

New Zealand Waste Data Framework: Draft Definitions and Protocols for Information about Waste Services and Facilities

Prepared for
Waste Management Institute New Zealand

by
Eunomia Research & Consulting Ltd and
Waste Not Consulting Ltd

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This document presents a set of proposed draft definitions and protocols for gathering information within a National Waste Data Framework. Roles and responsibilities of different sectors of the waste industry are also outlined.

The protocols in this document relate only to the gathering of information on waste and diverted material services and facilities.

These protocols are intended for use by Territorial Authorities (TAs) and/or their nominated Data Collection Agents. Principally, these definitions and protocols are intended to standardise the information presented by TAs in their waste assessments.

Section 51 of the WMA requires every TA to prepare a waste assessment as part of the mandatory six-yearly review of their waste management and minimisation plan. Section 51 states that:

*A waste assessment must contain—
(a) a description of the collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services provided within the territorial authority's district (whether by the territorial authority or otherwise)*

While all TAs have included this information in their previous waste assessments, the amounts of information differed and the usage of terminology was not consistent.

In 2009, MfE released *Waste Management and Minimisation Planning: Guidance for Territorial Authorities*.¹ This document is being reviewed in early 2015 and it is anticipated that the updated version will reference the outcomes of the National Waste Data Framework project as the preferred means for TAs to report information on waste-related services and facilities in their waste assessments.

The two protocols in this document relate to:

1. Waste-or Diverted Material services available in the Territorial Authority jurisdiction
2. Waste-or Diverted Material facilities available in the Territorial Authority jurisdiction

1.2 Types of Services and Facilities Included

For clarity, this protocol covers all services and facilities that collect, treat, process or dispose of material that is discarded, including waste (as defined under the WMA 2008) and Diverted Materials (as defined under the WMA 2008).

An indicative list of types of services and facilities and how they are to be classified is contained in each protocol.

It is recognised that, in some instances, the same entity could come under more than one classification. Each service or facility should be reported under all the classifications to which it potentially applies.

¹ Ministry for the Environment. 2009. *Waste Management and Minimisation Planning: Guidance for Territorial Authorities*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

1.3 Waste Characteristics Included in Protocols

There are a number of broad characteristics relating to Services and Facilities which are necessary to capture information about to provide a functional dataset, and which are included in the protocols. These are:

- **Type of Service or Facility.** The nature of the service or facility which collects or receives waste or diverted materials
- **Quantity/Capacity** – The amount of waste or diverted materials a service collects or that a facility is able to accept annually. This will normally be measured by weight in the first instance, but which, however, may, in some instances, initially be measured by volume
- **Composition** – the type of material(s) a service collects or that a facility is able to accept. (e.g. wood, paper, greenwaste) or a specific characteristic of the waste (e.g. organic, hazardous)
- **Location/Coverage** – The area to which a service is provided, or the physical location of a facility and the area from which it receives material
- **Restrictions** – Restrictions on the services or facilities operation in terms of time or materials accepted etc. This includes consent or licensing restrictions, viable asset life, contract expiry etc.
- **Ownership** – Organisation or principal's name. Ideally the ultimate owners as well as the trading name should be identified
- **Outputs.** The type and quantity of material that a service or facility generates (if any). In the case of collections input material is generally expected to be the same as output material and so output material would not need to be reported separately

The protocols outlined in this document are designed to enable consistent information to be gathered and compiled on these service and facility characteristics.

1.4 Which Protocol Solution to Use

The protocols provide for three methods to gather information: A preferred solution, which usually involves directly obtaining information from all users, an acceptable solution, which generally involves surveying, and a default solution which aims to address only data gaps. The principle that should be applied is to use the highest level solution practical.

1.5 Measurement of Waste

Essentially the same protocols are stipulated for measurement of waste across the different agents. These are outlined in section 4

1.6 Frequency of Gathering and Reporting Data

The data gathered under these protocols will provide essential information for Territorial Authorities to complete their Waste Assessments. It is expected that the information will be initially gathered as part of the next Waste Assessment round. Once gathered, the information is likely to change only relatively slowly. It is therefore recommended that information be reviewed and updated annually thereafter to align with reporting of data under other National Waste Data Framework protocols.

2 Roles and Responsibilities for Services and Facilities Reporting

2.1 Territorial Authorities/Data Collection Agent

There is currently only one mandated national waste data-reporting system that can be used as a foundation for the National Waste Data Framework. This is the TA waste assessment process.

Section 51 of the WMA requires every TA to prepare a waste assessment as part of the mandatory six-yearly review of their waste management and minimisation plan. Section 51 does not specifically require that quantitative information be collected and reported, but most TAs do so to meet the requirement that a waste assessment provide “a forecast of future demands for collection, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal services within the district”.

In 2009, MfE released *Waste Management and Minimisation Planning: Guidance for Territorial Authorities*.² This document is being reviewed in early 2015 and it is anticipated that the updated version will reference the outcomes of the National Waste Data Framework project as the preferred means for TAs to report waste data in their waste assessments.

In this model, the roles and responsibilities of TAs are central to the establishment and continued operation of the National Waste Data Framework.

While many city and district councils play multiple roles in the waste industry (waste collector, transfer station and disposal facility operators), this section addresses solely the roles and responsibilities of these councils acting in their roles as territorial authorities.

Regardless of whether data is provided on a voluntary or mandated basis, the roles and responsibilities of a TA for collating information on services and facilities are the same. These are enumerated as follows:

1. TAs will take a central role in their district for the collection, collation, assessment, presentation, and dissemination of waste data.
2. In the first instance, TAs will develop (and maintain) a waste flow model for their district
3. Identify all waste and diverted material service and facility operators within their jurisdiction
4. Gather and store information as set out in the protocols on each service and facility
5. Maintain the data on at least an annual basis
6. Report service and facility information as required as part of the Waste Assessment process, TA Waste Levy Spending reporting or other processes as stipulated by central government or delegated agencies from time to time
7. All elements of the data collection and reporting system are to be updated as required.

In some instances, a TA or group of TAs may choose to engage an external data collection agent to fulfil their waste data collection and reporting responsibilities. If this occurs, the

² Ministry for the Environment. 2009. *Waste Management and Minimisation Planning: Guidance for Territorial Authorities*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

combined roles and responsibilities of the TA(s) and the agent will need to be equivalent to those listed.

2.2 Waste and Diverted Material Service Operators

The roles and responsibilities of Waste and Diverted Material Service Operators are to:

1. Establish and maintain systems to identify and record the information required under this protocol. This includes information on the quantity of material managed by the service, and the coverage of the service
2. Make available the data and information described in these protocols to the relevant TA(s) as and when requested.

2.3 Waste and Diverted Material Facility Operators

The roles and responsibilities of Waste and Diverted Material Facility Operators are to:

1. Establish and maintain systems to identify and record the information required under this protocol. This includes information on the capacity of the facility, and the coverage (area served) of the facility
2. Make available the data and information described in these protocols to the relevant TA(s) as and when requested.

2.4 Ministry for the Environment

The Ministry for the Environment has no specific role in this protocol.

3 Protocols

The following Protocols are presented in this section:

E SERVICES

F FACILITIES

PROTOCOL

E Services

Definition of Services: *The services that are covered by this protocol include those that meet the Australia New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZIC) Codes D291100 'Solid Waste Collection Services' or D291900 'Other Waste Collection Services', and any other waste or diverted material related services (for example, education)*

E.1 Aim of Protocol:

This protocol sets out the information that TAs are expected to gather and the method for gathering that data. It is anticipated that the information gathered under this protocol will facilitate TAs in developing Waste Assessments under S 51 of the WMA that provide consistent, comparable information.

E.2 Information to Gather on Each Service

For each service that is included under this protocol the following information should be gathered:

- **Type of Service.** The nature of the service or facility which collects or receives **Waste** or **Diverted Materials**
- **Quantity** – The amount of **Waste** or **Diverted Materials** a service collects annually. This will normally be measured by weight in the first instance, but may, in some instances, initially be measured by volume
- **Composition** – the type of material(s) a service collects. (e.g. wood, paper, greenwaste) or a specific characteristic of the waste (e.g. domestic, organic, hazardous)
- **Coverage** – The area to which a service is provided
- **Restrictions** – Restrictions on the services operation in terms of time or materials accepted etc. This includes licensing restrictions, contract expiry etc.
- **Ownership** – Organisation or principal's name. Ideally the ultimate owners as well as the trading name should be identified

Further information on the standard of information required under each of these headings is outlined in the following sections.

E.3 Type of Service (Classification)

Under this protocol services should be grouped and reported under the following classifications.

General Service Classification	Services:
Waste	Council waste collection from residential premises
	Council waste collection from non-residential premises
	Private waste collection from residential premises
	Private waste collection from non-residential premises
	Specialty non-hazardous waste collections (C&D, etc.)
Organic Waste	Council greenwaste collection from residential premises
	Council greenwaste collection from non-residential premises
	Private greenwaste collection from residential premises
	Private greenwaste collection from non-residential premises
	Council food waste collection from residential premises
	Council food waste collection from non-residential premises
	Private food waste collection from residential premises
	Private food waste collection from non-residential premises
	Landscaping and arborist services
	Rendering/tallow/grease trap/cooking oil and other organic waste collections
Diverted materials	Council recycling collection from residential premises
	Council recycling collection from non-residential premises
	Private recycling collection from residential premises
	Private recycling collection from non-residential premises
	Other diverted materials services (tyre collections, reuse services, etc.)

Litter & Illegal Dumping	Litter bin servicing
	Loose litter collection
	Public place recycling bin servicing
	Illegal dumping collection
	Road sweeping, cesspit cleaning, etc.
Hazardous waste	Hazardous waste collection
	Medical waste collection
	E-waste
Haulage and Transport	Bulk waste transport and haulage services
Education	Council-provided waste minimisation programmes
	Other waste minimisation programmes

Note: Waste Collectors identified as part of this exercise should align with Waste Collectors that are required to report waste data under Protocol C of this Framework

E.4 Quantity

The quantity of material handled by a service or facility will normally be measured by weight in the first instance, but may, in some instances, initially be measured by volume. In general quantities will be as reported by service operators, and no further querying of these figures is expected for the purposes of this protocol except where there are clear discrepancies with other reported figures.

The protocol for measuring quantities that service operators should refer to is contained in Section 4.

E.5 Composition

The composition of waste collection services generally need not be reported except where there are large streams of potentially divertable material that could be identified for waste minimisation. For Diverted Material collections the type of material handled by a service should be classified and reported according to Solid Waste Analysis Protocol primary

classifications, split into secondary classifications that identify specific characteristics relating to divertability. For ease of reference suggested classifications are shown below:

Primary Classification	Secondary Classification
Paper	Recyclable
	Cardboard
Plastics	Plastics 1
	Plastics 2
	Plastics 3
	Plastics 4
	Plastics 5
	Plastics 6
	Plastics 7
	Plastic wrap
	Plastic bags & other film
Organics	Kitchen waste
	Compostable greenwaste
	Reusable food
	Other organic
Ferrous metals	Primarily ferrous
Non-ferrous metals	Primarily non-ferrous
Glass	Recyclable bottles & jars
	Window pane
Textiles	Clothing/textiles
	Multimaterial/other
Sanitary paper	Nappies and incontinence products
	Paper towels
Rubble	Cleanfill
	Plasterboard
	Other
Timber	Untreated
	Fabricated
	Treated
Rubber	Tyres
	Other
Potentially hazardous	Medical waste
	e-waste
	Household hazardous
	Commercial and industrial hazardous
	Sludges
	Other

E.6 Coverage

This relates to the proportion of the TA area to which a service is provided. For the purposes of this protocol ‘proportion’ relates to the units to which the service is provided. For example if it is a service provided to households the proportion should relate to the number of households that can access the service, or if it is a service provided to businesses, the proportion should relate to the number of businesses that can potentially access the service.

Under this protocol, information should be presented according to the proportion of **Urban** areas that are covered and the proportion of **Rural** areas that are covered.

E.7 Restrictions

This field should note any practical restrictions on the services operation in terms of time or materials accepted etc. This includes licensing restrictions, contract expiry etc, as well as size or composition of materials (e.g. will not collect contaminated material etc.)

E.8 Ownership

This should note the company name and trading name (if different), as well as ultimate ownership if it is a subsidiary or sister company, or there is some other formal relationship between service and/or facility operators.

E.9 Method for Gathering Information

Information should be gathered initially for eventual input into a TAs Waste Assessment and then updated on an annual basis in line with the reporting regime for Protocol D.

	Preferred solution	Acceptable solution	Default solution
How information is obtained	Database and direct contact	Database and survey	Database and selected contact
Protocol	A database is constructed from a variety of sources, such as the internet and Yellow Pages, and all identified service providers are contacted by phone and/or e-mail to complete the information	A database is constructed from a variety of sources, and all identified service providers are contacted and asked to complete a survey providing the information	A database is constructed from a limited number of sources, and service providers are contacted only where there are information gaps

PROTOCOL

F

Facilities

Definition of Facilities: *The facilities covered by this protocol are those that meet the Australia New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZIC) Codes D292100 'Waste Treatment and Disposal Services' and D292200 'Waste Remediation and Materials Recovery Services'*

F.1 Aim of Protocol:

This protocol sets out the information on waste-related facilities that TAs are expected to gather and the method for gathering that data. It is anticipated that the information gathered under this protocol will facilitate TAs in developing waste assessments under S 51 of the WMA that provide consistent comparable information.

F.2 Information to Gather on Each Facility

For each facility that is included under this protocol the following information should be gathered:

- **Type of Facility.** The nature of the facility which collects or receives waste or diverted materials
- **Capacity**– The amount of waste or diverted materials a facility is able to accept annually. This will normally be measured by weight in the first instance, but may, in some instances, initially be measured by volume
- **Composition** – the type of material(s) a facility is able to accept (e.g. wood, paper, greenwaste), or a specific characteristic of the waste (e.g. organic, hazardous)
- **Coverage** – The physical location of a facility and where it receives material from
- **Restrictions** – Restrictions on the facility's operation in terms of time or materials accepted etc. This includes consent conditions, viable asset life etc.
- **Ownership** – Organisation or principal's name. Ideally the ultimate owners as well as the trading name should be identified
- **Outputs.** The type and quantity of material that a facility generates (if any).

Further information on the standard of information required under each of these headings is outlined in the following sections.

F.3 Type of Facility (Classification)

Under this protocol services should be grouped and reported under the following classifications.

Service Classification	Example Facilities
Waste	Class 1 Landfill - Municipal Solid Waste Landfill or Industrial Waste Landfill <hr/> Class 2 Landfill - C&D Landfill or Industrial Waste Landfill <hr/> Class 3 Landfill - Managed/Controlled Fill <hr/> Class 4 Landfill - Cleanfill <hr/> Incinerator <hr/> Refuse transfer station (RTS)/transfer station <hr/> Autoclave (medical waste)
Organic Waste	Anaerobic digestion facility <hr/> Mulching/shredding facility <hr/> Composting facility <hr/> Stockfeed facility <hr/> Tallow or bio-fuel facility <hr/> Rendering plant <hr/> Vermicomposting facility <hr/> Other organic waste processing facility
Diverted materials	Material recovery facility (MRF) <hr/> Glass beneficiation/manufacturing facility <hr/> Plastics remanufacturing facility <hr/> Paper mill <hr/> Reuse store

Service Classification	Example Facilities
	Scrap metal recovery facility
	Resource recovery facility
	Recyclables Bulking Facility
	Cement kiln, boilers, other thermal energy recovery facilities (e.g. MBT, gasification, pyrolysis, plasma, autoclave etc.)
	Refurbishment/repurpose facility
	Drop off
	Other recycling facility
Construction and demolition	Construction and demolition waste sorting facility
Hazardous	Hazardous, quarantine, or medical waste treatment facility
	E-waste processing facility
	Solvent or chemical recovery facility
Education	Community education facility

F.4 Quantity

This will normally be measured by weight in the first instance, but may, in some instances, initially be measured by volume. In general, quantities will be as reported by service operators, and no further querying of these figures is expected for the purposes of this protocol except where there are clear discrepancies with other reported figures.

The protocol for measuring quantities that facility operators should refer to is contained in Section 4.

F.5 Composition

The composition of residual waste taken to facilities is covered under protocol D. For diverted materials the type of material accepted should be should be classified and reported according to Solid Waste Analysis Protocol primary classifications, split into secondary classifications that identify specific characteristics relating to divertability. For ease of reference suggested classifications are shown in the following table:

Primary Classification	Secondary Classification
Paper	Recyclable
	Cardboard
Plastics	Plastics 1
	Plastics 2
	Plastics 3
	Plastics 4
	Plastics 5
	Plastics 6
	Plastics 7
	Plastic wrap
	Plastic bags & other film
Organics	Kitchen waste
	Compostable greenwaste
	Reusable food
	Other organic
Ferrous metals	Primarily ferrous
Non-ferrous metals	Primarily non-ferrous
Glass	Recyclable bottles & jars
	Window pane
Textiles	Clothing/textiles
	Multimaterial/other
Sanitary paper	Nappies and incontinence products
	Paper towels
Rubble	Cleanfill
	Plasterboard
	Other
Timber	Untreated
	Fabricated
	Treated
Rubber	Tyres
	Other
Potentially hazardous	Medical waste
	e-waste
	Household hazardous
	Commercial and industrial hazardous
	Sludges
	Other

F.6 Location/Coverage

This should capture two related pieces of information – the physical location of the facility; and the area which it serves. This relates to the proportion of the TA(s) area from which material might be drawn into the facility. For the purposes of this protocol ‘proportion’ relates to the units which the facility serves. For example if it is a service provided to households the proportion should relate to the number of households that can access the service, or if it is a service provided to businesses, the proportion should relate to the number of businesses that can potentially access the facility.

F.7 Restrictions

This field should note any material restrictions on the services operation in terms of time or materials accepted etc. This includes consent conditions (e.g. air, land and water discharge expiry dates, land use renewal date, viable asset life etc, as well as size or composition of materials (e.g. will not accept contaminated material etc.)

F.8 Ownership

This should note the company name and trading name (if different), as well as ultimate ownership if it is a subsidiary or sister company, or there is some other formal relationship between service and/or facility operators.

F.9 Outputs

Classification	Example Outputs
Waste	Solid Recovered Fuel/Refuse Derived Fuel
	Waste to disposal
	Sludges
	Energy
	Ash
Organic Waste	Blood/bone meal
	Compost
	Mulch
	Vermicompost/vermicast
	Food rescue
	Soil amendment/Fertiliser
	Stockfood
	Tallow

Classification	Example Outputs
Diverted materials	Metal
	Paper/Card
	Plastic
	Glass
	Reuseable/repurposed goods
	Textiles
	Wood
	Paint
	Gypsum
	Cement
Cleanfill	Virgin Excavated Natural Material
	Aggregate
Hazardous	Hazardous materials
	Recovered chemicals

F.10 Information Gathering Method

Information should be gathered initially to input into a TAs Waste Assessment and then updated on an annual basis in line with the reporting regime for Protocol D.

	Preferred solution	Acceptable solution	Default solution
How information is obtained	Data base and direct contact	Database and survey	Database and selected contact
Protocol	A database is constructed from a variety of sources, such as the internet and Yellow Pages, and all identified service providers are contacted by phone and/or e-mail to complete the information	A database is constructed from a variety of sources, and all identified service providers are contacted and asked to complete a survey providing the information	A database is constructed from a limited number of sources, and service providers are contacted only where there are information gaps

4 Protocol for Measurement³ of Wastes

	Preferred solution	Acceptable solution	Default solution
How tonnage is calculated	Total quantity of waste based on weighbridge tonnage data	Total quantity of waste calculated based on combination of weighbridge tonnage data and data based on volume or vehicle type averages using weight to volume /vehicle type ratios.	Total quantity calculated based on volume or vehicle type averages using weight to volume /vehicle type ratios.
Protocol	Weight of vehicles in minus weight of vehicles out, only for those vehicles carrying waste going to levied disposal facilities	Weight of vehicles in minus weight of vehicles out <i>Plus</i> for un-weighed vehicles: Number of vehicles of each type x the assumed weight for that vehicle type <i>Or</i> Volume of waste x the assumed density for that waste type	Number of vehicles of each type x the assumed weight for that vehicle type <i>Or</i> Volume of waste x the assumed density for that waste type

Vehicle type (e.g. car, ute, van, trailer etc.) to weight ratios should be based on historical weighbridge data where available and the calculation method should be consistent with the ‘average tonnage’ method as described in Section 15 of the Waste Minimisation (Calculation and Payment of Waste Disposal Levy) Regulations 2009 (Refer Section 6). Where this information is not available the following defaults should be used:

Car-sized loads (includes larger vehicles carrying small loads)	75kg
Van/Ute/Single Axle Trailer-sized loads	125kg
Double Axle Trailer	250kg
Small Truck (Under 2.5 tonnes Tare Weight)/	500kg

³ Weight and volume data must be compliant with the weights and measures act 1987 and related regulations
<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0015/latest/whole.html#DLM102968>
<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/1999/0373/latest/DLM301842.html>

Ute plus trailer	
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Source: *Waste Not Consulting 2015*

Assumed densities should be based on historical weighbridge data where available. Where this information is not available the following defaults should be used:

Loose, uncompacted Waste	0.130 tonnes (130 kg)/cubic metre
Uncompacted Waste	0.200 tonnes (200 kg)/cubic metre
Compacted Waste	0.320 tonnes (320 kg)/cubic metre
Soil/Rock/Fill	1.500 tonnes (1 500 kg)/cubic metre

Source: *Waste Minimisation (Calculation and Payment of Waste Disposal Levy) Regulations 2009*
<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2009/0144/latest/DLM2055659.html>

5 Waste Data Definitions

The definitions set out under this protocol are focused on terms that are necessary for the effective communication and operation of the framework. It is not intended (at this stage) that waste data terms for all purposes be defined as part of the framework. In arriving at the definitions set out below the preference has been for terms that are either already formally defined elsewhere (for example in legislation), or are in common use in New Zealand. In some instances definitions or terms have been amended to facilitate their application under the framework.⁴

Activity Source	The type of activity that generates the waste being recorded. The Activity Sources for use in Waste Data Framework are defined below:
C&D	Waste produced directly or incidentally by the construction and demolition industries. This includes building materials such as insulation, nails, plasterboard and timber, roofing materials, as well as waste originating from site preparation such as dredging materials, tree stumps and rubble.
Domestic Kerbside	Domestic-type waste collected from residential premises by the local council (or by a contractor on behalf of the council), or by private kerbside waste collections.
ICI	Waste from industrial, commercial and institutional sources (ie supermarkets, shops, schools, hospitals).
Landscaping	Waste from landscaping activity and garden maintenance (including public gardens), both domestic and commercial, as well as from earthworks activity.
Residential	All waste originating from residential premises other than that covered by any of the other Activity Source categories. For example, a person arriving with a trailer load after cleaning out the garage would classify as residential waste.
Special	Waste that fits into significant, identifiable waste streams, usually from a single generator. Special wastes are those that cause particular management and/or disposal problems and need special care. It includes any substantial waste stream (such as biosolids, infrastructure cleanfill or industrial waste) that significantly affects the overall composition of the waste stream, and may be markedly different from waste streams at other disposal facilities.
VENM	Virgin Excavated Natural Material. Material that when discharged to the environment will not have a detectable effect relative to the background and comprising virgin excavated natural materials

⁴ A fuller discussion of the criteria used for determining definitions is provided in: WasteMINZ (2014) National Waste Data Framework: Milestone 2 Progress Report and Discussion Document. Prepared for Waste Management Institute New Zealand by Eunomia Research & Consulting Ltd and Waste Not Consulting Ltd November 2014

such as clay, soil and rock that are free of:

- combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components;
- hazardous substances or materials (such as municipal solid waste) likely to create leachate by means of biological breakdown;
- any products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices;
- materials such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos, or radioactive substances that may present a risk to human health if excavated;
- contaminated soil and other contaminated materials;
- liquid waste.

Data Collection Agent	Any organisation or individual empowered by a Territorial Authority to collect waste data on its behalf
Disposal Facility	As defined by Section 7 of the WMA 2008: (a) a facility, including a landfill,— (i) at which waste is disposed of; and (ii) at which the waste disposed of includes household waste; and (iii) that operates, at least in part, as a business to dispose of waste; and (b) any other facility or class of facility at which waste is disposed of that is prescribed as a disposal facility.
Disposal Point	A Disposal Facility or Transfer Station
Diverted Material	As defined under the WMA 2008: Diverted material means any thing that is no longer required for its original purpose and, but for commercial or other waste minimisation activities, would be disposed of or discarded
General User	A user of a transfer or disposal facility who does not meet the definition of a Waste Collector, including Waste Collectors from out of district.
Geographic Source	The physical location of where the waste is generated. For reporting purposes this will generally be the Territorial Authority area.
Rural (area)	As defined by Statistics New Zealand (refer http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/urban-area.aspx)
Transfer Station	An appropriately-consented waste management facility for the receipt of refuse for consolidation prior to transportation to Disposal Facilities or another Transfer Station.
Urban (area)	As defined by Statistics New Zealand (refer http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/urban-area.aspx)

Waste	Consistent with Section 5 of the WMA 2008, Waste (a) means any thing disposed of or discarded; and (b) includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic waste, electronic waste, or construction and demolition waste); and (c) to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded
Waste Collector	<p>Consistent with section 56 (4) of the WMA 2008. A Waste Collector:</p> <p>(a) includes commercial and non-commercial collectors and transporters of waste (for example community groups and not for profit organisations); but</p> <p>(b) does not include individuals who collect or transport waste for personal reasons (for example a person taking household garden waste to a landfill)</p>
Waste or Diverted Material Facility	The facilities covered by this protocol are those that meet the Australia New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZIC) Codes D292100 'Waste Treatment and Disposal Services' and D292200 'Waste Remediation and Materials Recovery Services'
Waste or Diverted Material Service	The services that are covered by this protocol include those that meet the Australia New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZIC) Codes D291100 'Solid Waste Collection Services' or D291900 'Other Waste Collection Services', as well as educational services

6 Extracts from Waste Minimisation (Calculation and Payment of Waste Disposal Levy) Regulations 2009

Section 15 Request for approval of average tonnage system

(1) The operator of a disposal facility may, in writing and at any time, request the Secretary to approve the use of an average tonnage system that ascribes a weight to waste or diverted material that enters the facility based on the type of motor vehicle it is carried in.

(2) An average tonnage system may apply only to 1 or more of the following:

(a) light motor vehicles, meaning motor vehicles that have a gross vehicle mass of 3 500 kg or less:

(b) motor vehicles of classes MA (passenger cars), MB (forward control passenger vehicles), MC (off-road passenger vehicles), MD1 and MD2 (certain light buses), and NA (light goods vehicles) (as those classes are defined in table A of Part 2 of Land Transport Rule 33020: Fuel Consumption Information 2008):

(c) trailers towed by vehicles referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

(3) The operator's request must include the following:

(a) a description of each type of motor vehicle to which the average tonnage system will apply; and (b) the average tonnage of waste or diverted material that has been calculated as being carried in each type of vehicle (which will be ascribed to waste or diverted material that enters the facility in that type of vehicle); and

(c) the extent to which the average tonnage for each type of vehicle was calculated based on measurements using a compliant weighbridge or a conversion factor; and

(d) evidence that the calculation of the average tonnage for each type of vehicle is based on a reasonably representative sample of the vehicles (including evidence of the number of vehicles in the sample and the period during which the sample was taken).

(4) The Secretary must consider the request on receiving it.

(5) The Secretary may, if satisfied that the calculation of the average tonnage for each type of vehicle is based on a reasonably representative sample of the vehicles,—

(a) approve the average tonnage system; and

(b) if approval is given, determine the period during which the approval applies, which must be a period of 3 years or less.

(6) The Secretary must, as soon as practicable after making his or her decision,—

(a) provide written notice of the decision to the operator; and

(b) if approval is given, specify the period during which the approval applies.

(7) The Secretary may, at any time, revoke the approval of an average tonnage system by giving written notice to the operator.

(8) To avoid doubt, the description of a type of motor vehicle included in an operator's request under subclause (3)(a) need not coincide with a class of motor vehicle referred to in subclause (2).

Schedule: Conversion factors for volume-to-weight calculations

Type of waste or diverted material	Description of waste or diverted material	Conversion factor
Waste or material in rubbish bags or carried in cars	Small loads (0.5 cubic metres or less) of uncompacted general waste or material, including bags of domestic and commercial refuse	0.130 tonnes (130 kg)/cubic Metre
	<i>or</i>	
	Waste, or material, for diversion that is similar in density to loose and uncompacted recyclable containers, such as cans and plastic bottles	
Uncompacted general waste or material	Larger loads (more than 0.5 cubic metres) of uncompacted waste or material from residential, commercial, industrial, construction and demolition (excluding cleanfill), and landscaping activities	0.200 tonnes (200 kg)/cubic metre
	<i>or</i>	
	Waste, or material, for diversion that is similar in density to timber or uncompacted cardboard and paper	
Compacted waste or material	Waste or material carried in a compacted state (including in kerbside collection compactors, stationary compactors, and front-end loaders) and compacted bulk waste or material from transfer stations	0.320 tonnes (320 kg)/cubic metre
	<i>or</i>	
	Waste, or material, for diversion that is similar in density to whole glass bottles and loose light-gauge scrap metal	
High-density waste or material	Waste or material composed of materials with a specific gravity greater than 1.0 (for example, concrete and masonry rubble, clay, soil, slags, sludges (including biosolids), ash, foundry sand, pomace (fruit pulp), and abattoir waste)	1.500 tonnes (1 500 kg)/cubic metre
	<i>or</i>	

Waste, or material, for diversion
that is similar in density to
crushed glass