

Regional summaries

This section provides more detail on the waste generation and infrastructure needs of each region in Western Australia. Each summary includes a snapshot of the region's industries, demographics and economy, painting a picture of how the region's activities have influenced waste generation in 2020. The 2020 waste generation and demographic data is then used to estimate 2030 waste generation.

The 2020 resource recovery infrastructure capacity is based on licensed capacity which was obtained through the *State Waste Infrastructure Register*. Gaps in existing infrastructure capacity are identified when comparing 2020 infrastructure capacity and 2030 waste generation data. Projections of needed waste infrastructure are developed using the methodology described in previous sections. Existing and planned infrastructure by region is compared to projected waste volumes to determine need, based on the concept of critical mass presented in this plan and the need for expansion of existing or development of new facilities.

Each regional summary includes waste generation by source, including MSW, C&D and C&I, to provide more insight and guide decision-making at the regional level. Each regional summary includes:

- an assessment of the social, economic and environmental indicators of the region
- a summary of waste generation, treatment and movements in 2020
- a summary of waste generation and treatment in 2030
- infrastructure capacity needs in 2030, including assessment of opportunities to provide or access capacity in neighbouring regions
- breakdown of the waste by facility type and source (MSW, C&I or C&D) in 2030
- breakdown of the material generation and recovery in 2030
- analysis of landfills by type and identified capacity risk
- an assessment of the principles and priorities for the region.

A desktop assessment of facilities' licences has been employed to understand infrastructure capacity and, as such, may not accurately reflect the specific activities conducted on site. This is one of the key limitations of with the *State Waste Infrastructure Needs Analysis* methodology for assessment, particularly in relation to FOGO recovery facility capacity needs and organics recovery facility capacity needs.

The infrastructure plan focuses on identifying infrastructure needs in alignment with meeting the waste strategy targets. Targets specifically relating to FOGO are currently limited to the Perth and Peel regions. In regions outside of Perth and Peel, FOGO waste is collectively categorised as 'organics'. Stakeholder feedback highlighted this gap in the 2030 needs assessment as several major regional centre municipalities, such as the South West and Great Southern, are considering or implementing FOGO recovery as a means to achieve their MSW recovery targets.

While there appears to be sufficient licensed capacity for organics recovery to meet regional demands until 2030, the specific availability of FOGO recovery capacity remains uncertain. In addition, there is potential for barriers to arise in regions outside of Perth and Peel depending on regional approaches on kerbside FOGO recovery. Some facilities, despite being licensed for FOGO waste, either do not accept it or handle quantities below their licensed capacity. This is discussed in more detail in the Considerations and limitations section.

Further, more detailed exploration of FOGO capacity needs outside Perth and Peel is required as an area of future work.

The infrastructure plan includes a summary for each region outlined in Figure 22:

- Perth
- Peel
- Pilbara
- Kimberley
- South West
- Great Southern
- Mid West
- Gascoyne
- Wheatbelt
- Goldfields-Esperance.

Major regional centres as defined by the waste strategy are also included in assessments:

- Albany (Great Southern region)
- Bunbury (South West region)
- Busselton (South West region)
- Greater Geraldton (Mid West region)
- Kalgoorlie-Boulder (Goldfields-Esperance region).

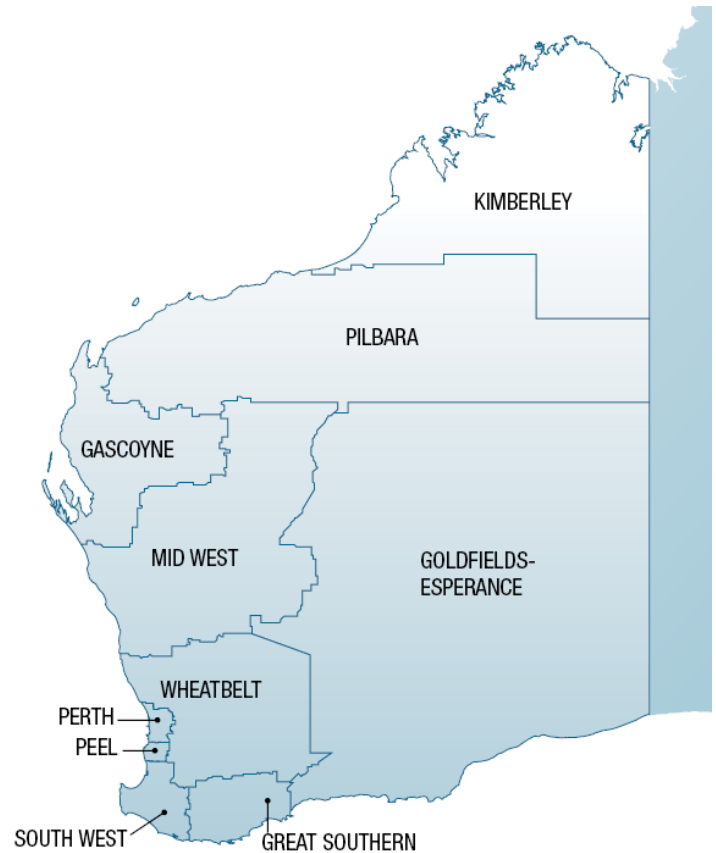


Figure 22 Regions used for the infrastructure plan