economy.

- Foster innovation, partnerships and investment from across sectors to support economic development and the attraction and retention of residents.

Effective management of infrastructure, heritage and the environment.

- Foster excellence in urban and rural planning and development.
- Develop and maintain Shire buildings, facilities and infrastructure assets.

VOTING REQUIREMENT: Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council resolve to advertise for expressions of interest for the disposal of the property on Coolgardie Lot 2158, Reserve 3256 - and

- **A valuation of the property to be provided to the Council**
- **Public consultation to be undertaken, and results of the consultation to be presented to the Council**
- **Expressions of interest to be presented to the Council**

CEO 11.1.4 Coolgardie Town Hall Attachment

5th June 2016

CEO
Shire of Coolgardie
P.O Box 138
Kambalda 6442 WA

SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE	
RECORD No	ICR16476
OFFICER	MAS
15 JUN 2016	
FILE No.....	A1265
ACTION DATE.....	

Dear Paul

RE: OLD TOWN HALL



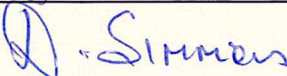

Church West Coolgardie would like to thank the Shire of Coolgardie for giving us the opportunity of using the above building in our endeavour to help others to help others.

We originally started in the Recreation Centre, but outgrew it and are thankful for the opportunity of moving into the building commonly known as the OLD TOWN HALL.

The church has grown from its humble beginnings into an organisation that is helping the community in every area where we can and so have come to the decision that it is time to ask if Council would consider selling the building to the church, which would guarantee that there will always be a Pastor assigned here for the future generations.

We the undersigned humbly thank you for your time and look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Joseph Yepwi		Pastor
Janice Vallis		Secretary
Daphne Simmons		Treasurer
Rizpah Toleafoa		Board Member

Searching for the gold in people

11.2 ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

AGENDA REFERENCE: 11.2.1

SUBJECT: Monthly Financial Reports For The Period Ended 30 June 2016

LOCATION: NIL

APPLICANT: NIL

FILE REFERENCE: NAM4868

DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST: NIL

DATE: 19 July 2016

AUTHOR: Susan Mizen, Manager Administration Services

SUMMARY:

For Council to approve the Monthly Financial Report for the month ending 30 June 2016.

BACKGROUND:

In accordance with regulation 34 of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations*, the Shire is to prepare a monthly Financial Statement for approval by Council.

The format for monthly reporting was introduced by the Department of Local Government from 1 July 2005; the change was implemented to provide elected members with a better idea of operating and capital revenues and expenditures. The requirement is for a Statement of Financial Activity with a report detailing material variances. The Financial Report presented includes this as well as other statements and supplementary information.

Section 6.4 of the Local Government Act 1995, requires that financial reports be prepared and presented in the manner and form prescribed in the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations*. Regulation 34 has been amended to require that Councils report on the sources and applications of funds on a monthly basis and that the report be noted by Council.

COMMENT:

Attached for consideration is the completed Monthly Financial Report.

The brought forward surplus has been adjusted following the finalisation of the audit of the Annual Financial Statements. The annual budget has not been adjusted to reflect this amount.

The document includes Statements of Comprehensive Income by Program and Nature and Type, a Statement of Financial Position, an explanation of material variance as well as a summary of bank account balances at 30 June 2016, loan repayments, and reserve account status.

In accordance with the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations*, a report must be compiled on variances greater than the percentage agreed by Council which is currently 10% or \$20,000. With the report prepared at program level, only general comments have been made regarding variances. A nil variance is equal to 100%, meaning that the year to date actual is identical to the year to date budget. Comments are therefore provided where variance values are <90% or >110%.

The accounts presented here are not reflective of the final position for the end of the 2016 Financial Year. Invoices for purchases for June are still to come in and be processed, so too interest on Term Deposits which is not known until the deposit matures and then is allocated to the correct year. Normally during a financial year these transactions are recognised in the following month but at the end of financial year they must be recognised in June as they are attributable to the 2015 2016 financial year. There are also end of year accrual adjustments, final transfers to and from reserves and finalisation of the asset accounts to do once all invoices are received or accrued, all of which is then all subject to Audit. The year end position will change, from that shown on these financial accounts.

CONSULTATION: NIL

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT: *Local Government Act 1995 6.4.*

POLICY IMPLICATIONS: NIL

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no financial implications relating to this item. The Financial Report is information only.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATION: NIL

VOTING REQUIREMENTS: Simple Majority

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

Receive the Financial Report and attached supplementary information for the period ending 30 June 2016 and note the variances against budget year to date as follows:

Revenue

General Purpose Funding	Greater than budgeted penalty interest raised on rates
Housing	Income from Fees and Charges for Cat and Dog Registrations were not in the budget amounting to almost \$14k. Also there is unbudgeted income from FESA for a Bush Fire Brigade which will probably need to be returned.
Community Amenities	Income exceeded due to Pindan contract for the disposal of waste and other fees and charged for waste disposal not envisaged in the budget
Recreation and Culture	Budgeted Grant income for Parks and Ovals was not received.
Transport	Roads Grant income mainly from RRG was above budget and the Mines Haulage Campaign raised \$116k.
Economic Services	Income from Fees and Charges for Building control, Standpipe, and retail of Post Office has not eventuated.
Other Property and Services	Income from Private works is more than \$20k under budget.

Expenditure

Governance	\$80k of discounts, concessions and write offs have not occurred however the end of year write offs are still to be confirmed. Also there have been savings to expenditure for Materials and Services.
General Purpose Funding	Income of \$107k has been posted to expenditure which is distorting the figures, however the balance is made up of savings to Materials and Services
Law, Order, Public Safety	Rangers have been allocated to other duties within Community Amenities, hence costs have been reallocated resulting in savings in this programme.
Health	There is almost \$50k of savings to expenditure for Materials and Services, with the balance of under expenditure being Salaries and Wages with the resulting overhead allocations and administration overhead allocations
Education and Welfare	Administration overhead allocations are less than budget by about \$40k. Materials and Services are under budget by about \$60k, spread fairly evenly between Youth Services and the two resource centres.

Housing	There is almost \$40k of savings in administration overheads and some minor savings to reduced Materials and Services, and for Utilities. However the final bill for June are not all in yet so these minor savings may reduce further. The biggest cause to the variance is depreciation which is still to be finalised for the end of year.
Recreation & Culture	There have been savings made salaries, wages, employee on costs, Utilities and Materials and Services of about \$450k. There are still some Utility bills to come in and some maintenance invoices for June. The vast majority of the reduced expenditure is depreciation which is yet to be finalised for the year and some other savings in reduced administrative overhead allocations.
Transport	This is mainly depreciation which is still to be finalised for the year. There have been some other savings made to Materials and Services.
Other Property and Services	There have been savings made for Materials and Services of about \$150k and for Contractors of about \$45k. The balance of the variance is made up of Salaries, Wages and their on costs like Superannuation, Workers Compensation Insurance etc.
(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposals	This has not yet been finalised as there are still some asset purchases and sales to be processed.
<u>Capital</u>	
Depreciation on Assets	Depreciation for the year is yet to be finalised.
Land and Buildings	Coolgardie Post Office work is only about 50% completed for the year. The balance has been carried forward in the 2016 2017 budget, and \$50k was not spent on the horse blocks
Furniture and Equipment	Purchase of equipment for Office has mostly been rolled over
Plant and Vehicles	Invoices for purchases are outstanding and the Loader scheduled to be changed has been held over to 2016 2017
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	The road program has run over budget. However income has also come in over budget for contributions from Mines hence more work on Carins was needed.
Infrastructure Assets -Footpaths	Footpath program was underspent by \$100k and the Coolgardie information bay was underspent by \$86k.
Infrastructure Assets - Parks	There were savings made for the Dam of \$23k. Expenditure of \$40k for Tommy Talbot park has been carried forward to 16/14, and there was no expenditure for East Town Square and Kambalda Playground.
Infrastructure Assets - Other	Coolgardie Sewerage was underspent by \$50k. Kambalda waste disposal was under spent by \$44k. Grant funding for the Coolgardie Bluff project was unsuccessful hence spending had to be withdrawn for approximately \$100k and a play ground equipment grant was successful late in the year

and the project is still to be completed.

Proceeds from Disposal of Assets

The Volvo Loader scheduled to be purchased did not go ahead and there are some asset disposals still to be recognised.

Transfers to Reserves (Restricted Assets)

Reserve transfers are still to be finalised depending on the available surplus in various programs

Transfers from Reserves (Restricted Assets)

Reserve transfers are still to be finalised depending on the actual need and use of the budgeted transfer now the year has been completed.



Shire of Coalgardie

Financial Report

For the month ended 30 June 2016

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Mining Road Contributions - Construction

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
BY NATURE OR TYPE
For the month ended 30 June 2016

	NOTE	2015/16 Budget \$	2015/16 Budget Revised \$	2015/16 Actual \$
REVENUE				
Rates	7	6,239,976	6,329,976	6,046,215
Operating Grants		1,353,609	836,409	832,645
Subsidies and Contributions		72,577	93,076	187,333
Fees and Charges	8	1,132,357	1,465,869	1,987,378
Service Charges	10	-	-	-
Interest Earnings	2(a)	445,000	290,000	393,115
Other Revenue		35,000	35,000	337,156
		<u>9,278,519</u>	<u>9,050,330</u>	<u>9,783,842</u>
EXPENSES				
Employee Costs		(4,234,399)	(4,235,887)	(4,024,370)
Materials and Contracts		(2,698,688)	(2,881,688)	(1,955,468)
Utility Charges		(647,504)	(647,909)	(627,934)
Depreciation	2(a)	(4,418,621)	(4,418,621)	(2,714,495)
Insurance Expenses		(196,849)	(232,937)	(165,169)
Other Expenditure		(434,390)	(530,622)	(506,337)
		<u>(12,630,451)</u>	<u>(12,947,664)</u>	<u>(9,993,773)</u>
		<u>(3,351,931)</u>	<u>(3,897,333)</u>	<u>(209,931)</u>
Finance Costs	5	(102,466)	(102,466)	(85,749)
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		5,743,612	2,875,505	2,422,692
Profit on Asset Disposals	4	151,512	85,000	-
Loss on Asset Disposals	4	(127,105)	(81,125)	(4,009)
		<u>2,313,622</u>	<u>(1,120,419)</u>	<u>2,123,003</u>
NET RESULT		2,313,622	(1,120,419)	2,123,003
Other Comprehensive Income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>2,313,622</u>	<u>(1,120,419)</u>	<u>2,123,003</u>

Notes: Fair value adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income (if any), is impacted upon by external forces and is not able to be reliably estimated at the time of budget adoption.

It is anticipated, in all instances, any other comprehensive income will relate to non-cash transactions and as such, have no impact on this budget document.

Fair value adjustments will be assessed at the time they occur with compensating budget amendments made as necessary.

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

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
BY PROGRAM

For the month ended 30 June 2016

NOTE	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/2015 Budget Revised \$	2014/2015 Actual \$
REVENUE (Refer Notes 1,2,8 to 13)			
Governance	5,000	5,000	(500)
General Purpose Funding	7,488,112	6,933,411	7,403,234
Law, Order, Public Safety	8,000	8,000	26,721
Health	10,600	10,600	10,179
Education and Welfare	227,422	227,422	234,276
Housing	72,200	72,200	93,825
Community Amenities	876,309	1,176,309	1,406,877
Recreation and Culture	282,825	349,337	260,645
Transport	157,900	117,900	239,094
Economic Services	52,765	52,765	38,622
Other Property and Services	97,386	97,386	70,869
	<u>9,278,519</u>	<u>9,050,330</u>	<u>9,783,842</u>
EXPENSES EXCLUDING			
FINANCE COSTS (Refer Notes 1,2 & 14)			
Governance	(874,586)	(853,586)	(738,284)
General Purpose Funding	(250,872)	(257,872)	(115,835)
Law, Order, Public Safety	(170,858)	(170,858)	(147,684)
Health	(217,058)	(217,058)	(147,561)
Education and Welfare	(408,936)	(408,936)	(309,146)
Housing	(249,566)	(249,566)	(197,303)
Community Amenities	(1,465,136)	(1,719,368)	(1,793,820)
Recreation & Culture	(3,566,300)	(3,566,300)	(2,827,478)
Transport	(3,778,013)	(3,803,013)	(2,715,415)
Economic Services	(570,904)	(576,904)	(536,554)
Other Property and Services	(1,078,223)	(1,078,223)	(464,691)
	<u>(12,630,453)</u>	<u>(12,901,683)</u>	<u>(9,993,773)</u>
FINANCE COSTS (Refer Notes 2 & 5)			
Housing	(748)	(748)	(748)
Community Amenities	(3,392)	(3,392)	(3,234)
Recreation & Culture	(73,140)	(73,140)	(61,331)
	<u>(102,466)</u>	<u>(102,466)</u>	<u>(85,749)</u>
NON-OPERATING GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS			
General Purpose Funding	88,000	175,500	53,486
Recreation & Culture	1,610,000	1,654,393	1,255,443
Transport	905,612	905,612	1,113,763
Economic Services	3,140,000	140,000	-
	<u>5,743,612</u>	<u>2,875,505</u>	<u>2,422,692</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON			
DISPOSAL OF ASSETS (Refer Note 4)			
Housing	(88,500)	(88,500)	(4,009)
Transport	27,907	(38,605)	-
Economic Services	85,000	85,000	-
	<u>24,407</u>	<u>(42,105)</u>	<u>(4,009)</u>
NET RESULT	<u>2,313,620</u>	<u>(1,120,418)</u>	<u>2,123,003</u>
Other Comprehensive Income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>2,313,620</u>	<u>(1,120,418)</u>	<u>2,123,003</u>

Notes: Fair value adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income (if any), is impacted upon by external forces and is not able to be reliably estimated at the time of budget adoption.

It is anticipated, in all instances, any other comprehensive income will relate to non-cash transactions and as such, have no impact on this budget document.

Fair value adjustments will be assessed at the time they occur with compensating budget amendments made as necessary.

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

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the month ended 30 June 2016

	NOTE	2015/16 Revised Budget \$	2015/16 Budget YTD \$	2015/16 Actual \$
REVENUES	1,2			
Governance		5,000	5,000	(500)
General Purpose Funding		1,111,188	1,111,188	1,410,505
Law, Order, Public Safety		8,000	8,000	26,721
Health		10,600	10,600	10,179
Education and Welfare		227,422	227,422	234,276
Housing		72,200	72,200	93,825
Community Amenities		1,176,309	1,176,309	1,406,877
Recreation and Culture		1,937,215	1,937,215	1,516,088
Transport		1,090,024	1,090,024	1,352,857
Economic Services		277,765	277,765	38,622
Other Property and Services		97,386	97,386	70,869
		<u>6,013,109</u>	<u>6,013,109</u>	<u>6,160,319</u>
EXPENSES	1,2			
Governance		(853,586)	(853,586)	(738,284)
General Purpose Funding		(257,872)	(257,872)	(115,835)
Law, Order, Public Safety		(170,858)	(170,858)	(147,684)
Health		(217,058)	(217,058)	(147,561)
Education and Welfare		(408,936)	(408,936)	(309,146)
Housing		(338,814)	(338,814)	(202,061)
Community Amenities		(1,722,760)	(1,722,760)	(1,797,054)
Recreation & Culture		(3,639,440)	(3,639,440)	(2,888,809)
Transport		(3,841,618)	(3,841,618)	(2,715,415)
Economic Services		(602,090)	(602,090)	(556,991)
Other Property and Services		(1,078,223)	(1,078,223)	(464,691)
		<u>(13,131,254)</u>	<u>(13,131,254)</u>	<u>(10,083,531)</u>
Net Operating Result		(7,118,144)	(7,118,144)	(3,923,212)

Adjustments for Cash Budget Requirements:**Non-Cash Expenditure and Revenue**

(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposals		24,407	24,407	4,009
Depreciation on Assets	2(a)	4,418,621	4,418,621	2,714,495
Operating Result after non cash write back		(2,675,116)	(2,675,116)	(1,204,708)

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the month ended 30 June 2016

	NOTE	2015/16 Revised Budget \$	2015/16 Budget YTD \$	2015/16 Actual \$
Capital Expenditure and Revenue				
Purchase of Assets	3	-	-	-
Land and Buildings	3	(1,195,138)	(1,195,138)	(661,595)
Furniture and Equipment	3	(249,000)	(249,000)	(127,366)
Plant and Vehicles	3	(547,000)	(547,000)	(224,015)
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	3	(1,241,480)	(1,241,480)	(1,411,858)
Infrastructure Assets -Footpaths	3	(220,582)	(220,582)	(31,122)
Infrastructure Assets - Parks	3	(1,764,393)	(1,764,393)	(1,324,679)
Infrastructure Assets -Drainage	3	(100,594)	(100,594)	(83,746)
Infrastructure Assets - Other	3	(242,378)	(242,378)	(16,542)
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	4	362,000	362,000	240,848
Repayment of Debentures	5	(319,644)	(319,644)	(331,769)
Proceeds from New Debentures	5	-	-	-
Self-Supporting Loan Principal Income		19,418	19,418	14,473
Transfers to Reserves (Restricted Assets)	6	(2,182,135)	(2,182,135)	(770,513)
Transfers from Reserves (Restricted Assets)	6	2,144,152	2,144,152	-
ADD Estimated Surplus/(Deficit) July 1 B/Fwd	7	2,214,167	2,215,167	2,409,357
		5,997,723	6,046,215	6,046,215
Surplus (Deficit)	8	(0)	49,492	2,522,981

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

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the month ended 30 June 2016

Variance Description

Revenue

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | General Purpose Funding | Greater than budgeted penalty interest raised on rates |
| 2 | Housing | Income from Fees and Charges for Cat and Dog Registrations were not in the budget amounting to almost \$14k. Also there is unbudgeted income from FESA for a Bush Fire Brigade which will probably need to be returned. |
| 3 | Community Amenities | Income exceeded due to Pindan contract for the disposal of waste and other fees and charged for waste disposal not envisaged in the budget |
| 4 | Recreation and Culture | Budgeted Grant income for Parks and Ovals was not received. |
| 5 | Transport | Roads Grant income mainly from RRG was above budget and the Mines Haulage Campaign raised \$116k. |
| 6 | Economic Services | Income from Fees and Charges for Building control, Standpipe, and retail of Post Office has not eventuated. |
| 7 | Other Property and Services | Income from Private works is more than \$20k under budget |

Expenditure

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|--|
| 8 | Governance | \$80k of discounts, concessions and write offs have not occurred however the end of year write offs are still to be confirmed. Also there have been savings to expenditure for Materials and Services. |
| 9 | General Purpose Funding | Income of \$107k has been posted to expenditure which is distorting the figures, however the balance is made up of savings to Materials and Services |
| 10 | Law, Order, Public Safety | Rangers have been allocated to other duties within Community Amenities, hence costs have been reallocated resulting in savings in this programme. |
| 11 | Health | There is almost \$50k of savings to expenditure for Materials and Services, with the balance of under expenditure being Salaries and Wages with the resulting overhead allocations and administration overhead allocations |
| 12 | Education and Welfare | Administration overhead allocations are less than budget by about \$40k. Materials and Services are under budget by about \$60k, spread fairly evenly between Youth Services and the two resource centres. |
| 13 | Housing | There is almost \$40k of savings in administration overheads and some minor savings to reduced Materials and Services, and for Utilities. However the final bill for June are not all in yet so these minor savings may reduce further. The biggest cause to the variance is depreciation which is still to be finalised for the end of year. |
| 14 | Recreation & Culture | There have been savings made salaries, wages, employee on costs, Utilities and Materials and Services of about \$450k. There are still some Utility bills to come in and some maintenance invoices for June. The vast majority of the reduced expenditure is depreciation which is yet to be finalised for the year and some other savings in reduced administrative overhead allocations. |
| 15 | Transport | This is mainly depreciation which is still to be finalised for the year. There have been some other savings made to Materials and Services. |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 16 Other Property and Services | There have been savings made for Materials and Services of about \$150k and for Contractors of about \$45k. The balance of the variance is made up of Salaries, Wages and their on costs like Superannuation, Workers Compensation Insurance etc. |
| 17 (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposals | This has not yet been finalised as there are still some asset purchases and sales to be processed. |

Capital

- | | |
|--|---|
| 18 Depreciation on Assets | Depreciation for the year is yet to be finalised. |
| 19 Land and Buildings | Coolgardie Post Office work is only about 50% completed for the year. The balance has been carried forward in the 2016 2017 budget, and \$50k was not spent on the horse blocks |
| 20 Furniture and Equipment | Purchase of equipment for Office has mostly been rolled over |
| 21 Plant and Vehicles | Invoices for purchases are outstanding and the Loader scheduled to be changed has been held over to 2016 2017 |
| 22 Infrastructure Assets - Roads | The road program has run over budget. However income has also come in over budget for contributions from Mines hence more work on Carins was needed. |
| 23 Infrastructure Assets -Footpaths | Footpath program was underspent by \$100k and the Coolgardie information bay was underspent by \$86k. |
| 24 Infrastructure Assets - Parks | There were savings made for the Dam of \$23k. Expenditure of \$40k for Tommy Talbot park has been carried forward to 16/14, and there was no expenditure for East Town Square and Kambalda Playground. |
| 25 Infrastructure Assets - Other | Coolgardie Sewerage was underspent by \$50k. Kambalda waste disposal was under spent by \$44k. Grant funding for the Coolgardie Bluff project was not received hence approximately \$100k was not spent and a play ground equipment grant successful late in the year and the project stil to be completed. |
| 26 Proceeds from Disposal of Assets | The Volvo Loader scheduled to be purchased did not go ahead and there are some asset disposals still to be recognised. |
| 27 Transfers to Reserves (Restricted Assets) | Reserve transfers are still to be finalised depending on the available surplus in various programs |
| 28 Transfers from Reserves (Restricted Assets) | Reserve transfers are still to be finalised depending on the actual need and use of the budgeted transfer now the year has been completed. |

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the month ended 30 June 2016

	NOTE	2015/16 Adopted Budget \$	2015/16 Revised Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
REVENUE				
Rates	8	242,253	332,253	48,492
Operating Grants		1,353,609	836,409	832,645
Subsidies and Contributions		72,577	93,076	187,333
Non Operating Grants		5,743,612	2,875,505	2,422,692
Fees and Charges	11	1,132,357	1,465,869	1,987,378
Service Charges	10	-	-	-
Interest Earnings	2(a)	445,000	290,000	393,115
Profit on Asset Disposals	4	151,512	85,000	-
Other Revenue		35,000	35,000	337,156
		<u>9,175,920</u>	<u>6,013,112</u>	<u>6,208,811</u>
EXPENSES				
Employee Costs		(4,234,399)	(4,235,887)	(4,024,370)
Materials and Contracts		(2,698,688)	(2,881,688)	(1,955,468)
Utility Charges		(647,504)	(647,909)	(627,934)
Depreciation	2(a)	(4,418,621)	(4,418,621)	(2,714,495)
Insurance Expenses		(196,849)	(232,937)	(165,169)
Interest Expenses	5	(102,466)	(102,466)	(85,749)
Loss on Asset Disposals	4	(127,105)	(81,125)	(4,009)
Other Expenditure		(434,391)	(530,623)	(506,338)
		<u>(12,860,023)</u>	<u>(13,131,256)</u>	<u>(10,083,532)</u>
		<u>(3,684,102)</u>	<u>(7,118,143)</u>	<u>(3,874,721)</u>
Net Operating Result		(3,684,102)	(7,118,143)	(3,874,721)
Adjustments for Cash Budget Requirements:				
Non-Cash Expenditure and Revenue				
(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposals		24,407	24,407	4,009
Depreciation on Assets	2(a)	4,418,620	4,418,620	2,714,495
Operating Result after non cash write back		758,925	(2,675,116)	(1,156,217)

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the month ended 30 June 2016

	NOTE	2015/16 Adopted Budget \$	2015/16 Revised Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
Capital Expenditure and Revenue				
Land and Buildings	3	(1,242,138)	(1,195,138)	(661,443)
Furniture and Equipment	3	(199,000)	(249,000)	(127,366)
Plant and Vehicles	3	(472,000)	(547,000)	(224,015)
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	3	(1,241,480)	(1,241,480)	(1,411,858)
Infrastructure Assets -Fpaths	3	(220,582)	(220,582)	(31,122)
Infrastructure Assets - Parks	3	(1,685,000)	(1,764,393)	(1,324,679)
Infrastructure Assets -Drainage	3	(100,594)	(100,594)	(83,746)
Infrastructure Assets - Other	3	(3,180,000)	(242,378)	(16,542)
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	4	424,000	362,000	240,848
Repayment of Debentures	5	(319,644)	(319,644)	(331,769)
Proceeds from New Debentures	5	-	-	-
Self-Supporting Loan Principal Income		19,418	19,418	14,473
Transfers to Reserves (Restricted As:	6	(1,598,317)	(2,182,135)	(770,513)
Transfers from Reserves (Restricted .	6	1,964,919	2,144,152	-
DD Estimated Surplus/(Deficit) July 1 B/Fwd		1,093,770	2,214,167	2,409,357
ADI Rates Levied	7	5,997,723	5,997,723	5,997,723
Surplus (Deficit)	8	<u>(0)</u>	<u>(0)</u>	<u>2,523,131</u>

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

Shire of Coolgardie

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the month ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2015/16 Opening Balance \$	2015/16 YTD \$	Closing Balance \$
NET CURRENT ASSETS				
Composition of Estimated Net Current Asset Position				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash - Unrestricted		1,383,567	(402,745)	980,822
Cash - Restricted Reserves		3,650,006	770,513	4,420,518
Investments		-	-	-
Rates - Current		1,240,264	410,758	1,651,022
Sundry Debtors		180,256	(80,018)	100,238
GST Receivable		57,867	17,142	75,009
Loans - Clubs and Institutions		15,078	(14,473)	605
Accrued Income		86	40,210	40,296
FESA ESL		-	202,767	202,767
Prepayments / Pensioners		44,155	(337)	43,818
ESL Receivable		4,766	(426)	4,340
Inventories		10,573	(2,448)	8,125
		<u>6,586,618</u>	<u>940,944</u>	<u>7,527,562</u>
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Sundry Creditors		(456,366)	127,851	(328,514)
Accrued Interest in Debentures		-	-	-
Accrued Salaries and Wages		-	-	-
Current Employee Benefits Provision AL		(234,701)	-	(234,701)
Current Employee Benefits Provision LSL		(27,953)	5,169	(22,783)
Current Portion of Long Term Borrowings		(331,653)	-	(331,653)
Other		-	-	-
Payroll Creditors		(55,812)	(131,093)	(186,905)
NET CURRENT ASSET POSITION		5,480,133	942,871	6,423,005
Less: Cash - Restricted Reserves		(3,650,006)	(770,513)	(4,420,518)
Less: Loans Clubs and Reserves		(15,078)	-	(15,078)
Plus Long Term Borrowings		331,653	-	331,653
Less Employee Benefits Provision AL		234,701	-	234,701
Less Employee Benefits Provision LSL		27,953	(5,169)	22,783
ESTIMATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIENCY) C/FWD		<u>2,409,357</u>	<u>167,189</u>	<u>2,576,546</u>

NOTE : Net Current Assets is the detail of the closing Surplus on the Statement of Financial Activity

Cash and Investments				
	% interest	Balance		
Municipal Cash At Bank		675,834		
Cash On Hand		712		
Investment Account (Lehman'S)	1.25%	-		
Anz Online Saver 3789-27481	1.90%	1,466		
Anz Online Saver (Interest To Muni) 2823-40539	0.00%	833		
Bankwest Gold Term Deposit 306-039 063702-2	2.97%	1,022,747		
Anz Online Saver 016719 278864276	1.90%	634,330		
National Bank Of Australia Nab #946925119 (Use For Bank Guarantee)	0.00%	402		
Bankwest Gold Term Deposit 306-039 063703-0	2.92%	1,023,601		
Anz Term Deposit 9726-19342	0.00%	-		
Anz Term Deposit 9748-56114	2.90%	1,010,765		
Anz Term Deposit 9748-60463	3.00%	1,018,116		
Anz Term Deposit 9749-19533	3.00%	-		
Cash Management (Int To Muni) Macquarie 122095094	0.00%	-		
Anz Online 39067 1327 (Int To Muni)	1.90%	12,534		
Anz Term Deposit 9750-91758	1.90%	-		
Total Cash		5,401,341		
Sundry Debtors Outstanding	>90 days >60 days	>30 Days	Current	
	86,539 111,127	46,352	233,596	

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report are:

(a) Basis of Accounting

The report has been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local government and not-for-profit entities), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Local Government Act 1995 and accompanying regulations.

(b) The Local Government Reporting Entity

All Funds through which the Council controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in the financial statements forming part of this budget.

In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those funds (for example, loans and transfers between Funds) have been eliminated.

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements.

(e) Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

Rates, grants, donations and other contributions are recognised as revenues when the local government obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control over assets acquired from rates is obtained at the commencement of the rating period or, where earlier, upon receipt of the rates.

(d) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets capitalised are stated net of any GST recoverable.

Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are stated inclusive of applicable GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO, is included with receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

(e) Superannuation

The Council contributes to a number of superannuation funds on behalf of employees. All funds to which the Council contributes are defined contribution plans.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits held at call with banks, other short term 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 shown as short term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(g) Trade and Other Receivables

Collectibility of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that they will not be collectible.

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(h) Inventories

General

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.

Land Held for Resale

Land purchased for development and/or resale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, borrowing costs and holding costs until Finance costs and holding charges incurred after development is completed are expensed.

Revenue arising from the sale of property is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as at the time of signing an unconditional contract of sale.

Land held for resale is classified as current except where it is held as non-current based on Council's intention to release for sale.

(i) Fixed Assets

Each class of fixed assets is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Initial Recognition

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 Council includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

Revaluation

Certain asset classes may be revalued on a regular basis such that the carrying values are not materially different from fair value. For infrastructure and other asset classes where no active market exists, fair value is determined to be the current replacement cost of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of assets are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases in the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity. All other decreases are recognised as profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Those assets carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, are to be revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that determined

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Land Under Roads

In Western Australia, all land under roads is Crown Land, the responsibility for managing which, is vested in the local government.

Effective as at 1 July 2008, Council elected not to recognise any value for land under roads acquired on or before 30 June 2008. This accords with the treatment available in Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1051 Land Under Roads and the fact Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 16(a)(i) prohibits local governments from recognising such land as an asset.

In respect of land under roads acquired on or after 1 July 2008, as detailed above, Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 16(a)(i) prohibits local governments from recognising such land as an asset.

Whilst this treatment is inconsistent with the requirements of AASB 1051, Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 4(2) provides, in the event of such an inconsistency, the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations prevail.

Consequently, any land under roads acquired on or after 1 July 2008 is not included as an asset of the Council.

Depreciation of Non-Current Assets

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in those assets.

Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time the asset is completed and held ready for use.

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fixed Assets (Continued)

Depreciation of Non-Current Assets (Continued)

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis, using rates which are reviewed each reporting period. Major depreciation periods are:

Buildings	30 to 50 years
Furniture and Equipment	4 to 10 years
Plant and Equipment	5 to 15 years
Sealed roads and streets	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
seal	
- bituminous seals	20 years
- asphalt surfaces	25 years
Gravel roads	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
gravel sheet	12 years
Formed roads (unsealed)	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
Footpaths - slab	40 years
Sewerage piping	100 years
Water supply piping & drainage systems	75 years

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Capitalisation Threshold

Expenditure on items of equipment under \$3,000 is not capitalised. Rather, it is recorded on an asset inventory listing.

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016

	2015/16 Budget \$	2015/16 Revised Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES			
(a) Net Result from Ordinary Activities was arrived at after:			
(i) Charging as Expenses:			
Auditors Remuneration			
Audit Services	22,000	22,000	2,523
Other Services	22,000	22,000	2,595
Depreciation			
<u>By Program</u>			
Governance	98,742	98,742	63,752
General Purpose Funding	-	-	-
Law, Order, Public Safety	2,388	2,388	2,028
Health	7,696	7,696	5,505
Education and Welfare	6,549	6,549	4,625
Housing	43,955	43,955	39,314
Community Amenities	188,583	188,583	115,656
Recreation and Culture	1,126,193	1,126,193	750,939
Transport	2,529,035	2,529,035	1,476,885
Economic Services	68,172	68,172	53,194
Other Property and Services	347,309	347,309	202,597
	<u>4,418,621</u>	<u>4,418,621</u>	<u>2,714,495</u>
Borrowing Costs (Interest)			
- Debentures (<i>refer note 5(a)</i>)	102,466		85,749
	<u>102,466</u>		<u>85,749</u>
(ii) Crediting as Revenues:			
Interest Earnings			
Investments			
- Reserve Funds	-	-	7,468
- Other Funds	85,000	70,000	125,106
Other Interest Revenue	220,000	220,000	260,540
	<u>305,000</u>	<u>290,000</u>	<u>393,115</u>

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016

2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of Objective

In order to discharge its responsibilities to the community, Council has developed a set of operational and financial objectives. These objectives have been established both on an overall basis and for each of its broad activities/programs.

Council operations as disclosed in this budget encompass the following service orientated activities/programs:

GOVERNANCE

Objective: To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of scarce resources.

Activities: Administration and operation of facilities and services to members of council; Other costs that relate to the tasks of assisting elected members and ratepayers on matters which do not concern specific Council services.

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING

Objective: To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Activities: Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

Objective: To provide services to help ensure a safer community.

Activities: Supervision of various by-laws, fire prevention, control and public order and safety.

HEALTH

Objective: To provide services to help ensure a safer community.

Activities: Food quality, pest control and meat inspections.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Objective: To meet the needs of the community in these areas.

Activities: Includes education programs, youth based activities, and resource centres. Care of families, and the aged and disabled.

HOUSING

Objective: Provide services required by the community.

Activities: Maintenance of staff and rental housing.

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Objective: Provide services required by the community.

Activities: Rubbish collection services, landfill maintenance, effluent disposal, town site storm water drainage control and maintenance, administration of the Town Planning Scheme and maintenance of cemeteries.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Objective: To establish and manage efficiently, infrastructure and resources which will help the social well being of the community.

Activities: Maintenance of halls, the aquatic centre, recreation centres and various reserves, operation of library, support of arts and community festivals. Also matters relating to heritage.

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016

2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of Objective (Continued)

TRANSPORT

Objective: To provide effective and efficient transport services to the community.

Activities: Construction and maintenance of streets, road and footpaths, cleaning and lighting of streets, road and footpaths, traffic signs and depot maintenance.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Objective: To help promote the Shire and improve its economic wellbeing.

Activities: The regulation and provision of tourism, area promotion, building control, noxious weeds.

OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES

Objective:

Activities: Private work operations, plant repairs and operations costs. Administrative overheads.

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016

3. ACQUISITION OF ASSETS	2015/16 Adopted Budget \$	2015/16 Current Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
The following assets are budgeted to be acquired during the year:			
<u>By Program</u>			
Governance			
Land and Buildings	45,000	45,000	5,402
Furniture and Equipment	45,000	75,000	83,710
Plant and Equipment	40,000	40,000	-
	130,000	160,000	89,112
Law Order and Public Safety			
	-	-	-
Health			
Land and Buildings	11,000	11,000	-
Furniture and Equipment	-	-	336
	11,000	11,000	336
Education and Welfare			
Furniture and Equipment	32,000	32,000	20,938
	32,000	32,000	20,938
Housing			
Land and Buildings	85,000	85,000	44,504
	85,000	85,000	44,504
Community Amenities			
Land and Buildings	-	3,000	-
Plant and Equipment	50,000	50,000	-
Infrastructure Other	50,000	50,000	5,768
	100,000	103,000	5,768
Recreation and Culture			
Land and Buildings	80,000	30,000	27,690
Furniture and Equipment	72,000	52,000	22,382
Infrastructure Parks & Ovals	1,685,000	1,846,771	1,324,679
Infrastructure Other	30,000	30,000	10,774
	1,867,000	1,958,771	1,385,525
Transport			
Land and Buildings	80,000	80,000	69,552
Plant and Equipment	382,000	307,000	224,015
Infrastructure Roads	1,241,480	1,241,480	1,411,858
Infrastructure Footpaths	220,582	220,582	31,122
Infrastructure Drainage	100,594	100,594	83,746
	2,024,656	1,949,656	1,820,293
Economic Services			
Land and Buildings	941,138	941,138	514,447
Furniture and Equipment	50,000	70,000	-
Infrastructure Other	3,100,000	150,000	-
	4,091,138	1,161,138	514,447
	8,340,794	5,460,565	3,880,923

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016

3. ACQUISITION OF ASSETS	2013/14 Adopted Budget	2013/14 Current Budget	2013/14 Actual
	\$	\$	\$
The following assets are budgeted to be acquired during the year:			
<u>By Class</u>			
Land Held for Resale			
Land and Buildings	1,242,138	1,195,138	661,595
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	1,241,480	1,241,480	1,411,858
Infrastructure Assets - Parks and Ovals	1,685,000	1,846,771	1,324,679
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	220,582	220,582	31,122
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	100,594	100,594	83,746
Infrastructure Assets - Other	3,180,000	230,000	16,542
Plant and Equipment	472,000	397,000	224,015
Furniture and Equipment	199,000	229,000	127,366
	<u>8,340,794</u>	<u>5,460,565</u>	<u>3,880,923</u>

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016

5. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS

(a) Debenture Repayments

Particulars	Principal 1-Jul-14	New Loans	Principal Repayments		Principal Outstanding		Interest Repayments	
			2015/16 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
Loan 111 KCRF	750,949	-	221,375	233,184	529,574	517,765	58,277	46,467
Loan 107 - Masonic Homes	19,418	-	19,418	19,418	-	0	748	748
Loan 99 - Sewerage	64,096	-	15,751	15,867	48,345	48,229	3,392	3,234
Loan 98 - Coolgardie Rec Cent	15,959	-	15,958	15,959	1	0	341	341
Loan 112 - Recreation (Pools)	342,485	-	31,853	31,853	310,632	310,632	14,522	14,522
Loan 113 - Post Office Refurbis	485,285	-	15,289	15,488	469,996	469,797	25,186	20,436
	1,678,192	-	319,644	331,769	1,358,548	1,346,423	102,466	85,749

All debenture repayments are to be financed by general purpose revenue.

Shire of Coolgardie

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the month ended 30 June 2016

	2015/16 Adopted Budget \$	2015/16 Current Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
6. RESERVES			
(a) Plant Reserve			
Opening Balance	358,876	358,876	539,701
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	414,758	427,758	-
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	<u>(382,000)</u>	<u>(382,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>391,634</u>	<u>404,634</u>	<u>539,701</u>
(b) Land & Building			
Opening Balance	302,532	302,532	302,532
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	310,000	555,818	98,911
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>612,532</u>	<u>858,350</u>	<u>401,443</u>
(c) Landfill Reinstatement			
Opening Balance	1,516,572	1,516,572	712,197
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	630,806	780,806	487,020
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	<u>(833,033)</u>	<u>(833,033)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,314,345</u>	<u>1,464,345</u>	<u>1,199,217</u>
(d) Sewerage			
Opening Balance	346,789	346,789	210,749
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	242,753	242,753	184,582
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	<u>(304,018)</u>	<u>(304,018)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>285,524</u>	<u>285,524</u>	<u>395,331</u>
(e) Recreational Facility			
Opening Balance	309,608	309,608	310,515
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	-	250,000	-
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>309,608</u>	<u>559,608</u>	<u>310,515</u>

Shire of Coolgardie

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the month ended 30 June 2016

	2015/16 Adopted Budget \$	2015/16 Current Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
6. RESERVES			
(f) IT and Communications			
Opening Balance	93,832	93,832	93,832
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	-	-	-
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(40,000)	(40,000)	-
	<u>53,832</u>	<u>53,832</u>	<u>93,832</u>
(g) Environmental Efficiency Improvement			
Opening Balance	504,366	504,366	504,366
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	-	-	-
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	-	-	-
	<u>504,366</u>	<u>504,366</u>	<u>504,366</u>
(h) Medical Practice Kambalda			
Opening Balance	-	-	-
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	-	-	-
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(i) Road Construction and Maintenan			
Opening Balance	987,564	987,564	976,115
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	-	-	-
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(405,868)	(510,100)	-
	<u>581,696</u>	<u>477,464</u>	<u>976,115</u>
Total Reserves	<u>4,053,537</u>	<u>4,608,123</u>	<u>4,420,518</u>

All of the above reserve accounts are to be supported by money held in financial institutions.

Shire of Coolgardie

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the month ended 30 June 2016

	2015/16 Adopted Budget	2015/16 Current Budget	2015/16 Actual
	\$	\$	\$
6. RESERVES (Continued)			
Summary of Transfers To Cash Backed Reserves			
Transfers to Reserves			
Plant Reserve	414,758	427,758	-
Land and Building	310,000	555,818	98,911
Landfill Reinstatement	630,806	780,806	487,020
Sewerage (Coolgardie)	242,753	242,753	184,582
Recreational Facilities	-	250,000	-
IT and Communications	-	-	-
Environmental Efficiency Improvement	-	-	-
Medical Practice Kambalda	-	-	-
Road Construction and Maintenance	-	-	-
	<u>1,598,317</u>	<u>2,257,135</u>	<u>770,513</u>
Transfers from Reserves			
Plant Reserve	(382,000)	(382,000)	-
Land and Building	-	-	-
Landfill Reinstatement	(833,033)	(833,033)	-
Sewerage (Coolgardie)	(304,018)	(304,018)	-
Recreational Facilities	-	-	-
IT and Communications	(40,000)	(40,000)	-
Environmental Efficiency Improvement	-	-	-
Medical Practice Kambalda	-	-	-
Road Construction and Maintenance	(405,868)	(510,100)	-
	<u>(1,964,919)</u>	<u>(2,069,151)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Transfer to/(from) Reserves	<u>(366,602)</u>	<u>187,984</u>	<u>770,513</u>

Shire of Coolgardie

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the month ended 30 June 2016

In accordance with council resolutions in relation to each reserve account, the purpose for which the reserves are set aside are as follows:

Plant Reserve

- to be used for the purchase of major and minor plant and equipment.

Land and Building Reserve

- to finance the purchase or capital improvements of Council buildings and cover the costs associated with subdivision and development of land.

Landfill Reserve

- to reinstate landfill sites at the end of their current purpose, or to fund the operation and capital improvements of landfill sites in the Shire of Coolgardie

Sewerage Reserve

- to repair, replace or extend the Coolgardie Sewerage infrastructure

Recreation Facilities Reserve

- to fund capital and maintenance requirements to improve community and recreational facilities.

Information Technology and Communications Reserve

- for the replacement or upgrade of computer or communications hardware and software.

Environmental Improvement Reserve

- for the funding of infrastructure and building improvements to meet environmental challenges, and to promote the efficient use of power and water.

Medical Practice Kambalda

- for the setup and associated cost for the provision of a Medical Practice in Kambalda

Road Construction and Maintenance

- for the construction and maintenance of Roads for which contributions have been received for the Heavy Haulage Campaigns.

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016

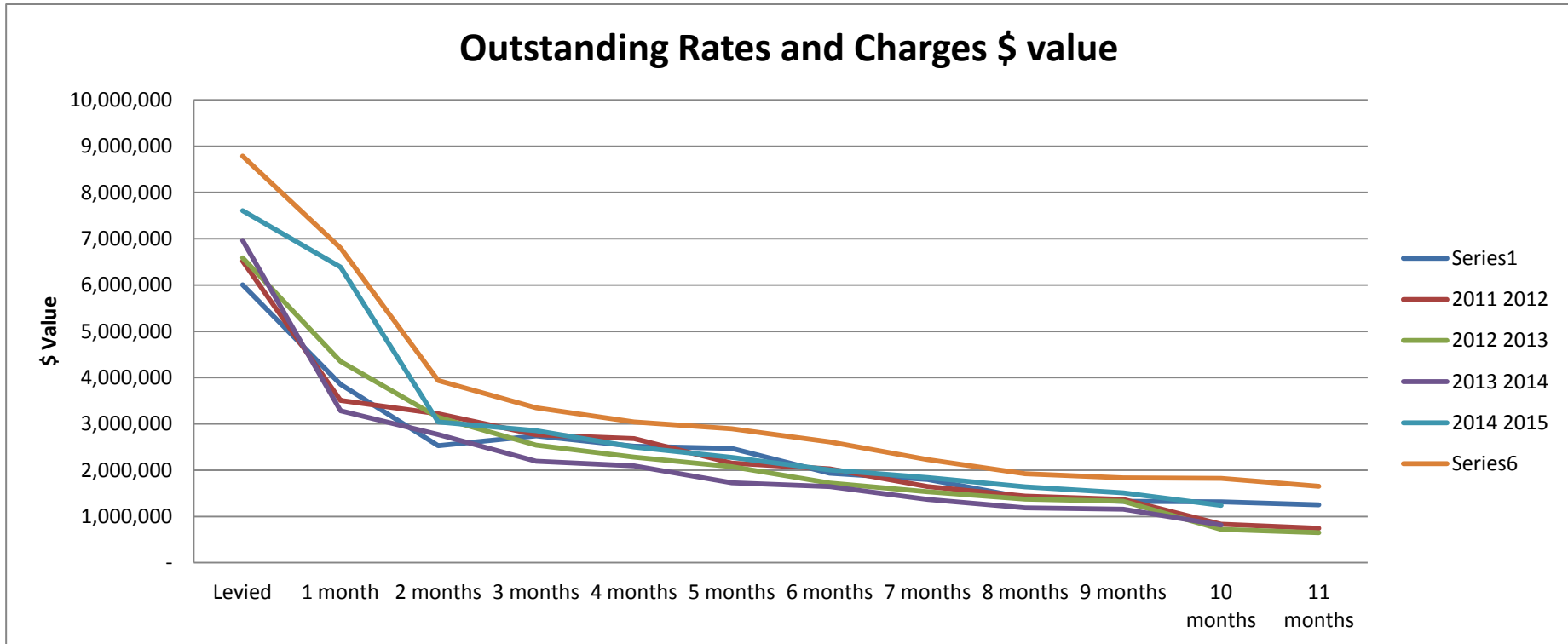
7. RATING INFORMATION - 2014/2015 FINANCIAL YEAR

RATE TYPE	Rate in \$	Number of Properties	Rateable Value \$	2015/16 Actual Rate Revenue \$	2015/16 Actual Interim Rates \$	2015/16 Actual Back Rates \$	2015/16 Actual Total Revenue \$	2015/16 Budget \$
Differential General Rate								
GRV General	10.7500	1,369	14,793,005	1,590,248			1,590,248	1,335,478
UV Mining	20.5600	1,212	19,636,162	4,037,195	(393,931)		3,643,264	4,186,434
UV Pastoral	11.3100	28	1,169,805	132,305			132,305	132,879
Sub-Totals		2,609	35,598,973	5,759,748	(393,931)	-	5,365,817	5,654,791
Minimum Rates								
	Minimum \$							
GRV General	660	640	1,506,870	422,400			422,400	423,060
UV Mining	415	796	306,402	330,340			330,340	333,660
UV Pastoral	660	10	55,120	6,600			6,600	6,600
Sub-Totals		1,446	1,868,391	759,340	-	-	759,340	763,320
Discount on Rates							6,125,157 (78,942)	6,418,111 (420,388)
Totals							6,046,215	5,997,723
							6,046,215	5,997,723

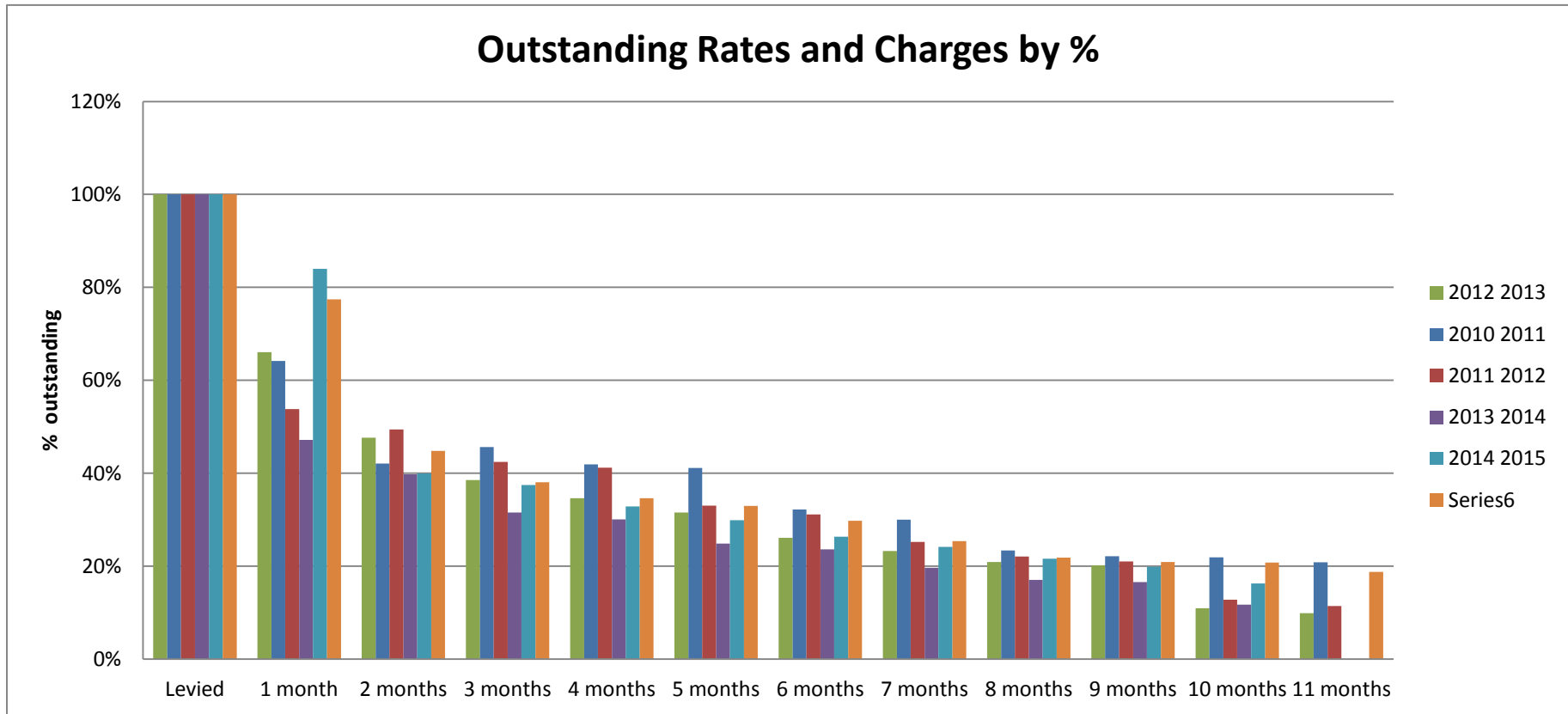
Specified Rates are raised to meet the costs of the provision of the sewerage system in Coolgardie. These have been reported in Schedule 10 - Community Amenities.

All land except exempt land in the Shire of Coolgardie is rated according to its Gross Rental Value (GRV) in townsites or mining camps, or Unimproved Value (UV) in the remainder of the Shire.

Shire of Coolgardie Additional Information - Rates Outstanding



Shire of Coolgardie Additional Information - Rates Outstanding



Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016

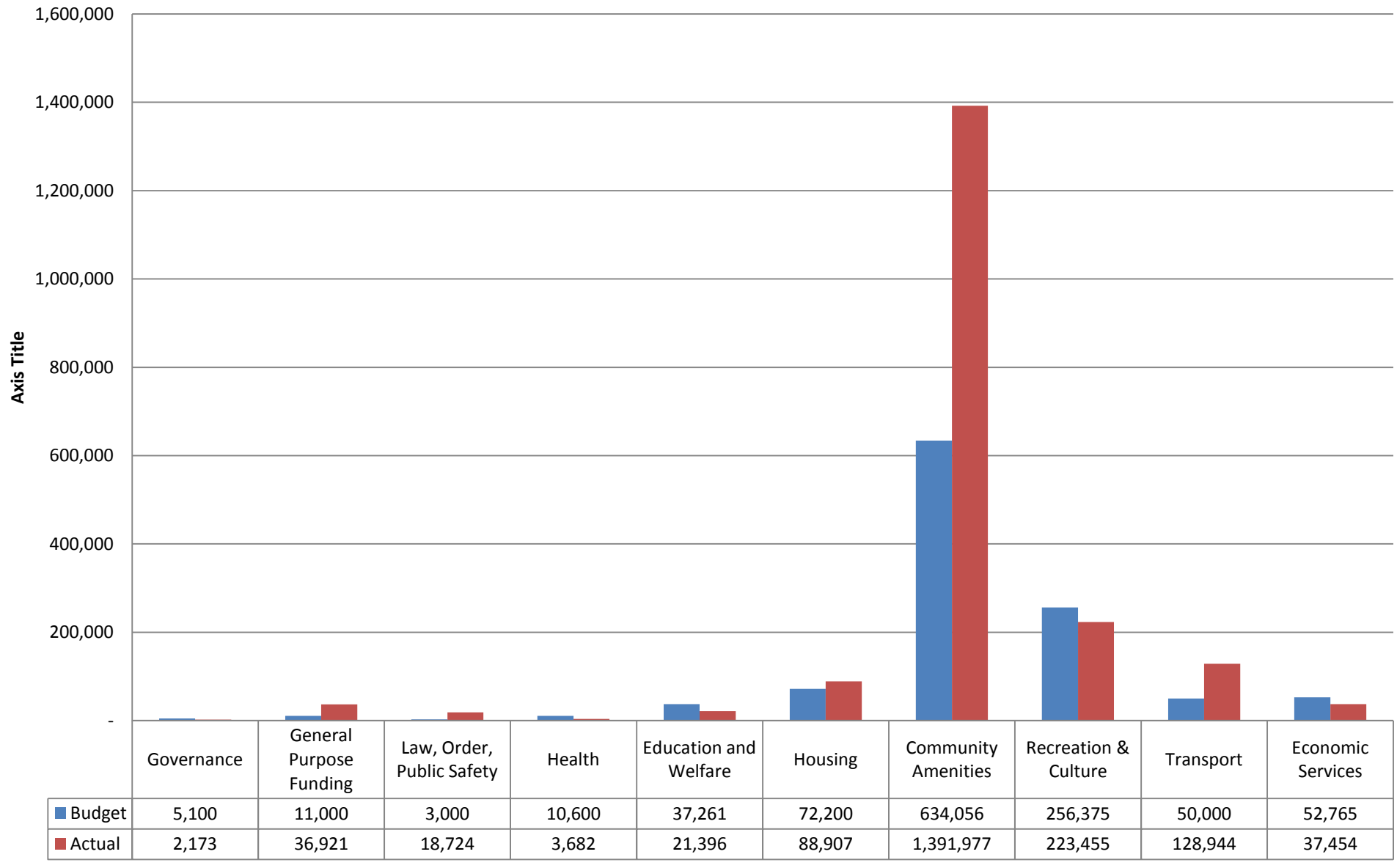
8. FEES & CHARGES REVENUE	2015/16 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
Governance	5,100	2,173
General Purpose Funding	11,000	36,921
Law, Order, Public Safety	3,000	18,724
Health	10,600	3,682
Education and Welfare	37,261	21,396
Housing	72,200	88,907
Community Amenities	634,056	1,391,977
Recreation & Culture	256,375	223,455
Transport	50,000	128,944
Economic Services	52,765	37,454
Other Property & Services	-	33,743
	<u>1,132,357</u>	<u>1,987,378</u>

9. ELECTED MEMBERS REMUNERATION

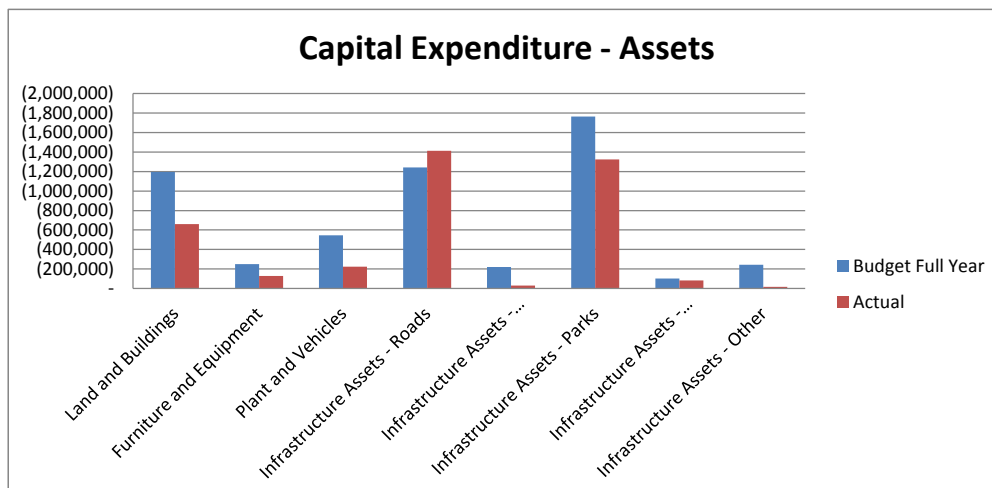
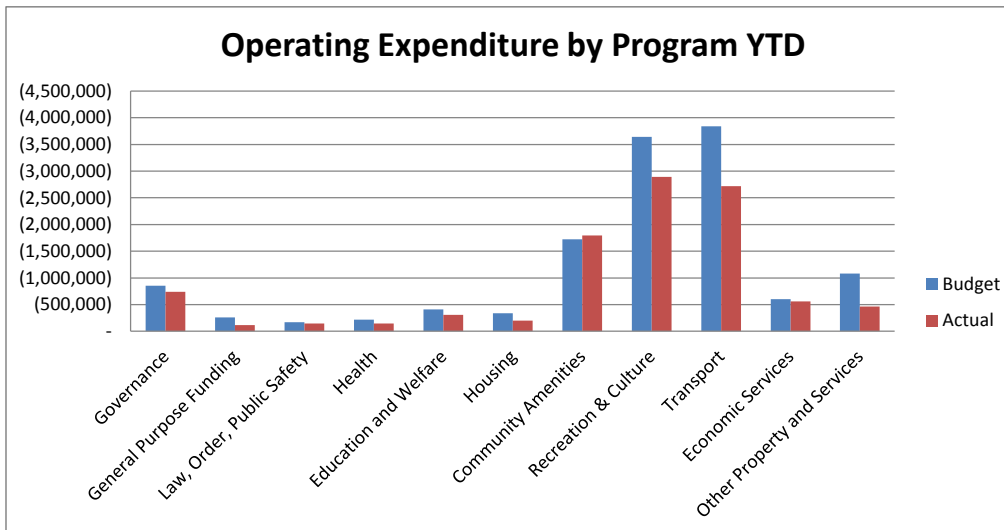
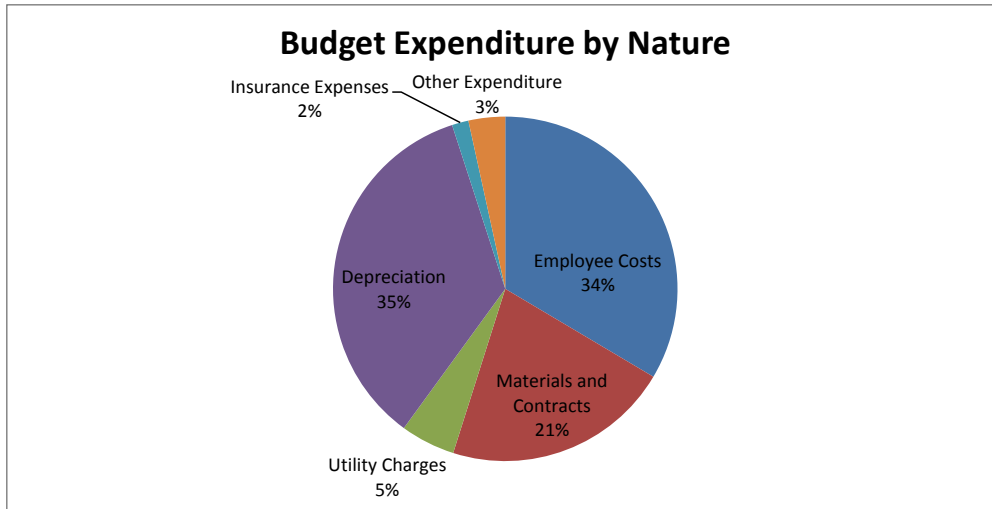
The following fees, expenses and allowances were paid to council members and/or the president.

Meeting Fees	120,510	120,510
President's Allowance	36,050	20,439
Deputy President's Allowance	9,012	5,109
Telecommunications Allowance	24,500	24,500
Travelling Allowance	1,000	-
	<u>191,072</u>	<u>170,558</u>

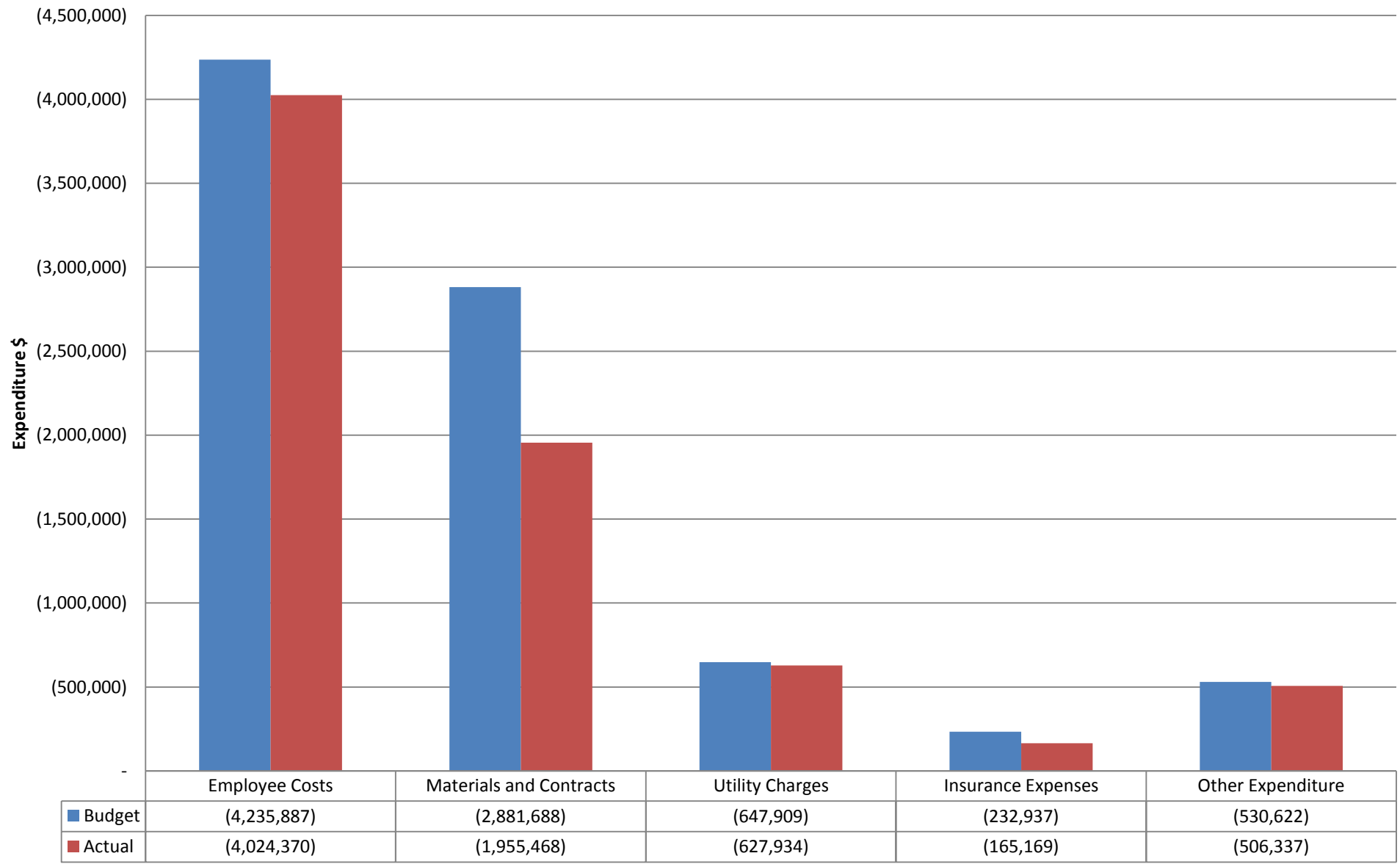
Budget to Actual Fees and Charges (Note 8)



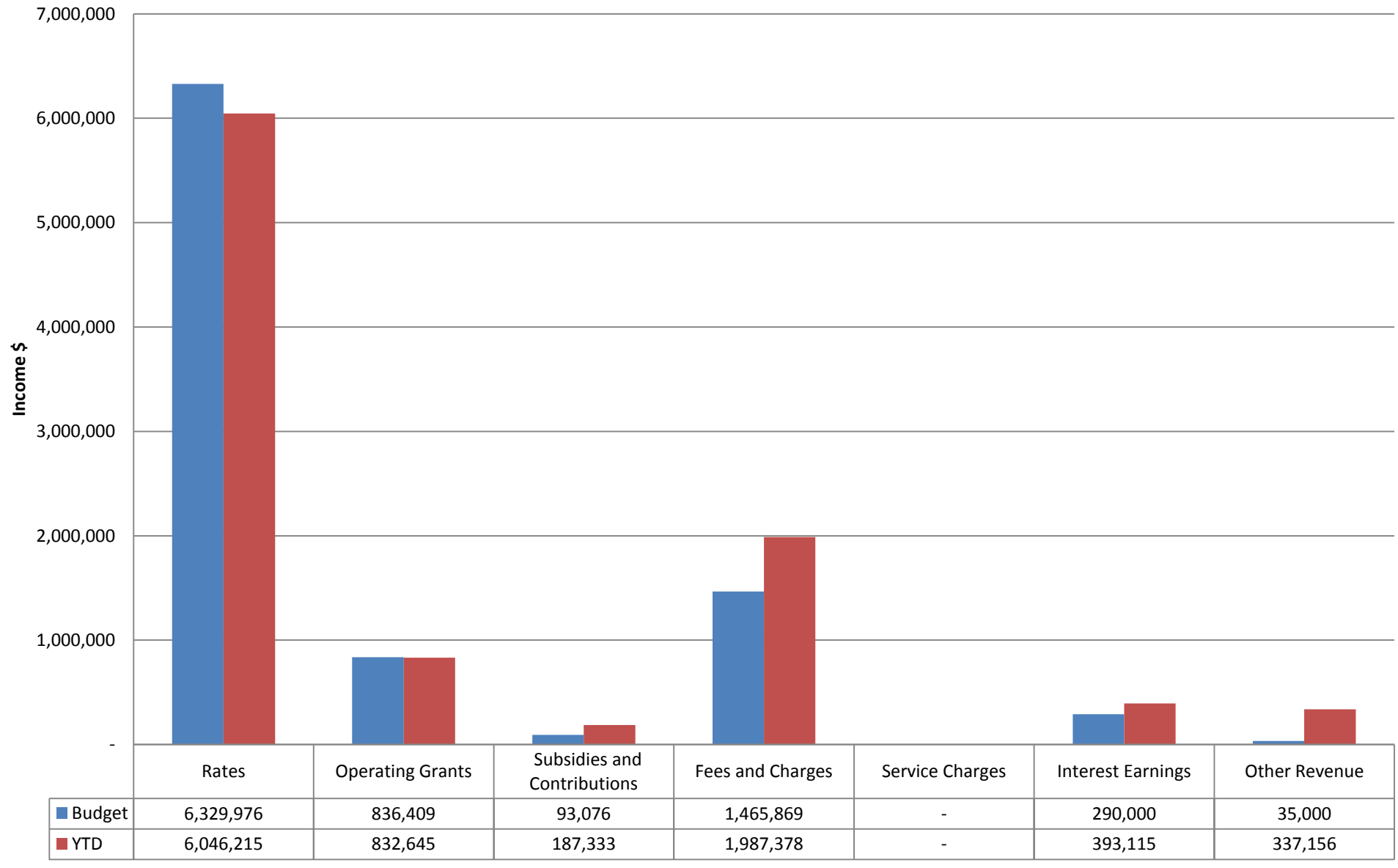
Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 30 June 2016



Budget to Actual Operating Expenditure (Cash)



Budget to Actual Operating Revenue by Nature



AGENDA REFERENCE: 11.2.2

SUBJECT: Monthly Financial Reports For The Period Ended 31 May 2016

LOCATION: NIL

APPLICANT: NIL

FILE REFERENCE: NAM4871

DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST: NIL

DATE: 19 July 2016

AUTHOR: Susan Mizen, Manager Administration Services

SUMMARY:

For Council to approve the Monthly Financial Report for the month ending 31 May 2016.

BACKGROUND:

In accordance with regulation 34 of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations*, the Shire is to prepare a monthly Financial Statement for approval by Council.

The format for monthly reporting was introduced by the Department of Local Government from 1 July 2005; the change was implemented to provide elected members with a better idea of operating and capital revenues and expenditures. The requirement is for a Statement of Financial Activity with a report detailing material variances. The Financial Report presented includes this as well as other statements and supplementary information.

Section 6.4 of the Local Government Act 1995, requires that financial reports be prepared and presented in the manner and form prescribed in the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations*. Regulation 34 has been amended to require that Councils report on the sources and applications of funds on a monthly basis and that the report be noted by Council.

COMMENT:

Attached for consideration is the completed Monthly Financial Report.

The brought forward surplus has been adjusted following the finalisation of the audit of the Annual Financial Statements. The annual budget has not been adjusted to reflect this amount.

The document includes Statements of Comprehensive Income by Program and Nature and Type, a Statement of Financial Position, an explanation of material variance as well as a summary of bank account balances at 30 June 2016, loan repayments, and reserve account status.

In accordance with the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations*, a report must be compiled on variances greater than the percentage agreed by Council which is currently 10% or \$20,000. With the report prepared at program level, only general comments have been made regarding variances. A nil variance is equal to 100%, meaning that the year to date actual is identical to the year to date budget. Comments are therefore provided where variance values are <90% or >110%.

CONSULTATION: NIL

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT: *Local Government Act 1995 6.4.*

POLICY IMPLICATIONS: NIL

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no financial implications relating to this item. The Financial Report is information only.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATION: NIL

VOTING REQUIREMENTS: Simple Majority

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

Receive the Financial Report and attached supplementary information for the period ending 31 May 2016 and note the variances against budget year to date as follows:

Revenue

General Purpose Funding

Rates Written off and discount on rates, \$272k, Fags Grant timing \$148k, Lotterwest Grant \$88k, R2R Grant \$638k, Interest earned \$125k

Community Amenities

Income exceeded due to Pindan contract and fees and charged for waste disposal raised in August.

Recreation and Culture

Budgeted Grant income for Parks and Ovals was not received.

Transport

Roads Grant higher than anticipated also Mine income from Haulage Campaign.

Expenditure

Economic Services

Income from Fees and Charges for Building control, Standpipe, and retail of Post Office has not eventuated.

Other Property and Services

Income from Private works is less than anticipated

Governance

\$80k of discounts, concessions and write offs have not occurred however the end of year write offs are still to be confirmed. Also there have been savings to expenditure for Materials and Services.

General Purpose Funding

Income of \$107k has been posted to expenditure which is distorting the figures, however the balance is made up of savings to Materials and Services

Law, Order, Public Safety

Rangers have been allocated to other duties within Community Amenities, hence costs have been reallocated resulting in savings in this programme.

Health

There is almost \$50k of savings to expenditure for Materials and Services, with the balance of under expenditure being Salaries and Wages with the resulting overhead allocations and administration overhead allocations

Capital

Education and Welfare

Administration overhead allocations are less than budget and Materials and Services are under budget by about \$40k, spread fairly evenly between Youth Services and the two resource centres.

Housing

There are savings in administration overheads and some minor savings to reduced Materials and Services, and for Utilities. The biggest cause to the variance is depreciation which is still to be finalised for the end of year.

Recreation & Culture	There have been savings made salaries, wages, employee on costs, Utilities and Materials and Services. The vast majority of the reduced expenditure is depreciation which is yet to be finalised for the year and some other savings in reduced administrative overhead allocations.
Transport	This is mainly depreciation but there have been some other savings made to Materials and Services.
Other Property and Services	There have been savings made for Materials and Services of about \$150k and for Contractors of about \$45k. The balance of the variance is made up of Salaries, Wages and their on costs like Superannuation, Workers Compensation Insurance etc.
Depreciation	Depreciation is yet to be finalised.
Land and Buildings	Coolgardie Post Office now underway but behind anticipated spending schedule. Also \$50k was to be spent on the Horse blocks.
Furniture and Equipment	Purchase of equipment for Office may be rolled over.
Plant and Vehicles	Invoices for purchases are outstanding and the Loader scheduled to be purchased has been carried forward to 2016/17 year.
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	Invoices for materials and resealing are outstanding.
Infrastructure Assets -Footpaths	Footpath program was underspent by \$100k and the Coolgardie information bay was not undertaken.
Infrastructure Assets - Parks	There were savings made for the Dam of \$23k. Expenditure of \$40k for Tommy Talbot park has been carried forward to 16/14, and there was no expenditure for East Town Square and Kambalda Playground.
Infrastructure Assets -Drainage	Gabian walls project was finished under budget.
Infrastructure Assets - Other	Sewerage renewal costs have been less that anticipated, also waste costs.
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	Sale proceeds are yet to be posted.
Repayment of Debentures	Repayments are correct the budget was under calculated.
Transfers to Reserves (Restricted Assets)	Reserve transfers will be finalised when the end of year position has been calculated.
Transfers from Reserves (Restricted Assets)	Transfers from reserves will be finalised when the actual amount required is finalised.



Shire of Coalgardie

Financial Report

For the month ended 31 May 2016

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Supplementary Information

Budget to Actual Graphs

Acquisition of Assets Schedule (balance to Note 3)

Mining Road Contributions - Maintenance

Mining Road Contributions - Construction

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
BY NATURE OR TYPE
For the month ended 31 May 2016

	NOTE	2015/16 Budget \$	2015/16 Budget Revised \$	2015/16 Actual \$
REVENUE				
Rates	7	6,239,976	6,329,976	6,185,205
Operating Grants		1,353,609	836,409	708,404
Subsidies and Contributions		72,577	93,076	188,035
Fees and Charges	8	1,132,357	1,465,869	1,950,007
Service Charges	10	-	-	-
Interest Earnings	2(a)	445,000	290,000	341,906
Other Revenue		35,000	35,000	86,801
		<u>9,278,519</u>	<u>9,050,330</u>	<u>9,460,358</u>
EXPENSES				
Employee Costs		(4,234,399)	(4,235,887)	(3,700,116)
Materials and Contracts		(2,698,688)	(2,881,688)	(1,620,655)
Utility Charges		(647,504)	(647,909)	(530,218)
Depreciation	2(a)	(4,418,621)	(4,418,621)	(2,714,495)
Insurance Expenses		(196,849)	(232,937)	(164,319)
Other Expenditure		(434,390)	(530,622)	(446,025)
		<u>(12,630,451)</u>	<u>(12,947,664)</u>	<u>(9,175,828)</u>
		(3,351,931)	(3,897,333)	284,531
Finance Costs	5	(102,466)	(102,466)	(85,731)
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		5,743,612	2,875,505	1,807,684
Profit on Asset Disposals	4	151,512	85,000	-
Loss on Asset Disposals	4	(127,105)	(81,125)	(4,009)
		<u>2,313,622</u>	<u>(1,120,419)</u>	<u>2,002,475</u>
NET RESULT		2,313,622	(1,120,419)	2,002,475
Other Comprehensive Income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>2,313,622</u>	<u>(1,120,419)</u>	<u>2,002,475</u>

Notes: Fair value adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income (if any), is impacted upon by external forces and is not able to be reliably estimated at the time of budget adoption.

It is anticipated, in all instances, any other comprehensive income will relate to non-cash transactions and as such, have no impact on this budget document.

Fair value adjustments will be assessed at the time they occur with compensating budget amendments made as necessary.

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

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
BY PROGRAM

For the month ended 31 May 2016

NOTE	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/2015 Budget Revised \$	2014/2015 Actual \$
REVENUE (Refer Notes 1,2,8 to 13)			
Governance	5,000	5,000	(500)
General Purpose Funding	7,488,112	6,933,411	7,117,643
Law, Order, Public Safety	8,000	8,000	26,262
Health	10,600	10,600	11,467
Education and Welfare	227,422	227,422	230,260
Housing	72,200	72,200	85,721
Community Amenities	876,309	1,176,309	1,402,196
Recreation and Culture	282,825	349,337	244,963
Transport	157,900	117,900	239,094
Economic Services	52,765	52,765	34,642
Other Property and Services	97,386	97,386	68,610
	<u>9,278,519</u>	<u>9,050,330</u>	<u>9,460,358</u>
EXPENSES EXCLUDING			
FINANCE COSTS (Refer Notes 1,2 & 14)			
Governance	(874,586)	(853,586)	(653,393)
General Purpose Funding	(250,872)	(257,872)	(61,050)
Law, Order, Public Safety	(170,858)	(170,858)	(130,137)
Health	(217,058)	(217,058)	(132,961)
Education and Welfare	(408,936)	(408,936)	(287,305)
Housing	(249,566)	(249,566)	(180,172)
Community Amenities	(1,465,136)	(1,719,368)	(1,608,769)
Recreation & Culture	(3,566,300)	(3,566,300)	(2,649,692)
Transport	(3,778,013)	(3,803,013)	(2,595,076)
Economic Services	(570,904)	(576,904)	(482,007)
Other Property and Services	(1,078,223)	(1,078,223)	(395,266)
	<u>(12,630,453)</u>	<u>(12,901,683)</u>	<u>(9,175,828)</u>
FINANCE COSTS (Refer Notes 2 & 5)			
Housing	(748)	(748)	(672)
Community Amenities	(3,392)	(3,392)	(3,292)
Recreation & Culture	(73,140)	(73,140)	(61,331)
	<u>(102,466)</u>	<u>(102,466)</u>	<u>(85,731)</u>
NON-OPERATING GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS			
General Purpose Funding	88,000	175,500	(583,998)
Recreation & Culture	1,610,000	1,654,393	1,277,919
Transport	905,612	905,612	1,113,763
Economic Services	3,140,000	140,000	-
	<u>5,743,612</u>	<u>2,875,505</u>	<u>1,807,684</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON			
DISPOSAL OF ASSETS (Refer Note 4)			
Housing	(88,500)	(88,500)	(4,009)
Transport	27,907	(38,605)	-
Economic Services	85,000	85,000	-
	<u>24,407</u>	<u>(42,105)</u>	<u>(4,009)</u>
NET RESULT	<u>2,313,620</u>	<u>(1,120,418)</u>	<u>2,002,475</u>
Other Comprehensive Income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u><u>2,313,620</u></u>	<u><u>(1,120,418)</u></u>	<u><u>2,002,475</u></u>

Notes: Fair value adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income (if any), is impacted upon by external forces and is not able to be reliably estimated at the time of budget adoption.

It is anticipated, in all instances, any other comprehensive income will relate to non-cash transactions and as such, have no impact on this budget document.

Fair value adjustments will be assessed at the time they occur with compensating budget amendments made as necessary.

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

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the month ended 31 May 2016

	NOTE	2015/16 Revised Budget \$	2015/16 Budget YTD \$	2015/16 Actual \$
REVENUES	1,2			
Governance		5,000	4,583	(500)
General Purpose Funding		1,111,188	1,018,589	348,440
Law, Order, Public Safety		8,000	7,333	26,262
Health		10,600	9,717	11,467
Education and Welfare		227,422	227,422	230,260
Housing		72,200	66,183	85,721
Community Amenities		1,176,309	1,078,283	1,402,196
Recreation and Culture		1,937,215	1,775,780	1,522,882
Transport		1,090,024	999,189	1,352,857
Economic Services		277,765	254,618	34,642
Other Property and Services		97,386	89,271	68,610
		<u>6,013,109</u>	<u>5,530,969</u>	<u>5,082,838</u>
EXPENSES	1,2			
Governance		(853,586)	(782,454)	(653,393)
General Purpose Funding		(257,872)	(236,382)	(61,050)
Law, Order, Public Safety		(170,858)	(156,620)	(130,137)
Health		(217,058)	(198,970)	(132,961)
Education and Welfare		(408,936)	(374,858)	(287,305)
Housing		(338,814)	(310,580)	(184,853)
Community Amenities		(1,722,760)	(1,579,197)	(1,612,061)
Recreation & Culture		(3,639,440)	(3,336,153)	(2,711,022)
Transport		(3,841,618)	(3,521,483)	(2,595,076)
Economic Services		(602,090)	(551,916)	(502,444)
Other Property and Services		(1,078,223)	(988,371)	(395,266)
		<u>(13,131,254)</u>	<u>(12,036,983)</u>	<u>(9,265,568)</u>
Net Operating Result		(7,118,144)	(6,506,014)	(4,182,730)
Adjustments for Cash Budget Requirements:				
Non-Cash Expenditure and Revenue				
(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposals		24,407	22,373	4,009
Depreciation on Assets	2(a)	4,418,621	4,050,403	2,714,495
Operating Result after non cash write back		(2,675,116)	(2,433,238)	(1,464,226)

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the month ended 31 May 2016

	NOTE	2015/16 Revised Budget \$	2015/16 Budget YTD \$	2015/16 Actual \$
Capital Expenditure and Revenue				
Purchase of Assets	3	-	-	-
Land and Buildings	3	(1,195,138)	(1,095,543)	(500,159)
Furniture and Equipment	3	(249,000)	(228,250)	(113,281)
Plant and Vehicles	3	(547,000)	(501,417)	(222,564)
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	3	(1,241,480)	(1,138,023)	(974,870)
Infrastructure Assets -Fpaths	3	(220,582)	(202,200)	(30,898)
Infrastructure Assets - Parks	3	(1,764,393)	(1,617,360)	(1,312,563)
Infrastructure Assets -Drainage	3	(100,594)	(92,211)	(57,773)
Infrastructure Assets - Other	3	(242,378)	(222,180)	(10,554)
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	4	362,000	331,833	266,303
Repayment of Debentures	5	(319,644)	(293,007)	(331,298)
Proceeds from New Debentures	5	-	-	-
Self-Supporting Loan Principal Income		19,418	17,800	14,473
Transfers to Reserves (Restricted Assets)	6	(2,182,135)	(2,000,290)	(770,513)
Transfers from Reserves (Restricted Assets)	6	2,144,152	1,965,473	-
ADD Estimated Surplus/(Deficit) July 1 B/Fwd	7	2,214,167	2,215,167	2,409,357
		5,997,723	6,185,205	6,185,205
Surplus (Deficit)	8	<u>(0)</u>	<u>891,757</u>	<u>3,086,638</u>

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

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the month ended 31 May 2016

Variance Description

Revenue

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | General Purpose Funding | Rates Written off and discount on rates, \$272k, Fags Grant timing \$148k, Lotterwest Grant \$88k, R2R Grant \$638k, Interest earned \$125k |
| 2 | Community Amenities | Income exceeded due to Pindan contract and fees and charged for waste disposal raised in August. |
| 3 | Recreation and Culture | Budgeted Grant income for Parks and Ovals was not received. |
| 4 | Transport | Roads Grant higher than anticipated also Mine income from Haulage Campaign. |

Expenditure

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|--|
| 5 | Economic Services | Income from Fees and Charges for Building control, Standpipe, and retail of Post Office has not eventuated. |
| 6 | Other Property and Services | Income from Private works is less than anticipated |
| 7 | Governance | \$80k of discounts, concessions and write offs have not occurred however the end of year write offs are still to be confirmed. Also there have been savings to expenditure for Materials and Services. |
| 8 | General Purpose Funding | Income of \$107k has been posted to expenditure which is distorting the figures, however the balance is made up of savings to Materials and Services |
| 9 | Law, Order, Public Safety | Rangers have been allocated to other duties within Community Amenities, hence costs have been reallocated resulting in savings in this programme. |
| 10 | Health | There is almost \$50k of savings to expenditure for Materials and Services, with the balance of under expenditure being Salaries and |

Capital

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|--|
| 11 | Education and Welfare | Administration overhead allocations are less than budget and Materials and Services are under budget by about \$40k, spread fairly evenly between Youth Services and the two resource centres. |
| 12 | Housing | There are savings in administration overheads and some minor savings to reduced Materials and Services, and for Utilities. The biggest cause to the variance is depreciation which is still to be finalised for the end of year. |
| 13 | Recreation & Culture | There have been savings made salaries, wages, employee on costs, Utilities and Materials and Services. The vast majority of the reduced expenditure is depreciation which is yet to be finalised for the year and some other savings in reduced administrative overhead allocations. |
| 14 | Transport | This is mainly depreciation but there have been some other savings made to Materials and Services. |
| 15 | Other Property and Services | There have been savings made for Materials and Services of about |
| 16 | Depreciation | Depreciation is yet to be finalised. |
| 17 | Land and Buildings | Coolgardie Post Office now underway but behind anticipated spending schedule. Also \$50k was to be spent on the Horse blocks. |
| 18 | Furniture and Equipment | Purchase of equipment for Office may be rolled over |

19 Plant and Vehicles	Invoices for purchases are outstanding and the Loader scheduled to be purchased has been carried forward to 2016/17 year.
20 Infrastructure Assets - Roads	Road program running behind schedule - Carens and Ladyloch Road and Kambalda Resealing underway -
21 Infrastructure Assets -Fpaths	Footpath program was underspent by \$100k and the Coolgardie information bay was not undertaken.
22 Infrastructure Assets - Parks	There were savings made for the Dam of \$23k. Expenditure of \$40k for Tommy Talbot park has been carried forward to 16/14, and there was no expenditure for East Town Square and Kambalda Playground.
23 Infrastructure Assets -Drainage	Gabian walls project was finished under budget.
24 Infrastructure Assets - Other	Sewerag renewal costs have been less than anticipated, also waste
25 Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	Salé proceeds are yet to be posted
26 Repayment of Debentures	Repayments are correct the budget was under.

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the month ended 31 May 2016

	NOTE	2015/16 Adopted Budget \$	2015/16 Revised Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
REVENUE				
Rates	8	242,253	332,253	187,482
Operating Grants		1,353,609	836,409	708,404
Subsidies and Contributions		72,577	93,076	188,035
Non Operating Grants		5,743,612	2,875,505	1,807,684
Fees and Charges	11	1,132,357	1,465,869	1,950,007
Service Charges	10	-	-	-
Interest Earnings	2(a)	445,000	290,000	341,906
Profit on Asset Disposals	4	151,512	85,000	-
Other Revenue		35,000	35,000	86,801
		<u>9,175,920</u>	<u>6,013,112</u>	<u>5,270,320</u>
EXPENSES				
Employee Costs		(4,234,399)	(4,235,887)	(3,700,116)
Materials and Contracts		(2,698,688)	(2,881,688)	(1,620,655)
Utility Charges		(647,504)	(647,909)	(530,218)
Depreciation	2(a)	(4,418,621)	(4,418,621)	(2,714,495)
Insurance Expenses		(196,849)	(232,937)	(164,319)
Interest Expenses	5	(102,466)	(102,466)	(85,731)
Loss on Asset Disposals	4	(127,105)	(81,125)	(4,009)
Other Expenditure		(434,391)	(530,623)	(446,026)
		<u>(12,860,023)</u>	<u>(13,131,256)</u>	<u>(9,265,569)</u>
		<u>(3,684,102)</u>	<u>(7,118,143)</u>	<u>(3,995,249)</u>
Net Operating Result		(3,684,102)	(7,118,143)	(3,995,249)
Adjustments for Cash Budget Requirements:				
Non-Cash Expenditure and Revenue				
(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposals		24,407	24,407	4,009
Depreciation on Assets	2(a)	4,418,620	4,418,620	2,714,495
Operating Result after non cash write back		758,925	(2,675,116)	(1,276,745)

Shire of Coolgardie
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the month ended 31 May 2016

	NOTE	2015/16 Adopted Budget \$	2015/16 Revised Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
Capital Expenditure and Revenue				
Land and Buildings	3	(1,242,138)	(1,195,138)	(500,007)
Furniture and Equipment	3	(199,000)	(249,000)	(113,281)
Plant and Vehicles	3	(472,000)	(547,000)	(222,564)
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	3	(1,241,480)	(1,241,480)	(974,870)
Infrastructure Assets -Fpaths	3	(220,582)	(220,582)	(30,898)
Infrastructure Assets - Parks	3	(1,685,000)	(1,764,393)	(1,312,563)
Infrastructure Assets -Drainage	3	(100,594)	(100,594)	(57,773)
Infrastructure Assets - Other	3	(3,180,000)	(242,378)	(10,554)
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	4	424,000	362,000	266,303
Repayment of Debentures	5	(319,644)	(319,644)	(331,298)
Proceeds from New Debentures	5	-	-	-
Self-Supporting Loan Principal Income		19,418	19,418	14,473
Transfers to Reserves (Restricted As:	6	(1,598,317)	(2,182,135)	(770,513)
Transfers from Reserves (Restricted .	6	1,964,919	2,144,152	-
DD Estimated Surplus/(Deficit) July 1 B/Fwd		1,093,770	2,214,167	2,409,357
ADI Rates Levied	7	5,997,723	5,997,723	5,997,723
Surplus (Deficit)	8	<u>(0)</u>	<u>(0)</u>	<u>3,086,789</u>

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

Shire of Coolgardie

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the month ended 31 May 2016

Note	2015/16 Opening Balance \$	2015/16 YTD \$	Closing Balance \$
NET CURRENT ASSETS			
Composition of Estimated Net Current Asset Position			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash - Unrestricted	1,383,567	(445,353)	938,214
Cash - Restricted Reserves	3,650,006	770,513	4,420,518
Investments	-	-	-
Rates - Current	1,240,264	583,254	1,823,518
Sundry Debtors	180,256	270,529	450,785
GST Receivable	57,867	4,651	62,518
Loans - Clubs and Institutions	15,078	(14,473)	605
Accrued Income	86	37,393	37,479
FESA ESL	-	193,800	193,800
Prepayments / Pensioners	44,155	8,012	52,166
ESL Receivable	4,766	(21,658)	(16,891)
Inventories	10,573	(2,448)	8,125
	<u>6,586,618</u>	<u>1,384,220</u>	<u>7,970,838</u>
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Sundry Creditors	(456,366)	123,094	(333,272)
Accrued Interest in Debentures	-	-	-
Accrued Salaries and Wages	-	-	-
Current Employee Benefits Provision AL	(234,701)	-	(234,701)
Current Employee Benefits Provision LSL	(27,953)	1,857	(26,096)
Current Portion of Long Term Borrowings	(331,653)	-	(331,653)
Other	-	-	-
Payroll Creditors	(55,812)	(152,540)	(208,352)
NET CURRENT ASSET POSITION	5,480,133	1,356,631	6,836,764
Less: Cash - Restricted Reserves	(3,650,006)	(770,513)	(4,420,518)
Less: Loans Clubs and Reserves	(15,078)	-	(15,078)
Plus Long Term Borrowings	331,653	-	331,653
Less Employee Benefits Provision AL	234,701	-	234,701
Less Employee Benefits Provision LSL	27,953	(1,857)	26,096
ESTIMATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIENCY) C/FWD	<u>2,409,357</u>	<u>584,261</u>	<u>2,993,617</u>

NOTE : Net Current Assets is the detail of the closing Surplus on the Statement of Financial Activity

Cash and Investments		% interest	Balance	
Municipal Cash At Bank			(356,576)	
Cash On Hand			762	
Investment Account (Lehman'S)		1.25%	-	
Anz Online Saver 3789-27481		1.90%	1,466	
Anz Online Saver (Interest To Muni) 2823-40539		0.00%	833	
Bankwest Gold Term Deposit 306-039 063702-2		2.97%	1,015,726	
Anz Online Saver 016719 278864276		1.90%	633,836	
National Bank Of Australia Nab #946925119 (Use For Bank Guarantee)		0.00%	402	
Bankwest Gold Term Deposit 306-039 063703-0		2.92%	1,018,063	
Anz Term Deposit 9726-19342		0.00%	-	
Anz Term Deposit 9748-56114		2.90%	1,010,765	
Anz Term Deposit 9748-60463		3.00%	1,010,027	
Anz Term Deposit 9749-19533		3.00%	1,010,192	
Cash Management (Int To Muni) Macquarie 122095094		0.00%	700	
Anz Online 39067 1327 (Int To Muni)		1.90%	12,534	
Anz Term Deposit 9750-91758		1.90%	-	
Total Cash			5,358,732	
Sundry Debtors Outstanding	>90 days	>60 days	>30 Days	Current
	86,539	111,127	46,352	233,596

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report are:

(a) Basis of Accounting

The report has been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local government and not-for-profit entities), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Local Government Act 1995 and accompanying regulations.

(b) The Local Government Reporting Entity

All Funds through which the Council controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in the financial statements forming part of this budget.

In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those funds (for example, loans and transfers between Funds) have been eliminated.

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements.

(e) Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

Rates, grants, donations and other contributions are recognised as revenues when the local government obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control over assets acquired from rates is obtained at the commencement of the rating period or, where earlier, upon receipt of the rates.

(d) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets capitalised are stated net of any GST recoverable.

Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are stated inclusive of applicable GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO, is included with receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

(e) Superannuation

The Council contributes to a number of superannuation funds on behalf of employees. All funds to which the Council contributes are defined contribution plans.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits held at call with banks, other short term 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 shown as short term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(g) Trade and Other Receivables

Collectibility of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that they will not be collectible.

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(h) Inventories

General

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.

Land Held for Resale

Land purchased for development and/or resale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, borrowing costs and holding costs until Finance costs and holding charges incurred after development is completed are expensed.

Revenue arising from the sale of property is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as at the time of signing an unconditional contract of sale.

Land held for resale is classified as current except where it is held as non-current based on Council's intention to release for sale.

(i) Fixed Assets

Each class of fixed assets is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Initial Recognition

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 Council includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

Revaluation

Certain asset classes may be revalued on a regular basis such that the carrying values are not materially different from fair value. For infrastructure and other asset classes where no active market exists, fair value is determined to be the current replacement cost of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of assets are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases in the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity. All other decreases are recognised as profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Those assets carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, are to be revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that determined

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Land Under Roads

In Western Australia, all land under roads is Crown Land, the responsibility for managing which, is vested in the local government.

Effective as at 1 July 2008, Council elected not to recognise any value for land under roads acquired on or before 30 June 2008. This accords with the treatment available in Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1051 Land Under Roads and the fact Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 16(a)(i) prohibits local governments from recognising such land as an asset.

In respect of land under roads acquired on or after 1 July 2008, as detailed above, Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 16(a)(i) prohibits local governments from recognising such land as an asset.

Whilst this treatment is inconsistent with the requirements of AASB 1051, Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 4(2) provides, in the event of such an inconsistency, the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations prevail.

Consequently, any land under roads acquired on or after 1 July 2008 is not included as an asset of the Council.

Depreciation of Non-Current Assets

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in those assets.

Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time the asset is completed and held ready for use.

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fixed Assets (Continued)

Depreciation of Non-Current Assets (Continued)

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis, using rates which are reviewed each reporting period. Major depreciation periods are:

Buildings	30 to 50 years
Furniture and Equipment	4 to 10 years
Plant and Equipment	5 to 15 years
Sealed roads and streets formation	not depreciated
pavement seal	50 years
- bituminous seals	20 years
- asphalt surfaces	25 years
Gravel roads formation	not depreciated
pavement gravel sheet	50 years 12 years
Formed roads (unsealed) formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
Footpaths - slab	40 years
Sewerage piping	100 years
Water supply piping & drainage systems	75 years

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Capitalisation Threshold

Expenditure on items of equipment under \$3,000 is not capitalised. Rather, it is recorded on an asset inventory listing.

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016

	2015/16 Budget \$	2015/16 Revised Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES			
(a) Net Result from Ordinary Activities was arrived at after:			
(i) Charging as Expenses:			
Auditors Remuneration			
Audit Services	22,000	22,000	2,523
Other Services	22,000	22,000	2,595
Depreciation			
<u>By Program</u>			
Governance	98,742	98,742	63,752
General Purpose Funding	-	-	-
Law, Order, Public Safety	2,388	2,388	2,028
Health	7,696	7,696	5,505
Education and Welfare	6,549	6,549	4,625
Housing	43,955	43,955	39,314
Community Amenities	188,583	188,583	115,656
Recreation and Culture	1,126,193	1,126,193	750,939
Transport	2,529,035	2,529,035	1,476,885
Economic Services	68,172	68,172	53,194
Other Property and Services	347,309	347,309	202,597
	<u>4,418,621</u>	<u>4,418,621</u>	<u>2,714,495</u>
Borrowing Costs (Interest)			
- Debentures (<i>refer note 5(a)</i>)	102,466		85,731
	<u>102,466</u>		<u>85,731</u>
(ii) Crediting as Revenues:			
Interest Earnings			
Investments			
- Reserve Funds	-	-	7,468
- Other Funds	85,000	70,000	96,720
Other Interest Revenue	220,000	220,000	237,718
	<u>305,000</u>	<u>290,000</u>	<u>341,906</u>

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016

2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of Objective

In order to discharge its responsibilities to the community, Council has developed a set of operational and financial objectives. These objectives have been established both on an overall basis and for each of its broad activities/programs.

Council operations as disclosed in this budget encompass the following service orientated activities/programs:

GOVERNANCE

Objective: To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of scarce resources.

Activities: Administration and operation of facilities and services to members of council; Other costs that relate to the tasks of assisting elected members and ratepayers on matters which do not concern specific Council services.

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING

Objective: To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Activities: Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

Objective: To provide services to help ensure a safer community.

Activities: Supervision of various by-laws, fire prevention, control and public order and safety.

HEALTH

Objective: To provide services to help ensure a safer community.

Activities: Food quality, pest control and meat inspections.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Objective: To meet the needs of the community in these areas.

Activities: Includes education programs, youth based activities, and resource centres. Care of families, and the aged and disabled.

HOUSING

Objective: Provide services required by the community.

Activities: Maintenance of staff and rental housing.

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Objective: Provide services required by the community.

Activities: Rubbish collection services, landfill maintenance, effluent disposal, town site storm water drainage control and maintenance, administration of the Town Planning Scheme and maintenance of cemeteries.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Objective: To establish and manage efficiently, infrastructure and resources which will help the social well being of the community.

Activities: Maintenance of halls, the aquatic centre, recreation centres and various reserves, operation of library, support of arts and community festivals. Also matters relating to heritage.

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016

2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of Objective (Continued)

TRANSPORT

Objective: To provide effective and efficient transport services to the community.

Activities: Construction and maintenance of streets, road and footpaths, cleaning and lighting of streets, road and footpaths, traffic signs and depot maintenance.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Objective: To help promote the Shire and improve its economic wellbeing.

Activities: The regulation and provision of tourism, area promotion, building control, noxious weeds.

OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES

Objective:

Activities: Private work operations, plant repairs and operations costs. Administrative overheads.

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016

3. ACQUISITION OF ASSETS	2015/16 Adopted Budget	2015/16 Current Budget	2015/16 Actual
	\$	\$	\$
The following assets are budgeted to be acquired during the year:			
<u>By Program</u>			
Governance			
Land and Buildings	45,000	45,000	5,402
Furniture and Equipment	45,000	75,000	68,946
Plant and Equipment	40,000	40,000	-
	130,000	160,000	74,348
Law Order and Public Safety			
	-	-	-
Health			
Land and Buildings	11,000	11,000	-
Furniture and Equipment	-	-	336
	11,000	11,000	336
Education and Welfare			
Furniture and Equipment	32,000	32,000	21,617
	32,000	32,000	21,617
Housing			
Land and Buildings	85,000	85,000	44,504
	85,000	85,000	44,504
Community Amenities			
Land and Buildings	-	3,000	-
Plant and Equipment	50,000	50,000	-
Infrastructure Other	50,000	50,000	5,768
	100,000	103,000	5,768
Recreation and Culture			
Land and Buildings	80,000	30,000	24,213
Furniture and Equipment	72,000	52,000	22,382
Infrastructure Parks & Ovals	1,685,000	1,846,771	1,312,563
Infrastructure Other	30,000	30,000	4,786
	1,867,000	1,958,771	1,363,944
Transport			
Land and Buildings	80,000	80,000	67,153
Plant and Equipment	382,000	307,000	222,564
Infrastructure Roads	1,241,480	1,241,480	974,870
Infrastructure Footpaths	220,582	220,582	30,898
Infrastructure Drainage	100,594	100,594	57,773
	2,024,656	1,949,656	1,353,258
Economic Services			
Land and Buildings	941,138	941,138	358,888
Furniture and Equipment	50,000	70,000	-
Infrastructure Other	3,100,000	150,000	-
	4,091,138	1,161,138	358,888
	8,340,794	5,460,565	3,222,663

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016

3. ACQUISITION OF ASSETS	2013/14 Adopted Budget	2013/14 Current Budget	2013/14 Actual
	\$	\$	\$
The following assets are budgeted to be acquired during the year:			
<u>By Class</u>			
Land Held for Resale			
Land and Buildings	1,242,138	1,195,138	500,159
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	1,241,480	1,241,480	974,870
Infrastructure Assets - Parks and Ovals	1,685,000	1,846,771	1,312,563
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	220,582	220,582	30,898
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	100,594	100,594	57,773
Infrastructure Assets - Other	3,180,000	230,000	10,554
Plant and Equipment	472,000	397,000	222,564
Furniture and Equipment	199,000	229,000	113,281
	<u>8,340,794</u>	<u>5,460,565</u>	<u>3,222,663</u>

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016

5. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS

(a) Debenture Repayments

Particulars	Principal 1-Jul-14	New Loans	Principal Repayments		Principal Outstanding		Interest Repayments	
			2015/16 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
Loan 111 KCRF	750,949	-	221,375	233,184	529,574	517,765	58,277	46,467
Loan 107 - Masonic Homes	19,418	-	19,418	14,452	-	4,966	748	672
Loan 99 - Sewerage	64,096	-	15,751	15,809	48,345	48,287	3,392	3,292
Loan 98 - Coolgardie Rec Cent	15,959	-	15,958	15,959	1	0	341	341
Loan 112 - Recreation (Pools)	342,485	-	31,853	31,853	310,632	310,632	14,522	14,522
Loan 113 - Post Office Refurbis	485,285	-	15,289	20,040	469,996	465,245	25,186	20,436
	1,678,192	-	319,644	331,298	1,358,548	1,346,894	102,466	85,731

All debenture repayments are to be financed by general purpose revenue.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the month ended 31 May 2016

	2015/16 Adopted Budget \$	2015/16 Current Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
6. RESERVES			
(a) Plant Reserve			
Opening Balance	358,876	358,876	539,701
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	414,758	427,758	-
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	<u>(382,000)</u>	<u>(382,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>391,634</u>	<u>404,634</u>	<u>539,701</u>
(b) Land & Building			
Opening Balance	302,532	302,532	302,532
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	310,000	555,818	98,911
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>612,532</u>	<u>858,350</u>	<u>401,443</u>
(c) Landfill Reinstatement			
Opening Balance	1,516,572	1,516,572	712,197
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	630,806	780,806	487,020
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	<u>(833,033)</u>	<u>(833,033)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,314,345</u>	<u>1,464,345</u>	<u>1,199,217</u>
(d) Sewerage			
Opening Balance	346,789	346,789	210,749
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	242,753	242,753	184,582
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	<u>(304,018)</u>	<u>(304,018)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>285,524</u>	<u>285,524</u>	<u>395,331</u>
(e) Recreational Facility			
Opening Balance	309,608	309,608	310,515
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	-	250,000	-
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>309,608</u>	<u>559,608</u>	<u>310,515</u>

Shire of Coolgardie

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the month ended 31 May 2016

	2015/16 Adopted Budget \$	2015/16 Current Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
6. RESERVES			
(f) IT and Communications			
Opening Balance	93,832	93,832	93,832
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	-	-	-
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(40,000)	(40,000)	-
	<u>53,832</u>	<u>53,832</u>	<u>93,832</u>
(g) Environmental Efficiency Improvement			
Opening Balance	504,366	504,366	504,366
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	-	-	-
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	-	-	-
	<u>504,366</u>	<u>504,366</u>	<u>504,366</u>
(h) Medical Practice Kambalda			
Opening Balance	-	-	-
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	-	-	-
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(i) Road Construction and Maintenan			
Opening Balance	987,564	987,564	976,115
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	-	-	-
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(405,868)	(510,100)	-
	<u>581,696</u>	<u>477,464</u>	<u>976,115</u>
Total Reserves	<u>4,053,537</u>	<u>4,608,123</u>	<u>4,420,518</u>

All of the above reserve accounts are to be supported by money held in financial institutions.

Shire of Coolgardie

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the month ended 31 May 2016

	2015/16 Adopted Budget	2015/16 Current Budget	2015/16 Actual
	\$	\$	\$
6. RESERVES (Continued)			
Summary of Transfers To Cash Backed Reserves			
Transfers to Reserves			
Plant Reserve	414,758	427,758	-
Land and Building	310,000	555,818	98,911
Landfill Reinstatement	630,806	780,806	487,020
Sewerage (Coolgardie)	242,753	242,753	184,582
Recreational Facilities	-	250,000	-
IT and Communications	-	-	-
Environmental Efficiency Improvement	-	-	-
Medical Practice Kambalda	-	-	-
Road Construction and Maintenance	-	-	-
	<u>1,598,317</u>	<u>2,257,135</u>	<u>770,513</u>
Transfers from Reserves			
Plant Reserve	(382,000)	(382,000)	-
Land and Building	-	-	-
Landfill Reinstatement	(833,033)	(833,033)	-
Sewerage (Coolgardie)	(304,018)	(304,018)	-
Recreational Facilities	-	-	-
IT and Communications	(40,000)	(40,000)	-
Environmental Efficiency Improvement	-	-	-
Medical Practice Kambalda	-	-	-
Road Construction and Maintenance	(405,868)	(510,100)	-
	<u>(1,964,919)</u>	<u>(2,069,151)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Transfer to/(from) Reserves	<u>(366,602)</u>	<u>187,984</u>	<u>770,513</u>

Shire of Coolgardie

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the month ended 31 May 2016

In accordance with council resolutions in relation to each reserve account, the purpose for which the reserves are set aside are as follows:

Plant Reserve

- to be used for the purchase of major and minor plant and equipment.

Land and Building Reserve

- to finance the purchase or capital improvements of Council buildings and cover the costs associated with subdivision and development of land.

Landfill Reserve

- to reinstate landfill sites at the end of their current purpose, or to fund the operation and capital improvements of landfill sites in the Shire of Coolgardie

Sewerage Reserve

- to repair, replace or extend the Coolgardie Sewerage infrastructure

Recreation Facilities Reserve

- to fund capital and maintenance requirements to improve community and recreational facilities.

Information Technology and Communications Reserve

- for the replacement or upgrade of computer or communications hardware and software.

Environmental Improvement Reserve

- for the funding of infrastructure and building improvements to meet environmental challenges, and to promote the efficient use of power and water.

Medical Practice Kambalda

- for the setup and associated cost for the provision of a Medical Practice in Kambalda

Road Construction and Maintenance

- for the construction and maintenance of Roads for which contributions have been received for the Heavy Haulage Campaigns.

Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016

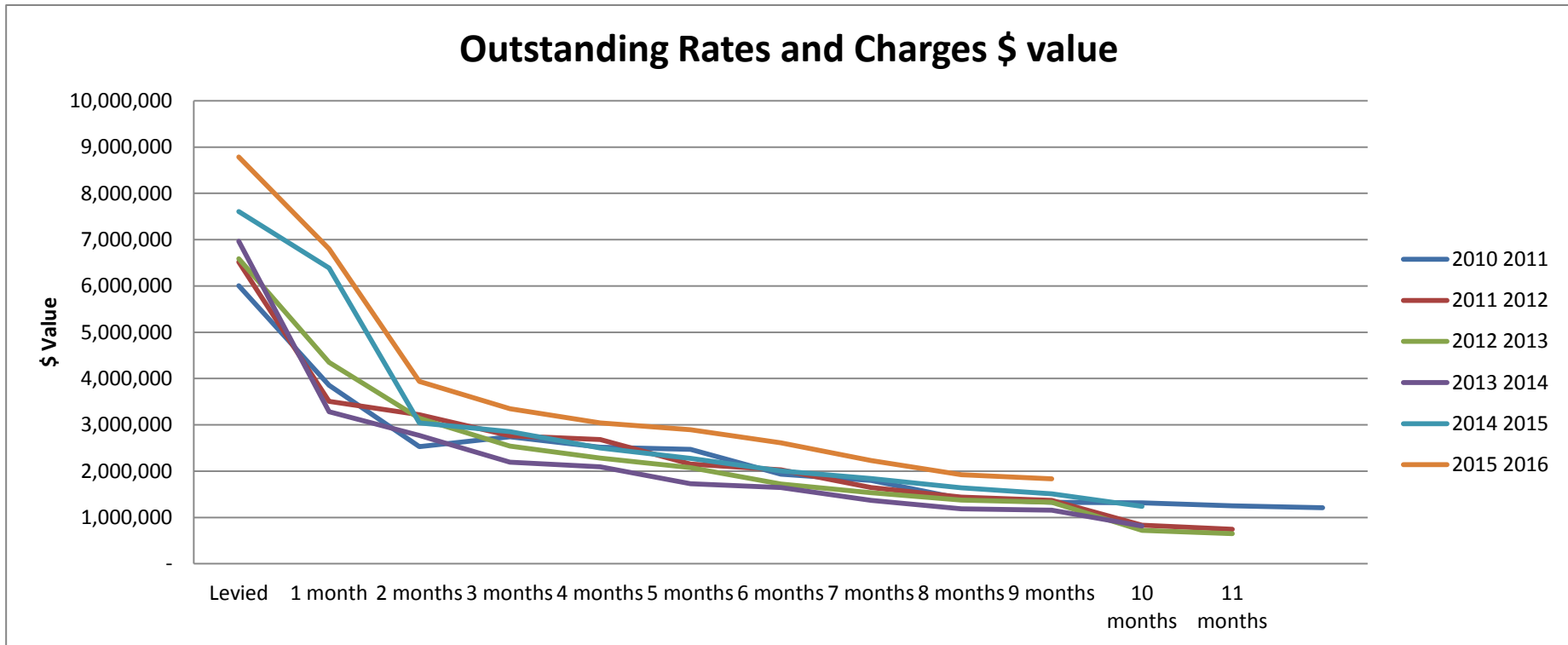
7. RATING INFORMATION - 2014/2015 FINANCIAL YEAR

RATE TYPE	Rate in \$	Number of Properties	Rateable Value \$	2015/16 Actual Rate Revenue \$	2015/16 Actual Interim Rates \$	2015/16 Actual Back Rates \$	2015/16 Actual Total Revenue \$	2015/16 Budget \$
Differential General Rate								
GRV General	10.7500	1,369	14,793,005	1,590,248			1,590,248	1,335,478
UV Mining	20.5600	1,212	19,636,162	4,037,195	(254,941)		3,782,254	4,186,434
UV Pastoral	11.3100	28	1,169,805	132,305			132,305	132,879
Sub-Totals		2,609	35,598,973	5,759,748	(254,941)	-	5,504,807	5,654,791
Minimum Rates								
	Minimum \$							
GRV General	660	640	1,506,870	422,400			422,400	423,060
UV Mining	415	796	306,402	330,340			330,340	333,660
UV Pastoral	660	10	55,120	6,600			6,600	6,600
Sub-Totals		1,446	1,868,391	759,340	-	-	759,340	763,320
Discount on Rates							6,264,147 (78,942)	6,418,111 (420,388)
Totals							6,185,205	5,997,723
							6,185,205	5,997,723

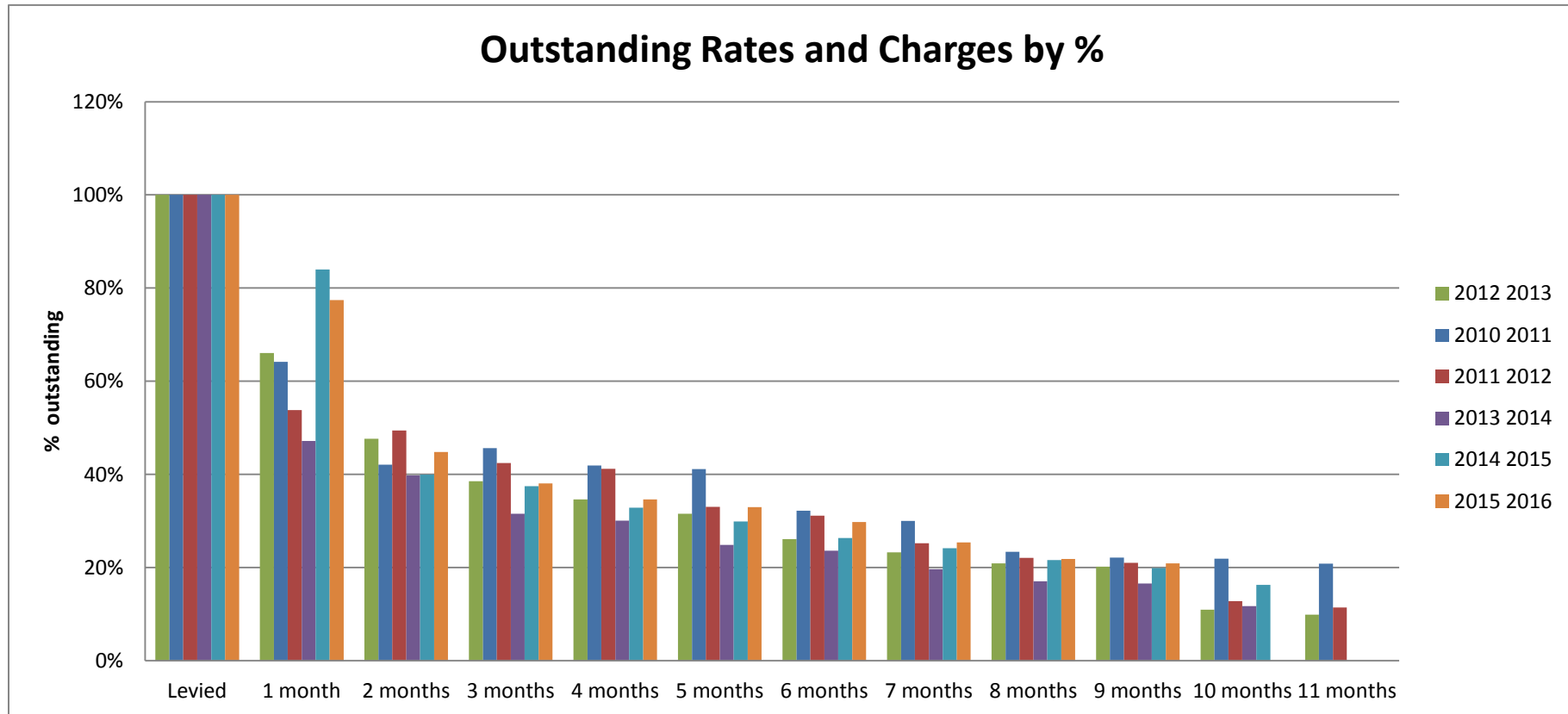
Specified Rates are raised to meet the costs of the provision of the sewerage system in Coolgardie. These have been reported in Schedule 10 - Community Amenities.

All land except exempt land in the Shire of Coolgardie is rated according to its Gross Rental Value (GRV) in townsites or mining camps, or Unimproved Value (UV) in the remainder of the Shire.

Shire of Coolgardie Additional Information - Rates Outstanding



Shire of Coolgardie Additional Information - Rates Outstanding



Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016

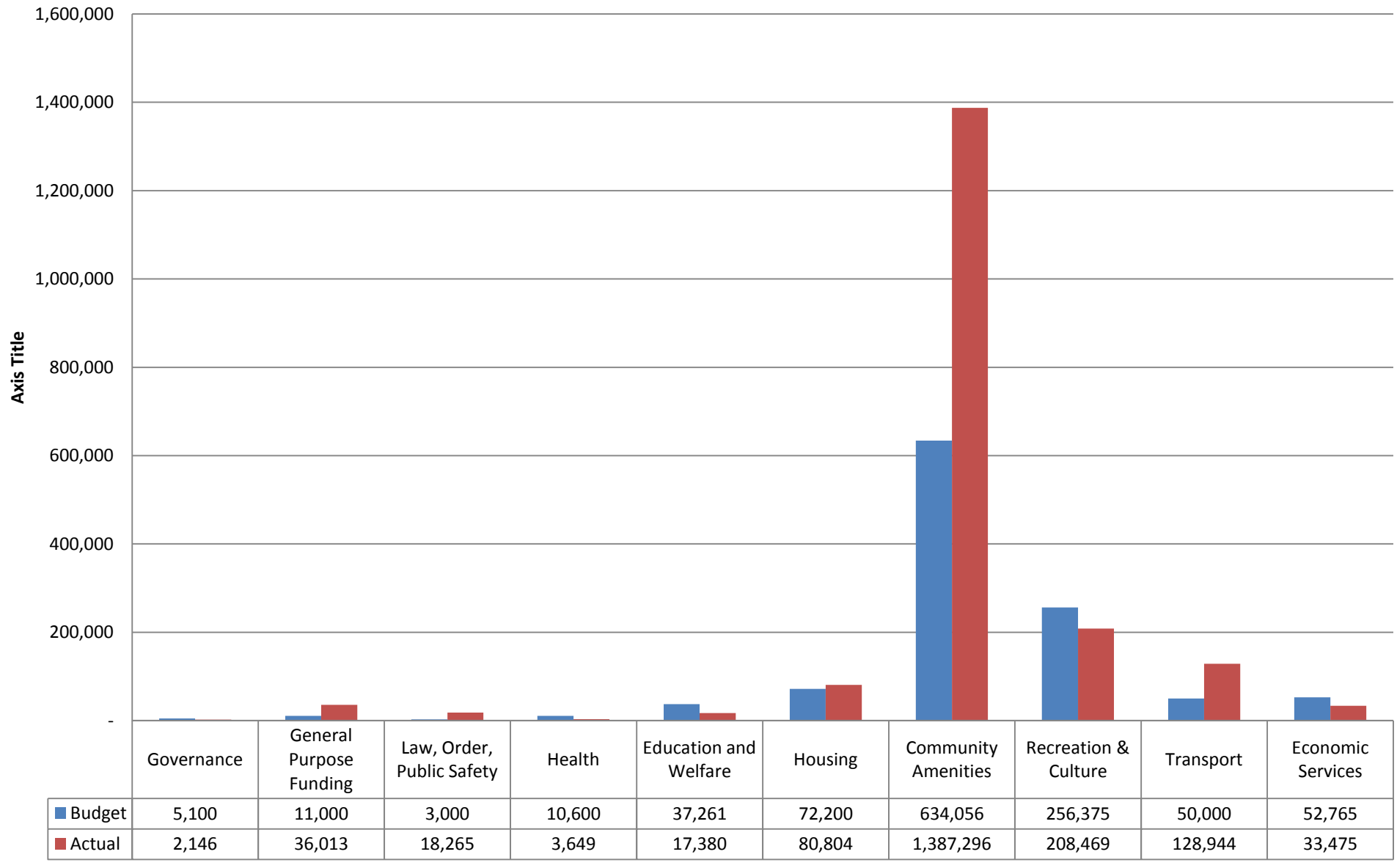
8. FEES & CHARGES REVENUE	2015/16 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
Governance	5,100	2,146
General Purpose Funding	11,000	36,013
Law, Order, Public Safety	3,000	18,265
Health	10,600	3,649
Education and Welfare	37,261	17,380
Housing	72,200	80,804
Community Amenities	634,056	1,387,296
Recreation & Culture	256,375	208,469
Transport	50,000	128,944
Economic Services	52,765	33,475
Other Property & Services	-	33,567
	<u>1,132,357</u>	<u>1,950,007</u>

9. ELECTED MEMBERS REMUNERATION

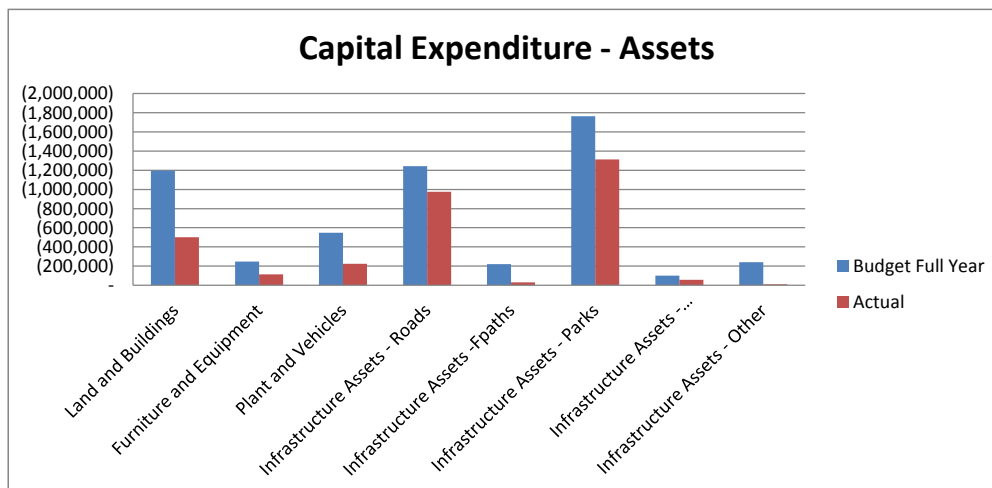
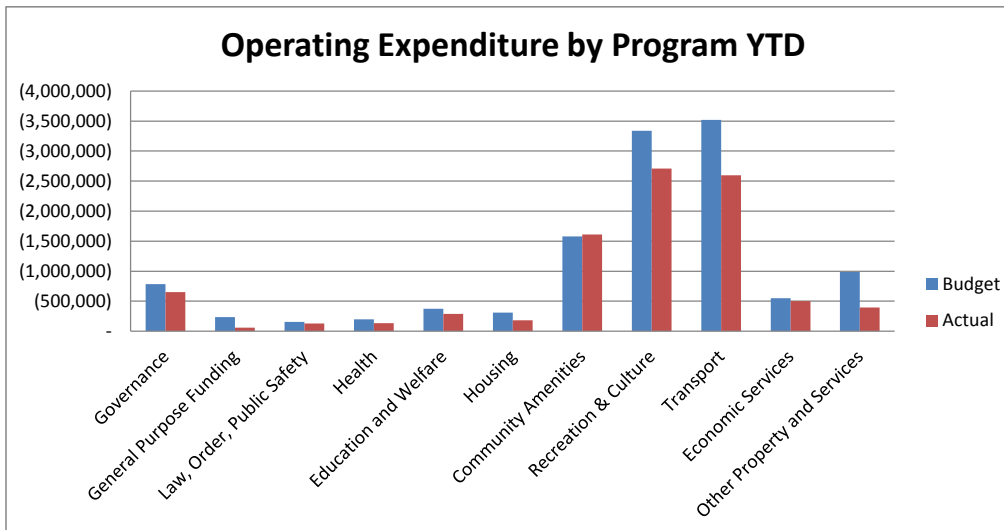
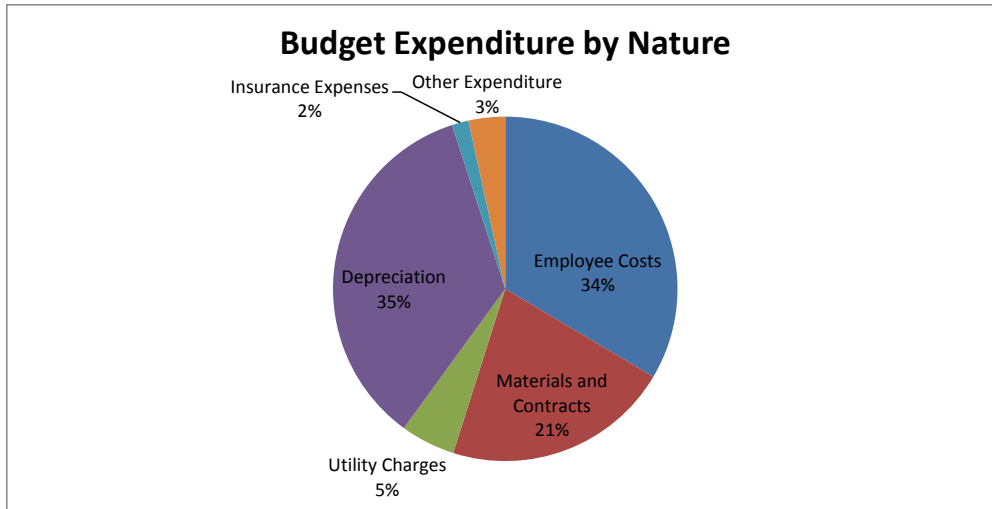
The following fees, expenses and allowances were paid to council members and/or the president.

Meeting Fees	120,510	90,383
President's Allowance	36,050	15,329
Deputy President's Allowance	9,012	3,832
Telecommunications Allowance	24,500	18,375
Travelling Allowance	1,000	-
	<u>191,072</u>	<u>127,919</u>

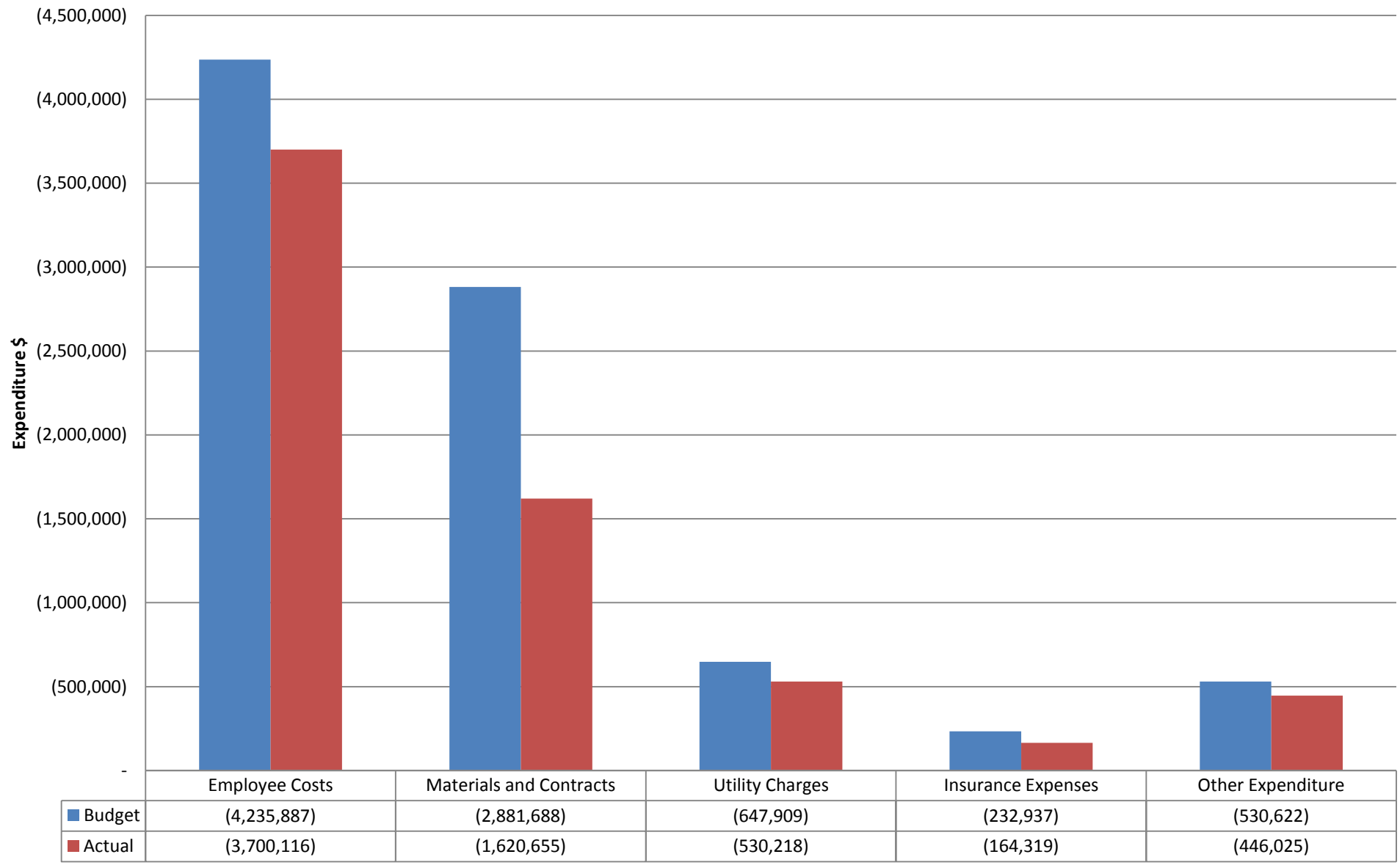
Budget to Actual Fees and Charges (Note 8)



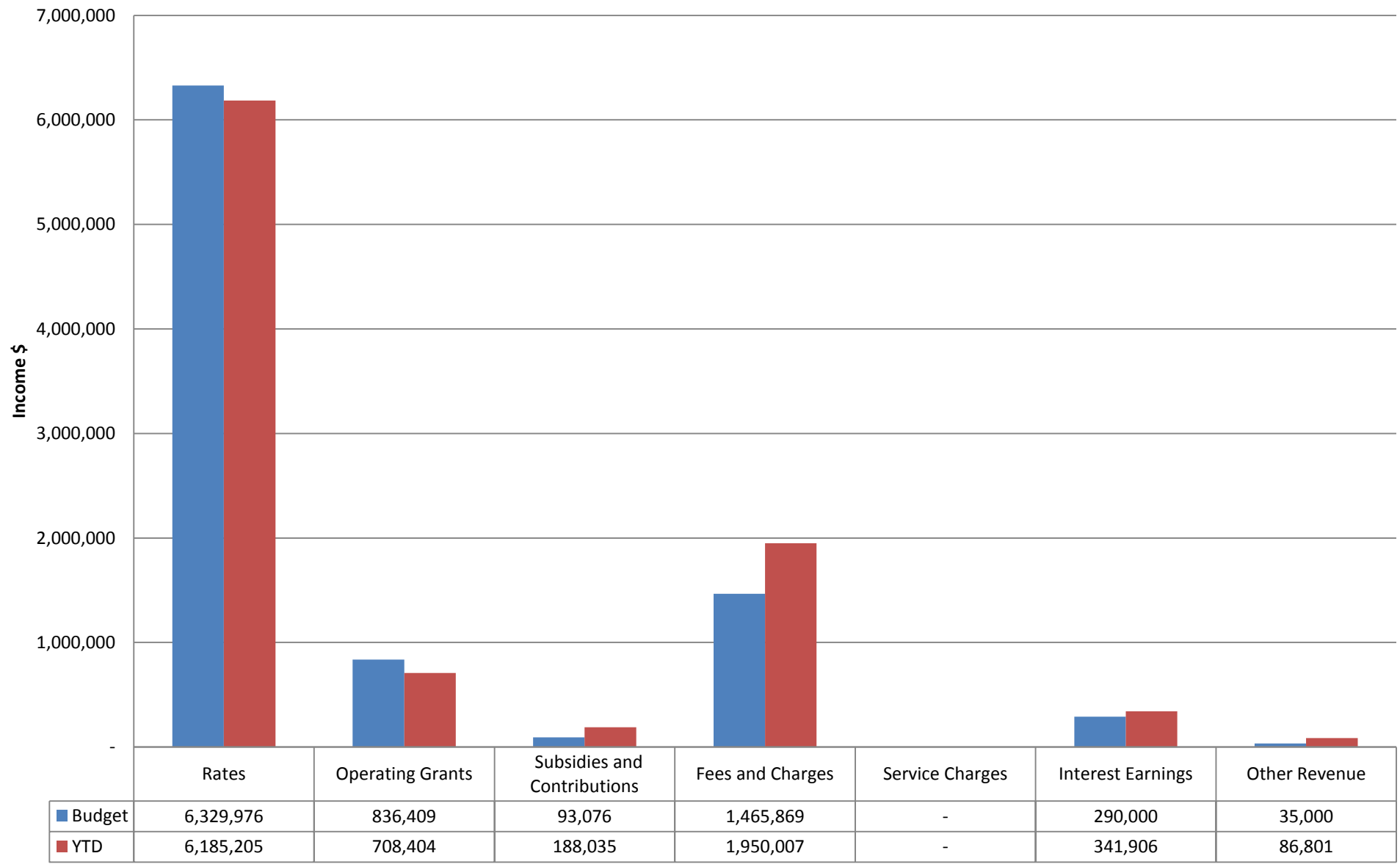
Shire of Coolgardie
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 May 2016



Budget to Actual Operating Expenditure (Cash)



Budget to Actual Operating Revenue by Nature



AGENDA REFERENCE: 11.2.3

SUBJECT: Monthly List of Municipal and Trust Fund Payments

LOCATION: NIL

FILE REFERENCE: NAM4869

DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST: The author has no interest in this item.

DATE: 19 July 2016

AUTHOR: Sue Mizen, Manager Administration Services.

SUMMARY:

For Council to receive the list of accounts for May 2016 and presented to Council on 26 July 2016.

BACKGROUND:

The Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, Regulation 13(3)(b) requires that Council receive a list of accounts paid in the month, and that this be recorded in the minutes. Council has delegated to the Chief Executive Officer that authority to make these payments from Municipal and Trust Funds.

COMMENT:

Presented in this item is a table of accounts (invoices), and includes that cheque (or EFT) identifier for the transaction, the entity, date and amount paid, description of the goods, service, or other that relates to the payment. Extra details of invoices relating to payments are included for the information of Councillors.

The schedule of payment made under delegated authority as summarised below and recommended to be received by Council, has been checked and is supported by vouchers and invoices which have been duly certified as to the receipt of goods and provision of services, and verification of prices and costings.

Should Councillors require further information on any payments listed, please contact the Manager of Administration Services prior to the meeting.

CONSULTATION: NIL

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT:

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, Regulation 13 – Lists of Accounts.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

CS-PROCUREMENTS POLICY. Policy CS-11 sets the guides with regards to the purchase of goods or services provided.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: NIL

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

Solutions focussed and customer oriented organisation.

- High quality corporate governance, accountability and compliance.

Effective management of infrastructure, heritage and the environment.

- Develop and maintain Shire buildings, facilities and infrastructure assets.

VOTING REQUIREMENT: Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive listing (attached) of accounts paid during the month of June 2016 by the Chief Executive Officer under delegated authority of Council.

- 1. Municipal accounts totalling \$ 1,164,254.18 on Municipal vouchers EFT12026 - EFT12207, cheques 51642 - 54667, and direct payments made during the month of June 2016.**
- 2. Trust accounts totalling \$11,979.10 on Trust Cheques 2076 – 2089.**

**Shire of Coolgardie
Payments by Delegated Authority
1 June 2016 to 30 June 2016
Municipal - Cheque**

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Amount	
51642	01/06/2016	A-Z AUTOCARE CENTRE	Insurance excess for Isuzu truck	\$300.00
51643	01/06/2016	AUSTRALIAN SERVICES UNION	Payroll deductions	\$25.80
51644	01/06/2016	DIGITAL MAPPING SOLUTIONS	Intramaps	\$15,422.00
51645	01/06/2016	KALGOORLIE MONUMENTAL WORKS	Replacement of damage plaque at BP dam and instalment	\$379.00
51646	01/06/2016	LANDERS BUILDING COMPANY	Replacement of the Hail Damage to Patio	\$3,098.37
51647	01/06/2016	SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE CASH	Petty Cash for April and May 2016	\$429.58
51648	01/06/2016	TELSTRA	KAMBALDA OFFICE OPERATING	\$5,322.34
51649	01/06/2016	TOWER MEDICAL CENTRE -	Flu Vaccines for staff	\$428.00
51650	01/06/2016	WA COUNTRY HEALTH SERVICE	Lease of Kambalda Medical Centre	\$726.75
51652	03/06/2016	WATER CORPORATION	Water usage sports complex Kambalda	\$5,296.07
51653	16/06/2016	AUSTRALIAN SERVICES UNION	Payroll deductions	\$25.80
51654	16/06/2016	CANCER COUNCIL WA	Donation for the Biggest Morning Tea	\$674.35
51655	16/06/2016	GOODNEWS NEWSAGENCY	Newspapers	\$161.09
51656	16/06/2016	RMM Office Supplies	Whiteboard	\$1,089.00
51657	16/06/2016	SYNERGY	Electricity	\$34,119.40
51658	16/06/2016	TELSTRA	Fax charges Coolgardie Rec Centre	\$133.88
51659	16/06/2016	TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE	Book fee	\$12.05
51660	16/06/2016	WATER CORPORATION	Water Consumption for Swimming pool	\$15,603.10
51661	29/06/2016	AUSTRALIA POST	Australia Post monthly bill	\$469.60
51662	29/06/2016	AUSTRALIAN SERVICES UNION	Payroll deductions	\$25.80
51663	29/06/2016	MOUNT FINNERTY PTY LTD	Rates refund	\$1,047.14
51664	29/06/2016	SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE CASH	Petty Cash June 2016	\$811.82
51665	29/06/2016	TELSTRA	KAMBALDA OFFICE OPERATING	\$5,366.05
51666	29/06/2016	WA COUNTRY HEALTH SERVICE	Lease of Kambalda Health Centre	\$726.75
51667	29/06/2016	WATER CORPORATION	Water Consumption	\$4,928.58
				\$96,622.32

**Shire of Coolgardie
Payments by Delegated Authority
1 June 2016 to 30 June 2016
Municipal - EFT**

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT12026	02/06/2016	RYLAN KERBING	Carins Road Kerbing	\$10,345.50
EFT12027	02/06/2016	A & P WRIGHT PTY LTD	Carins road trim and prep for seal.	\$7,738.50
EFT12028	02/06/2016	ALU GLASS	Repair of glass	\$590.70
EFT12029	02/06/2016	ARROWMISS COURIERS	Freight	\$252.56
EFT12030	02/06/2016	BLASTED PRESSURE CLEANING	Pressure clean	\$3,768.00
EFT12031	02/06/2016	BUNNINGS BUILDINGS SUPPLIES	Fence pickets and fence paint	\$1,886.12
EFT12032	02/06/2016	BUTT OUT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Canister Insert	\$132.00
EFT12033	02/06/2016	COMPLETE OCC HEALTH	Pre-employment medical	\$145.00
EFT12034	02/06/2016	COVS PARTS PTY LTD	Shockys	\$884.95
EFT12035	02/06/2016	CY O'CONNOR INSTITUTE	Microchipping course	\$107.70
EFT12036	02/06/2016	EMERGE TECHNOLOGIES	Contract Labour	\$1,688.50
EFT12037	02/06/2016	GOLDEN CITY MOTORS	Holden Colorado	\$56,900.00
EFT12038	02/06/2016	GOLDFIELDS LOCKSMITHS	Gym door	\$309.00
EFT12039	02/06/2016	GOLDFIELDS TRUCK POWER PTY LTD	Neutral safety switch	\$212.03
EFT12040	02/06/2016	HARVEY NORMAN AV/IT SUPERSTORE KALGOORLIE	Hot Water Urn	\$427.00
EFT12041	02/06/2016	HIGH STANDARD SECURITY	Security system monitoring	\$147.94
EFT12042	02/06/2016	HUNTER HOLDINGS PTY LTD	Water to be delivered to coolgardie tip	\$533.50
EFT12043	02/06/2016	J. BLACKWOOD & SON LIMITED	20 ltr drum truckwash	\$162.42
EFT12044	02/06/2016	JASON WILLIAM CLEELAND	Vandal proof tap keys	\$1,487.00
EFT12045	02/06/2016	JT PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Implementation of Shire of Coolgardie Probity Audit Review	\$7,370.44
EFT12046	02/06/2016	KAMBALDA HANDYMAN & MECHANICAL CONTRACTING	Renovation to the Kambalda Swimming Pools First aid room	\$6,628.00
EFT12047	02/06/2016	KAMBALDA WELDING AND FABRICATION SPECIALISTS	Repair tailgate to truck	\$1,815.00
EFT12048	02/06/2016	KEC ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	Upgrade Surface Mounted Switchboard	\$3,568.85
EFT12049	02/06/2016	KEYS BROS REMOVALIST	move boxes	\$510.00
EFT12050	02/06/2016	KLEENHEAT GAS PTY LTD	Kambalda Rec Centre, bulk lpg gas,	\$3,387.79
EFT12051	02/06/2016	LANDGATE	Rural UV Gen Vals	\$780.45
EFT12052	02/06/2016	MCLEODS BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS	Railway station precinct	\$3,074.69
EFT12053	02/06/2016	METRO COUNT	Heavy Duty Bitumen Road Tape	\$407.00
EFT12054	02/06/2016	MINING SUPPLIES KAMBALDA	White paint	\$229.68
EFT12055	02/06/2016	MISTER SIGNS	Street signs and brackets	\$1,922.80
EFT12056	02/06/2016	MOORE STEPHENS (WA) Pty Ltd	Copy of the Budget Template	\$550.00
EFT12057	02/06/2016	ONE THREAD EMBROIDERY	Shire of Coolgardie Embroidery	\$495.00
EFT12058	02/06/2016	ONESTEEL METALAND	Bundy tubing	\$63.80
EFT12059	02/06/2016	ONLINE BUSINESS EQUIPMENT	Ink cartridges	\$1,650.00
EFT12060	02/06/2016	RESOURCES TRADING HUB	Staples for gabion cages	\$1,416.80
EFT12061	02/06/2016	RYCO HYDRAULICS PTY LTD	Hydraulic tilt ram hose	\$199.39
EFT12062	02/06/2016	SANDRA JOY DONKIN	Reimbursement	\$1,200.15
EFT12063	02/06/2016	SHIRE OF MUNDARING	Reimbursement of Pro-Rata long service leave	\$3,312.47
EFT12064	02/06/2016	SOCIAL CLUB	Payroll deductions	\$20.00
EFT12065	02/06/2016	SOLAR BALANCE	Kambalda 100KW Solar, 15% on practical completion	\$23,006.61
EFT12066	02/06/2016	SOUND AND PICTURE SOLUTIONS	Installation of TV Antenna.	\$650.00
EFT12067	02/06/2016	SOUTHERN RIVER SERVICES	Remove and stump grind tree	\$3,080.00
EFT12068	02/06/2016	SUNNY SIGN COMPANY PTY LTD	Signage	\$1,289.20
EFT12069	02/06/2016	SVL GLOBAL PTY LTD ATF DANDU FAMILY TRUST T/A COOLGARDIE ROAD HOUSE	Diesel and Papers	\$334.28
EFT12070	02/06/2016	TAPS INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	Work carried out at manholes	\$18,614.08
EFT12071	02/06/2016	THE MURRAY HOTEL PERTH	Accommodation and meals	\$398.00
EFT12072	02/06/2016	THREAT PROTECT	Monitoring , Community Centre and Gym	\$296.50
EFT12073	02/06/2016	TOLL IPEC PTY LTD	Freight	\$66.11
EFT12074	02/06/2016	TONI HAYES	Catering	\$470.00
EFT12075	02/06/2016	TOTAL ASPHALT & TOTAL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	Emulsion	\$990.00
EFT12076	02/06/2016	TQUIP	Body chute	\$1,980.05
EFT12077	02/06/2016	WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION - WALGA	Preparing Agendas and Minutes training	\$5,445.00
EFT12078	02/06/2016	WA TRAFFIC PLANNING	Traffic management plan	\$770.00
EFT12079	02/06/2016	WOOLWORTHS LTD (113483)	Light Refreshments For Pingo	\$786.86
EFT12080	02/06/2016	Workwise Occupational Health	case management and coordination	\$162.07
EFT12081	07/06/2016	GENCON CIVIL PTY LTD	Quoted Pavement stabilisation cost.	\$159,175.86
EFT12082	07/06/2016	SAFEWAY BUILDING AND RENOVATIONS PTY LTD	Coolgardie Post Office Conservation Works, 1st progress claim for works completed to date.	\$136,160.45
EFT12083	13/06/2016	SPRAY PAVE (KALGOORLIE)	Spray pave areas at Kambalda Swimming Pool	\$6,400.00
EFT12084	16/06/2016	AIR LIQUIDE	Cylinder fee, Size G, E and Medical Oxygen.	\$98.56
EFT12085	16/06/2016	ALDINIEN PTY LTD T/AS GOLDFIELDS TROPHY &	Engraving	\$8.80
EFT12086	16/06/2016	AMPAC DEBT RECOVERY (WA) PTY LTD	Caveat Lodgement Fee	\$46,436.00
EFT12087	16/06/2016	APRA	License fees for Coolgardie Recreation Centre and Kambalda Community Recreation Centre	\$2,721.99

**Shire of Coolgardie
Payments by Delegated Authority
1 June 2016 to 30 June 2016
Municipal - EFT**

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT12088	16/06/2016	BOC LIMITED	Oxygen Industrial D, D2, E2, Dissolved Acetylene D, E, E2, G Sizes, and Oxygen Medical C Size	\$383.64
EFT12089	16/06/2016	BOQ Asset Finance & Leasing Pty Limited	Kyocera M3540DN	\$7,855.10
EFT12090	16/06/2016	BP AUSTRALIA LIMITED	BP Australia for May 2016	\$3,612.68
EFT12091	16/06/2016	BUILT BY GEOFF FENCING	Kwikfit hinges and 6 x magnalatch	\$640.20
EFT12092	16/06/2016	BUNNINGS BUILDINGS SUPPLIES	Oil,screws,paint,sanding discs	\$736.61
EFT12093	16/06/2016	CABCHARGE	Cabcharge and Service fees	\$186.40
EFT12094	16/06/2016	CALTEX AUSTRALIA	Caltex Fuel Bill May 2016	\$7,450.98
EFT12095	16/06/2016	CENTRAL REGIONAL TAFE	Safety Rep Refresher course	\$2,250.00
EFT12096	16/06/2016	CHEMCENTRE	Sample kambalda refuse site bores for compliance testing	\$1,005.40
EFT12097	16/06/2016	CJD EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	Primary air filter	\$70.64
EFT12098	16/06/2016	CLEVER PATCH	SAND ART SHEETS	\$186.89
EFT12099	16/06/2016	COCA COLA AMATIL	Coke order	\$290.17
EFT12100	16/06/2016	COVS PARTS PTY LTD	Battery maintenance	\$853.27
EFT12101	16/06/2016	CY O'CONNOR INSTITUTE	Microchipping course	\$988.68
EFT12103	16/06/2016	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT REGULATION	Coolgardie Waste Water Treatment Plant	\$1,707.72
EFT12104	16/06/2016	DEPARTMENT OF FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES	4th Qtr Contribution in accordance with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services of WA.	\$21,231.36
EFT12105	16/06/2016	EAGLE PETROLEUM (WA) PTY LTD	May Puma Coolgardie	\$173.21
EFT12106	16/06/2016	EMERGE TECHNOLOGIES	Contract Labour	\$1,474.00
EFT12107	16/06/2016	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEMS PTY LTD	Sewerage Compliance	\$11,581.05
EFT12108	16/06/2016	FIESTA CANVAS	Shade Sails	\$2,986.17
EFT12109	16/06/2016	GENCON CIVIL PTY LTD	Grading	\$374.00
EFT12110	16/06/2016	GOLDFIELDS RECORDS STORAGE	Records storage	\$51.72
EFT12111	16/06/2016	GOLDFIELDS TRUCK POWER PTY LTD	Diagnose engine warning light	\$916.32
EFT12112	16/06/2016	HIGH STANDARD SECURITY	Upgrade of Titan	\$250.00
EFT12113	16/06/2016	J. BLACKWOOD & SON LIMITED	Bunding	\$2,419.16
EFT12114	16/06/2016	JASON WILLIAM CLEELAND	Retic tap	\$665.00
EFT12115	16/06/2016	JILL O'BRIEN	Reimbursement	\$325.38
EFT12116	16/06/2016	JT PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Contract services	\$2,618.25
EFT12117	16/06/2016	KAMBALDA EAST DELI	Catering	\$385.00
EFT12118	16/06/2016	KAMBALDA HANDYMAN & MECHANICAL CONTRACTING	Install Coat hooks	\$192.50
EFT12119	16/06/2016	KEC ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	Replace buried cable and conduct to existing lighting circuits, intall cable pit and suitable cable joints. relocate daylight switch and to install contactor and test switch.	\$10,278.40
EFT12120	16/06/2016	KMART AUSTRALIA	Pingo Prizes	\$239.00
EFT12121	16/06/2016	Kalgoorlie Tyrepower	Tubes	\$192.00
EFT12122	16/06/2016	MARKETFORCE	Public notices	\$2,606.34
EFT12123	16/06/2016	MERCURE HOTEL	Accommodation and meals	\$1,566.00
EFT12124	16/06/2016	MJB Industries	Box culverts bases and headwalls	\$12,320.00
EFT12125	16/06/2016	MORANS STORE PTY LTD	Supplies for the Biggest Morning Tea held on Thursday 26 May 2015 at Coolgardie Community Resource Centre	\$1,034.98
EFT12126	16/06/2016	NETSIGHT PTY LTD	Myosh monthly subscription from 01.06.2016	\$282.70
EFT12128	16/06/2016	ONESTEEL METALAND	please supply 40mm x 6mm flat bar to rebuild blower head on torro mower	\$78.10
EFT12129	16/06/2016	PALASSIS ARCHITECTS	Project management of the Coolgardie Post Office	\$17,039.13
EFT12130	16/06/2016	PEERLESS JAL PTY LTD	Poly liners	\$1,224.57
EFT12131	16/06/2016	RESOURCES TRADING HUB	Hand held uhf radios with hand set	\$2,972.02
EFT12132	16/06/2016	RMM CARPET CLEANING	Cleaning of Coolgardie Depot	\$12,624.52
EFT12133	16/06/2016	SANDRA JOY DONKIN	Reimbursement	\$117.00
EFT12134	16/06/2016	SOCIAL CLUB	Payroll deductions	\$20.00
EFT12135	16/06/2016	STAPLES	Stationary Order	\$1,956.62
EFT12136	16/06/2016	STRATEGIC FLOW MANAGEMENT	size 12	\$731.50
EFT12137	16/06/2016	SUEZ ENVIRONMENTAL (SITA)	Waste Service	\$17,746.64
EFT12138	16/06/2016	SUNNY SIGN COMPANY PTY LTD	Signage	\$1,315.60
EFT12139	16/06/2016	TAPS INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	Work carried out at manholes	\$12,452.00
EFT12140	16/06/2016	THE LEISURE INSTITUTE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA AQUATICS (INC)	Conference	\$2,480.00
EFT12141	16/06/2016	THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (WA) { PERTH	Recoup annual building insurance	\$934.90
EFT12142	16/06/2016	TOLL IPEC PTY LTD	Freight	\$275.50
EFT12143	16/06/2016	TONI HAYES	Catering	\$380.00
EFT12144	16/06/2016	TOTAL ASPHALT & TOTAL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	Two Coat Seal	\$71,695.91
EFT12145	16/06/2016	TOURISM COUNCIL WA	Accreditation Program Registration Fee	\$299.00
EFT12147	16/06/2016	WOOLWORTHS LTD (113483)	July school holiday program food items.	\$171.04
EFT12148	16/06/2016	WORMALD FIRE SYSTEMS	Inspect and fix fault in fire alarm	\$690.25
EFT12149	16/06/2016	WURTH AUSTRALIA	Miniture sanding discs	\$332.33
EFT12150	17/06/2016	Nunn & Co Fabrication	Fabricate and install removable aluminium stair way with handrails and non slip tread	\$3,400.10
EFT12151	17/06/2016	WESTERN POWER	Western Power design & quotation fees and charges	\$11,771.00

**Shire of Coolgardie
Payments by Delegated Authority
1 June 2016 to 30 June 2016
Municipal - EFT**

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT12152	28/06/2016	BETTY LOGAN	June Quarterly Sitting Fee and ITC Subsidy	\$4,866.25
EFT12153	28/06/2016	KATHRYN ANN LINDUP	June Quarterly Sitting fee and ITC subsidy	\$4,866.25
EFT12154	28/06/2016	KRIS JOHNSTONE	June Quarterly, Sitting Fee and ITC Subsidy	\$4,866.25
EFT12155	28/06/2016	NORMAN JOHN KARAFILIS	June Quarterly Sitting fee and ITC Subsidy	\$4,866.25
EFT12156	28/06/2016	SHERRYL LEANNE BOTTING	June Quarterly Sitting Fee and ITC Subsidy	\$4,866.25
EFT12157	28/06/2016	TRACEY RATHBONE	June Quarterly, Deputy president fee, Sitting fee, ITC Subsidy	\$6,143.50
EFT12158	30/06/2016	AIR LIQUIDE	Size C Oxygen Tank	\$186.76
EFT12159	30/06/2016	AKI COMMS	Coolgardie Museum Cabling Item 1 - Network Cabling - Materials and Labour	\$4,405.50
EFT12160	30/06/2016	AMPAC DEBT RECOVERY (WA) PTY LTD	General Professional Fees	\$619.30
EFT12161	30/06/2016	BERGMEIER EARTHMOVING (DAVENNE HOLDINGS PTY LTD)	Bulldozer wet hire	\$36,512.41
EFT12162	30/06/2016	BRYAN AND CYNTHIA PARSISSONS TRANSPORT	fire break prevention work	\$5,000.00
EFT12163	30/06/2016	BUNNINGS BUILDINGS SUPPLIES	Shelving and light globes	\$1,961.18
EFT12164	30/06/2016	CARDAJAM PTY LTD (KALGOORLIE MITRE 10)	Relocation Animal Traps Large	\$534.00
EFT12165	30/06/2016	CENTRAL REGIONAL TAFE	Certificate III in Local Government	\$764.20
EFT12166	30/06/2016	CENTURION TRANSPORT	Freight	\$13.70
EFT12167	30/06/2016	CLEVER PATCH	Bumper bead pack	\$77.66
EFT12168	30/06/2016	COCA COLA AMATIL	coke order	\$278.18
EFT12169	30/06/2016	COVS PARTS PTY LTD	Vee belt	\$1,284.29
EFT12170	30/06/2016	CREATIVE TRENZ PAINTING & DECORATION	Painting	\$3,825.00
EFT12171	30/06/2016	CURTAIN VILLA	ROLLER BLINDS SCREEN	\$1,636.80
EFT12172	30/06/2016	D.MOORE PAINTING CONTRACTORS PTY LTD	Painting	\$5,918.00
EFT12173	30/06/2016	Foxtel Management Pty Ltd FOXTEL	Foxtel for Kambalda Recreation Centre	\$90.00
EFT12174	30/06/2016	GOLDFIELDS LOCKSMITHS	Repair door and lock	\$311.23
EFT12175	30/06/2016	GOLDFIELDS TRUCK POWER PTY LTD	Pad foot roller hire	\$5,378.88
EFT12176	30/06/2016	IW PROJECTS	Kambalda and Coolgardie Landfull Management Plans and Kambalda Lead Contaminated Soil Solution	\$20,143.20
EFT12177	30/06/2016	JT PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Contract services	\$5,229.70
EFT12178	30/06/2016	KALAIRE PTY LTD	Fujitsu refridgerated airconditioner	\$2,959.00
EFT12179	30/06/2016	KALGOORLIE BOULDER VISITOR CENTRE INC	GOLDFIELDS TOURISM NETWORK	\$870.00
EFT12180	30/06/2016	KAMBALDA HANDYMAN & MECHANICAL CONTRACTING	Clean all laneways	\$11,618.20
EFT12181	30/06/2016	KEC ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	Repair damaged lights at memorial garden	\$3,786.64
EFT12182	30/06/2016	KMART AUSTRALIA	Supplies for art therapy workshops	\$412.50
EFT12183	30/06/2016	LGNET - LOCAL GOVERNMENT NETWORK	LGnet on-line advertising	\$165.00
EFT12184	30/06/2016	LGPA - LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROFESSIONALS AUSTRALIA (LGMA)	Mentors and Aspiring leaders conference	\$865.00
EFT12185	30/06/2016	MCLEODS BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS	Dispute with Telstra	\$362.67
EFT12186	30/06/2016	MISTER SIGNS	Signage	\$935.00
EFT12187	30/06/2016	MOMAR AUSTRALIA	Chemicals for sewerage lagoons	\$1,899.15
EFT12188	30/06/2016	NEAT N' TRIM UNIFORMS PTY LTD	Corporate uniforms	\$392.32
EFT12189	30/06/2016	OFFICE NATIONAL	Tuffy presentation station	\$3,285.65
EFT12190	30/06/2016	ONE THREAD EMBROIDERY	Uniform Embroidery	\$711.00
EFT12191	30/06/2016	ONLINE BUSINESS EQUIPMENT	Toner cartridge	\$185.50
EFT12192	30/06/2016	PRYCE BROTHERS PTY LTD	Connect 3 phase power to car hoist at coolgardie depot	\$1,191.02
EFT12193	30/06/2016	Parmelia Resources Limited	Dead Tenement Refund	\$3,891.89
EFT12194	30/06/2016	RED DOT	Craft items for July holiday program.	\$41.61
EFT12195	30/06/2016	RELOAD SECURITY	Security Guards	\$1,430.00
EFT12196	30/06/2016	REYNOLDS GRAPHICS	Business cards	\$368.50
EFT12197	30/06/2016	ROOFMART STEEL BUILDING PRODUCTS	Relocation of tourist tanks in Arboreteum	\$245.85
EFT12198	30/06/2016	SAFEWAY BUILDING AND RENOVATIONS PTY LTD	Coolgardie Post Office, 2nd progress claim for works. Tender 09/15	\$145,999.89
EFT12199	30/06/2016	SOCIAL CLUB	Payroll deductions	\$20.00
EFT12200	30/06/2016	SOUTH WEST PRINT GROUP	Swimming Pool Inspection Books	\$435.66
EFT12201	30/06/2016	TOLL IPEC PTY LTD	Freight	\$82.06
EFT12202	30/06/2016	TONI HAYES	Catering	\$400.00
EFT12203	30/06/2016	TOTAL ASPHALT & TOTAL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	Reseal cost WALGA contract	\$54,972.12
EFT12204	30/06/2016	WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION - WALGA	Introduction to LG E-learning	\$214.50
EFT12205	30/06/2016	WA TRAFFIC PLANNING	Traffic Management Plan	\$440.00
EFT12206	30/06/2016	WESTRAC PTY LTD	Cutting edges	\$2,322.18
EFT12207	30/06/2016	WOOLWORTHS LTD (113483)	Meat and salads for bbq	\$356.73

**Shire of Coolgardie
Payments by Delegated Authority
1 June 2016 to 30 June 2016
Municipal -Click Super**

DD4524.2	03/06/2016 WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION	Payroll deductions	-63.11
DD4535.1	07/06/2016 NORTH SUPERANNUATION	Payroll deductions	-622.48
DD4535.2	07/06/2016 COLONIAL FIRST STATE	Superannuation contributions	-214.96
DD4535.3	07/06/2016 FIRST CHOICE EMPLOYER SUPER	Superannuation contributions	-192.26
DD4535.4	07/06/2016 AMP	Superannuation contributions	-158.13
DD4535.5	07/06/2016 ASGARD INFINITY EWRAP SUPERANNUATION	Superannuation contributions	-176.34
DD4535.6	07/06/2016 WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION	Superannuation contributions	-13466.28
DD4535.7	07/06/2016 BT Super for Life - Savings Account	Superannuation contributions	-860.29
DD4535.8	07/06/2016 AUSTRALIAN SUPER	Superannuation contributions	-1588.45
DD4535.9	07/06/2016 AMP SIGNATURESUPER	Superannuation contributions	-196.77
DD4575.1	21/06/2016 NORTH SUPERANNUATION	Payroll deductions	-625.10
DD4575.2	21/06/2016 COLONIAL FIRST STATE	Superannuation contributions	-178.87
DD4575.3	21/06/2016 FIRST CHOICE EMPLOYER SUPER	Superannuation contributions	-192.25
DD4575.4	21/06/2016 AMP	Superannuation contributions	-108.67
DD4575.5	21/06/2016 ASGARD INFINITY EWRAP SUPERANNUATION	Superannuation contributions	-176.34
DD4575.6	21/06/2016 Nowlan Superannuation Fund Pty Ltd	Superannuation contributions	-167.24
DD4575.7	21/06/2016 WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION	Superannuation contributions	-14691.20
DD4575.8	21/06/2016 BT Super for Life - Savings Account	Superannuation contributions	-828.57
DD4575.9	21/06/2016 AUSTRALIAN SUPER	Superannuation contributions	-1570.71
DD4535.10	07/06/2016 TASPLAN SUPER	Superannuation contributions	-212.80
DD4535.11	07/06/2016 ANZ SUPERANNUATION SCHEME	Superannuation contributions	-257.73
DD4535.12	07/06/2016 REST SUPERANNUATION	Superannuation contributions	-146.72
DD4535.13	07/06/2016 TWU SUPER	Superannuation contributions	-196.79
DD4575.10	21/06/2016 AMP SIGNATURESUPER	Superannuation contributions	-196.19
DD4575.11	21/06/2016 TASPLAN SUPER	Superannuation contributions	-215.64
DD4575.12	21/06/2016 ANZ SUPERANNUATION SCHEME	Superannuation contributions	-257.73
DD4575.13	21/06/2016 REST SUPERANNUATION	Superannuation contributions	-158.34
DD4575.14	21/06/2016 TWU SUPER	Superannuation contributions	-198.81

**Shire of Coolgardie
Payments by Delegated Authority
1 June 2016 to 30 June 2016
Trust**

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
2076	06/05/2016	SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE	REALLOCATE STATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE SPONSORSHIP MONEY	2,200.00
2077	11/05/2016	JAN CHRISTINE MCLEOD	RETURN OF CAT TRAP	55.00
2078	13/05/2016	DESERT RAIN DESIGNS	DESERT RAIN DESIGNS	18.00
2079	16/05/2016	PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY OF WESTERN	TRANSWA TICKETS	1,655.19
2080	16/05/2016	SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE	TRANSWA COMMISSIONS	290.46
2081	07/06/2016	SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE	RATES PAYMENT	77.96
2082	09/06/2016	BUILDING COMMISSION	BUILDING SERVICES LEVIES	186.02
2083	09/06/2016	CONSTRUCTION TRAINING FUND	BCITF LEVIES	269.79
2084	09/06/2016	SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE	BUIDLING CONSTRUCTION	14.08
2085	15/06/2016	PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA	TRANSWA TICKETS	552.11
2086	15/06/2016	SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE	TRANSWA COMMISSIONS	97.49
2087	15/06/2016	COOLGARDIE COMMUNITY CARE	DEPOSIT FOR BOND	500.00
2088	27/06/2016	DESERT RAIN DESIGNS	SALE OF GOODS	63.00
2089	28/06/2016	BT SUPERANNUATION INVESTMENT FUND	BT SUPER	6,000.00

11.3 RECREATION AND REGULATORY SERVICES

AGENDA REFERENCE:	11.3.1
SUBJECT:	Land Fill Site Reports
LOCATION:	Shire of Coolgardie
APPLICANT:	NIL
FILE REFERENCE:	NAM4850
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	NIL
DATE:	11 July 2016
AUTHOR:	Manager of Recreation and Regulatory Services, Jill O'Brien

SUMMARY:

That Council receives the site assessments and future operational strategies for the Kambalda and Coolgardie land fill sites completed by I W Projects (Ian Watkins).

BACKGROUND:

The Shire of Coolgardie engaged IW Projects to implement a waste management strategy for the Shire's land fill sites to provide guidance around operating the land fills sites into the future. A part of these documents also provide guidance on the contamination at the Kambalda land fill site.

COMMENT:

A site visit to both the Kambalda and Coolgardie land fills sites has been undertaken and both sites have been assessed, in addition to the specific future direction for the facilities detail on the general concepts for the future development, management and closure applicable to the sites has been provided.

These reports will help steer the Shire in delivering compliant land fill sites in accordance with budgetary constraints.

CONSULTATION:

IW Project Director – Ian Watkins

Environmental Monitoring Systems – Maurice Walsh

Manager Technical Services – Robert Conner

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT: NIL

POLICY IMPLICATIONS: NIL

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The implementation of these reports will be in accordance with budgetary constraints

STRATEGIC IMPLICATION:

Solutions focused and customer oriented organisation.

- High quality corporate governance, accountability and compliance.
- Effective communication and engagement processes.
- Attraction, development and retention of a productive and effective workforce.
- Development of Shire’s resources to provide optimum benefit to the community.

Effective management of infrastructure, heritage and the environment.

- Foster excellence in urban and rural planning and development.
- Develop and maintain Shire buildings, facilities and infrastructure assets.

VOTING REQUIREMENT: Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receives the site assessments and future operational strategies for the Kambalda and Coolgardie land fill sites completed by IW Projects (Ian Watkins Pty Ltd) May 2016.

SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE

KAMBALDA WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

SITE ASSESSMENT AND FUTURE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY



Kambalda WMF Site Entrance

Prepared for

SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE

IW Projects Pty Ltd

6 Anembo Close, DUNCRAIG, WA 6023

Mobile: 0402 909 291 email: iwatkins@iwprojects.com.au

Revision:

Final

Date of Issue:

29 May 2016

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Executive Summary

The Shire of Coolgardie has two local waste management facilities providing waste disposal services and limited recycling opportunities to the two town sites and the surrounding community. These facilities have been in operation for many years and are at different stages of development.

On 30 September 2015 Ian Watkins of **IW Projects** undertook a site visit to the Shire's waste management facilities. Subsequent to these site inspections, the Shire commissioned Ian Watkins to provide a summary report on each of the Shire's two waste management facilities (based on the 30 September 2015 site visits) and to provide advice on the possible future waste management operational strategy for the Shire. This report relates primarily to the Kambalda Waste Management Facility.

The Kambalda Waste Management Facility is a Licensed Site. This means that the site is governed by site-specific landfill Licence conditions. This licence contains a significant number of conditions pertaining to the type of waste that can be accepted on site and the operational parameters around the management of the site.

There is currently limited data available on the quantity and characteristics of the waste that is managed within the Shire. Consequently, general statewide trends have to be used to determine the typical quantity and characteristics of the waste stream. This has resulted in an estimated 6,000 tonnes of waste material being generated in the Shire, of which the vast majority is landfilled and only a few tonnes recycled.

General observation of the landfill site is that it is well managed; however, requires some attention to landfill operations and closure in order to bring it up to a standard required by the facility operating licence.

A concept layout plan has been developed for the site and numerous recommendations made for the future direction including landfill layout and staging, landfill airspace availability, optimisation and closure. The assessment of available landfill airspace identified that the site has well beyond 100 years of future airspace (based on conservative estimates).

In addition to the specific future direction for the facility, additional detail on the general concepts for future landfill development, management and closure applicable to the site has been provided.

From a physical and technical point of view; there is adequate opportunity to continue landfilling on site for many years. This report describes the landfill management processes to be followed to optimise this future development. With the landfill being positioned on the edge of a salt lake and being an unlined facility, it is possible that, at some time in the future, environmental pressure may restrict or prevent ongoing landfilling on site.

It is also recommended that the Shire consider improving the dedicated, small-scale recycling area near the entrance to the site.

It is essential that the landfill be progressively capped as the waste reaches the final waste profile and the capping not be left towards the end of the landfill life, or portions of landfill life. The closed landfill portions are not anticipated to have any adverse environmental or social impacts. For this reason the ongoing site monitoring will simply determine the sustainability of the measures proposed in the capping plan. It is anticipated that an active post closure monitoring period of approximately five years will be sufficient to determine the effectiveness of the post closure measures implemented over the closed portions of landfill, primarily the vegetation survival. This will provide sufficient time for the landfill cap to stabilise and vegetation to establish on the cap surface.

The Shire is to ensure that in future, there are sufficient funds allocated during the active life of the landfill to cover the closure and post closure liabilities that are being accumulated. As environmental awareness increases, closure and post closure requirements are only going to increase with time and hence the associated cost. An assessment of the financial implications of the ongoing closure, monitoring and maintenance requirements will be necessary in order to ensure that sufficient funds are budgeted to adequately finance the necessary activities.

1. Introduction

The Shire of Coolgardie covers an area of approximately 30,400 square kilometres with a population of approximately 6,000 people, of which the vast majority live in two town sites. Kambalda, including Kambalda West and Kambalda East is the main town site within the Shire, with 70% of the Shire population and is approximately 60 km to the south, south east of Kalgoorlie. Coolgardie is the other, smaller town within the Shire, with 30% of the Shire population, approximately 75 km north west of Kambalda and 40 km to the south west of Kalgoorlie.

The Shire has two local waste management facilities providing waste disposal services and limited recycling opportunities to the two town sites and the surrounding community. These facilities have been in operation for many years and are at different stages of development.

On 30 September 2015 Ian Watkins of **IW Projects** undertook a site visit to the Shire waste management facilities. Subsequent to these site inspections, the Shire commissioned Ian Watkins to provide a summary report on each of the Shire's two waste management facilities (based on the 30 September 2015 site visits) and to provide advice on the possible future waste management operational strategy for the Shire.

This report relates primarily to the Kambalda Waste Management Facility.

The Scope of Work for the landfill summary report was as follows:

- Landfill Licence requirements – Rules of operating the site;
- Waste Authority – WA Waste Strategy – How this will impact the Shire;
- Contaminated Sites Legislation – How this will impact the Shire;
- Current situation;
- Future site development;
- Recycling activities;
- Landfill airspace availability;
- Site closure;
- Financial planning; and
- Site layout diagram.

2. Landfill Licence Requirements

The Kambalda Waste Management Facility is a Licensed Site. This means that the site is governed by site-specific landfill Licence conditions.

This licence contains a significant number of conditions pertaining to the type of waste that can be accepted on site and the operational parameters around the management of the site.

The following is a summary of the more relevant operational requirements as set out in the facility licence:

- Expiry Date – 21 November 2018
- Licence Category – Category 64 Class II Putrescible Landfill
- Annual Licensed Capacity – 9,000 tonnes, with special approval to receive 30,000 tonnes of asbestos contaminated soil between 21 September 2015 and 21 March 2016.
- Manned Site – During all open hours.
- Internal Buffer Distance – No waste within 10 m of the site boundary.
- Distance to groundwater – Minimum 3 m.
- Distance to water – Minimum 100 m to superficial water body.
- Tipping Area – Less than 75 m long and 2 m high.
- Covering of Waste - Waste is to be covered on a daily basis.
- Rehabilitation – To occur within six months of reaching the final waste profile.
- Fencing – Locked and secure outside open hours.
- Waste Contained on Site – Litter collection minimum weekly.
- Groundwater Monitoring – Quarterly.
- Waste Input and Output Monitoring – Every load by m³.

For further details on all of the facility operating licence conditions, refer directly to the facility licence number L7970/1997/6.

In assessing the current situation on site, commentary has been made on operational activities in comparison to licence conditions.

3. Waste Management Regulators

3.1. Waste Authority

The statutory Waste Authority was established on 6 May 2008 with five members appointed by the Minister for the Environment. The Authority, which replaced the non-statutory Waste Management Board, commenced full operation on 1 July 2008 and is fully funded through the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account (metropolitan landfill levies). Some of the main areas of responsibility for the Authority include developing, promoting and reviewing a waste strategy for Western Australia and coordinating its implementation; promoting community awareness and understanding of resource efficiency, waste avoidance and resource recovery; working with Local Governments to coordinate local efforts to prevent waste; administering the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account (revenue from the metropolitan landfill levy) and advising and making recommendations to the Minister for the Environment on matters relating to the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*.

3.2. Environmental Protection Authority

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) is made up of a five-member board appointed by the Governor. Neither the Authority nor its Chairman are subject to the direction of the Minister for the Environment.

The EPA has statutory obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* to conduct environmental impact assessments, initiate measures to protect the environment from environmental harm and pollution and to provide advice to the Minister on environmental matters generally.

The Minister for the Environment provides the EPA with services and facilities to help it perform its functions, these services are provided by the independent Office of the EPA (OEPA).

3.3. Department of Environment Regulation

Department of Environment Regulation (DER) has responsibility for environmental regulation under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. This includes, clearing of native vegetation, climate change actions, contaminated sites, preventing and responding to pollution, industry licensing and works approvals (which includes regulating the waste industry).

The DER provides executive, administrative and contract management support to the Waste Authority. The DER also coordinates project specific activities on behalf of the Authority. The DER has a broad role in facilitating and implementing, where necessary, a new approach that recognises the complexity of managing wastes in our society. In undertaking that role, the DER is responsible for developing policy in collaboration with the Waste Authority, and for undertaking, on behalf of the Authority, specific projects aimed at key points in the waste stream where the greatest strategic impacts will be made.

The DER is also responsible for the administration of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account - A financial account established for holding revenue from the metropolitan landfill levy. The funds held in the account are used for implementing initiatives related to the management, reduction, reuse, recycling, monitoring or measurement of waste; and executive support to the Waste Authority. This is the mechanism by which the DER is able to provide funding to Local Governments for waste management and minimisation initiatives.

3.4. Impact on the Shire

Of the above Regulators, the DER is the primary agency that has a direct impact on the Shire. This impact relates to the following:

- Regulator of the current landfill site activities. The DER ensures that the site is managed in accordance with the licence conditions and in the event of non-compliance, is able to enforce change.
- The development of future sites and/or the expansion of existing sites will need to be approved by the DER (Works Approvals and then Licences or Registrations). The conditions and method of site development will be reviewed and approved by the DER.
- The DER administers the Local Government funding that is provided by the Waste Authority. The Waste Authority determines the amount of funds available for particular initiatives; however, the DER determines how the funds will be allocated amongst the Local Governments or Regional Groupings, as well as what projects are deemed as acceptable for a particular round of funding.

The EPA would only get involved in large-scale projects that have the potential to cause environmental harm. Due to the size of current and future anticipated waste management activities within the Shire, it is not anticipated that any projects would be referred to the EPA for assessment.

The Waste Authority is more of a decision/directions making body and does not get involved in the “on ground” activities. These activities are delegated to the DER. Consequently; there will be no direct involvement of the Waste Authority in the Shire’s activities. However, the directions and directives of the Waste Authority may impact on the future waste management activities within the Shire.

4. Waste Management Future Strategy

4.1. WA Waste Strategy

4.1.1. Overall Direction

In March 2012, the Minister for the Environment launched the WA Waste Strategy: *Creating the Right Environment*.

The Strategy employs best practice and continuous improvement, along with target setting, as primary approaches to drive change. The Strategy builds on existing programs and initiatives such as the Regional Funding Program, Household Hazardous Waste Program, Data Program, Waste Awards, and grants programs as well as strategic partnerships, to achieve the desired outcomes.

The amount of waste being recovered in Western Australia has been increasing steadily for a number of years, and there is evidence that increases in the landfill levy have accelerated this trend. However, the State's performance when benchmarked against other mainland states is still poor and requires a significant boost if comparable outcomes are to be achieved by 2020. In order to achieve this, the key drivers that have shaped the strategies and targets in *Creating the Right Environment* include:

- Key Driver 1 - The need to lift the effectiveness of planning for long-term waste management at a State level.
- Key Driver 2 - Access to data and information to underpin the measurement of strategies and services.
- Key Driver 3 - Significant opportunities to improve performance on construction and demolition, and commercial and industrial waste recovery.
- Key Driver 4 - Consolidation and improvement in municipal waste collection and processing performance.
- Key Driver 5 - A desire to do better on packaging waste management, litter recovery and other problematic wastes.
- Key Driver 6 - Improved landfill practices and incentives to reduce waste to landfill.

Creating the Right Environment has five strategic objectives within which strategies relating to knowledge, infrastructure and incentives have been developed to support a coordinated approach to changing the behaviour of individuals, groups and organisations:

- Strategy Objective 1 – Initiate and maintain long-term planning for waste and recycling processing, and enable access to suitably located land with buffers sufficient to cater for the State's waste management needs.

- Strategy Objective 2 - Enhance regulatory services to ensure consistent performance is achieved at landfills, transfer stations and processing facilities.
- Strategy Objective 3 - Develop best practice guidelines, measures and reporting frameworks and promote their adoption.
- Strategy Objective 4 - Use existing economic instruments to support the financial viability of actions that divert waste from landfill and recover it as a resource.
- Strategy Objective 5 - Communicate messages for behaviour change and promote its adoption, and acknowledge the success of individuals and organisations that act in accordance with the aims and principles in the Strategy and assist in its implementation.

Targets in the Strategy are based on ambitious but achievable improvements in current recovery rates. The targets are expressed as the proportion of waste recovered compared to that generated. Recovery targets for municipal solid waste in the Perth Metropolitan Region are 50% by 2015 (up from 36% in 2009/10) and 65% by 2020 and in major regional centres 30% by 2015 (up from 15% in 2009/10) and 50% by 2020. Statewide targets for the commercial and industrial sector are 55% by 2015 (up from 46% in 2009/10) and 70% by 2020. Construction and demolition waste State wide targets are 60% by 2015 (up from 29%) and 75% by 2020.

The implementation of the Strategy is supported by funding from the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account, and initiatives and actions funded under the Strategy are contained in the Waste Authority's annual Business Plans.

4.1.2. Impact on the Shire

The Waste Strategy is a State wide strategy for improved waste management; hence, covers all regions within the State. As can be expected, the main concentration of focus is in those areas where the most waste is generated and consequently the implementation of the Strategy's initiatives will have the most impact. The focus areas are:

- The Perth Metropolitan Area.
- Major regional centres – Avon, Greater Bunbury, Albany, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Karratha, Peel and Busselton.
- All other areas within the State.

The Shire falls into the third focus area. The consequence of this is that there are no *Municipal Solid Waste Sector Targets* that directly apply to the Shire. Hence, the Strategy targets do not pressurise the Shire into making any change to its current level of recycling. Any changes made by the Shire are voluntary and based on a willingness to "do the right thing".

Although the recycling targets are an important aspect of the overall Strategy, they are not the only aspect of the Strategy. As documented above, there are numerous Key Drivers and Strategic Objectives that set out a range of aspects of current waste management practice that the Waste Authority seeks to influence. Some of these Drivers and Objectives are relevant to the Shire and need to be considered in the Shire's future planning:

- *Key Driver 1 - The need to lift the effectiveness of planning for long-term waste management at a State level.* The Shire should review its current waste management sites to determine more accurately the future available capacity of each site and hence develop an understanding of the medium and long-term requirements within the Shire. The outcome of this investigation will determine when there will be a need to identify alternative waste disposal sites and/or how proactively the Shire embraces improved waste recovery activities.
- *Key Driver 2 - Access to data and information to underpin the measurement of strategies and services.* In order to plan for the future, it is essential that the Shire have an understanding of the quantity of waste and recycling material that is handled. There is a need to develop a simple data collection system that enables the Shire to gain a better understanding of its current activities. This data collection will provide valuable information for future decision making.
- *Key Driver 3 - Significant opportunities to improve performance on construction and demolition, and commercial and industrial waste recovery.* This Key Driver has no particular relevance to the Shire at this stage. Possibly at some time well into the future, when the Shire is looking for continuous improvement projects, the Shire may consider strategies to improve the management of construction and demolition (C&D) waste. It is however important to note that a single demolition project could generate a relatively significant quantity of C&D waste. The landfill operator should have contingency plans in place on what to do with a large quantity of C&D waste from a single source.
- *Key Driver 4 - Consolidation and improvement in municipal waste collection and processing performance.* There is an opportunity to improve on the existing kerbside collection systems currently in operation. This would be primarily achieved by including a recycling bin and to a lesser degree, expanding the collection service to additional properties.
- *Key Driver 5 - A desire to do better on packaging waste management, litter recovery and other problematic wastes.* For the Shire, this Driver is linked to *Key Driver 4* above as well as possibly providing recycling opportunities at the town sites and improving landfill operations to reduce litter generation around the site.

- *Key Driver 6 - Improved landfill practices and incentives to reduce waste to landfill.* Due to the lack of recycling targets for the smaller regional areas, this Driver of “*reducing waste to landfill*” is more of an indication of where the Strategy would like the Shire to head rather than a serious motivation. This certainly opens up the opportunity to request funding to improve landfill practices, but these need to have the ultimate intention of “*reducing waste to landfill*” and not simply funding the Shire current landfill related liabilities.
- *Strategy Objective 1 – Initiate and maintain long-term planning for waste and recycling processing, and enable access to suitably located land with buffers sufficient to cater for the State’s waste management needs.* This Objective is somewhat linked to *Key Driver 1* whereby the Shire needs to assess where it is heading in the future with regards to waste management facility requirements. The specific reference to buffer zones is more of a metropolitan issue where development encroachment reduces the opportunity for waste facility siting.
- *Strategy Objective 2 - Enhance regulatory services to ensure consistent performance is achieved at landfills, transfer stations and processing facilities.* This is one of the most relevant Objectives to the Shire. This Objective identifies that there is likely to be increased DER monitoring and inspections of waste management facilities in the future to ensure that facilities are managed to best practice standards. Sites not being operated appropriately will likely be encouraged to comply with best practice and in extreme circumstances penalised accordingly. The enhanced regulatory services are also likely to result in more stringent design and compliance requirements when developing new landfill sites. This has the potential to significantly increase the cost of developing future waste management facilities.
- *Strategy Objective 3 - Develop best practice guidelines, measures and reporting frameworks and promote their adoption.* This is of limited impact to the Shire and is likely to be an output from the DER at some time in the future.
- *Strategy Objective 4 - Use existing economic instruments to support the financial viability of actions that divert waste from landfill and recover it as a resource.* This is seen as a direct reference to increasing the metropolitan landfill levy to narrow the cost gap between recycling operations and landfill disposal costs. With the landfill levy only applying to the metropolitan area, this is of no consequence to the Shire.

- *Strategy Objective 5 - Communicate messages for behaviour change and promote its adoption, and acknowledge the success of individuals and organisations that act in accordance with the aims and principles in the Strategy and assist in its implementation.* This Objective is structured around community education and the influencing of behavioural change to achieve community buy-in to improved recycling activities. This is seen as an important aspect of any proposed changes within the Shire and there is an opportunity to obtain DER funding to subsidise the implementation of a community education campaigns. It is pointed out that community education is not a one-off activity; it is an ongoing requirement to ensure continued success of the recycling activities.

Overall, the WA Waste Strategy is likely to have the following impact on the Shire:

- Require improvement in current landfill operations to comply with best practice landfill management (as a minimum, the facility licence).
- Make future site development more costly due to increased regulatory requirements.
- Opportunity to obtain funding to achieve the objectives of the Strategy.

It is not considered that the Strategy will require the Shire to achieve any particular recycling target; however, this is an indication of where the Waste Authority is heading and hence it is advisable to at least commence the journey towards increased recycling.

4.2. Waste Authority Business Plan 2015/16

4.2.1. Overall Direction

In August 2015 the Waste Authority Business Plan 2015/16 was released. The Business Plan sets out the key program activity areas where actions will be taken to implement the Waste Strategy.

Business Plan activity areas for 2015/2016 include:

- Planning - Develop and maintain the necessary resources to deliver Waste Plans and waste planning advice.
- Regulation - Enhance regulatory services to ensure consistent performance is achieved at landfills, transfer stations and processing facilities and that compliance and enforcement resources are matched to the emerging challenges associated with increased landfill levies and waste diversion targets.
- Best Practise - Develop best practice benchmarks, guidelines, measures and reporting frameworks and establish support programs that lead to their implementation.

- Economic Instruments - Use existing economic instruments to support the financial viability of actions that divert waste from landfill and recover it as a resource, promote the adoption of programs that support the recovery of resources or the management of problematic products, and support individuals and groups that contribute to meeting the objectives of the Waste Strategy.
- Engagement - Communicate messages for behaviour change and promote its adoption, and acknowledge and support individuals and organisations that align their actions with the Waste Strategy.
- Data and Measurement - Collect and analyse data on waste and recycling services and performance across Western Australia to measure progress against Waste Strategy targets, assist program evaluation and meet national reporting requirements.
- Strategy and Policy Development and Review - Regular review and updating of the Waste Strategy in response to emerging issues, legislative and policy movements, changing market circumstances, national waste policy development and implementation of initiatives, such as producer responsibility schemes.
- Program Administration Support - Administrative and direct report program delivery staff salaries, office and management overheads, Waste Authority sitting fees, committee and sub-committee support and on-costs.

4.2.2. Impact on the Shire

The Waste Authority Business Plan 2015/16 activity areas are likely to have the following impact on the Shire:

- Planning – There is the possibility for the Shire to obtain funding for the development and execution of strategic waste plans; however, these are likely to require more waste minimisation focus as opposed to landfill operation activities.
- Regulation - There is no direct impact to the Shire.
- Best Practise – There is the possibility for the Shire to obtain funding for the development and rollout of waste industry best practice standards for waste diversion from landfill. This may be a future aspiration, but at present, the Shire should concentrate on improving current waste management activities.
- Economic Instruments – There is no direct impact to the Shire.
- Engagement - There is the possibility for the Shire to obtain funding to improved communication with the community with regards to improving waste management habits and actions to further divert waste from landfill or improve waste recycling activities.
- Data and Measurement - There is the possibility for the Shire to obtain funding to develop and implement an improved waste management data collection system.

- Strategy and Policy Development and Review - There is the possibility for the Shire to obtain funding to review Shire waste management activities and update strategic waste minimisation direction.
- Program Administration Support - There is no direct impact to the Shire.

The vast majority of the impact of the annual Business Plan relates to the availability of funding to implement strategies in line with the Waste Authority activity areas; however, historically, the Waste Authority (through the DER) has been reluctant to provide funding for smaller shires, where the impact of the spend is seen as somewhat inconsequential to the overall impact of the state-wide waste industry. Consequently, any funding that is obtained is unlikely to be substantial and will only be seed funding, with the Shire being liable for the ongoing funding of the particular project or activity.

4.3. DER Future Direction

4.3.1. Overall Direction

In line with the Waste Authority's direction of striving for best practice, the DER is insisting that all new landfill developments comply with the appropriate level of environmental protection. The only available guideline that is used in the Western Australian (WA) landfill industry is the Victorian Best Practice Environmental Management (BPEM) guidelines, which the DER has adopted for use; however, this guideline only deals with lined landfills, and in Victoria, the guideline is only applicable to facilities of over 20,000 tpa. A proponent may propose alternative technical solutions to those set out in the Victorian guidelines; however, these alternative solutions need to demonstrate equivalency to the Victorian guidelines. Unfortunately, this Victorian guideline was never intended for use in small rural landfills and hence, sets extremely onerous and unnecessary conditions for landfill development.

In an attempt to develop a local set of landfill development guidelines, the DER has commenced the process of developing an Environmental Standard for rural landfills. This document is currently being drafted by the DER in conjunction with assistance from a WALGA working group representing Local Government and an industry representative (Ian Watkins is the industry representative). Initial indications are that the Environmental Standard will not be as onerous as the Victorian guideline; however, will contain substantial conditions for the development and operation of small rural landfill sites. This Environmental Standard will also guide the DER regulation of existing rural landfill sites and hence, may impact on the progressive expansion of existing sites. This rural landfill guideline is aimed at facilities of less than 5,000 tpa; hence, would not be applicable to this site, which is marginally over the 5,000 tpa threshold. The DER has indicated that in the near future, an Environmental Standard will be developed for larger landfills; however, this will be focused primarily on large metropolitan type landfills. It is uncertain where the smaller rural landfills in the range of 5,000 tpa to 20,000 tpa will fit in.

The above is an indication that the DER is striving for best practice standards to be adopted across all landfill sites (and all waste management facilities). Best practice will not be a set of rules “set in stone”, but a process of continuous improvement that will always remain at the forefront of facility development and operational excellence. Hence, it is likely that there will always be a need to improve on-site activities to continually remain abreast of best practice.

As per the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, any Prescribed site (Licensed or Registered site) needs to have a Works Approval issued by the DER prior to undertaking any activities on sites that have the potential to impact on environmental discharges (to ground, to water or to air). Theoretically, even the smallest Registered rural landfill site should obtain a Works Approval prior to excavating a new waste trench, relocating its green waste area, capping an old waste trench or establishing a recycling facility on site. In reality, the DER does not have the manpower capacity to process Works Approvals for all of WA landfill site; hence, very few small landfill sites operate under approved Works Approvals and the DER tends to ignore the smaller sites and concentrate more on the larger ones.

With the DER increased focus on best practice, it can be anticipated that smaller sites may eventually get caught up in the “net” and be required to obtain Works Approvals before undertaking works on site. It is likely that the worst performing facilities will be caught first.

In conjunction with the DER implementing best practice through the Works Approval system (relating to facility development and closure), the DER will also be increasing monitoring of existing facility operations to ensure compliance with the facility operating Licence or Registration requirements. Enforcement has been flagged as an area of focus. This would indicate increased pressure on waste management facilities to achieve and maintain the necessary best practice standards. Failure to do so could result in penalties.

4.3.2. Impact on the Shire

The potential impact on the Shire of the DER current direction towards best practice requirements and enforcement could include the following:

- Increased monitoring of existing facilities (landfill sites). If sites are not managed in accordance with the facility operating licence conditions, they will be encouraged to improve the standard of operation. If the facility operator does not improve performance, it is possible that the DER will resort to enforcement to obtain the required conformance.
- Progressive development within an existing landfill site is likely to get caught up in the Victorian Best Practice Environmental Management (BPEM) guidelines or requirements for the new Environmental Standard and potentially Works Approvals prior to construction commencing. This will increase facility operating costs in compiling with the approval process and Works Approval documents, paying the Works Approval application fees and then implementing the proposed solution.

- Groundwater contamination is the main environmental concern with landfill sites. In some instances, the DER may insist on the installation of groundwater monitoring bores and ongoing monitoring thereof. All of this at increased effort and cost to the landfill site.
- New landfill sites will have to be approved by the DER. This will require the necessary Works Approval documentation and compliance with the approved development requirements. No longer is it a matter of selecting a site and building a landfill. The Shire will be required to demonstrate that the new site conforms to the best practice guidelines and can be operated accordingly.
- Landfill closure requirements are likely to be increased, whereby the requirements of the Victorian Best Practice Environmental Management (BPEM) guidelines will be more rigorously enforced. In future, these post closure rehabilitation plans are likely to be required to be more involved and technically robust than would have been accepted in the past. There will be the corresponding increased cost of implementing the approved post closure solution.

With the changing horizon in the landfill industry, the Shire is well advised to maximise its existing facility capacity, as future sites will be more difficult to find, permit and operate. Also the current liability associated with the old landfill areas that have not been adequately closed is likely to increase as closure standards are improved.

5. Contaminated Sites Legislation

The *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* requires all identified contaminated sites to be registered with the DER and an appropriate caveat placed on the property Certificate of Title.

The onus is upon the landowner to assess whether a property is 'contaminated' and hence register the site with the DER. The DER expectation is that all landfill sites will ultimately be classified as 'contaminated' due to past or present waste disposal activities.

The remedial action to be taken if a site is deemed as 'contaminated' and causing unacceptable off-site contamination, is highly dependent on the degree of contamination and the potential impact on surrounding receptors. Remedial action could involve simply monitoring the contamination through to the total clean-up of the site and groundwater.

A review of the DER Contaminated Sites Database indicated that the site was not registered as a Contaminated site; hence, the Shire is yet to register the landfill site with the DER as potentially contaminated sites.

Future waste management activities carried out on site are to be managed in a way so as to minimise the potential contamination of the site. This will limit the potential liability that the Shire may incur in having to clean up the site should the level of contamination negatively impact on surrounding receptors. The primary mechanism is to ensure that only the appropriate waste material is received on site.

Continuing to operate the landfill facility as a Class II (putrescible landfill) site is unlikely to increase the Shire's liabilities with regards to the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*. With adequate waste acceptance control (Class II), appropriate site operations and comprehensive landfill closure, the potential off-site impact of the landfill facility should be negligible.

It is also important that in the Shire future planning, potential receptors (residential development) be restricted to beyond the EPA recommended 500 m buffer zones surrounding the landfill.

6. Current Situation

6.1. Current Waste Management Activities

The Shire currently owns and operates the following facilities:

- Kambalda waste management facility; and
- Coolgardie waste management facility;

The Shire undertakes the following waste management activities:

- Landfill management;
- General waste (green wheelie bin) kerbside collection:
 - Kambalda; and
 - Coolgardie;
- Small range of recycling and waste diversion at the waste management facilities.

6.2. Waste Quantities and Characteristics

There is currently limited data available on the quantity and characteristics of the waste that is managed within the Shire. Consequently, general statewide trends have to be used to determine the typical quantity and characteristics of the waste stream.

The waste material quantity can be estimated based on a population of 6,000 people and the following assumptions:

- It is presumed that there are 2.3 people per residence that is approximately 2,600 residential properties, including farms.
- Each property will generate typically 20 kg to 25 kg of kerbside waste per week, which equates to approximately 2,700 tpa to 3,400 tpa, which ends up in landfill.
- There will also be a component of bulk waste generated by the Shire, householders and commercial and industrial activity. This is a more difficult value to estimate, as this can be significantly influenced by commercial and industrial activity. Generally, in a smaller shire with some limited commercial and industrial activity, an average of 0.3 tonnes per person per annum can be used, which equates to a total of 1,800 tpa, which is delivered to either of the two Shire waste management facilities, typically in proportion to the population distribution. With the Shire having a number of mine sites and associated mining activities, although the majority of the mine sites are expected to operate their own waste disposal sites, there is likely to be some mining waste disposed of in the Shire landfills.
- With the Shire being relatively close to the Kalgoorlie-Boulder regional centre, there is also the likelihood that some out-of-Shire waste is being received at the landfill site.

- In summary, there is anticipated to be approximately 5,000 tpa of waste generated within the Shire; however, due to the surrounding mining activity and the proximity of the Kalgoorlie-Boulder regional centre, there may be significantly more waste available for disposal to landfill; hence, the estimated annual tonnage has been increased to 6,000 tpa (conservative approach). Based on the population distribution, it is estimated that approximately 4,200 tpa is received at the Kambalda site and 1,800 tpa at the Coolgardie site.

Although all residential properties within the Shire are not serviced by kerbside waste collections, the number of residential properties have been used as a guide to determine the quantity of waste material generated within each household, irrespective of whether the household is serviced by a kerbside collection or not. This also gives an idea of the typical waste characteristics of the material that is received at the landfill.

The above waste quantities are “rough estimates” based on broad assumptions. The Shire should only use these values as a general guide and not rely specifically on this information.

Although the Shire does not currently have a kerbside recycling collections system, as an indication, typically there is approximately 13 kg/household/fortnight of recyclables collected via the yellow wheelie bin. Based on there being 2,600 residential properties, if everyone participated in a kerbside recycling collection program, this would divert approximately 880 tpa away from landfill; however, at significant cost to the Shire.

6.3. Site Visits

On 30 September 2015 Ian Watkins of **IW Projects** undertook a site visit to the Kambalda Waste Management Facility. The following are the observations made of the site and commentary on the possible future direction for the site.

6.3.1. Kambalda Landfill

General Information

Table 6.3.1 – General Information

Town Site and Surrounding Population	4,200
Distance to Kalgoorlie	60 km
Distance to Coolgardie	75 km
Property Description	Reserve 31717
DER Prescribed Category	Category 64 Class II Putrescible Landfill Site
Waste Tonnage Landfilled Annually	Estimated 4,200 tonnes

General Observations

The following are observations from the site visit and information gathered from discussions with Shire officers and other available information:

- Manned site.
- Restricted access;
 - Friday and Tuesday 9 am to 5 pm.
 - Wednesday to Thursday 11 am to 4 pm.
- Some site signage, but not sufficient. As per the licence, the entrance signage should also contain:
 - Afterhours contact details;
 - A list of recyclable material accepted on site and where they are to be dropped off; and
 - A list of non-conforming waste types and contact details of where these materials can be disposed of.
- As per the licence requirements, every load of waste entering the site and every load of recyclable material being removed from site needs to be recorded for material type and volume. Currently, only the material entering the site is recorded (type and volume), not the material leaving the site.
- Disposal fees paid by Shire residents and non-residents; however, there is free disposal for greenwaste.
- Fully fenced site (litter collection, security access prevention).

- As per the facility licence, putrescible waste should be placed in a clay lined cell with a permeability of less than 1×10^{-9} m/s. No soil sampling has been undertaken to determine the insitu soil permeability, but from observations of the on-site excavated material, it is highly unlikely that the near surface insitu material meets the permeability requirements. In addition, there are no formed landfill cells to contain any leachate.
- Numerous waste disposal areas:
 - General domestic waste;
 - General bulk waste;
 - Inert waste;
 - Asbestos pit; and
 - Lead contaminated soil (fenced off).
- Recycling/waste diversion activities:
 - Scrap metal;
 - Minor recyclable/reusable items (pallets, gas bottles, fire extinguishers);
 - Tyres;
 - Car batteries;
 - Used motor oil; and
 - Green waste.

As per the facility licence, the waste oil storage facility and all batteries should be stored in a concrete bunded area and the scrap metal and other recyclable materials stored in an area delineated by heaped gravel windrows. None of this is occurring on site.

- General domestic waste and bulk waste is disposed of in a large bunded areas approximately 40 m long by 3 m high. There appears to be minimal, if any compaction of the waste prior to covering. The waste is finished off at the level of the surrounding earth bunds (approximately 3 m high). The active tipping areas are compliant in length, but some areas are in excess of the maximum 2 m height of exposed waste edge.
- There was no evidence of past fires on site; hence, arson does not appear to be a problem, which is a demonstration of good site security.
- There were litter collection fences positioned on the earth bunds around the active tipping area to control litter. There was only minimal litter observed beyond the active landfill area and minor amounts observed beyond the site boundary. To conform with the facility licence, any litter beyond the site boundary should be collected at least weekly and returned to the landfill.

- The site has been developed on the north western edge of Lake Lefroy. Based on the local topography, there is a large upstream catchment to the north of the site. There is a natural creekline running to the west of the site, which diverts the majority of the surface water flows past the site. The site is however impacted by minor surface water flow from the north east. This water collects in the north eastern corner of the site and generally ponds in this area. Only in extreme rainfall events would there be any meaningful surface water flow in this area. Historically, the landfill was developed within a small salt lake and hence, there is a tendency for surface water (and groundwater) from the surrounding area to flow towards the landfill.
- From site observations, the near surface geology appears to be reddish brown silty soil within 2 m to 3 m of the surface, below that there is a light coloured clayey soil. Department of Water, Water Information Reporting website indicates that there are very few groundwater bores in the area, with the nearest being 1.5 km to the east and the next nearest being 8.5 km to the south east. The nearest bore was only drilled to 12.2 m and there is no information on the drilling log. The bore 8.5 km to the south east was drilled in the salt lake and the drilling log identifies lake sediment to 32 m and thereafter clay to 54 m. With the landfill having been developed within a small salt lake on the edge of Lake Lefroy, it is anticipated that there would be similar lake sediment and clay below the landfill; however, not necessarily to the same depth as recorded 8.5 km to the south east (in the middle of the salt lake).
- There are six groundwater monitoring bores on site. These bores have been drilled to various depths from 3.2 m down to 28.8 m and from analysis of the groundwater monitoring bore data between September 2014 and June 2015, it indicates that the groundwater level is close to the surface. In the northwest of the site, in the vicinity of the site entrance, the depth to groundwater varies between 3 m and 7 m, while over the rest of the site; the groundwater is relatively static at about 2 m below ground. This is substantiated by the fact that there was standing water evident in the bottom of excavations that were about 2 m deep. This also seems to be the maximum depth of excavation, which again indicates that the site operators have dug down to the water table and simply followed this level. The increased depth to the groundwater in the northwest corner is likely to be attributed to the natural ground being marginally higher than the other bore locations and that the groundwater across the site is typically at a similar level. From the above, it would appear that the landfill has been developed at groundwater level and hence there is not a 3 m separation between the groundwater and the waste, as required by the licence. The licence also requires the quarterly monitoring of the groundwater. This has been undertaken; however, the monitoring also needs to include phosphorous and Total Soluble Solids (salts) and not necessarily Total Suspended Solids (turbidity).

- There was minimal evidence of cover material being regularly applied in the active tipping area, with some waste having been exposed for weeks, if not months. However, when covering does occur, it is carried out well and the areas of previous waste placement are completely covered over, with no waste sticking through. There are a number of areas where some vertical waste edges have not been properly covered, but these are predominantly in areas where waste disposal will continue at some time in the future. To be in compliance with the licence, all waste should be covered at the end of each day and adequate cover material stockpiled on site to undertake this activity.
- There was an amount of recyclable material, predominantly metal in the general bulky waste, which is a lost opportunity for recycling, but more importantly, a waste of landfill airspace.
- There were a number of contaminated soil stockpiles on site. It is understood that this may be non-compliant waste material and currently being discussed with the DER. The stockpiles have been fenced off to restrict access, with the appropriate warning signs being installed. In future, the appropriate waste acceptance criteria need to be complied with. Customers need to provide adequate information to demonstrate that the waste material complies with Class II classification.
- There is a licence requirement to rehabilitate portions of the landfill within six months of attaining the final waste profile. All areas of previous waste placement have been adequately covered and there is no waste exposed; however, the depth of cover material is unknown. If the current waste profile is the intended final waste profile, then these completed areas should be fully rehabilitated, which includes the generation of a vegetated cover on the capped surface.

General observation was that the overall site is large and the landfill has spread out over a substantial area (70%); however, the vast majority of the remaining site area is low-lying, either naturally or due to previous excavation, which restricts future expansion of the site too far beyond the current landfill footprint. There is a small portion of the site in the northwest corner where the landfill can be expanded; however, with minimal, if any excavation.

The site is well managed, however, there are a number of activities and actions that need to be undertaken to improve compliance with the facility operating licence.

Appendix No. 1 – Kambalda Waste Management Facility - Site Plan provides detail of the current and proposed future site layout.

Future Direction

From the general observations, the following site operational modifications should be considered:

- The Shire should combine all the landfilled general waste (domestic, bulk waste and inert waste) into a single tipping location. This will decrease the amount of effort and cover material required in managing numerous active tipping areas and improve the space utilisation within the landfill.
- There is very little remaining available cover material on site. This has historically been generated by excavating the top 2 m of soil from around the landfill area, with the depth of excavation being determined by the groundwater level (soil excavated down to the groundwater level). This has resulted in surface water ponding (or groundwater exposure) in the vicinity of the landfill disposal area. The area to the east, south and west of the existing landfill should be surveyed and an assessment carried out of the quantity of available cover material. This should include potentially excavating channels down to the salt lake to drain the low-lying areas (and generate additional cover material).
- Finalise the landfill footprint around existing waste disposal areas and some of the excavated areas to form a more regular oval type landfill footprint, which is more efficient to continue to operate and subsequently close.
- Further develop the earth bund around the eastern and south eastern portion of the landfill to separate the waste from the surface water ponding in this area.
- Once the full extent of the oval shaped landfill footprint has been achieved, all subsequent waste disposal should occur on top of areas of previous waste placement to eventually form a gradual dome shape as the final waste provide.
- The conceptual landfill final waste profile is to have a 3 m lift of waste placed over the landfill footprint with a sloping cap formed above.
- The maximum height of the dome shaped landfill would be a function of stability or visual impact. From a stability point of view a waste profile of maximum 1 vertical in 5 horizontal is easily achievable; however, with specific design and stability analysis, this may be able to be extended to 1 in 3. With the base of the dome being approximately 380 m x 640 m at 1 in 5 the centre of the landfill will be 38 m above current levels and for a 1 in 3 profile this increases to 63 m. These heights, although stable, would be unacceptable from an aesthetic point of view. Consequently, aesthetics is what will ultimately determine the maximum height of the landfill, as opposed to landfill airspace maximisation.

From a landfill design point of view, the recommended minimum slope on a landfill is 1 in 20, to allow for differential waste settlement and still retain a slope on the final waste profile.

The following are a range of batter slopes versus dome heights:

- 1 in 20 = 10 m high;
- 1 in 15 = 13 m high;
- 1 in 10 = 20 m high.

Developing flat slopes as a separate filling activity on top of existing waste is an extremely inefficient method of landfill (large areas of very thin waste); hence, it is proposed to add an additional 3 m of waste on top of the existing waste surface and incorporate in this the gentle sloping finished waste profile.

Theoretically, a 1 in 20 slope is recommended as the minimum slope on a landfill; however, the assumption is that the landfilled waste would have a reasonable degree of compaction applied during placement. Due to the lack of compaction applied to the landfilled waste on site, there will be more settlement in comparison to the theoretical assumptions; hence, it is recommended to aim at a slightly steeper slope of 1 in 15.

With the existing landfill being in the order of 2 m high and having the dome shape being formed in conjunction with a new 3 m lift, at a 1 in 15 batter slope, ultimately the landfill waste profile will be 18 m above natural ground. Adding 1.5 m of capping, the landfill will be approximately 19.5 m above ground. However, with waste settlement, this will eventually reduce by approximately 2 m (possibly more) down to approximately 17.5 m. Although relatively high, over the large site, this will only be seen as a low dome shape. With the appropriate closure and rehabilitation, the landfill will not be overly obvious unless viewed from close proximity. From the adjacent Red Hill lookout, if the rehabilitation matched the surrounding vegetation, it is unlikely that the closed landfill will be easily discernable. A 1 in 10 slope may be seen as too obvious, while a 1 in 20 slope will unlikely to be noticed by the uninformed observer.

Appendix No. 2 – Kambalda Waste Management Facility – Landfilling Plan provides information on the conceptual landfilling progression and landfill area locations. This is a conceptual layout and the actual size of the landfilling areas should be confirmed on site.

- Available landfill airspace and lifespan has been calculated on the following assumptions:
 - Approximately 27.5 ha of available area for future landfill expansion (above existing landfill footprint);
 - Typical waste profile being a low dome on top of a new 3 m lift of waste;
 - Waste profile side slopes at 1 vertical to 5 horizontal for the existing waste profile and the new 3 m lift, with the dome slope of 1 in 15;
 - Annual waste to landfill of 4,200 tonnes (current annual tonnage) or 9,000 tonnes (licensed maximum tonnage);
 - Typical waste density of 0.5 t/m³ (excludes cover material);

- Annual airspace consumption is 8,400 m³ (4,200 t/0.5 t/m³) or 18,000 m³ (9,000 t/0.5 t/m³);
- Site available airspace and lifespan equates to:

Table 6.3.2 – Landfill Available Airspace and Lifespan

Description	Landfill Airspace at Various Side Slopes		
	1 in 20	1 in 15	1 in 10
Airspace	1.5 M m ³	1.8 M m ³	2.4 M m ³
Lifespan at 4,200 tpa	180 yrs	215 yrs	285 yrs
Lifespan at 9,000 tpa	90 yrs	105 yrs	140 yrs

As can be seen from the above, even at the most gradual waste slopes (1 in 20), there is still approximately 90 years of lifespan left in the landfill at maximum waste receival capacity. At current levels of waste acceptance, this increases to 180 years. Based on the recommended 1 in 15 waste profile, there is 105 years or 215 years of lifespan respectively.

Even though there is ample available landfill airspace, this asset will only be fully realised if the facility is operated to optimise the available landfill airspace typically as described above.

- With the vast majority of available on-site cover material having been consumed in previous landfilling operations, there is minimal on-site cover material available to sustain future landfill activities. Without locally available landfill cover and capping material, it will need to be imported onto site, at great cost to the landfill operations. If waste is placed in 3 m lifts with 300 mm of cover material, this represents 10% cover material consumption. Road material and wastage is likely to account for an equivalent volume of material, while capping will be 1.5 m thick over the capped area of 25 ha, which equates to 375,000 m³ or 20% capping consumption. Consequently, there will be a need for approximately 40% cover and capping material by volume. At 8,400 m³/yr of landfill airspace consumption, there will need to be 3,360 m³ of cover and capping provided annually or 65 m³/week (approximately 3 semi-trailer loads). At maximum licensed capacity, there is a need for 7,200 m³/yr or 140 m³/week (approximately 7 semi-trailer loads). There will be some cover material that can be generated by scraping off the existing cover material from the landfill prior to new waste being placed over existing waste. This is of unknown quantity. It is to be noted that capping will only occur in campaigns of work and not as a continuous activity; hence, the capping material will not be required on a daily basis or even on an annual basis, but as and when capping is being undertaken.

- Recommended landfill staging plan:
 - Complete the ground level landfilling in the existing pre-determined location in the south east corner of the site;
 - Continue the earth bund around the south east corner to separate the waste placement area from any ponding in the low-lying land;
 - Once all ground level areas have been filled in, which will take a number of years, commence landfilling on top of the area of existing landfill, starting in the south eastern corner and working towards the site entrance;
 - Waste placement to be in accordance with the proposed design waste profile. Landfilling to be coordinated to achieve the desired waste profile as the landfill is filling, not as a shaping exercise after waste placement has passed through an area;
 - The outcome of the lead contaminated soil is yet to be resolved with the DER; however, if it is left in place, then landfilling will simply fill in around the soil stockpiles, which will eventually be incorporated into the overall landfill shape.
- The greenwaste stockpile and burning activity should be moved approximately 50 m to 100 m south of its current location. This will move it further away from the used oil storage facility and the site entrance infrastructure, but must remain a minimum of 50 m from the site boundary and any other flammable material. It is good practice to keep the greenwaste stockpile visible from the gatehouse to encourage people to properly separate the waste material and also to discourage vandals from lighting the stockpile;
- The used oil and recycling area can remain in the current locations (presuming that the greenwaste area is relocated), as they are appropriately located close to the site entrance.
- The scrap metal would ideally be located nearer the gatehouse so that the site operator can more easily monitor the disposal of scrap metal and ensure that the appropriate separation of materials is occurring.
- The tyre storage area is appropriately located, well away from the greenwaste area and easily visible from the gatehouse.
- The Shire should monitor the site utilisation and determine if there is an opportunity to reducing the opening hours of the waste management facility. Although the facility services a relatively large community (approximately 4,200 people) in comparison to small rural landfills, the community is close by and could easily manage their waste disposal habits within restricted operating hours. This is a matter of communication and education. There could be significant savings in operating costs by reducing operating hours. An assessment of the time and day of vehicles accessing the site will provide a clear indication of when the community utilise the facility and this information could be used to determine the appropriate opening hours.

- Concentration on increased waste density via waste compaction and placing the heavier inert waste on top of the lighter domestic waste material. This will optimise landfill airspace consumption and more importantly, reduce settlement in the waste mass.
- Settlement will cause depressions in the landfill surface in which stormwater may collect and hence potentially increase water infiltration into the waste mass. It may be necessary to occasionally resurface portions of the capped landfill area to fill depressions. Due to minimal rainfall, it is anticipated that if the cap is at least 1.5 m thick, the capping layer will absorb the majority of stormwater and hence reduce infiltration into the waste. Planting native grasses and/or shrubs on the capped surface will improve the stability and moisture uptake and further decrease the quantity of moisture infiltration.
- In order to reduce the quantity of waste going to landfill, the Shire should consider improving the small-scale recyclable material drop-off facility at the entrance to the site where residents can drop off recyclable products before progressing to the waste disposal area. The degree of waste diversion from landfill will be dependent on the range of recycling offered by the Shire and the extent of participation (buy-in) by the community. It is important to only recycle materials that have a downstream disposal location; all other materials should be placed in the landfill.
- As the landfill area progresses, the areas that are finished, should be capped with 1.5 m of soil and revegetated with native shallow rooted shrubs and grasses to return the area back to natural bush.

7. Landfill Future Development and Management

The specific future direction for the landfill site has been covered above. Additional detail on the general concepts for landfill future development and management applicable to the landfill is set out below.

It is point out that, from a physical and technical point of view; there is adequate opportunity to continue landfilling on site for many years. This report describes the landfill management processes to be followed to optimise this future development. With the landfill being positioned on the edge of a salt lake and being an unlined facility, it is possible that, at some time in the future, environmental pressure may restrict or prevent ongoing landfilling on site.

7.1. Landfill Operational Constraints

In accordance with environmental protection requirements the landfill operations are to be managed it in accordance with the facility operating licence as set out in Section 2 above.

7.2. Future Landfill Areas

Due to the elevated groundwater table and the licence requirement to remain at least 3 m above the groundwater, the site has limited opportunity for horizontal expansion; however, there is ample available future landfill airspace on top of the existing landfill footprint. Based on current estimated landfill throughput of 4,200 tpa, the site is anticipated to have an operating life of at least 200 years. If the annual throughput was increased to 9,000 tpa (licence maximum capacity), the landfill lifespan is reduced to 100 years.

With there being extremely limited on-site cover material available, there will be a need to import large quantities of cover material; hence, the consumption of cover and capping material will be a critical landfill management activity.

Appendix No. 2 – Kambalda Waste Management Facility – Landfilling Plan provides information on the conceptual landfilling progression and typical final waste profile. This is a conceptual layout and the actual size of the landfilling areas should be confirmed on site.

7.3. Tipping Areas and Waste Placement

The landfill should be operated with a single tipping face for all waste streams (with the exception of asbestos). This has the following advantages over multiple tipping faces:

- Reduced operator effort;
- Reduced consumption of cover material;
- Reduced surface area of exposed waste; hence, less litter, vermin activity, leachate generation; and
- Neater looking landfill site.

Conceptually, the future waste placement should continue at ground level landfilling in the existing pre-determined location in the south east corner of the site, this includes continuing the earth bund around the south east corner to separate the waste placement area from any ponding in the low-lying land. Once all ground level areas have been filled in, which will take a number of years, commence landfilling on top of the area of existing landfill, starting in the south eastern corner and working towards the site entrance. Waste placement to be in accordance with the proposed design waste profile. Landfilling to be coordinated to achieve the desired waste profile as the landfill is filling, not as a shaping exercise after waste placement has passed through an area.

All waste management activities are to be carried out in accordance with the facility operating licence.

7.4. Waste Compaction

Compaction of waste is carried out for the following reasons:

- Increasing the density of the waste and hence increasing the quantity of waste that can be disposed of within a fixed volume (optimising landfill airspace consumption);
- Providing a relatively smooth surface for the cover material to be placed on; hence, reducing the quantity of cover material required;
- Reduce waste settlement;
- Reducing the opportunity for vermin to scavenge in the waste;
- Reduce windblown litter;
- Reduce odour generation;
- Reduce water ingress into the waste; and
- Reduce the potential for fires within the waste.

There is currently minimal or no waste compaction occurring. The Shire should concentrate on trying to achieve some compaction of the waste within the landfill. Due to the size of the landfill it is not economically viable for the Shire to obtain a dedicated waste compactor. The use of the on-site traxcavator to occasionally push up and compact the waste should achieve a reasonable increase in waste density. The thinner the waste layer being compacted, the greater the influence of the compactive effort; hence, the more regular the effort, the better the resultant waste density.

Waste density is impacted by the following:

- Compactive effort applied by the waste compactor (traxcavator);
- Waste type (smaller waste size compacts easier);
- Landfilling methodology (placing inert material on top of light/fluffy waste applies natural compaction of the waste mass);
- Depth of uncompacted waste (thin layers compact more efficiently); and

- Amount of cover material utilised (less cover material results in greater waste density).

Typically it would be anticipated that a waste density of approximately 400 kg/m³ to 600 kg/m³ could be achieved, provided the waste was adequately placed, pushed up and occasionally compacted and also allowing for some waste settlement over time. For future airspace consumption calculations a waste density of 500 kg/m³ is to be used; hence an anticipated average position.

7.5. Waste Cover and Capping

Waste cover and capping is a critical activity on site. In accordance with the facility operating licence, there is a requirement to apply cover material over the waste on a daily basis so that no waste is left exposed.

With there being extremely limited on-site cover material available, there will be a need to import large quantities of cover material to sustain future landfill activities and to appropriately close the site. Hence, the consumption of cover and capping material will be a critical landfill management activity. The use of cover material is to be optimised so that excessive cover material is not used unnecessarily.

The amount of cover material used is highly dependent on the condition of the waste surface onto which it is being applied. The Shire is to ensure that the compacted waste surface is relatively smooth and firm before applying cover material. An irregular waste surface with excessive voids will result in significant quantities of cover material being consumed in order to achieve an adequate coverage.

The use of excessive cover material results in the following:

- Wasted effort in sourcing, covering and removing cover material; and
- Waste of cover material.

For areas that have reached the final design levels, the final cover of 1.5 m is to be applied over all waste surfaces. This final cover layer should be placed as soon as possible after the final waste profile has been reached.

The benefits of immediately covering the final waste profile include:

- Earlier completion of portions of the landfill;
- Improved visual amenity;
- Reduced litter generation;
- Improved odour and vermin control;
- Improved surface water management; and
- Reduced leachate generation.

An adequate supply of cover material is essential for the continuous operation of the landfill. The Shire should always maintain adequate stockpiles of available cover material on site. Cover and capping material consumption is to be optimised so as to minimise the operational and closure cost of importing cover material.

The quantity of cover and capping material consumption should be calculated based on the following:

- Daily cover material - 10% by volume of waste landfilled;
- Road material, embankments and wastage – 10% by volume of waste landfilled; and
- Capping material - 20% by volume of waste landfilled.

At 8,400 m³/yr of landfill airspace consumption, there will need to be 3,360 m³ of cover and capping provided annually or 65 m³/week (approximately 3 semi-trailer loads). At maximum licensed capacity, there is a need for 7,200 m³/yr or 140 m³/week (approximately 7 semi-trailer loads).

There will be some cover material that can be generated by scraping off the existing cover material from the landfill prior to new waste being placed over existing waste. This is of unknown quantity. It is to be noted that capping will only occur in campaigns of work and not as a continuous activity; hence, the capping material will not be required on a daily basis, but as and when capping is being undertaken.

7.6. Leachate Management

With the base of the landfill being unlined, there will be no leachate collection and hence, no requirement for ongoing leachate extraction and handling.

Leachate management revolves primarily around minimising the amount of leachate being generated. This is achieved by ensuring that the appropriate final waste profile is attained and the waste is suitably capped in order to absorb and retain the majority of the seasonal rainfall and potentially shed excess surface water flow away from the waste mass. In time, as the vegetation develops on the capped areas this will consume the majority of the water absorbed into the cap and further reduce the generation of leachate.

Due to the landfill being unlined and there being low annual rainfall (270 mm), with high evaporation (2 m), there will be only minimal leachate forming in the bottom of the landfill. With the landfill being developed in a small salt lake, it can be presumed that the base profile of the landfill falls at a gradual slope into the middle of the site; hence, it is unlikely that there will be any significant horizontal leachate seepage out from under the waste mass.

All leachate that is generated will gradually seep out through the base of the landfill. The naturally occurring soil on site has a high clay content (based on site observations, no soil analysis was undertaken) and hence it would not be anticipated that there would be rapid leachate migration through the soil and into the groundwater. Leachate migration into the soil would be slow and localised to the immediate area below the landfill site.

With the groundwater being near the surface, it is anticipated that any vertical leachate migration will enter the groundwater; however, due to the anticipated low migration rate and the salt lake environment, it is not anticipated that there will be any negative environmental impact of the leachate generated on site.

7.7. Stormwater Management

Good landfill management practise is to ensure that stormwater is diverted away from areas of waste placement and that all contaminated water is retained and managed on site.

The landfill site is relatively flat and low-lying. With it being located on the edge of the Lake Lefroy, there is a significant catchment upstream of the site. The main watercourse passes to the west of the site and although immediately adjacent to the site boundary, does not impact the landfill. There is a small catchment to the east of the site, where surface water accumulates on the eastern portion of the site and has restricted landfill expansion in this direction. Waste placement occurs behind earthen bunds to separate the waste placement activities from the surface water.

The site operator is to ensure that there are sufficient surface water drains and bunds constructed to direct the uncontaminated water away from the areas of waste placement and where the surface water has come into contact with the waste, that it is retained on site and treated as contaminated.

In the near future, once all the ground level landfilling has been completed, future landfilling will only occur on top of areas of existing landfill. Consequently, all surface water at ground level will no longer impact on the landfilling activities. The only surface water requiring specific management will be the surface water that is generated on top of the landfill. Uncontaminated surface water from the capped surfaces is to be shed off the landfill surface and into the surrounding stormwater drainage system, while surface water that has come into contact with the waste is to be retained on the landfill and allowed to either evaporate from the surface or infiltrate into the waste mass.

7.8. Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring

Groundwater Monitoring

There is a requirement within the facility operating licence to monitor the groundwater on a quarterly basis. This monitoring is to continue as usual; however, Phosphorous and Total Soluble Solids should be added to the monitoring parameters. Total Suspended Solids should be removed from the monitoring parameters, as it is not required or relevant to groundwater.

Surface Water Monitoring

There is no requirement within the facility operating licence for the Shire to monitor surface water.

7.9. Dust Control

It is not anticipated that dust would be a problem at the landfill. This assumption is based on the following:

- Relatively small active area on site;
- Low number of traffic movements on site;
- Slow-moving traffic;
- Earthworks only carried out on an occasional basis; and

- Nearest adjacent human receptors being 300 m away.

During times of occasional earthworks there is the potential for excess dust to be generated. These activities shall be conducted with due consideration of the ambient weather conditions and for the appropriate dust suppression if required.

7.10. Litter Control

There is a requirement within the facility operating licence for the Shire to take practical measures to prevent litter from blowing over the site boundary and that any litter that does blow over the boundary is collected at least weekly.

Litter control on landfill site is achieved via the following mechanisms:

- Regular pushing up and compaction of the waste;
- Regular collection of uncontrolled tipping and placing the material into the active tipping face. This should not be an issue with manned landfill site;
- Application of adequate cover material;
- Site fencing acting as a litter collection device;
- Regular clearing of litter from fences and other areas of site;
- Regular inspections of adjoining properties and collection of any litter that may be observed;
- Progressive closure of completed landfill areas; and
- Vegetation around the landfill to catch litter.

The higher the landfill, the greater the potential to generate litter and hence the greater the effort required managing litter on site. In these circumstances it is more important to correctly position fences to optimise litter collection. In addition to this, landfilling should be planned around seasonal wind variations and direction.

As part of the ongoing management of the landfill site the operator is to conduct weekly litter collection operations around site and beyond the site boundaries.

7.11. Weed Management

Active weed management on site is essential to ensure the control of noxious weed species.

With green waste being delivered to the site, there is always the presence of noxious weeds. It is the Shire's responsibility to ensure that noxious weed species are not allowed to infest the landfill site and neighbouring properties.

The Shire should develop an active weed management system on site including, regular on-site weed inspections and when noxious weeds are identified, a weed eradication programme implemented either by the Shire or by an appropriate weed control contractor.

7.12. Vermin Control

There is a requirement within the facility operating licence for the Shire to implement measures to prevent infestation of pests, flies and vermin at the premises.

Vermin are attracted to a landfill site by the presence of an abundant food source within the waste. Vermin have the potential to spread disease within the local area and also negatively impact the local ecology around the facility. For example if cats are allowed to propagate on and around the landfill site they will have a significant negative impact on the local fauna in the area.

Vermin control on site is achieved via the following mechanisms:

- Regular pushing up and compaction of the waste;
- Regular collection of uncontrolled tipping and placing the material into the active tipping face;
- Application of adequate cover material;
- Progressive closure of completed landfill areas;
- Adequate perimeter fencing and gates; and
- Vermin control such as baiting and trapping.

The landfill operator is to be mindful of the presence of vermin on site and should evidence of vermin activity be noticed, appropriate action should be taken to control the particular vermin type.

Mechanisms for control of specific types of vermin include:

- Cats - baiting and trapping;
- Rats and Mice - baiting and trapping;
- Dogs - adequate fencing; and
- Birds - covering of waste and removal of surface water.

7.13. Fire Control

The facility operating licence allows burning of green waste in accordance with a number of licence conditions. This should be the only material that is burnt on site.

The Shire should have a fire management procedure in place and the appropriate equipment available so that the Shire can extinguish an unauthorised fire within eight hours of the fire being identified.

8. Recycling Activities

In order to strive to comply with the Waste Authority's *Waste Strategy* (major consideration) and to reduce the quantity of waste sent to landfill (minor consideration), materials recycling activities could be improved and increased.

Currently limited recycling/waste diversion occurs on site and primarily involves the following:

- Scrap metal;
- Minor recyclable/reusable items (pallets, gas bottles, fire extinguishers);
- Tyres;
- Car batteries;
- Used motor oil; and
- Green waste (burning).

The costs associated with the vast majority of recycling activities are not covered by the revenue received from the sale of the recycled products (separation and handling costs, high transport costs, low revenue). Consequently, to proceed down the direction of increased recycling and reduced waste to landfill the Shire needs to be committed to the cause and cover the costs associated with increased recycling activities.

From a waste management point of view, there is no strategic requirement to pursue increased recycling and waste diversion from landfill as the site has ample available future landfill airspace to cater for the Shire's needs well beyond any planning horizon. Any improvement in recycling will be driven by community expectation or a willingness to comply with the Waste Authority's *Waste Strategy*; however, at increased cost to the community.

8.1. Recycling Data

There is no historical data available on the quantity of material being recycled within the Shire.

8.2. Recycling Area

If the Shire wishes to improve recycling opportunities at the landfill site, it is recommended that the Shire consider improving the dedicated recycling areas near the entrance of the site. This would be the area within which residential and small commercial customers are able to drop off recyclables and any residual general waste is then taken to the active landfill tipping face.

The recycling area should be developed based on the type and quantity of recyclable materials that are being targeted. Due to the size of the landfill site and the relatively small communities that it supports, it is not seen as practical to develop an elaborate recycling solution at the site, a few bins or bays for recyclable material would be adequate.

In time, the recycling facilities could be expanded to include additional items, which would be dependent on community participation and downstream markets. There may also be a need for a small recycling shed to store collected items that would be negatively impacted by weather such as paper and cardboard. The shed may also contain a small compactor to process some of the collected materials.

The recycling areas (and the rest of the landfill site) should be maintained in a neat and orderly fashion, including active litter collection. This will encourage users to do the right thing and place the correct material in the appropriate location; hence, reducing the amount of site clean-up required by the landfill operator.

It is not the intention to simply collect as much recyclable material as possible. Recyclable materials should only be collected if there is a reliable and viable system in place for the removal, transport and delivery of the material to the appropriate processing facility or application.

8.3. Hazardous and Problematic Waste

Hazardous and problematic waste, even in small quantities, has the potential to cause environmental harm or safety concerns. Consequently, an effort should be put in to reduce the amount of hazardous and problematic waste that is disposed of via landfill.

In a broad context, typically hazardous and problematic waste includes:

- Household chemicals;
- Industrial chemicals;
- Asbestos products (dedicated burial in the landfill is the preferred solution);
- Used oil (limited quantities currently collected);
- Paints;
- Medicines;
- Fluorescent light globes and tubes;
- Electronic and electrical equipment;
- Dry cell batteries including mobile phone and other electronic devices;
- Gas bottles and fire extinguishers;
- Fire detectors; and
- Flares.

The methodology for the handling of hazardous and problematic waste types is primarily a function of the specific hazard or problem that the individual waste type presents to the environment. As these waste types are diverted from landfill and collected at a recycling facility, specific handling methodologies need to be developed to ensure the appropriate handling and storage of the material. Typically, the different waste sources are stored separately depending on the waste type and downstream handling methodology. Secure weatherproof cabinets are the most common method of storing hazardous waste, while asbestos products are buried in the landfill. The Shire is to be aware that the disposal of hazardous waste can be an expensive activity.

Significant information is available from the DER with regards to the appropriate handling methodologies for most hazardous and problematic wastes.

Once collected, the material needs to be securely stored either on site or in the Shire works depot. to prevent inappropriate access to the material by members of the general public.

The Waste Authority, through the DER currently has a household hazardous waste disposal program running where the Shire can deliver the hazardous waste to a number of Perth Metropolitan or regional drop-off facilities at no charge, the nearest being Albany, Toodyay or the metropolitan area (depending on the direction being travelled).

9. Alternative Landfill Development

Due to the large available landfill airspace above the area of existing waste placement, there is the potential that the site could receive more annual tonnage. However, this is likely to come with increased DER scrutiny and the fact that the landfill is unlined and in close proximity to Lake Lefroy may be a cause for concern.

Lining of the landfill is not seen as a practical solution as the vast majority of the future site potential is landfilling on top of existing landfill areas. A “piggy back” lining system could be developed on top of the existing landfill and below future waste placement; however, the merit of this is uncertain. If this was the only solution, then the Shire may be better off securing an alternate, more suitable landfill site that may be adequate for development into a regional facility. Typically, a site similar to Coolgardie, but ideally larger, would be suitable.

10. Future Site Usage

Due to the potential long life of the landfill, for the foreseeable future, the site will be used for waste management purposes.

There has been no consideration given to the post landfill usage of the site. Because the site is relatively remote, it is unlikely that there will be a future need to develop anything substantial on site that would need to be considered in designing the final waste footprint or profile.

Ultimately, it would be anticipated that the site will be capped, rehabilitated and allowed to return to nature.

11. Landfill Capping and Closure

The landfill capping and closure principals below are based on the consideration that the facility will remain a relatively small rural landfill and not a large-scale regional facility.

11.1. Closure Capping

The final result of the closure capping is to provide an environment that is long-term sustainable and that will not need resurfacing in the future. Any maintenance and resurfacing work carried out on the cap will result in machines having to drive over the vegetated surface, thus usually resulting in significant damage to the surface and hence a long time for the vegetation to recover. If this work is done during the wet season and the cap surface is soft, the vehicle damage is usually greater than if the work was carried out in summer.

11.2. Continuous Capping

It is essential that the landfill be progressively capped as the waste reaches the final waste profile and the capping not be left to the end of the landfill life. The benefit of continuous capping include:

- Progressively closing off portions of the site;
- Increased ability to absorb surface water into the capping material or shed it off the landfill and hence reducing the quantity of leachate being generated;
- Reducing the ongoing closure liability costs for the landfill as these costs are incurred progressively through the life of the landfill;
- Using the capping costs as a guide to assist the Shire to determining what closure reserves will be required towards the end of the life of the landfill and during the post closure period;
- Reduced litter generation; and
- Improved aesthetics.

11.3. Landfill Gas

Landfill gas is generated within larger landfills as part of the process of decomposition of organic waste. Typically landfill gas consists of approximately 50% methane and approximately 50% carbon dioxide. There are minor percentages of other gases present in landfill gas.

The environmental concerns with regards to landfill gas relates predominantly to methane being a significant greenhouse gas contributor. Other environmental concerns include the potential odour associated with landfill gas and to a lesser degree the fire and explosion hazard associated with the presence of significant quantities of methane.

Landfill gas is only generated in moist, anaerobic conditions within the waste mass. These conditions typically only occur in larger landfills where the waste depth is in excess of approximately 5 m. There is no evidence that the landfill is generating noticeable quantities of landfill gas. The lack of gas production is a combination of the small annual quantity of waste landfilled, the thickness of the waste mass and the fact that the waste is relatively dry.

In time, as the landfill grows in height, there is the potential that some portions of the waste mass will become anaerobic and hence start producing landfill gas in minor quantities. At this point the options for landfill gas management may need to be investigated. It is highly unlikely that the landfill will ever produce landfill gas in significant quantities to justify an elaborate gas extraction and management system. It is more likely that a simple passive gas extraction and venting system would suffice.

As part of the regular site inspections the Shire and facility operator should be aware of the potential for landfill gas generation and look for the tell-tale signs of landfill gas. The presence of landfill gas is relatively easily identified. The gas can be seen emerging from the waste mass (or surrounding areas) during cold winter mornings in what looks like steam coming out of the waste. Landfill gas can also be easily detected by odour. Simply walking over the waste in a down wind direction would be sufficient to detect the presence of the gas.

Should landfill gas be detected, the Shire should seek professional advice with regards to the most appropriate method for managing the gas.

The landfill capping system does not need to be specifically designed to accommodate landfill gas capture.

The landfill capping layer has an ability to oxidise some methane as the landfill gas passes through the cap and hence reduce the emissions from the landfill. The degree of emissions will depend on the quantity of landfill gas being emitted and the thickness of the landfill cap.

11.4. Infrastructure Requirements

With landfilling anticipated to continue on the site well into the future and there being no future site afteruse determined, there is no need to incorporate any future infrastructure requirements into the proposed capping program.

11.5. Surface Preparation

Once waste placement has ceased in an area and the final profile obtained, any weeds need to be sprayed 14 days before the application of any capping material. The waste surface then needs to be compacted and flattened by the traxcavator or other more suitable plant (dozer). This will ideally fill in as many voids as possible in the waste mass. Providing a relatively smooth, rolled surface will reduce the quantity of cover material needed to develop a suitable capping layer. If the waste mass is left with large voids, the cover material will simply infiltrate into the waste and require additional cover material to be applied.

11.6. Cap Profile

The proposed cap profile consists of a single soil layer placed on top of the finished waste profile.

It is not proposed that a layer of topsoil be utilised as this is not the naturally occurring situation in the local environment and will primarily promote weed growth. Native vegetation is surviving in the surrounding environment and hence replicating these environmental conditions should be sufficient to sustain native vegetation on the landfill capped areas. By the addition of a topsoil layer, weed species will thrive to the detriment of the native vegetation.

11.7. Capping Material

11.7.1. Purpose

The intention of the waste cap is to provide a long-term sustainable barrier between the waste and the environment. The capping material is not necessarily required to “entomb” the waste as moisture assists in the waste decomposition process and hence allowing controlled amounts of water through the cap is beneficial to the long-term overall stability of the closed landfill.

The intended purpose of the landfill cap includes:

- Provision of a barrier between the waste and the environment;
- Control of moisture ingress;
- Provides a habitat for the establishment of native vegetation;
- Control of erosion of the cap material;
- Prevent vermin access to the decomposing waste;
- Control odour emissions;
- Encourage excess stormwater runoff;
- Divert water from the area of waste placement;
- Ability to accommodate waste settlement;
- Oxidise limited amounts of landfill gas (if present); and
- Improved aesthetic appeal of the site.

11.7.2. Natural Soil

From site observations, the near surface geology appears to be reddish brown silty soil within 2 m to 3 m of the surface, below that there is a light coloured clayey soil. The vast majority of the available soil around the site has been excavated and consumed as cover material; hence, there is very little on-site soil available, such that, what is available is insignificant within the context of the quantity needed for future capping material. Consequently, all future capping material will need to be imported onto site.

11.7.3. Imported Soil Material

As stated above, there is going to be a need to import extensive quantities of cover and capping material. The Shire should secure a reliable source(s) of imported soil material that is suitable for both purposes and that will be available for the duration of future landfill on site. The capping material being the more important material as this is the soil that will be exposed to the elements and in which the vegetation must thrive. Consequently, the selection of the soil source(s) should be around adequate quantity within reasonable haul distance and vegetation survivability.

11.8. Landfill Cap Thickness

The facility operating licence does not stipulate the thickness of the final capping layer. This aspect of the landfill closure is left up to the facility operator to determine, which is based on site-specific requirements.

Based on the intended purpose of the landfill cap, there are various minimum thicknesses of cap that would be required to achieve the various outcomes.

- Provision of a barrier between the waste and the environment – a cap thickness of approximately 1 m would be sufficient to prevent any waste from being exposed to the surface environment. An important aspect is to prevent wind and surface water erosion from gradually reducing the depth of the cap and ultimately exposing the waste. Establishing a comprehensive vegetation cover is the best way to control wind and surface water erosion.
- Control of moisture ingress – the degree of moisture passing through the capping layer into the waste is a function of the rainfall intensity, landfill slope, cap thickness, the capping material type and the degree of vegetated cover. The rainfall intensity and the landfill profile are a given, there is flexibility to control the moisture ingress by designing the appropriate capping material, cap thickness and achieving a suitable cover of vegetation. The material type will influence the moisture retention within the cap and hence the cap thickness. If fine cohesionless sand is used for the cap, the cap would be highly permeable and a significant quantity of moisture would pass through the cap; however, if clayey capping material was used the permeability of the soil would be reduced and hence, the water retention in the cap would be increased. With the retention of moisture in the cap the vegetation would have a far better chance of survival. The thriving vegetation cover would consume the moisture and further prevent it from entering the waste mass. To accurately determine the moisture retention capacity of the soil, laboratory analysis would need to be undertaken.
- Provides a habitat for the establishment of native vegetation – the ability of the vegetation to survive on the cap will be a function of the water retention capacity of the cap. With more water retention, there would be a greater range of plant species that would survive on the landfill cap. Typically, the landfill cap would ideally need to be approximately 2 m thick to sustain a broad range of plant species. The thicker the capping layer, the greater the plant diversity and the larger the size of the individual plant species that can be sustained on the cap.

- Control of erosion of the cap material – this is a matter of retaining the cap thickness. Ultimately the soil cap needs to be marginally thicker than the minimum requirements to allow for some erosion to occur until the cap stabilises and the vegetation cover is established.
- Prevent vermin access to the decomposing waste – Typically a cap of 1 m would be sufficient to act as a barrier to prevent vermin from scavenging into the waste.
- Control odour emissions – odour in a closed landfill is a primarily function of fugitive landfill gas emissions. The landfill does not contain significant levels of landfill gas and hence is most unlikely to have an odour problem. Consequently, a 500 mm cap would be sufficient to provide a thin oxidation zone through which to oxidise any fugitive gas emissions.
- Encourage stormwater runoff – the closed landfill profile is a given (relatively flat grades). The landfill cap thickness will have no impact on the stormwater runoff capacity; it will simply follow the shape of the waste profile below.
- Divert water from the area of waste placement – again, the closed landfill shape is a given, with the surface water flowing in a particular direction. The landfill cap shape (thickness) could be used to slightly influence where the surface water flows.
- Ability to accommodate waste settlement – it is likely that over time (10 to 15 years), there will be areas of landfill that will subside/settle as the waste breaks down, this settlement could be in the order of 15% to 20% of the waste depth. With the waste proposed to be typically an average of 10 m deep and a maximum of 12 m deep, localised settlement is likely to be in the order of 1.5 m to 2 m; however, this will occur gradually with the whole surface slowly settling at a similar rate. There will be some differential settlement as a result of the different types of waste in the landfill and the variable degrees of compaction achieved. A landfill cap of approximately 1 m thick would be able to accommodate this differential settlement. The repair of the cap is relatively easy, as the settlement void would simply be filled with additional soil (ideally carried out in summer when the cap is dry and more stable).
- Oxidise limited amounts of landfill gas (if present) – as mentioned above, a cap of typically 500 mm thick should be able to oxidise the minimal concentration of landfill gas emitting through the cap. Over time this landfill gas will decrease in quantity and hence the need for oxidation reduced.

The maximum thickness of the cap will be a function of vegetation survival and not an aspect of waste management need. Consequently, the cap should ideally be approximately 1.5 m to 2 m thick; however, this is not always achievable due to the cost of installation.

If a thinner cap (<1.5 m) is utilised it will suffice but is likely that this depth of cap will be less sustainable. A broad range of vegetation will not adequately survive and hence, in time the cap vegetation is likely to only consist of a few shallow rooted species and grasses. The capping material may be subjected to excessive erosion (wind and water) and ultimately the landfill cap may need to be reinstated at sometime in the future (at significant additional cost).

11.9. Vegetation

Native vegetation should be used on the landfill cap. The primary reason is that the native vegetation is currently growing around the site, once established; the capped landfill surface would blend into the natural environment. A challenge with the landfill cap is to try and simulate the vegetation surrounding the landfill. This vegetation has developed on the edge of a salt lake and in an extremely saline environment with only a thin soil layer above the saline water table. On the landfill cap, there will be far less salt; hence, a different growing environment, which is likely to sustain a vastly different range and potentially size of plant species.

When selecting plant species it is preferable to select a range of shallow rooted plants and shrubs, ideally similar to the surrounding vegetation on site. Although, due to the lesser salt environment, it would be possible to grow other plant species on the cap, the preference is to only propagate the local salt lake species so that the capped and rehabilitated landfill blends into the surrounding landscape and does not look like a manmade structure.

Ultimately it is a matter of trial and error as to see which plant species survive on the landfill capping surface. It may be that the lack of salt in the capping layer will reduce the survivability of the local plant species. Initially it is advisable to try a wide range of species and then over time (a number of years) the stronger species will outperform those that are not suited to the landfill capping environment.

If deeper-rooted species are tried on the cap, it is likely that they will survive adequately for a few years until their demand for moisture is greater than the moisture retention capacity of the capping layer and then the plants will start showing signs of stress and ultimately die off. It may be that if sufficient moisture is retained within the stabilised waste mass that a few of the deeper-rooted species may survive.

It is preferable to broadcast seeds across the landfill cap as opposed to planting tube stock. The primary advantage is that a significantly larger number of seeds can be applied to the landfill cap for the same cost as would be applicable to a far smaller number of tube stock. Experience on other landfill caps has indicated that within two years it is difficult to identify which plants originated from tube stock or seeds. Ideally the seeds utilised will be collected from the local environment, either from the site or local native bushlands.

Once the landfill capping works and rehabilitation have been completed, the area is to be barricaded off to prevent vehicle access and disturbance by human activity.

During the early stages of the rehabilitation phase, it is essential that a perimeter fence surrounding the capped landfill site be maintained to prevent fauna from entering the site and feeding on the young seedlings.

11.10. Construction

Site preparation prior to capping material placement should include:

- Spraying of weed 14 days before the works commence; and
- Rolling/flattening exposed waste.

When constructing the cap, there is no need to attempt to compact the cap material other than what is achieved via the placement machinery tracking over the surface during the material placement and spreading operation. From a rehabilitation point of view greater vegetation survival and growth will be achieved if the soil is only lightly compacted.

The capping material is simply to be spread out over the landfill surface, to the required thickness. The cap has been designed as a single layer and hence there is no need for placing the material in a number of layers. It is more efficient to place the full cap thickness in a single operation. This also limits the amount of compaction applied to the soil by the construction equipment and hence provides a better growing environment for the cap vegetation.

11.11. Surface Water Management

The cap profile and thickness has been designed to allow surface water infiltration into the capping layer. This is a desirable situation as there is a need for moisture to be retained within the capping material in order to sustain the vegetation planted on top of the landfill cap. In periods of heavy rainfall it is likely that there will be some runoff from the capped areas and also a limited amount of moisture seeping through into the waste mass. Initially, when the plants are relatively small and only require a small amount of moisture some excess moisture will percolate through the landfill cap and enter the waste mass. However, in time as the plants grow and they consume more and more moisture, less water will end up in the waste. The ideal situation is that the vegetation consumes all moisture within the landfill cap and no water ends up going into the waste.

Due to the gentle slopes on the landfill cap and the low annual rainfall, it is unlikely that there would be any significant surface water run-off from the capped landfill surface except in heavy rainfall events. In this circumstance, the runoff is to be directed away from the landfill perimeter.

11.12. Groundwater Management

Capping and revegetating the landfill surface will decrease the quantity of rainfall percolating through the waste mass and hence decrease the quantity of leachate generation. This will ultimately have less impact on the groundwater than would occur in an uncapped landfill.

11.13. Environmental Protection

The potential environmental impacts associated with the closed landfill are anticipated to be extremely minimal if any. This is due to:

- The relatively small annual quantity of waste disposed of at the landfill.
- The type of waste disposed of to landfill;

- The age of the waste in the landfill;
- The distance to the nearest receptors;
- Depth to groundwater and the saline quality; and
- Depth of capping material.

With the landfill areas being closed in accordance with the design and intention of this capping plan, it is not anticipated that there will be any adverse environmental impacts emanating from the closed landfill.

11.14. Site Monitoring and Maintenance

Site monitoring and maintenance is to be undertaken beyond the closure of portions of the landfill (continuous capping) to ensure that the closure measures adopted as part of the landfill capping plan are providing an ongoing, sustainable environmental solution.

Site monitoring and maintenance is to include:

- Monitoring and repair of erosion and settlement of the cap;
- Monitoring of vegetation rehabilitation success and infill planting as needed; and
- Monitoring of weed infestation and eradication as appropriate.

Initially, general site monitoring should occur as a minimum every three months for the first year after closure. During the first wet season and particularly after heavy downpours, the capped area should be monitored monthly or more regularly if needed. Beyond the first year, the monitoring frequency can be reduced. Typically six monthly monitoring should be adequate.

Should the monitoring identify a deficiency in the proposed closure methodology, then the methodology needs to be modified to suit the on-site conditions and implemented in the next tranche of closure works. With many years of closure work still to occur on the site, the landfill closure techniques can be perfected so that the resultant capping is long-term sustainable.

11.15. Post Closure Period

The closed landfill portions are not anticipated to have any adverse environmental or social impacts. For this reason the ongoing site monitoring is simply to determine the sustainability of the measures proposed in the closure plan.

It is anticipated that an active post closure monitoring period of approximately five years will be sufficient to determine the effectiveness of the post closure measures implemented, primarily the vegetation survival. This will provide sufficient time for the landfill cap to stabilise and vegetation to establish on the cap surface.

12. Financial Planning

As can be seen from the above, the closure of a landfill is an essential activity and to do it properly is an expensive operation. The cost is significantly more if there is a need to import landfill capping material (hence the conservation of existing resources is essential). Financial planning for closure and post closure landfill expenses is an important aspect of landfill management.

The Shire is to ensure that in future, there are sufficient funds allocated during the active life of the landfill to cover the closure and post closure liabilities that are being accumulated. As environmental awareness increases, closure and post closure requirements are only going to increase with time and hence the associated costs. With progressive closure, these costs are incurred over many years and it is difficult to distinguish between facility operating costs and landfill closure costs.

An assessment of the financial implications of the ongoing closure, monitoring and maintenance requirements will be necessary in order to ensure that sufficient funds are budgeted to adequately finance the necessary activities.

Typical costs incurred during post-closure activities include:

- Labour costs for undertaking regular site inspections;
- Cap repair and vegetation infill planting (usually in the first two years of the cap construction); and
- Weed control.

With the Shire's landfill anticipated to last for more than 100 years (provided ongoing environmental approval is retained), the Shire has sufficient time to ensure that the appropriate funds are in place to adequately cover the anticipated expenses. However, if the Shire does not regularly reassess its future liabilities and adjust its fund allocation accordingly, there is a risk that future generations will have to source significant additional funds to cover the past shortfalls in expenditure to cover future liabilities.

The typical costs associated with operating, closing and monitoring a small landfill are detailed below.

Table 12.1 – Kambalda Landfill Operating Assumptions

Item	Assumption
1	Unlined landfill
2	Annual tonnage = 9,000 tonnes (licensed capacity)
3	Waste density 500 kg/m ³
4	Airspace consumption at 18,000 m ³ /yr
5	No further excavation on site, cover and capping material imported
6	Waste profile, 1 in 5 slope for 3 m above existing levels, then 1 in 15
7	All areas of previous waste placement will be covered with new waste, hence no existing closure liability.

Table 12.2 – Kambalda Landfill Operating Costs

Activity	Estimated Annual Cost
Cover Importation (3,600 m ³)	\$20,000
Compaction & Cover	(Capital and operating cost) \$50,000
Site Operations (2 FTE)	(Staffing cost) \$100,000
Site Maintenance	\$30,000
Capping Importation (3,600 m ³)	\$30,000
Progressive Closure and Monitoring	(Capping and rehabilitation) \$15,000
Contingency	\$20,000
Total	\$265,000
Rate per Tonne	Approximately \$30/tonne

It is pointed out that capping and closure costs, although budgeted for on an annual basis, will only be incurred every few year, potentially every 5 to 10 years (depending on the stage of landfilling); consequently, if the annually allocated funds are not expended within the budget year, the funds must be put into a reserve to accumulate for when the capping and closure will occur.

There will be a cost associated with the post closure monitoring of the closed portions of the site. However, due to the landfilling having well in excess of 100 years of available airspace, the vast majority of these costs associated with closed portions of the landfill will occur during the operational stage of future landfill portions; hence, there will be little financial distinction between the operational activities and the post closure activities.

So long as the closure and post closure activities occur on a continuous basis and that there is no accumulation of future liabilities, it is not deemed necessary to accrue a financial reserve for when the facility is eventually closed (in +100 years).

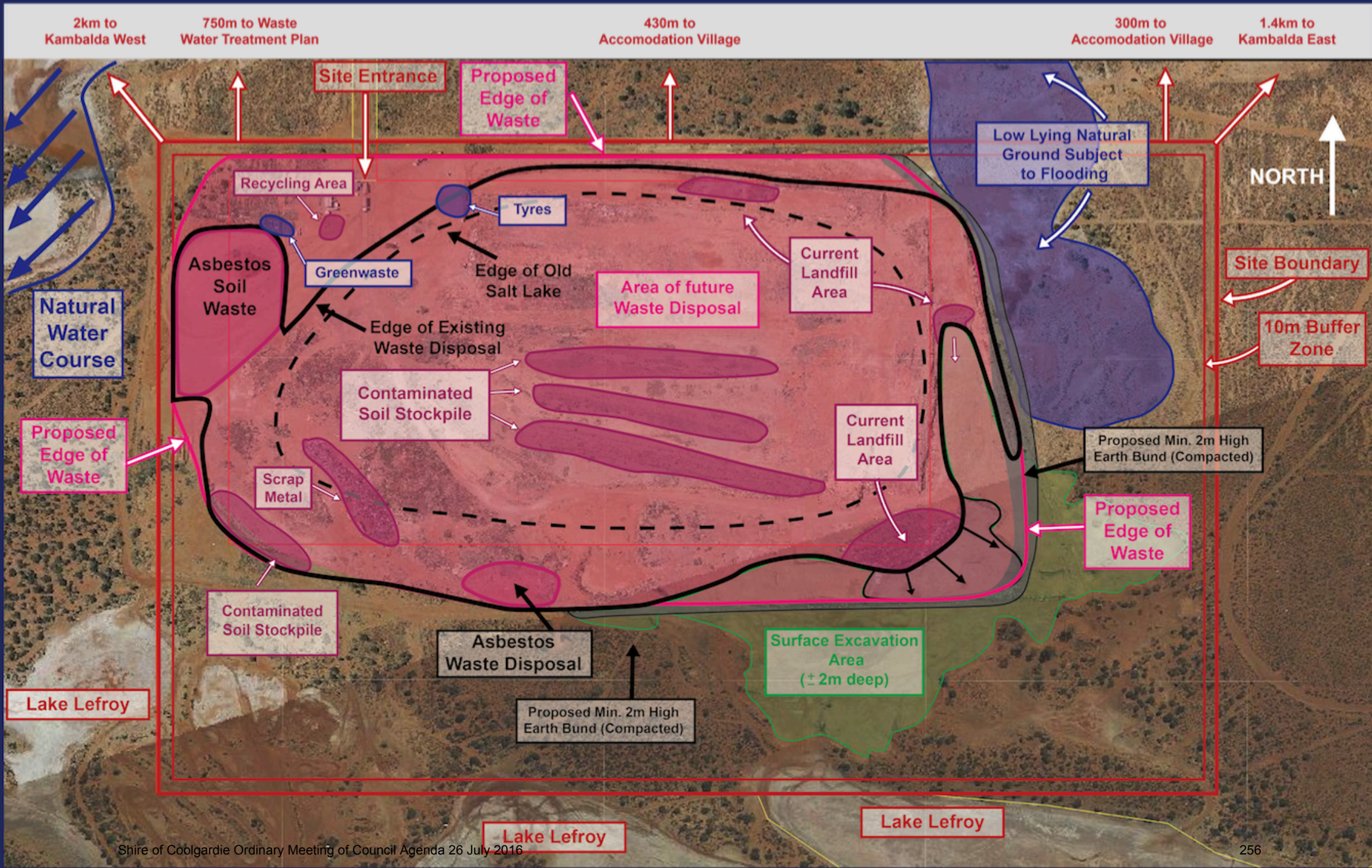
Appendices

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Appendix No. 1 – Kambalda WMF Site Plan

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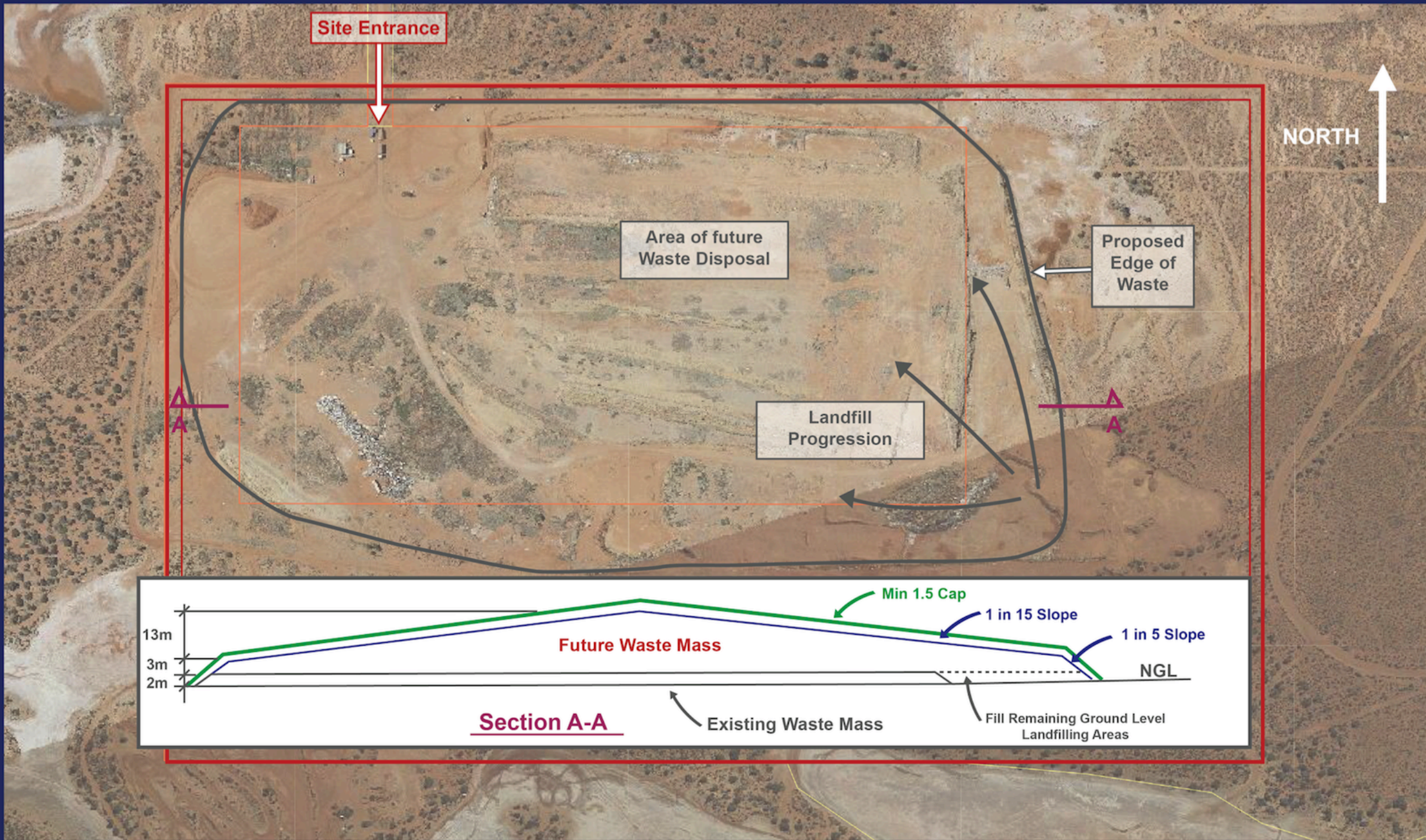
KAMBALDA WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY - Site Plan (not to scale)



Appendix No. 2 – Kambalda WMF Landfilling Plan

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KAMBALDA WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY - Landfilling Plan



SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE

COOLGARDIE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

SITE ASSESSMENT AND FUTURE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY



Coolgardie WMF Site Entrance

Prepared for

SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE

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Executive Summary

The Shire of Coolgardie has two local waste management facilities providing waste disposal services and limited recycling opportunities to the two town sites and the surrounding community. These facilities have been in operation for many years and are at different stages of development.

On 30 September 2015 Ian Watkins of **IW Projects** undertook a site visit to the Shire's waste management facilities. Subsequent to these site inspections, the Shire commissioned Ian Watkins to provide a summary report on each of the Shire's two waste management facilities (based on the 30 September 2015 site visits) and to provide advice on the possible future waste management operational strategy for the Shire. This report relates primarily to the Coolgardie Waste Management Facility.

The Coolgardie Waste Management Facility is a Registered Site as opposed to being a Licensed site, as it has an estimated annual throughput of less than 5,000 tonnes. This means that the site is governed by the *Environmental Protection (Rural Landfill) Regulations 2002* as opposed to site specific landfill Licence conditions. These Regulations set out the parameters around which the landfill site is to be operated. Non-compliance with the Regulations can lead to prosecution. The Regulations set out the penalties that apply to each operational non-compliance.

There is currently limited data available on the quantity and characteristics of the waste that is managed within the Shire. Consequently, general statewide trends have to be used to determine the typical quantity and characteristics of the waste stream. This has resulted in an estimated 6,000 tonnes of waste material being generated in the Shire, of which the vast majority is landfilled and only a few tonnes recycled.

General observation of the landfill site is that it is well managed; however, requires some attention to landfill operations and closure in order to bring it up to a standard required by the Rural Landfill Regulations. The primary issue being the lack of waste cover material application.

A concept layout plan has been developed for the site and numerous recommendations made for the future direction including landfill layout and staging, landfill airspace availability, optimisation and closure. The assessment of available landfill airspace identified that the site has well beyond 1,000 years of future airspace (based on conservative estimates).

In addition to the specific future direction for the facility, additional detail on the general concepts for future landfill development, management and closure applicable to the site has been provided.

It is also recommended that the Shire consider improving the dedicated, small-scale recycling area near the entrance to the site.

It is essential that the landfill be progressively capped as the waste reaches the final waste profile and the capping not be left towards the end of the landfill life, or portions of landfill life. The closed landfill portions are not anticipated to have any adverse environmental or social impacts. For this reason the ongoing site monitoring will simply determine the sustainability of the measures proposed in the capping plan. It is anticipated that an active post closure monitoring period of approximately five years will be sufficient to determine the effectiveness of the post closure measures implemented over the closed portions of landfill, primarily the vegetation survival. This will provide sufficient time for the landfill cap to stabilise and vegetation to establish on the cap surface.

The Shire is to ensure that in future, there are sufficient funds allocated during the active life of the landfill to cover the closure and post closure liabilities that are being accumulated. As environmental awareness increases, closure and post closure requirements are only going to increase with time and hence the associated cost. An assessment of the financial implications of the ongoing closure, monitoring and maintenance requirements will be necessary in order to ensure that sufficient funds are budgeted to adequately finance the necessary activities.

1. Introduction

The Shire of Coolgardie covers an area of approximately 30,400 square kilometres with a population of approximately 6,000 people, of which the vast majority live in two town sites. Kambalda, including Kambalda West and Kambalda East is the main town site within the Shire, with 70% of the Shire population and is approximately 60 km to the south, south east of Kalgoorlie. Coolgardie is the other, smaller town within the Shire, with 30% of the Shire population, approximately 75 km north west of Kambalda and 40 km to the south west of Kalgoorlie.

The Shire has two local waste management facilities providing waste disposal services and limited recycling opportunities to the two town sites and the surrounding community. These facilities have been in operation for many years and are at different stages of development.

On 30 September 2015 Ian Watkins of **IW Projects** undertook a site visit to the Shire waste management facilities. Subsequent to these site inspections, the Shire commissioned Ian Watkins to provide a summary report on each of the Shire's two waste management facilities (based on the 30 September 2015 site visits) and to provide advice on the possible future waste management operational strategy for the Shire.

This report relates primarily to the Coolgardie Waste Management Facility.

The Scope of Work for the landfill summary report was as follows:

- Landfill Registration requirements – Rules of operating the site;
- Waste Authority – WA Waste Strategy – How this will impact the Shire;
- Contaminated Sites Legislation – How this will impact the Shire;
- Current situation;
- Future site development;
- Recycling activities;
- Landfill airspace availability;
- Site closure;
- Financial planning; and
- Site layout diagram.

2. Landfill Registration Requirements

The Coolgardie Waste Management Facility is a Registered Site as opposed to being a Licensed site, as it has an estimated annual throughput of less than 5,000 tonnes. This means that the site is governed by the *Environmental Protection (Rural Landfill) Regulations 2002* as opposed to site-specific landfill Licence conditions. These Regulations set out the parameters around which the landfill site is to be operated.

Non-compliance with the Regulations can lead to prosecution. The Regulations set out the penalties that apply to each operational non-compliance.

The following is a summary of the operational requirements within the Rural Landfill Regulations:

- Tipping Area - The tipping area is not to be greater than 30 m in length and 2 m above ground level in height.

There is some confusion within the DER as to the interpretation of the 2 m landfill height. In some instances it has been interpreted as individual lifts within the landfill are to be a maximum of 2 m high, where in other situations, the maximum height of the landfill is not to be greater than 2 m aboveground. The DER is yet to make a formal determination of the interpretation of this condition. Based on there being documented precedents of Registered landfills being approved at greater than 2 m aboveground, it is unlikely that the DER would be able to prosecute any facility on these grounds.

Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

- Covering of Waste - Waste is to be covered with a dense, inert and incombustible material at least fortnightly (monthly for a landfill of less than 500 tonnes per annum, fortnightly for a landfill between 500 and 2,000 tonnes, weekly for a landfill between 2,000 and 5,000 tonnes) so that no waste is left exposed. There is to be a readily available stockpile of suitable cover material to cover the tipping area at least twice.

Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

- Fencing - The boundary of the site is to be fenced as an effective barrier to cattle, horses and other stock.

Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

- Waste Contained on Site - The landfill site must ensure that waste does not get washed or blown outside the site and that waste that has been washed or blown away from the tipping area of the site is returned to the tipping area at least once every month.

Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

- Separation of Waste from Water and Site Boundary - Unless otherwise approved in writing, the landfill site must ensure that there is no waste within 35 m from the fence surrounding the site, within 100 m of any surface water body or 3 m from the highest level of the water table aquifer below the site.

Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

- Stormwater Management - The occupier of the landfill site must ensure that stormwater on site is adequately managed so that it is diverted from areas of the site where there is waste and water that has come into contact with waste, is to be diverted into a sump on the site or otherwise retained on site.

Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

- Dust Suppression - The occupier of the landfill site must ensure that no visible dust escapes from the landfill site.

Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

- Firebreaks - The occupier of the landfill site must ensure that there is a firebreak of at least 3 m around the boundary of the site.

Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

- Burning of Green Waste - Only green waste is permitted to be burnt on site. When green waste is burnt on site it is to be in accordance with the method statement as described in the Regulations.

Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

- Outbreak of Fire - The occupier of the landfill site must ensure that:
 - There are appropriate procedures in place at the site so that any unauthorized fire on the site is promptly extinguished;
 - Appropriate alarm and evacuation procedures are in place;
 - Unauthorized fires on the site are extinguished as soon as possible;
 - Within 14 days of the unauthorized fire at the landfill site a report is to be sent to the CEO of the DER providing necessary details of the fire.

Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

- Disposal of Clinical Waste and Asbestos - The occupier of a landfill site must ensure that clinical waste and material containing asbestos is disposed of in accordance with the relevant approvals.

Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

All waste disposal is to be supervised by authorized personnel and to be covered to a depth of at least 1 m with a dense, inert and incombustible material as soon as practical after disposal. A register of clinical waste and material containing asbestos and a plan of the landfill site showing the position of the disposed waste is to be maintained on site. Up-to-date records are to be maintained within two hours of disposal.

- Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

- Post Closure Management Plan - The occupier of a landfill site must prepare and submit a Post Closure Management Plan within 18 months of the site being registered. The regulations set out the basic content of the Post Closure Management Plan.

Non-compliance penalty: \$5,000.

For further details on the Rural Landfill Regulations, refer to *Environmental Protection (Rural Landfill) Regulations 2002*.

3. Waste Management Regulators

3.1. Waste Authority

The statutory Waste Authority was established on 6 May 2008 with five members appointed by the Minister for the Environment. The Authority, which replaced the non-statutory Waste Management Board, commenced full operation on 1 July 2008 and is fully funded through the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account (metropolitan landfill levies). Some of the main areas of responsibility for the Authority include developing, promoting and reviewing a waste strategy for Western Australia and coordinating its implementation; promoting community awareness and understanding of resource efficiency, waste avoidance and resource recovery; working with Local Governments to coordinate local efforts to prevent waste; administering the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account (revenue from the metropolitan landfill levy) and advising and making recommendations to the Minister for the Environment on matters relating to the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*.

3.2. Environmental Protection Authority

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) is made up of a five-member board appointed by the Governor. Neither the Authority nor its Chairman are subject to the direction of the Minister for the Environment.

The EPA has statutory obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* to conduct environmental impact assessments, initiate measures to protect the environment from environmental harm and pollution and to provide advice to the Minister on environmental matters generally.

The Minister for the Environment provides the EPA with services and facilities to help it perform its functions, these services are provided by the independent Office of the EPA (OEPA).

3.3. Department of Environment Regulation

Department of Environment Regulation (DER) has responsibility for environmental regulation under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. This includes, clearing of native vegetation, climate change actions, contaminated sites, preventing and responding to pollution, industry licensing and works approvals (which includes regulating the waste industry).

The DER provides executive, administrative and contract management support to the Waste Authority. The DER also coordinates project specific activities on behalf of the Authority. The DER has a broad role in facilitating and implementing, where necessary, a new approach that recognises the complexity of managing wastes in our society. In undertaking that role, the DER is responsible for developing policy in collaboration with the Waste Authority, and for undertaking, on behalf of the Authority, specific projects aimed at key points in the waste stream where the greatest strategic impacts will be made.

The DER is also responsible for the administration of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account - A financial account established for holding revenue from the metropolitan landfill levy. The funds held in the account are used for implementing initiatives related to the management, reduction, reuse, recycling, monitoring or measurement of waste; and executive support to the Waste Authority. This is the mechanism by which the DER is able to provide funding to Local Governments for waste management and minimisation initiatives.

3.4. Impact on the Shire

Of the above Regulators, the DER is the primary agency that has a direct impact on the Shire. This impact relates to the following:

- Regulator of the current landfill site activities. Using the Rural Landfill Regulations, the DER ensures that the site is managed according to the Regulations and is able to fine offending facilities for non-compliance.
- The development of future sites and/or the expansion of existing sites will need to be approved by the DER (Works Approvals and then Licences or Registrations). The conditions and method of site development will be reviewed and approved by the DER.
- The DER administers the Local Government funding that is provided by the Waste Authority. The Waste Authority determines the amount of funds available for particular initiatives; however, the DER determines how the funds will be allocated amongst the Local Governments or Regional Groupings, as well as what projects are deemed as acceptable for a particular round of funding.

The EPA would only get involved in large-scale projects that have the potential to cause environmental harm. Due to the size of current and future anticipated waste management activities within the Shire, it is not anticipated that any projects would be referred to the EPA for assessment.

The Waste Authority is more of a decision/directions making body and does not get involved in the “on ground” activities. These activities are delegated to the DER. Consequently; there will be no direct involvement of the Waste Authority in the Shire’s activities. However, the directions and directives of the Waste Authority may impact on the future waste management activities within the Shire.

4. Waste Management Future Strategy

4.1. WA Waste Strategy

4.1.1. Overall Direction

In March 2012, the Minister for the Environment launched the WA Waste Strategy: *Creating the Right Environment*.

The Strategy employs best practice and continuous improvement, along with target setting, as primary approaches to drive change. The Strategy builds on existing programs and initiatives such as the Regional Funding Program, Household Hazardous Waste Program, Data Program, Waste Awards, and grants programs as well as strategic partnerships, to achieve the desired outcomes.

The amount of waste being recovered in Western Australia has been increasing steadily for a number of years, and there is evidence that increases in the landfill levy have accelerated this trend. However, the State's performance when benchmarked against other mainland states is still poor and requires a significant boost if comparable outcomes are to be achieved by 2020. In order to achieve this, the key drivers that have shaped the strategies and targets in *Creating the Right Environment* include:

- Key Driver 1 - The need to lift the effectiveness of planning for long-term waste management at a State level.
- Key Driver 2 - Access to data and information to underpin the measurement of strategies and services.
- Key Driver 3 - Significant opportunities to improve performance on construction and demolition, and commercial and industrial waste recovery.
- Key Driver 4 - Consolidation and improvement in municipal waste collection and processing performance.
- Key Driver 5 - A desire to do better on packaging waste management, litter recovery and other problematic wastes.
- Key Driver 6 - Improved landfill practices and incentives to reduce waste to landfill.

Creating the Right Environment has five strategic objectives within which strategies relating to knowledge, infrastructure and incentives have been developed to support a coordinated approach to changing the behaviour of individuals, groups and organisations:

- Strategy Objective 1 – Initiate and maintain long-term planning for waste and recycling processing, and enable access to suitably located land with buffers sufficient to cater for the State's waste management needs.

- Strategy Objective 2 - Enhance regulatory services to ensure consistent performance is achieved at landfills, transfer stations and processing facilities.
- Strategy Objective 3 - Develop best practice guidelines, measures and reporting frameworks and promote their adoption.
- Strategy Objective 4 - Use existing economic instruments to support the financial viability of actions that divert waste from landfill and recover it as a resource.
- Strategy Objective 5 - Communicate messages for behaviour change and promote its adoption, and acknowledge the success of individuals and organisations that act in accordance with the aims and principles in the Strategy and assist in its implementation.

Targets in the Strategy are based on ambitious but achievable improvements in current recovery rates. The targets are expressed as the proportion of waste recovered compared to that generated. Recovery targets for municipal solid waste in the Perth Metropolitan Region are 50% by 2015 (up from 36% in 2009/10) and 65% by 2020 and in major regional centres 30% by 2015 (up from 15% in 2009/10) and 50% by 2020. Statewide targets for the commercial and industrial sector are 55% by 2015 (up from 46% in 2009/10) and 70% by 2020. Construction and demolition waste State wide targets are 60% by 2015 (up from 29%) and 75% by 2020.

The implementation of the Strategy is supported by funding from the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account, and initiatives and actions funded under the Strategy are contained in the Waste Authority's annual Business Plans.

4.1.2. Impact on the Shire

The Waste Strategy is a State wide strategy for improved waste management; hence, covers all regions within the State. As can be expected, the main concentration of focus is in those areas where the most waste is generated and consequently the implementation of the Strategy's initiatives will have the most impact. The focus areas are:

- The Perth Metropolitan Area.
- Major regional centres – Avon, Greater Bunbury, Albany, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Karratha, Peel and Busselton.
- All other areas within the State.

The Shire falls into the third focus area. The consequence of this is that there are no *Municipal Solid Waste Sector Targets* that directly apply to the Shire. Hence, the Strategy targets do not pressurise the Shire into making any change to its current level of recycling. Any changes made by the Shire are voluntary and based on a willingness to "do the right thing".

Although the recycling targets are an important aspect of the overall Strategy, they are not the only aspect of the Strategy. As documented above, there are numerous Key Drivers and Strategic Objectives that set out a range of aspects of current waste management practice that the Waste Authority seeks to influence. Some of these Drivers and Objectives are relevant to the Shire and need to be considered in the Shire's future planning:

- *Key Driver 1 - The need to lift the effectiveness of planning for long-term waste management at a State level.* The Shire should review its current waste management sites to determine more accurately the future available capacity of each site and hence develop an understanding of the medium and long-term requirements within the Shire. The outcome of this investigation will determine when there will be a need to identify alternative waste disposal sites and/or how proactively the Shire embraces improved waste recovery activities.
- *Key Driver 2 - Access to data and information to underpin the measurement of strategies and services.* In order to plan for the future, it is essential that the Shire have an understanding of the quantity of waste and recycling material that is handled. There is a need to develop a simple data collection system that enables the Shire to gain a better understanding of its current activities. This data collection will provide valuable information for future decision making.
- *Key Driver 3 - Significant opportunities to improve performance on construction and demolition, and commercial and industrial waste recovery.* This Key Driver has no particular relevance to the Shire at this stage. Possibly at some time well into the future, when the Shire is looking for continuous improvement projects, the Shire may consider strategies to improve the management of construction and demolition (C&D) waste. It is however important to note that a single demolition project could generate a relatively significant quantity of C&D waste. The landfill operator should have contingency plans in place on what to do with a large quantity of C&D waste from a single source.
- *Key Driver 4 - Consolidation and improvement in municipal waste collection and processing performance.* There is an opportunity to improve on the existing kerbside collection systems currently in operation. This would be primarily achieved by including a recycling bin and to a lesser degree, expanding the collection service to additional properties.
- *Key Driver 5 - A desire to do better on packaging waste management, litter recovery and other problematic wastes.* For the Shire, this Driver is linked to *Key Driver 4* above as well as possibly providing recycling opportunities at the town sites and improving landfill operations to reduce litter generation around the site.

- *Key Driver 6 - Improved landfill practices and incentives to reduce waste to landfill.* Due to the lack of recycling targets for the smaller regional areas, this Driver of “*reducing waste to landfill*” is more of an indication of where the Strategy would like the Shire to head rather than a serious motivation. This certainly opens up the opportunity to request funding to improve landfill practices, but these need to have the ultimate intention of “*reducing waste to landfill*” and not simply funding the Shire current landfill related liabilities.
- *Strategy Objective 1 – Initiate and maintain long-term planning for waste and recycling processing, and enable access to suitably located land with buffers sufficient to cater for the State’s waste management needs.* This Objective is somewhat linked to *Key Driver 1* whereby the Shire needs to assess where it is heading in the future with regards to waste management facility requirements. The specific reference to buffer zones is more of a metropolitan issue where development encroachment reduces the opportunity for waste facility siting.
- *Strategy Objective 2 - Enhance regulatory services to ensure consistent performance is achieved at landfills, transfer stations and processing facilities.* This is one of the most relevant Objectives to the Shire. This Objective identifies that there is likely to be increased DER monitoring and inspections of waste management facilities in the future to ensure that facilities are managed to best practice standards. Sites not being operated appropriately will likely be encouraged to comply with best practice and in extreme circumstances penalised accordingly. The enhanced regulatory services are also likely to result in more stringent design and compliance requirements when developing new landfill sites. This has the potential to significantly increase the cost of developing future waste management facilities.
- *Strategy Objective 3 - Develop best practice guidelines, measures and reporting frameworks and promote their adoption.* This is of limited impact to the Shire and is likely to be an output from the DER at some time in the future.
- *Strategy Objective 4 - Use existing economic instruments to support the financial viability of actions that divert waste from landfill and recover it as a resource.* This is seen as a direct reference to increasing the metropolitan landfill levy to narrow the cost gap between recycling operations and landfill disposal costs. With the landfill levy only applying to the metropolitan area, this is of no consequence to the Shire.

- *Strategy Objective 5 - Communicate messages for behaviour change and promote its adoption, and acknowledge the success of individuals and organisations that act in accordance with the aims and principles in the Strategy and assist in its implementation.* This Objective is structured around community education and the influencing of behavioural change to achieve community buy-in to improved recycling activities. This is seen as an important aspect of any proposed changes within the Shire and there is an opportunity to obtain DER funding to subsidise the implementation of a community education campaigns. It is pointed out that community education is not a one-off activity; it is an ongoing requirement to ensure continued success of the recycling activities.

Overall, the WA Waste Strategy is likely to have the following impact on the Shire:

- Require improvement in current landfill operations to comply with best practice landfill management (as a minimum, the Rural Landfill Regulations).
- Make future site development more costly due to increased regulatory requirements.
- Opportunity to obtain funding to achieve the objectives of the Strategy.

It is not considered that the Strategy will require the Shire to achieve any particular recycling target; however, this is an indication of where the Waste Authority is heading and hence it is advisable to at least commence the journey towards increased recycling.

4.2. Waste Authority Business Plan 2015/16

4.2.1. Overall Direction

In August 2015 the Waste Authority Business Plan 2015/16 was released. The Business Plan sets out the key program activity areas where actions will be taken to implement the Waste Strategy.

Business Plan activity areas for 2015/2016 include:

- Planning - Develop and maintain the necessary resources to deliver Waste Plans and waste planning advice.
- Regulation - Enhance regulatory services to ensure consistent performance is achieved at landfills, transfer stations and processing facilities and that compliance and enforcement resources are matched to the emerging challenges associated with increased landfill levies and waste diversion targets.
- Best Practise - Develop best practice benchmarks, guidelines, measures and reporting frameworks and establish support programs that lead to their implementation.

- Economic Instruments - Use existing economic instruments to support the financial viability of actions that divert waste from landfill and recover it as a resource, promote the adoption of programs that support the recovery of resources or the management of problematic products, and support individuals and groups that contribute to meeting the objectives of the Waste Strategy.
- Engagement - Communicate messages for behaviour change and promote its adoption, and acknowledge and support individuals and organisations that align their actions with the Waste Strategy.
- Data and Measurement - Collect and analyse data on waste and recycling services and performance across Western Australia to measure progress against Waste Strategy targets, assist program evaluation and meet national reporting requirements.
- Strategy and Policy Development and Review - Regular review and updating of the Waste Strategy in response to emerging issues, legislative and policy movements, changing market circumstances, national waste policy development and implementation of initiatives, such as producer responsibility schemes.
- Program Administration Support - Administrative and direct report program delivery staff salaries, office and management overheads, Waste Authority sitting fees, committee and sub-committee support and on-costs.

4.2.2. Impact on the Shire

The Waste Authority Business Plan 2015/16 activity areas are likely to have the following impact on the Shire:

- Planning – There is the possibility for the Shire to obtain funding for the development and execution of strategic waste plans; however, these are likely to require more waste minimisation focus as opposed to landfill operation activities.
- Regulation - There is no direct impact to the Shire.
- Best Practise – There is the possibility for the Shire to obtain funding for the development and rollout of waste industry best practice standards for waste diversion from landfill. This may be a future aspiration, but at present, the Shire should concentrate on improving current waste management activities.
- Economic Instruments – There is no direct impact to the Shire.
- Engagement - There is the possibility for the Shire to obtain funding to improved communication with the community with regards to improving waste management habits and actions to further divert waste from landfill or improve waste recycling activities.
- Data and Measurement - There is the possibility for the Shire to obtain funding to develop and implement an improved waste management data collection system.

- Strategy and Policy Development and Review - There is the possibility for the Shire to obtain funding to review Shire waste management activities and update strategic waste minimisation direction.
- Program Administration Support - There is no direct impact to the Shire.

The vast majority of the impact of the annual Business Plan relates to the availability of funding to implement strategies in line with the Waste Authority activity areas; however, historically, the Waste Authority (through the DER) has been reluctant to provide funding for smaller shires, where the impact of the spend is seen as somewhat inconsequential to the overall impact of the state-wide waste industry. Consequently, any funding that is obtained is unlikely to be substantial and will only be seed funding, with the Shire being liable for the ongoing funding of the particular project or activity.

4.3. DER Future Direction

4.3.1. Overall Direction

In line with the Waste Authority's direction of striving for best practice, the DER is insisting that all new landfill developments comply with the appropriate level of environmental protection. There are however, no landfill development guidelines that are applicable to a small rural landfill. The only available guideline that is used in the Western Australian (WA) landfill industry is the Victorian Best Practice Environmental Management (BPEM) guidelines, which the DER has adopted for use. A proponent may propose alternative technical solutions to those set out in the Victorian guidelines; however, these alternative solutions need to demonstrate equivalency to the Victorian guidelines. Unfortunately, this Victorian guideline was never intended for use in small rural landfills and hence, sets extremely onerous and unnecessary conditions for landfill development.

In an attempt to develop a local set of landfill development guidelines, the DER has commenced the process of developing an Environmental Standard for rural landfills. This document is currently being drafted by the DER in conjunction with assistance from a WALGA working group representing Local Government and an industry representative (Ian Watkins is the industry representative). Initial indications are that the Environmental Standard will not be as onerous as the Victorian guideline; however, will contain substantial conditions for the development and operation of small rural landfill sites. This Environmental Standard will also guide the DER regulation of existing rural landfill sites and hence, may impact on the progressive expansion of existing sites.

The above is an indication that the DER is striving for best practice standards to be adopted across all landfill sites (and all waste management facilities). Best practice will not be a set of rules "set in stone", but a process of continuous improvement that will always remain at the forefront of facility development and operational excellence. Hence, it is likely that there will always be a need to improve on-site activities to continually remain abreast of best practice.

As per the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, any Prescribed site (Licensed or Registered site) needs to have a Works Approval issued by the DER prior to undertaking any activities on sites that have the potential to impact on environmental discharges (to ground, to water or to air). Theoretically, even the smallest Registered rural landfill site should obtain a Works Approval prior to excavating a new waste trench, relocating its green waste area, capping an old waste trench or establishing a recycling facility on site. In reality, the DER does not have the manpower capacity to process Works Approvals for all of WA landfill site; hence, very few small landfill sites operate under approved Works Approvals and the DER tends to ignore the smaller sites and concentrate more on the larger ones.

With the DER increased focus on best practice, it can be anticipated that smaller sites may eventually get caught up in the “net” and be required to obtain Works Approvals before undertaking works on site. It is likely that the worst performing facilities will be caught first.

In conjunction with the DER implementing best practice through the Works Approval system (relating to facility development and closure), the DER will also be increasing monitoring of existing facility operations to ensure compliance with the facility operating Licence or Registration requirements. Enforcement has been flagged as an area of focus. This would indicate increased pressure on waste management facilities to achieve and maintain the necessary best practice standards. Failure to do so could result in penalties.

4.3.2. Impact on the Shire

The potential impact on the Shire of the DER current direction towards best practice requirements and enforcement could include the following:

- Increased monitoring of existing facilities (landfill sites). If sites are not managed in accordance with the Rural Landfill Regulations, they will be encouraged to improve the standard of operation. If the facility operator does not improve performance, it is possible that the DER will resort to enforcement to obtain the required conformance. Once the Environmental Standard for rural landfill has been formalised by the DER, this will become the benchmark of achievement for managing applicable landfills.
- Progressive development within an existing landfill site is likely to get caught up in the requirements for the new Environmental Standard and potentially Works Approvals prior to construction commencing. This will increase facility operating costs in compiling with the Environmental Standard and Works Approval documents, paying the Works Approval application fees and then implementing the proposed solution.
- Groundwater contamination is the main environmental concern with landfill sites. In some instances, the DER may insist on the installation of groundwater monitoring bores and ongoing monitoring thereof. All of this at increased effort and cost to the landfill site.

- New landfill sites will have to be approved by the DER. This will require the necessary Works Approval documentation and compliance with the approved development requirements. No longer is it a matter of selecting a site and building a landfill. The Shire will be required to demonstrate that the new site conforms to the best practice guidelines and can be operated accordingly.
- Landfill closure requirements are likely to be increased. At present, there are very few requirements for landfill closure. The operator of a Registered landfill site is to have submitted a post closure rehabilitation plan to the DER for approval within 18 months of being Registered. In future, these post closure rehabilitation plans are likely to be required to be more involved and technically robust than would have been accepted in the past. There will be the corresponding increased cost of implementing the approved post closure solution.

With the changing horizon in the landfill industry, the Shire is well advised to maximise its existing facility capacity, as future sites will be more difficult to find, permit and operate. Also the current liability associated with the old landfill areas that have not been adequately closed is likely to increase as closure standards are improved.

5. Contaminated Sites Legislation

The *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* requires all identified contaminated sites to be registered with the DER and an appropriate caveat placed on the property Certificate of Title.

The onus is upon the landowner to assess whether a property is 'contaminated' and hence register the site with the DER. The DER expectation is that all landfill sites will ultimately be classified as 'contaminated' due to past or present waste disposal activities.

The remedial action to be taken if a site is deemed as 'contaminated' and causing unacceptable off-site contamination, is highly dependent on the degree of contamination and the potential impact on surrounding receptors. Remedial action could involve simply monitoring the contamination through to the total clean-up of the site and groundwater.

A review of the DER Contaminated Sites Database indicated that the site was not registered as a Contaminated site; hence, the Shire is yet to register the landfill site with the DER as potentially contaminated sites.

Future waste management activities carried out on site are to be managed in a way so as to minimise the potential contamination of the site. This will limit the potential liability that the Shire may incur in having to clean up the site should the level of contamination negatively impact on surrounding receptors. The primary mechanism is to ensure that only the appropriate waste material is received on site.

Continuing to operate the landfill facility as a Class II (putrescible landfill) site is unlikely to increase the Shire's liabilities with regards to the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*. With adequate waste acceptance control (Class II), appropriate site operations and comprehensive landfill closure, the potential off-site impact of the landfill facility should be negligible.

It is also important that in the Shire future planning, potential receptors (residential development) be restricted to beyond the EPA recommended 500 m buffer zones surrounding the landfill.

6. Current Situation

6.1. Current Waste Management Activities

The Shire currently owns and operates the following facilities:

- Kambalda waste management facility; and
- Coolgardie waste management facility;

The Shire undertakes the following waste management activities:

- Landfill management;
- General waste (green wheelie bin) kerbside collection:
 - Kambalda; and
 - Coolgardie;
- Small range of recycling and waste diversion at the waste management facilities.

6.2. Waste Quantities and Characteristics

There is currently limited data available on the quantity and characteristics of the waste that is managed within the Shire. Consequently, general statewide trends have to be used to determine the typical quantity and characteristics of the waste stream.

The waste material quantity can be estimated based on a population of 6,000 people and the following assumptions:

- It is presumed that there are 2.3 people per residence that is approximately 2,600 residential properties, including farms.
- Each property will generate typically 20 kg to 25 kg of kerbside waste per week, which equates to approximately 2,700 tpa to 3,400 tpa, which ends up in landfill.
- There will also be a component of bulk waste generated by the Shire, householders and commercial and industrial activity. This is a more difficult value to estimate, as this can be significantly influenced by commercial and industrial activity. Generally, in a smaller shire with some limited commercial and industrial activity, an average of 0.3 tonnes per person per annum can be used, which equates to a total of 1,800 tpa, which is delivered to either of the two Shire waste management facilities, typically in proportion to the population distribution. With the Shire having a number of mine sites and associated mining activities, although the majority of the mine sites are expected to operate their own waste disposal sites, there is likely to be some mining waste disposed of in the Shire landfills.
- With the Shire being relatively close to the Kalgoorlie-Boulder regional centre, there is also the likelihood that some out-of-Shire waste is being received at the landfill site.

- In summary, there is anticipated to be approximately 5,000 tpa of waste generated within the Shire; however, due to the surrounding mining activity and the proximity of the Kalgoorlie-Boulder regional centre, there may be significantly more waste available for disposal to landfill; hence, the estimated annual tonnage has been increased to 6,000 tpa (conservative approach). Based on the population distribution, it is estimated that approximately 4,200 tpa is received at the Kambalda site and 1,800 tpa at the Coolgardie site.

Although all residential properties within the Shire are not serviced by kerbside waste collections, the number of residential properties have been used as a guide to determine the quantity of waste material generated within each household, irrespective of whether the household is serviced by a kerbside collection or not. This also gives an idea of the typical waste characteristics of the material that is received at the landfill.

The above waste quantities are “rough estimates” based on broad assumptions. The Shire should only use these values as a general guide and not rely specifically on this information.

Although the Shire does not currently have a kerbside recycling collections system, as an indication, typically there is approximately 13 kg/household/fortnight of recyclables collected via the yellow wheelie bin. Based on there being 2,600 residential properties, if everyone participated in a kerbside recycling collection program, this would divert approximately 880 tpa away from landfill; however, at significant cost to the Shire.

6.3. Site Visits

On 30 September 2015 Ian Watkins of **IW Projects** undertook a site visit to the Coolgardie Waste Management Facility. The following are the observations made of the site and commentary on the possible future direction for the site.

6.3.1. Coolgardie Landfill

General Information

Table 6.3.1 – General Information

Town Site and Surrounding Population	1,800
Distance to Kalgoorlie	40 km
Distance to Kambalda	75 km
Property Description	Reserve 3497
DER Prescribed Category	Category 89 Putrescible Landfill Site
Waste Tonnage Landfilled Annually	Estimated 1,800 tonnes

General Observations

The following are observations from the site visit and information gathered from discussions with Shire officers and other available information:

- Manned site.
- Restricted access;
 - Monday and Tuesday 11 am to 4 pm.
 - Wednesday to Sunday 9 am to 5 pm.
- Adequate site signage.
- Disposal fees paid by Shire residents and non-residents; however, there is free disposal for greenwaste.
- Fully fenced site (litter collection, stock access prevention).
- Numerous waste disposal areas:
 - General domestic waste;
 - General bulk waste;
 - Inert waste; and
 - Asbestos pit.
- Recycling/waste diversion activities:
 - Scrap metal;
 - Minor recyclable/reusable items (pallets, gas bottles, fire extinguishers);
 - Tyres;

- Used motor oil; and
- Green waste.
- General domestic waste is disposed of in a large excavated areas approximately 2 m deep, which is progressively developed as required. There appears to be minimal, if any compaction of the waste prior to covering. The waste is finished off at ground level, resulting in a typical waste depth of approximately 2 m.
- General bulky waste is disposed of in a long tipping face at ground level, which is occasionally pushed up into the landfill waste mass and covered over. The tipping face was generally 2 m high, which is in accordance with the Rural Landfill Regulations (<2 m); however, there were some areas where the waste pile was greater than 2 m high.
- General bulky waste tipping face was approximately 20 m in length, which is in accordance with the Rural Landfill Regulations (< 30 m).
- There was no evidence of past fires on site; hence, arson does not appear to be a problem, which is a demonstration of good site security.
- There are no litter collection fences around the active tipping area to control litter, however, due to the large size of the site, only minimal litter was observed beyond the active landfill area and none was observed beyond the site boundary. The Rural Landfill Regulations only require a stock fence around the site boundary, not a litter fence around the active landfill area; however, this is seen as good practise, to control litter and to reduce the effort of litter collection.
- There was no evidence of excessive surface water having collected on site or in the vicinity of the waste disposal areas. The site has been developed on the edge of a very gentle ridge running from the north east to the south west. Based on the local topography, there is no noticeable upstream catchment and the site has gentle slopes of less than 1% fall; hence, only in heavy rain events would there be any surface water runoff.
- From site observations, the near surface geology appears to be reddish brown silty soil. Drilling logs from the Department of Water, Water Information Reporting website indicate that there is a shallow layer of surface soil or sands in the region, underlain by limestone conglomerate, kaolinised granite and soft white kaolinite to a depth of typically 30 m to 40 m.
- It was not possible to assess the depth to groundwater on site. However, there are a number of groundwater bores drilled in the vicinity of the Coolgardie town site approximately 2 km to 3 km to the east of the site where saline water was encountered at 36 m below ground. With there being little change in topography between the town site and the waste management facility, it can be presumed that this data is representative of the groundwater below the site.

- There was evidence of cover material being applied progressively. The Rural Landfill Regulations require a landfill receiving between 500 tpa and 2,000 tpa of waste to be covered fortnightly and to ensure that “no waste is left exposed”. There were areas of exposed waste, which had only been partly covered.
- There was a small amount of recyclable material, predominantly metal in the general bulky waste, which is a lost opportunity for recycling, but more importantly, a waste of landfill airspace.

General observation was that the overall property is large; however, waste management activities have been contained within a portion of the site and hence, there is extensive area available for future landfill expansion. The vast majority of the community adhere to the site operational requirements as directed by site staff and depicted by the site signage.

Appendix No. 1 – Coolgardie Waste Management Facility - Site Plan provides detail of the current and proposed future site layout.

Future Direction

From the general observations, the following site operational modifications should be considered:

- The Shire should combine all the landfilled general waste (domestic, bulk waste and inert waste) into a single tipping location. This will decrease the amount of effort and cover material required in managing numerous active tipping areas and improve the space utilisation within the landfill.
- Continue to excavate and landfill in large cells as opposed to smaller, narrow waste trenches, as this will optimise the availability of landfill airspace and slow down the horizontal progression of the landfill.
- Maximise the excavation belowground to optimise available landfill airspace and generate the maximum amount of soil cover and capping material. Based on the groundwater being at least 35 m belowground, this will not limit the Shire’s ability to excavate additional landfill airspace. A target of at least 5 m of excavation should be set. Based on local drilling logs, this should be reasonably achievable. If the soil is relatively soft and easily excavated, there is no reason why the excavation could not be deeper. The ultimate depth may be limited by an inability to excavate any further without utilising large excavation equipment or the cost of generating the additional excavation depth.
- Landfilling could reasonably progress to an average of at least 5 m aboveground (maximum highpoint of approximately 7 m) without any adverse visual impact from adjacent properties. With an excavation of 5 m, this will result in a typical average waste depth of approximately 10 m, which represents extremely good space utilisation for a small rural landfill.

- Recommended landfill staging plan:
 - Excavate an additional 2 m to 3 m in the bottom of the current domestic waste disposal area.
 - Cease landfilling in the current bulk and inert waste disposal areas and cover appropriately.
 - Combine all waste disposal into the excavated void, including progressing aboveground to an average height of approximately 5 m above natural ground level. This will also cover over the existing bulk and inert waste disposal areas, resulting in a single waste mass covering the full area of current waste placement. There may be an opportunity to generate additional landfill airspace and cover material by excavating the access road, which currently traverses this area.
 - Then progress in accordance with the landfill concept layout plan, where it is proposed to continue landfilling to the south of the existing area and then progress clockwise around the site until all available landfill airspace has been consumed, excluding the 35 m perimeter buffer zone;
- The greenwaste, scrap metal and used oil areas can remain in the current locations, as they are appropriately located close to the site entrance.
- The Shire should consider reducing the opening hours of the waste management facility. Having a relatively small facility open seven days a week is seen as excessive. There could be significant savings in operating costs by reducing operating hours. An assessment of the time and day of vehicles accessing the site will provide a clear indication of when the community utilise the facility and this information could be used to determine the appropriate opening hours.
- When excavating and landfilling belowground, ensure that all stormwater flows away from the waste placement areas and not into the active landfill area.
- Available landfill airspace and lifespan has been calculated on the following assumptions:
 - Waste disposal area will be progressively excavated to form a large open void and not narrow waste trenches.
 - Approximately 28.5 ha of available area for future landfill expansion.
 - 80% of the available site area will contain landfill, which equates to 23 ha (conservative approach);
 - Typical waste depth of 10 m, consisting of 5 m belowground and an average of 5 m aboveground;
 - Annual waste to landfill of 1,800 tonnes;
 - Typical waste density of 0.5 t/m³ (excludes cover material);
 - Annual airspace consumption is 900 m³ (1,800 t/0.5 t/m³);

- Site available life span equates to 2,555 years (28 ha x 10 m deep/900 m³/yr). If there were only 5 m of waste depth, there would still be well in excess of 1,000 years of landfill airspace on site. This is well beyond any future planning horizon. Even though there is ample available landfill airspace, this asset will only be fully realised if the facility is operated to optimise the available landfill airspace typically as described above.
- Concentration on increased waste density via waste compaction and placing the heavier inert waste on top of the lighter domestic waste material. This will optimise landfill airspace consumption and more importantly, reduce settlement in the waste mass.
- Cover and capping material consumption is to be optimised so as not to run out of cover material during the life of the landfill or end up with mountains of cover material left over. Cover and capping material consumption has been calculated on the following:
 - 5 m of excavated material;
 - 0.5 m (10%) wastage (losses when handling, stockpiling and minor earthworks construction);
 - 1.5 m for capping material (ideally the top layer of the excavated material as this has more organic material and seeds in it to promote rehabilitation of the landfill cap);
 - 0.3 m of regular cover material per metre of waste landfilled. At an average of 10 m waste depth, this equates to 3 m of soil consumed.
- The ideal is to finish off the waste profile with a low ridge sloping to the outside of the landfill. This counters the impact of settlement within the waste and reduces the likelihood of depressions forming in the final capped surface, which will collect stormwater in the event that there is surface water runoff. However, due to the large expanse of potential landfill area (600 m x 500 m), it is not practical to form a single low ridge as the centre of the landfill would need to be in the order of 15 m above natural ground level, which is well in excess of the proposed 5 m average depth. Consequently, it is proposed to divide the site into a number of separate landfill areas of approximately 120 m wide. This will reduce the ridge height required to achieve a minimal fall of approximately 2% (1 vertical in 50 horizontal) on the top of the finished waste profile. Due to there only being approximately 270 mm of rain in the area and an annual evaporation in the order of 2 m, there will only be limited rainfall ingress during the wet season, with significant drying out during summer. Hence, it is not essential to aim for a more steeply sloping landfill cap profile.

Appendix No. 2 – Coolgardie Waste Management Facility – Landfilling Plan provides information on the conceptual landfilling progression and landfill area locations. This is a conceptual layout and the actual size of the landfilling areas should be confirmed on site.

- Settlement will cause depressions in the landfill surface in which stormwater may collect and hence potentially increase water infiltration into the waste mass. It may be necessary to occasionally resurface portions of the capped landfill area to fill depressions. Due to minimal rainfall, it is anticipated that if the cap is at least 1.5 m thick, the capping layer will absorb the majority of stormwater and hence reduce infiltration into the waste. Planting native grasses and/or shrubs on the capped surface will improve the stability and moisture uptake and further decrease the quantity of moisture infiltration.
- In order to reduce the quantity of waste going to landfill, the Shire should consider improving the small-scale recyclable material drop-off facility at the entrance to the site where residents can drop off recyclable products before progressing to the waste disposal area. This can be as simple as a few bins for recyclable material drop-off. The degree of waste diversion from landfill will be dependent on the range of recycling offered by the Shire and the extent of participation (buy-in) by the community. It is important to only recycle materials that have a downstream disposal location; all other materials should be placed in the landfill.
- As the landfill area progresses, the areas that are finished, should be capped with 1.5 m of soil (from future waste area excavations) and revegetated with native shallow rooted shrubs and grasses to return the area back to natural bush.

7. Landfill Future Development and Management

The specific future direction for the landfill site has been covered above. Additional detail on the general concepts for landfill future development and management applicable to the landfill is set out below.

7.1. Landfill Operational Constraints

In accordance with environmental protection requirements the landfill operations are to be managed in accordance with the Rural Landfill Regulations as set out in Section 2 above.

7.2. Future Landfill Areas

The site has ample available future landfill areas. Due to the relatively small quantity of waste being landfilled and the extent of available space, the site is anticipated to have an operating life of well beyond any planning horizon (+1,000 years).

The material excavated for waste placement cells is suitable for use as either daily cover or final landfill capping material. Consideration of future waste placement area development locations and dimensions needs to be taken into account when sourcing cover material. Sourcing of cover material in the area of the future landfill expansion can be used as a cost effective method of developing future landfill waste placement areas. As the new area is excavated, the excavated material should be used to cover previous landfill areas. Typically, it would be anticipated that the waste area excavation would be 5 m deep. This depth of excavation provides adequate waste depth, while also providing sufficient material to adequately cover the waste and cap the final waste profile.

Appendix No. 2 – Coolgardie Waste Management Facility – Landfilling Plan provides information on the conceptual landfilling progression and landfill area locations. This is a conceptual layout and the actual size of the landfilling areas should be confirmed on site.

7.3. Tipping Areas and Waste Placement

The landfill should be operated with a single tipping face for all waste streams (with the exception of asbestos). This has the following advantages over multiple tipping faces:

- Reduced operator effort;
- Reduced consumption of cover material;
- Reduced surface area of exposed waste; hence, less litter, vermin activity, leachate generation; and
- Neater looking landfill site.

Conceptually, the future waste placement area should commence to the south of the existing active landfill area and progressively continue in a clockwise direction consuming all available landfill area and ultimately heading back to the site entrance gate (to prevent having to drive over or around previous landfill areas).

All waste management activities are to be carried out in accordance with the Rural Landfill Regulations.

7.4. Waste Compaction

Compaction of waste is carried out for the following reasons:

- Increasing the density of the waste and hence increasing the quantity of waste that can be disposed of within a fixed volume (optimising landfill airspace consumption);
- Providing a relatively smooth surface for the cover material to be placed on; hence, reducing the quantity of cover material required;
- Reduce waste settlement;
- Reducing the opportunity for vermin to scavenge in the waste;
- Reduce windblown litter;
- Reduce odour generation;
- Reduce water ingress into the waste; and
- Reduce the potential for fires within the waste.

There is currently minimal or no waste compaction occurring. The Shire should concentrate on trying to achieve some compaction of the waste within the landfill. Due to the size of the landfill it is not economically viable for the Shire to obtain a dedicated waste compactor. The use of the on-site backhoe loader to occasionally push up and compact the waste should achieve a reasonable increase in waste density. The thinner the waste layer being compacted, the greater the influence of the compactive effort; hence, the more regular the effort, the better the resultant waste density.

Waste density is impacted by the following:

- Compactive effort applied by the waste compactor (backhoe loader);
- Waste type (smaller waste size compacts easier);
- Landfilling methodology (placing inert material on top of light/fluffy waste applies natural compaction of the waste mass);
- Depth of uncompacted waste (thin layers compact more efficiently); and
- Amount of cover material utilised (less cover material results in greater waste density).

Typically it would be anticipated that a waste density of approximately 400 kg/m³ to 600 kg/m³ could be achieved, provided the waste was adequately placed, pushed up and occasionally compacted and also allowing for some waste settlement over time. For future airspace consumption calculations a waste density of 500 kg/m³ is to be used; hence an anticipated average position.

7.5. Waste Cover and Capping

Waste cover and capping is a critical activity on site. In accordance with the Rural Landfill Regulations there is a requirement to apply cover material over the waste on a fortnightly basis so that no waste is left exposed.

The use of cover material is to be optimised so that excessive cover material is not used unnecessarily. The amount of cover material used is highly dependent on the condition of the waste surface onto which it is being applied. The Shire is to ensure that the compacted waste surface is relatively smooth and firm before applying cover material. An irregular waste surface with excessive voids will result in significant quantities of cover material being consumed in order to achieve an adequate coverage.

The use of excessive cover material results in the following:

- Wasted effort in sourcing, covering and removing cover material; and
- Waste of cover material.

For areas that have reached the final design levels, the final cover of 1.5 m is to be applied over all waste surfaces. This final cover layer should be placed as soon as possible after the final waste profile has been reached.

The benefits of immediately covering the final waste profile include:

- Earlier completion of portions of the landfill;
- Improved visual amenity;
- Reduced litter generation;
- Improved odour and vermin control;
- Improved surface water management; and
- Reduced leachate generation.

An adequate supply of cover material is essential for the continuous operation of the landfill. The Shire should always maintain adequate stockpiles of available cover material on site (from waste placement area excavation).

Landfill capping will consume significant quantities of cover material and should be accounted for when assessing the available sources of cover material on site.

Cover and capping material consumption is to be optimised so as not to run out of cover material during the life of the landfill or end up with mountains of cover material left over. Cover and capping material consumption should be calculated based on the following:

- 5 m of excavated material;
- 0.5 m (10%) wastage (losses when handling, stockpiling and minor earthworks construction);

- 1.5 m for capping material (ideally the top layer of the excavated material as this has more organic material and seeds in it to promote rehabilitation of the landfill cap); and
- 0.3 m of regular cover material per metre of waste landfilled. At an average of 10 m waste depth, this equates to 3 m of soil consumed.

7.6. Leachate Management

Leachate management revolves primarily around minimising the amount of leachate being generated. This is achieved by ensuring that the appropriate final waste profile is attained and the waste is suitably capped in order to absorb and retain the majority of the seasonal rainfall and potentially shed excess surface water flow away from the waste mass.

In time, as the vegetation develops on the capped areas this will consume the majority of the water absorbed into the cap and further reduce the generation of leachate.

Due to the landfill being unlined and there being low annual rainfall (270 mm), with high evaporation (2 m), there will be only minimal leachate forming in the bottom of the landfill. All leachate that is generated gradually seeps out through the base of the landfill. The naturally occurring soil on site has a high clay content (based on site observations, no soil analysis was undertaken) and hence it would not be anticipated that there would be rapid leachate migration through the soil and into the groundwater. Leachate migration into the soil would be slow and localised to the immediate area around the landfill site. With the groundwater being in excess of 35 m below ground level and being of no beneficial use, there will be no negative environmental impact of the leachate generated on site.

7.7. Stormwater Management

It is a requirement of the Rural Landfill Regulations that adequate stormwater management is put in place to ensure that stormwater is diverted away from areas of waste placement and that all contaminated water is retained and managed on site.

The landfill site is relatively flat with no established watercourses flowing across the site. In a rain event, it is likely that there will be some standing water and some relatively minor surface water flow across the site. The site operator is to ensure that there are sufficient surface water drains and bunds constructed to direct the uncontaminated water away from the areas of waste placement and where the surface water has come into contact with the waste, that it is retained on site and treated as contaminated.

Fortunately, due to the flat topography, the degree of effort to construct and maintain the surface water drainage system will be minimal. There is no formal watercourse into which to divert the surface water, it should simply be diverted away from the landfill area.

7.8. Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring

Groundwater Monitoring

There is no requirement within the Rural Landfill Regulations for the Shire to monitor groundwater.

The site does not have groundwater monitoring bores; hence, there is no ability to monitor the groundwater.

Surface Water Monitoring

There is no requirement within the Rural Landfill Regulations for the Shire to monitor surface water.

There is no surface water flowing through the site or any retention dams; hence, there is no opportunity to sample any surface water.

7.9. Dust Control

It is a requirement of the Rural Landfill Regulations that no visible dust escapes from the site.

It is not anticipated that dust would be a problem at the landfill. This assumption is based on the following:

- Relatively small site;
- Small number of traffic movements on site;
- Slow-moving traffic;
- Earthworks only carried out on an occasional basis;
- Site located within an area of natural bush, which surrounds the active landfill area and reduces dust emissions; and
- Nearest adjacent human receptors being 400 m away.

During times of occasional earthworks there is the potential for excess dust to be generated. These activities shall be conducted with due consideration of the ambient weather conditions and for the appropriate dust suppression as and when required

7.10. Litter Control

The Rural Landfill Regulations cover the requirements for the adequate containment of waste on site. There is a requirement to collect any litter that has blown beyond the site boundaries on a monthly basis.

Litter control on landfill site is achieved via the following mechanisms:

- Regular pushing up and compaction of the waste;
- Regular collection of uncontrolled tipping and placing the material into the active tipping face. This should not be an issue with manned landfill site;
- Application of adequate cover material;
- Site fencing acting as a litter collection device;

- Regular clearing of litter from fences and other areas of site;
- Regular inspections of adjoining properties and collection of any litter that may be observed;
- Progressive closure of completed landfill areas; and
- Tall trees around the landfill to reduce wind impact and to catch litter.

The higher the landfill, the greater the potential to generate litter and hence the greater the effort required managing litter on site. In these circumstances it is more important to correctly position fences to optimise litter collection. In addition to this, landfilling should be planned around seasonal wind variations and direction.

As part of the ongoing management of the landfill site the operator is to conduct monthly litter collection operations around site and beyond the site boundaries.

7.11. Weed Management

Active weed management on site is essential to ensure the control of noxious weed species.

With green waste being delivered to the site, there is always the presence of noxious weeds. It is the Shire's responsibility to ensure that noxious weed species are not allowed to infest the landfill site and neighbouring properties.

The Shire should develop an active weed management system on site including, regular on-site weed inspections and when noxious weeds are identified, a weed eradication programme implemented either by the Shire or by an appropriate weed control contractor.

7.12. Vermin Control

Vermin are attracted to a landfill site by the presence of an abundant food source within the waste. Vermin have the potential to spread disease within the local area and also negatively impact the local ecology around the facility. For example if cats are allowed to propagate on and around the landfill site they will have a significant negative impact on the local fauna in the area.

Vermin control on site is achieved via the following mechanisms:

- Regular pushing up and compaction of the waste;
- Regular collection of uncontrolled tipping and placing the material into the active tipping face;
- Application of adequate cover material;
- Progressive closure of completed landfill areas;
- Adequate perimeter fencing and gates; and
- Vermin control such as baiting and trapping.

The landfill operator is to be mindful of the presence of vermin on site and should evidence of vermin activity be noticed, appropriate action should be taken to control the particular vermin type.

Mechanisms for control of specific types of vermin include:

- Cats - baiting and trapping;
- Rats and Mice - baiting and trapping;
- Dogs - adequate fencing; and
- Birds - covering of waste and removal of surface water.

7.13. Fire Control

The Rural Landfill Regulations allow burning of green waste. This should be the only material that is burnt on site.

The Shire should have a fire management procedure in place and the appropriate equipment available so that the Shire can extinguish an unauthorised fire as soon as possible.

8. Recycling Activities

In order to strive to comply with the Waste Authority's *Waste Strategy* (major consideration) and to reduce the quantity of waste sent to landfill (minor consideration), materials recycling activities could be improved and increased.

Currently limited recycling/waste diversion occurs on site and primarily involves the following:

- Metal, including fire extinguishers and gas bottles;
- Tyres; and
- Green waste (burning).

The costs associated with the vast majority of recycling activities are not covered by the revenue received from the sale of the recycled products (separation and handling costs, high transport costs, low revenue). Consequently, to proceed down the direction of increased recycling and reduced waste to landfill the Shire needs to be committed to the cause and cover the costs associated with increased recycling activities.

From a waste management point of view, there is no strategic requirement to pursue increased recycling and waste diversion from landfill as the site has ample available future landfill airspace to cater for the Shire's needs well beyond any planning horizon. Any improvement in recycling will be driven by community expectation or a willingness to comply with the Waste Authority's *Waste Strategy*; however, at increased cost to the community.

8.1. Recycling Data

There is no historical data available on the quantity of material being recycled within the Shire.

8.2. Recycling Area

If the Shire wishes to improve recycling opportunities at the landfill site, it is recommended that the Shire consider improving the dedicated recycling areas near the entrance of the site. This would be the area within which residential and small commercial customers are able to drop off recyclables and any residual general waste is then taken to the active landfill tipping face.

The recycling area should be developed based on the type and quantity of recyclable materials that are being targeted. Due to the size of the landfill site and the relatively small communities that it supports, it is not seen as practical to develop an elaborate recycling solution at the site, a few bins or bays for recyclable material would be adequate.

In time, the recycling facilities could be expanded to include additional items, which would be dependent on community participation and downstream markets. There may also be a need for a small recycling shed to store collected items that would be negatively impacted by weather such as paper and cardboard. The shed may also contain a small compactor to process some of the collected materials.

The recycling areas (and the rest of the landfill site) should be maintained in a neat and orderly fashion, including active litter collection. This will encourage users to do the right thing and place the correct material in the appropriate location; hence, reducing the amount of site clean-up required by the landfill operator.

It is not the intention to simply collect as much recyclable material as possible. Recyclable materials should only be collected if there is a reliable and viable system in place for the removal, transport and delivery of the material to the appropriate processing facility or application.

8.3. Hazardous and Problematic Waste

Hazardous and problematic waste, even in small quantities, has the potential to cause environmental harm or safety concerns. Consequently, an effort should be put in to reduce the amount of hazardous and problematic waste that is disposed of via landfill.

In a broad context, typically hazardous and problematic waste includes:

- Household chemicals;
- Industrial chemicals;
- Asbestos products (dedicated burial in the landfill is the preferred solution);
- Used oil (limited quantities currently collected);
- Paints;
- Medicines;
- Fluorescent light globes and tubes;
- Electronic and electrical equipment;
- Dry cell batteries including mobile phone and other electronic devices;
- Gas bottles and fire extinguishers;
- Fire detectors; and
- Flares.

The methodology for the handling of hazardous and problematic waste types is primarily a function of the specific hazard or problem that the individual waste type presents to the environment. As these waste types are diverted from landfill and collected at a recycling facility, specific handling methodologies need to be developed to ensure the appropriate handling and storage of the material. Typically, the different waste sources are stored separately depending on the waste type and downstream handling methodology. Secure weatherproof cabinets are the most common method of storing hazardous waste, while asbestos products are buried in the landfill. The Shire is to be aware that the disposal of hazardous waste can be an expensive activity.

Significant information is available from the DER with regards to the appropriate handling methodologies for most hazardous and problematic wastes.

Once collected, the material needs to be securely stored either on site or in the Shire works depot. to prevent inappropriate access to the material by members of the general public.

The Waste Authority, through the DER currently has a household hazardous waste disposal program running where the Shire can deliver the hazardous waste to a number of Perth Metropolitan or regional drop-off facilities at no charge, the nearest being Albany, Toodyay or the metropolitan area (depending on the direction being travelled).

9. Alternative Landfill Development

Due to the large available landfill airspace within the site and the future potential to expand the boundary to include additional areas, there is the potential that the site could be developed into a large regional landfill facility. However, progressing down this development path brings into play a whole different set of landfill development requirements, the primary one being that the landfill will need to be lined.

Lining the landfill has the following impact:

- Significant increase in development costs:
 - Approval;
 - Ongoing licence fees;
 - Cell construction costs;
 - Operational costs;
 - Closure and capping costs; and
 - Ongoing post closure monitoring costs (min. 30 yrs);
- A minimum average waste depth of 15 m, ideally 20 m against which to amortise the construction, closure and monitoring costs;
- A need for a minimum annual tonnage to offset the high development costs to keep a reasonable and competitive gate fee. Minimum 50,000 tpa, but ideally greater than 100,000 tpa; and
- A business plan would need to be developed to assess the financial viability of the facility based on the above parameters to determine a likely gate fee. This gate fee is then compared to the currently available waste disposal options to assess the degree of competition in this market. If the modelled gate fee were comparatively too high, then the main variables would be waste depth and annual tonnage, the annual tonnage being the main consideration. One or both of these would be increased until a reasonable gate fee resulted, such that the proposed development could compete with the other available waste disposal options. The decision to proceed would be highly dependent on the necessary annual tonnage and forecast gate fee. If either of these were unreasonably high, it is unlikely that the business would survive without significant ongoing financial support. The business plan should also model the scenario where existing waste management business(s) would discount the current gate fee to make it more difficult for competition to enter the market.

Any consideration of the future large-scale development of the site should be seriously considered against the availability of sufficient waste tonnage and the applicable gate fee that the facility would need to charge in order to be economically viable. Although the site appears to be physically suitable for development as a large-scale landfill site, the availability of input waste is likely to be the limiting factor.

10. Future Site Usage

Due to the anticipated long life of the landfill, for the foreseeable future, the site will be used for waste management purposes.

There has been no consideration given to the post landfill usage of the site. Because the site is relatively remote, it is unlikely that there will be a future need to develop anything substantial on site that would need to be considered in designing the final waste footprint or profile.

11. Landfill Capping and Closure

The landfill capping and closure principals below are based on the consideration that the facility will remain a small rural landfill and not a large-scale regional facility.

11.1. Closure Capping

The final result of the closure capping is to provide an environment that is long-term sustainable and that will not need resurfacing in the future. Any maintenance and resurfacing work carried out on the cap will result in machines having to drive over the vegetated surface, thus usually resulting in significant damage to the surface and hence a long time for the vegetation to recover. If this work is done during the wet season and the cap surface is soft, the vehicle damage is usually greater than if the work was carried out in summer.

11.2. Continuous Capping

It is essential that the landfill be progressively capped as the waste reaches the final waste profile and the capping not be left to the end of the landfill life. The benefit of continuous capping include:

- Progressively closing off portions of the site;
- Increased ability to absorb surface water into the capping material or shed it off the landfill and hence reducing the quantity of leachate being generated;
- Reducing the ongoing closure liability costs for the landfill as these costs are incurred progressively through the life of the landfill;
- Using the capping costs as a guide to assist the Shire to determining what closure reserves will be required towards the end of the life of the landfill and during the post closure period;
- Reduced litter generation; and
- Improved aesthetics.

11.3. Landfill Gas

There is no evidence of any discernable volume of landfill gas being generated within the landfilled waste. The landfill capping system does not need to be specifically designed to accommodate landfill gas capture.

The landfill capping layer has an ability to oxidise some methane as the landfill gas passes through the cap and hence reduce the emissions from the landfill. The degree of emissions will depend on the quantity of landfill gas being emitted and the thickness of the landfill cap.

11.4. Infrastructure Requirements

With landfilling anticipated to continue on the site well into the future and there being no future site afteruse determined, there is no need to incorporate any future infrastructure requirements into the proposed capping program.

11.5. Surface Preparation

Once waste placement has ceased in an area and the final profile obtained, any weeds need to be sprayed 14 days before the application of any capping material. The waste surface then needs to be compacted and flattened by the backhoe loader or other more suitable plant (dozer). This will ideally fill in as many voids as possible in the waste mass. Providing a relatively smooth, rolled surface will reduce the quantity of cover material needed to develop a suitable capping layer. If the waste mass is left with large voids, the cover material will simply infiltrate into the waste and require additional cover material to be applied.

11.6. Cap Profile

The proposed cap profile consists of a single soil layer placed on top of the finished waste profile.

It is not proposed that a layer of topsoil be utilised as this is not the naturally occurring situation in the local environment and will primarily promote weed growth. Native vegetation is adequately surviving in the surrounding environment and hence replicating these environmental conditions should be sufficient to sustain native vegetation on the landfill capped areas. By the addition of a topsoil layer, weed species will thrive to the detriment of the native vegetation.

The exception being, if there is a seed bank of cleared material from the undisturbed portions of the site or other sites in the region, this should be spread on the cap surface. However, weed infestation is still a major concern and should be closely monitored.

11.7. Capping Material

11.7.1. Purpose

The intention of the waste cap is to provide a long-term sustainable barrier between the waste and the environment. The capping material is not necessarily required to “entomb” the waste as moisture assists in the waste decomposition process and hence allowing controlled amounts of water through the cap is beneficial to the long-term overall stability of the closed landfill.

The intended purpose of the landfill cap includes:

- Provision of a barrier between the waste and the environment;
- Control of moisture ingress;
- Provides a habitat for the establishment of native vegetation;
- Control of erosion of the cap material;
- Prevent vermin access to the decomposing waste;
- Control odour emissions;
- Encourage excess stormwater runoff;
- Divert water from the area of waste placement;

- Ability to accommodate waste settlement;
- Oxidise limited amounts of landfill gas (if present); and
- Improved aesthetic appeal of the site.

11.7.2. Natural Soil

From on-site observations, the natural soil in the immediate area of the site (and the majority of the region) is a reddish brown silty soil. Drilling logs from the Department of Water, Water Information Reporting website indicate that there is a shallow layer of surface soil or sands in the region, underlain by limestone conglomerate, kaolinised granite and soft white kaolinite to a depth of typically 30 m to 40 m. There is no information available on the permeability of the soil, but from observations, it appears to be relatively low permeable soil. This soil is well suited as landfill capping material. This is based on the following:

- The natural soil allows surface water to slowly permeate into the cap and be absorbed and retained in the cap (to sustain the vegetation cover). Excess moisture will either pass through the capping layer into the waste mass or be shed off the surface of the landfill;
- Is suitable for vegetation to establish on the surface (moisture retention); and
- Wind and water erosion can be managed.

Over time, there will be large surface areas of landfill to cover; hence, the soil supply needs to be carefully managed during landfill operations to ensure that there is sufficient material available for the capping layer. Due to the significant depth to groundwater (+35 m), excavation will be only be limited by the ability to excavate the material and not by the elevation of the groundwater; hence, there should be no shortage of capping material, simply excavating deeper will generate additional material. Ideally the top layer of excavated soil will be used for the capping material as this contains the seedbed and majority of the available organic material.

11.7.3. Imported Soil Material

If during the life of the landfill there is imported soil material available through the gate, the preference is to use this material for the regular covering of the waste and not for final landfill capping material.

11.8. Landfill Cap Thickness

The Rural Landfill Regulations do not stipulate the thickness of the final capping layer. This aspect of the landfill closure is left up to the facility operator to determine, which is based on site-specific requirements.

Based on the intended purpose of the landfill cap, there are various minimum thicknesses of cap that would be required to achieve the various outcomes.

- Provision of a barrier between the waste and the environment – a cap thickness of approximately 1 m would be sufficient to prevent any waste from being exposed to the surface environment. An important aspect is to prevent wind and surface water erosion from gradually reducing the depth of the cap and ultimately exposing the waste. Establishing a comprehensive vegetation cover is the best way to control wind and surface water erosion.
- Control of moisture ingress – the degree of moisture passing through the capping layer into the waste is a function of the rainfall intensity, landfill slope, cap thickness, the capping material type and the degree of vegetated cover. The rainfall intensity and the landfill profile are a given, there is flexibility to control the moisture ingress by designing the appropriate capping material, cap thickness and achieving a suitable cover of vegetation. The material type will influence the moisture retention within the cap and hence the cap thickness. If fine cohesionless sand is used for the cap, the cap would be highly permeable and a significant quantity of moisture would pass through the cap; however, if clayey capping material was used the permeability of the soil would be reduced and hence, the water retention in the cap would be increased. With the retention of moisture in the cap the vegetation would have a far better chance of survival. The thriving vegetation cover would consume the moisture and further prevent it from entering the waste mass. To accurately determine the moisture retention capacity of the soil, laboratory analysis would need to be undertaken.
- Provides a habitat for the establishment of native vegetation – the ability of the vegetation to survive on the cap will be a function of the water retention capacity of the cap. With more water retention, there would be a greater range of plant species that would survive on the landfill cap. Typically, the landfill cap would ideally need to be approximately 2 m thick to sustain a broad range of plant species. The thicker the capping layer, the greater the plant diversity and the larger the size of the individual plant species that can be sustained on the cap.
- Control of erosion of the cap material – this is a matter of retaining the cap thickness. Ultimately the soil cap needs to be marginally thicker than the minimum requirements to allow for some erosion to occur until the cap stabilises and the vegetation cover is established.
- Prevent vermin access to the decomposing waste – Typically a cap of 1 m would be sufficient to act as a barrier to prevent vermin from scavenging into the waste.

- Control odour emissions – odour in a closed landfill is a primarily function of fugitive landfill gas emissions. The landfill does not contain significant levels of landfill gas and hence is most unlikely to have an odour problem. Consequently, a 500 mm cap would be sufficient to provide a thin oxidation zone through which to oxidise any fugitive gas emissions.
- Encourage stormwater runoff – the closed landfill profile is a given (relatively flat grades). The landfill cap thickness will have no impact on the stormwater runoff capacity; it will simply follow the shape of the waste profile below.
- Divert water from the area of waste placement – again, the closed landfill shape is a given, with the surface water flowing in a particular direction. The landfill cap shape (thickness) could be used to slightly influence where the surface water flows.
- Ability to accommodate waste settlement – it is likely that over time (10 to 15 years), there will be areas of landfill that will subside/settle as the waste breaks down, this settlement could be in the order of 15% to 20% of the waste depth. With the waste proposed to be typically an average of 10 m deep and a maximum of 12 m deep, localised settlement is likely to be in the order of 1.5 m to 2 m; however, this will occur gradually with the whole surface slowly settling at a similar rate. There will be some differential settlement as a result of the different types of waste in the landfill and the variable degrees of compaction achieved. A landfill cap of approximately 1 m thick would be able to accommodate this differential settlement. The repair of the cap is relatively easy, as the settlement void would simply be filled with additional soil (ideally carried out in summer when the cap is dry and more stable).
- Oxidise limited amounts of landfill gas (if present) – as mentioned above, a cap of typically 500 mm thick should be able to oxidise the minimal concentration of landfill gas emitting through the cap. Over time this landfill gas will decrease in quantity and hence the need for oxidation reduced.

The maximum thickness of the cap will be a function of vegetation survival and not an aspect of waste management need. Consequently, the cap should ideally be approximately 1.5 m to 2 m thick; however, this is not always achievable due to the cost of installation.

If a thinner cap (<1.5 m) is utilised it will suffice but is likely that this depth of cap will be less sustainable. A broad range of vegetation will not adequately survive and hence, in time the cap vegetation is likely to only consist of a few shallow rooted species and grasses. The capping material may be subjected to excessive erosion (wind and water) and ultimately the landfill cap may need to be reinstated at sometime in the future (at significant additional cost).

11.9. Vegetation

Native vegetation should be used on the landfill cap. The primary reason is that the native vegetation is currently thriving around the site, once established; the capped landfill surface would blend into the natural environment.

When selecting plant species it is preferable to select a range of shallow rooted plants and shrubs, ideally similar to the surrounding vegetation on site.

Ultimately it is a matter of trial and error as to see which plant species survive on the landfill capping surface. Initially it is advisable to try a wide range of species and then over time (a number of years) the stronger species will outperform those that are not suited to the landfill capping environment.

If deeper-rooted species are tried on the cap, it is likely that they will survive adequately for a few years until their demand for moisture is greater than the moisture retention capacity of the capping layer and then the plants will start showing signs of stress and ultimately die off. It may be that if sufficient moisture is retained within the stabilised waste mass that a few of the deeper-rooted species may survive.

It is preferable to broadcast seeds across the landfill cap as opposed to planting tube stock. The primary advantage is that a significantly larger number of seeds can be applied to the landfill cap for the same cost as would be applicable to a far smaller number of tube stock. Experience on other landfill caps has indicated that within two years it is difficult to identify which plants originated from tube stock or seeds. Ideally the seeds utilised will be collected from the local environment, either from the site or local native bushlands.

Once the landfill capping works and rehabilitation have been completed, the area is to be barricaded off to prevent vehicle access and disturbance by human activity.

During the early stages of the rehabilitation phase, it is essential that a perimeter fence surrounding the capped landfill site be maintained to prevent fauna from entering the site and feeding on the young seedlings.

11.10. Construction

Site preparation prior to capping material placement should include:

- Spraying of weed 14 days before the works commence; and
- Rolling/flattening exposed waste.

When constructing the cap, there is no need to attempt to compact the cap material other than what is achieved via the placement machinery tracking over the surface during the material placement and spreading operation. From a rehabilitation point of view greater vegetation survival and growth will be achieved if the soil is only lightly compacted.

The capping material is simply to be spread out over the landfill surface, to the required thickness. The cap has been designed as a single layer and hence there is no need for placing the material in a number of layers. It is more efficient to place the full cap thickness in a single operation. This also limits the amount of compaction applied to the soil by the construction equipment and hence provides a better growing environment for the cap vegetation.

If a seed bank of scrapings is available from adjacent landfill expansion, it should be spread out on top of the cap.

11.11. Surface Water Management

The cap profile and thickness has been designed to allow surface water infiltration into the capping layer. This is a desirable situation as there is a need for moisture to be retained within the capping material in order to sustain the vegetation planted on top of the landfill cap. In periods of heavy rainfall it is likely that there will be some runoff from the capped areas and also a limited amount of moisture seeping through into the waste mass. Initially, when the plants are relatively small and only require a small amount of moisture some excess moisture will percolate through the landfill cap and enter the waste mass. However, in time as the plants grow and they consume more and more moisture, less water will end up in the waste. The ideal situation is that the vegetation consumes all moisture within the landfill cap and no water ends up going into the waste.

Due to the relatively gentle slopes on the landfill cap and the low annual rainfall, it is unlikely that there would be any significant surface water run-off from the capped landfill surface except in heavy rainfall events. In this circumstance, the runoff is to be directed away from the landfill perimeter.

11.12. Groundwater Management

Capping and revegetating the landfill surface will decrease the quantity of rainfall percolating through the waste mass and hence decrease the quantity of leachate generation. This will ultimately have less impact on the groundwater than would occur in an uncapped landfill.

11.13. Environmental Protection

The potential environmental impacts associated with the closed landfill are anticipated to be extremely minimal if any. This is due to:

- The relatively small annual quantity of waste disposed of at the landfill.
- The type of waste disposed of to landfill;
- The age of the waste in the landfill;
- The distance to the nearest receptors;
- Depth to groundwater and the saline quality; and
- Depth of capping material.

With the landfill areas being closed in accordance with the design and intention of this capping plan, it is not anticipated that there will be any adverse environmental impacts emanating from the closed landfill.

11.14. Site Monitoring and Maintenance

Site monitoring and maintenance is to be undertaken beyond the closure of portions of the landfill (continuous capping) to ensure that the closure measures adopted as part of the landfill capping plan are providing an ongoing, sustainable environmental solution.

Site monitoring and maintenance is to include:

- Monitoring and repair of erosion and settlement of the cap;
- Monitoring of vegetation rehabilitation success and infill planting as needed; and
- Monitoring of weed infestation and eradication as appropriate.

Initially, general site monitoring should occur as a minimum every three months for the first year after closure. During the first wet season and particularly after heavy downpours, the capped area should be monitored monthly or more regularly if needed. Beyond the first year, the monitoring frequency can be reduced. Typically six monthly monitoring should be adequate.

Should the monitoring identify a deficiency in the proposed closure methodology, then the methodology needs to be modified to suit the on-site conditions and implemented in the next tranche of closure works. With many years of closure work still to occur on the site, the landfill closure techniques can be perfected so that the resultant capping is long-term sustainable.

11.15. Post Closure Period

The closed landfill portions are not anticipated to have any adverse environmental or social impacts. For this reason the ongoing site monitoring is simply to determine the sustainability of the measures proposed in the closure plan.

It is anticipated that an active post closure monitoring period of approximately five years will be sufficient to determine the effectiveness of the post closure measures implemented, primarily the vegetation survival. This will provide sufficient time for the landfill cap to stabilise and vegetation to establish on the cap surface.

12. Financial Planning

As can be seen from the above, the closure of a landfill is an essential activity and to do it properly is an expensive operation. The cost is significantly more if there is a need to import landfill capping material (hence the conservation of existing resources is essential). Financial planning for closure and post closure landfill expenses is an important aspect of landfill management.

The Shire is to ensure that in future, there are sufficient funds allocated during the active life of the landfill to cover the closure and post closure liabilities that are being accumulated. As environmental awareness increases, closure and post closure requirements are only going to increase with time and hence the associated costs. With progressive closure, these costs are incurred over many years and it is difficult to distinguish between facility operating costs and landfill closure costs.

An assessment of the financial implications of the ongoing closure, monitoring and maintenance requirements will be necessary in order to ensure that sufficient funds are budgeted to adequately finance the necessary activities.

Typical costs incurred during post-closure activities include:

- Labour costs for undertaking regular site inspections;
- Cap repair and vegetation infill planting (usually in the first two years of the cap construction); and
- Weed control.

With the Shire's landfill anticipated to last for well in excess of 1,000 years, the Shire has sufficient time to ensure that the appropriate funds are in place to adequately cover the anticipated expenses. However, if the Shire does not regularly reassess its future liabilities and adjust its fund allocation accordingly, there is a risk that future generations will have to source significant additional funds to cover the past shortfalls in expenditure to cover future liabilities.

The typical costs associated with operating, closing and monitoring a small landfill are detailed below.

Table 12.1 – Coolgardie Landfill Operating Assumptions

Item	Assumption
1	Unlined landfill
2	Annual tonnage = 1,800 tonnes
3	Waste density 500 kg/m ³
4	Airspace consumption at 3,600 m ³ /yr
5	Average excavation depth 5 m
6	Waste placement average 5 m aboveground
7	Annual waste placement area excavation 450 m ³ , 50% of airspace requirements
8	Some previous landfill areas needing rehabilitation

Table 12.2 – Coolgardie Landfill Operating Costs

Activity	Estimated Annual Cost
Excavation - using on-site machine	(Fuel only) \$5,000
Compaction & Cover	(Capital and operating cost) \$50,000
Site Operations	(Staffing cost) \$80,000
Site Maintenance	\$50,000
Progressive Closure and Monitoring	(Capping and rehabilitation) \$15,000
Contingency	\$20,000
Total	\$220,000
Rate per Tonne	Approximately \$120/tonne

It is pointed out that capping and closure costs, although budgeted for on an annual basis, will only be incurred every few year, potentially every 5 to 10 years (depending on the stage of landfilling); consequently, if the annually allocated funds are not expended within the budget year, the funds must be put into a reserve to accumulate for when the capping and closure will occur.

There will be a cost associated with the post closure monitoring of the closed portions of the site. However, due to the landfilling having well in excess of 1,000 years of available airspace, the vast majority of these costs associated with closed portions of the landfill will occur during the operational stage of future landfill portions; hence, there will be little financial distinction between the operational activities and the post closure activities.

So long as the closure and post closure activities occur on a continuous basis and that there is no accumulation of future liabilities, it is not deemed necessary to accrue a financial reserve for when the facility is eventually closed (in +1,000 years).

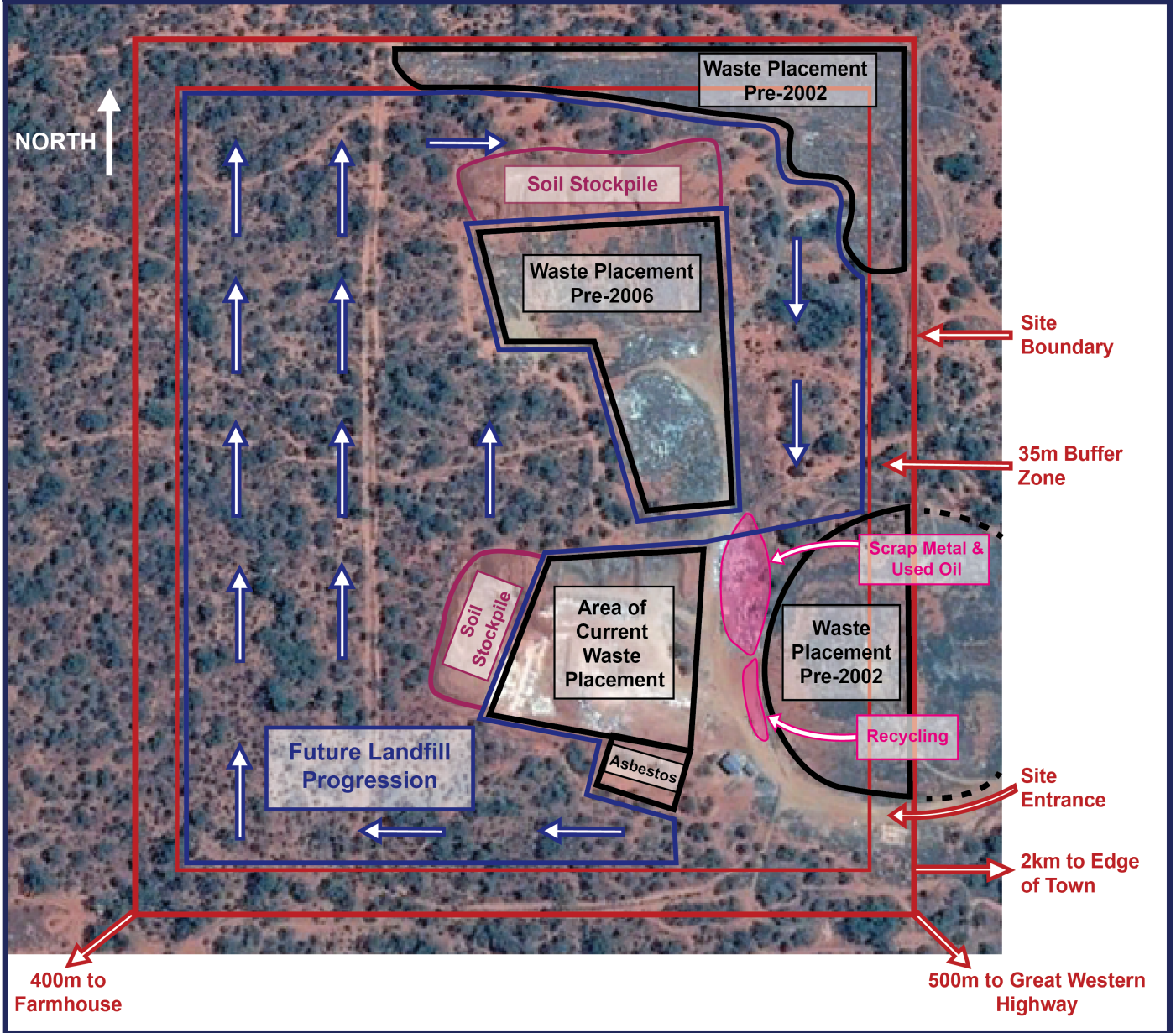
Appendices

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Appendix No. 1 – Coolgardie WMF Site Plan

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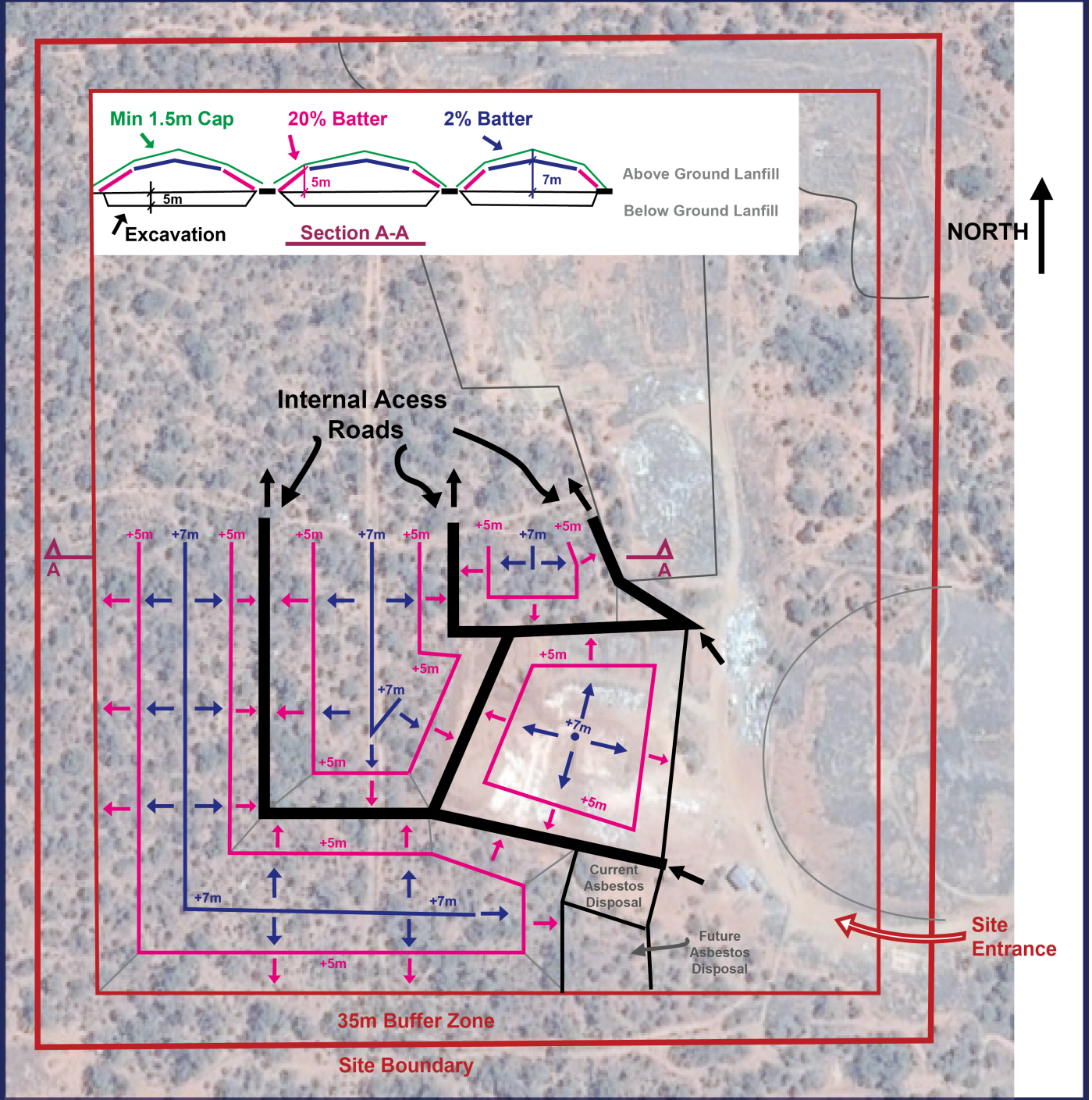
COOLGARDIE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY - Site Plan (not to scale)



Appendix No. 2 – Coolgardie WMF Landfilling Plan

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COOLGARDIE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY - Landfilling Plan



AGENDA REFERENCE: 11.3.2

SUBJECT: Kambalda Playgroup Request

LOCATION: Kambalda

APPLICANT: Kambalda Playgroup

FILE REFERENCE: NAM4851

DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST: The Author has no financial interest in this matter

DATE: 7 July 2016

AUTHOR: Recreation Services Coordinator – Melanie Finlay

SUMMARY:

For Council to approve Kambalda West Playgroups request to introduce a vegetable garden and compost unit at the outside space of the Community Activity room at the Kambalda Community Recreation Facility.

BACKGROUND:

Correspondence has been received by the Kambalda Playgroup President Ms Lana Normandale requesting the approval to establish a raised garden bed with the diameter of 400 x 100 x 41cm and also a compost unit in the same area. The garden and compost unit will be located along the fenced area set in between the small garden shed and play equipment. All costs and maintenance will be the responsibility of the Kambalda West Playgroup.

The introduction of the garden bed will be used a learning tool to stimulate an interest in early science and math concepts, while also teaching children to have responsibility in looking after something living and also increasing awareness of the environment with saving food scrapes for the compost process.

COMMENT:

This request would have minimal impact on the outside space of the community activity area which can be removed if necessary with minimal impact on the grassed area. Playgroup understands the Shire of Coolgardie will not be responsible for any damage or interference that may occur with the addition of the garden and compost unit. The Kambalda West Playgroup will keep the garden and compost unit maintained and tidy at all times.

Attached is a reference of proposed raised garden structure and compost unit.

CONSULTATION:

Kambalda Playgroup President – Lana Normandale

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT: NIL

POLICY IMPLICATIONS: NIL

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: NIL

STRATEGIC IMPLICATION:

Solutions focused and customer oriented organisation

- Effective communication and engagement processes.

Cohesive and engaged community

- Develop a cohesive approach to community development across the Shire.
- Facilitate the development of healthy lifestyles through the provision of high quality sport, recreation, cultural and leisure services, facilities and activities.
- Provide services to youth, aged and the disadvantaged that address identified needs

VOTING REQUIREMENT: Simple majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council

- 1. approve Kambalda West Playgroup's request to introduce a raised garden bed and compost unit to the outside area of the community activity room at the Kambalda Community Recreation Facility to the satisfaction to the Manger of Recreation and Regulatory Services.**

- 2. Kambalda West Play Group will be responsible for all maintenance or damage to the raised garden and compost bin and will remove the garden and compost bin when the group has finished using this equipment.**

- 3. There will be no financial implications to Council regarding this project.**

MRS 11.3.2 Kambalda Playgroup Request Attachment



200 x 100 x 41cm



example only

AGENDA REFERENCE: 11.3.3

SUBJECT: Transfer of Loan Funding

LOCATION: Shire of Coolgardie

APPLICANT: Shire of Coolgardie

FILE REFERENCE: NAM4862

DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST: NIL

DATE: 18 July 2016

AUTHOR: Manager Recreation and Regulatory Services – Jill O'Brien

SUMMARY:

For Council to consider transferring the remainder of the loan funding from the Coolgardie post office complex project towards the Goldfields Esperance Development Commission (GEDC) funding application as the Shire's co contribution towards the Goldfields Esperance Revitalisation (GER) funding application.

BACKGROUND:

During the 2013/14 financial year the Shire of Coolgardie drew down a loan of \$500,000.00 to contribute to the upgrade works at the Coolgardie Post Office complex, with the contribution of external funding coming from Country Local Government Funding with a contribution of \$477,933.00. In 2016 Council awarded the tender for the heritage conservation works to Safeway Building and Renovations for the external works.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION: # 034/16

1. *Authorise the Chief Executive Officer to award Tender RFT 09/15 for the " Conservation works for the Coolgardie post office complex" for the sum of five hundred and eighty six thousand, six hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty six cents including GST (\$586,613.86 inc GST) to Safeway Building and Renovations.*

CARRIED 6/0

As the Coolgardie post office complex external conservation works is being carried out the Shire is expecting the project to cost approximately \$715,616.00 this is an estimate only at this stage. Whilst this project has been underway the Shire had an opportunity to apply for a 3.5 million dollar grant to restore the interior portion of the post office complex through the (GER) application offered through Goldfields Esperance Development Commission. As Council is aware the Shire has been invited to the second stage of the funding application and the (GEDC) have now requested a financial contribution from Council.

COMMENT:

At this stage of the external restoration project that is being carried out, although the author of this report has no firm figures the estimated variation of \$130,000.00 is a worst case scenario to complete the external works of the post office. If this is the case then this variation will come to Council for consideration before the work is carried out.

CONSULTATION:

Chief Executive Officer – Paul Webb

Manager of Community Services – Sandy Donkin.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT: NIL

POLICY IMPLICATIONS: NIL

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There will be no financial implications to the Shire regarding this transfer of loan funding as the loan has already been drawn down and can only be expended on the post office complex.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATION:

Solutions focused and customer oriented organisation.

- High quality corporate governance, accountability and compliance.
- Effective communication and engagement processes.

- Development of Shire's resources to provide optimum benefit to the community.

Effective management of infrastructure, heritage and the environment.

- Develop and maintain Shire buildings, facilities and infrastructure assets.
- Conserve and enhance local heritage assets.

VOTING REQUIREMENT: Simple Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATION:

That Council supports in principal to reallocate a portion of the remaining loan funding for the Coolgardie conservation works at the Coolgardie post office complex to be transferred as a co contribution for the Goldfields Esperance Revitalisation funding application.



Your Ref: Coolgardie Post Office and Associated Buildings

Our Ref: GER_EOI_2016_GER-007

Contact: Kris Starcevich or Rose Riley, 9083 2222

Date: 30 June 2016

Mr Paul Webb
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Coolgardie
PO Box 138
KAMBALDA WA 6442

SHIRE OF COOLGARDIE	
RECORD No.....	LCR16744
OFFICER.....	Ceo, MCS, Saelee
05 JUL 2016	
FILE No.....	
ACTION DATE.....	

Dear Mr. Webb,

Goldfields-Esperance Revitalisation (GER) Fund – Tranche 2 Invitation to Progress to Business Case Development

The Goldfields-Esperance Development Commission (GEDC) thanks you for your Expression of Interest (EOI) for funding under Tranche 2 of the Goldfields-Esperance Revitalisation (GER) Fund and is pleased to advise that assessment of your EOI has been undertaken by the GER Fund Assessment Panel and endorsed by the GEDC Board.

Your project EOI for the **Coolgardie Post Office and Associated Buildings Reinstatement Programme – Stage 2** has been selected to progress to Stage 2 Business Case Development during this funding round. You are now invited to develop and submit a business case for Tranche 2 of GER Funding **no later than 15 September 2016**.

Attached with this letter is a **summary of the feedback** on your selected EOI. I highly recommended that you consider this feedback and ensure that your business case addresses the issues and gaps identified.

Also enclosed is an **Invitation to Apply for Administration Funds to Support Business Case Development**. The GEDC is able to offer some financial assistance to selected proponents to assist them to develop a high quality business case. If your organisation wishes to apply for financial assistance it is recommended you determine the resources you require as soon as possible, seek quotes in accordance with your organisation's procurement policy and submit a request for financial assistance as soon as possible, or **no later than 14 July 2016**.

Kalgoorlie-Boulder

Viskovich House
377 Hannan Street
PO Box 751, Kalgoorlie WA 6430

Phone: (08) 9080 5000

Fax: (08) 9021 7941

Email: gedckal@gedc.wa.gov.au

Esperance

Suite 26c Dutton Arcade
91 Dempster Street
PO Box 632, Esperance WA 6450

Phone: 08 9083 2222

Fax: 08 9071 3765

Email: gedcesp@gedc.wa.gov.au

Leonora

Leonora Shire Office
Tower Street
PO Box 56, Leonora WA 6438

Phone: 08 9037 6944

Fax: 08 9037 6295

Email: gedcleo@gedc.wa.gov.au

Please note, the earlier a request is submitted, the earlier it will be considered and a response provided to you on whether your request has been successful.

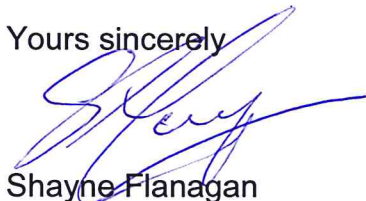
A **Timeline** is also provided showing the steps and stages outlined above. This letter and all attachments has been emailed to you together with a Business Case Pack which includes the templates and guidelines to assist you with your business case preparation.

Over the coming weeks, GEDC staff will be contacting successful EOI applicants to discuss the feedback from the EOI process in more detail and the next steps in the process for each proponent. Wherever possible, the GEDC will aim to meet face-to-face with those proponents selected to progress to business case development.

I encourage you to commence work on your business case as early as possible, as Business Cases will be progressed through the due diligence process and subsequent approval processes on a case-by-case basis, as received.

In the meantime, if you require any additional information regarding your EOI or the process, please contact Kris Starcevich, Acting Senior Grants Officer or Rose Riley, Senior Project Officer on 9038 2222 or email grants@gedc.wa.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Shayne Flanagan
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

cc. Jill O'Brien Manager Recreation and Regulatory Services

Royalties for Regions Goldfields-Esperance

REVITALISATION

Fund

Feedback on Expression of Interest (EOI) Assessment

The assessment of EOIs received for the Goldfields Esperance Revitalisation Fund included a compliance and risk analysis and a strategic alignment and gap analysis of all projects, to identify the additional work that will be required by the proponent to build a successful business case. An independent review of the EOIs was also undertaken on behalf of the GEDC.

The following areas and actions were identified as requiring additional work to develop your business case. The GEDC will be contacting you shortly to arrange to meet and discuss these areas in more detail. Your organisation is also invited to apply for financial assistance to develop these areas or address any gaps identified in your business case, through the GER Administration Fund (see Attachment B for more information).

1. Project Demand

- 1.1. The Proponent states that the Post Office facility will provide 1,326.8m² of commercial office space, however, the EOI is unclear about whether there is demand for useable space. It is recommended that the proponent undertake market screening/demand analysis to identify commercial tenants.
- 1.2. It is recommended that the proponent expand on the reference to the new useable space attracting visitors to Coolgardie. The EOI states that the new space will be used for social, business and residential opportunities with a local community focus, however, it is unclear how the project will encourage tourism or attract visitors?
- 1.3. The proponent should expand on the opportunity referenced in the EOI to relocate Kalgoorlie mining companies to Coolgardie.
- 1.4. It is recommended that the proponent exclude the Old Sergeant House from the Business Case as this is not part of the project proposal and is subject to external funding.
- 1.5. It is recommended that the Proponent develop a marketing plan for inclusion in the Business Case to assist with the attraction of potential tenants.
- 1.6. The EOI includes some statements without supporting information or data; for instance, "*current lease space may become unsafe and un-tenantable*". The proponent should provide supporting data or documentation to evidence such a statement, for example, a building inspection report that reinforces the statement.

2. Outcomes and Benefits

2.1. A robust Cost Benefit Analysis has not been provided with the EOI. To address this and to successfully convey the outcomes and benefits of the project, the following areas are recommended for inclusion in your Business Case:

- KPI's to be developed for identified benefits;
- Expand on and quantify the benefits (employment opportunities, reduced ongoing maintenance costs, business space opportunities and accommodation);
- Expand on how the project will achieve the opportunities outlined, in relation to achieving *Royalties for Regions* objectives;
- Expand on outcomes and highlight how the project will achieve these; and
- Exclude the benefits associated with the Old Sergeants Building (as above).

3. Stakeholder Engagement

3.1. It is recommended that the proponent identifies potential commercial tenants, undertakes stakeholder analysis/consultation and seeks letters of support from potential commercial tenants for inclusion in the Business Case.

4. Options Assessment

4.1. The EOI highlights the deficiencies of alternative options compared to the preferred option, however, a comparative analysis of the alternative options in terms of risks, costs and benefits is recommended to be included in the Business Case. Without this analysis, it is difficult to determine whether the proposed solution is the best value way to respond to the problem and deliver expected benefits.

5. Project Cost Estimate

5.1. The Project Management fee for \$672,963 (22% of the total project cost) has not been sourced. It is recommended that the proponent detail the project management fee and provide supporting documentation for these project cost estimates.

5.2. The proponent will need to confirm whether the cost estimate needs to be updated for allowances for CPI and professional fees which have not been included. The business case should confirm project costs and whether additional allowances are required (e.g. escalation to end of construction).

5.3. Project contingency costs need to be further defined when updating project costs and should be supported by a Quantity Surveyor's Report.

5.4. Currently the proposal is for 100% of the project to be funded by GER. The GEDC Board have requested that consideration be given to transferring the project management and contingency costs outlined in other EOIs submitted by the Proponent to this project. This will need to be discussed in more detail with GEDC prior to submitting a Business Case.

6. Project Cost Viability

- 6.1. It is recommended that the proponent details the operating costs and potential revenue opportunities (lease income) in the Business Case.
- 6.2. The EOI states the proponent will be responsible for the management of this project after practical competition and sign off. Once the construction phase is completed, the ongoing management, insurances, maintenance and upkeep will remain the responsibility of the proponent. A detailed budget will help to confirm the proponent capacity to fund ongoing operational costs. Details regarding the Proponents long term financial position will also support this.

7. Risk Analysis

- 7.1. The Proponent is required to undertake a comprehensive project risk assessment for inclusion in the Business Case. The risk assessment should cover the full life cycle of the project and include construction risks (e.g. budget exceeded) and operational risks (e.g. commercial tenant space unused). Any critical dependencies should be outlined in the risk assessment.

Notes on EOI Feedback

The EOI assessment has identified some areas for further development in your Business Case, however, the feedback provided is general in nature and there may be other areas that require development, that have not been identified at the EOI stage, by the GEDC.

The advice provided by the GEDC is provided as guidance only, based on the information provided to us in your EOI, and shall not be relied upon as legal advice or as a guarantee of funding.

This invitation to progress to the Business Case stage as part of Goldfields Esperance Revitalisation Fund process, is in no way a guarantee by the GEDC Board, to support, or to fund, a Business Case for your project.

Whilst the GEDC will provide guidance during the business case development stage, the responsibility for the development of a Business Case for Royalties for Regions funding under the GER Fund, and any associated liabilities, including but not limited to consultancy fees, rests with the proponent. The proponent may at any time choose to withdraw from the Business Case process.

Royalties for Regions Goldfields-Esperance

REVITALISATION

Fund

Invitation to Apply for Financial Assistance to Support Business Case Development - GER Administration Fund

An **Administration Fund** (the Goldfields-Esperance Revitalisation Administration Fund) has been established as part of the Goldfields-Esperance Revitalisation (GER) Fund by the Minister for Regional Development. This Administration Fund allows for a proportion of the GER funding to be used for Business Case development.

The GEDC has completed an assessment of the Expressions of Interest (EOI's) received for funding under Tranche 2 of GER and is now inviting successful proponents to prepare and submit a Business Case for GER Funding **prior to 15 September 2016**.

Feedback from the EOI assessments has been provided to proponents to assist with the preparation of a Business Case for their project. The feedback provided is general in nature but does highlight some key areas that require development to build a robust Business Case.

To support selected EOI proponents to develop their Business Cases, the **GEDC is inviting proponents to apply for financial assistance from the GER Administration Fund**. Selected proponents can request funding to source external support and advice for the following services required for GER Fund business case development:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Cost-benefit analysis |  |
| Demand / need analysis |  |
| Sensitivity analysis |  |
| Options assessment |  |
| Feasibility analysis |  |
| Detailed design and costings |  |
| Business case development |  |

The funds available are limited and will be distributed between the successful proponents based on their demonstrated capacity to develop their Business Case and the effort required to deliver a robust Business Case for their specific project.

Financial assistance will also be distributed on a first-come first-served basis so the earlier an application is made the earlier the proponent will be notified whether they have been successful or not.

Any financial assistance provided to the proponent for use on Business Case Development is recommended to be directed towards addressing any gaps or issues identified in the feedback on the project EOI provided by the GEDC.

The funds cannot be used for the following services:

Stakeholder engagement 

The funds cannot be used for salaries or existing FTEs.

As your organisation has been selected to submit a Business Case for the **Coolgardie Post Office and Associated Buildings** project, you are also invited to apply for financial assistance through the GER Administration Fund, to assist with development of your Business Case.

The application process is as follows:

1. Read the EOI feedback provided to you from the GEDC together with the Royalties for Regions Business Case template and GER Guidelines and consider the resources you require to develop your project Business Case.
2. Seek quotes for the external services that you require in accordance with your organisation's procurement policy.
3. Complete the '**Application for Financial Assistance for Business Case Development from GER Administration Funds**' overleaf (Attachment C).
4. Return the completed form together with your quotes and details of your preferred supplier to the GEDC **no later than 14 July 2016** (please note: the earlier you submit your request, the earlier you will be informed of whether your request has been successful).
5. The GEDC and Department of Regional Development (DRD) will consider all requests for financial assistance as soon as possible and respond to applicants **no later than 18 July 2016**.

Please Note: The GEDC will be meeting with all selected applicants during the period 30 June to 18 July 2016 which will provide applicants with further opportunity to discuss both the feedback and the request for financial assistance.

6. If you receive confirmation of financial assistance, you may engage the services of your preferred supplier and invoice DRD up to the dollar value approved by the GEDC/DRD, upon completion of the services.

7. Any additional costs incurred by the proponent over and above the specified amount of financial assistance, will be met by the proponent and under no circumstances will be met by the GEDC and/or DRD.
8. If you do not receive financial assistance, this in no way precludes you from engaging external services that may be required however, no financial assistance will be provided by the GEDC or DRD to do this.

Due to the tight timeframes for the GER Business Case development stage, it is highly recommended that proponents submit an application for financial support as soon as possible and concurrent to commencing work on their Business Case.

The amount of financial assistance provided is at the absolute discretion of the GEDC based on the amount of funding available; the capacity of each proponent to develop their Business Case; and the effort required by each proponent to deliver a robust *Royalties for Regions* Business Case.

The administration of the financial assistance will be managed and disbursed through DRD and DRD is responsible for all reporting on the Administration Fund expenditure. Any Administration Funds not expended through the Business Case development process will be returned to the Goldfields-Esperance Revitalisation Fund for future allocation. The Administration Fund will cease once all Goldfields-Esperance Revitalisation funds are expended and the Administration Fund has been acquitted. DRD is also responsible for the acquittal of the Administration Fund.

Royalties for Regions Goldfields-Esperance

REVITALISATION

Fund

Application for Financial Assistance to support Business Case Development - GER Administration Fund

Project ID	
Project Name	
Project Proponent	
Financial Assistance Requested (\$) (Exclusive of GST)	

All services procured by the proponent with any financial assistance provided through the GER Admin, shall be invoiced. The purchase of goods and/or services by the proponent with financial assistance from the GER Admin Fund, shall comply with State and Local Government Procurement Policy, as applicable.

Describe how the financial assistance will be used:

Activity or Services	
Estimated Costs (\$)	
Evidence of Cost (e.g. quotes)	
Preferred Supplier(s) and Quote (Exclusive of GST)	

Please attach quotes to your application in accordance with your organisation's procurement policy.

Explain why financial assistance is required to support your Business Case Development:

- Specialist expertise required that is not available in-house
- In-house resources are at full capacity
- Other (please specify)

Financial assistance approved and provided to the proponent, must be expended within the 2016/2017 financial year and invoiced prior to 30 October 2016. Only one invoice is permitted per service engaged by the proponent. If your request for financial assistance is approved, please indicate which month(s) you are likely to invoice DRD:

- July
- August
- September
- October

Is there any other information relating to this request that the DRD or the Minister for Regional Development should be informed of?

Note to Proponent: The provision of financial assistance by the GEDC or DRD in no way preferences your project or Business Case for future funding. The GEDC or DRD shall not be liable for any disputes or other costs or issues that arise as a result of the engagement of external services by your organisation.

Authorisation of Application

I apply for financial assistance through the GER Administration Fund, on behalf of the Shire of Coolgardie and agree to expend any funds provided on the pre-approved services in accordance with submitted quotes and the nominated preferred supplier. The Shire of Coolgardie accepts liability for any additional costs or services incurred over and above the agreed amount of financial assistance, that may be approved by the GEDC or DRD.

I understand that if my application for financial assistance is not supported, the Shire of Coolgardie will have to source other funding or resources to provide Business Case development services.

I understand that any unexpended amounts shall not be invoiced.

Authorised Signatory:

Name:

Organisation:

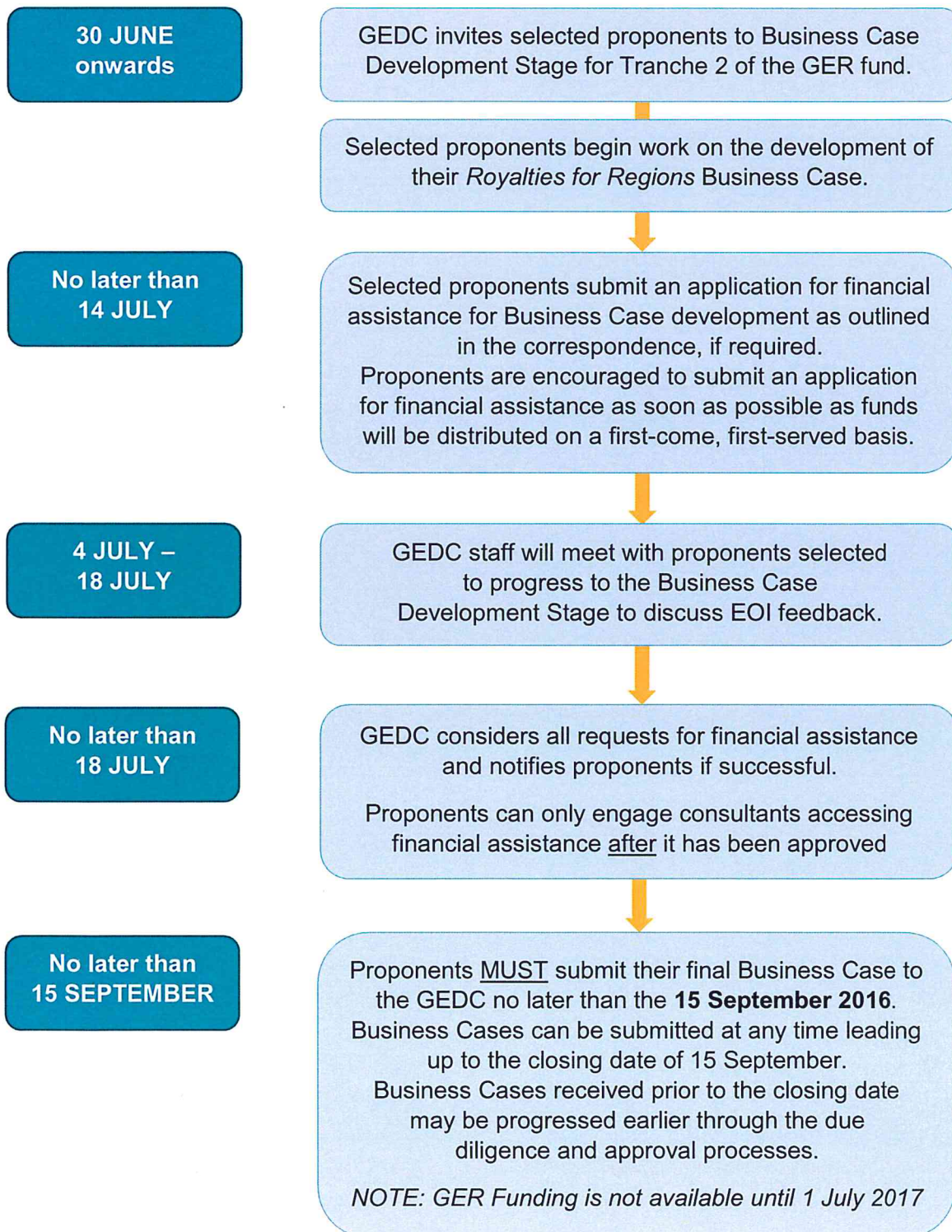
Date:

Royalties for Regions Goldfields-Esperance

REVITALISATION

Fund

Timeline - Next Steps for Business Case Development



12.0 ELECTED MEMBERS MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

13.0 NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE INTRODUCED BY DECISION OF MEETING

13.1 ELECTED MEMBERS

13.2 OFFICERS

14.0 CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

14.1 Proposed Legal Action against the Owners of Haven Caravan Park

14.2 Playground Equipment Tender RFT 02/16

15.0 CLOSURE OF MEETING