# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

## Written Feedback

## Volume #4

## 2451 - 2600

May 2024

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#2451

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

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Support

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Support

**Tell us why:**

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Support

**Tell us why:**

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**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

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Do not support

**Tell us why:**

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Do not support

**Tell us why:**

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Support

**Tell us why:**

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Support

**Tell us why:**

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Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

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**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2458

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** More support for builders and the industry is required to help reduce waste from building sites going to landfill. All sites should be required to have a waste minimisation plan as part of their building consent. Some separation should be mandatory. Work with industry to change the waste is stored on site and collected. Bins with lids would help prevent illegal dumping into builders skips & if bins are colour coded this could help builders identify what waste goes where - this should be univeral colours for skip bins & their use.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Definitively the way to go. Look at how other countries overseas are doing it & follow their lead.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2459

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2460

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Local bylaws or any sort of legislation requiring the producers of inorganic rubbish and non recyclables to be responsible for their rubbish.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Years ago our red bin was full each week, initiatives such as soft plastics and food scraps (along with some lifestyle changes) has helped reduce that to 6-8 weeks to fill a red bin. Alternative streams, especially for bulky or frequent items will help ease the pressure on land fills

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I am a tradesperson and the volume of waste onsite is significant but also varies widely between developers. There is definitely room for standardisation of best practices to help reduce the volume

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** A comprehensive system that is clear to the users is sorely needed.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Interested to know why this is still an idea instead of a reality. It would be great to have national legislation but Auckland is a majority consumer, we could lead the way easily. For some producers as well, catering to the Auckland market may lead changing processes for all national distribution

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** I suspect most individuals dump due to the cost or inconvenience of taking items to the correct center or paying for its removal. Could some of the budget used to clean up and investigate illegal dumping be used to provide a free service to problem areas once a year? It may be cost neutral but reduce having to collect it out of streams or bushes

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2461

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Pukekohe Business Association

Local Board: Franklin

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Attached

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Attahed

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Attached

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Attached

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Attached

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Attached

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

N/A

# Submission to Auckland Council Long Term Plan 2024-2034 (10-year budget)

## A submission on behalf of the Pukekohe Business Association Inc

To: Auckland Council
Long Term Plan 2024-2034
akhaveyoursay@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

The Pukekohe Business Improvement District is run by the Pukekohe Business Association which represents over 700 businesses in the Pukekohe district. We promote, support and advocate on behalf of local businesses to help create a prosperous economic environment for them to operate in. Our role in the Auckland economy is to improve the business environment of our areas, promote innovation, prosperity and employment as well as attract new businesses, customers and visitors.

The Long-Term Plan 2024/2034 sets out the council's priorities and how you will pay for them. We understand you are also consulting on a draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024 and are seeking feedback on several other issues. Our responses will focus on:

1. Overall Direction for the Long-Term Plan
2. Transport Plan
3. Changes to other rates, fees & charges
4. Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024
5. Local Board Priorities
6. What else is important to us

### 1. Overall Direction for the Long-Term Plan

- Overall, we **support** the central proposal.
- We **support aspects** of the Pay More, Get More scenario, however, we wish to be assured that Council is properly funding core infrastructure services, regardless.
- We **agree and support** the services and activities provided for in the central proposal (a capital investment of $39.3 billion and operating spending of $72.0 billion over 10 years)
- We understand that rates for business properties will be around 1.5% higher for each of the 3 staged rate increase periods. We note that this includes discontinuing the Long-Term Differential Strategy, however, your Consultation Document does not set out how continuing the Long Term Differential Strategy would affect these rate increases, especially for businesses.
- We are **opposed** to discontinuing the Long-Term Differential Strategy.
- We **support** a budget package that sharply reduces Auckland Council's group operating costs including finding savings from the management of contractors and consultants.
- While we **support** Auckland Council working with the central government on new funding tools to enable more investment into visitor attraction and economic development activities (as set out in the central proposal), we are **concerned** that under the central proposal only the basic suite of events and minimum level of economic development projects will be delivered by Tātaki Auckland Unlimited.
- We also ask that the budget for local board-funded events, local economic development and town centre re-generation be at least maintained, but preferably increased. These activities are not only what makes Auckland a 'fun' place to live in but also offer an economic lifeline to small towns with increases in visitor numbers.

## 2. Transport Plan

- We **agree** that a key priority for transport should be to make the most of council's existing assets and planned spend, including the council's significant investment in the City Rail Link (CRL) and other large rapid transit network projects.
- But we ask that all transport projects be planned and implemented in close collaboration with BIDS.
- A key **concern** we have is the disruption caused to business from transport developments, including often excessive temporary traffic management. We ask this to **be addressed**.
- We **support** the particular focus on renewals and maintenance to ensure roads and other network assets are kept in good order and there be a total capital spend of $13.4 billion for Auckland Transport to address these priorities.
- We also **support** a new focus on smaller-scale changes to improve the performance of our roads and public transport services.
- One **concern** we have is the recent government decision to cancel the regional fuel tax (RFT), ending the scheme four years early. We are concerned that this has resulted in a reduction in the level of investment in and re-prioritisation of transport projects in the Long Term Plan 2024/2034.

## 3. Changes to other rates, fees and charges.

Our overall feedback is that what businesses need most from the council is a fair, transparent and stable approach to rates.

<u>Long Term Differential Strategy (LTDS)</u>

- We are **very concerned** about your proposal to discontinue the Long-Term Differential Strategy which has been gradually lowering the share of general rates paid by businesses and for business ratepayers.
- We **do not accept** that a business differential should be applied to rates, especially for your reasons that "businesses place more demand on, and impose more costs on, the council's transport and stormwater services", or that "rates are more affordable for businesses" or because "businesses can also claim back GST on rates and expense rates against tax." These reasons **do not justify the business differential**, particularly for small businesses that make up most businesses in Auckland.
- We ask that the Long-Term Differential Strategy **remain** in place.
- We are also **very concerned** about your proposal to increase the share that businesses pay of generally applied targeted rates (Water Quality, Natural Environment, and Climate Action Transport targeted rates) from 25.8% (originally set at the same level of the end target of the LTDS) to the same share they will pay of the general rate, approximately 31%.
- While **we agree** that Auckland must improve infrastructure to save our harbours, beaches and streams and reverse the decline of biodiversity in the region, we **do not accept** that a business differential (especially at 31%) should be applied to these rates.

<u>Watercare's increase in charges</u>

- We **question** whether the substantial increases in water and wastewater tariffs by 25.8% are reasonable.
- We **request** to see more of our fair share of this rate for Pukekohe / Franklin streams and Watercare.

## 4. Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024

- We **support** the focus of the draft WMMP on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy'.
- We **agree** with the draft WMMP's goals that centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.
- We **agree** with the focus of removing food scraps from general rubbish through the weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas.
- We **do not accept or agree** with the proposed fortnightly rubbish collection for Auckland Business Districts. We want this to **remain as a weekly collection service.**
- We **agree** with your focus on addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment, including advocating to the central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter.
- We **support** the Council collaborating with communities and businesses on local solutions for hot spot areas.

## 5. Franklin Local Board Priorities

- We **support** the Franklin Local Board to **retain** our Economic Development Broker.
- We **support** the Franklin Local Board paths targeted rate to provide further investment in paths in the Franklin area. We would like to see an option to extend these paths networks between Pukekohe and Paerata, and further consideration given to upgrading the slippery pavers that line Pukekohe's Central Business District.
- We **support** the Local Board Capital Transport Funding for Projects of local importance.
- We **support** the funding of Auckland Transport so they can improve maintenance, design, and function of **Franklin** roads.

## 6. What else is important to us?

Local Board Funding Policy

- We **agree** and accept the central proposal, which sets out a 50/50 combination approach, reallocating some existing funding between local boards and providing some new funding over the first three years of the LTP 2024-2034.
- We **support** the proposed amendments to the CCO Accountability Policy to reflect recent changes in legislation as well as the new/updated council policies and plans.

## Conclusion

Many of the proposed works such as the Ports of Auckland project, Auckland light rail and the North Harbour stadium provide very little benefit to the residents and rate payers of Pukekohe. We ask that that Pukekohe receive its fair share, in particular supporting roading and infrastructure maintenance and upgrades, economic development opportunities and sustained standards and maintenance of community facilities.

We strongly support the continuation of the Eke Panuku Unlock Pukekohe project and are looking forward to the electrification of the southern line connecting Pukekohe to the main transit line.

We cannot emphasise enough the need to find more savings and for there to be a much sharper focus on efficiencies and getting the 'basics' right, such as the delivery of core council services and the timely maintenance of essential infrastructure. We welcome the recent announcement of an overhaul of top management tiers at Council to streamline service delivery and cut costs.

As we enter another year where the resilience of small and medium-sized businesses will be tested, we ask the Council to carefully consider the needs of these ratepayer businesses as it makes decisions about the priorities and proposed savings in the Long-Term Plan 2024/2034.

Kind Regards,
Shawna Coleman
Town Centre Manager
Pukekohe Business Association

**Pukekohe Business Association**
PO Box 1240, Pukekohe 2340
E. info@pukekohe.org.nz P. (09) 910 0137 W. pukekohe.org.nz

#2462

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Rodney

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Apart from two areas that are irrelevant to the waste question (maori outcomes and climate change) the overall scheme is in the right direction.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Fortnightly collections will simply mean slower collections and more random waste dumping according to my observations when this has been done.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** As it is the really serious area this is obviously where the focus should be. However we do also import commercial waste to dump.

New Zealand approved the import of 15,000 tonnes of hazardous waste in 1995 (The latest I could find an official tonnage for), and some of that goes into the Auckland landfill. This is commercial waste and could be stopped also.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** They each have differing risks so must be treated and strategies for differently.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** An old well proven system in use around the world also.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

This is a good topic to focus on.

#2463

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Less truck pickups. We need to get trucks off the road! Less kerbside collection the better!

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Industry needs to take more responsibility for the waste generated.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Central government legislated "one size fits all" mandated kerbside collections are a boon for multinational solid waste corporations. Super profits are exported offshore and huge costs are simply passed on to taxpayers and ratepayers.

Consumer choice, community determined solutions and more efficient alternative circular system options are cast aside by an insular bureaucracy that has been captured by vested interests in this

multi-billion industry. There are related Concerns that arise from the apparent silencing of professional engineers who are reticent to challenge the environmental ideology of the day in the public sector as it may put at risk their future opportunities for public sector consulting work.

New Zealand's Ministry for the Enviroment and Local Government have yet to fully comprehend that double digit rate increases are simple not sustainable by any measure or fair on hard working Kiwis.

Something has to change, the industry is starting to call it NZ Waste Strategy 2.0.

Re-thinking Kerbside Collections in New Zealand

Policy ultimatums to reduce and reuse both plastic and glass and to reverse long standing growth trends in consumption will be disruptive to kerbside collection companies bringing much needed change in the sector. Proven circular principles based redesign of the packaging stack by Food and Beverage industries will drive change throughout the supply chain from manufacturer to distribution and retail networks. This will remove the need for kerbside collection altogether as consumers take responsible for their own waste streams and return packaging to the source.

Processing costs for plastics and glass are not fair or optimised. The reality is that if recycled plastic locally is not competitive with global market then it will not happen due to poor or negative ROI. The most effective policy lever would be an outright ban the import of recycled imported raw materials in order to prevent fiddling.

It is time to rethink the economic model and quantum of incentives provided by the Waste Levy which is simply too small to drive responsible behaviour change and encourage innovative community and industry led solutions.

Second thoughts on Plastics Collections and Recycling

In a more recent report released by the Centre for Climate Integrity in the USA in February 2024, the organisation exposes the myth of the value of kerbside plastics collection and recycling, stating that from their research that there is no economic or financial benefits from the activity of recycling plastics and that local and federal governments have been misled by the private interest of the plastics, chemical and fossil fuel industries.

In fact the environmental, financial and carbon impacts of plastics collection and recycling are all negative.

CONCLUSION from the Centre for Climate Integrity Report

By deceiving consumers, policymakers, and regulators about the viability of plastic recycling, petrochemical companies have ensured the continued expansion of plastic production, which has led to a plastic waste and pollution crisis for communities across the country. The costs of managing and cleaning up plastic waste are largely borne by municipal and state governments — and those costs are projected to increase exponentially in the coming decades, given that plastic waste generation in the United States is expected to increase from 73 million metric tons in 2019 to more than 140 million metric tons by 2060.234 If not for the Big Oil and the plastic industry's lies and deception, municipalities and states would not have invested in plastic recycling programs and facilities—many of which have been shut down due to foreseeable economic losses.

The industry not only misled municipal and state agencies to believe that plastic recycling was a viable solution to plastic waste but also discouraged them from pursuing other, more sustainable waste management strategies (e.g., waste reduction, reuse, bans, alternative materials) in favor of plastic recycling. Fossil fuel and other petrochemical companies should now be held accountable for their deliberate campaign of deception and the resulting harms, much like tobacco and opioid companies that employed a similar playbook. Based on the growing body of evidence, municipalities and states are likely to pursue litigation, which could put an end to the industry's deception, make the companies pay for the devastating harms they have caused to communities, and open the door to real solutions that are currently out of reach.

Food Waste Collections

Mandatory collection of kerbside food-waste was a very expensive solution to a problem that many Councils around New Zealand already have a solution for in the form of Wastewaster Treatment plants.  The briefing critiques mandatory kerbside food waste collection in New Zealand, highlighting its financial and logistical inefficiencies.  Such schemes, driven mainly by well-meaning ideology, impose unnecessary costs on local governments and ratepayers. It points out the exaggeration of food waste issues, the overlooking of existing waste management infrastructure of Anaerobic Digestion  at existing wastewater plants around the country, and the impost from these solutions on communities. The briefing suggests optimising current local government owned assets and infrastructure and considering alternatives to kerbside collection, emphasizing the need for cost-effective solutions, transparency, and public engagement in waste management decisions.

Policymaker claims that wastewater systems are stretched are misleading.  The network at capacity because of flows not solid loads.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2464

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

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**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2465

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waiheke

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Above this hierarchy needs to be changes to production of waste initially ie why are we importing so much that is non-recyclable in the first place? Container recycling is a must - we had it previously ie glass milk bottles which did many trips and could then be recycled.

Making manufacturers, supermarkets etc responsible for the packaging they create

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your**

**rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** But many on Waiheke (and other places) already recycle their own food waste through composting, and would perhaps only have a little that needed to be commercially composted (surely this could be done on the island).

The problem with rates-funded food collection is the lack of incentive for people to handle it better - a user-pays system would be more fair - or pay for a pick-up to acknowledge less frequent use of the service by some

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Because the amount of waste from demolition and construction is horrific! And what happens to all that white plastic used to wrap buildings? When did that become necessary?

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** But we should not be using plastics that are not recyclable. Government pressure to make producers and users of it financially liable. It defies common sense to continue allowing the production and use of materials that are immediately destined for landfill.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Excellent - worked well in the past and would again. It needs to happen asap

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Yes good idea and the fines should be substantial and need to be enforced to be of any use

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Our resource centre does an excellent job and I think it has been council interference in the past that has seen more waster come off the island. One big problem we have on Waiheke is the huge number of visitors and handling their waste. Why not a clear outline of what we need them to do with their waste ie cleaning, sorting, disposal, in every air b&b ?

## 4. Any other comments

#2466

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I would expect to see appliances that are made to last longer.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Most of my rubbish is food scraps and it makes sense to compost this. I have a small section and unable to compost it myself. I hate the way all the rubbish bins are out on the curb every week and it is not necessary to have a weekly pickup for them now that the food scraps are picked up weekly.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It's a no brainer.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Not good for the planet.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Reduces waste

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Why should people litter and get away with it.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2467

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Great idea. Our red top bin is only half full or even less each week now we use food scrap bin. Fortnightly totally doable.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Return schemes are an old but great idea!

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2468

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Better products that have less waste produced that goes to landfill

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I only use it fortnightly already

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It's crazy how much waste is. Tested by construction industry that can be used in other ways or recycled.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Makes sense

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** As above

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Too many people dump rubbish everywhere, however council removing bins in local communities does not help reduce the problem.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2469

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Other

**Tell us why:** Local ratepayer input not done.

And this "from iwi/Māori and key stakeholders" in your intro document. I don't see ratepayers and residents mentioned.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** foodstuffs do not make up 41% of rubbish my rubbish bin.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Recycling centres in local communities should encourage people to recover items materials which they can use instead of buying new.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Recycling economics should be communicated honestly to ratepayers by electronic means, not paper.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** We have enough Cost Of Living increases already. In Switzerland, there are large communal bins for particular recyclable materials. This works and saves everyone money. It is very well supported.

The number of very large trucks coming around every week must use monster amounts of diesel .

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Without fining these perpetrators, we actually encourage more bad behaviors.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Community large bins for recyclables like aluminium cans, glass bottles, plastic bottles, paper etc.

## 4. Any other comments

#2470

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Devonport-Takapuna

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Less waste generated and less waste to landfill.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** A step along the way to reducing household waste generated, and the cost of dealing with it.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This level of waste needs to be reduced, and the unused building materials wasted from construction sites could be recycled, including to DIYs.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Does this include glass and paper recycling which are significant volumes?

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Sensible to share responsibility with the product suppliers

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Littering and illegal dumping is a measure of personal irresponsibility and selfishness, which is useful to know and see society and community trends

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Islands are an ideal place to see and manage community action, and Waiheke is the largest

## 4. Any other comments

I support removing all public rubbish bins.

The per ton rubbish costs are huge and easily avoided with responsible individual action to take out what you bring in. It is a good litmus test, if AC can get 1.5m people to be responsible for their own behavior around waste, the rest of the waste reduction goals will fall into place. And conversely, if the public cannot get behind this simple idea, the rest will be impossible. No public rubbish bins works in London, it can work here.

#2471

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Apart from what has been included in the information sheet - how about having regular Council supported swap meets and or boot sales so that people can obtain items that others no longer want. Also - the inorganic collections used to be a great way of people being able to pick up items that they can use - not keen on the new system for inorganic collections.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your**

**rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** The reason that I don't support this is because we have a special needs adult in our household. This person uses adult sized nappies and can't see how we can hold on to two weeks of used nappies. I realize that info has been provided regarding babies nappies but with an adult there are larger nappies that are used. How will you deal with waste from rest homes?

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:** I am not involved in this area of work so don't know what difficulties will be involved for people working in this area.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** I don't understand what the plan is for garden waste? I have a lot of garden waste - what is being done about this area of waste?

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** If we can have a return scheme where we can get some money back that would be great.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We need to stop people dumping their rubbish but at the same time need to make it easier to dispose of things. Maybe we need more regular inorganic colletions

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

I would like to see costs reduced for us as rate payers. In Orewa we have to use private waste disposal as Council doesn't supply rubbish bins to us - when are we going to be treated as Aucklanders??

#2472

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It's increasingly clear that recycling isn't the answer, we need much greater emphasis on redesigning, reducing, reusing, repairing

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** The introduction of the food scraps bin, along with soft plastic recycling facilities at our local supermarket, has dramatically reduced our general rubbish - we can easily manage with fortnightly collection. I support options for larger households however (we are only 2 adults). I also support future options for other items that have to go into household rubbish, including now smaller items and lids from items that can be recycled. Coffee pods would be another (I do have a local collection point I use). Razors is another (again I've found a local reusable razor manufacturer who accepts all brands of used razors for blade recycling, posted to them at own cost)

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I strongly support this as you see and hear anecdotally how considerable and frankly shameful the waste from construction is, at the same you see on some renovation shows what's possible to be upcycled and reused.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Pleased to see textiles on this priority list, that is another massive and shameful area of waste in our current society and economy.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Totally agree the true cost has to be shifted to end users to educate and influence behaviour. Return schemes are a great incentive; I have fond memories of glass and can schemes as a child and regret they were ever stopped.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Agree that a stick disincentive is strongly needed to kerb this growing behaviour, along with the types of carrot incentives we are seeing such as increased recycling services and hubs / centres that make it easy and affordable to dispose of unwanted goods.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Thank you for the opportunity to give feedback, and for the ongoing work in this hugely important area, we have come a long way and I look forward to supporting future initiatives doing my bit to help.

#2473

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Other

**Tell us why:** Other policies are eliminating those who would repair things

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:** You are also proposing to make this part of ratesd and not user pays - why have you not asked for an opinion on this? An underhand way of getting more revenue?

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** Removing public rubbish bins is not going to help achieve this

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2474

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Easier ways to recycle soft plastics, easier ways to get rid of dangerous items - batteries, broken glass, liquid fat/oil, if you make it too hard, people will just throw it in general waste. Op shops are often too full to accept old clothes, shoes etc, so they end up in landfill. Having easier access to search on where to take things too. It often costs too much to repair an item and is cheaper to replace it, as much as I hate doing it, what other options are there. Make suppliers responsible for taking back their own products to recycle. this might make them think about making items to last.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Other than the horrible pink plastic useless bags that I don't want to pay for as they break, I think this is a great initiative for those that don't compost or aren't able too.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I see so much useable material being thrown into skips from housing and commercial building it truly astounds me. But as with everything its cheaper to throw it out than pay someone to sort it. I rescued metres of turf from a new build as it wasn't the right one so it got thrown out.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** If you can find better ways to upcycle, reuse and dispose of these items, that is easy for the end user am all for it.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** They do this in other countries, return your bottles and get a refund, this should be the same for soaps, hair products, everything if it was possible. If everyone returned every bottle of sauce to the supermarket and they then packaged it up and returned to supplier to reuse how good would that be. Govt should legislate only selling plastics that we can recycle.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It works in Singapore.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2475

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2476

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Papakura

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2477

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): WM New Zealand (Waste Management NZ Limited)

Local Board: Regional organisation

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Other

**Tell us why:** WM New Zealand broadly supports the direction of the Waste Minimisation Plan but notes a range of innovations available which could assist Council to achieve not only their Waste Minimisation Plans, but also the broader requirements of creating a circular economy and mitigating climate change outcomes for our city. Included in WM New Zealand's response is the most recent data and evidence to support WM's view of a smarter way to achieve the outcomes for Council. WM New Zealand would love to discuss these options more broadly with Council.

Vision

WMNZ agrees with and supports Council's vision of Zero Waste by 2040 as an aspirational goal and appreciates the direction to:

- Reduce the resources we take from the environment
- Re-design things to preserve the value of resources and reduce environmental impacts
- Care for, re-use, repair, restore and value our resources

- Ensure the final disposal does not diminish the wellbeing of people, the land, air or water.

WMNZ notes climate change is the most serious issue currently facing the global environment and yet nowhere in this vision is there any mention of the need to consider the holistic carbon impact of waste initiatives. WMNZ commentary below looks to insert climate change as a key consideration within the WMMP.

WMNZ suggests a fundamental flaw of the draft WMMP is that Zero Waste appears to be defined as "Diversion from Class 1 landfill." Zero Waste is better represented by waste avoided and waste recovered rather than waste disposed. This narrative of a diversion outcome rather than a recovery appears in several targets and actions. WM has made a number of suggestions which would improve the quality of the targets in the WMMP.

Waste Hierarchy

Council references an internationally accepted waste hierarchy.

All Auckland Class 1 landfills produce renewable energy through the capture of biogenic methane emissions and align with the recover value level of the Waste Hierarchy. Class 2-5 landfills do not recover value and therefore align with the disposal level.

The hierarchy however does not consider the urgency of responding to climate change impacts. Every half degree counts, and we cannot negotiate the melting point of ice. To improve the Auckland Council WMMP WM New Zealand suggests this hierarchy needs to give greater weight to low carbon solutions.

As demonstrated (in the attached document) on the emissions profile of Class 1 landfills, organics disposal at the local landfill which has good gas capture and power generation may offer a lower emissions profile than a more remote treatment location, especially if that treatment is thermal incineration. WM submits that the WMMP should restate the goal that "organics should be diverted from Class 1 landfills", to "increase organics recovery and reuse."

WMNZ appreciates the inclusion of the Te Taiao hierarchy and the inclusion of the Māori world view.

Principles

WMNZ notes climate change is the most serious issue currently facing the global environment and yet nowhere in the principles is there any mention of the need to consider the holistic carbon impact of waste initiatives.

We suggest an adjustment to the principle 'Advancing up the waste hierarchy' which adds the necessity for a lower carbon solution. We suggest a new bullet point underneath this principle "Reduce total emissions from waste including transport emissions."

Under 'Acting fairly and being responsive to need' principle we suggest adjusting the wording 'Shifting the responsibility' to includes the statement 'to those who produce the waste':

"Shifting the responsibility and cost of waste to those who produce the waste being industries and consumers and away from the environment, low-income communities and future generations."

Goals and targets

Specific improvements to the goals are:

1) The 30% reduction of waste target should include all disposal points, not just Class 1 landfills. Should final disposal be a target, WMNZ's view is this should consider all types of disposal and not just Class 1 landfill. Since publication Auckland Council now has a range of Class 1, Class 2 (Redvale and Hampton Downs), 3 and 4 landfills in region and through the term of this plan may consider thermal incineration as an appropriate disposal for waste. WMNZ suggests that the definition of disposal should include all these as final destinations. If this target isn't adjusted, we expect to see around 30% of volume being diverted from a Class 1 to a Class 2 landfills – which does not reduce waste in the Auckland region.

2) The kerbside reduction target should be pivoted to an increased recovery target, along the lines of increase recycling and food waste recovery by xx%. A better definition of success would be to focus the actions, targets and definitions on increasing the volume of material recovered. This has a positive psychological focus for behaviour change. WMNZ works with several large commercial organisations and they have found the pivot from a focus on diversion to a focus on recovery has helped them achieve their targets and reinforce the actual desired behaviour.

3) Reduce office waste by 50% by 2030 should be changed to 'Increase office waste recovery by x% by 2030'.

4) Given the Climate Change concerns WMNZ suggests Council should add a target for carbon emission reduction from waste collection, haulage, processing and disposal. WM New Zealand is ready, willing and able to collaborate on establishing this key target for Council.

Objectives goals and methods

WMNZ proposes minor adjustments to the goals and objectives which have a major shift in focus to recovery rather than focus on disposal. WM summarises its proposed adjustments and then outlines the rationale which relate to efficient gas capture, transport emissions and organics innovation at landfills.

Goal 1 Objective 2 is stated as 'organic waste is diverted from landfill'.

WMNZ propose this is restated as Organic waste is recovered and reused.

The bullet points are adjusted as follows:

- Food and green waste is reduced and beneficially used e.g. through feeding others, composting, worm farms, anaerobic digestion and restoring land.
- Organic textiles and other organic materials are diverted from landfill for beneficial re-use and recovery recovered for beneficial reuse.
- Greenhouse gases are reduced across the total waste ecosystem including collections, haulage, processing and disposal.

Our perspective is influenced by the two landfills we operate in Auckland which have zero emissions. In addition, we are working on recovering organics at landfills for a beneficial reuse.

Rationale 1 - Landfill emissions and effective gas capture

The WMMP identifies diverting organics to landfill as its primary lever to reduce emissions "diversion of organics from Class 1 landfill".

In Figure 8, page 43, Council suggests over 200Kt CO2 equivalent of emissions is generated from organic waste in landfill, however WMNZ's latest 2023 emissions profile (audited by Toitū EnviroCare as part of the Carbonreduce programme to ISO 14064-1:2018 and greenhouse gas reporting standards) for both Redvale and Whitford landfills suggests that our gas capture systems have captured 96% of the methane emissions and converted this harmful gas to biogenic CO2. As a result, the below graphs emissions are overstated by a factor of 25. We are happy to host your emissions modellers to our landfills to demonstrate how the gas capture works and review the IPCC methodology we use for calculation. We would not want to see Council overstate their ETS obligations.

The WMMP would be more factually accurate (and less at risk of greenwashing by drastically overstating the emissions profiles of its landfills) if Council referred to the actual emissions profile of its landfills rather than the estimated amount, given all three landfills have quality gas capture and renewable power generation.

Council should consider the MfE document "2020 Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations: 2020 detailed Guide". "The anaerobic decomposition of organic waste in landfills generates methane. Organisations should adjust inventories to account for the collected and destroyed landfill gas. Where methane is recovered and flared or combusted for energy, the carbon dioxide emitted from the combustion process is regarded as part of the natural carbon cycle. Biogenic carbon dioxide, being part of the natural cycle, is absorbed by living organic matter and released at the end of its life and is not included in these emission factors".

With such high-quality gas capture in place, diverting organics from landfill will not reduce Auckland's landfill emissions by any measurable degree and will increase the already dangerously high transport emissions.

More importantly, diversion from a local Class 1 landfill to a more distant Class 2 or 3 landfill has greater adverse environmental effects through additional transport and process energy emissions. Class 2 and 3 landfills have lower standards of environmental protection, including leachate and gas management.

Council states that emissions from food waste and nappies are of concern because of their contribution to our regional climate change emissions. As outlined above, organic waste being disposed of at Class 1 landfills with good gas capture does not contribute significantly to emissions or climate change and we suggest Council update the WMMP appropriately to reflect the above.

Rationale 2 - Transport emissions

Auckland waste emissions are estimated to be 3% of the emissions profile of Auckland, while transport emissions are estimated to be 47% of the city's emissions and this figure has increased 6% since 2019. The draft WMMP has a large focus on emissions from waste being 3% but makes no reference to the transport emissions created from the collection and haulage of waste.

WMNZ notes, for its share of Council's collections contracts, the proposed kilometres to be travelled annually is shown in the attached document.

WM suggests Council consider emissions from the collection and haulage of organics to a remote treatment process against a shorter more efficient haul to a closer landfill which has superior landfill gas capture and produces renewable energy. Overall, in the objective Council should make clear that GHG emissions include transport emissions.

Rationale 3 - Organic Innovations at landfills

WM is working on new innovations to see organics from municipal solid waste be transported to a landfill and shredded for recovery. We have trialled this option at Tirohia landfill and will be commencing a larger pilot at another landfill. The shredded material is separated with light material paper and plastics and wet material – organics and metals. Via a composting process at the landfill the material is turned, within a 6-month period, into a material that can be used as a beneath topsoil capping product. Rather than diverting waste from landfill which will further increase the costs – we suggest Council support new technology and processes which will allow greater recovery of organics from general waste.

Rationale 4 - Treated timbers are a problematic waste which don't have an easy solution to efficiently and effectively recycle and reuse at scale. WMNZ recommends Council promote Class 1 landfills as a safe disposal location for treated timbers with the lowest emissions profile. WMNZ suggests the environmental controls such as lining, leachate management and gas capture systems at Class 1 landfills make them a preferred destination for treated timbers (over Class 2 landfills) to avoid GHG emissions.

Goal 1 - Objective 4

We suggest an additional bullet point:

- We understand the emissions from transport, processing and disposal of recycling and waste.

Goal 2 – Objective 5

We suggest clarification that final disposal includes Class 1 to 5 landfill and waste to energy thermal incineration. Throughout the document disposal is seen as Class 1 landfills only and we would like it recognised that all landfilling and thermal incineration is final disposal.

Goal 2 – Objective 6

We fully support this objective. Auckland's Municipal Contract Manager Daniel Chapman has been working collaboratively with Council, specifically Rob Shields, about the illegal dumping that is a problem near WM New Zealand's head office in Auckland. Our Living Earth composting facility is

also a site of daily illegal dumping – as are most of our sites around the country. Our concern is that illegal dumping will only worsen if general waste collections are limited to bi-weekly.

See attached document for photographs of illegal dumping near Living Earth on Puketutu Island and WM New Zealand's head office at 318 East Tamaki Road photographed on 28 March 2024.

Goal 2 – Objective 7

We suggest adding and disease, removing diverting, and adding recovering goods and materials.

- In times of disaster, all sectors work together to keep communities safe from contaminated waste and disease while supporting the needs for replacement goods and recovering diverting waste goods and materials where possible.

WM supports some of the priorities for action and has specific feedback about others.

Strengthen ways of working with mana whenua and deliver Māori outcomes through waste initiatives

WM agrees

Continue expanding and strengthening the Resource Recovery Network and its services.

We request Council note WMNZ's role in supporting the commercial and residential sectors as part of this resources recovery network and is willing to discuss optimisation of its transfer station and MRF network to optimise recovery, rather than duplicate infrastructure. WM is investing heavily in its RTS network to turn them into resource recovery transfer stations in the near term and has longer resource recovery park investments underway.

Target construction and demolition (C&D) waste

WM is investing heavily in its RTS network to turn them into B&C resource recovery transfer stations in the near term and has longer resource recovery park investments underway. WM has also created a Class 2 landfill in region to support the B&C sector.

Focus on five priority waste streams: organics, plastics, packaging, textiles and biosolids

WM agrees with organics, plastics, packaging and biosolids however strongly suggests that Council add batteries to the list instead of textiles (given such small secondary markets for textiles). The recent number of fires caused by batteries is problematic and risks Council's assets being destroyed and a scenario where these assets can't get reinsurance as the insurance market deems the recycling and waste infrastructure risk too high. This causes significant issues with financing the sector if insurance can't be gained.

Strengthen our focus on disaster preparedness and climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience

Agree and WM would like to collaborate with Council. We have several learnings from last year's floods and response to Cyclone Gabrielle in the Hawke's Bay. WMNZ has shown time and again that at times of natural disaster it is critical to prioritise waste clearance before disease sets in and facilitate a fast rebuild to minimise economic impact on the affected community. Resource recovery at these times is only possible on a very limited scale as most waste will be

contaminated and potentially hazardous to human health (as experienced after the Christchurch earthquakes). During the Auckland flooding of 2023 having a local landfill available was a strategic asset and this will be true into the future as we continue to experience extreme weather resulting from climate change. Recovery facilities do not have surge capacity for the resulting increase in waste.

To move up the waste hierarchy, including source reduction, re-use and right to repair

Agree and would like to see targets pivot to source reduction.

Recognition must be given to the methane that is captured and destroyed and / or used to produce renewable energy. Anaerobic digestors are in the upper half of the hierarchy. Anaerobic digestor landfills that recover the energy component of organics through anaerobic digestion are also classified as anaerobic digestors. Disposal at Class 2 to 5 landfills do not fall into this category. Council advocates for actions to move up the hierarchy (Action 6). Anaerobic digestion and renewable energy from landfills are both recognised as beneficial waste to energy facilities by Council. WM seeks that landfills with good gas capture are recognised as such and moved up the hierarchy.

Disposal should include all classes of landfill and thermal incineration. A tonne of treated timber being sent to a cement kiln in still considered disposal.

This should focus on reducing transport of waste (these emissions are currently included under transport rather than waste sector) and only sending organic waste (anything organic) to landfills with good gas capture.

Reducing all emissions (from waste, energy consumption and transport) must be a priority to us all. Waste emissions from landfill should not be considered in isolation, and Council should not rely on a hierarchy with landfill disposal as a last resort just because decomposing organic waste produces methane.

For implementation of a container return scheme and other mandatory product stewardship actions

WMNZ supports but notes the design of scheme must include current operators and embrace existing infrastructure.

Support Aucklanders to use their kerbside recycling and foodscraps bins effectively and shift to regionwide rates-funded collection services

WMNZ supports this.

Transition to a fortnightly rubbish collection service

See our responses to question 2A.

Accelerate efforts to minimise operational wastes from the Auckland Council Group

Agree

Address litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment

Agree

## 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

### 2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** The four key initiatives of separating waste into different food waste and refuse bins, extending food waste collection areas, encouraging inorganic waste and moving to fortnightly refuse collections will not directly reduce the amount of waste that is produced.

Council has proposed a switch to fortnightly kerbside collections will reduce bin contents by up to 41% of the contents of the bin, and that general waste is only 34% of bin contents.

WMNZ's recent composition data from 2022 Tonkin and Taylor survey inspected 12 truckloads of kerbside collections from areas 5, 6 and 7 at our jointly owned landfill at Whitford. Waste was separated, classified and weighed and demonstrated that actually 51.2%, near half of the waste, is general waste as opposed to Council's 34% estimated picture. This suggests Council has understated the general waste figure in the consultation document based on recent actuals. We suggest that Council undertake an updated survey at Whitford as the food waste recovery service has stabilised to assess what the composition of general waste actually is.

| Material Type | Council's Consultation Document | 2022 Kerbside Composition at Council's Landfill |
|---|---|---|
| Recycling | 13% | 14-16% |
| Garden Waste | 12% | 6.5% |
| Food scraps | 41% | 29.7% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rubbish | 34% | 48.8% |

When including commercial tonnes in Whitford data, the overall percentage that is food scraps disposal reduces to 11.3% (see image in attached document).

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** WM supports reducing C&D waste (and all other wastes) and diverting this waste from landfill when the emissions calculations (including transport) demonstrate this is the most beneficial option. WM has invested and is investing heavily in B&C recovery facilities in central, north and west Auckland at our transfer stations. We have MfE funding for these projects.

Council's targets focus on total waste to Class 1 landfill (reduction of 30% by 2030), Council contracted kerbside refuse collection (15% reduction by 2028 and a further 17% by 2030), and Council generated waste. Although this aligns with the NZ Waste Strategy, a target to reduce waste to Class 1 landfill is flawed, and WM encourages Auckland Council to be bold and set their own improved targets.

Reducing waste to Class 1 landfills will not reduce the amount of waste produced and will require additional handling, transport and process energy. The unintended outcome is that more waste disposed of at Class 2 - 5 landfills and/ or energy intensive recovery processes results in additional fossil fuel emissions from transport, which is currently not accounted for in the waste sector. Zero Waste must not be measured by Class 1 landfills alone but rather as Zero Waste produced in the first instance.

Section 12.4 of the draft WMMP considers dealing with soils, suggesting that reducing the amount of soil that is transported around the region would mean less congestion and emission from transport and reduce material filling up landfills.

WMNZ supports consideration of transport costs and emissions related to soil disposal, however we do not support the overall reduction of soils to landfill because uncontaminated soil isn't being transported and disposed of in landfill needlessly.

A landfill uses soil as daily cover, intermediate and final cap to minimise adverse environmental effects (odour, litter, vermin, fugitive methane emissions). MfE recognises this use of soils as a "reuse" and classifies these soils as a diverted material, which is exempt from the Waste Levy. Any reduction in soils delivered to landfill would mean the landfill operator would have to

excavate / import it in themselves, which would not offer traffic relief or reduce the ultimate volume in the landfill.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** WMNZ agrees with organics, plastics, packaging and biosolids, however strongly suggests that Council add batteries to the list instead of textiles (given such small secondary markets for textiles). The recent number of fires caused by batteries is problematic and risks Council's assets being destroyed and a scenario where these assets can't get reinsurance as the insurance market deems the recycling and waste infrastructure risk too high. This causes significant issues with financing the sector if insurance can't be gained.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Council considers the growing challenge as the increasing waste that is being sent to landfills (Section 12.3) however, Council should be aware of the even greater risk of not having a Class 1 landfill beyond 2035.

We recommend Council identify landfills in their planning as regionally significant infrastructure.

Redvale landfill receives approximately 50% of Auckland's residual waste. In 2014, WM commenced the Auckland Regional landfill (ARL) project to search for, consent and develop a Class 1 landfill to replace Redvale when its consents expire in 2028. Despite being the highest standard of landfill application ever seen in New Zealand and exceeding international standards, this project is facing consenting challenges and currently is unlikely to be ready to receive waste by 2028.

This poses a significant risk to Auckland as follows:

- If ARL is not consented, Redvale will close in 2028 and not be replaced. In this situation, Puwera landfill (Whangarei) is more remote, north of the problematic Brynderwyns from a logistics perspective, Whitford has truck limitations and Hampton Downs is only consented to 2030. This means Auckland is in danger of running out of available landfill airspace in 2030.
- Without ARL, even if Hampton Downs consents are extended and Whitford waste volumes are maximised, Auckland will run out of airspace in circa 2037.
- It takes approximately 15 years to choose a site, consent and develop a new modern landfill.
- Council's repetitive narrative on diversion from landfill will impact the investment appetite of private enterprise to invest in consenting a new landfill and will leave Auckland Council having to fund disposal solutions to meet the needs of Aucklanders.

A statement is made with the draft WMMP that private ownership of landfills is unusual in New Zealand. This is misleading as all new modern, large regional Class 1 landfills consented in NZ since the introduction of the RMA have been by the private sector, except in a few cases where joint ventures with TLAs have been formed. This is with reference specifically to Northland Regional Landfill (Puwera), Redvale, Whitford, Hampton Downs, Tirohia, Bonny Glen, Kate Valley and AB Lime landfills.

This is largely due to the large capital investment required to attain modern standards expected under the RMA and also because these facilities act as cross regional facilities. Council landfills tend to be limited to older pre-RMA tips that have been retrospectively consented as landfills and still being operated, albeit to lower standards.

Council's reference to waste to energy facilities is noted to include landfills that capture landfill gas to generate electricity as well as anaerobic digestors. WM has ownership in and operates 19MW of power generation at Whitford and Redvale landfills in Auckland. Redvale is the largest renewable energy generator in Auckland and the largest energy from waste generator in New Zealand. WM supports recognition of the landfills gas capture and electricity generation and questions Council's goal to divert organics from an existing and recognised waste to energy facility (i.e. landfill) to another (i.e. anaerobic digestion), particularly as this appears to be based

on incorrect information where the latter is clearly more expensive, more remote (out of region) and will result in higher transport emissions.

See our suggested adjustments to Section 16, monitoring and reporting, in the attached document.

# WM New Zealand feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024

**WM New Zealand broadly supports** the direction of the Waste Minimisation Plan but notes a range of innovations available which could assist Council to achieve not only their Waste Minimisation Plans, but also the broader requirements of creating a circular economy and mitigating climate change outcomes for our city. Included in WM New Zealand's response is the most recent data and evidence to support WM's view of a smarter way to achieve the outcomes for Council. WM New Zealand would love to discuss these options more broadly with Council.

**Vision**

WMNZ agrees with and supports Council's vision of Zero Waste by 2040 as an aspirational goal and appreciates the direction to:

- Reduce the resources we take from the environment
- Re-design things to preserve the value of resources and reduce environmental impacts
- Care for, re-use, repair, restore and value our resources
- Ensure the final disposal does not diminish the wellbeing of people, the land, air or water.

WMNZ notes climate change is the most serious issue currently facing the global environment and yet nowhere in this vision is there any mention of the need to consider the holistic carbon impact of waste initiatives. WMNZ commentary below looks to insert climate change as a key consideration within the WMMP.

WMNZ suggests a fundamental flaw of the draft WMMP is that Zero Waste appears to be defined as "Diversion from Class 1 landfill." Zero Waste is better represented by waste avoided and waste recovered rather than waste disposed. This narrative of a diversion outcome rather than a recovery appears in several targets and actions. WM has made a number of suggestions which would improve the quality of the targets in the WMMP.

**Waste Hierarchy**

Council references an internationally accepted waste hierarchy.

# WM New Zealand feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024

All Auckland Class 1 landfills produce renewable energy through the capture of biogenic methane emissions and align with the recover value level of the Waste Hierarchy. Class 2-5 landfills do not recover value and therefore align with the disposal level.

The hierarchy however does not consider the urgency of responding to climate change impacts. Every half degree counts, and we cannot negotiate the melting point of ice. To improve the Auckland Council WMMP WM New Zealand suggests this hierarchy needs to give greater weight to low carbon solutions.

As demonstrated below on the emissions profile of Class 1 landfills, organics disposal at the local landfill which has good gas capture and power generation may offer a lower emissions profile than a more remote treatment location, especially if that treatment is thermal incineration. WM submits that the WMMP should restate the goal that "organics should be diverted from Class 1 landfills", to "increase organics recovery and reuse."

WMNZ appreciates the inclusion of the Te Taiao hierarchy and the inclusion of the Māori world view.

**Principles**

WMNZ notes climate change is the most serious issue currently facing the global environment and yet nowhere in the principles is there any mention of the need to consider the holistic carbon impact of waste initiatives.

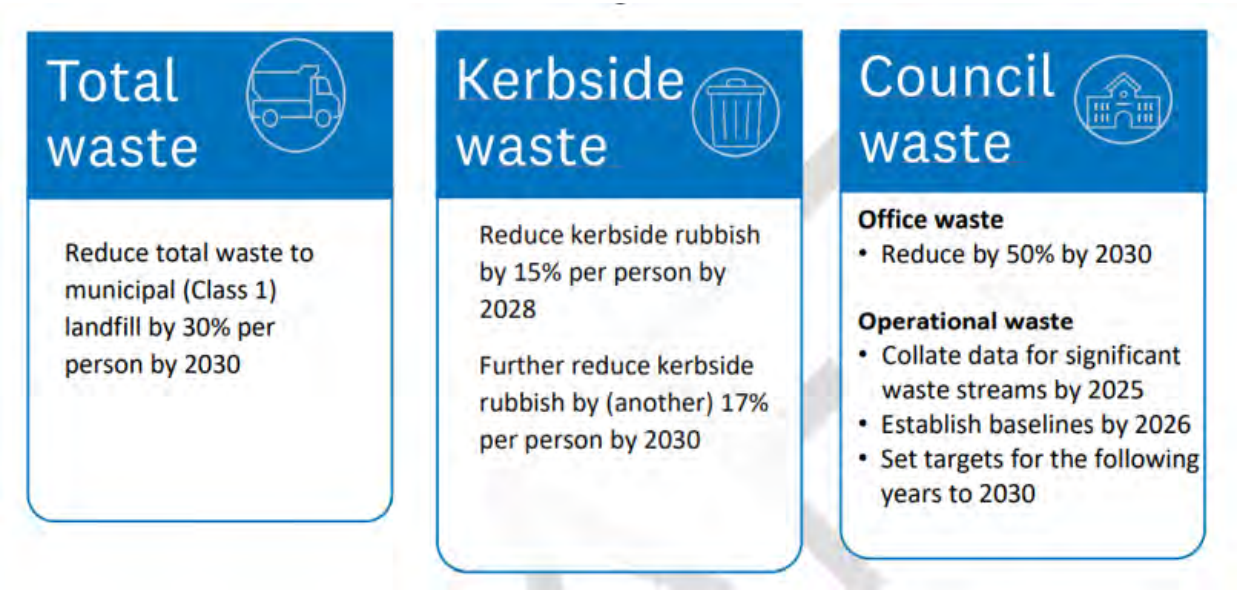
We suggest an adjustment to the principle 'Advancing up the waste hierarchy' which adds the necessity for **a lower carbon solution**. We suggest a new bullet point underneath this principle "Reduce total emissions from waste including transport emissions."

Under 'Acting fairly and being responsive to need' principle we suggest adjusting the wording 'Shifting the responsibility' to includes the statement 'to those who produce the waste':

"Shifting the responsibility and cost of waste to those who produce the waste being industries and consumers and away from the environment, low-income communities and future generations."

# WM New Zealand feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024

**Goals and targets**




Specific improvements to the goals are:

1) **The 30% reduction of waste target should include all disposal points, not just Class 1 landfills.** Should final disposal be a target, WMNZ's view is this should consider all types of disposal and not just Class 1 landfill. Since publication Auckland Council now has a range of Class 1, Class 2 (Redvale and Hampton Downs), 3 and 4 landfills in region and through the term of this plan may consider thermal incineration as an appropriate disposal for waste. WMNZ suggests that the definition of disposal should include all these as final destinations. If this target isn't adjusted, we expect to see around 30% of volume being diverted from a Class 1 to a Class 2 landfills – which does not reduce waste in the Auckland region.

2) **The kerbside reduction target should be pivoted to an increased recovery target**, *along the lines of increase recycling and food waste recovery by xx%.* A better definition of success would be to focus the actions, targets and definitions on

increasing the volume of material recovered. This has a positive psychological focus for behaviour change. WMNZ works with several large commercial organisations and they have found the pivot from a focus on diversion to a focus on recovery has helped them achieve their targets and reinforce the actual desired behaviour.

3) Reduce office waste by 50% by 2030 should be changed to 'Increase office waste recovery by x% by 2030'.

4) **Given the Climate Change concerns WMNZ suggests Council should add a target for carbon emission reduction from waste collection, haulage, processing and disposal.** WM New Zealand is ready, willing and able to collaborate on establishing this key target for Council.

**Objectives goals and methods**

WMNZ proposes minor adjustments to the goals and objectives which have a major shift in focus to recovery rather than focus on disposal. WM summarises its proposed adjustments and then outlines the rationale which relate to efficient gas capture, transport emissions and organics innovation at landfills.

Goal 1 Objective 2 is stated as 'organic waste is diverted from landfill'.

WMNZ propose this is restated as **Organic waste is recovered and reused.**

The bullet points are adjusted as follows:

- Food and green waste is ~~reduced and~~ beneficially used e.g. through feeding others, composting, worm farms, anaerobic digestion and restoring land.

- Organic textiles and other organic materials are ~~diverted from landfill for beneficial re-use and recovery~~ recovered for beneficial reuse.

- Greenhouse gases are reduced across the total waste ecosystem including collections, haulage, processing and disposal.

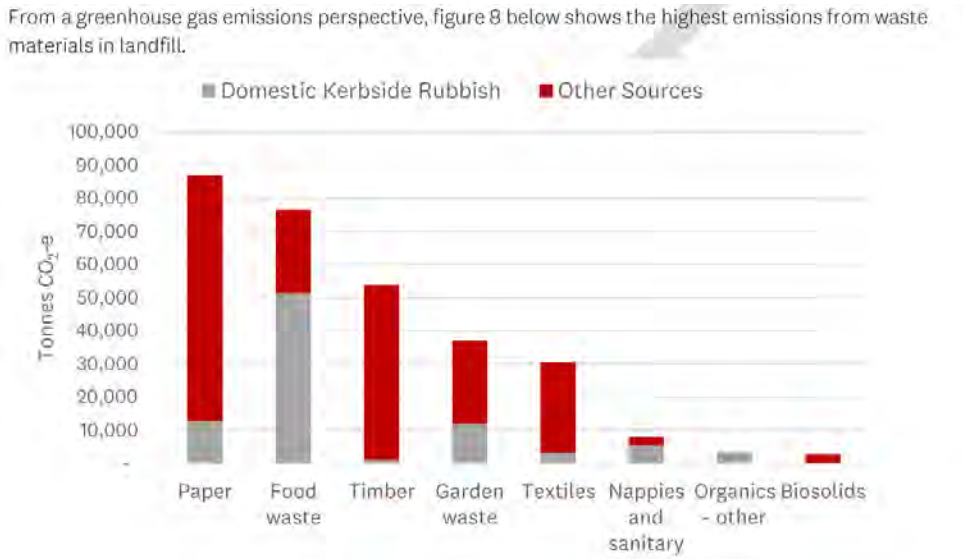
# WM New Zealand feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024

Our perspective is influenced by the two landfills we operate in Auckland which have zero emissions. In addition, we are working on recovering organics at landfills for a beneficial reuse.

**Rationale 1 - Landfill emissions and effective gas capture**

The WMMP identifies diverting organics to landfill as its primary lever to reduce emissions "diversion of organics from Class 1 landfill".

In Figure 8, page 43, Council suggests over 200Kt CO2 equivalent of emissions is generated from organic waste in landfill, however WMNZ's latest 2023 emissions profile (audited by Toitū EnviroCare as part of the Carbonreduce programme to ISO 14064-1:2018 and greenhouse gas reporting standards) for both Redvale and Whitford landfills suggests that our gas capture systems have captured 96% of the methane emissions and converted this harmful gas to biogenic CO2. **As a result, the below graphs emissions are overstated by a factor of 25.** We are happy to host your emissions modellers to our landfills to demonstrate how the gas capture works and review the IPCC methodology we use for calculation. We would not want to see Council overstate their ETS obligations.




The WMMP would be more factually accurate (and less at risk of greenwashing by drastically overstating the emissions profiles of its landfills) if Council referred to the actual emissions profile of its landfills rather than the estimated amount, given all three landfills have quality gas capture and renewable power generation.

Council should consider the MfE document "2020 Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations: 2020 detailed Guide". "The anaerobic decomposition of organic waste in landfills generates methane. Organisations should adjust inventories to account for the collected and destroyed landfill gas. **Where methane is recovered and flared or combusted for energy, the carbon dioxide emitted from the combustion process is regarded as part of the natural carbon cycle**. **Biogenic carbon dioxide, being part of**

**the natural cycle, is absorbed by living organic matter and released at the end of its life and is not included in these emission factors".**

With such high-quality gas capture in place, diverting organics from landfill will not reduce Auckland's landfill emissions by any measurable degree and will increase the already dangerously high transport emissions.

More importantly, diversion from a local Class 1 landfill to a more distant Class 2 or 3 landfill has greater adverse environmental effects through additional transport and process energy emissions. Class 2 and 3 landfills have lower standards of environmental protection, including leachate and gas management.

Council states that emissions from food waste and nappies are of concern because of their contribution to our regional climate change emissions. As outlined above, organic waste being disposed of at Class 1 landfills with good gas capture does not contribute significantly to emissions or climate change and we suggest Council update the WMMP appropriately to reflect the above.

**Rationale 2 - Transport emissions**

Auckland waste emissions are estimated to be 3% of the emissions profile of Auckland, while transport emissions are estimated to be 47% of the city's emissions and this figure has increased 6% since 2019. The draft WMMP has a large focus on emissions from waste being 3% but makes no reference to the transport emissions created from the collection and haulage of waste.

WMNZ notes, for its share of Council's collections contracts, the proposed kilometres to be travelled annually is shown below.

| | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ref | 360,975 | 366,104 | 362,529 | **1,089,608** |
| FW | 218,641 | 273,037 | 118,211 | **609,889** |
| Rec | 110,487 | 181,787 | 378,759 | **671,033** |
| | **690,103** | **820,928** | **859,499** | **2,370,530** |

# WM New Zealand feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024

WM suggests Council consider emissions from the collection and haulage of organics to a remote treatment process against a shorter more efficient haul to a closer landfill which has superior landfill gas capture and produces renewable energy. Overall, in the objective Council should make clear that GHG emissions include transport emissions.

**Rationale 3 - Organic Innovations at landfills**

WM is working on new innovations to see organics from municipal solid waste be transported to a landfill and shredded for recovery. We have trialled this option at Tirohia landfill and will be commencing a larger pilot at another landfill. The shredded material is separated with light material paper and plastics and wet material – organics and metals. Via a composting process at the landfill the material is turned, within a 6-month period, into a material that can be used as a beneath topsoil capping product. Rather than diverting waste from landfill which will further increase the costs – we suggest Council support new technology and processes which will allow greater recovery of organics from general waste.




**Rationale 4 -** Treated timbers are a problematic waste which don't have an easy solution to efficiently and effectively recycle and reuse at scale. WMNZ recommends Council promote Class 1 landfills as a safe disposal location for treated timbers with the lowest emissions profile. WMNZ suggests the environmental controls such as lining, leachate management and gas capture systems at Class 1 landfills make them a preferred destination for treated timbers (over Class 2 landfills) to avoid GHG emissions.

**Goal 1 - Objective 4**

We suggest an additional bullet point:

- We understand the emissions from transport, processing and disposal of recycling and waste.

# WM New Zealand feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024

**Goal 2 – Objective 5**

We suggest clarification that final disposal includes Class 1 to 5 landfill and waste to energy thermal incineration. Throughout the document disposal is seen as Class 1 landfills only and we would like it recognised that all landfilling and thermal incineration is final disposal.

**Goal 2 – Objective 6**

We fully support this objective. Auckland's Municipal Contract Manager Daniel Chapman has been working collaboratively with Council, specifically Rob Shields, about the illegal dumping that is a problem near WM New Zealand's head office in Auckland. Our Living Earth composting facility is also a site of daily illegal dumping – as are most of our sites around the country. Our concern is that illegal dumping will only worsen if general waste collections are limited to bi-weekly.



Illegal dumping near Living Earth on Puketutu Island, photographed on 28 March 2024.

# WM New Zealand feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024



Illegal dumping near WM New Zealand's head office at 318 East Tamaki Road photographed on 28 March 2024.

# WM New Zealand feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024

**Goal 2 – Objective 7**

We suggest adding **and disease,** removing **diverting,** and adding **recovering goods and materials.**

- In times of disaster, all sectors work together to keep communities safe from contaminated waste **and disease** while supporting the needs for replacement goods and recovering ~~diverting waste~~ **goods and materials** where possible.

## Question 2 – Priorities for action

WM supports some of the priorities for action and has specific feedback about others. WM New Zealand suggests given the climate change outcomes that a 13th priority is created called lower emissions from waste.

| Goal | WM Feedback |
|---|---|
| Strengthen ways of working with mana whenua and deliver Māori outcomes through waste initiatives | WM agrees. |
| Continue expanding and strengthening the Resource Recovery Network and its services. | We agree and request Council note WMNZ's role in supporting the commercial and residential sectors as part of this resources recovery network and is willing to discuss optimisation of its transfer station and MRF network to optimise recovery, rather than duplicate infrastructure. WM is investing heavily in its RTS network to turn them into resource recovery transfer stations in the near term and has longer resource recovery park investments underway. |
| Target construction and demolition (C&D) waste | WM agrees and is investing heavily in its RTS network to turn them into B&C resource recovery transfer stations in the near term and has longer resource recovery park investments underway. WM has also created a Class 2 landfill in region to support the B&C sector. |
| Focus on five priority waste streams: organics, plastics, packaging, textiles and biosolids | WM agrees with organics, plastics, packaging and biosolids however strongly suggests that Council add batteries to the list. The recent number of fires caused by batteries is problematic and risks Council's assets being destroyed and a scenario where these assets can't be reinsured as the insurance market deems |

| | |
|---|---|
| | the recycling and waste infrastructure risk too high. This causes significant issues with financing the sector if insurance can't be gained.<br><br>WMNZ notes there are small secondary markets for textiles in New Zealand given New Zealand's lack of textile manufacturing. In order to add textiles to increase recovery, Auckland would need to focus on increasing the textile remanufacturing market. |
| Strengthen our focus on disaster preparedness and climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience | Agree and WM would like to collaborate with Council. We have several learnings from last year's floods and response to Cyclone Gabrielle in the Hawke's Bay. WMNZ has shown time and again that at times of natural disaster it is critical to prioritise waste clearance before disease sets in and facilitate a fast rebuild to minimise economic impact on the affected community. Resource recovery at these times is only possible on a very limited scale as most waste will be contaminated and potentially hazardous to human health (as experienced after the Christchurch earthquakes). During the Auckland flooding of 2023 having a local landfill available was a strategic asset and this will be true into the future as we continue to experience extreme weather resulting from climate change. Recovery facilities do not have surge capacity for the resulting increase in waste. |
| To move up the waste hierarchy to lower carbon solutions, including source reduction, re-use and right to repair | Agree and would like to see the targets change to focus on source reduction and increased recovery, rather than landfill avoidance.<br><br>We also suggest this goal is adjusted to state "To move up the waste hierarchy **to lower carbon solutions,** including source reduction, re-use and right to repair.<br><br>Auckland Class 1 landfills produce renewable energy through the capture of biogenic methane emissions and align with the recover value level of the waste hierarchy.<br><br>Disposal at Class 2 to 5 landfills do not fall into this category and align with the disposal category, as would waste to energy thermal incineration. Council advocates for actions to move up the hierarchy (Action 6). Anaerobic digestion |

| | |
|---|---|
| | and renewable energy from landfills are both recognised as beneficial waste to energy facilities by Council. WM seeks that landfills with good gas capture are recognised as such and moved up the hierarchy.<br><br>A tonne of treated timber being sent to a cement kiln in still considered disposal in GRI reporting standards. |
| For implementation of a container return scheme and other mandatory product stewardship actions | WMNZ supports a CRS but believes an efficient and effective scheme will embrace current operators and existing infrastructure. Building parallel infrastructure will lead to inefficient, stranded and underutilised assets in the resource recovery network. |
| Support Aucklanders to use their kerbside recycling and food scraps bins effectively and shift to regionwide rates-funded collection services | WMNZ supports this. |
| Transition to a fortnightly rubbish collection service | We support emissions reduction and reducing kilometres travelled, however we have concerns about the quality of the data that has informed this decision. We suggest that Council undertakes an updated survey at Whitford as the food waste recovery service has stabilised to assess what the composition of general waste actually is and if this volume can be reduced to fortnightly collections. |
| Accelerate efforts to minimise operational wastes from the Auckland Council Group | Agree. |
| Address litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment | Agree. |
| Reduce total emissions from waste including transport emissions | Reducing all emissions (from waste, energy consumption and transport) must be a priority to us all. Waste emissions from landfill should not be considered in isolation, and Council should not rely on a hierarchy with landfill disposal as a last resort just because decomposing organic waste produces methane. |

# WM New Zealand feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024

## Question 2A - Fortnightly rubbish collections

The four key initiatives of separating waste into different food waste and refuse bins, extending food waste collection areas, encouraging inorganic waste and moving to fortnightly refuse collections will not directly reduce the amount of waste that is produced.

Council has proposed a switch to fortnightly kerbside collections will reduce bin contents by up to 41% of the contents of the bin, and that general waste is only 34% of bin contents.

WMNZ's recent composition data from 2022 Tonkin and Taylor survey[1] inspected 12 truckloads of kerbside collections from areas 5, 6 and 7 at our jointly owned landfill at Whitford. Waste was separated, classified and weighed and demonstrated that actually 51.2%, near half of the waste, is general waste as opposed to Council's 34% estimated picture. This suggests Council has understated the general waste figure in the consultation document based on recent actuals. We suggest that Council undertake an updated survey at Whitford as the food waste recovery service has stabilised to assess what the composition of general waste actually is.

| Material Type | Council's Consultation Document | 2022 Kerbside Composition at Council's Landfill |
|---|---|---|
| Recycling | 13% | 14-16% |
| Garden Waste | 12% | 6.5% |
| Food scraps | 41% | 29.7% |
| Rubbish | 34% | 48.8% |

When including commercial tonnes in Whitford data, the overall percentage that is food scraps disposal reduces to 11.3%.

[1] Waste Composition Analysis for Whitford Landfill 2022 – SWAP Survey May 2022
Waste Disposal Services, **Tonkin & Taylor Ltd, Published** June 2022

# WM New Zealand feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024

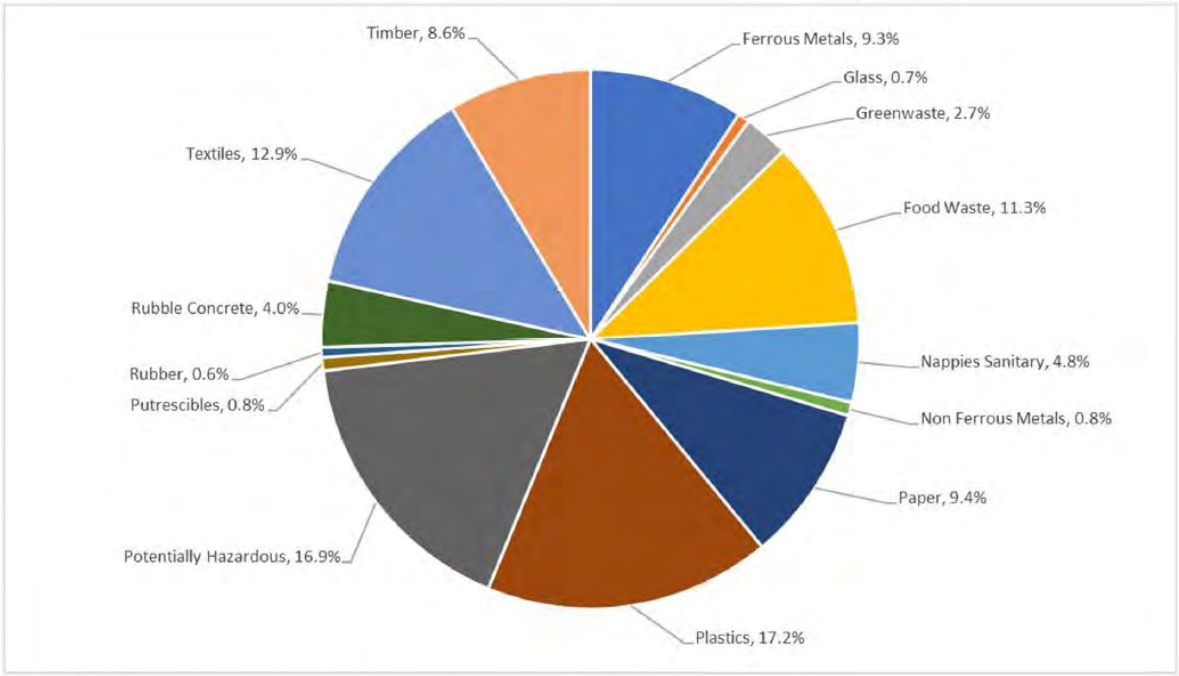



*Figure 4.1: Overall waste composition during the survey period*

## Question 2B - Construction and demolition waste

WM supports reducing C&D waste (and all other wastes) and diverting this waste from landfill when the emissions calculations (including transport) demonstrate this is the most beneficial option. WM has invested and is investing heavily in B&C recovery facilities in central, north and west Auckland at our transfer stations. We have MfE funding for these projects.

# WM New Zealand feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024

Council's targets focus on total waste to Class 1 landfill (reduction of 30% by 2030), Council contracted kerbside refuse collection (15% reduction by 2028 and a further 17% by 2030), and Council generated waste. Although this aligns with the NZ Waste Strategy, a target to reduce waste to Class 1 landfill is flawed, and WM encourages Auckland Council to be bold and set their own improved targets.

Reducing waste to Class 1 landfills will not reduce the amount of waste produced and will require additional handling, transport and process energy. The unintended outcome is that more waste disposed of at Class 2 - 5 landfills and/ or energy intensive recovery processes results in additional fossil fuel emissions from transport, which is currently not accounted for in the waste sector. Zero Waste must not be measured by Class 1 landfills alone but rather as Zero Waste produced in the first instance.

Section 12.4 of the draft WMMP considers dealing with soils, suggesting that reducing the amount of soil that is transported around the region would mean less congestion and emission from transport and reduce material filling up landfills.

WMNZ supports consideration of transport costs and emissions related to soil disposal, however we do not support the overall reduction of soils to landfill because uncontaminated soil isn't being transported and disposed of in landfill needlessly.
A landfill uses soil as daily cover, intermediate and final cap to minimise adverse environmental effects (odour, litter, vermin, fugitive methane emissions). MfE recognises this use of soils as a "reuse" and classifies these soils as a diverted material, which is exempt from the Waste Levy. Any reduction in soils delivered to landfill would mean the landfill operator would have to excavate / import it in themselves, which would not offer traffic relief or reduce the ultimate volume in the landfill.

## Question 2C - Priority waste materials

WMNZ agrees with organics, plastics, packaging and biosolids, however strongly suggests that Council add batteries to the list instead of textiles (given such small secondary markets for textiles). The recent number of fires caused by batteries is problematic and risks Council's assets being destroyed and a scenario where these assets can't get reinsurance as the insurance market deems the recycling and waste infrastructure risk too high. This causes significant issues with financing the sector if insurance can't be gained.

# WM New Zealand feedback on Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024

## Question 4 - Any other comments

Council considers the growing challenge as the increasing waste that is being sent to landfills (Section 12.3) however, Council should be aware of the even greater risk of not having a Class 1 landfill beyond 2035.

We recommend Council identify landfills in their planning as regionally significant infrastructure.

Redvale landfill receives approximately 50% of Auckland's residual waste. In 2014, WM commenced the Auckland Regional landfill (ARL) project to search for, consent and develop a Class 1 landfill to replace Redvale when its consents expire in 2028. Despite being the highest standard of landfill application ever seen in New Zealand and exceeding international standards, this project is facing consenting challenges and currently is unlikely to be ready to receive waste by 2028.

This poses a significant risk to Auckland as follows:

- If ARL is not consented, Redvale will close in 2028 and not be replaced. In this situation, Puwera landfill (Whangarei) is more remote, north of the problematic Brynderwyns from a logistics perspective, Whitford has truck limitations and Hampton Downs is only consented to 2030. This means Auckland is in danger of running out of available landfill airspace in 2030.
- Without ARL, even if Hampton Downs consents are extended and Whitford waste volumes are maximised, Auckland will run out of airspace in circa 2037.
- It takes approximately 15 years to choose a site, consent and develop a new modern landfill.
- Council's repetitive narrative on diversion from landfill will impact the investment appetite of private enterprise to invest in consenting a new landfill and will leave Auckland Council having to fund disposal solutions to meet the needs of Aucklanders.

A statement is made with the draft WMMP that private ownership of landfills is unusual in New Zealand. This is misleading as all new modern, large regional Class 1 landfills consented in NZ since the introduction of the RMA have been by the private sector, except in a few cases where joint ventures with TLAs have been formed. This is with reference specifically to Northland Regional Landfill (Puwera), Redvale, Whitford, Hampton Downs, Tirohia, Bonny Glen, Kate Valley and AB Lime landfills.

This is largely due to the large capital investment required to attain modern standards expected under the RMA and also because these facilities act as cross regional facilities. Council landfills tend to be limited to older pre-RMA tips that have been retrospectively consented as landfills and still being operated, albeit to lower standards.

Council's reference to waste to energy facilities is noted to include landfills that capture landfill gas to generate electricity as well as anaerobic digestors. WM has ownership in and operates 19MW of power generation at Whitford and Redvale landfills in Auckland. Redvale is the largest renewable energy generator in Auckland and the largest energy from waste generator in New Zealand. WM supports recognition of the landfills gas capture and electricity generation and questions Council's goal to divert organics from an existing and recognised waste to energy facility (i.e. landfill) to another (i.e. anaerobic digestion), particularly as this appears to be based on incorrect information where the latter is clearly more expensive, more remote (out of region) and will result in higher transport emissions.

**Section 16 monitoring and reporting**

We suggest the following adjustments:

| Current | Proposed Changed | Rationale |
|---|---|---|
| Diversion of household waste<br><br>Percent of material diverted from landfill from kerbside recycling | Restated as recovered household waste.<br><br>Volume from kerbside recycling compared to prior year. | Recycling should stand on its own and not always be compared to diversion from landfill.<br><br>Landfill waste may increase with extreme weather events. We want to recognise and succeed in recycling in its own right. |
| Diversion of materials from inorganic waste collection | Volume from organic collections compared to prior year. | Recycling should stand on its own and not always be compared to diversion form landfill. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Landfill waste may increase with extreme weather events. We want to recognise and succeed in recycling in its own right. |
| Office waste disposed to landfill | Agree with metric but suggest a complimentary metric would be:<br><br>Increase in recovered materials from office waste. | Recycling should stand on its own and not always be compared to diversion from landfill.<br><br>Landfill waste may increase with extreme weather events. we want to recognise and succeed in recycling in its own right. |
| Operational waste disposed to landfill | Agree with metric, or perhaps operational waste disposed is a better metric.<br><br>This should monitor and include all classes of landfill disposal and waste to energy thermal incineration (should that be approved during the term). | Waste placed in any class of landfill is disposal and not available for reuse. This clarifies the intention of this metric. Failure to capture all classes risks diversion to Class 2 with lower environmental standards being seen as achieving this metric. |
| Waste to Class 1 landfill (quantity, GHG emissions, composition)<br><br>Total GHG emissions for waste disposed, as based on most recent composition for total waste to landfill | Waste to Class 1 landfill (quantity, GHG emissions, composition).<br><br>Total GHG emissions for waste disposed, as based on most recent audited reporting from providers. | Suggest a target be placed on GHG emissions equivalent of being net neutral by 2050. |

#2478

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** hygiene concern, two weeks are too long, a lot of worms in rubbish bin in summer

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2479

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōtara-Papatoetoe

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Hopefully less waste being created means less in the landfills!

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** It will work for some but I know several people who put ALL their rubbish in the rubbish bin - including recyclable materials, food scraps, lightbulbs that can be recycled at Mitre 10, polystyrene, batteries etc. All of which can be recycled but quote "I can't be bothered, it's easier just to put it all in the one bin" and these are younger people who should know better. I have seen what happens in South Wales re rubbish collections - I could show you photos of the rubbish piled up by garages in our friends area or estate. I personally have had rubbish bags and household waste dumped on my berm and have had to pay to dispose of it, other people's rubbish, and that's with weekly collections! I don't believe it will save money as the council will have to do more rubbish pick up from fly tipping. They have a hard enough job of keeping up with it now. Look at the Hunua Gorge, a great place for dumping rubbish, out the back of Mangere and by the little stone church in East Tamaki Rd. There are new piles of house hold waste, bags, demolition and garden waste dumped in these places every week. Yes some of us could manage with a fortnightly collection but I already know of many areas where people will not. If it is brought in I hope the Council has extra funds to pay people to go out and pick up all the rubbish that is fly tipped!!!!!

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**

- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Instant fines - if you can find the people who dump it - great!

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2480

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Body Corporate 180506

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** the end user cannot be held solely responsible for reducing, council needs to have better sorting methods to use the waste produced.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:** fine for single dwelling residential, however no good for large apartment complexes which have a small common rubbish area

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** a good way to reduce landfill volume

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** need ways to increase reuse as these will always be around. end user reduction is impossible

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** This shifts the cost to the user as the costs will be passed on.

This is another example of not wanting to put the right infrastructure in place and trying to find a way to get the consumer to fix the problem

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

The draft plan for 2022 / 2023 talked about standardizing the ability for multi unit dwellings to opt out of the refuse targeted rate.

When this was implemented what has actually happened is Auckland Council have made it more difficult to opt out of paying for the council service, even when the council service is inferior to the service being provided by private contractors.

The proposal was to allow multi unit dwellings to opt out of the council service and rates charge "if council cannot provide a suitable service"

The issue is that the council alone determine what is a satisfactory service, even when it is very clear that the council service is not of the same standard as being provided by the private contractor and would not be deemed as "suitable" by any impartial person. As Chairman of a large body corporate (100+ unit) I can assure you the service provided by council is far inferior to that of our private contractors.

The old Auckland Council region has for many years had an effective opt out process for multi unit dwellings with 10 or more units, it would appear that standardizing on this model would have been far more suitable for all ratepayers affected.

It appears that the sole motivation behind the change was to increase rateable revenue for the council regardless of the suitability of the service being imposed.

#2481

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Great idea to reduce landfill collection to fortnightly. Will encourage people to reduce and recycle/compost instead. Also less emissions from transport if less collections and lower overall costs. 2026 is too late, lets do it by 2025.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** it makes sense to target the biggest waste stream. This should be done by introducing a bylaw which requires all building sites to have a skip bin. This is currently not compulsory. Once a bin is required builders can look at a Green Gorilla bin for mixed materials or have separate recycling bins.

Council should build capacity of CRCs to accept and sell reusable building waste.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It's a no brainer. Central government should have introduced this already. Keep lobbying!

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I'm a big fan of instant fines. there is too much illegal dumping in Auckland. People get away with dumping big piles of rubbish such as green waste, cardboard, furniture etc.

Also there is dumping on private land which Council doesn't have the tools to require its removal - Council should be able to require this to be removed and fine the property owner if it doesn't get removed. Particularly if there is a waterway on the property that the rubbish has got into or has potential to get into.

Council should also install more cameras at dumping hot spots

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2482

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** To replace one of the refuse collections, add a garden waste collection, separate from food scraps, for green waste that can't readily be home composted but could be used in Council parks etc if commercially composted

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** The food scraps bins are a great way to enable people to donate right thing with their rubbish, but it would be awesome if the Council could also arrange a cleaning service for them every quarter (or swap in and out system)

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Support the initiative but good luck trying to implement it!

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** As people reduce their reliance on cars it also becomes harder for people to bring large waste to disposal centres. I support expanding the collection of this waste more locally to make it easier for people to donate right thing.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Also a great way for kids to fundraise so fully support this initiative

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2483

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Other

**Tell us why:** I feel the having a target is good as it helps give everyone a focus. However, changing human behavior in a multi ethnic community remains a challenge and AC is expecting the change without substantial investment in reaching out to the community members to educate them of 'why'. It also needs to work with the industry to bring about the change e.g. textile, packaging and plastic products. change in kerbside household materials has had more impact on households but not on industry which is still not in sync with AC's initiative.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Not all house holds has 41% food scraps in their bins. It is an average. Moving to fortnightly collection will disadvantage all households who have been doing things responsibly or even doing their own composting. Already AC has done a standardization of kirbside household recycling. It has resulted in more material getting into the rubbish bins, resulting in the rubbish bin getting filled rather quickly. Industry is yet to move to more recyclable packaging. Therefore, it is going to add more stress on the community household with illegal dumping, using neighbors bins, etc. More an more households in Auckland are moving to packaged food as a lifestyle choice which generates a lot of rubbish. AC is also proposing increase in rates and reducing the services which does not serve the community. Bigger rubbish bins are also not free of charge and given the economic stress that communities are under, this proposal is not in public interest. Maybe go back to tag systems where each household is able to manage their own rubbish and not pay for the community in their rates.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**

- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2484

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This is great to see! I am excited by this as will help peoples perception of waste as last option and be a positive behaviour change shift

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

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**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

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**Tell us why:**

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**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

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**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2485

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): zero waste network aotearoa

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Direction of travel - Zero Waste by 2040

We strongly support the proposed direction (Option 2) which:

affirms a strong zero waste vision for both people and planet,

centres the waste hierarchy as a guide for action, and

sets the intention to prioritise actions at the top of the waste hierarchy.

Option 2 leverages the good progress Auckland Council has made with the previous WMMP (2018-24) and doubles down to have a greater impact over the next six year cycle by:

Building partnerships with organisations which share the zero waste kaupapa

Putting mana whenua and mataawaka front and centre - encompassing te ao Māori, involvement in decision making processes, access to enterprise opportunities.

Bringing everyone in the city on the journey - engaging with, supporting and educating business, communities and households.

Option 2 pulls the right levers by actively advocating for:

Government to establish a comprehensive and effective regulatory framework along with the necessary economic instruments to implement product stewardship schemes like a Deposit Return Scheme for drink containers.

Industry and businesses to adapt their business and service models and to put better products on the shelves so that waste and pollution are designed out of Auckland's economy as well as requiring source separation and diversion e.g. through Waste management plans for Construction and Demolition jobs.

Leadership

We applaud Auckland Council for showing leadership in taking a true zero waste approach to the WMMP. Zero Waste and circular economy strategies provide a roadmap, a toolkit and a destination to help Auckland build a resource and energy efficient economy and create a strong and stable resource recovery sector.

Auckland Council is recognised as a national and global leader for being a city that is using zero waste as a tool to scale up climate action and build more equitable communities.

The WMMP reflects a strong commitment to putting in place the 6 city actions recommended by C40 to improve waste management and reduce emissions:

Establish city wide universal collection and safe disposal

Don't invest in solid waste incineration

Focus on reducing and treating food waste

Boost recycling rates

Reduce waste generation and encourage a circular economy

Set a zero waste goal to reap social, economic and environmental rewards.

Council's leadership in this space includes:

Global recognition. Auckland Council has been internationally recognised through C40 for its innovative approach to working towards zero waste which combines its zero waste by 2040 vision, with a set of practical actions to achieve results and grounding the work in Iwi and community partnerships.

Putting mana whenua and mataawaka front and centre. Strong commitment to learning from and building in te ao Māori, engaging Māori in decision making processes, creating access to enterprise opportunities and using the WMMP to deliver outcomes that are important to Māori.

Providing a working model. Council's use of a strategic procurement approach to build an effective resource recovery network creates practical pathways for other districts and cities to follow.

Mentoring and support for councils and communities across the motu by sharing with other councils and communities what has been learned so far. Staff and councillors make a valuable contribution to national conversations through forums and sector groups.

Role in the pacific - Auckland Council has a critical role to play in supporting and enabling the pacific community across the city to engage with zero waste and emissions reduction as well as sharing and learning with pacific nations.

Coordinating and enabling collaboration across sectors to support new projects and initiatives to get off the ground.

Advocacy for Government action by lending the weight of New Zealand's biggest city to calls for a comprehensive regulatory framework and the economic levers needed to drive waste reduction.

Zero Waste and Circular economy

We support the intention to implement zero waste and circular economy strategies.

Focusing at the top of the waste hierarchy will help slow down Auckland's consumption of raw materials. Landfills are a symptom of our waste problems. The real problem is that there are twice as many people on the planet as there were in the 1970's and we are pulling four times as many resources out of our environment into the economy.

When we throw stuff away we have to extract new resources and use more energy to replace it. This causes biodiversity loss, ecosystem damage, and greenhouse gas emissions. Zero waste and the circular economy are all about keeping resources and embodied energy in circulation for as long as possible so we don't have to draw so much out of our environment.

Action at the top of the hierarchy looks like:

Prevent

Preventing waste in the first place by redesigning products and business models means less litter, less plastic pollution, less landfills and no need for CO2 emitting incinerators. Designing out waste and pollution at the source means communities and councils avoid the long term costs and risks associated with managing large volumes of waste products and materials.

This requires changes to business models, service models and the kinds of packaging and products being put on the shelves. Support for businesses that are shifting to more circular approaches and clear definitions of what circularity looks like in practice, to avoid greenwash and confusion, are important roles for the council. This creates opportunities for businesses working ahead of the curve and helps establish the operating conditions that support them to grow faster and have a bigger impact than they would otherwise be able to.

Reuse

Shifting away from single use disposable and short life packaging and products is a crucial step in reducing raw material consumption. Slowing down the flows of goods, packaging and materials is a key element of circular economy practice. Council's investment in the resource recovery network and the inorganics warehouses is helping to shift the dial towards reuse of second hand products and materials. Much more needs to be done in this space.

New business models can mainstream reuse which reduces overconsumption by:

supplying a product as a service e.g. washing and reusing the cup your coffee came in.

giving access to sharing services for transport, tools and other goods which means fewer products need to be in circulation at any one time.

making products more durable and easy to maintain and repair to increase their lifespans means fewer cheap, junk items flowing into landfills.

Council can support the development of systems that make it more practical for reusable cups, packaging and service ware to be used by hospitality, food and drink service and at events. They can also require reusables in specific situations including all in house catering. Coordinating action across multiple small businesses would accelerate progress as it is difficult for individual businesses to create comprehensive and viable reuse solutions on their own.

See Q2 C for more detail on this in relation to the five priority waste streams esp. Plastics, textiles and packaging

Repair

Repair is a useful example of the layers of interventions that have to be made to give Aucklander's access to services that help them to reduce waste.  The various priorities and actions outlined in the WMMP work together to drive change, so it is important to recognise the overlaps and the need to take a systemic approach.

The work that has been done by Consumer, Repair Cafe Aotearoa and the WasteMINZ Product Stewardship sector group and others advocating for the right to repair and durability has gained traction. We support Auckland Council putting its weight behind these campaigns under Priority 6 and action 6.1. Product Stewardship design also needs to factor in durability, reuse and repair under 7.2 so that schemes do not only focus on end of life recycling options.

Auckland Council has an important role to play in developing and scaling up the network of repair shops and repair cafes across the city so that maintenance and repair services are readily available. Action 12.2 already covers the opportunity to support existing service providers by promoting them and making them more visible. It also enables working with others to raise awareness and foster a culture of reuse, repair and durability across generations.

There is a gap in the WMMP around supporting the development of practical repair services. It would be good to include this in the actions associated with expanding and strengthening the resource recovery network. Action 2.2 could include repair cafes and repair services as part of the special services provided within, or alongside the network. Action 12.1 Focused community programmes is the only other obvious place for partnering to ensure repair events and services are provided.

Recycling

Recycling is important to keep materials circulating but it needs to be the last resort after businesses and households have done everything they can to avoid using single use disposable packaging, service ware and short life products.

Auckland needs to focus on shifting towards high quality, closed loop recycling systems. Source separation plays a key role in getting clean, single stream, raw materials to be incorporated as recycled content in new products and to feed clean organics into our composting systems. Product stewardship schemes like Deposit Return schemes for drink containers and the Resource Recovery Network sites across the city are critical levers for achieving this.

Composting see Q2C Organics for detail

According to the waste hierarchy in the current NZ Waste Strategy, circular management of materials and products ends with recycling. A useful definition of effective recycling being that the material collected, sorted and processed is suitable for inclusion as recycled content in a new (preferably like for like) product and displaces the need for virgin material.

Once material or products fall below this level they are in the waste management system. There is a cost attached to collecting and disposing of this material and often ongoing risk management issues and potential costs for future generations and our environment e.g. risk associated with landfills at risk of inundation due to sea level rise.

It is critical that investments and actions are made in the top half of the waste hierarchy in order to reduce long term cost and risk by shifting Auckland towards a more circular low waste low emissions economy over time.

Detailed comments on sections 1 to 7 and 10

P9 We suggest removing the ‘decision to dispose’ line. This is unnecessary and confusing. Each step in the hierarchy involves a decision to treat resources in a particular way. The position the line is in now is where a decision is made to divert to recycling or composting so the use of the word dispose is confusing.

We support the 7 principles that will underpin decision making.

Goals

We support the 2 goals and 8 objectives

We suggest the following minor changes to strengthen the connections between the different parts of the WMMP - objectives, rationale and actions.

Goal 1 Maximise circularity in line with the waste hierarchy

‘Designing out waste’ line needs to include: supporting the development of new business and service models, improved product design….

Organic waste is prevented or diverted from landfill in the header and a bullet point added to cover prevention / source reduction strategies for food and organic waste including textiles and packaging. Diversion is necessary but not sufficient.

Network of infrastructure needs to include a bullet point that covers soft infrastructure which includes capability and capacity of organisations and staff working in service provision and behaviour change, plus systems and processes including IT and tech solutions alongside the traditional hard infrastructure of sites and equipment.

Data and information needs to have a bullet added on better understanding of material and product flows. The point about embodied carbon could be expanded to include supply chain emissions and embodied carbon as they are not the same thing.  Also important to better understand the emissions implications of different disposal options.

Goal 2 Minimise harm

6.  Add a specific reference to plastic and microplastic pollution as this shows up consistently as a key area of concern in annual public surveys.

Methods to deliver on the objectives

Add the following to create a more comprehensive list

Advocating for industry to adapt product and packaging design as well as business and service models

Use Council procurement of goods and services

Section 10 Statutory and Strategic Context

10.4 it would be useful to split out the Emissions Reduction plan from the Waste Strategy commentary - give it a separate section or a subheading.

The paragraph that describes this work is a bit unclear. It would be helpful to include a few sentences about how emissions are generated from waste in landfill and the process of collecting and processing waste, recycling and organics as well as the upstream supply chain emissions which are often described as consumption emissions. This links into the low emissions aspects of circular economy and ties back to the priority focus on product stewardship and Objective 2 - organics.

Typo p20 row 2 eleven CRC’s other parts of document say 13.

Key Priorities - Empowering Iwi and community partnerships

Mana whenua and achieving Māori outcomes

We support Priority 1 and celebrate Auckland Council’s commitment to strengthen ways of working with Mana Whenua and the intent to deliver outcomes of value to Māori through waste initiatives and actions.

We support the council's intention to work in partnership with Iwi and alongside mataawaka and the decision to place this intention front and centre in the WMMP.

We acknowledge the value of growing an understanding te ao Māori and recognising kaitiakitanga in working towards zero waste. The intergenerational transfer of knowledge will be an important element in motivating and enabling Aucklanders to achieve zero waste by 2040 alongside related work to restore and protect te taiao.

We support using the WMMP and the actions and associated investments to embed a te ao Māori approach and to achieve the outcomes important to mana whenua and mataawaka (Auckland Māori not in a mana whenua group) outlined in section 5.1.

These include:

Development of effective and nurturing working relationships

Active involvement in decision making

Access to resources and support

Development of social enterprise opportunities for mana whenua and mataawaka

Environmental protection outcomes achieved for land, water, air and ecosystems

Incorporation of mātauranga and tikanga Māori into programmes and activities to enable intergenerational transfer of knowledge and skills.

Resource Recovery Network

We support priority 2 to continue expanding the resource recovery network and its services.

There has been a long standing working relationship between the Zero Waste Network and Auckland Council to develop the resource recovery network.

We appreciate the trust and confidence that council has in the community sector to deliver services and behaviour change. These organisations are kaupapa driven and embedded in their local communities. They create good jobs and put money back into their local economies.

Community Resource Recovery Centres or Zero Waste Hubs:

Deliver services communities want: behaviour change, reuse, repair, composting and recycling.

Are ideal drop off points for future product stewardship schemes like e-waste, plastics and Deposit Return for drink containers.

Facilitate reuse of household goods, building materials and other reusables

Combine engagement and education with service delivery. That means the households and businesses they work with come on a journey up the waste hierarchy so that reducing, reusing, recycling and composting become the norm.

Collaborate through national and local networks to share knowledge, skills and experience and develop innovative solutions.

Collective work on behaviour change supports the shift by households and businesses away from single use, towards reuse, durability, ‘Right to Repair’ and sharing models.

We support the planned expansion of the network as outlined in the 2021 Resource Recovery Network Strategy. We encourage the council to continue to explore innovative procurement options for adding new sites across the city.

It is critical that the network of local resource recovery centres is underpinned by the development of the Waitakere Resource Recovery Park. This larger scale facility will provide complementary services and will enable larger scale flows of materials and products from commercial operators. Transitioning this site from the current transfer station model to a purpose built resource recovery focused facility will significantly increase diversion opportunities.

The Auckland Council and Community Resource Recovery Network (ACCRRN) has been an effective mechanism for coordinating activity and development across the network. The working group drawn from the members of the ACCRRN leadership team is making good progress with developing a governance model based on the partnership approach prioritised in the WMMP.

We encourage the council to continue to progress this model which reflects the maturity and integrity of the relationship that has been developed over the last 10 years. The ACCRRN relationship and implementation framework provides a useful base for establishing the right structure for the ongoing partnership. Successful delivery of the 8 community recycle centres and two resource recovery parks in the next stage of the resource recovery neworks development requires an effective Governance model like this.

Work that has been done to date to pilot and develop the operating model has been possible because of the effective working relationship created through the ACCRRN approach. This innovative partnership model would also enable exploration of how the resource recovery network could support the delivery of the inorganic collection service to divert more material and increase the efficiency of the service.

We recommend that the council invests in measuring and understanding the impact of the work that is being done. A great deal of practical research and development work is being done by the existing sites. This includes development of reuse opportunities such as on-selling salvaged fittings, cabinetry and materials from deconstruction projects. A comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and learning process would be a valuable addition to the work in progress.

This will help define the model, show how it is helping achieve outcomes that are valuable to Aucklanders, support sharing of lessons learned and create a proof of concept. This kind of evidence base would underpin an approach to the central government to secure funds to fast track the resource recovery network development.

Behaviour change

We appreciate Auckland Council's commitment to invest in education and behaviour change (in house and by external providers) to help communities and businesses become familiar with zero waste, circular economy and emissions reduction and adaptation strategies. Changing mindsets and behaviours so that low waste, low emissions becomes the default setting is a major inter-generational change management process.

The resource recovery network sites, environment centres and a wide range of other organisations play a critical role in engaging and supporting businesses and households to try new things and to adapt to changes in production and consumption. It is critical that council continues to partner with and support these organisations who play a vital role in shifting people towards zero waste lifestyles.

Key Priority that underpins the other 11 - Working with others

We support Priority 12 and the emphasis on Auckland Council working with others who have shared values and objectives to deliver on this plan. Empowering Iwi, community and other partnerships is critical because we need everyone on board to achieve a zero waste Auckland built on a circular economy.

Table 1 row 12 - The list of partners is not complete - good to add Māori, Government, other councils, and regional organisations.

P31 It would be useful to separate out the tertiary and commercial sectors.

There is some overlap but there are also important differences, in particular the commercial opportunities for using new business and service models that design out waste and pollution and keep products and materials in circulation.

The model council has been using for the Construction and demolition sector could be usefully applied to the hospitality sector to address single use plastic and packaging issues which have been identified as priority areas.

Details in action points

12.2 Focused community programmes - leave room for new programmes that may come on stream over the next six years. "....including the opportunity to add new programmes and to expand and diversify programmes...

12.9 Strengthen Business Waste by having a separate description for the advocacy and support for designing out waste through new business and service models and putting new types of products on the shelves alongside the more standard in house diversion activities relating to resource recovery for materials, products and organics.

This two pronged approach can be carried across into the "What it means for Aucklanders" column e.g. New business and service models will make it easier for Auckland residents and businesses to use their purchasing power to drive the shift to a low waste circular economy.

Key Priorities - Targeting specific activities and materials

We support Priority 3 - see response to Q2B for detail

We support Priority 4 - see response to Q2C for detail

Climate change

We support Priority 5 - Disaster preparedness, climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience.

Zero waste strategies have an important role to play in reducing both the upstream supply chain greenhouse gas emissions and the downstream methane emissions generated by organics decomposing anaerobically in landfills. These are not consistently incorporated into all the sections of the WMMP at the moment.

There are two main channels for climate change mitigation through zero waste action which align with the Government's Emissions Reduction Plan and Auckland's Climate Plan.

The two main mitigation opportunities are:

Preventing and diverting organics from landfill - reduction in methane emissions - this links back to Objective 2 and needs to be embedded into each part of the document. This needs its own Action in the list on p67- 68 that specifically references methane emissions from landfills and the

role of prevention and diversion activities in reducing this including mention of timber, paper and card, textiles, food waste, garden waste. It is missing at the moment.

Preventing and reducing the amount of material/products flowing through the economy which reduces supply chain and embodied emissions which are often called consumption emissions needs to be more clearly defined. This reduces CO2 emissions which links back to Objective 1. This is partly covered by Action 5.6 Embodied carbon but the point needs to be expanded to include other supply chain emissions from transport, refrigeration, warehousing, retail etc so it is comprehensive.

It would also be useful to make the link to scope 3 emissions and provide a short explanation of what these are in the commentary about emissions mitigation in the WMMP document. They are the most relevant to businesses and organisations working on measuring and reporting on their own emissions and reduction efforts. It can be confusing for people trying to reconcile the different methods of accounting for and measuring emissions.

Nature based solutions such as improving the ability of soil to hold water by building organic content through the application of compost would help to protect against flood damage in the medium term.

Community Resource Recovery Centres play an important role in responding to community needs before, during and after emergencies. For example acting as coordination, collections and distribution points for household goods and other items needed by households whose homes were flooded in 2023.

Community and Māori organisations play an important role in community building and creating pathways for resilience as communities work together to adapt to climate change and other societal shifts as well as respond to ongoing emergency events.

Table 1 row 5 needs to include additional points alongside the readiness issue to encompass all the roles that zero waste strategies play in mitigation (supply chain and methane), adaptation (working together to find and develop new pathways) and resilience (community empowerment and disaster management). It is important that these are woven into Table 1, the narrative in other sections as well as the Actions list so the story line is consistent across the document.

Key Priorities - Advocacy for future action

Advocacy for an effective regulatory framework and a comprehensive toolkit of economic levers and incentives to drive product stewardship and business model changes is critical. The transition to a low waste, low emissions economy can only happen if this national framework is in place.

There is only so much that council, communities and small businesses can do. We need the players with the power to pull the big levers on board. Government needs to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework and set of economic instruments. This will shift costs and responsibility for infrastructure and operational funding off councils and ratepayers and onto the producers who put products and packaging into the market in the first place. Industry and business need to change their business and service models and put better designed packaging and products on the shelves.

We support Priority 6 - see response to Q2D for detail

We support Priority 7 - see response to Q2D for detail

Final disposal - Incineration

The WMMP section 11.7 outlines how some waste to energy facilities are being used to treat waste materials including the anaerobic digester in Reporoa, Watercare's wastewater treatment plant, the Golden Bay cement kiln and landfill gas to energy plants.

Incineration of mixed rubbish is being proposed in adjacent districts. This is described by the proponents as a 'waste to energy' option. We consider this to be a greenwash label. There is some talk about taking mixed rubbish from Auckland to incinerate in an incinerator being proposed in Kaipara.

We urge Council to specifically rule out Incineration as a disposal option for Auckland's mixed solid waste.

Burning mixed solid waste will not help reduce waste or emissions.

Incineration would take Auckland in the opposite direction to the low waste, low emissions future described in the Draft WMMP because it is just another disposal method at the bottom of the waste hierarchy. Ruling out Incineration is in line with C40 guidance which outlines six city actions to make the shift to a low waste, low emissions economy. Number 2:  Don't invest in solid waste incineration.

Burning or burying resources means we have to keep extracting new materials and energy to create more products which damages ecosystems and our climate. We are all working hard to reduce methane emissions from organic waste going to landfill, it doesn't make any sense to start burning fossil based plastic, which would create a new source of CO2 emissions.

Incineration works against circular economy, zero waste and resource efficiency

Requires landfills to contain toxic by-products and releases toxic pollutants into air and water.

Requires strong environmental controls - compliance, monitoring and enforcement.

Investing in a large scale incineration plant would lock Auckland into a linear throwaway future because incinerators rely on long term contracts to secure a continuous supply of rubbish to burn.

Incineration is out of step with New Zealand's 100% renewable electricity target, burning rubbish is an inefficient and expensive way to generate a very small amount of non-renewable electricity.

Key Priorities - Delivering direct action

We support Priority 8 to support Aucklanders to use the services available to them.

Having the knowledge and confidence to use the systems provided and understanding why it is important to separate materials and live a zero waste lifestyle will enable households to get on board with zero waste by 2040.

Regular feedback to show how their actions are making a difference is a key element in maintaining trust and confidence in recycling and composting systems. Behaviour change

organisations across Auckland who partner with council need to be resourced so they can help achieve this.

We support to Priority 9 see response to Q 2A for detail

We support Priority 10 to minimise Councils operational waste and the intention to lead by example.

Table 1 row 10 Needs to include a separate point about the use of procurement of goods and services as a method for achieving upstream source reduction as well as downstream diversion.

Action 10.2 Target Operational waste through sustainable procurement has a focus on construction and demolition related actions. It would be clearer to give it a C&D specific label and to shift 10.2 (a) around councils leadership role into 10.1 where it is a better fit. This needs to refer to leading zero waste and waste minimisation to be consistent with the earlier commentary. On its own waste minimisation is too weak.

Also useful to tag the procurement story to the ongoing work to embed the council's Sustainable Procurement Framework across the organisation.

Council could strengthen its approach by making greater use of procurement processes to leverage its purchasing power across spending on all goods, services and contracts. This will improve zero waste outcomes and grow enterprise opportunities for Iwi and community organisations as well as businesses adopting circular business models.

This includes active support for local businesses who are leading the way with low waste, low emissions goods and services: catering, office and IT support, service models for transport, hospitality, events etc. This needs to be broadly applied across all council offices, across all operators of council facilities and all contracts not siloed in the delivery of construction and demolition and waste and resource recovery services.

Actions 10.4 to 10.6 touch on this but could be strengthened by carrying the words and language in the top of the Waste Hierarchy into these line items.

Action 10.4 Leases of council property - Include reference to embed the requirement to put into practise and report on the zero waste policy into lease agreements so that lessees are required to deliver on the zero waste policy not just have it as a 'policy' page in their documentation.

Action 10.5 Office waste - Needs to be a wider frame - Office waste has its own target in section 9 so it is useful to expand on what this covers. The commentary around office waste on p24 focuses on diversion strategies. It alludes to opportunities in behaviour change, new systems and ongoing staff training but needs to specifically refer to the upstream potential of procurement and prevention to drive source reduction. This applies to fittings and furniture, office supplies, catering and smoko, cleaning etc. Good to use the source reduction, reusable packaging, new product and service models language to create a clearer picture of what will drive the achievement of this target.

Action 10.6 Include reference to reusable service ware, designing out single use packaging.

We support Priority 11 - Address litter and illegal dumping - see response to Q 2E for detail

## 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

### 2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We support Priority 9 and the staged approach for the shift to fortnightly rubbish collections.

Global evidence shows that smaller / less frequent rubbish collections help reduce waste. Auckland Council has a solid plan for making sure households have access to regular recycling and food scraps collections (which remove volume and smell issues) and for education and engagement that supports people to get on board with recycling and food scraps separation. We agree that fortnightly collections will reduce both cost and emissions over time.

We support the council considering flexible bin sizes for large households needing extra support or bin capacity, as well as the option of lower rates charges, further reduced collections and smaller bins for residents who produce low or ultra-low waste. It is important to reward residents who support the Zero Waste 2040 transition by producing less recycling, food scraps and rubbish.

### 2B. Construction and demolition waste

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We support Priority 3 to target Construction and Demolition waste.

Construction and demolition materials are a major waste stream. There are opportunities to prevent and reduce waste at source through the design and construction phases as well as by repurposing buildings for new uses. Council has an important role to play in coordinating the flows of ideas and information across the construction and demolition sector. Many organisations and businesses need to work together to find upstream solutions which design C&D waste out of the system.

Source separation is a critical activity. Salvage for reuse is dependent on being able to secure quality parts and materials, the right things need to be removed from a building at the right time. Access to deconstruction opportunities enables second hand materials to be fed into solutions up the waste hierarchy by making them available to organisations and individuals who can make good use of them.

The Deconstruction Panel is a good example of how the council is supporting this kaupapa. Accrediting suppliers who have the skills and experience in the deconstruction for reuse space is a good example of how strategic use of procurement can be used to support the growth and development of businesses like TROW and Onehunga Zero Waste that share the councils zero waste goals and objectives.

The Resource Recovery Network provides outlets for reusable timber, metals, kitchens, plumbing and other reusable materials that can be incorporated into building projects. Some of these are new surplus items from construction, others second hand. The ‘Men's shed’ and other community maker space and tool share projects enable people to make use of waste materials and learn skills to repair and build.

We agree that mandatory site waste management plans are an effective tool for getting companies on board with onsite source separation. These need to be audited to ensure they are being followed through on by the beams onsite, by the collection company and by the string and processing facilities.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We support a focus on the 5 priority areas in order to prevent and reduce waste.

We are encouraged to see Council focusing on source reduction to embed actions up the waste hierarchy to address these Material and product streams. This includes ambitious actions that go beyond diversion to focus on reducing plastic waste Action 4.5 and to move towards reusable packaging systems Action 4.6. We would like to see this approach to source reduction consistently applied across all the priority waste materials.

We support the intention in Priority 4 to work to change behaviour in relation to these waste streams. It is critical that producers and businesses are included in this alongside consumers and households.

There is no silver bullet so the concept of a suite of solutions is a good way to frame the complementary actions necessary to shift the dial so our economy becomes more circular. Business models, service delivery models and product designs all need to change.

Once businesses and industry mainstream new business models to create systems for sharing, reusing and repairing (e.g. car sharing, product rentals, reusable packaging systems and product maintenance and servicing), then it will be easier for consumers to change their buying behaviour and to shift to low emission zero waste lifestyles.

We note that the behaviour change, engagement and education work required to shift awareness and understanding and catalyse action are included in other Priority action lists primarily 12. Partnering with others.

Organics

We support the recognition of the value of local scale and ‘community-led’ solutions for organics collections and processing, particularly Actions 4.2 and 4.3.

Diverse supply market

We would like to see local scale and community led solutions framed as critical parts of an integrated citywide ecosystem approach to organics diversion, where city wide kerbside collections, education/engagement and local processing can mutually support one another.

A diverse supply market is a sign of a healthy economy. Community and local scale enterprises and organisations are already doing a lot of good work to divert and process organics across the city. They are also actively engaging communities to support them to prevent, divert and compost organic material and food scraps. This work links into food waste prevention, food resilience and food production.

Developing a strategy for the organics diversion system would help to resolve the current situation where the different levels of organics diversion activities and community engagement and education are perceived to be disjointed and at odds with each other.

This would create a both / and solution where small, medium and large scale activities fill different niches in the supply market. New York has been implementing this type of approach to build up local scale solutions alongside the city wide collection service. Operators and educators link households and businesses with the most appropriate solution for them.

The C40 guidance is clear that resource-constrained cities should focus on composting as it is simpler and cheaper than capital intensive alternatives. Given current budget constraints it makes sense to grow small to medium scale local composting solutions. There is an emerging Auckland wide network for the council to partner with.

We support Auckland Council working with existing organisations with the relevant expertise in small & medium scale organics collections and processing, particularly the Tāmaki Makaurau Composters Network, as a local branch of the Aotearoa Composters Network (ACN).

Action 4.2 needs to include a specific reference to exploring revenue models.

Quality

Quality of outputs from composting and processing systems is a critical factor in the success of organics collection and processing activities. Bulk flow systems often result in poor quality lowest common denominator outputs. Differentiating between processing options would enable high quality organics streams to be fed into the system most likely to preserve material quality. Which in turn enables a high quality end product to be applied to soils.

There are some innovative solutions being tested with organics being used to transform soils e.g Banana swale systems in Whangaparaoa. It is important that the council invests in research that captures the value of different processing methodologies and can clearly show the impacts.

The relationship between composting/processing treatment and value of the output for application to soils to maintain structure, soil retention capability and fertility needs to be captured and used to support decision making. Soils that retain water are green infrastructure solutions that can play an important role in reducing the risk of flooding.

Action 6.2 Regulatory change needs to include a reference to the requirement to source separate materials to create clean streams for composters and material reprocessors.

Contamination by whole objects, particles and chemical compounds all need to be considered. This includes the impact on outputs of degradable and compostable packaging which can contain substances that are not suitable for application to land. For example there is a growing literature around the impacts of PFAS contamination of soils. A comprehensive testing programme needs to be developed and implemented

The ‘What it means for Aucklanders’ box could include points on: local access to compost and worm casts, Resilience built into the collection system, economic development and community building opportunities, links with food resilience and local food production.

Plastics

We support the ambition to go beyond diversion to focus on reducing plastic waste (action 4.5).

It would be good to include the ‘source reduction’ language in the description of Action 4.5 as it is more specific that ‘reduction’ which often gets used to describe diversion and overlooks prevention.

The definition and discussion of plastics needs to be expanded to include both whole plastic items and microplastics. Recent research shows 3 million bottles worth of microplastics fall in rain onto Auckland each year. Products containing plastic/synthetic polymers and fibres (especially those that contribute microplastic pollution, such as furniture/carpets) need to be treated as part of the plastics priority waste streams.

Advocacy for a suite of regulatory and legislated solutions for plastic items and microplastics is a critical action for council that needs to be specifically captured under the product stewardship actions.

Action 6.4 needs to include a reference to plastics and packaging. Suggest amending the last part of 6.4 to read ‘ … organics and/or that represent significant economic, environmental and social costs such as overreliance on single use packaging, plastic and microplastic pollution and textiles. Advocacy for a strong Global Plastics Treaty is an important element in this.

Auckland Council has an important role to play in advocating to the Central Government for an ambitious Global Plastics Treaty. This could be included in Action 4.5 or as a separate line in Action 6.4.

Packaging

We support packaging being included in the 5 priorities.

Packaging coming into the market imposes cost and management burdens on councils, ratepayers and households and creates environmental impacts across the supply, use, recovery and disposal chain.

Strong advocacy by Auckland Council to the Government to implement tools and regulations that prevent and reduce the use of chemical contaminated packaging, non recyclable packaging and the overreliance on single disposable packaging is critical. Both plastic and packaging need to be specifically referenced in Action 6.4 to create a link between these two.

Council investment in raising awareness about packaging issues will help build informed public opinion to support regional and national changes to business models and packaging design as well regulation and legislation in support of low waste low emissions outcomes.

New solutions for reusable packaging are coming on stream and some of these require a city wide focus to make them viable and practical e.g. this reusable cup take back scheme in Denmark https://www.tomra.com/en/news-and-media/news/2024/tomra-launches-system-for-reusable-takeaway-packaging .

Action 4.6 practical action to support businesses across the city that are bringing practical reusable and alternative solutions to the market is an important action.

(See the Advocacy section of our submission for comments which overlap with this.)

Textiles

We support including textiles in the 5 priority products.

Textiles are a significant waste stream and awareness around the global and local issues with fast fashion and microplastic generation from washing fabrics made from plastics is growing rapidly. It is good to see the link being made between the waste (tonnes) and supply chain and landfill emissions generated across the textile life cycle. Textiles have a high emissions to weight ratio.

The textiles workstream has been framed up too narrowly which makes the large volume of textiles coming through the commercial and industrial channels invisible. Domestic textiles, clothing and fast fashion are only a small fraction of the textiles flowing through our economy.

The focus needs to be broader to include commercial and industrial textiles, including corporate/public sector uniforms, linen from accommodation providers and large public facilities like prisons and hospitals etc. As well as streams that will flow through refit, construction and demolition processes like carpets, curtains and furniture. There are good opportunities for the council to work with the large organisations that generate bulk flows of textile waste to reduce and or divert it.

Action 4.8 Textile waste behaviours needs to be expanded out to include business and industry in the target audience. It also needs to cover supporting the development of Textile Product Stewardship and exploring the opportunity to reduce commercial and industrial textile waste streams.

New Zealand organisations like UsedFULLY  textilereuse.com are leading work to develop effective product stewardship for textiles as well as downstream markets for source separated waste textiles. Partnering with UsedFULLY would be a good first step to enable action in the commercial and industrial space.

Bio-solids

We support the use of biosolids being used beneficially, in culturally appropriate ways including working with mana whenua, communities and stakeholders to develop future solutions.

We note that where sewage is combined with trade waste there is a high risk that the resulting ‘biosolids’ will be contaminated by toxic substances that are not suitable for application to land. Globally we are seeing a shift to try and allocate liability to the source provider of the material in places where contamination of land by forever chemicals like PFAS is being identified.

These issues of toxicity and liability need to be part of the inquiry work done around future solutions for biosolids.

Controls, bans and restrictions on upstream inputs need to be carefully considered.

Where biosolids have been tested and are non toxic alternative treatment options like biochar filtration are worth exploring especially in  smaller communities where industrial trade waste is less of an issue.

Insinkerators and inbuilt waste disposal units are problematic because they feed clean organic material and food scraps into a low grade likely to be contaminated sewage/trade waste stream.

It is important that the council continues to raise awareness about the impacts of using these and the resulting downcycling of easily compostable material. Adding clean volumes to a contaminated waste stream adds cost and risk to the city's waste management system.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We support Priority 6 Advocacy for actions to move up the waste hierarchy. We are 100% in support of the intention to Advocate "for actions to move up the waste hierarchy, including source reduction, reuse and right to repair".

I/We would like to see even more direct actions, monitoring and reporting indicators, methods of assessment, and specific targets which help define, drive and measure progress towards source reduction embedded in this WMMP.

Priority 6 (or 7) needs to be expanded to specifically include other tools and economic instruments that can be used to drive change e.g. Table 1, line 6 include "Advocate to all sectors for actions, economic instruments, policy and regulation…..". An action needs to be added to the list on p 68-69 that relates to the use of economic instruments to drive change up the hierarchy. (See Priority 7 commentary below for more discussion on this).

This includes waste disposal levies, single use packaging taxes, advance disposal fees. They sit alongside product stewardship schemes and help make them effective. International evidence shows that packages of tools and regulations are needed to drive change. There is no silver bullet.

Moving up the waste hierarchy will require good coordination across the four overarching key priority groups: empowering iwi and community partnerships, targeting specific activities and materials, advocacy for future action and delivering direct action.

It is important that the language/terminology and content of the high level key priority descriptors in Table 1, goals and objectives, the actions and the commentary in the WMMP are well aligned so they support one another and nothing falls between the cracks. The final edit of the WMMP needs to pay close attention to this. We have made suggestions for minor changes to wording clauses etc throughout our submission to support this.

We want to see Council maximise promotion, support and advocacy for source reduction measures like redesign, reuse and repair across the board.

This includes:

In Construction and Demolition and the five priority waste streams.

As a core focus of working relationships with Mana Whenua and community partners in behaviour change organisations as well as across the resource recovery network.

As a central element in criteria for procurement decision making.

Action 6.2 needs to include requirements for source separation to support making high quality raw materials available for reprocessors and composters. This is a critical element for ensuring a strong and stable resource recovery sector with viable onshore reprocessing options..

See plastics section of this submission for comments on expanding Action 6.4 Priority Waste Advocacy regarding inclusion of plastics and microplastics, overreliance on single use packaging, advocacy for a strong global plastics treaty.

We support Priority 7 advocacy for a Container Return Scheme for drink containers and other mandatory product stewardship.

We suggest shifting to using the terminology Deposit Return scheme for drink containers instead of container return scheme. This wording makes it easier for users to see the connection between the deposit - and the return of their deposit when they return the drink container. It can also be universally used for other products e.g. deposit return for electronics, deposit return for mattresses etc.

Product stewardship and economic instruments are the tools that create the revenue flows we need to fund reuse and recycling systems. Using economic instruments like levies, advance disposal fees, deposit return systems and user charges is common in other countries we trade with. This creates the revenue required to fund capex and opex to build a strong stable reuse and resource recovery sector.

There is increasing pressure on council budgets and ratepayers to fund resource recovery activities. Government needs to create other methods of resourcing capex and opex by establishing packages of economic instruments and the regulation and legislation necessary to bring product stewardship (or extended producer responsibility) to life.

Councils, communities, small businesses and households can do a lot to drive zero waste transformation. But big businesses/industry and Government are the ones with the power to pull the big levers.

Businesses and industry can develop new business and service models, put better designed products on the shelves and fund effective reuse and recovery systems for the products and packaging they choose to put into the market.

Government can create a regulatory framework that establishes the rules of engagement so that funding, processes, and compliance, monitoring and enforcement are aligned with waste and emissions reduction goals.

It is critical that Council advocates strongly for the Government to step up and establish the regulatory framework that underpins effective reuse and resource recovery systems.

We fully support strong advocacy for the implementation of an effective Container Return Scheme under Action 7.1

Implementing the container return scheme will help fund the transition to more effective recycling systems. The handling fee would shift the capex and opex cost of recycling drink containers off ratepayers and councils. The deposit - return gives businesses and individuals an extra reason to recycle the drink container.

The Container Return Scheme is a good stepping stone towards large scale, nationwide product stewardship schemes.  It is also a better way to recycle drink containers:

Everybody loves it – 98% of the responses to the 2022 Government consultation were in support.

It works – high return rates, high quality recycling, low litter, proven results in many countries over decades.

It pays for itself – covers all the real costs of recycling so we don't have to use rates budgets to subsidise drink container recycling.

It sets us up with infrastructure – establishes a nationwide network of take-back sites that can also be used by emerging Reuse and Refill business models.

Creating deposit return systems so that items have a value at the end of their life has multiple benefits. This means the last user of the product can redeem the deposit which creates an incentive for people to recycle items that may otherwise be disposed of or lost into the environment as litter and pollution.

Deposit return schemes for drink containers are a good example of how this works. A 20c deposit is paid by the person who buys the drink, they get this back when they recycle it. Any one who finds the drink container lying around can claim the deposit if it is littered, and Councils can use the deposits to cover the cost of public space bin collections and kerbside collections.

Action 7.1 needs to include advocacy for the central government to put the National Investigation of Reusable Beverage Packaging back into the MfE work plan. This was progressing but got cut at the same time as the CRS went into the policy bonfire in Feb 2023. Beverage packaging is a key opportunity area for expanding reusable packaging, and we don't want to miss the opportunity the CRS presents to increase both reuse and recycling.

Just having mandatory or voluntary product stewardship schemes in place will not guarantee good outcomes, they also have to be well designed schemes that serve the public interest.

Action 7.2 and 7.3 both need to include a second element - Advocacy to central government and other stakeholders for better, more transparent and democratic/participatory processes for designing product stewardship schemes that are robust, ambitious and serve the public interest.

Current schemes are industry focused and this often means the organisations that created the problem in the first place and benefit from the status quo are in charge of coming up with solutions. This approach is unlikely to result in ambitious change that serves the public interest.

Properly internalising costs that are being pushed out onto society and our environment is not in the company's best interest.

Many of the current systems for recovering end of life packaging and products are green wash activities. They are underfunded ‘token gestures’ with a low return rate and a large amount of promotional fanfare. Real solutions follow the waste hierarchy. Shifting to a circular economy means we have to rethink and redesign products and business models. Legislation, regulation and policy need to incentivise reuse, refill, durability and repair in order to reduce single use packaging and create long lasting, non toxic products.

Real solutions focus investment and innovation at the top of the waste hierarchy and clearly signal the direction of travel. Real solutions are:

Safe for people ecosystems and climate

Viable because they build in ways to cover the real costs

Accessible to everyone

Regenerative because they leave things better than they were before.

This thinking needs to be built into the design of the new regulatory framework, the tools and the systems and processes we use to harvest products and materials so we can keep them in circulation for as long as possible.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We support Priority 11 to address litter and illegal dumping. The Council protects our environment and keeps people safe by providing public litter and recycling bins, picking up litter and illegal dumping and running effective compliance, monitoring and enforcement systems as described in the action plan.

We agree that other important actions in this space are:

Education to support Aucklanders to understand the impacts of litter, hazardous chemicals and materials and the flow on environmental effects of microplastics.

Supporting organisations who focus on advocacy, education, citizen science and other practical actions to raise awareness and do practical clean ups.

We think advocacy needs to be specifically included in the litter actions list to harness the power of upstream measures to prevent and reduce litter alongside the downstream measures outlined in Action 11.3.

Table 1 row 11 needs to include a point about this as well.

Issues with litter and illegal dumping can be effectively targeted by working to reduce the upstream causes. Advocacy and support for new funding methods, collection methods, product and business and service model design are the key to reducing our litter and dumping problems in the medium to long term.

For example:

Reducing the amount of single use, disposable packaging for food and drinks which is commonly littered.

Creating deposit return systems so that items like drink containers have a value and are likely to be recycled or picked up and returned if they do get littered.

Putting advance disposal fees in place means the end of life cost for recycling and safe disposal are

Establishing effective funding and collection methods for larger items like mattresses, tyres and e-waste will reduce illegal dumping and stockpiling.

The ability for households to pay for, and access waste management and resource recovery services is also a critical factor. It is good to see there are methods in the plan to support large households to manage their rubbish, recycling and food scraps.

Cost of living means some households struggle to pay for the basics like safe methods of rubbish disposal. Low income households are often at the end of the use chain for products because they need to buy second hand or cheap brands. These are likely to have a shorter life and the household has to pay for disposal each time they replace the item.

The responsibility for end of life disposal falls on these people who are least able to pay the cost of either safe disposal or user pays recycling fees collected at the end of life. Some households will struggle to manage the logistics having no trailer or ute to take items to the transfer station or resource recovery centre.

The evolution of the Inorganics collection through action 2.4 is an important way to support these households.

Access to a local Community Resource Recovery Centre is a key element in giving all households options for properly disposing of waste, returning end of life products like electronics, batteries and packaging and taking surplus reusable household items, textiles and building materials so they can be on-sold or donated to households that can make good use of them.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Q3 is island specific so we are including general comments on Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan 2024 here.

We support the approach being taken to develop a plan which serves the needs and aspirations of the residents living on the islands. The partnership between council and island communities is based on a shared kaupapa underpinned by a recognition of the impacts of waste on the environment and the communities. Key community and Māori outcomes can be achieved through work to prevent, reduce and recover products and materials so that they do not become waste.

We support the intention to subsidise services on the islands, visitors contribute to demand for both waste and resource recovery services on the islands. We agree that reducing waste at source to eliminate the cost and risks associated with managing waste at the end of its life makes good sense for island communities. Community led solutions are likely to be effective in smaller, geographically isolated communities where social norms can be shifted more quickly.

It is important that Council supports the island communities to implement solutions that reduce the amount of material needing to be shipped off the islands. This will require funding and other mechanisms. The status quo option of transporting volumes of waste and recycling off the islands has a cost and where solutions can be found to avoid these costs it makes sense to resource these solutions to at least the level of the avoided transport and other costs.

It would be useful to explore opportunities for linking resource Recovery on the Islands with Community Resource Recovery Centres onshore. For example Kawau is close to Mahurangi Wastebusters and has a ferry service linking the two communities. They could develop mutually beneficial working relationships.

## Zero Waste Network Submission

Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024
28 March 2024

Prepared by Sue Coutts for the Zero Waste Network Aotearoa




The Zero Waste Network is a membership organisation with 120+ members across the country who work towards Zero Waste with their local community. 77 of these are full members providing practical resource recovery and behaviour change services. One of these members is Para Kore which is a network in its own right.

Our members employ 1,239 people who work in resource recovery and environmental education. Collectively we recover 29,000 tonnes of material each year and feed $88 million dollars back into local economies through our enterprises.
Our mission is to:

- connect and empower a network of zero waste community enterprises across Aotearoa
- inform policy and procurement
- trial and deliver zero waste solutions

The Zero Waste Network is based in Auckland and Wellington with board members spread across Aotearoa.

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission on the Draft WMMP. We appreciate the progress that has been made by Auckland Council over the last six years with the second WMMP despite the tough operating environment.

We acknowledge the hard work that has gone into putting this Draft WMMP together and the willingness to engage with Iwi, business and community to put the best possible WMMP on the table.

## Question 1. Direction

*The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items.*
*It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste. See section 3 of the Snapshot document.*

*What do you think of this direction?*
**Support** Do not support Don't know

**Tell us why or what changes you would expect to see**

## Direction of travel - Zero Waste by 2040

**We strongly support the proposed direction (Option 2)** which:

- affirms a strong zero waste vision for both people and planet,
- centres the waste hierarchy as a guide for action, and
- sets the intention to prioritise actions at the top of the waste hierarchy.

Option 2 leverages the good progress Auckland Council has made with the previous WMMP (2018-24) and doubles down to have a greater impact over the next six year cycle by:

- Building partnerships with organisations which share the zero waste kaupapa
- Putting mana whenua and mataawaka front and centre - encompassing te ao Māori, involvement in decision making processes, access to enterprise opportunities.

- Bringing everyone in the city on the journey - engaging with, supporting and educating business, communities and households.

Option 2 pulls the right levers by actively advocating for:

- Government to establish a comprehensive and effective regulatory framework along with the necessary economic instruments to implement product stewardship schemes like a Deposit Return Scheme for drink containers.
- Industry and businesses to adapt their business and service models and to put better products on the shelves so that waste and pollution are designed out of Auckland's economy as well as requiring source separation and diversion e.g. through Waste management plans for Construction and Demolition jobs.

## Leadership

We applaud Auckland Council for showing leadership in taking a true zero waste approach to the WMMP. Zero Waste  and circular economy strategies provide a roadmap, a toolkit and a destination to help Auckland build a resource and energy efficient economy and create a strong and stable resource recovery sector.

Auckland Council is recognised as a national and global leader for being a city that is using zero waste as a tool to scale up climate action and build more equitable communities.

The WMMP reflects a strong commitment to putting in place the 6 city actions recommended by C40 to improve waste management and reduce emissions:

1. Establish city wide universal collection and safe disposal
2. Don't invest in solid waste incineration
3. Focus on reducing and treating food waste
4. Boost recycling rates
5. Reduce waste generation and encourage a circular economy
6. Set a zero waste goal to reap social, economic and environmental rewards.

Council's leadership in this space includes:

- **Global recognition.** Auckland Council has been internationally recognised through C40 for its innovative approach to working towards zero waste which combines its zero waste by 2040 vision, with a set of practical actions to achieve results and grounding the work in Iwi and community partnerships.

- **Putting mana whenua and mataawaka front and centre.** Strong commitment to learning from and building in te ao Māori, engaging Māori in decision making processes, creating access to enterprise opportunities and using the WMMP to deliver outcomes that are important to Māori.

- **Providing a working model**. Council's use of a strategic procurement approach to build an effective resource recovery network creates practical pathways for other districts and cities to follow.

- **Mentoring and support** for councils and communities across the motu by sharing with other councils and communities what has been learned so far. Staff and councillors make a valuable contribution to national conversations through forums and sector groups.

- **Role in the pacific** - Auckland Council has a critical role to play in supporting and enabling the pacific community across the city to engage with zero waste and emissions reduction as well as sharing and learning with pacific nations.

- **Coordinating and enabling collaboration** across sectors to support new projects and initiatives to get off the ground.

- **Advocacy for Government action** by lending the weight of New Zealand's biggest city to calls for a comprehensive regulatory framework and the economic levers needed to drive waste reduction.

## Zero Waste and Circular economy

**We support the intention to implement zero waste and circular economy strategies.**

Focusing at the top of the waste hierarchy will help slow down Auckland's consumption of raw materials. Landfills are a symptom of our waste problems. The real problem is that there are twice as many people on the planet as there were in the 1970's and we are pulling four times as many resources out of our environment into the economy.

When we throw stuff away we have to extract new resources and use more energy to replace it. This causes biodiversity loss, ecosystem damage, and greenhouse gas emissions. Zero waste and the circular economy are all about keeping resources and embodied energy in circulation for as long as possible so we don't have to draw so much out of our environment.

Action at the top of the hierarchy looks like:

**Prevent**
Preventing waste in the first place by redesigning products and business models means less litter, less plastic pollution, less landfills and no need for CO2 emitting incinerators. Designing out waste and pollution at the source means communities and councils avoid the long term costs and risks associated with managing large volumes of waste products and materials.

This requires changes to business models, service models and the kinds of packaging and products being put on the shelves. Support for businesses that are shifting to more circular approaches and clear definitions of what circularity looks like in practice, to avoid greenwash

and confusion, are important roles for the council. This creates opportunities for businesses working ahead of the curve and helps establish the operating conditions that support them to grow faster and have a bigger impact than they would otherwise be able to.

**Reuse**
Shifting away from single use disposable and short life packaging and products is a crucial step in reducing raw material consumption. Slowing down the flows of goods, packaging and materials is a key element of circular economy practice. Council's investment in the resource recovery network and the inorganics warehouses is helping to shift the dial towards reuse of second hand products and materials. Much more needs to be done in this space.

New business models can mainstream reuse which reduces overconsumption by:

- supplying a product as a service e.g. washing and reusing the cup your coffee came in.
- giving access to sharing services for transport, tools and other goods which means fewer products need to be in circulation at any one time.
- making products more durable and easy to maintain and repair to increase their lifespans means fewer cheap, junk items flowing into landfills.

Council can support the development of systems that make it more practical for reusable cups, packaging and serviceware to be used by hospitality, food and drink service and at events. They can also require reusables in specific situations including all in house catering. Coordinating action across multiple small businesses would accelerate progress as it is difficult for individual businesses to create comprehensive and viable reuse solutions on their own.

See Q2 C for more detail on this in relation to the five priority waste streams esp. Plastics, textiles and packaging

**Repair**
Repair is a useful example of the layers of interventions that have to be made to give Aucklander's access to services that help them to reduce waste. The various priorities and actions outlined in the WMMP work together to drive change, so it is important to recognise the overlaps and the need to take a systemic approach.

The work that has been done by Consumer, Repair Cafe Aotearoa and the WasteMINZ Product Stewardship sector group and others advocating for the right to repair and durability has gained traction. We support Auckland Council putting its weight behind these campaigns under Priority 6 and action 6.1. Product Stewardship design also needs to factor in durability, reuse and repair under 7.2 so that schemes do not only focus on end of life recycling options.

Auckland Council has an important role to play in developing and scaling up the network of repair shops and repair cafes across the city so that maintenance and repair services are readily available. Action 12.2 already covers the opportunity to support existing service providers by promoting them and making them more visible. It also enables working with others to raise awareness and foster a culture of reuse, repair and durability across generations.

There is a gap in the WMMP around supporting the development of practical repair services. It would be good to include this in the actions associated with expanding and strengthening the resource recovery network. Action 2.2 could include repair cafes and repair services as part of the special services provided within, or alongside the network. Action 12.1 Focused community programmes is the only other obvious place for partnering to ensure repair events and services are provided.

**Recycle**
Recycling is important to keep materials circulating but it needs to be the last resort after businesses and households have done everything they can to avoid using single use disposable packaging, service ware and short life products.

Auckland needs to focus on shifting towards high quality, closed loop recycling systems. Source separation plays a key role in getting clean, single stream, raw materials to be incorporated as recycled content in new products and to feed clean organics into our composting systems. Product stewardship schemes like Deposit Return schemes for drink containers and the Resource Recovery Network sites across the city are critical levers for achieving this.

**Compost** see Q2C Organics for detail

According to the waste hierarchy in the current NZ Waste Strategy, circular management of materials and products ends with recycling. A useful definition of effective recycling being that the material collected, sorted and processed is suitable for inclusion as recycled content in a new (preferably like for like) product and displaces the need for virgin material.

Once material or products fall below this level they are in the waste management system. There is a cost attached to collecting and disposing of this material and often ongoing risk management issues and potential costs for future generations and our environment e.g. risk associated with landfills at risk of inundation due to sea level rise.

It is critical that investments and actions are made in the top half of the waste hierarchy in order to reduce long term cost and risk by shifting Auckland towards a more circular low waste low emissions economy over time.

## Detailed comments on sections 1 to 7 and 10

**P9 We suggest removing the ‘decision to dispose’ line.** This is unnecessary and confusing. Each step in the hierarchy involves a decision to treat resources in a particular way. The position the line is in now is where a decision is made to divert to recycling or composting so the use of the word dispose is confusing.

**We support the 7 principles** that will underpin decision making.

### Goals

### We support the 2 goals and 8 objectives

We suggest the following minor changes to strengthen the connections between the different parts of the WMMP - objectives, rationale and actions.

Goal 1 Maximise circularity in line with the waste hierarchy

1. 'Designing out waste' line needs to include: supporting the development of new business and service models, improved product design….
2. Organic waste is *prevented or* diverted from landfill in the header and a bullet point added to cover prevention / source reduction strategies for food and organic waste including textiles and packaging. Diversion is necessary but not sufficient.
3. Network of infrastructure needs to include a bullet point that covers soft infrastructure which includes capability and capacity of organisations and staff working in service provision and behaviour change, plus systems and processes including IT and tech solutions alongside the traditional hard infrastructure of sites and equipment.
4. Data and information needs to have a bullet added on better understanding of material and product flows. The point about embodied carbon could be expanded to include supply chain emissions and embodied carbon as they are not the same thing. Also important to better understand the emissions implications of different disposal options.

Goal 2 Minimise harm

6. Add a specific reference to plastic and microplastic pollution as this shows up consistently as a key area of concern in annual public surveys.

### Methods to deliver on the objectives

Add the following to create a more comprehensive list

- Advocating for industry to adapt product and packaging design as well as business and service models
- Use Council procurement of goods and services

### Section 10 Statutory and Strategic Context

10.4 it would be useful to split out the Emissions Reduction plan from the Waste Strategy commentary - give it a separate section or a subheading.

The paragraph that describes this work is a bit unclear. It would be helpful to include a few sentences about how emissions are generated from waste in landfill and the process of collecting and processing waste, recycling and organics as well as the upstream supply chain emissions which are often described as consumption emissions. This links into the low emissions aspects of circular economy and ties back to the priority focus on product stewardship and Objective 2 - organics.

Typo p20 row 2 eleven CRC's other parts of document say 13.

## Key Priorities - Empowering Iwi and community partnerships

### Mana whenua and achieving Māori outcomes

**We support Priority 1** and celebrate Auckland Council's commitment to strengthen ways of working with Mana Whenua and the intent to deliver outcomes of value to Māori through waste initiatives and actions.

We support the council's intention to work in partnership with Iwi and alongside mataawaka and the decision to place this intention front and centre in the WMMP.

We acknowledge the value of growing an understanding te ao Māori and recognising kaitiakitanga in working towards zero waste. The intergenerational transfer of knowledge will be an important element in motivating and enabling Aucklanders to achieve zero waste by 2040 alongside related work to restore and protect te taiao.

We support using the WMMP and the actions and associated investments to embed a te ao Māori approach and to achieve the outcomes important to mana whenua and mataawaka (Auckland Māori not in a mana whenua group) outlined in section 5.1.
These include:

- Development of effective and nurturing working relationships
- Active involvement in decision making
- Access to resources and support
- Development of social enterprise opportunities for mana whenua and mataawaka
- Environmental protection outcomes achieved for land, water, air and ecosystems
- Incorporation of mātauranga and tikanga Māori into programmes and activities to enable intergenerational transfer of knowledge and skills.

### Resource Recovery Network

**We support priority 2** to continue expanding the resource recovery network and its services.

There has been a long standing working relationship between the Zero Waste Network and Auckland Council to develop the resource recovery network.

We appreciate the trust and confidence that council has in the community sector to deliver services and behaviour change. These organisations are kaupapa driven and embedded in their local communities. They create good jobs and put money back into their local economies.




Community Resource Recovery Centres or Zero Waste Hubs:

- Deliver services communities want: behaviour change, reuse, repair, composting and recycling.
- Are ideal drop off points for future product stewardship schemes like e-waste, plastics and Deposit Return for drink containers.
- Facilitate reuse of household goods, building materials and other reusables
- Combine engagement and education with service delivery. That means the households and businesses they work with come on a journey up the waste hierarchy so that reducing, reusing, recycling and composting become the norm.
- Collaborate through national and local networks to share knowledge, skills and experience and develop innovative solutions.
- Collective work on behaviour change supports the shift by households and businesses away from single use, towards reuse, durability, 'Right to Repair' and sharing models.

We support the planned expansion of the network as outlined in the 2021 Resource Recovery Network Strategy. We encourage the council to continue to explore innovative procurement options for adding new sites across the city.

It is critical that the network of local resource recovery centres is underpinned by the development of the Waitakere Resource Recovery Park. This larger scale facility will provide complementary services and will enable larger scale flows of materials and products from commercial operators. Transitioning this site from the current transfer station model to a purpose built resource recovery focused facility will significantly increase diversion opportunities.

The Auckland Council and Community Resource Recovery Network (ACCRRN) has been an effective mechanism for coordinating activity and development across the network. The working group drawn from the members of the ACCRRN leadership team is making good progress with developing a governance model based on the partnership approach prioritised in the WMMP.

We encourage the council to continue to progress this model which reflects the maturity and integrity of the relationship that has been developed over the last 10 years. The ACCRRN relationship and implementation framework provides a useful base for establishing the right structure for the ongoing partnership. Successful delivery of the 8 community recycle centres and two resource recovery parks in the next stage of the resource recovery neworks development requires an effective Governance model like this.

Work that has been done to date to pilot and develop the operating model has been possible because of the effective working relationship created through the ACCRRN approach. This innovative partnership model would also enable exploration of how the resource recovery network could support the delivery of the inorganic collection service to divert more material and increase the efficiency of the service.

We recommend that the council invests in measuring and understanding the impact of the work that is being done. A great deal of practical research and development work is being done by the existing sites. This includes development of reuse opportunities such as on-selling salvaged fittings, cabinetry and materials from deconstruction projects. A comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and learning process would be a valuable addition to the work in progress.

This will help define the model, show how it is helping achieve outcomes that are valuable to Aucklanders, support sharing of lessons learned and create a proof of concept. This kind of evidence base would underpin an approach to the central government to secure funds to fast track the resource recovery network development.

**Behaviour change**

We appreciate Auckland Council's commitment to invest in education and behaviour change (in house and by external providers) to help communities and businesses become familiar with zero waste, circular economy and emissions reduction and adaptation strategies. Changing mindsets and behaviours so that low waste, low emissions becomes the default setting is a major inter-generational change management process.

The resource recovery network sites, environment centres and a wide range of other organisations play a critical role in engaging and supporting businesses and households to try new things and to adapt to changes in production and consumption. It is critical that council continues to partner with and support these organisations who play a vital role in shifting people towards zero waste lifestyles.

## Key Priority that underpins the other 11 - Working with others

We support Priority 12 and the emphasis on Auckland Council working with others who have shared values and objectives to deliver on this plan. Empowering Iwi, community and other partnerships is critical because we need everyone on board to achieve a zero waste Auckland built on a circular economy.

Table 1 row 12 - The list of partners is not complete - good to add Māori, Government, other councils, and regional organisations.

P31 It would be useful to separate out the tertiary and commercial sectors.
There is some overlap but there are also important differences, in particular the commercial opportunities for using new business and service models that design out waste and pollution and keep products and materials in circulation.

The model council has been using for the Construction and demolition sector could be usefully applied to the hospitality sector to address single use plastic and packaging issues which have been identified as priority areas.

Details in action points
12.2 Focused community programmes - leave room for new programmes that may come on stream over the next six years. "....including the opportunity to *add new programmes and* to expand and diversify programmes…

12.9 Strengthen Business Waste by having a separate description for the advocacy and support for designing out waste through new business and service models and putting new types of products on the shelves alongside the more standard in house diversion activities relating to resource recovery for materials, products and organics.

This two pronged approach can be carried across into the "What it means for Aucklanders" column e.g. New business and service models will make it easier for Auckland residents and businesses to use their purchasing power to drive the shift to a low waste circular economy.

## Key Priorities - Targeting specific activities and materials

**We support Priority 3** - see response to Q2B for detail

**We support Priority 4** - see response to Q2C for detail

### Climate change

**We support Priority 5** - Disaster preparedness, climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience.

Zero waste strategies have an important role to play in reducing both the upstream supply chain greenhouse gas emissions and the downstream methane emissions generated by organics decomposing anaerobically in landfills. These are not consistently incorporated into all the sections of the WMMP at the moment.

There are two main channels for climate change mitigation through zero waste action which align with the Government's Emissions Reduction Plan and Auckland's Climate Plan.

The two main mitigation opportunities are:

1. **Preventing and diverting organics from landfill** - reduction in methane emissions - this links back to Objective 2 and needs to be embedded into each part of the document. This needs its own Action in the list on p67- 68 that specifically references methane emissions from landfills and the role of prevention and diversion activities in reducing this including mention of timber, paper and card, textiles, food waste, garden waste. It is missing at the moment.

2. **Preventing and reducing the amount of material/products flowing** through the economy which reduces supply chain and embodied emissions which are often called consumption emissions needs to be more clearly defined. This reduces CO2 emissions which links back to Objective 1. This is partly covered by Action 5.6 Embodied carbon but the point needs to be expanded to include other supply chain emissions from transport, refrigeration, warehousing, retail etc so it is comprehensive.

It would also be useful to make the link to scope 3 emissions and provide a short explanation of what these are in the commentary about emissions mitigation in the WMMP document. They are the most relevant to businesses and organisations working on measuring and reporting on their own emissions and reduction efforts. It can be confusing for people trying to reconcile the different methods of accounting for and measuring emissions.

Nature based solutions such as improving the ability of soil to hold water by building organic content through the application of compost would help to protect against flood damage in the medium term.

Community Resource Recovery Centres play an important role in responding to community needs before, during and after emergencies. For example acting as coordination, collections and distribution points for household goods and other items needed by households whose homes were flooded in 2023.

Community and Māori organisations play an important role in community building and creating pathways for resilience as communities work together to adapt to climate change and other societal shifts as well as respond to ongoing emergency events.

Table 1 row 5 needs to include additional points alongside the readiness issue to encompass all the roles that zero waste strategies play in mitigation (supply chain and methane), adaptation (working together to find and develop new pathways) and resilience (community empowerment and disaster management). It is important that these are woven into Table 1, the narrative in other sections as well as the Actions list so the story line is consistent across the document.

## Key Priorities - Advocacy for future action

Advocacy for an effective regulatory framework and a comprehensive toolkit of economic levers and incentives to drive product stewardship and business model changes is critical. The transition to a low waste, low emissions economy can only happen if this national framework is in place.

There is only so much that council, communities and small businesses can do. We need the players with the power to pull the big levers on board. Government needs to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework and set of economic instruments. This will shift costs and responsibility for infrastructure and operational funding off councils and ratepayers and onto the producers who put products and packaging into the market in the first place. Industry and business need to change their business and service models and put better designed packaging and products on the shelves.

**We support Priority 6** - see response to Q2D for detail

**We support Priority 7** - see response to Q2D for detail

## Final disposal - Incineration

The WMMP section 11.7 outlines how some waste to energy facilities are being used to treat waste materials including the anaerobic digester in Reporoa, Watercare's wastewater treatment plant, the Golden Bay cement kiln and landfill gas to energy plants.

Incineration of mixed rubbish is being proposed in adjacent districts. This is described by the proponents as a 'waste to energy' option. We consider this to be a greenwash label. There is some talk about taking mixed rubbish from Auckland to incinerate in an incinerator being proposed in Kaipara.

**We urge Council to specifically rule out Incineration as a disposal option for Auckland's mixed solid waste.**

Burning mixed solid waste will not help reduce waste or emissions.

Incineration would take Auckland in the opposite direction to the low waste, low emissions future described in the Draft WMMP because it is just another disposal method at the bottom of the waste hierarchy. Ruling out Incineration is in line with C40 guidance which outlines six city actions

to make the shift to a low waste, low emissions economy. Number 2:  Don't invest in solid waste incineration.

Burning or burying resources means we have to keep extracting new materials and energy to create more products which damages ecosystems and our climate. We are all working hard to reduce methane emissions from organic waste going to landfill, it doesn't make any sense to start burning fossil based plastic, which would create a new source of CO2 emissions.

- Incineration works against circular economy, zero waste and resource efficiency
- Requires landfills to contain toxic by-products and releases toxic pollutants into air and water.
- Requires strong environmental controls - compliance, monitoring and enforcement.
- Investing in a large scale incineration plant would lock Auckland into a linear throwaway future because incinerators rely on long term contracts to secure a continuous supply of rubbish to burn.
- Incineration is out of step with New Zealand's 100% renewable electricity target, burning rubbish is an inefficient and expensive way to generate a very small amount of non-renewable electricity.

## Key Priorities - Delivering direct action

**We support Priority 8** to support Aucklanders to use the services available to them.

Having the knowledge and confidence to use the systems provided and understanding why it is important to separate materials and live a zero waste lifestyle will enable households to get on board with zero waste by 2040.

Regular feedback to show how their actions are making a difference is a key element in maintaining trust and confidence in recycling and composting systems. Behaviour change organisations across Auckland who partner with council need to be resourced so they can help achieve this.

**We support to Priority 9** see response to Q 2A for detail

**We support Priority 10** to minimise Councils operational waste and the intention to lead by example.

Table 1 row 10 Needs to include a separate point about the use of procurement of goods and services as a method for achieving upstream source reduction as well as downstream diversion.

Action 10.2 Target Operational waste through sustainable procurement has a focus on construction and demolition related actions. It would be clearer to give it a C&D specific label and to shift 10.2 (a) around councils leadership role into 10.1 where it is a better fit. This needs to refer

to leading *zero waste* and waste minimisation to be consistent with the earlier commentary. On its own waste minimisation is too weak.

Also useful to tag the procurement story to the ongoing work to embed the council's Sustainable Procurement Framework across the organisation.

Council could strengthen its approach by making greater use of procurement processes to leverage its purchasing power across spending on all goods, services and contracts. This will improve zero waste outcomes and grow enterprise opportunities for Iwi and community organisations as well as businesses adopting circular business models.

This includes active support for local businesses who are leading the way with low waste, low emissions goods and services: catering, office and IT support, service models for transport, hospitality, events etc. This needs to be broadly applied across all council offices, across all operators of council facilities and all contracts not siloed in the delivery of construction and demolition and waste and resource recovery services.

Actions 10.4 to 10.6 touch on this but could be strengthened by carrying the words and language in the top of the Waste Hierarchy into these line items.

Action 10.4 Leases of council property - Include reference to embed the requirement to put into practise and report on the zero waste policy into lease agreements so that lesees are required to deliver on the zero waste policy not just have it as a 'policy' page in their documentation.

Action 10.5 Office waste - Needs to be a wider frame - Office waste has its own target in section 9 so it is useful to expand on what this covers. The commentary around office waste on p24 focuses on diversion strategies. It alludes to opportunities in behaviour change, new systems and ongoing staff training but needs to specifically refer to the upstream potential of procurement and prevention to drive source reduction. This applies to fittings and furniture, office supplies, catering and smoko, cleaning etc. Good to use the source reduction, reusable packaging, new product and service models language to create a clearer picture of what will drive the achievement of this target.

Action 10.6 Include reference to reusable serviceware, designing out single use packaging.

**We support Priority 11 -** Address litter and illegal dumping - see response to Q 2E for detail

## Question 2. Priorities for action

The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to some of the specific priorities.

## Question 2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

*Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.*
*We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.*

*What do you think of this priority area?*

**Support** Do not support Don't know

*Tell us why*

**We support Priority 9** and the staged approach for the shift to fortnightly rubbish collections.

Global evidence shows that smaller / less frequent rubbish collections help reduce waste. Auckland Council has a solid plan for making sure households have access to regular recycling and food scraps collections (which remove volume and smell issues) and for education and engagement that supports people to get on board with recycling and food scraps separation. We agree that fortnightly collections will reduce both cost and emissions over time.

We support the council considering flexible bin sizes for large households needing extra support or bin capacity, as well as the option of lower rates charges, further reduced collections and smaller bins for residents who produce low or ultra-low waste. It is important to reward residents who support the Zero Waste 2040 transition by producing less recycling, food scraps and rubbish.

## Question 2B. Construction and Demolition Waste

*Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.*
*What do you think of this priority area?*

**Support** Do not support Don't know

Tell us why

**We support Priority 3** to target Construction and Demolition waste.

Construction and demolition materials are a major waste stream. There are opportunities to prevent and reduce waste at source through the design and construction phases as well as by repurposing buildings for new uses. Council has an important role to play in coordinating the flows of ideas and information across the construction and demolition sector. Many organisations and businesses need to work together to find upstream solutions which design C&D waste out of the system.

Source separation is a critical activity. Salvage for reuse is dependent on being able to secure quality parts and materials,  the right things need to be removed from a building at the right time. Access to deconstruction opportunities enables second hand materials to be fed into solutions up the waste hierarchy by making them available to organisations and individuals who can make good use of them.

The Deconstruction Panel is a good example of how the council is supporting this kaupapa. Accrediting suppliers who have the skills and experience in the deconstruction for reuse space is a good example of how strategic use of procurement can be used to support the growth and development of businesses like TROW and Onehunga Zero Waste that share the councils zero waste goals and objectives.

The Resource Recovery Network provides outlets for reusable timber, metals, kitchens, plumbing and other reusable materials that can be incorporated into building projects. Some of these are new surplus items from construction, others second hand. The ‘Men's shed’ and other community maker space and tool share projects enable people to make use of waste materials and learn skills to repair and build.

We agree that mandatory site waste management plans are an effective tool for getting companies on board with onsite source separation. These need to be audited to ensure they are being followed through on by the beams onsite, by the collection company and by the string and processing facilities.

## Question 2C. Priority waste materials

*We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:*
- *organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)*
- *plastics*
- *packaging*
- *textiles*
- *biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).*

*These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.*

*What do you think of these priority areas?*

**Support** Do not support Don't know

*Tell us why*

**We support a focus on the 5 priority areas in order to prevent and reduce waste.**

We are encouraged to see Council focusing on source reduction to embed actions up the waste hierarchy to address these Material and product streams. This includes ambitious actions that go beyond diversion to focus on reducing plastic waste Action 4.5 and to move towards reusable packaging systems Action 4.6. We would like to see this approach to source reduction consistently applied across all the priority waste materials.

We support the intention in Priority 4 to work to change behaviour in relation to these waste streams. It is critical that producers and businesses are included in this alongside consumers and households.

There is no silver bullet so the concept of a suite of solutions is a good way to frame the complementary actions necessary to shift the dial so our economy becomes more circular. Business models, service delivery models and product designs all need to change.

Once businesses and industry mainstream new business models to create systems for sharing, reusing and repairing (e.g. car sharing, product rentals, reusable packaging systems and product maintenance and servicing), then it will be easier for consumers to change their buying behaviour and to shift to low emission zero waste lifestyles.

We note that the behaviour change, engagement and education work required to shift awareness and understanding and catalyse action are included in other Priority action lists primarily 12. Partnering with others.

**Organics**

**We support the recognition of the value of local scale and 'community-led' solutions** for organics collections and processing, particularly Actions 4.2 and 4.3.

**Diverse supply market**

We would like to see local scale and community led solutions framed as critical parts of an integrated citywide ecosystem approach to organics diversion, where city wide kerbside collections, education/engagement and local processing can mutually support one another.

A diverse supply market is a sign of a healthy economy. Community and local scale enterprises and organisations are already doing a lot of good work to divert and process organics across the city. They are also actively engaging communities to support them to prevent, divert and compost organic material and food scraps. This work links into food waste prevention, food resilience and food production.

Developing a strategy for the organics diversion system would help to resolve the current situation where the different levels of organics diversion activities and community engagement and education are perceived to be disjointed and at odds with each other.

This would create a both / and solution where small, medium and large scale activities fill different niches in the supply market. New York has been implementing this type of approach to build up local scale solutions alongside the city wide collection service. Operators and educators link households and businesses with the most appropriate solution for them.

The C40 guidance is clear that resource-constrained cities should focus on composting as it is simpler and cheaper than capital intensive alternatives. Given current budget constraints it makes sense to grow small to medium scale local composting solutions. There is an emerging Auckland wide network for the council to partner with.

We support Auckland Council working with existing organisations with the relevant expertise in small & medium scale organics collections and processing, particularly the Tāmaki Makaurau Composters Network, as a local branch of the Aotearoa Composters Network (ACN).

Action 4.2 needs to include a specific reference to exploring revenue models.

**Quality**

Quality of outputs from composting and processing systems is a critical factor in the success of organics collection and processing activities. Bulk flow systems often result in poor quality lowest common denominator outputs. Differentiating between processing options would enable high quality organics streams to be fed into the system most likely to preserve material quality. Which in turn enables a high quality end product to be applied to soils.

There are some innovative solutions being tested with organics being used to transform soils e.g Banana swale systems in Whangaparaoa. It is important that the council invests in research that captures the value of different processing methodologies and can clearly show the impacts.

The relationship between composting/processing treatment and value of the output for application to soils to maintain structure, soil retention capability and fertility needs to be captured and used to support decision making. Soils that retain water are green infrastructure solutions that can play an important role in reducing the risk of flooding.

Action 6.2 Regulatory change needs to include a reference to the requirement to source separate materials to create clean streams for composters and material reprocessors.

Contamination by whole objects, particles and chemical compounds all need to be considered. This includes the impact on outputs of degradable and compostable packaging which can contain substances that are not suitable for application to land. For example there is a growing literature around the impacts of PFAS contamination of soils. A comprehensive testing programme needs to be developed and implemented

The ‘What it means for Aucklanders’ box could include points on: local access to compost and worm casts, Resilience built into the collection system, economic development and community building opportunities, links with food resilience and local food production.

**Plastics**

We support the ambition to go beyond diversion to focus on reducing plastic waste (action 4.5).

It would be good to include the ‘source reduction’ language in the description of Action 4.5 as it is more specific that ‘reduction’ which often gets used to describe diversion and overlooks prevention.

The definition and discussion of plastics needs to be expanded to include both whole plastic items and microplastics. Recent research shows 3 million bottles worth of microplastics fall in rain onto Auckland each year. Products containing plastic/synthetic polymers and fibres (especially those that contribute microplastic pollution, such as furniture/carpets) need to be treated as part of the plastics priority waste streams.

Advocacy for a suite of regulatory and legislated solutions for plastic items and microplastics is a critical action for council that needs to be specifically captured under the product stewardship actions.

Action 6.4 needs to include a reference to plastics and packaging. Suggest amending the last part of 6.4 to read ‘ … organics and/or that represent significant economic, environmental and social costs such as overreliance on single use packaging, plastic and microplastic pollution and textiles. Advocacy for a strong Global Plastics Treaty is an important element in this.

Auckland Council has an important role to play in advocating to the Central Government for an ambitious Global Plastics Treaty. This could be included in Action 4.5 or as a separate line in Action 6.4.

**Packaging**

We support packaging being included in the 5 priorities.

Packaging coming into the market imposes cost and management burdens on councils, ratepayers and households and creates environmental impacts across the supply, use, recovery and disposal chain.

Strong advocacy by Auckland Council to the Government to implement tools and regulations that prevent and reduce the use of chemical contaminated packaging, non recyclable packaging and the overreliance on single disposable packaging is critical. Both plastic and packaging need to be specifically referenced in Action 6.4 to create a link between these two.

Council investment in raising awareness about packaging issues will help build informed public opinion to support regional and national changes to business models and packaging design as well regulation and legislation in support of low waste low emissions outcomes.

New solutions for reusable packaging are coming on stream and some of these require a city wide focus to make them viable and practical e.g. this reusable cup take back scheme in Denmark
https://www.tomra.com/en/news-and-media/news/2024/tomra-launches-system-for-reusable-takeaway-packaging .

Action 4.6 practical action to support businesses across the city that are bringing practical reusable and alternative solutions to the market is an important action.

(See the Advocacy section of our submission for comments which overlap with this.)

**Textiles**

We support including textiles in the 5 priority products.

Textiles are a significant waste stream and awareness around the global and local issues with fast fashion and microplastic generation from washing fabrics made from plastics is growing rapidly. It is good to see the link being made between the waste (tonnes) and supply chain and landfill emissions generated across the textile life cycle. Textiles have a high emissions to weight ratio.

The textiles workstream has been framed up too narrowly which makes the large volume of textiles coming through the commercial and industrial channels invisible. Domestic textiles, clothing and fast fashion are only a small fraction of the textiles flowing through our economy.

The focus needs to be broader to include commercial and industrial textiles, including corporate/public sector uniforms, linen from accommodation providers and large public facilities like prisons and hospitals etc. As well as streams that will flow through refit, construction and demolition processes like carpets, curtains and furniture. There are good opportunities for the council to work with the large organisations that generate bulk flows of textile waste to reduce and or divert it.

Action 4.8 Textile waste behaviours needs to be expanded out to include business and industry in the target audience. It also needs to cover supporting the development of Textile Product Stewardship and exploring the opportunity to reduce commercial and industrial textile waste streams.

New Zealand organisations like UsedFULLY  textilereuse.com are leading work to develop effective product stewardship for textiles as well as downstream markets for source separated waste textiles. Partnering with UsedFULLY would be a good first step to enable action in the commercial and industrial space.

**Bio-solids**

We support the use of biosolids being used beneficially, in culturally appropriate ways including working with mana whenua, communities and stakeholders to develop future solutions.

We note that where sewage is combined with trade waste there is a high risk that the resulting 'biosolids' will be contaminated by toxic substances that are not suitable for application to land. Globally we are seeing a shift to try and allocate liability to the source provider of the material in places where contamination of land by forever chemicals like PFAS is being identified.

These issues of toxicity and liability need to be part of the inquiry work done around future solutions for biosolids.

Controls, bans and restrictions on upstream inputs need to be carefully considered.
Where biosolids have been tested and are non toxic alternative treatment options like biochar filtration are worth exploring especially in smaller communities where industrial trade waste is less of an issue.

Insinkerators and inbuilt waste disposal units are problematic because they feed clean organic material and food scraps into a low grade likely to be contaminated sewage/trade waste stream. It is important that the council continues to raise awareness about the impacts of using these and the resulting downcycling of easily compostable material. Adding clean volumes to a contaminated waste stream adds cost and risk to the city's waste management system.

## 2D: Product stewardship

*Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery. See section 5 of the Snapshot document.*

*What do you think of these priority areas?*

**Support** Do not support Don't know

*Tell us why*

**We support Priority 6 Advocacy for actions to move up the waste hierarchy.** We are 100% in support of the intention to Advocate "for actions to move up the waste hierarchy, including source reduction, reuse and right to repair".

I/We would like to see *even more* direct actions, monitoring and reporting indicators, methods of assessment, and specific targets which help define, drive and measure progress towards source reduction embedded in this WMMP.

**Priority 6 (or 7) needs to be expanded to specifically include other tools and economic instruments** that can be used to drive change e.g. Table 1, line 6 include "Advocate to all sectors for actions, *economic instruments*, policy and regulation…..". An action needs to be added to the list on p 68-69 that relates to the use of economic instruments to drive change up the hierarchy. (See Priority 7 commentary below for more discussion on this).

This includes waste disposal levies, single use packaging taxes, advance disposal fees. They sit alongside product stewardship schemes and help make them effective. International evidence shows that packages of tools and regulations are needed to drive change. There is no silver bullet.

Moving up the waste hierarchy will require good coordination across the four overarching key priority groups: empowering iwi and community partnerships, targeting specific activities and materials, advocacy for future action and delivering direct action.

It is important that the language/terminology and content of the high level key priority descriptors in Table 1, goals and objectives, the actions and the commentary in the WMMP are well aligned so they support one another and nothing falls between the cracks. The final edit of the WMMP needs to pay close attention to this. We have made suggestions for minor changes to wording clauses etc throughout our submission to support this.

We want to see Council maximise promotion, support and advocacy for source reduction measures like redesign, reuse and repair across the board.
This includes:
In Construction and Demolition and the five priority waste streams.
As a core focus of working relationships with Mana Whenua and community partners in behaviour change organisations as well as across the resource recovery network.
As a central element in criteria for procurement decision making.

Action 6.2 needs to include requirements for source separation to support making high quality raw materials available for reprocessors and composters. This is a critical element for ensuring a strong and stable resource recovery sector with viable onshore reprocessing options..

See plastics section of this submission for comments on expanding Action 6.4 Priority Waste Advocacy regarding inclusion of plastics and microplastics, overreliance on single use packaging, advocacy for a strong global plastics treaty.

**We support Priority 7** advocacy for a Container Return Scheme for drink containers and other mandatory product stewardship.

We suggest shifting to using the terminology Deposit Return scheme for drink containers instead of container return scheme. This wording makes it easier for users to see the connection between the deposit - and the return of their deposit when they return the drink container. It can also be universally used for other products e.g. deposit return for electronics, deposit return for mattresses etc.

Product stewardship and economic instruments are the tools that create the revenue flows we need to fund reuse and recycling systems. Using economic instruments like levies, advance disposal fees, deposit return systems and user charges is common in other countries we trade with. This creates the revenue required to fund capex and opex to build a strong stable reuse and resource recovery sector.

There is increasing pressure on council budgets and ratepayers to fund resource recovery activities. Government needs to create other methods of resourcing capex and opex by establishing packages of economic instruments and the regulation and legislation necessary to bring product stewardship (or extended producer responsibility) to life.

Councils, communities, small businesses and households can do a lot to drive zero waste transformation. But big businesses/industry and Government are the ones with the power to pull the big levers.

Businesses and industry can develop new business and service models, put better designed products on the shelves and fund effective reuse and recovery systems for the products and packaging they choose to put into the market.

Government can create a regulatory framework that establishes the rules of engagement so that funding, processes, and compliance, monitoring and enforcement are aligned with waste and emissions reduction goals.

It is critical that Council advocates strongly for the Government to step up and establish the regulatory framework that underpins effective reuse and resource recovery systems.

**We fully support strong advocacy for the implementation of an effective Container Return Scheme under Action 7.1**

Implementing the container return scheme will help fund the transition to more effective recycling systems. The handling fee would shift the capex and opex cost of recycling drink containers off ratepayers and councils. The deposit - return gives businesses and individuals an extra reason to recycle the drink container.

The Container Return Scheme is a good stepping stone towards large scale, nationwide product stewardship schemes. It is also a better way to recycle drink containers:

- Everybody loves it – 98% of the responses to the 2022 Government consultation were in support.
- It works – high return rates, high quality recycling, low litter, proven results in many countries over decades.
- It pays for itself – covers all the real costs of recycling so we don't have to use rates budgets to subsidise drink container recycling.
- It sets us up with infrastructure – establishes a nationwide network of take-back sites that can also be used by emerging Reuse and Refill business models.

Creating deposit return systems so that items have a value at the end of their life has multiple benefits. This means the last user of the product can redeem the deposit which creates an incentive for people to recycle items that may otherwise be disposed of or lost into the environment as litter and pollution.

Deposit return schemes for drink containers are a good example of how this works. A 20c deposit is paid by the person who buys the drink, they get this back when they recycle it. Any one who finds the drink container lying around can claim the deposit if it is littered, and Councils can use the deposits to cover the cost of public space bin collections and kerbside collections.

Action 7.1 needs to include advocacy for the central government to put the National Investigation of Reusable Beverage Packaging back into the MfE work plan. This was progressing but got cut at the same time as the CRS went into the policy bonfire in Feb 2023. Beverage packaging is a key opportunity area for expanding reusable packaging, and we don't want to miss the opportunity the CRS presents to increase both reuse and recycling.

Just having mandatory or voluntary product stewardship schemes in place will not guarantee good outcomes, they also have to be well designed schemes that serve the public interest.

Action 7.2 and 7.3 both need to include a second element - Advocacy to central government and other stakeholders for better, more transparent and democratic/participatory processes for designing product stewardship schemes that are robust, ambitious and serve the public interest.

Current schemes are industry focused and this often means the organisations that created the problem in the first place and benefit from the status quo are in charge of coming up with solutions. This approach is unlikely to result in ambitious change that serves the public interest. Properly internalising costs that are being pushed out onto society and our environment is not in the company's best interest.

Many of the current systems for recovering end of life packaging and products are green wash activities. They are underfunded 'token gestures' with a low return rate and a large amount of promotional fanfare. Real solutions follow the waste hierarchy. Shifting to a circular economy means we have to rethink and redesign products and business models. Legislation, regulation and

policy need to incentivise reuse, refill, durability and repair in order to reduce single use packaging and create long lasting, non toxic products.

Real solutions focus investment and innovation at the top of the waste hierarchy and clearly signal the direction of travel. Real solutions are:

- Safe for people ecosystems and climate
- Viable because they build in ways to cover the real costs
- Accessible to everyone
- Regenerative because they leave things better than they were before.

This thinking needs to be built into the design of the new regulatory framework, the tools and the systems and processes we use to harvest products and materials so we can keep them in circulation for as long as possible.

## 2E. Litter and illegal dumping

*Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas. See section 6 of the Snapshot document.*

*What do you think of these priority areas?*

**Support** Do not support Don't know

*Tell us why*

**We support Priority 11 to address litter and illegal dumping.** The Council protects our environment and keeps people safe by providing public litter and recycling bins, picking up litter and illegal dumping and running effective compliance, monitoring and enforcement systems as described in the action plan.

We agree that other important actions in this space are:

- Education to support Aucklanders to understand the impacts of litter, hazardous chemicals and materials and the flow on environmental effects of microplastics.
- Supporting organisations who focus on advocacy, education, citizen science and other practical actions to raise awareness and do practical clean ups.

**We think advocacy needs to be specifically included in the litter actions** list to harness the power of upstream measures to prevent and reduce litter alongside the downstream measures outlined in Action 11.3.
Table 1 row 11 needs to include a point about this as well.

Issues with litter and illegal dumping can be effectively targeted by working to reduce the upstream causes. Advocacy and support for new funding methods, collection methods, product and business and service model design are the key to reducing our litter and dumping problems in the medium to long term.

For example:
Reducing the amount of single use, disposable packaging for food and drinks which is commonly littered.
Creating deposit return systems so that items like drink containers have a value and are likely to be recycled or picked up and returned if they do get littered.
Putting advance disposal fees in place means the end of life cost for recycling and safe disposal are
Establishing effective funding and collection methods for larger items like mattresses, tyres and e-waste will reduce illegal dumping and stockpiling.

**The ability for households to pay for, and access waste management and resource recovery services is also a critical factor.** It is good to see there are methods in the plan to support large households to manage their rubbish, recycling and food scraps.

Cost of living means some households struggle to pay for the basics like safe methods of rubbish disposal. Low income households are often at the end of the use chain for products because they need to buy second hand or cheap brands. These are likely to have a shorter life and the household has to pay for disposal each time they replace the item.

The responsibility for end of life disposal falls on these people who are least able to pay the cost of either safe disposal or user pays recycling fees collected at the end of life. Some households will struggle to manage the logistics having no trailer or ute to take items to the transfer station or resource recovery centre.

**The evolution of the Inorganics collection** through action 2.4 is an important way to support these households.

**Access to a local Community Resource Recovery Centre is a key element** in giving all households options for properly disposing of waste, returning end of life products like electronics, batteries and packaging and taking surplus reusable household items, textiles and building materials so they can be on-sold or donated to households that can make good use of them.

## Question 3

The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.

See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.

Which Island do you want to comment on?

- Aotea/Great Barrier
- Kawau
- Rakino
- Waiheke

Tell us why or tell us how we can improve this section.

## Question 4

Any other comments?

Q3 is island specific so we are including general comments on Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan 2024 here.

We support the approach being taken to develop a plan which serves the needs and aspirations of the residents living on the islands. The partnership between council and island communities is based on a shared kaupapa underpinned by a recognition of the impacts of waste on the environment and the communities. Key community and Māori outcomes can be achieved through work to prevent, reduce and recover products and materials so that they do not become waste.

We support the intention to subsidise services on the islands, visitors contribute to demand for both waste and resource recovery services on the islands. We agree that reducing waste at source to eliminate the cost and risks associated with managing waste at the end of its life makes good sense for island communities. Community led solutions are likely to be effective in smaller, geographically isolated communities where social norms can be shifted more quickly.

It is important that Council supports the island communities to implement solutions that reduce the amount of material needing to be shipped off the islands. This will require funding and other mechanisms. The status quo option of transporting volumes of waste and recycling off the islands has a cost and where solutions can be found to avoid these costs it makes sense to resource these solutions to at least the level of the avoided transport and other costs.

It would be useful to explore opportunities for linking resource Recovery on the Islands with Community Resource Recovery Centres onshore. For example Kawau is close to Mahurangi Wastebusters and has a ferry service linking the two communities. They could develop mutually beneficial working relationships.

#2486

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Recently done a renovation, what a wasteful industry!

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2487

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Rodney

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2488

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Celestion Body Corporate 427318

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Too much focus on reduction of waste. This is simply unrealistic ... just look at what you return home from the supermarket with by way of packaging. Need to get better at sorting waste better and reusing specific items.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:** This survey is being completed by a body corporate in an inner city apartment building. For apartments and multi unit dwellings fortnightly and even weekly collections don't work. There needs to be flexibility to allow for apartment complexes to be exempt from the AC charge and to arrange their own waste collection.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** The idea is right but the methodology is wrong. You are asking end users to pay for a problem created by the manufacturers of a product.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** It does not shift cost to the producers.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Strongly support this proposal

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

The draft plan for 2022/23 talked about standardizing the ability for multi unit dwellings to opt out of the refuse targeted rate. But in reality this has not occurred as AC have made it more difficult to opt of paying for the council service. In addition the AC provided service is vastly inferior to the service being provided by private contractors.

The proposal was to allow multi unit dwellings to opt out of the council service and rates charge "if council cannot provide a suitable service". The issue is that AC alone determine what is a satisfactory service even though it is obvious that the AC provided service is inferior to the service being provided by private contractors. An impartial determination would deem the AC service as not being "suitable" by comparison.

The old AC policy of having an opt out process for multi unit dwellings of 10 units or more would have been a much fairer model for multi unit dwellings.

It appears that AC's sole motivation behind changing this policy was to increase rateable revenue for AC regardless of the suitability (or otherwise) of the service being imposed,

#2489

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Devonport-Takapuna

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Important to focus on the environment. Keep the recycling.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Unhygienic and invitation for rodents and dogs attacking accumulated rubbish. Food scraps can work in certain situations, definitely not in apartment blocks. Too much rubbish and recycling to deal with. Insinkarators dispose of food scraps.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Recycle the waste into other projects

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Continue regular rubbish collection and this will not be a huge problem.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Don’t know

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2490

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Protect Our Gulf

Local Board: Waiheke

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I would expect more education in the area of zero waste. To stop waste stream contamination and to begin to phase out single use containers and bring in more localised composting especially on the islands. Pest plants should be hot composted and not go into land fill. There should be incentives to Not put rubbish into landfill and Waiheke is doing well on that front with education and zero waste events and rescue food LG should work with Govt to forbid imports with packaging we can't deal with. We need to stop filling up our landfills and also bring back the bins.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Waiheke can compost its food scraps both home and commercial and AC should continue to support that. Airbnb and accommodation needs to do better to keep food scraps out of landfill. Visitors add a lot to the amount of rubbish generated on the island. Education and legislation are the keys plus incentives not to put into landfill. Food rescue is also important for this.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I would also propose a carbon tax on large private builds in Auckland. But to get Construction waste under control is vital.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** There should be no food scraps going to landfill. I suggest I weed amnesty too for moth plant and other pest species.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It makes complete sense. However some cafes don't have washing or sterilising equipment and so that's an issue. We need to get resusables up and running with schemes such as Again And Again. Also we could ban baby wipes!

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I think this won't work as we have few staff who can be out and about and catching flydumpers etc. We do need bins and taking them away from areas where boaties come in, is not a good idea. They simply dump their rubbish (see Orapui). Local collab is a good idea.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Need to get accommodation providers on board. Need to have weed amnesty for mothplant, morning glory and aspargus fern and hot compost the lot of them locally. Work with WRT to help education community and the Recovery Park to recycle, reuse and identify issues. Also need to organise e-waste.

## 4. Any other comments

#2491

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Wilkinson Environmental Ltd

Local Board: Howick

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We work on projects engaging with construction sites on waste management, minimisation and diversion. There is a lack of incentive for builders to do the right thing with the wastes they generate. More work needs to go into two sides of the equation:

1. assisting construction companies that want to improve their practices. This should be through funding for demonstration projects, producing research to help overcome technical barriers, and providing best practice information such as services directories.

2. incentivising construction companies that do nothing and continue to send waste for disposal through the cheapest avenue possible. This should be through bylaws, lobbying central government for increases to the waste levy, and investigating bans on specific materials going to landfill.

We strongly support the move towards compulsory waste plans for construction sites. This should be woven into the building consent and inspection process.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** 'The actions proposed for these priority materials largely focus on community and residential waste. Given that 80% of waste to landfill is from commercial or industrial sources we believe there needs to be a much greater focus on actions to reduce waste in the business sector. Actions are proposed for C&D waste but there needs to be greater attention given to industrial and commercial sources of waste that form 50% of landfill waste.

Suggestions include:

- business waste advisory services

- partnerships with BIDs on waste minimisation and education programmes

- fund companies to develop waste minimisation plans for their operations

- investment in infrastructure to assist with diversion of industrial waste

- proactive engagement with businesses to help them make use of the WMIF

- working with sector organisations to promote best practices

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** 'We work in areas of Auckland with a huge illegal dumping problem, including Flat Bush and Mangere. The problem of illegal dumping is getting worse across Auckland. We support efforts to advocate for central government regulatory change.

However, in addition to this we believe Council needs to invest more heavily in investigation and enforcement of illegal dumping. Part of the problem is due to increases in dumping costs due to the increases in the waste levy. The increase in the levy is resulting in more money coming to the Council for spending on waste minimisation activities. Increases in Council spending on illegal dumping prevention should match the increases in levy income.

Investment needs to be made in:

- A city-wide illegal dumping strategy

- use of new smart technology to identify dumpers, such as cameras with AI components

- increased personnel in the waste enforcement team

- greater communications such as signage

- "name and shame" case studies of dumping prosecutions

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

There needs to be an increase in the funding available through the WMIF to help with waste projects and the development of local recycling infrastructure. This could include increasing the maximum amount funded beyond the current $50,000 limit.

The WMIF should also be used proactively to help the business community to investigate opportunities that can then apply for the much larger MfE waste fund. For example feasibility studies and part funding the writing of larger Waste Fund applications.

#2492

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2493

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** It's a complex and expansive plan, BUT relies on 'grand ideas' which are very complex, weren't the result of a realistic consultation 'prior to proposal', are individually extravagant and expensive and in several cases (food waste collection) are a 'cash grab' by Council for a grandiose and ill-conceived plan which removes individual responsibility and alternative action.e.g. composting; which has been promoted and advocated, but is now incorrectly removed as an option for individual ratepayers. The recycling process has some successes, but is still mired in confusion; lack of adequate support and information; poor communication and direction or understanding; resulting in a 'messy' inadequately executed process, which necessitates inordinate levels of post-processing and handling, because of poor community understanding and consequent expense ... all directed back to ratepayers. (causing hardship, non-compliance, inequitable cost, poor execution of collection, sorting and processing)

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** We have virtually NO FOOD RUBBISH TO DISPOSE OF!! The notion of it constituting 40% is ridiculous and incorrect. Making such statements and basing collection on fallacious information is stupidity in action. (and an arrogant assumption which is insulting to those who deal more responsibility with all manner of waste. The percentage of ratepayers wanting or needing the system is dishonestly represented by Council. The whole obscenely expensive and unfriendly/unnecessary process of collection, pre-processing, transport and processing in Reporoa is ridiculous and another effective cost to ratepayers. There are few real beneficiaries to this process which could/should have been more carefully and collaboratively managed. Unfortunately, Council has arrogantly and expensively carried out many of its proposals in 'isolation', meetings and via expensive consultants; once again passing cost for salaries and infrastructure to ratepayers; while failing to maintain basic facilities and services in residential and recreational areas throughout the city. We will refuse to pay for a fortnightly rubbish collection and advise the tenants of our rental properties to do the same. We have adequate alternative processes for food waste composting and will use alternative collection services to collect rubbish as and when we need that.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Sounds positive, but like so many ideas, is a plan and a promises which is short on practical detail. Once I know exactly what is proposed and what it's going to cost and who will pay, I'll be better able to judge and respond.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Many of these can and should be retrieved and reprocessed. HOWEVER, this should not result in YET ANOTHER RATE; the production of these materials does not end with their production; the manufacturer or end user in production, should ratain a level of responsibility for the waste and it's retrieval NOT THE RATEPAYER. There are alternatives and remediation processes possible, but we are failing to hold the generators of the problem materials responsible for their disposal, reuse. Why when I purchase a tray of meat from the supermarket do I assume responsibility and potentially cost for the resulting waste? This needs a more sophisticated and honest appraisal and end process.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** As for above. The producer retains a level of responsibility for the 'waste' created in the production, packaging, sale and 'consumption' process. It rests with them. They own the

product and the resultant waste. They might think more carefully if that was the case, instead of abrogating responsibility as soon as the product leaves 'the factory'.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Having worked for a local body as a casual worker, specifically in the refuse collection area, and now as a 'responsible citizen' cleaning up the roadsides, berms and parks which are near our home, I cannot believe that the legions of sub-contractors employed by Council are incapable of dealing with and collecting the litter and illegally dumped material. If I can discover via dumped mail and paperwork the likely 'owner' of litter, or identify the source of litter, the so can they. A small amount of intelligent investigation would enable prosecution and shaming of the culprit. I regularly return such 'fly-tipped' household refuse to their 'source'.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

NIL I know insufficient to make valid comment on these areas and the issues they face or possible remedies.

#2494

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Rodney

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** More recycling / reuse of demolition/refurbishment materials for the industry. . Introduce a minimum life for a bathroom or kitchen and if it is replaced earlier then items removed MUST be recycled and there is a penalty to pay for not keeping to the minimum required life.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We are a household of two adults. We flatten things for our recycling bin so it only goes out every 4 or 6 weeks. We compost everything possible as we have a garden. We purchase and fill one landfill bag that goes out every 3 or 4 weeks, so think that your plan is perfectly reasonable. However we disagree that everyone has to pay the same - make it user pays as we currently do with our bags and people might be a bit more careful. If you make it easy with ratepayers all paying the same as you do now, there is no incentive for the careless /thoughtless people to make an effort

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Walk past any demolition/construction or refurb site and see the amount of perfectly good stuff (materials, fixtures, fittings, packaging) that is in skips or carted away .There should be more private enterprises like Demolition Traders in Hamilton. Mega construction is complex and needs input from the industry to create a workable model to reduce/reuse/etc but it has to start being responsible

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** If there are ways to deal with these items then it makes sense to prioritise them now whilst working out what to do with waste that is more difficult to process.. And returning all the goodness to the soil from organics, making useful things from plastics that might mean less natural resources used in the future (recycled plastic fence posts for farming & agriculture rather than more wooden posts) is responsible.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We always used to recycle crates of beer bottles, milk bottles, could take empty bottles to a liquor store for a refill of sherry, port, wine, etc and in UK there was a refund for plastic bottles of pop. If there was money involved, then not only might people make the effort, I have seen overseas how the poorest in the community used to collect the discarded items helping keep the place clean & tidy and they benefited from the refund. The pressure must be put on producers to be more responsible.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It is unhealthy, irresponsible and anti social and hard to police until NZ gets more strategic webcams. Only then would more legislation be effective

In UK for the general public / household waste they have free recycling centres (transfer stations) for almost everything, and people queue up to use them. Only very large items like mattresses have a minimal fee. That resulted in a significant drop in fly tipping, with a huge saving on the cleanup required. Perhaps this could be considered for hotspot areas - working WITH the locals and using a carrot not a stick

I have no idea what legislation if any exists for police to access tracking records form the gps in commercial vehicles, but that could help to see where they have been.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2495

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** You need to focus on core business. Safe disposal of waste for the leaset $ posiable.

Your initives are both expensive and have little benefit to the enviroment.

Central government should drive broader initives not Council.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your**

**rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** I strongly oppose moving to fortnightly collection of general waste. Keep weekly collection of general waste.

No-one asked for green waste collection, yet you gave everyone a big plastic bin starting rating us for a service we didnt want.

If you want green waste collection make it opt-in otherwise stop billing me for it.

You should focus on core buisness CHEAPEST way to safly dispose of waste, NOT creating an expensive global exemplar service

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** This needs to be driven at central government level.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Your materials are deliberatly vauge and do not link well with the survey.

It isnt clear what your prioritisation actually means regarding policy outputs future costs.

This should be driven by central government policy not Council

Stick to your core business, CHEAPEST way to dispose of waste reasonably safely .

We have been disposing of all these materials for decades, continue to do so and advocate central govt to make policy chnages, but dont create more compexity and costs for Auckland ratepayers. Do ONLY the minimium what is required by national regulations.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** YES Advocate for central govt policies to change in ways that address issues without raise auckland council rates.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Yes fine people who litter or dump

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Stick to core business: Cheapest way to reasonably dispose of waste

Only do what central govt regulation requires, dont go over and above at the expense of the AKL ratepayer

Advocate for more central govt waste policies if you think they are needed.

Keep weekly general waste rubbish collection

Stop foodwatse collection and rates for people who dont want it: should only be opt-in (should never had been introducted)

#2496

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This is the right direction. Too much otherwise useful and/or harmful material is being sent to waste after first use, and too much of the formal and informal disposal of waste results in harm to the environment. A major concern is that as the cost of waste disposal options increases and the allowed volume of rates-paid waste disposal decreases, there will be increased fly tipping. Our city (and the whole country) has far too much dumping already.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** For me, this won't be a problem. I already compost and recycle everything I can, and before the recent recycling changes, we only put one kitchen tidy bin bag a week into our rubbish bin, so hardly ever put out our wheelie bin for collection. Since the recycling changes, we have doubled our waste to two kitchen tidy bags a week (because of undersize items, tetrapaks, plastics 3, 4, 6, and 7, caps and lids). However, on my street, the majority of wheelie bins put out are full to overflowing every week. Council needs to do a lot of work with those people before they are moved to a fortnightly rubbish collection. Otherwise, doubling the bin size is likely to be a very popular but more expensive option.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This is a ridiculous situation that also adds to construction costs, and should be tackled both at source and at disposal. Building products, building designs, and the building processes should be re-organised and aligned to minimise building waste creation. Waste materials should be separated at building sites, with financial benefits for delivering sorted waste to the transfer stations (plaster board, timber, metal, and other items that can be used by others as new, or re-used or recycled), and penalties for delivering mixed/contaminated waste.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**

- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** The first three priorities cover almost all of my waste output. The one that is not well-addressed at the moment, and is not addressed in the Council plans, is green waste. We used to have a commercial green waste collection at our house (in a central suburb), but don't have one anymore. At first, we paid $12.50 to have a garden bag collected when it was full. Over 10 years or so, the price increased to $35 per collection. Then there was a round of consolidation of garden bag businesses into fewer larger operators. Our new operator increased the price to $60 per garden bag , and then decided it couldn't collect garden bags from our property anyway, unless we carried them up to the roadside (because its trucks were too big for our drive. We haven't got a practical and cost-effective green waste service, and would like the Council to introduce one as part of its waste management plans.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Just do it!

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** A someone who travels widely around the country, I see massive amounts of roadside litter, and fly tipping all over the place. It is a huge problem and really detracts from our quality of life and clean/green image. As well as chasing the offenders, please make sure there are places and charges that mean people can get rid of their rubbish appropriately. The rubbish doesn't disappear just because councils make it hard or expensive to dispose of it properly.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Council is generally on the right track, but much of what needs to be done is not in its control. The government needs to set standards for packaging and product stewardship, so our groceries don't turn up in plastic we can't recycle for example. The building sector nationwide should be

required to prepare and implement a plan to minimise its waste production and optimise the outcomes for the remaining waste it generates.  Make it easy to do the right thing!

#2497

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We need more land space by reducing waste.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:** Support. Why is it so hard to dispose of building waste? Disabled people having building waste too. We need to have better collections targeting the homes of disabled people collecting a wider range of inorganic material . The current collection agencies are unhelpful in this regard.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We need more targeted lobbying and regulation for manufacturers and importers.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** Yes but please make it accessible. This doesn't appear easy to use for disabled people and their families

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2498

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Aotearoa Composters Network - Tāmaki Makaurau Composters Network

Local Board: Waiheke

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** TMCN is a regional arm of the Aotearoa Composters Network or ACN which supports communities, businesses, households, and institutions to compost their food scraps and organics.

The Tāmaki Makaurau Composters Network or TMCN is a distributed network of over 45 composting hubs and organics processing facilities across Tāmaki, with close to 100 composting experts, consultants and educators actively engaged.

We are an engaged network of experts, sharing knowledge and resources to that our solutions and services are catered to the needs of our communities and our local environments.

The TMCN supports the direction of the WMMP but strongly expresses no further expansion of the anaerobic digestion scheme should be considered. Instead looking at localised solutions that already exist and supporting the scaling of these initiatives to meet their communities needs

alongside supporting the goals of the WMMP. Diverting away from anaerobic digestion and moving towards home or small to medium scale localised processing should be a goals within the WMMP.

TMCN does not support Waste to Energy incineration as a solution. This should not be supported within or outside of the region. Tāmaki Makaurau waste should not be transported anywhere for incineration.

TMCN fully supports the Zero Waste Networks submission to the WMMP.

## 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

### 2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We fully support the Zero Waste Network submission for this question

### 2B. Construction and demolition waste

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We fully support the Zero Waste Network submission for this question

### 2C. Priority waste materials

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We recognise the opportunities throughout the WMMP to include community led organics processing and for Auckland Council to have a better understanding of these facilities and the opportunities and challenges we are facing.

Therefore the Tāmaki Makaurau Composters Network needs to be fully recognised within the WMMP to ensure relationships between Auckland Council and community composters are strengthened and that the network is utilised and resourced to its potential to support Auckland Council's goal of Zero Waste by 2040.

We suggest the following changes to the WMMP as follows

Page 50 Extending our food scraps collections

Change the second sentence to say

This includes exploring options for community-led local scale food scraps solutions with multiple benefits including strengthening community partnerships and regenerating the soil.

12.13 Energy from waste - Page 59

Localised food scraps processing must be priortised going forward in Tāmaki over future expansion of anerobic digestion to support soil regeneration and food resilience in the region. Diverting away from anaerobic digestion and moving towards home or small to medium scale localised processing should be a goals within the WMMP.

Include an additional principal - Localised organic materials processing are priortised.

Action plan

4. Focus on five priority waste streams (Organis, plastics, packaging, textiles, biosoilds).

4.2 B - Include Tāmaki Makaurau Composters Network within the list of providers

4.3 Change the last sentence in "Council will" column to

This includes looking into barriers linked to regulatory frameworks and identifying expertise and scalability of community initiatives.

8.3 Include in the Urban areas paragraph - Support community gardens, compost hubs, maara kai and urban farms that have been impacted by the food scraps collections.

We Fully support the inclusion of community-led composting or processing solutions within the city centre. Please include in the title City centre, Multi unit dwellings and areas outside of the curbside collection areas including rural and Hauraki Gulf Island areas.

8.6 Include explore options for community-led localised food scraps collections.

Second paragraph change to Continue to work with property owners, body corporates, the waste industry and community and non government organisations.

12 Partner with others to achieve a Zero Waste Auckland built on a circular economy

12.3 Include...waste reduction and processing initiatives including on-site composting and addressing litter.

Other Actions Linked to plan

A3 To be able to quantify the contributions of community composting in the region to the Auckland Council goal Include in list of indicators amount of organic material composted.

In addition we fully support the Zero Waste Networks submission on this question, in particular their comments on Organics as stated below

Organics

I/we support the recognition of the value of local scale and 'community-led' solutions for organics collections and processing, with accompanying actions (particularly actions 4.2 and 4.3).

We would like to see these framed as critical parts of an integrated citywide ecosystem approach to organics diversion, where collections, education and local processing can mutually support one another. This could involve developing an organics diversion system strategy, to avoid the different levels of organics diversion activities remaining disjointed and at odds with each other.

We support Auckland Council working with existing organisations with the relevant expertise in small & medium scale organics collections and processing, particularly the Tāmaki Makaurau Composters Network, as a local branch of the Aotearoa Composters Network (ACN).

Action 4.2 needs to include a specific reference to revenue models.

What it means for Aucklanders box could include points on: local access to compost and worm casts, Resilience built into the collection system, economic development and community building opportunities, links with food resilence and local food production.

Action 6.2 Regulatory change needs to include a reference to the requirement to source separate materials to create clean streams for composters and material reprocessors.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We fully support the Zero Waste Network submission for this question

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We fully support the Zero Waste Network submission for this question

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Hauraki Gulf Island

We support the direction of the Hauraki Gulf Island Waste plan especially with the importance indicated towards community-led solutions for on island food scraps collection and processing.

We have the following suggestions

Waiheke

7.5 Waste goals and actions

Goal 1

In the key actions sections for Auckland Council, bullet point two change to

Continue to resource and fund local community...

Goal 3

Community Action

Bullet point one change to

...such as ops shops and reusable serveware projects such as Good to Go.

Council actions

Include bullet point

Continue to support the establishment and function of a HGI network at share resources and knowledge and identify opportunities for improvement of waste management processes.

Aotea/Great Barrier

Include continue to support Anamata to divert food scraps from landfill

Rakino

8.3 Waste Goals and actions for Rakino

Goal 5

Include in Council actions

Support representatives to attend HGI network hui.

Kawau

9.3 Waste goals and actions for Kawau

Goal 3 include in council actions

Support representatives to attend HGI network hui.

## 4. Any other comments

#2499

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Will increase costs to users and rate payers, reduce ability to chose whether to throw something out.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** If I don't want to put my rubbish out weekly I won't. But sometimes I need two rubbish bins a week. This doesn't work for big households.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2500

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** The focus is on penalizing the community and should rather be on making corporations responsible for the waste they create

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Communities already pay for wast collection on a use basis, so stopping collection will not generate savings.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** It will just increase the cost of housing or construction

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** If you make it easy for people to deal with rubbish then there will not be any dumping. Currently the system does not make it easy.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2501

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Construction waste will be better managed, Waste reduction overall,

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** More efficient collection/disposal,

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Re-use is always preferable to disposal.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Recycling is better than disposal.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2502

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): ME Family Services

Local Board: Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We would like to see more alternatives to plastics being used and promoted in the community, e.g. what can I use instead of glad wrap? whys is it important when the vegetable I buy at the supermarket are wrapped in plastic?

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Moving to fortnightly bin collections will negatively impact the South Auckland community and environment.

The community already has difficulty managing excess waste. Illegal dumping is, and has been for many years, a huge issue that contributes to flooding due to excess waste clogging our waterways. Excess waste and illegal dumping increases pest animals which negatively impacts the health and wellbeing of our community and environment. South Auckland is unique and requires unique solutions to dealing with waste.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We would like to see construction and demolition waste re purposed and dealt with that has a positive impact for the community.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It is important that local businesses, central and local government role model the decreasing use of waste materials e.g. vegetables wrapped/packaged in plastic should be phased out.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Product stewardship is an impactful way to demonstrate to the community that local and central government are taking positive action for the community and the environment.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We fully support addressing litter and illegal dumping but do not think instant fines is the right approach for the community. Auckland Council need to work with the community to find solutions. Instant fines could work for businesses.

We would like to see a recycling Centre in Maangere. Onehunga is too far and expensive for our community to travel to.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2503

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** As long as food waste continues to be collected weekly then landfill waste could go fortnightly. If it is for both to be fortnightly I do not support

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2504

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** We already have this service in our apartment building so do not require this from council.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2505

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Puketāpapa

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:** So if food scraps is 41% of household rubbish, and if a 120L rubbish bin was filled each week, food waste would equate to approx 50L. Yet we only got 23L food waste bins. Sometimes our food waste bin is very full and any overflow ends up back in general waste. Also with recyclable items reduced to number 1,2 & 5, more items are ending up in general waste.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:** It doesn't really shift the cost from ratepayers to producers - ratepayers are consumers also and you include consumers in the list of who ends up paying the costs. My rates won't go down because costs are moved but I'll end up paying more anyway.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:** Not sure how you'll solve this one, a lot of illegal dumping is household items that could go in inorganic collections but people are too lazy and don't want to pay to take to the tip, most likely left behind when moving house... other people are plain lazy and probably do it frequently because they get away with it.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2506

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** we usually put out one bin every two months (8 weeks) but with the recycling changes we now put out a bin every four weeks .

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** food scraps do not get collected in our area and I doubt they ever will

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** recyle and reuse of building materials should be encouraged

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** have you read the packaging on the Arnott biscuits or products produced in Australia

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** as part of Community patrol dumped rubbish is always seen and cost of removal must be high

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2507

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Reusing and recycling more

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:** Insinkenator works great for most foods except bones.

Nappies and medical waste - solution would be amazing.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It's contaminated in most cases so need some solution

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Whole I support reuse, recycle and so on, lots of people prefer to buy single drink cans or bottles which is a great waste volume.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Please! Sick of seeing so much litter everywhere

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It's getting more populated plus many tourists so effective waste management is necessary

## 4. Any other comments

#2509

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Strongly support to encourage behaviour change and raise awareness within households of how much waste is being generated.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2510

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Franklin

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** The direction is good. Our problem with it is that key parts of it have not reached Waiuku, and appear unlikely to. For a town of 12,000+, this is unacceptable. We must purchase 'pay-as-you-throw' bags and have no food bins, yet subsidise those services for other areas from our rates and will still have fortnightly collections imposed on us. This discrimination is causing widespread local resentment and some hostility to Council's waste reduction plans. Such perverse exclusion needs to end, and soon.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:** In Waiuku we don't have food scraps bins and must pay for rubbish bags. I support this priority area, but want to see the discrimination against our town ended. Until it is, we should retain weekly collections and be given a rates rebate to compensate the cost of the rubbish bags.

I strongly support investigating options for diversion, including medical waste and cleaning paper/nappies. With diversion and a food bin, this household would have very little general waste at all.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Vital. Pricing in the imputed climate impact would help to incentivise the industry to adopt conservation and circular environmental approaches.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This is a complicated but critical area for achieving long-term success. Multiple different solutions will need to be developed and pursued with determination. If unavoidable, we the ratepayers will need to bear additional cost to promote reduced climate change impacts.

Effort should be made to resolve perverse consequences of positive practices. An example is the recently adopted national standard for hard plastic waste in recycle bins, which does improve hard plastic waste quality and returns from sale for reprocessing. Previously, our household was able to recycle nearly all hard and soft plastic waste. Now, commercial non-food packaging plastic has to go into the waste bin. This is a very hard nut to crack, but since nowadays nearly all retail non-food products have hard plastic in their packaging, it has to be solved.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2511

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2512

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** * Pushing central Government to implement laws for product stewardship (making and repairing) and banning certain non-natural materials

* Supporting and funding more repair cafes and libraries of different types (tools, equipment, clothing, toys, reusable party supplies etc)

* Support repairing being cheaper than replacing

* Support refilling for groceries and cleaning products

* Push for a container return scheme

* Roll out more community recycling centres so people have a place local to them that they can go to and connect with

## 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

### 2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** A fortnightly rubbish collection is great and encourages more people to be mindful of how much rubbish they are creating as they have to hold on to it for longer. It will also help people who are not currently using their food scraps bin to use it. It would be good to give incentives to people who put their rubbish bin out less that fortnightly. Maybe have a monthly option with a reduced rates charge.

### 2B. Construction and demolition waste

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This should be one of the highest priorities with the amount of residential properties being built and trees being cut down.

Builders and property developers need to be held accountable and perhaps need to be obligated through the initial building consent. Materials should be diverted from landfill whereas possible. Maybe it involves having a specific CRC type place that will accept and sort used building materials to go to the correct place.

### 2C. Priority waste materials

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** These are all very important areas. Plastics I think are especially important because they really never fully breakdown without turning into micro and nano plastics that contaminate the air, water, soils and animals. This is a real issue to human health because these plastics are entering our bodies through the foodchain, through packaging and through the air we breathe. The more plastic is produced, the more plastic will contaminate the earth. Plastic production needs to be drastically reduced.

Textiles I also very important. Setting up more textile recycling schemes is great but also reducing the amount of textiles produced will be key, by holding companies accountable and also limiting what materials clothing can be made from. Holding companies accountable for repairs may also help improve quality.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This would be fantastic. We need local container return schemes that are easily accessible. Perhaps working with supermarkets to set them up with facilities to collect containers.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This is very important to hold people accountable for their actions.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

The draft plan is great!

#2513

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Ellerslie Business Association

Local Board: Ōrākei

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** So much of waste is at the creation or manufacturing end of the cycle. Packaging for products needs looking at as businesses (and consumers) have to deal with the often non-recyclable or non-reusable materials when they receive products or items to be used in creating another product.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your**

**rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Do not support, in terms of moving to fortnightly kerbside collection for businesses. We believe the consultation for this Waste Management Plan on the impacts for businesses was not adequate for such a change - the advertising/communication around the Waste Management Plan consultation was very focussed on residential kerbside collection and only when delving into the plan further did we establish it may impact businesses. There should be further, targeted consultation with impacted businesses, especially the small owner-operators, such as cafes & shops, who cannot afford additional costs to engage private rubbish collection for the 'off' weeks. Costs for businesses to comply with legislative changes and increases in costs to do business (including rent) have escalated in the last few years and have severely impacted smaller businesses. They do not need more cost.

The bin size that some Ellerslie Village businesses have is already nearly overflowing at weekly collection. Unless bin size is increased, a lot of extra loose rubbish will be blown through the town centre, resulting in more time for the Council contractors to pick up loose rubbish on their daily public bin clearing round. Over the last approx. 6 months, we have already seen a decrease in the amount of loose rubbish picked up by Council contractors (and it has been reported), meaning the town centre is untidy (unless we as an Association pick it up).

We have concerns for management of rodents and pests if bins are held for two weeks - especially if food strap provisions for businesses don't go ahead. Many businesses want to do the 'right thing' regarding managing waste but it is either too costly or too difficult (as they are time-poor and often tied to their business during business hours so cannot take items to refuge centres).

Additionally, there needs to be more care taken by Council trucks who pick up kerbside collection bins. Even if half a bin of rubbish spills out when they are tipping into the truck, they do not stop and pick it up. In the last few weeks we or one of the local businesses, have had to pick up loose rubbish that was dropped during collection. Otherwise, it would have all blown through the street or attracted rodents and flies.

Of course, it would be great if the suppliers to small businesses reduced their packaging etc, which could then flow on, to a reduction in rubbish having to be collected in kerbside collections. But until this happens, small businesses would be negatively impacted by the proposed change to fortnightly collection.

And finally, our businesses are concerned that if residential household rubbish collection moves to fortnightly, they will see more illegal dumping into their business bins and nearby (this already happens to the more visible shop bins).

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Agree, especially given the bad historical practices this sector has undertaken around waste and recycling.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Support - as long as there are sensible options to reduce these types of waste at the manufacturing end, and that adequate & affordable disposal methods, are available for these materials (particularly for small businesses).

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste**

**disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Support - would like small business representation at discussions around implementation - is it affordable for small businesses?

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Support. These issues will increase with the reduction in kerbside rubbish collection frequency (residential) and with the reduction in public rubbish bins by Auckland Council (already being rolled out). There needs to be greater investment in rubbish collection in the town centres and public parks etc - ensuring the contractors do more picking up of loose litter and removing illegally dumped items (or at least reporting them). As a business improvement district, we have seen an increase in loose litter and illegal dumping over the last year, especially in the AT carparks (Robert St, Arthur St & Finlay St) - as there are no bins in these areas. Contractors who collect rubbish from the public bins are not picking up as much loose rubbish as they used to (this has been reported). This is also the case for weeds on footpaths, gutters and public spaces.

Investment in clear communication to Aucklanders (& back-end reporting resources) will be needed on how to report loose rubbish & illegal dumping and Council resources to solve issues quickly. As is known, an increase in loose rubbish & illegal dumping leads to even more dumping and also an increase in crime such as graffiti.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2514

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Tāmaki Wrap Charitable Trust

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Organic waste solutions also need to include local solutions for managing food and garden waste, such as community compost hubs which are also a powerful way to educate that food scraps are a resource to make compost and grow food locally for communities to use. This works alongside the kerbside scraps collection and empowers communities to become more resilient and find local solutions to deal with food waste from apartments, small businesses and schools.

Network of infrastructure - we would like this to recognise the importance of organisations such as TāmakiWRAP who engage in the service provision of behaviour change around waste. Without this engagement people's uptake of options higher up in the waste hierarchy will be much slower. An emphasis also needs to be put on engaging directly with students supporting them along their individual journeys as when students make behavioural changes they are able to shift the behaviour of the adults in their lives.

Recognising that there is an increase in housing density, better targeted requirements for use of deconstruction materials, a detailed waste plan for the construction phase to reduce litter and wasted materials on site and detailed planning in the design for better waste sorting/collection spaces within the home as well as outside for collection vehicle access.

Finally we would also like to comment on the following in the Waste Hierarchy:

The “decision to dispose” dotted line is in the wrong place as the things below are not all about disposal. This line should go above the “dispose” box only or the wording should be changed to “decision to discard” or similar so we aren’t using the word Dispose twice in two different contexts.

## 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

### 2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Strongly support this. It will encourage use of kai scrap (and recycling) bins and hopefully encourage more thought about throwing things ‘away’.

We would however like this sooner than 2026.

### 2B. Construction and demolition waste

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland’s total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Auckland is expanding rapidly to provide housing for a growing population with many good quality houses being removed or demolished to make way for increased density housing.

We support solid well built houses being removed and sold for use on another site. If moving is not an option we want to see deconstruction rather than demolition and the materials reused.

We also want to see a mandate to ensure the soil, plants and materials that are scraped off or removed from the site prior to development are reused/planted and not destined for landfill.

Detailed waste plans for each development need to ensure the right quantity of materials are sourced for the building to limit construction waste remaining and that the contractors have access to recycling/reuse bins and services. It appears most if not all construction companies need further education in this field.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Organics:

We love that there is recognition of the value of community-led, local solutions for collecting and processing organics. The more that organics are diverted into local processes such as community compost hubs the more a circular food economy is demonstrated. It also empowers communities, builds community, builds community resilience and self sufficiency. We would like to see community compost hubs framed as critical parts of an integrated citywide ecosystem approach to organics diversion, where collections, education and local processing can mutually support one another.

We would like as much organics composted locally to support local community kai growing, with the kerbside collection of organics being a last resort for the diversion of organics.

We really support and encourage the council to work with existing organisations who are developing grassroots local compost hubs.

We totally support 4.2b - investigating ways to facilitate connections between small organics waste producers and local collectors/processors, like community compost hubs. This is exactly what we are trying to achieve with our business food scraps trial in Onehunga. We would like attention put into the creation of revenue models so that small businesses can divert their organics locally at a price point that is attractive, so there is a financial incentive to do it. These models also need to be sustainable for the local compost hubs, to build resilience and ensure they are not relying on grants and subsidies long term.

We would like the Council to continue to  support and communicate where locals can take organics locally (possibly through the Sharewaste platform).

Plastics:

With only plastics 1,2 and 5 now being accepted into kerbside recycling, some households are now finding it too hard and are throwing all plastics into landfill. We would love to see a huge reduction in the use of plastics 3,4,6 & 7 for household products, so that the majority of goods that come into households are recyclable in the kerbside bins. This means reducing those non-recyclable plastics at the source, rather than leaving all the decisions for the consumer.

Packaging

We support packaging being included in the 5 priorities

New solutions for reusable packaging are coming on stream and some of these require a city wide focus to make them viable and practical like  the reusable cup take back scheme in Denmark. Action 4.6 practical action to support businesses across the city that are bringing practical reusable and alternative solutions to the market is an important action.

Textiles

We support including textiles in the 5 priority products and would rather see textiles remain in Auckland for reuse or reprocessing as rags than being exported for distribution.

Bio-solids

We support the use of biosolids being used beneficially, in culturally appropriate ways including working with mana whenua, communities and stakeholders to develop future solutions.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We support Priority 7 advocacy for a Container Return Scheme for drink containers and other mandatory product stewardship.

Many of the current systems for recovering end of life packaging and products are underfunded ‘token gestures’ with a low return rate and a large amount of promotional fanfare. Real solutions follow the waste Hierarchy. Shifting to a circular economy means we have to rethink and redesign products and business models. Legislation, regulation and policy need to incentivise

reuse, refill, durability and repair in order to reduce single use packaging and create long lasting, non toxic products.

We believe it is important to highlight that we need systems that are available for those with social-economic challenges and we would like support systems that enable them to be part of the solution. We would like this to be as part of a relationship with people in the community, like our organisation rather than being an enforcement. In the wider context we would like to ensure that our recycling/waste does not compromise the environment of other countries and ensures worldwide social and environmental equity.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Addressing litter and illegal dumping, particularly concerning lower socioeconomic households, requires a nuanced approach that considers the underlying challenges faced by these communities. Here are some key points focusing on these challenges:

Limited Access to Sustainable Alternatives: Lower socioeconomic households often face constraints in accessing sustainable alternatives to cheap, disposable products. Due to financial constraints, individuals may opt for inexpensive items that are often single-use and generate more waste. Addressing litter and illegal dumping in these communities requires providing affordable and accessible alternatives, such as reusable products, accessible resource libraries such as The Auckland Library of Tools, bulk purchasing options, and community resources for waste reduction.

Financial Barriers to Compliance: Financial barriers can hinder compliance with waste management regulations among lower socioeconomic households. Fines and penalties for littering or illegal dumping may exacerbate financial hardships, particularly for individuals already struggling to make ends meet. Addressing this challenge requires considering alternative approaches to enforcement, such as community-based initiatives, incentives for compliance, and support services for individuals facing economic hardship.

Community Empowerment and Participation: Engaging lower socioeconomic communities in the decision-making process and empowering them to take ownership of waste management initiatives is crucial for sustainable change. Community-led solutions, such as neighbourhood clean-up events, recycling programs, and beautification projects, can foster a sense of pride and collective responsibility, leading to long-term behaviour change and improved waste management outcomes.

In conclusion, addressing litter and illegal dumping in lower socioeconomic communities requires a comprehensive approach that acknowledges and addresses the underlying challenges faced by these populations.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Reflecting on the 2023 flooding, there was a lot of waste generated and thinking about the disposal of this waste did not appear to be considered. There is the possibility that if it was better managed, not as much would have been wasted and sent to landfill. It would be good to have systems in place and procedures written so that in the event of natural disasters there is thought already put into managing the waste generated in a way that minimises what goes to landfill. Something like a network for waste minimisation that is already established before disaster strikes.

#2515

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): St Lukes Garden Apartments SLGA 3460866

Local Board: Albert-Eden

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Do not support

Instead of focusing on reduction of waste why cant we just get better at sorting it so it can be reused.

It seems that the whole focus is to get the problem solved by the end user instead of developing infrastructure that can fix the issue.

For example we are never going to find a solution to plastic used to package chicken, this is contaminated and has to go to landfill, which is increasingly expensive due to the landfill levy. A solution for this example would be some kind of waste 2 energy solution.

How long will it take to implement section 3.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:** for individual households this is fine. For apartments and multi-unit dwellings this won't work as there are other factors at play such as common rubbish areas. I.E., 285 rubbish bins and a further 285 re-cycling bins at the roadside Kerbs on re-cycling days?

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** There is insufficient support or finance for recycling of building materials. Council will need to put considerable effort and support into achieving a worthwhile result.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** The idea is right but the methodology is wrong.

Again, the proposed solution is for the end user to fix the issue, for example with textiles it appears we want to stop people buying clothes, why can't we let people buy more clothes and engage in "fast fashion" and for the regions infrastructure to develop ways to reuse the discarded clothing i.e., use op-shops.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** it does not shift the cost to the producers

it shifts the cost to the user as the costs will be passed on.

This is another example of not wanting to put the right infrastructure in place and trying to find a way to get the consumer to fix the problem.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

The draft plan for 2022 / 2023 talked about standardizing the ability for multi unit dwellings to opt out of the refuse targeted rate.

When this was implemented what has actually happened is Auckland Council have made it more difficult to opt out of paying for the council service, even when the council service is inferior to the service being provided by private contractors.

The proposal was to allow multi unit dwellings to opt out of the council service and rates charge "if council cannot provide a suitable service"

The issue is that the council alone determine what is a satisfactory service, even when it is very clear that the council service is not of the same standard as being provided by the private contractor and would not be deemed as "suitable" by any impartial person.

The old Auckland Council region has for many years had an effective opt out process for multi unit dwellings with 10 or more units, it would appear that standardizing on this model would have been far more suitable for all ratepayers affected.

It appears that the sole motivation behind the change was to increase ratable revenue for the council regardless of the suitability of the service being imposed.

#2516

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2517

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:** I suggest that this concept be trialled, potentially in suburbs with the largest rubbish collection to see how well it works before it is fully implemented.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** The biggest challenge is "exactly how". We are already dividing household waste into 3 categories - organics, recyclables and other garbage.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Presently, no one seems keen to recycle food & beverage containers as it seems far more costly to recycle them than to manufacture them. Perhaps the government could put this responsibility on the manufacturers themselves - to take back their own products, recycle them and put them back into the distribution chain.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2518

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Emily of five do our bin is full each week

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste**

**disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2519

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Less consumption and more circulation of "things" as their life is extended through repair and reuse.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We don't need weekly rubbish collection.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** C and D waste is particularly toxic, what happens to polystyrene?

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This should have been in place years ago.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** There are already many good initiatives happening on Aotea that could be learned from eg the eliminating single use cups.

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Great Work, thank you

#2520

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** stronger regulation around packaging that includes restrictions on how what materials can be used, limits of plastics, polystyrenes and foams.

Support in the way of benefits or tax relief for companies using packing products that are recycled, reusable or much reduced to current packaging.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your**

**rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Reduction of waste needs to happen - change is unlikely to happen unless we force households to make these waste decisions by removing the 'one bin fits all ' model and provide mulitiple streamed bin options

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Support the processing of waste but also feel there needs to be work done to educate and incentavise the construction sector to make better choices around product waste.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Feel the plan is still looking very vague

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Great idea -putting a value on waste, stops it being waste and makes it a commodity.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Strongly feel we need to heavily fine illegal dumping and littering

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2521

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitākere Ranges

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Better use of resources, less waste, more waste minimisation, more recycling, more upcycling, less one use plastic, less plastic and contaminants in the waterways, good use of foodscraps and composting etc

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Reduction of waste and minimisation of foodscraps going to landfill and an increase in use of foodscap bins is a positive outcome for the environment

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Seems wise within a housing crisis and when building materials are expensive to make sure we are maximising the use of building materials and resources that are created. Keeping building materials out of landfill is also good for the environment.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Because we can do better with these products and waste in general, and need to think more deeply and take action around minimising destructive extractive practices and sending things to landfill. And as you say 'These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down'

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I think producers of products have been able to evade taking responsibility for the waste that their products produce or become at the end of their life cycle. Hopefully product stewardship would see a greater sense of responsibility for products produced, the impact their production and existence has on the environment, and makes those who profit from production of waste accountable.

Container return schemes have worked well in the past and work well in other places in the world, and I support them being implemented here, as it would reduce the need for recycling and ensure we were applying a further up the waste hierarchy framework to products,

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I live in an area that attracts illegal dumping of rubbish. It is unsightly, contributes to water and soil contamination and pollution. It also means people are not taking responsibility for the waste they create.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2522

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Manurewa

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I support your overall direction to reduce, redesign space however I do not support your policy to transition to a fortnightly household rubbish collection. I also think there needs to be more pressure applied on manufacturers and businesses to use sustainable packaging where absolutely necessary and transition away from plastic and non-recyclable packaging.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your**

**rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** I disagree with Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024 proposal to implement fortnightly rubbish collections in South Auckland. While the council aims to reduce waste sent to landfills and save costs, it's essential to consider the potential impact on residents living in South Auckland who will be disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of fortnightly rubbish collections.

Looking at global examples, it is very clear that some cities that trialed fortnightly rubbish collections eventually reverted to weekly collections due to various reasons, including concerns about unpleasant odours, pests and overflowing bins. For instance, in the UK, some councils reverted to weekly collections after experiencing issues with waste buildup and hygiene concerns.

In Auckland, the proposed fortnightly collection

It's crucial for the Auckland Council to consider the feedback and experiences of other cities that have trialed similar waste collection changes to ensure that the proposed fortnightly collections align with the needs and preferences of South Auckland residents. Balancing environmental goals with practical considerations and community feedback is key to implementing effective waste management strategies that benefit both the environment and residents.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Great idea by dealing with the commercial waste producers and getting the businesses to pay for their mess.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** I mostly agree with the above however getting rid of aerosol container recycling is a stupid idea as no one has the time to take it to the Transfer station, rendering this recyclable item to end up in landfills.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Yes, the waste production needs to be dealt with at the commercial source rather than being outsourced onto the general public.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Maybe put some surveillance cameras to monitor and gather data on who are the main polluters as a lot of the household rubbish dumped around South Auckland is dumped by private rubbish disposal companies.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

# Draft Waste Management Plan 2024 - Submission

**Submission by , Local Resident and a member of the Weymouth Residents and Ratepayers Incorporated society**

**As a resident of Weymouth and a key stakeholder, I would like to voice my opinion against the transition of household waste collection services from weekly to fortnightly collection.**

I am writing to register my disagreement with Auckland Council's Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) 2024 proposal to implement fortnightly rubbish collections in South Auckland.

As a resident of Weymouth, one of the most common complaints of South Auckland residents regarding waste collection services include issues overflowing bins, missed collections, challenges with additional waste disposal and illegal rubbish dumping.

While the council aims to reduce waste sent to landfills and save costs, it's essential to consider the potential impact on residents living in South Auckland who will be disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of fortnightly rubbish collections. It would be a much better idea for the council to commit further resources to install surveillance equipment to monitor illegal rubbish dumping sites, which are both an eyesore and a public health concern.

Fortnightly rubbish collections are not going to alleviate any of the current problems that we are facing and despite the introduction of the new 'food scrap bins', can have the following potential negative impacts on our already marginalized, high density and resource poor communities in South Auckland:

1. **Hygiene Concerns:** One of the primary concerns associated with fortnightly collections is the potential for increased odors, pests, and hygiene issues, especially during warmer months. Accumulated waste over a longer period can lead to unpleasant smells, attract flies and potentially increase the presence of rodents.

2. **Health Risks:** There are concerns about the health risks posed by fortnightly collections, particularly related to biological waste such as soiled nappies remaining in bins for extended periods. This situation can potentially lead to hygiene-related health issues and pose risks to public health.

3. **Environmental Impact:** Extended intervals between rubbish collections may result in overflowing bins, illegal dumping, and increased littering, impacting the cleanliness and aesthetics of neighborhoods. This can have negative environmental consequences and detract from the overall quality of life in our communities and further blight our neighbourhoods.

4. **Social Equity:** The impact of fortnightly collections can disproportionately affect marginalized Maori and Pacific communities further, particularly those with limited resources and/ or those living in higher population densities areas such as Weymouth, Manurewa and South Auckland in general. Issues like waste buildup and hygiene concerns may impact vulnerable or disadvantaged populations more significantly.

5. **Financial Gain to residents:** The Auckland Council's draft Waste Management Plan (WMP) for 2024 also lacks transparency in detailing the financial gains expected from shifting to fortnightly rubbish collection. It appears disingenuous to leverage challenging economic conditions to justify reducing existing services under the guise of zero waste and climate mitigation efforts, especially when accompanied by significant property rate hikes. Additionally, the council has notably increased its revenue this year, with figures indicating a substantial boost in income.

In light of the draft plan indicating that household waste constitutes only 20% of Auckland's total waste, it would be more prudent for the council to prioritize addressing commercial waste rather than diminishing services for ratepayers.

Recent actions, such as Mayor Wayne Brown's push to sell 7% of airport shares to alleviate the city's debt, resulted in the funds being redirected to purchase flood-damaged properties instead of benefiting residents. This decision not only failed to address the city's financial challenges effectively but also led to the loss of a significant revenue stream from the airport shares, raising concerns about the council's ability to adopt a fiscal policy that benefits its rate payers and is accountable to the residents of Auckland. So far, I am unimpressed at the horrendous track record of Auckland Council commitment to either deliver appropriate waste management services to Auckland residents at a sustainable and fair cost.

As residents in Weymouth, South Auckland, we have repeatedly reported and expressed our ongoing frustration over the frequent incidents of illegal fly tipping/ rubbish dumping, rubbish being strewn across streets from overflowing bins being attacked by seagulls, roaming dogs, stray cats and general littering around our neighbourhoods, which leads to unsightly, filthy streets, rodents and difficulties in managing waste effectively. Furthermore, overflowing bins

due to limited collection frequencies have been a common complaint, highlighting the need for more flexible and efficient waste management solutions. Additionally, concerns about the lack of options for disposing of additional waste beyond the standard collection services have been raised by residents, indicating a need for improved waste disposal options and better communication from waste management authorities.

Looking at global examples, it is very clear that some cities that trialed fortnightly rubbish collections eventually reverted to weekly collections due to various reasons, including concerns about unpleasant odours, pests and overflowing bins. For instance, in the UK, some councils reverted to weekly collections after experiencing issues with waste buildup and hygiene concerns.

It's crucial for the Auckland Council to consider the feedback and experiences of other cities that have trialed similar waste collection changes to ensure that the proposed fortnightly collections align with the needs and preferences of South Auckland residents. Balancing environmental goals with practical considerations and community feedback is key to implementing effective waste management strategies that benefit both the environment and residents.

#2523

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** '- The definition and discussion of plastics needs to be expanded to include both whole plastic items and microplastics. Recent research shows 3 million bottles worth of microplastics fall in rain onto Auckland each year. Products containing plastic/synthetic polymers and fibres (especially those that contribute microplastic pollution, such as furniture/carpets) need to be treated as part of the plastics priority waste stream.

- The textiles workstream has been framed up too narrowly which makes the large volume of textiles coming through the commercial and industrial channels invisible. Domestic textiles, clothing and fast fashion are only a small fraction of the textiles flowing through our economy. The focus needs to be broader to include commercial and industrial textiles, including corporate/public sector uniforms, linen from accommodation providers and large public facilities like prisons and hospitals. As well as streams that will flow through refit, construction and demolition processes like carpets, curtains and furniture.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2524

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Incentivizing commercial activity that supports a circular economy (Repair, re-use, durable) and discouraging non circular commercial activities.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It may have unintended circumstances - illegal dumping etc

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Good work on waste minimisation in this sector is building momentum and now is the time to support it so good waste practice becomes common practice

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** The manufacturers of products should be responsible for the products materials at end of life and rate payers and nature should not bear the cost of the end of life waste products. Product stewardship in all it's forms is a key component in a circular economy.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I have been fishing of Auckland's wharves and these are hot spots. Disgusting wasteful behaviour and careless dumping.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2525

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** I do not support fortnightly collections. Bigger households are becoming the normal as we are in a cost of living crisis and this will mean more rubbish left around for two weeks to enter the environment as many larger households struggle with the one collection a week as it is.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2526

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Repair Cafe Aotearoa NZ

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Please refer to the RCANZ Feedback to the Draft WMMP 2024 supplementary document.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Please refer to the RCANZ Feedback to the Draft WMMP 2024 supplementary document.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

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**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

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**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

[ Note: Additional attachment saved separately - "2526_Brigitte Sistig_RCANZ Draft Proposal [PDF 832MB]" ]

# Written Feedback to the Auckland Council Draft Waste Minimisation Management Plan (WMMP) 2024 – March 2024

Organisation: Repair Cafe Aotearoa NZ (RCANZ)
Contact: Brigitte Sistig, E: Brigitte.sistig@gmail.com M: 021 113 4171

Firstly, RCANZ would like to commend Auckland Council for continuing with such clear and ambitious vision in view of Tāmaki Makaurau/Auckland being Zero Waste by 2040.

Our feedback comments on points in the draft WMMP relevant to repair and product design in the context of the ongoing mahi envisaged by the Repair Network Aotearoa.

Keeping products and materials in circulation for longer means less carbon emissions and respecting planetary boundaries. We support the 7 principles in the Draft WMMP of working together when moving up the waste hierarchy with respect to mana whenua, the community, businesses, and the education sector, supported by adequate legislation.

Our feedback is informed by the over 50 Repair Cafés associated with RCANZ operating on a pop-up basis all across the country and our Repair Survey[1] we undertook last year with around 2,800 New Zealanders participating.

The overall message from this survey is that people do NOT want to throw out stuff because they care about the environment (75%) and rather repair than dispose, also for financial reasons (72%).

**Building a repair culture** in Aotearoa is the mission of RCANZ, as depicted in the ecosystem infographic on our website. We are collaborators and work with everyone to achieve the Zero Waste goal. I will be speaking to the **Key Priorities** as laid out **in point 8** of the WMMP (pp 20/21).

**We support priority 1**. **Empowering iwi and community partnership** and welcome Auckland Council's commitment to strengthen ways of working with and being informed by **mana whenua**, delivering on Māori outcomes to manage and minimise waste. As identified in the WMMP, we support a te ao Māori approach in the development of policies, programmes, projects and delivering Māori outcomes.

**We support priority 2.,** emphasising the continuous expansion and strengthening of the Resource Recovery Network and its services. RCANZ appreciates the collaboration with several **Community Recycling Centres** by introducing repair as a waste management model as well as educational opportunities on product design and repairability. Sharing skills, knowledge and experience intergenerationally among local networks leads to behaviour change and builds resilient communities. We would like to see a financially viable repair stream implemented into the CRCs next to the existing reuse and recycle streams.

[1] 2023 Repair Survey Report, Repair Cafe Aotearoa NZ, 2023

**We support priority 6.** We invite Auckland Council to join us in our **Right to Repair Campaign** to make repair more accessible and affordable to Aucklanders, which is now facilitated by the RCANZ-led 'Right to Repair Aotearoa Coalition', which several NZ Waste sector organisations are part of. Regulatory guidelines by central government will strengthen engagement in waste reduction.

We encourage Auckland Council to set up **viable repair businesses models and repair educational programmes** that help us move up the waste hierarchy. Auckland Council could strengthen local businesses that are leaders in designing low waste products, low emissions goods and services.

Our 2023 Repair Survey identified as one of the major barriers to repair the unavailability of local repair options or not knowing where to get items fixed (46%). **Creating a map of local repair options**, such as repair businesses, repair educational programmes, repair cafés and innovative product design companies would enhance circularity and engagement.

**We support** bringing repair programmes to **Sustainable/Environment Schools** and fund these programmes sustainably.

**We support** the WMMP's intention to support businesses in their efforts of reducing waste by introducing **repair workshops at businesses and educate staff on product maintenance** and repair options instead of replacement, e.g., the toaster in your lunchroom.

**We support point 11 and 12,** focusing on the statutory and strategic context of the Draft WMMP and partnering with others for greater impact. Our organisation's activities, such as repair cafés or repair educational programmes are well suited in facilitating behaviour change and highlighting zero waste at events. We ask Auckland Council to support sharing repair activities among iwi and community (as appropriate) on a grassroots level in different locations, as well as in the commercial and tertiary education sectors.

We support and work in the context of the Draft WMMP's point **12.4** across all priorities of **Action and Investment Planning** to partner with others to achieve a Zero Waste Auckland built on a circular economy. RCANZ, the nationwide Repair Network with its repair educational resources can assist in the delivery of infrastructure and services for a circular economy.

**We support point 12.12.** (p 58) **Waste and repair data collection** is essential in order to provide evidence of the impact of waste reduction efforts and effectiveness. Repair Cafés collect data at repair events by accessing the restarters digital platform, which is part of the International Repair Alliance. This data includes the product name, make, brand, age, fault, repairability, spare parts required/available and end of life management as well as environmental impact and carbon emissions prevention (refer the 2023 Repair Data Report[2]). We would like Auckland Council to consider investing in impact studies to guide us in finding the most effective zero waste/repair infrastructure.

[2] 2023 Repair Data Report, RCANZ

**12.12** (p 78) across all priorities. **We would like Auckland Council to consider becoming a Repair City**. RCANZ has prepared a draft proposal (please refer to the 2nd supplementary document uploaded to this submission) for such repair network across Auckland, which itemises 10 points of becoming a Repair City. The concept was successfully tested with 17 partners in Europe. Auckland Council and RCANZ would be able to build on several initiatives in the repair space established already toward in becoming a Repair City.

**12.18** (p 79) We support the continuation of celebrating Zero Waste achievements along the journey which encourages further initiatives across various sectors.

**Urban Design of Repair Cities** (refer to the RCANZ Draft Repair City Proposal)

The fostering of holistic education and a culture of reuse, repair and durability can include the Resource Recovery Network, the community and commercial sector, helping people understand the link between waste and climate change.

A repair city builds resilience; and is part of becoming a smart city. The vision of a zero-waste city is achievable as local policies and local governance take a holistic approach that integrates urban development and waste management.

There is a relationship between physical urban conditions and effective waste management. For example, the proximity and accessibility of repair cafes in public spaces and residential areas play a crucial role. By selecting strategic locations, spaces are designed to be visible and accessible to people; to instigate behaviour change.

Tangible progress towards achieving a zero waste city is evident, with repair cafes, repair businesses and repair educational opportunities playing a critical role in opportunities for repairing items. What is important now in the WMMP is fostering awareness surrounding repair practices. Establishing repair hubs and expanding the scope of Community Recycling Centres in densely populated urban areas, accessible to diverse demographics and communities, is encouraged as it promotes widespread engagement with repair programmes. Directories and maps that allow Aucklanders to find information on reuse, repair, repurpose and recycle options are useful tools of engagement.

By committing resources to planning for repair facilities and ensuring their visibility within the urban environment, Tāmaki Makaurau can encourage communities to shift towards repairing items rather than disposing of them. This approach facilitates behaviour change and fosters a culture of sustainability and resilience within our city.

**In conclusion,** RCANZ supports the Draft WMMP 2024 and would be interested in further conversations with Auckland Council in exploring our recommendations. Thank you.

# Repair Café Aotearoa NZ

Repair Café Aotearoa New Zealand

AUCKLAND COUNCIL DRAFT WMMP 2024 HEARING
18TH MARCH 2024
BRIGITTE SISTIG, RCANZ


Repair Café Aotearoa New Zealand
NETWORK
Repair Café International Foundation
Repair Businesses
Community Recycling Centres
Right to Repair
Consumer NZ
Repair Education
Councils/MfE
Para Kore
Resource Sharing
Tool Libraries, Men's Shed, Makers Spaces & Time Banks
Repair Cafés
Zero Waste Network
Repair Café Aotearoa NZ
Environment Hubs Aotearoa
Repair Service
Waste Diversion
Research
Data Collection
Funding
Education
Community
Global







# Repair Economy

REPAIR NETWORK AOTEAROA



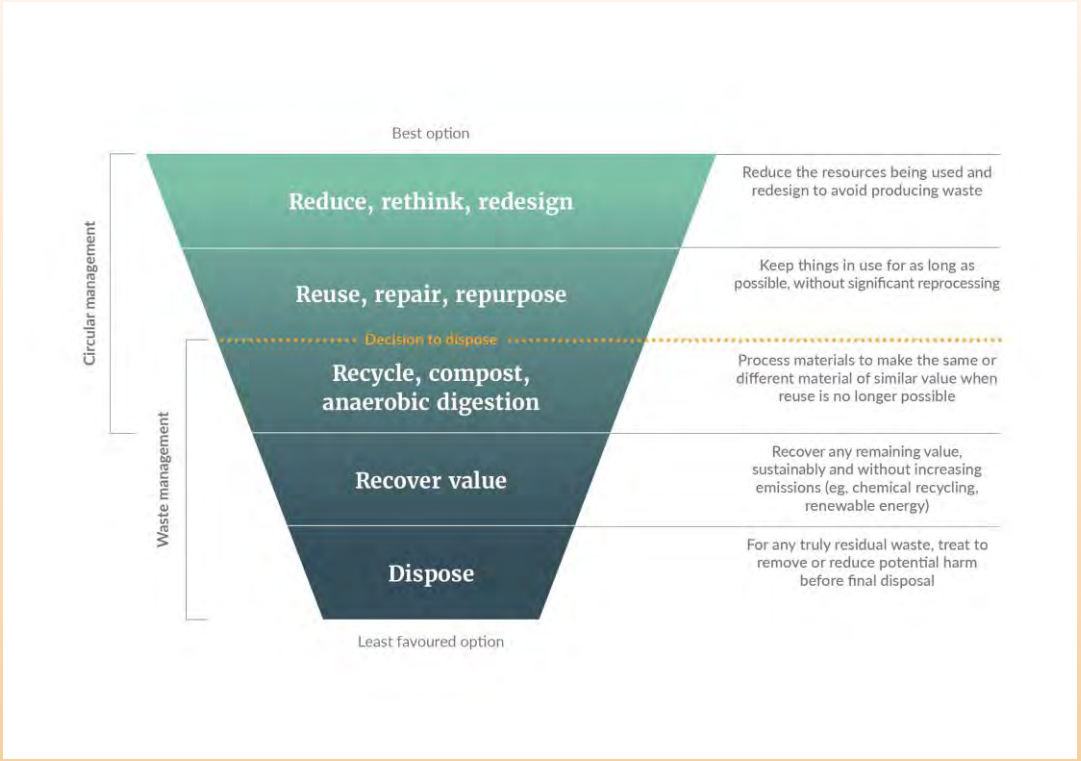




# Repair and te ao Māori

Repair Café Aotearoa New Zealand




Reference: Ministry for the Environment. 2023. Te rautaki para | Waste strategy. Wellington

# Repair Activities at CRCs & RRP



Repair Café Aotearoa New Zealand






# Repair | Zero Waste Events

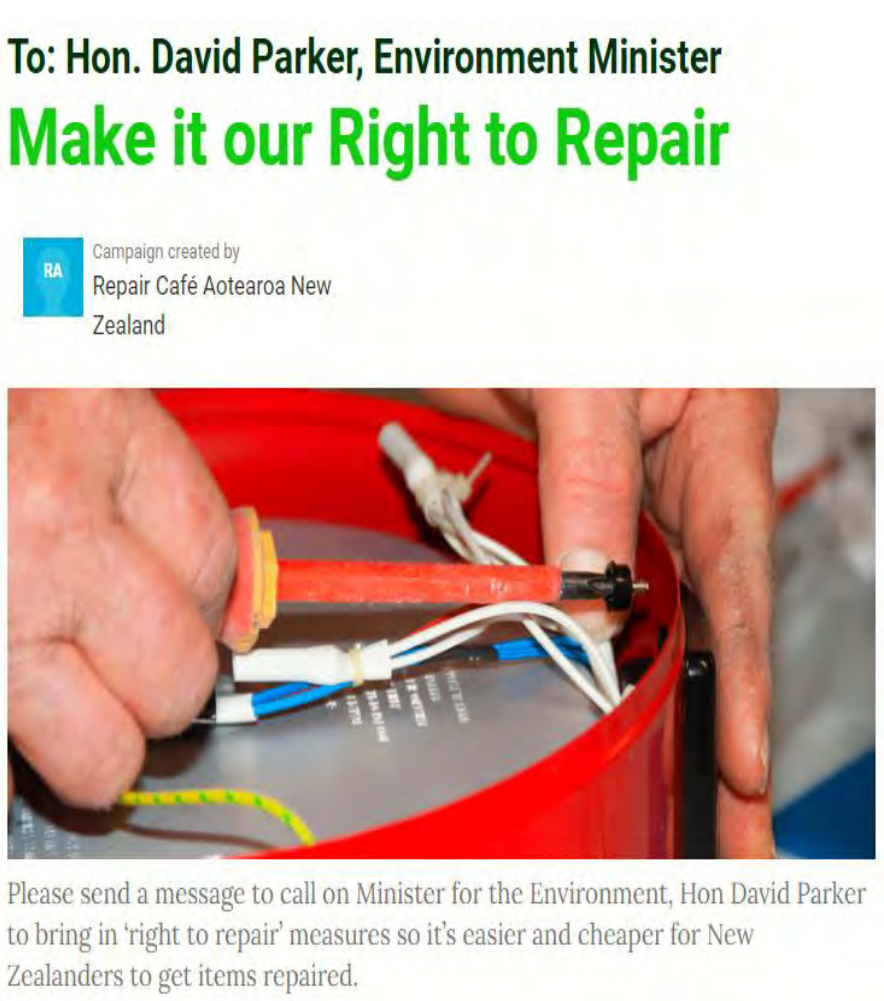
Repair Café Aotearoa New Zealand

# Commercial + Educational Repair Sector




Repair Café
Aotearoa
New Zealand






# Right to Repair Campaigning in Aotearoa

Repair Café Aotearoa New Zealand







# Repair Research | Impact Studies

Repair Café Aotearoa New Zealand




# Repair Summit | Repair Festival







# Zero Waste Awards | Repair

Repair Café Aotearoa New Zealand

REPAIR NETWORK AOTEAROA

Repair Café Aotearoa New Zealand

# Repair City

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau



#2527

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** I live in a townhouse in a block of 20 units, and I am on the Body Corporate. We have chosen to use an independent rubbish collector due to the problems we faced in the past when we did use the Council rubbish collection. There is not enough room in the outside garage area where the bins need to be stored - as if they were to sit out on the street in front of the units - they simply block up the berm - in fact there is not enough room to store 20 bins on that area.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** The independent contractor we currently use, empties the 6 large bins twice a week - once for recycling rubbish and once for general rubbish. This works very well. Fortnightly rubbish collections of our units' rubbish would simply make it accumulate too much in that timeframe.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** The independent contractor we use disposes of rubbish according to priorities already well established and understood.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2528

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Papakura

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:** We do not have food waste bin as are not in an area included for this. We thus believe we should either be supplied a larger bin for fortnightly collection r remain on current weekly cycle

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** But where will the costs for implementing the infrastructure come from?

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** So long as it does not cost rate payers

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** So long as it impact is not on end users or consumers

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

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**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2529

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2530

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Senior Focus 104.6 FM radio for 50 plus.

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Too much waste going to landfills and esp construction waste.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It's a no brainer!

Will take time to educate folk.

Cost of transferring to a smaller bin should be zero, only charge for those needing bigger bins.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Has been too much going on too long.

They should pay a premium for their w3aste esp as much does not break down at landfill.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Science is solid, people just need to be incentivised to move on doing the right thing.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Have worked to submit on supporting this over the past 5 years.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Moving stuff to recycling centres needs to be incentivised

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Can't comment on separate islands in the Gulf but there needs to be costs driven home to those boaties and travellers visiting the se islands.

#2531

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Companies need a disincentive from creating waste packaging and non organic non recyclable products.

McDonald's for example produces way too much waste everyday. Rate payers have to pay to clean it up when dropped all over he street and stuffed in bins overloading them.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your**

**rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Provide dump sites for construction waste at Mitre10 etc. Wood, concrete, bricks etc.

Metal already goes to scrapers.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Other countries like Canada and the US already have this. In Canada you take your bottled back to the bottle store and get paid for them.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** People need to be fined harder. Prosecution is too weak. They need to do jail time regardless of their situation.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Islands need a targeted rate for this, they choose to live there so they need to pay for it.

#2532

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2533

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Outside Auckland

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Agree that we need to minimise waste to landfill, but we should be focused on reducing waste generation in the first place rather than adding more costly collection services to households and business. This is the ambulance at the bottom of the cliff.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Other

**Tell us why:** It appears that the 41% figure is exceptionally high and I have not seen a detailed waste survey undertaken to validate that figure. We may not have accurate data until MFE complete the recently tendered "National Waste Data Collection Programme: Improving our waste composition and emissions data". Food scraps can be processed at modern Waste Water Treatment plants that have anaerobic digestion and energy generating plants that make beneficial use of this resource, "without" needing to increase the capacity of the piped networks. Being from Christchurch, their FOGO composting plant has been an abject failure which has imposed great cost on ratepayers and put local residents through 8 years of misery because of the stench generated by this plant. Now they want to relocate rather than get out of the business, putting further costs and stress on communities. There was no good reason for Christchurch to get into the greenwaste and foodwaste collection business 8 years ago. About 50 small owner operators provided bin and composting services to residents on a pay as you go basis and even delivered bins right onto your back yard, which was popular with the elderly. When Christchurch Council imposed their new service, costs were compulsory for everyone and 50 small businesses collapsed overnight, with all the revenue going to an international waste duopoly, that were locked into contracts lasting decades.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** The focus should be on incentivising industry to reduce their construction waste.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**

- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** This is a huge area for Councils to save money for their ratepayers. While the objectives have merit, Civic leaders need to decide whether they are in the best place to provide such services. The recent roll out of the food scrap collection in Auckland is a good example of a solution looking for a problem, when there isn't one. See the submission I made to the incoming Minister(1) at https://1drv.ms/b/s!Amod73SkiSGcgZlcXtsUNO_uorf4xw?e=IPHGxS - I also made a submission to Christchurch City Council last year (2 and 3) on the future options for relocating Bromley but their decision had already been made behind closed doors. https://1drv.ms/p/s!Amod73SkiSGcgZhQDJf1fT__0hIk-A?e=ufaqJX

The other report for Leadership to consider is the February 2024 report released by the US Center for Climate Integrity which is titled the "Fraud of Plastic Recycling" (4) which should be compulsory reading for anyone making decisions on future recycling initiatives. This report can be found at https://climateintegrity.org/uploads/media/Fraud-of-Plastic-Recycling-2024.pdf

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments



# Avoiding Costs and Risks of Food Scrap Collections & Proposing Alternatives

**Prepared by John Mackie**
**Chartered Professional Engineer**
**CPEng (215253) FEngNZ**

**for Hon Penny Simmonds,**
**Minister for the Environment**

December 2023



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# Introduction

The preceding Government, through the Waste Minimisation Act and associated Waste Management Levies, inadvertently shifted billions of dollars in costs onto local governments, a financial burden they can ill-afford.

Mandatory kerbside collection of food scraps is an extravagant and futile exercise based on virtue signalling over evidence based outcomes. The Council business cases are incomplete as they failed to consider all practical options. There is a lack of evidence on the benefits of the scheme to support wasteful long term contracts for collection and processing.

# There is an Opportunity for the new Government to rethink Mandatory Kerbside Collection of Food Waste

Mandatory kerbside collection schemes, exemplified by the recent initiative by Auckland Council, appear to be an anti-competitive, centralised and ideologically driven solution to an imagined problem. Driving household behaviour change is expensive and difficult. This is compounded by the inconvenience of plastic bags (previously banned in supermarkets), increased mess, smell, health and safety issues.

Food scraps, constituting approximately 80% water/moisture, have had their weight to landfill overstated by a factor of 5 by some proponents. Anecdotal evidence backed by nationwide survey of households shows a troubling preconception that food scrap bin is the best option shows how damaging propaganda from so called "trusted" authorities can be when communicated so forcefully with citizens.

**The new Waste Strategy, introduced by the Ministry for the Environment in March 2023, exacerbates the situation by imposing hundreds of millions of dollars on local government ratepayers amid a "cost of living crisis" and financial challenges faced by councils in maintaining critical infrastructure and mission critical services.**

The Waste Minimisation Fund has encouraged councils to adopt centralised food waste collection regimes, overlooking low-cost community and household-driven solutions. Insufficient public consultation, contrary to the provisions of the Local Government Act, has accompanied these decisions.

Separate kerbside collection not only benefits multinational waste collection and processing companies but also imposes substantial costs on New Zealand cities and ratepayers.

In Auckland's new collection regime, food scraps are manually collected from the kerbside, transported in trucks 270 km to Reporoa (south of Rotorua) for treatment in an Anaerobic Digester to produce energy, a resource that is better captured by Watercare.

Food waste processing is more efficiently carried out at Auckland's own energy recovery facility at Auckland Watercare's Wastewater Treatment Plant and has been for decades. Many other New Zealand cities have capacity for generating energy from this resource at their local wastewater treatment plants.

A significant portion of Auckland households already responsibly manage food waste through home composting or in-sink disposal, with 48% having in-sink waste disposers installed. Auckland has the highest penetration of in-sink waste disposers, highlighting their convenience, speed, and cleanliness.

**Landfill gases and methane from food scraps in wastewater are already being captured and converted to energy by existing infrastructure in New Zealand cities across the country.**

## Food Waste Process Using Kerbside Collection




## Food Waste Process Using a Food Waste Disposer



# Food Scrap Kerbside Collection System in Auckland

Auckland Council initiated a city-wide kerbside food waste collection service in early 2023, entering in to 20-year contracts with Ecogas in Reporoa and other waste management collection contractors. This compulsory service, costing $77 per year for ratepayers, faced strong opposition from the public, with over 60% supporting an opt-in solution.

Concerns arise from the apparent silencing of professional engineers who are reticent to challenge the environmental ideology of the day in the public sector as it may put at risk their future opportunities for public sector consulting work.

# Council's Decision-making under the Local Government Act 2002

The decision-making process lacks evidence of a comprehensive business case, adherence to Sections 76 to 82 of the Local Government Act 2002, and considerations of public engagement. Auckland Council's business case, provided under LGOIAMA request, is marred by erroneous claims and shortcomings, such as overstating the food waste problem and disregarding the carbon footprint of transportation.

There was no case made to utilise existing infrastructure at Watercare's Wastewater Treatment Plant, potentially saving costs through in-sink disposal units and the Auckland sewer network. The decision to proceed with contracts for food waste collection and processing, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, was made in a Public Excluded Meeting of the Auckland Council on 10 December 2019, remaining confidential.

# Ministry for the Environment Process

On 13 September 2023, Associate Minister for the Environment Rachel Brooking issued a notice titled "Standard Materials for Kerbside Collections Notice 2023" during their caretaker period. This legislative change, Notice Number 2023-go4222, allows councils to introduce additional costly collection services without consultation. It should be noted that this substantial change to policy was gazetted after Parliament was dissolved on 8 September 2023, which is a significant departure from the Caretaker Convention.

## Role of WasteMINZ and Potential Conflicts of Interest

WasteMINZ, a membership-funded organization representing major waste companies, raises concerns about potential undue influence on policy decisions. The affiliated Waste and Recycling Industry Forum, controlling over 90% of New Zealand's waste stream, further compounds these concerns.

## Waste Minimisation Fund Impact on Ratepayers

The Waste Minimisation Fund's distortion of the waste management market has led councils to introduce food waste collection services without adequately considering future costs to ratepayers.

## Optimizing Existing Infrastructure at Wastewater Plants

Councils introducing kerbside food waste collections have overlooked the capacity of their own wastewater departments to beneficially use food scraps in anaerobic digesters. This exemplifies siloed thinking in local councils.

## Christchurch Example of Inadequate Decision-making

The introduction of kerbside organics (FOGO) collections by Christchurch City Council in 2008 resulted in decades-long contracts granted to Waste Management Ltd, impacting small green waste collection contractors and causing offensive odours in the Bromley community. Despite submissions, decisions on the composting facility's long-term options in 2023 lack adequate public consultation.

# Nation-wide Food Scrap Collection Surveys of Public Perception Oct 2023

Key findings from the survey reveal that most New Zealand households consider themselves sparing in food waste, with Auckland having the highest penetration of in-sink waste disposers. A significant majority (62%) finds kerbside collection unappealing due to additional costs and concerns about food waste lingering.

Almost two-thirds (63%) believe waste disposers are more environmentally friendly than kerbside collection due to reduced transport and lower carbon emissions.

## Recommendations

This briefing suggests a serious reconsideration of mandatory kerbside food waste collection, advocating for alternative, cost-effective solutions and highlighting potential conflicts of interest.

Credible Government encourages transparency, public engagement, and the optimisation of existing infrastructure to address New Zealand's waste management challenges effectively.

Mandatory kerbside collection of food scraps is topical and exemplifies poor process and decision making by authorities. This is an ideal opportunity for the public sector to stop wasting money and find significant savings for ratepayers and taxpayers. **Councils should be directed to find ways to minimise contracted costs, stop wasting money on marketing and cease mandatory collection programme plans where they have yet to contract them.**

It is recommended that the "Standard Materials for Kerbside Collections Notice 2023", Notice Number 2023-go4222, be repealed and the Waste Minimisation Strategy amended to revoke the compulsory collection of food and organic waste, which should be left to individuals to decide how this material is beneficially reused.

**NZ is best served by a holistic integrated food waste management strategy which embraces a range of effective options allowing New Zealanders to choose the option that best fits their home and living situation.** Effective options backed by science include home or community composting, in-sink disposal methods or an optional user-pays kerbside collection service, by councils or the private sector.

**Subject: Oral Submission to Christchurch City Council**

**Slide 1 - Introduction**

Tēnā koutou katoa,

Morena, Your Worship the Mayor and Councillors.

My name is John Mackie, a Chartered Professional Engineer with broad experience in city infrastructure. I appreciate the opportunity to address you today. I will now present the key points of my submission.

**Slide 2** - **Send Food Waste to Bromley Wastewater Plant - Waste to Energy**

Firstly, I strongly urge the Council to introduce a ban on permitting putrefiable food scraps into the green bins or directly to the Organics Processing Plant – particularly meat, dairy and fish waste. Food scraps of this nature are well known to emit foul odours as they decompose. A preferred alternative is to direct food scraps through in-sink waste disposal units (FWDs), channelling this resource for reuse the Bromley Wastewater Treatment Plant.

It is important to note that Christchurch has the necessary infrastructure at the Bromley Wastewater Plant to convert this waste into a sustainable energy source. By processing this material through Anaerobic Digesters, the waste is effectively broken down, and the resultant gas becomes a valuable source of electricity and heat, thereby reducing costs for Council. Restoring the full treatment capacity of the damaged wastewater plant, post the fire event, is an urgent and far greater priority for the Council.

**Slide 3 - Recent Kitchen Waste Surveys and Case Studies**

In my submission I have referenced some previous studies and would like to introduce more recent surveys including the 5 City Survey from the USA and a very recent survey conducted amongst Christchurch residents, which reveals that approximately 30% of households are already equipped with in-sink waste disposal units, with such units featuring in about 39% of new residential builds. These examples make a compelling case for using Anaerobic Digestion at our own Wastewater Plant as the best option for gaining maximum benefit from our food scraps and lowering the load on the composting plant.

However, I would also like to express concerns regarding the lack of community involvement in the broader, long-term strategy for managing food and organic waste, which has recently been set into motion. The decision relating to the future of the Organics Facility is of significant importance, as outlined in the Council's

Significance and Engagement Policy. As such, it needs to adhere to Sections 77 through 82 of the Local Government Act. These sections mandate transparent consideration of all available options in consultation with the community, including the option to exit the market.

Regrettably, this significant procurement plan has been discussed in closed Public Excluded meetings, with limited engagement with the wider community. The Request for Proposal, which recently concluded, was anticipated to culminate in negotiations by October 31, with a contract expected to be awarded by February 2024. I contend that this proposal has not sufficiently explored all alternatives and, thus, should be paused before any further contracts are awarded, allowing for the wider community engagement.

**Slide 4 – Auckland Kerbside Food Waste Issues**

In the absence of specific details regarding these "confidential" long-term options, I implore the Council to avoid replicating the approach adopted by Auckland Council with its kerbside food-waste collection service. This service has experienced poor public uptake, failed to meet its initial collection targets, and has encountered strong opposition from the public. These sentiments are echoed in the recent Christchurch Survey, where 58% do not support this approach. Such a service commits Auckland ratepayers to costly "put or pay" contracts, valued at approximately $500 million over the contract duration, resulting in sustained rate increases spanning decades and depriving Watercare of the opportunity to derive energy cost savings at the Mangere Wastewater Plant.

**Slide 5 – Alternative Food Waste Processing Diagram**

Several other New Zealand councils are contemplating the introduction of mandatory separate kerbside food waste collection services based on their interpretation of the Ministry for the Environment's waste strategy. However, it's imperative to acknowledge that this strategy remains unlegislated and unendorsed by government policy, and therefore should not be pursued until such time.

Rather than embarking on the construction of new facilities and initiating additional long-term collection contracts, I propose that the Council consider developing an exit strategy from the business of being a green waste service provider. Instead, the focus should shift towards fixing the CWTP, promoting home composting and capitalise and build upon on the existing waste-to-energy infrastructure readily available at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant. There is an opportunity to re-think how we deal with organics rather than committing to new facilities and long-term collection contracts costing hundreds of millions that the City cannot afford.

I submit these recommendations for your earnest consideration and remain at your disposal for any further inquiries or discussions.  Ngā mihi nui

John Mackie
CPEng FEngNZ

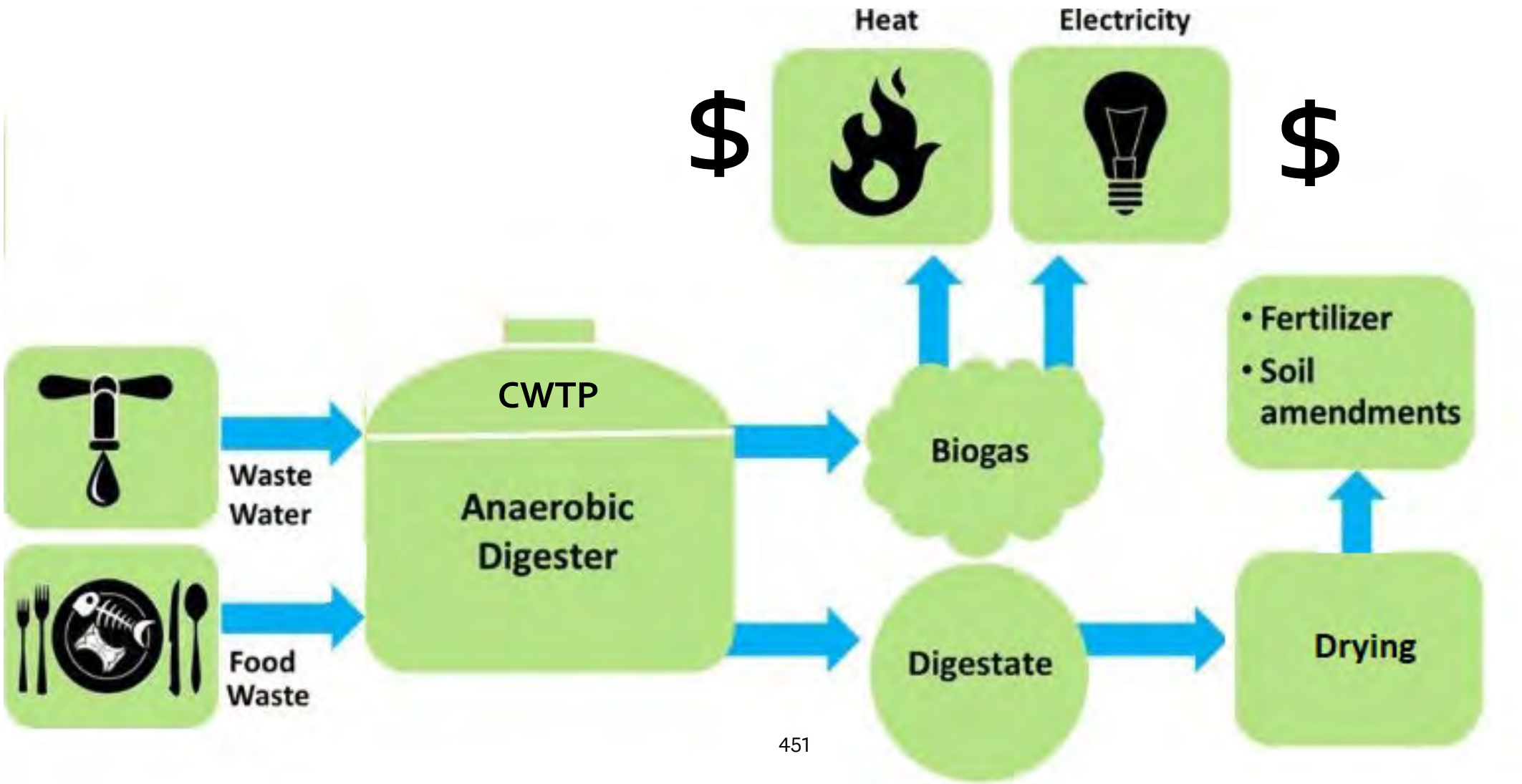
# Organic Waste Alternatives

## Submission on Short Term Options for Green Bin Organics

8 November 2023



# Send Food Waste to Bromley Wastewater Plant - Waste to Energy



# Recent Kitchen Waste Surveys and Case Studies

**Christchurch Survey** A recent survey conducted among 498 Christchurch residents have revealed that:

- **30% of households are already equipped with in-sink food waste disposal units (FWDs)**
- **FWDs feature in 39% of new residential builds.**
- **69% believe FWDs are more environmentally friendly than kerbside collection of food scraps**
- **58% don't find the idea of a separate food scrap collection appealing.**

**Swedish Study** The results of a study by Evans *et al.* (2010) undertaken in Surahammar in Sweden, where 50% of households took up an offer from the municipality to lease in-sink food waste diverters. Production of Biogas increased by 46% and waste to landfill reduced by over 2,000t pa.

## An Evaluation in Five Cities







Using Milwaukee as an example, the study demonstrated the direct environmental benefits of disposers:

- Utilizing food waste disposers to divert 36,600 tons of food scraps to the Milwaukee wastewater plant would result in the reduction of approximately 10,600 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions.
- That's equivalent to removing 2,200 cars from the road for one year.
- The biogas generated when those food scraps are processed through the Milwaukee facility's anaerobic digester could produce enough electricity to power 1,290 homes per year, using GHG equivalencies by the USEPA.

# Auckland - Kerbside Food Waste Issues



Auckland's new food waste bin scheme causes a stink

RNZ
By Katie Fitzgerald
26 Jul, 2023 08:54 PM · 4 mins to read

"We tried using [it] as a scraps bin, but the ants. OMG, they just kept coming, I'm still getting a few in each day," one person said.

**"Yuck, it's smelly"**

**"I don't have room for it on my bench"**

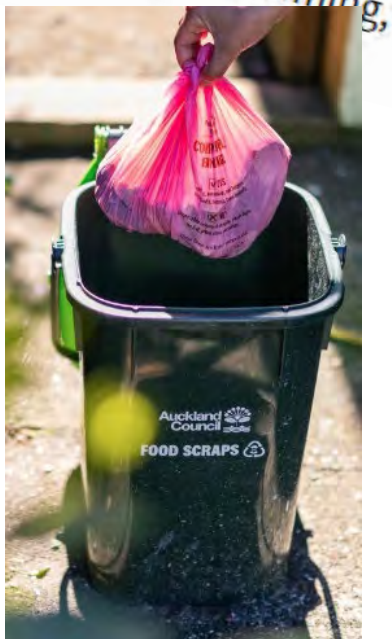
**"I already compost, so I don't need this"**

**"It's a waste of time and too much extra work"**

$77 per year

"With the amount of wind we have they all get strewn across the countryside if not taken in immediately after collection."

McKoy said she has also noticed the bins falling over, and animals getting into them.



## Food Waste Process Using Kerbside Collection



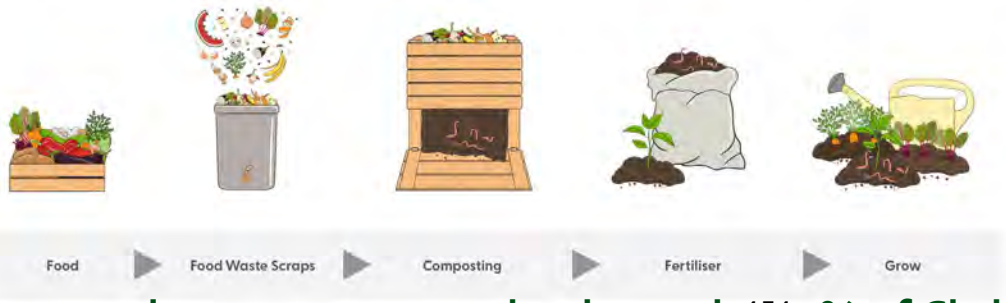

**This is how food waste is dealt with in Auckland costing ratepayers ~ $500m over 20 years**

## Food Waste Process Using a Food Waste Disposer




**Preferred by 64% of Christchurch residents**

## Food Waste Process Using Home Composting




**This is how organics are composted at home by 33% of Christchurch residents surveyed**

CENTER FOR CLIMATE INTEGRITY

# The Fraud of Plastic Recycling

How Big Oil and the plastics industry deceived the public for decades and caused the plastic waste crisis.

February 2024

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# I. INTRODUCTION

Plastic pollution is one of the most serious environmental crises facing the world today. Between 1950 and 2015, over 90% of plastics were landfilled, incinerated, or leaked into the environment.[1] Plastic waste is ubiquitous—from our rivers, lakes, and oceans to roadways and coastlines. It is in "the air we breathe, the food we eat, and the water we drink."[2] One study estimates that humans ingest up to five grams or the equivalent of one credit card worth of plastic per week.[3] Some of the largest oil and gas companies are among the 20 petrochemical companies responsible for more than half of all single-use plastics generated globally.[4] ExxonMobil, for example, is the world's top producer of single-use plastic polymers.[5]

**Underpinning this plastic waste crisis is a decades-long campaign of fraud and deception about the recyclability of plastics.** Despite their long-standing knowledge that recycling plastic is neither technically nor economically viable, petrochemical companies—independently and through their industry trade associations and front groups—have engaged in fraudulent marketing and public education campaigns designed to mislead the public about the viability of plastic recycling as a solution to plastic waste. These efforts have effectively protected and expanded plastic markets, while stalling legislative or regulatory action that would meaningfully address plastic waste and pollution. Fossil fuel and other petrochemical companies have used the false promise of plastic recycling to exponentially increase virgin plastic production over the last six decades, creating and perpetuating the global plastic waste crisis and imposing significant costs on communities that are left to pay for the consequences.

Big Oil and the plastics industry—which includes petrochemical companies, their trade associations, and the front groups that represent their interests—should be held accountable for their campaign of deception much like the producers of tobacco, opioids, and toxic chemicals that engaged in similar schemes. This report lays the foundation for such a claim.

- **Part II** provides an overview of the well-established technical and economic limitations of plastic recycling.
- **Part III** describes how—in response to repeated waves of public backlash against plastic waste and subsequent threats of regulation—the plastics industry has "sold" plastic recycling to the American public to sell plastic.
- **Part IV** outlines the evidence of the plastics industry's fraudulent and deceptive campaigns, which are more fully detailed in Appendix C.

Petrochemical companies and the plastics industry should be held liable for their coordinated campaign of deception and the resulting harms that communities are now facing. True accountability will put an end to the industry's fraud of plastic recycling and open the door to real solutions to the plastic waste crisis that are currently out of reach.

1 Roland Geyer, et al., *Production, Use, and Fate of All Plastics Ever Made*, 3 Science Advances 2-3 (2017), https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.1700782.

2 WWF, No Plastic in Nature: Assessing Plastic Ingestion from Nature to People 6-7 (2019), https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/plastic_ingestion_web_spreads_1.pdf.

3 Kala Senathirajah, et al., *Estimation of the Mass of Microplastics Ingested - A Pivotal First Step Towards Human Health Risk Assessment*, 404 Journal of Hazardous Materials 11 (2021), https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0304389420319944.

4 *See* Minderoo Foundation, The Plastic Waste Makers Index: Revealing the Source of the Single-Use Plastics Crisis 12, 14 (2021), https://cdn.minderoo.org/content/uploads/2021/05/27094234/20211105-Plastic-Waste-Makers-Index.pdf; Minderoo Foundation, The Plastic Waste Makers Index 2023 18, 57 (2023), https://cdn.minderoo.org/content/uploads/2023/02/04205527/Plastic-Waste-Makers-Index-2023.pdf.

5 Minderoo Foundation, Plastic Waste Makers Index 2023, *supra* note 4, at 57.

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# II. THE MAJORITY OF PLASTICS CANNOT BE RECYCLED—THEY NEVER HAVE BEEN AND NEVER WILL BE

Plastics are part of a sector known as "petrochemicals," or products made from fossil fuels such as oil and gas.[6] More than 99% of plastics are produced from fossil fuels.[7] There are "thousands of different types of plastic, each with its own chemical composition and characteristics."[8] The vast majority of these plastics cannot be "recycled"—meaning they cannot be collected, processed, and remanufactured into new products.[9] As of 2021, the U.S. recycling rate for plastic is estimated to be only 5-6%.[10] Despite decades of industry promises, plastic recycling has failed to become a reality due to long-known technical and economic limitations.[11]

First, certain types of plastics have no end markets (i.e., businesses that buy and use recyclable materials to make new products), and therefore are *impossible* to recycle. To date, viable markets only exist for polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and high density polyethylene (HDPE) plastic bottles and jugs.[12] These are known as plastics #1 and #2, respectively, under the industry's Resin Identification Codes (RICs).[13] After conducting a 10-year review on plastic recycling, in 1991, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concluded that "it appears that at the present only two types could be considered for making into high quality objects, PET and HDPE," specifically those sourced from bottles.[14] This remains true more than 30 years later.[15] While a minority of municipal recycling programs across the country may collect plastics with RICs #3-7, they do not actually recycle them.[16] Instead, such plastics are incinerated or sent to landfills.

6 *See* James G. Speight, The Refinery of the Future 1 (2011), https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/B9780815520412100013 ("A petrochemical is any chemical derived from petroleum and natural gas and used for a variety of commercial purposes as distinct from fuels that are burned to release energy.").

7 Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Fueling Plastics: Fossils, Plastics, and Petrochemical Feedstocks 1 (2017), https://www.ciel.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Fueling-Plastics-Fossils-Plastics-Petrochemical-Feedstocks.pdf.

8 Professor Plastics, *Types of Plastic: How Many Kinds of Plastics are There?*, Plastics Make it Possible (Jan. 18, 2012), *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20220611222514/https://www.plasticsmakeitpossible.com/about-plastics/types-of-plastics/professor-plastics-how-many-types-of-plastics-are-there/ (archived June 11, 2022).

9 U.S. EPA, *The U.S. Recycling System*, https://www.epa.gov/circulareconomy/us-recycling-system (last visited Oct. 26, 2023) ("In the United States, recycling is the process of collecting and processing materials (that would otherwise be thrown away as trash) and remanufacturing them into new products.").

10 Beyond Plastics & The Last Beach Cleanup, The Real Truth About the U.S. Plastics Recycling Rate 3 (2022), https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5eda91260bbb7e7a4bf528d8/t/62b2238152acae761414d698/1655841666913/The-Real-Truth-about-the-US-Plastic-Recycling-Rate-2021-Facts-and-Figures-_5-4-22.pdf.

11 The plastic recycling rate in the U.S. has never exceeded the 2014 peak of 9.5%, and even that figure includes a significant amount of exported plastic waste that was dumped or burned rather than recycled. *Id.*; John Hocevar, Circular Claims Fall Flat: Comprehensive U.S. Survey of Plastics Recyclability 7 (2020), https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Greenpeace-Report-Circular-Claims-Fall-Flat.pdf.

12 John Hocevar, *supra* note 11, at 7.

13 Brad Kelechava, *Resin Identification Codes (RICs), as Specified by ASTM D7611*, American National Standards Institute (Feb. 21, 2019), https://blog.ansi.org/2019/02/resin-identification-codes-rics-astm-d7611/.

14 U.S. EPA, Ten Year Review of Plastics Recycling 22 (1991), https://semspub.epa.gov/work/03/17184.pdf.

15 John Hocevar, *supra* note 11, at 4 ("Only some PET #1 and HDPE #2 plastic bottles and jugs can be legitimately labeled as recyclable in the U.S. today"); *see also* Greenpeace, Circular Claims Fall Flat Again: 2022 Update 27-29 (2022), https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/GPUS_FinalReport_2022.pdf (estimating that the existing domestic capacity for recycling/reprocessing PET waste is 20.9% and HDPE is 10.3%, while the capacity to recycle other plastics ranges from "negligible" to less than 5%).

16 John Hocevar, *supra* note 11 at 4, 7-9; Greenpeace, *supra* note 15, at 3-4. For example, the City of Knoxville, Tennessee, states on its website that its recycling facility will collect plastics #3-7, but it does not recycle them because "there is no 'end-market' buyer." City of Knoxville, *Recycling*, https://www.knoxvilletn.gov/cms/One.aspx?portalId=109562&pageId=200229 (last visited Oct. 26, 2023).

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**Definitions of Mechanical Recycling and "Advanced Recycling"**

"Mechanical recycling" is the process of recovering plastic waste through mechanical processes—including sorting, washing, grinding, melting, and reprocessing—to form a new plastic product.

"Advanced recycling," also referred to as "chemical recycling," is an industry-created term used to describe a category of technologies that break plastics down to their chemical components, usually through exposure to extreme heat or chemical solvents. Some types of "advanced recycling" may produce materials capable of being reprocessed into new plastic (plastic-to-plastic)—however, the majority of these processes produce waste or fuel (plastic-to-fuel), which do not qualify as recycling. As such, plastics cannot be meaningfully recycled through either method.

Second, the thousands of different plastics and the *variation* among them further limit recyclability. When recycling plastic waste, a facility must sort and separate thousands of pieces of plastic by type to maintain a high degree of purity in the recycled material.[17] For this reason, some types of plastic may be technically recyclable but are not recycled in practice. For example, many single-use plastics are made of different types of plastic polymers as well as other materials, such as paper, metals, or adhesives.[18] It is impractical—if not impossible—to separate these different components for recycling.[19]

Even products made of a single type of plastic often cannot be recycled together, because they include different chemical additives or colorants.[20] For example, PET is widely accepted by municipal recycling programs, yet PET bottles cannot be recycled with PET clamshells and other thermoforms, which are made from a PET material with different chemical properties.[21] Similarly, green PET bottles cannot be recycled with clear PET bottles.[22] As with mechanical recycling, plastic-to-plastic "advanced recycling" requires a pure, high-quality feedstock to create valuable output, but the separation required to obtain such purity is technically difficult and economically infeasible.[23]

Third, the *quality* of plastic degrades as it is recycled, limiting both the use of recycled plastic and its continued recyclability. The fossil fuel-derived chemicals that form the basis of plastic are vulnerable to heat and other processes used in recycling.[24] As the chemicals degrade, they lose their quality and integrity, making recycled resins unsuitable for many manufacturers.[25]

17 Judith Enck & Jan Dell, *Plastic Recycling Doesn't Work and Will Never Work*, The Atlantic (May 30, 2022), https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2022/05/single-use-plastic-chemical-recycling-disposal/661141/.

18 *See* Jefferson Hopewell et al., *Plastics Recycling: Challenges and Opportunities*, 364 Philos Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B Biol. Sci. 2115, 2118 (2009), https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2873020/.

19 *Id.*

20 Judith Enck & Jan Dell, *supra* note 17.

21 *Id.*

22 *Id.*; *see also* Becky Sullivan, *Sprite Ditches its Iconic green bottle—but Environmentalists Say it's Not Enough*, NPR (July 28, 2022), https://www.npr.org/2022/07/28/1114242535/sprite-green-bottles-recycle.

23 *See* Lee Bell, Beyond Plastics & IPEN, Chemical Recycling: A Dangerous Deception 154 (Oct. 2023), https://www.beyondplastics.org/publications/chemical-recycling.

24 *See* Huiying Jin et al., *The effect of extensive mechanical recycling on the properties of low density polyethylene*, 97 Polymer Degradation and Stability 2263 (2012), https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0141391012003114 ("[P]roperties of mechanically recycled polymers do not remain the same because of degradation from heat, mechanical stress, oxidation and ultraviolet radiation during reprocessing and lifetime").

25 *See* Sarah DeWeerdt, *Why It's So Hard to Recycle Plastic*, Scientific American (Dec. 13, 2022), https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/why-its-so-hard-to-recycle-plastic/.

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The reality is that plastics can only be recycled—or more accurately "downcycled"—once, rarely twice.[26] For this reason, plastics have a linear rather than circular lifespan—when viable, recycling provides only a brief delay on their inevitable journey to landfills, incinerators, or the environment.

Fourth, the *toxicity* of plastic and its chemical additives limits the recyclability of plastic. Many plastics commonly contain toxic additives such as stabilizers, plasticizers, coatings, catalysts, and flame retardants.[27] Plastic waste may be further contaminated through curbside collection of containers for pesticides, cleaning solvents, and other household items.[28] As plastics degrade through use and the recycling process, they begin to leach these toxic substances.[29] For this reason, a vast majority of plastic products cannot be recycled into food-grade packaging, food-contact surfaces, or other high-contact products.[30]

Finally, the *cost* of producing recycled plastic is much higher than producing virgin plastic, and therefore plastic recycling is not economically viable. The recycling process—from collection to sorting to processing to transport—requires more time, labor, and equipment to achieve a lower quality and less efficient output than the process of making virgin resin from fossil fuels.[31] The petrochemical companies' increased production of virgin resins further ensures that recycled resins cannot compete and that plastic recycling is not economically viable.[32] "Advanced recycling" requires many of these same processes, plus additional treatment, making it even more costly.[33] A 2023 study estimated that resins recovered through plastic-to-plastic "advanced recycling" are 1.6 times more expensive than virgin resins.[34] "Advanced recycling" is also inefficient. Only 1-14% of plastic material that is processed through "advanced recycling" can be used to manufacture a new plastic product.[35] The remaining 86-99% is used to fuel the advanced recycling system or turned into oil or waste products.[36]

For decades, petrochemical companies and the plastics industry have known of the technical and economic limitations that make plastics unrecyclable and have failed to overcome them. Despite this knowledge, the plastics industry has continued to increase plastic production, while carrying out a well-coordinated campaign to deceive consumers, policymakers, and regulators about plastic recycling.

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26 *See* Roland Geyer et al., *supra* note 1, at 2-3.

27 *See* Ksenia J. Groh, et al., *Overview of known plastic packaging-associated chemicals and their hazards*, 651 Sci. of the Total Env. 3253, 3257, 3261-63 (2019), https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969718338828.

28 Greenpeace, Forever Toxic: The Science on Health Threats from Plastic Recycling 4 (2023), https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/GreenpeaceUSA_ForeverToxic_ENG.pdf.

29 *Id.*

30 *See* Environment & Climate Change Canada, Assessing the State of Food Grade Recycled Resin in Canada and the United States, 4, 34 (2021), https://www.plasticsmarkets.org/jsfcontent/ECCC_Food_Grade_Report_Oct_2021_jsf_1.pdf.

31 *See* Judith Enck & Jan Dell, *supra* note 17.

32 *See* Matthew Taylor, *$180bn Investment in Plastic Factories Feeds Global Packaging Binge,* Guardian (Dec. 26, 2017), https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/dec/26/180bn-investment-in-plastic-factories-feeds-global-packaging-binge.

33 *See* Jefferson Hopewell et al., *supra* note 18, at 2118; *see also* K.F. Drain et al., *Polymer Waste–Resource Recovery*, 4 Conservation & Recycling 201, 216 (1981) (on file with CCI #724.16) ("Whether full-scale pyrolysis plants are built depends on the same constraints that bedevil all plastics recycling: continuity of feed . . . development of markets . . . and the overall economics of the process."); Jared Paben, *The big issues in chemical recycling? They'll sound familiar*, Plastics Recy. Update (Feb. 26, 2020), https://resource-recycling.com/plastics/2020/02/26/the-big-issues-in-chemical-recycling-theyll-sound-familiar/ ("Bill Cooper, vice president of Agilyx, a pyrolysis company launched in 2018, said that the traditional process of sorting, separating and cleaning recovered plastics doesn't work for his company . . . 'For us, there's too much cost there, and you end up with feedstock that's too expensive[.]'").

34 Geetanjali Yadav, et al., *Techno-Economic Analysis and Life Cycle Assessment for Catalytic Fast Pyrolysis of Mixed Plastic Waste*, 16 Energy & Environ. Sci. 3643 (June 5, 2023), https://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/articlepdf/2023/ee/d3ee00749a (finding that resins produced from mixed plastic waste through "catalytic fast pyrolysis" cost 1.6 times as much as the virgin product).

35 Taylor Uekert et al., *Technical, Economic, and Environmental Comparison of Closed-Loop Recycling Technologies for Common Plastics*, 11 ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng. 965, 969 (2023), https://pubs.acs.org/doi/pdf/10.1021/acssuschemeng.2c05497.

36 *See id.*

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# III. PETROCHEMICAL COMPANIES CREATED AND PERPETUATED RECYCLING AS A FALSE SOLUTION TO PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

The world's leading petrochemical companies created the plastic waste crisis. Facing growing public backlash against plastic waste and subsequent threats of regulation, the plastics industry has employed a familiar playbook for more than 50 years to escape accountability. Petrochemical companies—independently and through industry trade associations and front groups—have deceived consumers, policymakers, and regulators into believing that they could address the plastic waste crisis through a series of false solutions.

First, the industry promoted landfilling and incineration to hide the plastic from view. But it quickly became clear that these disposal options would not placate a public frustrated by a flood of disposable plastics. People did not want more landfills, did not want incineration, and did not want plastic in the environment. This public outcry led to calls for bans on single-use plastics. To protect their markets, the petrochemical companies began a decades-long, coordinated effort to sell the public on plastic recycling—despite their knowledge that it was neither technically nor economically viable.

Petrochemical companies and the plastics industry continue to employ this same strategy today, using a multi-faceted public relations campaign to sell "advanced recycling" to the public. Yet, a growing body of evidence confirms that the majority of plastic recycling—in any form—is not viable now and never has been. The petrochemical companies responsible for promoting this deception should be held accountable.

## A. The plastics industry sold the public on disposability (1950s to 1960s)

Beginning in the 1950s, the petrochemical companies that produced plastic resins identified a way to ensure a steady, growing demand for plastic: disposability. If plastic products were used only once, then they would need to be purchased—and thus produced—again and again. At the Society of the Plastics Industry's (SPI) 1956 national conference, participants were told that "developments should be aimed at low cost, big volume, practicability, and *expendability*."[37] In short, the producers' aim should be for their products to end up "in the garbage wagon."[38]

The shift to disposables began almost immediately—even for products that had previously been sold to customers on the basis that they could be repurposed.[39] Plastic dry cleaning bags were advertised as durable and reusable throughout the 1950s,[40] but the industry quickly changed tack in 1959 after around 80 children suffocated on plastic dry cleaner bags, leading to immense public backlash against the industry and some of the earliest calls for plastic bans.[41] SPI launched a nationwide public relations campaign, claiming that the bags were meant to

37 *Plastics in Disposables and Expendables*, 34 MODERN PLASTICS 93 (Apr. 1957) (on file with CCI #984.97) (emphasis in original).

38 *Id.*

39 Jeffrey L. Meikle, AMERICAN PLASTIC: A CULTURAL HISTORY 266-67 (Rutgers University Press 1995), https://www.google.com/books/edition/American_Plastic/u_1ePU4GEGAC?hl=en&gbpv=0 (chronicling the shift to disposables). The industry's earlier campaigns promoting plastic as durable have also been chronicled. *See id.* at 186-88; Susan Freinkel, PLASTIC: A TOXIC LOVE STORY 145 (2011).

40 *See This Bag Spells Business*, 50 DUPONT MAGAZINE 24, 25 (Feb/Mar. 1956), https://digital.hagley.org/1956_50_01 (quoting the general manager of a Providence, Rhode Island dry cleaning company who explained that the film bags combined "maximum transparency as well as the necessary durability." That durability, the article went on to say, allowed consumers to find additional uses for the bags even after they had received their laundered clothes, stating, "Bags of 'Alathon' are reusable, too, as housewives have discovered").

41 Susan Freinkel, *supra* note 39, at 142-43.

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be disposable, essentially shifting the blame to the children's parents—and it worked.[42] This campaign served as a mechanism to insulate the industry from public and regulatory backlash while simultaneously introducing consumers to the idea of disposable plastics. An SPI pamphlet from 1959 **(Figure 1)** explained that customers should "never keep a plastic bag after it has served its intended usefulness. Destroy it: Tear it up ... or tie it in a knot ... and throw it away."[43] To do otherwise "is the worst mistake a mother could make."[44]




**Figure 1**

The Society of the Plastics Industry encouraged consumers to dispose of plastic dry-cleaning bags. SPI, 1959.

The plastics industry's successful navigation of this crisis—and the corresponding threat of plastic bans—provided a model for the future, both in the way the industry would respond to backlash and the way it would insist on disposability by offering customers no alternative.[45] Even as consumers resisted the shift to single-use plastics, which they found jarring after being told since the 1930s that plastics were too valuable to be thrown away, the plastics industry successfully expanded into new markets—especially single-use packaging—at an unprecedented pace. In 1960, packaging represented just 10% of total plastic production, but amounted to 25% by the end of the decade.[46] By that point, disposable plastics had become the norm for everything from detergent bottles and containers for yogurt and cottage cheese to bread bags, meat trays, plastic milk jugs, and plastic rings for canned beverage six-packs.[47] In 1963, Lloyd Stouffer, editor of the trade journal *Modern Plastics*, congratulated the industry on "filling the trash cans, the rubbish dumps and the incinerators" with single-use plastics.[48] "The happy day has arrived," Stouffer opined, "when nobody any longer considers the plastics package too good to throw away."[49]

## B. The plastics industry promoted incineration and landfilling as "solutions" to plastic waste (late 1960s to 1970s)

The industry's success in "selling" disposability and introducing single-use plastics had predictable consequences. By the end of the decade and into the early 1970s, plastics were identified as a key part of the developing solid waste crisis. Industry insiders denied culpability and claimed they were being unfairly targeted because of the visibility of plastic litter—an argument that has been repeated over the decades.[50] But that visibility was emblematic of two concerns for consumers and policymakers: plastic litter represented a blight on the environment, as well as an indicator the country was failing to properly use and conserve its resources. Just a few years after praising the plastics industry for generating a new and steady stream of disposable

42 Jeffrey L. Meikle, *supra* note 39, at 249-58; *see also* Hiram McCann, *Hazards in Film Misuse Must Be Taught Parents*, 36 Modern Plastics 262 (June 1959) (on file with CCI #1356.264) (explaining that the bags were "made and costed to be disposable" and lamenting that items ranging from cars to cleaning fluids "kill children every day," but in those cases "[a]dults are blamed–mainly parents. And rightly so").

43 Society of the Plastics Industry (SPI), Plastic Film: Correct Use and Mis-Use 2 (1959) (on file with CCI #896.3).

44 *Id.* at 3 (CCI #896.4).

45 Jeffrey L. Meikle, *supra* note 39, at 249-58.

46 *Id.* at 266.

47 *Id.* at 265-66.

48 *See* Rebecca Altman, *American Beauties: How Plastic Bags Came to Rule Our Lives, And Why We Can't Quit them*, Topic (2018), *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20191113102708/https://www.topic.com/american-beauties (archived Nov. 13, 2019) (on file with CCI #4817.8) (quoting Lloyd Stouffer, *Plastics Packaging: Today and Tomorrow*, SPI Annual Plastics Conference (Nov. 19-21, 1963)).

49 *Id.*

50 *See, e.g.*, Doug Smock, *Apple Pie, Motherhood, and Bans on Foam Cups*, 46(2) Plastics World 9 (Feb. 1988), https://archive.org/details/sim_automotive-plastics_1988-02_46_2 (on file with CCI #4833.1) ("Plastics generally are being subjected to a lot of bad legislation right now only because they are the most visible source of pollution.").

plastics, *Modern Plastics* warned companies that the industry needed to figure out a solution to the pushback they were experiencing before "well meaning but misinformed authorities step in with homemade remedies and regulations."[51]

Again facing immense public backlash and a genuine threat of regulation,[52] the plastics industry responded with two "solutions." The first, in response to concerns about litter, was landfilling. Throughout the 1970s, SPI officials argued that plastics were an ideal material for landfilling since "they don't biodegrade," they "just sit there."[53] But the industry favored waste-to-energy (WtE) incineration, which theoretically addressed both concerns by offering the potential to rid the environment of plastic pollution while enabling resource recovery. With landfilling, a Dow Chemical employee explained in 1969, "the problem is merely moved from one place to another."[54] WtE, by contrast, presented "the most practical solution" to the build-up of plastic waste,[55] replacing one environmental consequence of plastic waste with a less visible one.

Support for WtE was reinforced by individual companies and trade associations representing the industry throughout the decade.[56] At the Packaging Institute's annual forum in 1971, Judd H. Alexander of the American Can Company spoke to the public's concerns about plastic packaging, stating, "Recycle plastic packaging? An excellent idea. But let's recycle it into energy."[57] He emphasized the inefficiencies of recycling: "I think it would be false economy to recycle plastics by separation, classification, cleaning, transportation, *and* reprocessing when they could have a valuable second use right at the disposal site as an energy source."[58] As SPI President Ralph Harding, Jr. explained, "we'd rather see plastics . . . go into a municipal power incinerator which was a power plant."[59]

## C. The plastics industry promoted recycling in response to public backlash (mid-1980s)

These so-called solutions provided little reprieve for the plastics industry. Neither landfilling nor incineration sufficiently assuaged public concerns or regulatory pressure, and the industry again found itself facing proposed bans on single-use plastics in the mid-1980s. This time, it adopted a solution that it knew was popular among consumers and policymakers alike: recycling. SPI established the Plastics Recycling Foundation (PRF), bringing together petrochemical

51 Jeffrey L. Meikle, *supra* note 39, at 265 (quoting Joel Frados, *There's Something in the Air,* 4 Modern Plastics 89 (Oct. 1966)).

52 *See* Jerome Heckman, General Counsel, SPI, Presentation at the Meeting of the SPI Plastics Waste Management Committee: Solid Waste and Litter: Legislative Status and Outlook—1972 (Mar. 1, 1972), *available at* https://cdn.toxicdocs.org/8R/8Rq8Namx13mzogeljEG7N0pzm/8Rq8Namx13mzogeljEG7N0pzm.pdf (on file with CCI #5133.5) (claiming that, at the time of the presentation in 1972, there were over "a thousand regulatory proposals . . . at various governmental levels which could adversely affect the interests of the plastics industry"); Lester E. Blaschke, *Analysis of the Resource Recovery Act of 1970 and Its Effect on Implementation of Solid Waste Management Programs*, 34 J. Envtl. Health 89, 89 (1971), https://www.jstor.org/stable/44545882 (describing the passage of the Resource Recovery Act in 1970, as an EPA official, represented "a significant shift in emphasis from 'disposal' to 'recycling and recovery of materials and energy'").

53 Radio Interview with Ralph Harding, President of the Society of the Plastics Industry, in Atlanta, Georgia (n.d.) (transcript on file with CCI #3158.8).

54 Thomas B. Becnel, *Wastes from Plastic Packages*, *in* First National Conference on Packaging Wastes: Proceedings, Sept. 22-24, 1969 85, 87 (1971) (on file with CCI #4510.105).

55 *Id.* at 88 (CCI #4510.106).

56 Jeffrey L. Meikle, *supra* note 39, at 272; *see also, e.g.*, Internal Memorandum from Avron B. Magram, Hatco Chemical Division, W.R. Grace Company on PVC/Ecology (May 11, 1971), *available at* https://cdn.toxicdocs.org/pe/peX25LzXyN4nbMM8dO6D1Za66/peX25LzXyN4nbMM8dO6D1Za66.pdf (on file with CCI #5132) (discussing relevant research and updates regarding PVC incineration from January 1970 to May 1971).

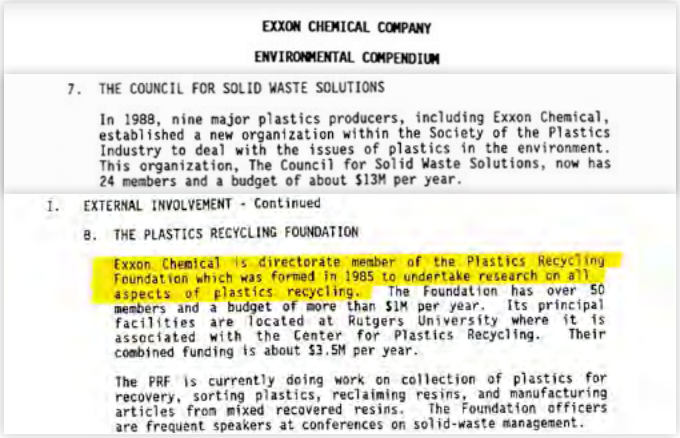
57 Judd H. Alexander, Vice President Marketing-General Packaging, American Can Company, Keynote Address at the Packaging Institute's 33rd Annual Forum, *Packaging the Silent Servant: Silent too Long 5* (Oct. 4, 1971) (on file with CCI #839.7).

58 *Id.*

59 Radio Interview with Ralph Harding, *supra* note 53 (CCI #3158.9). In a statement made "on behalf of the plastics industry," a member of SPI's Public Affairs Council assured readers that, while incineration did give off "carbon dioxide in the form of black smoke," it was, "of course, nontoxic." E. S. Nuspliger, *Letters to the Editor: Plastics in the Environment*, 35 American Biology Teacher 230, 230 (1973), https://online.ucpress.edu/abt/article-abstract/35/4/230/2694/A-Much-Deeper-Issue.

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companies and bottlers **(Figure 2)**, and PRF immediately began a campaign to demonstrate the industry's supposed commitment to mechanical recycling.[60] For example, in 1984, when New Jersey was considering a recycling bill that would have imposed restrictions on disposable plastics, SPI used PRF to convince lawmakers that they were working toward mechanical recycling as a solution to plastic waste, allowing them "to deflect some harsh, restrictive language singling out plastic as a difficult material to collect and recycle."[61]



EXXON CHEMICAL COMPANY

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPENDIUM

7. THE COUNCIL FOR SOLID WASTE SOLUTIONS

In 1988, nine major plastics producers, including Exxon Chemical, established a new organization within the Society of the Plastics Industry to deal with the issues of plastics in the environment. This organization, The Council for Solid Waste Solutions, now has 24 members and a budget of about $13M per year.

I. EXTERNAL INVOLVEMENT - Continued

B. THE PLASTICS RECYCLING FOUNDATION

Exxon Chemical is directorate member of the Plastics Recycling Foundation which was formed in 1985 to undertake research on all aspects of plastics recycling. The Foundation has over 50 members and a budget of more than $1M per year. Its principal facilities are located at Rutgers University where it is associated with the Center for Plastics Recycling. Their combined funding is about $3.5M per year.

The PRF is currently doing work on collection of plastics for recovery, sorting plastics, reclaiming resins, and manufacturing articles from mixed recovered resins. The Foundation officers are frequent speakers at conferences on solid-waste management.

**Figure 2**

Exxon Chemical, a member of the Society of the Plastics Industry, acknowledged its support for organizations like the Plastics Recycling Foundation and the Council for Solid Waste Solutions in its Environmental Compendium. *Exxon, 1990 (emphasis added).*

But industry support did little to change the basic problem: plastics *were* notoriously difficult to recycle, as the industry had known for years. Doubts about the viability of municipal solid waste recycling in general went back decades. As the American Chemical Society explained in 1969, "it is always possible that scientists and engineers will learn to recycle or dispose of wastes at a profit, but that does not seem likely to happen soon on a broad basis."[62] Plastics presented the greatest challenge of any material in the municipal waste stream.

Crucially, the term "plastics" refers to a set of related synthetic polymers, not a single material. As described in Part II, different types of plastic cannot be recycled together, even when separating out those that cannot be recycled at all (including thermoset polymers like polyurethanes and vulcanized rubber). For example, a PET bottle cannot be recycled with an HDPE bottle, however similar they appear. Further complicating matters, many plastic products are made by incorporating various additives, as well as mixing different polymers to take advantage of their distinct qualities. As explained by researchers in 1969, "[t]he very success of package makers in marrying dissimilar materials has made packaging materials virtually unrecoverable after use."[63]

As a result, the economics of plastic recycling were—and still are—"virtually hopeless," as one industry insider put it in 1969.[64] When industry began to promote mechanical recycling in the 1980s, recovery from the municipal waste stream required extensive—and expensive—infrastructure that was not in place, sorting technologies were woefully inadequate to handle the wide variety of plastics, and recycling facilities would need to be built without any guarantee that they would ever see a return. The cost of collecting, sorting, cleaning, processing, and more would have to be borne by someone—namely municipalities and taxpayers.

60 *See* Leo H. Carney, *The Environment*, N.Y. Times (Sept. 15, 1985) https://www.nytimes.com/1985/09/15/nyregion/the-environment.html; *see also* Judie Neilson, Oregon Dep't of Fish & Wildlife *The Oregon Experience*, *in* NOAA, Proceedings of the Workshop on the Fate and Impact of Marine Debris 154, 158 (Richard S. Shomura & Howard O. Yoshida eds., 1985), https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/5680 (noting that "the Society for the Plastics Industry has allocated $5 million to establish a Plastic Recycling Foundation and Institute to aggressively pursue methods to make it economically feasible to recycle plastic in large quantities").

61 Letter from Roger Bernstein, Society of the Plastics Industry, to the New Jersey Task Force State Government Affairs Committee, New Jersey's Mandatory Recycling Bill 2 (Dec. 20, 1984), *available at* https://www.toxicdocs.org/d/rpQVOR8obVNLbN-5R69K0EJ5pJ?lightbox=1 (on file with CCI #4147.2).

62 ACS Committee on Chemistry & Public Affairs, *Cleaning Our Environment–The Chemical Basis for Action*, *in* C&E News, at 58, 60 (Sept. 8, 1969), *available at* https://cdn.toxicdocs.org/6b/6bLOmw81KLQJwzb0RQ9mEadx6/6bLOmw81KLQJwzb0RQ9mEadx6.pdf (on file with CCI #4516.4)

63 Arsen J. Darnay & William E. Franklin, *The Changing Dimensions of Packaging Wastes*, *in* First National Conference on Packaging Wastes, *supra* note 54, at 11, 16 (on file with CCI #4510.30); *see also* Thomas B. Becnel, *supra* note 54, at 85 (CCI #4510.103) (stating that "it is ironic that the very molecular structure that has made [plastic] so popular creates certain disposal problems").

64 Eric B. Outwater, *Packaging - U.S.A*, *in* First National Conference on Packaging Wastes, *supra* note 54, at 1, 7 (CCI #4510.21).

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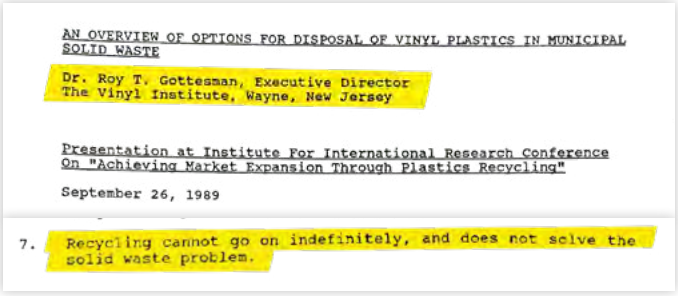
Still, the greatest obstacle to plastic recycling was that no market existed for the final product. Recycled plastic was more expensive and of lower quality than virgin resins. This was, in part, intrinsic to the material. Even under ideal conditions, plastics experienced "a degradation of resin properties and performance . . . during the initial fabrication, through aging, and in any reclamation process," as explained in a 1973 report commissioned by SPI.[65] As a direct result of these limitations, few manufacturers had any interest in purchasing recycled resins.[66] According to the SPI report, "[r]ecycling of plastics from [municipal sources of plastic waste] poses the greatest challenge," because "there are no effective marketing mechanisms for trade in contaminated, mixed plastics."[67] The report was definitive: "When plastics leave fabrication points, they are almost never recovered. There is no recovery from obsolete products."[68]

Further, the companies had no incentive to support the creation of a market in recycled plastics—and had a vested interest in it *not succeeding* since it could undercut the demand for and profitability of their virgin resins. As Tom Rattray, a retired industry insider and recycling expert, explained in 1996, petrochemical companies and resin producers viewed recycling as "internal competition. They don't want to see it succeed."[69]

## D. The plastics industry faced an existential crisis—"recycle or be banned" (mid-1980s to mid-1990s)

Prior to 1980, the plastics industry consistently reached the same conclusion when it explored the possibility of recycling plastic from the municipal waste stream: mechanical recycling was technically and economically infeasible. Even in the select instances where the technology existed, industry experts were clear that it would not work for the vast majority of plastic products.

In 1986, an industry trade association acknowledged that the situation was virtually the same as it had been decades prior. The Vinyl Institute (VI), a spin-off organization of SPI, explained in a report that "purity and quality demands set for many applications preclude the use of recycled material."[70] As the organization's founding director, Roy Gottesman, explained to attendees of an industry conference in 1989 **(Figure 3)**, "Recycling cannot go on indefinitely, and does not solve the solid waste problem."[71] Even if technical obstacles could be overcome, the 1986 VI report explained, the market remained a serious issue, since "supply far outstrips demand for recycled product."[72]



AN OVERVIEW OF OPTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF VINYL PLASTICS IN MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

Dr. Roy T. Gottesman, Executive Director
The Vinyl Institute, Wayne, New Jersey

Presentation at Institute For International Research Conference On "Achieving Market Expansion Through Plastics Recycling"

September 26, 1989

7. Recycling cannot go on indefinitely, and does not solve the solid waste problem.

**Figure 3**

The executive director of the Vinyl Institute shared "key considerations to be made when considering recycling" with other members of the plastics industry. *Gottesman, 1989 (emphasis added).*

65 R.L. Glauz, et al., The Plastics Industry in the Year 2000 41 (1973), Box 12, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #825.25) (prepared by researchers at the Stanford Research Institute for SPI).

66 *Id.*

67 *Id.*

68 *Id.*

69 Elisabeth M. Kirschner, *Recycling's Rough Adolescence*, C&E News 20 (Nov. 4, 1996), https://p2infohouse.org/ref/30/29449.pdf.

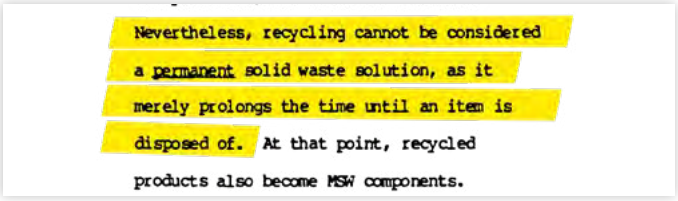
70 Vinyl Institute, Solid Waste Fact Sheet—Draft 5 (July 18, 1986), *available at* https://cdn.toxicdocs.org/6w/6wr0N7GOd-Vw85VaozkQqZp3M9/6wr0N7GOdVw85VaozkQqZp3M9.pdf (on file with CCI #4568.5).

71 Dr. Roy T. Gottesman, Executive Director, Vinyl Institute, Presentation at the Institute for International Research Conference on Achieving Market Expansion Through Plastics Recycling, *An Overview of Options for Disposal of Vinyl Plastics in Municipal Solid Waste* 1 (Sept. 26, 1989), Box No. 5, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #788.44).

72 Vinyl Institute, *supra* note 70, at 5.

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The VI report further stated that the most effective solution to plastic waste continued to be incineration: "Unlike other components of the waste stream whose useful lives are best extended by recycling, many plastics contribute the most to resource conservation when they are burned for their energy content."[73] Ultimately, the VI report **(Figure 4)** concluded, "recycling cannot be considered a permanent solid waste solution, as it merely prolongs the time until an item is disposed of."[74]

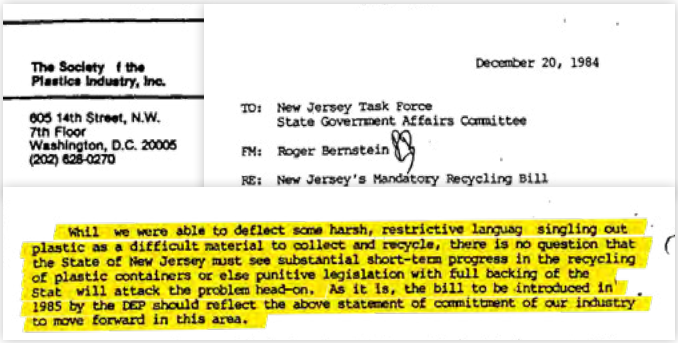


Nevertheless, recycling cannot be considered a permanent solid waste solution, as it merely prolongs the time until an item is disposed of. At that point, recycled products also become MSW components.

**Figure 4**

A draft "Solid Waste Fact Sheet," created by the Vinyl Institute, was stark in its assessment of the viability of recycling to address plastic waste issues. *VI, 1986 (emphasis added).*

What led the industry to change its position in the 1980s was not a massive technological breakthrough or an answer to the economic roadblocks to plastic recycling. Rather, the plastics industry began to lie about the viability of recycling as a direct result of the backlash they faced from the public. As SPI officials discussed in a 1984 memo on the threat of a recycling bill **(Figure 5)**, although they were able to shape the bill "to reflect the . . . commitment of our industry to move forward" on recycling, "there is no question that the State of New Jersey must see substantial short-term progress in the recycling of plastic containers or else punitive legislation . . . will attack the problem head-on."[75]



The Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.
1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 708
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 828-0270

December 20, 1984

TO: New Jersey Task Force
State Government Affairs Committee

FM: Roger Bernstein

RE: New Jersey's Mandatory Recycling Bill

While we were able to deflect some harsh, restrictive languag singling out plastic as a difficult material to collect and recycle, there is no question that the State of New Jersey must see substantial short-term progress in the recycling of plastic containers or else punitive legislation with full backing of the Stat will attack the problem head-on. As it is, the bill to be introduced in 1985 by the DEP should reflect the above statement of committment of our industry to move forward in this area.

**Figure 5**

The Society of the Plastics Industry articulating the industry's support for recycling in the face of potential "punitive legislation" that would attack the plastic waste problem "head-on." *Bernstein, 1991 (emphasis added).*

The industry felt the threat of legislative action acutely throughout the 1980s and 1990s. A 1988 bill to ban polystyrene (PS) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) food packaging in Suffolk County, New York, was frequently painted by the industry as a harbinger of things to come.[76] Just a few years later, industry insiders claimed that there had been upwards of 500 proposals in 1991 related to plastic waste management introduced across all levels of government.[77] Looking back at the early days of this regulatory uptick, a representative from Occidental Chemical testified to Congress in 1992 that there was a "rush to demonstrate environmental purity. . . . The call was to recycle or be banned."[78]

Consumer demands that plastics be recycled or banned presented the plastics industry with a serious problem. The industry knew that mechanical recycling was not a viable solution—yet renewed concerns about plastic waste and its impact on the environment meant they needed

73 *Id.* at 7.

74 *Id.* at 2 (emphasis in original).

75 Letter from Roger Bernstein, *supra* note 61, at 2 (CCI #4147.2). As an SPI employee put it in a different memo, "the NJ Recycling office regards plastics as a problem not shared by competitive materials." Memorandum from John C. Malloy, Director of Packaging Services, SPI, to Plastic Bottle Institute (Oct. 12, 1984) (on file with CCI #4468.1).

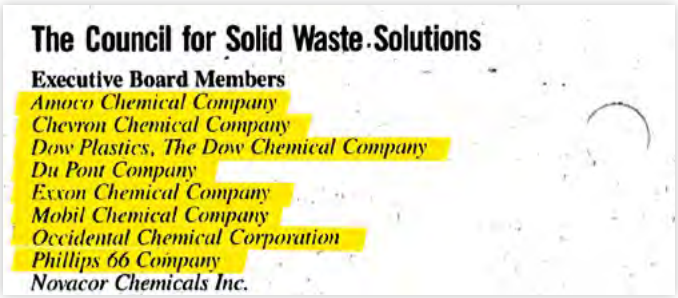
76 Myra Klockenbrink, *Plastics Industry, Under Pressure, Begins to Invest in Recycling*, N.Y. Times (August 30, 1988), https://www.nytimes.com/1988/08/30/science/plastics-industry-under-pressure-begins-to-invest-in-recycling.html.

77 James E. Lohr, Technology Manager, Polymer Recycling, DuPont Polymers, Presenting at ETEX '92: Turn Waste into Profits, *Plastics Waste Management: Keeping the Options Open* 2 (Apr. 6-7, 1992), Box No. OS2, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #889.6).

78 Plastics Recycling: Problems and Possibilities: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Env't & Emp. of the H. Comm. on Small Bus., 102nd Cong. 121 (1992) (testimony of William F. Carroll, Jr., Ph.D., Director of Commercial Development, Occidental Chemical Corp.) (on file with CCI #3175.124). The Occidental representative went on to explain the challenge of the situation given the poor state of plastic recycling infrastructure and development: "The plastics industry was made to feel the pressure acutely. Programs for each plastic, and in many cases each grade of plastic, had to be devised and technically proven. Bottles had to be sorted, cleaned, purified and made into pellets for processors." *Id.*

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the public to *believe* recycling could address their concerns, and the industry was invested in its success. The industry took a familiar approach, leaning on its trade associations just as it had in the face of previous crises.[79] SPI's Public Affairs Council (PAC), originally created after SPI successfully defeated a recycling bill in New York City in 1971,[80] served as a model in particular. Initially established as the Plastics Waste Management Fund, PAC brought together 12 petrochemical companies "to fight off restrictive legislation everywhere," in the words of SPI President Ralph Harding, Jr.[81]


The Council for Solid Waste Solutions

Executive Board Members

Amoco Chemical Company
Chevron Chemical Company
Dow Plastics, The Dow Chemical Company
Du Pont Company
Exxon Chemical Company
Mobil Chemical Company
Occidental Chemical Corporation
Phillips 66 Company
Novacor Chemicals Inc.

**Figure 6**

The executive board members of the Council for Solid Waste Solutions, including many of the world's largest fossil fuel and petrochemical companies, were listed on the cover of the organization's industry newsletter, *Handlers News. CSWS, 1991 (emphasis added).*

Similar trade associations and front groups proliferated during the 1980s and early 1990s. In addition to the Plastics Recycling Foundation and Vinyl Institute, the petrochemical companies, with support from SPI, created a variety of organizations in this brief span,[82] including: the Plastic Bottle Institute (PBI) in the early 1980s; the Center for Plastics Recycling Research (CPRR) at Rutgers University in 1985; the Council on Packaging in the Environment (COPE) in 1986; and the Council for Solid Waste Solutions (CSWS) in 1988 **(Figure 6)**, which became known as the Partnership for Plastics Progress (P3) in 1992 before quickly being reorganized as the American Plastics Council (APC).[83] Other trade associations, such as the National Association for PET Container Resources (NAPCOR) and the Flexible Packaging Association (FPA), were established or took on new importance over the same time period. All of these groups had the same directive: defend the plastics industry from restrictive legislation by selling recycling as a viable solution to plastic waste. Or, as Wayne Pearson, the executive director of PRF and long-time marketing director at DuPont, put it in 1988, "No doubt about it, legislation is the single most important reason why we are looking at recycling."[84]

## E. The plastics industry began a coordinated campaign to sell the promise of plastic recycling (mid-1980s to mid-1990s)

The new trade associations and front groups were the face of what Roger Bernstein—an industry veteran who worked for SPI, APC, and the American Chemistry Council over the course of his career—called the petrochemical companies' "strike force."[85] This strategy essentially boiled down to industry throwing money at the recycling problem and seeing what might work. As an APC communications staffer put it in his notes from a January 1994 meeting with

79 *See, e.g.*, Jerome Heckman, *supra* note 52 (addressing the plastics industry as SPI's general counsel amid fighting proposed taxes on plastic containers and other regulation on plastics in 1972).

80 *Id.*

81 Jeffrey L. Meikle, *supra* note 39, at 272-73 (quoting a talk given by Ralph Harding, Jr. entitled "Challenges Facing the Plastics Industry" on December 8, 1971).

82 These organizations were not necessarily contained within a single umbrella organization. For example, SPI and the Chemical Manufacturers Association both had official roles in the Partnership for Plastics Progress. The board of directors, "made up of the highest level of industry executives," and "function[ed] as a business council under the auspices of the" CMA, while SPI was responsible for "staffing and implementing Partnership programs." Partnership for Plastics Progress, *Introducing the Partnership for Plastics Progress* (Jan. 1992) (on file with CCI #558.3).

83 Internal notes at APC indicate that the name was changed after it was poorly received by consumers: "The connect betw[ee]n P3 & SPI was clutter—no good[.] Consumers don't like." Bailey Condrey, APC, *Staff Mtg 8/24/92*, *in* Staff Meetings 53 (1992) (on file with CCI #14.56). These issues had been anticipated a year prior, when internal discussions about organization names concluded: "P3 great internally, but bad externally," and the group would "[n]eed consumer-friendly name." Bailey Condrey, APC, *Outreach TF 8/23/91*, *in* Notes 6 (1991) (on file with CCI #244.17). The Task Force praised another unused acronym because it was "[m]ore publically [sic] focused" and "[n]o conspiracy implied." *Id.* at 7 (CCI #244.18).

84 Myra Klockenbrink, *supra* note 76.

85 Susan Freinkel, *supra* note 39, at 162.

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the Association of Plastics Manufacturers Europe (APME) **(Figure 7)**, "We need to get out at the grass-roots level and do guerilla [*sic*] warfare like our adversaries."[86] The largest resin producers, including Exxon, Mobil, DuPont, and Dow, invested tens of millions of dollars into various aspects of plastic recycling, including public relations efforts to shape consumer perception of recycling.[87]

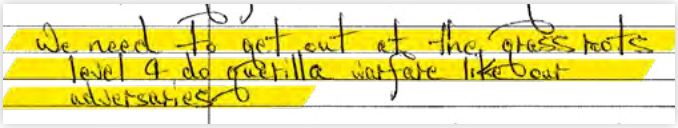
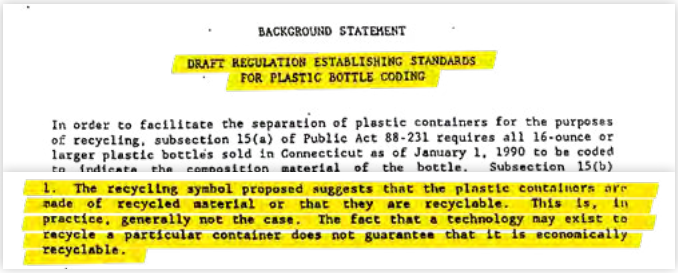



**Figure 7**

Meeting notes from January 2, 1994 indicate that the American Plastics Council intended to take an aggressive approach in responding to public outcry about plastic waste. *Condrey, 1994 (emphasis added).*

One of the first and most important steps in this campaign to make consumers believe in plastic recycling was the implementation of a labeling system known as Resin Identification Codes, or RICs. First introduced in 1988 by SPI, the "Voluntary Plastic Container Coding System," as it was originally known, grouped plastics by resin type and labeled them with a number surrounded by a triangle of "chasing arrows," the widely recognized symbol for recycling.[88] Despite SPI's public claims that the RICs were intended to help promote recycling by making sorting easier for recyclers, VI had indicated that the system was unlikely to work two years prior, writing the "trend . . . toward 'composites'—containers made up of several different materials"—meant that "efforts to simplify source separation by labeling containers as to their material makeup . . . are of limited practicality."[89]

In fact, recyclers themselves were clear that they did not need, and in some cases actively opposed, SPI's RIC system. The Connecticut Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) found that "the users of post-consumer plastic and intermediate processors of mixed recyclables say they do not need the code to distinguish the resin content of a particular bottle,"[90] and members of the San Diego chapter of the California Resource Recovery Association, an organization representing recyclers, protested the RICs by mailing empty plastic containers to SPI's offices "as an expression that coding system doesn't work."[91] The National Recycling Coalition (NRC), an interest group representing recyclers that would presumably benefit from the RICs, attempted to resolve their members' issues with the codes' lack of clarity, but found that SPI was unwilling to take action on their concerns.[92]



BACKGROUND STATEMENT

DRAFT REGULATION ESTABLISHING STANDARDS FOR PLASTIC BOTTLE CODING

In order to facilitate the separation of plastic containers for the purposes of recycling, subsection 15(a) of Public Act 88-231 requires all 16-ounce or larger plastic bottles sold in Connecticut as of January 1, 1990 to be coded to indicate the composition material of the bottle. Subsection 15(b)

1. The recycling symbol proposed suggests that the plastic containers are made of recycled material or that they are recyclable. This is, in practice, generally not the case. The fact that a technology may exist to recycle a particular container does not guarantee that it is economically recyclable.

**Figure 8**

*The Connecticut Department of Environmental Conservation discouraged the state governement from adopting Society of the Plastics Industry's resin identification code system because it was uncessesary and likely to confuse consumers. DEC, 1990 (emphasis added).*

The opponents of the RIC system shared virtually all of the same concerns from the very beginning. As the Connecticut DEC explained **(Figure 8)**, the symbol "suggests that the plastic containers are made of recycled material or that they are recyclable."[93] But "[t]he fact that a technology may exist to

86 Bailey Condrey, *1/12/94 Meeting with APME*, *in* Notes 1 (1994) (on file with CCI #79.1).

87 Susan Freinkel, *supra* note 39, at 162-63.

88 *Id.* at 177-78.

89 *See* Vinyl Institute, *supra* note 70, at 6.

90 Conn. Dep't of Envtl. Conservation, Background Statement: Draft Regulation Establishing Standards for Plastic Bottle Coding 3 (1990), https://industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/#id=zggm0031 (on file with CCI #3163.3).

91 Bailey Condrey, *Staff Mtg 4/20/1992*, *in* Staff Meetings, *supra* note 83, at 19 (CCI #14.20).

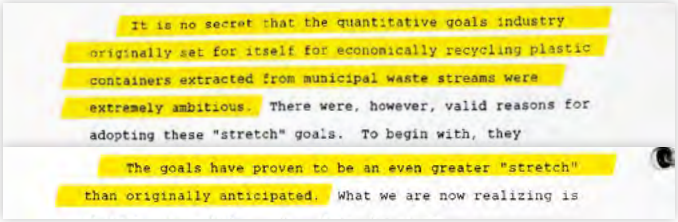
92 Richard Lindsay Stover, et al., Ecology Center, Report of the Berkeley Plastics Task Force 10 (Apr. 8, 1996), https://ecology-center.org/plastics/ptf/. The NRC continues to challenge the RICs today. *See* National Recycling Coalition, *Advocacy*, *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20230828191736/https:/nrcrecycles.org/advocacy/ (archived Aug. 28, 2023) (describing area of agreement number nine: "NRC has made recommendations on changes to the Society of the Plastic Industry (SPI) resin identification code to eliminate confusing and misleading applications of the code").

93 Conn. Dep't of Envtl. Conservation, *supra* note 90, at 2 (CCI #3163.2).

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recycle a particular container does not guarantee that it is economically recyclable,"[94] a fact acknowledged by the industry itself. The "confusion" caused by consumers' misinterpretation of the symbols, the DEC predicted, "will have a severe impact on the already marginal economic feasibility of recycling plastics as well as on recycling programs as a whole."[95]

Despite these concerns, the plastics industry continued to push for the adoption of the codes, with other trade associations like APC joining SPI in the fight to codify the system through state legislation with a clear purpose: "to prevent bans."[96] The industry encouraged the adoption of the codes not in spite of the confusion the RIC system would cause, but because of it. As APC officials noted in a 1992 meeting, the chasing arrows were a "consumer tested mark" and "most identified."[97] The RIC system conveyed that plastics are recyclable and, by the mid-1990s, 39 states had adopted legislation requiring the symbols.[98]


It is no secret that the quantitative goals industry originally set for itself for economically recycling plastic containers extracted from municipal waste streams were extremely ambitious. There were, however, valid reasons for adopting these "stretch" goals. To begin with, they

The goals have proven to be an even greater "stretch" than originally anticipated. What we are now realizing is

**Figure 9**

A DuPont representative, James Lohr, acknowledged that the industry's recycling commitments had been unrealistic in a presentation at an industry conference. *DuPont, 1992 (emphasis added).*

Industry trade associations also sought to influence consumer views on plastic recycling through other means. The industry heavily publicized repeated "commitments" to recycling, only to quietly ignore them when they were not achieved.[99] The plastics industry set these goals knowing they were unlikely to meet them, according to a representative of DuPont **(Figure 9)**. "It is no secret that the quantitative goals industry originally set for itself for economically recycling plastic containers extracted from municipal waste streams were extremely ambitious," James Lohr told attendees at a 1992 recycling conference.[100] But, Lohr argued, the industry groups had "valid reasons for adopting these 'stretch' goals."[101] Chief among them were that "they essentially ratified the realities of society's expectations for the degree to which plastics wastes required management."[102] In other words, the commitments matched consumer expectations and placated the public. Unfortunately for the industry, Lohr explained, "[t]he goals have proven to be an even greater 'stretch' than originally anticipated."[103]

APC internally acknowledged that their publicized goal to recycle 25% of post-consumer plastic bottles and containers by 1995 would be difficult to reach years before. In 1992, staffers at APC noted that "[a]dvocacy doomed to failure unless signif[icant] resources allocated to recy[cling],"[104] and acknowledged that the goal "will be difficult to reach" since the "value of the product is lower than cost to prod[uce]."[105] By January 1994, APC staff again acknowledged

94 *Id.*

95 *Id.* at 2, 3 (CCI #3163.2, 3).

96 Bailey Condrey, *Staff Mtg 8/24/92*, *in* STAFF MEETINGS, *supra* note 83, at 54 (CCI #14.55).

97 Bailey Condrey, *Monday, Mar 23 Staff Mtg.*, *in* STAFF MEETINGS, *supra* note 83, at 11 (CCI #14.12).

98 *See* Richard Lindsay Stover, et al., *supra* note 92, at 9; Steve Toloken, *FTC Cracks Down on Resin Code Placement*, PLASTICS NEWS (May 4, 1998), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19980504/NEWS/305049986/ftc-cracks-down-on-resin-code-placement (on file with CCI #4832).

99 *See, e.g.*, Tom Ford & Roger King, *APC Retreats from Goal To Recycle 25%*, PLASTICS NEWS (Mar. 25, 1996), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19960325/NEWS/303259995/apc-retreats-from-goal-to-recycle-25 (on file with CCI #4822) (SPI and the Council for Solid Waste Solutions announced in 1991 a goal to recycled 25% of post-consumer bottles and containers by 1995, but abandoned the goal in 1995).

100 James E. Lohr, *supra* note 77, at 4 (CCI #889.8).

101 *Id.*

102 *Id.*

103 *Id.*

104 Bailey Condrey, *Staff Mtg 4/13/92*, *in* STAFF MEETINGS, *supra* note 83, at 13 (CCI #14.14).

105 Bailey Condrey, *Staff Mtg 8/24/92*, *in* STAFF MEETINGS, *supra* note 83, at 53 (CCI #14.54).

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that they were unlikely to meet the goal, and began discussing how they hoped the failure would be viewed.[106] Still, they were careful to avoid emphasizing this in public. An Exxon employee warned APC staff **(Figure 10)** that they did not "want paper floating around saying we won't meet goal" since the issue was "HIGHLY SENSITIVE POLITICALLY."[107]

In light of these failures, the industry developed new ways of measuring and presenting recycling rates. Internal APC meeting notes from May 1995, for example, indicate that the organization was "moving from reporting plas[tic] pkg #s [*sic*] to bottles only,"[108] making it appear that rates had increased more than they actually had. This "roll out of new recy[cling] rates" was appealing because it "helps us justify the new methodology."[109]

Industry advertisements, whether sponsored by individual petrochemical companies or front groups, normalized the idea that plastics could be recycled among consumers and policymakers. Some of the ads addressed doubts about the viability of plastic recycling directly, such as a 1989 Mobil advertorial that ran in the *New York Times* entitled "Plastics and Recycling: Debunking a Myth."[110] NAPCOR likewise responded to those "people who would have you believe that the sky is falling on plastics recycling" in 1994, comparing them to Chicken Little **(Figure 11)**.[111] Many of these ads misleadingly conflated the early and limited success of PET and HDPE recycling with plastic recycling more broadly. An APC ad from 1993, for example, showed the inside of a refrigerator with the tag line "Your New Carpeting May Already Be in Your Refrigerator."[112] While the image included several PET bottles and an HDPE milk jug, it also showed a wide variety of other plastics products that were not recyclable.

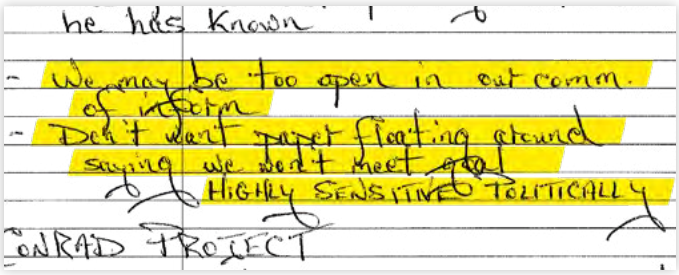



**Figure 10**

Irwin Levowitz of Exxon Chemical discouraged American Plastics Council staffers from being "too open" in their communications about the trade organization's recycling goal in a January 1994 meeting. *Condrey, 1994 (emphasis added).*




**Figure 11**

The plastics industry's attacks on recycling concerns echoed the fossil fuel industry's prior attacks on climate change concerns. Both the National Association for Plastic Container Recovery in 1994 (left) and the Informed Citizens for the Environment in 1991 (right) compared their critics to Chicken Little. *NAPCOR, 1994; ICE, 1991.*

106 Bailey Condrey, *ART Meeting—Houston 1/26/94*, *in* NOTES, *supra* note 86, at 24 (CCI #79.24).

107 *Id.* at 25 (CCI #79.25) (emphasis in original).

108 Bailey Condrey, *Staff Mtg 5/8/95, in* STAFF & COMMUNICATIONS MTGS. 111 (1994-1996) (on file with CCI#39.115).

109 Bailey Condrey, *May 5, 1995 Red Mtg., Tech Review Prog.*, *in* STAFF & COMMUNICATIONS MTGS., *supra* note 108, at 107 (CCI #39.111). An alternative system of measurement and a new phrase, "Recovered for Recycling," had been developed by NAPCOR in partnership with the accounting firm Ernst & Young. *See generally* R.W. Beck, 1995 NATIONAL POST-CONSUMER PLASTICS RECYCLING RATE STUDY (Sept. 1996), Box No. 12, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #822).

110 Mobil, *Plastics and Recycling: Debunking a Myth*, N.Y. TIMES (Feb. 23, 1989) (on file with CCI #4811.1) (touting advancements in plastic recycling technology, but conceding that "ultimately, the solutions [to America's waste problem] will include source reduction, recycling, proper incineration, and sanitary landfills").

111 National Association for Plastic Container Recovery, *The Lessons of Chicken Little: A Story for Our Time*, STATE LEGISLATURES 31 (Oct. 1994) (on file with CCI #4798.1) (advertisement).

112 *See* American Plastic Council, *Take Another Look At Plastic*, BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS 32-33 (Mar. 1993) (on file with CCI #4803.1-2)

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But most advertisements simply repeated the same lies about the viability of plastic recycling. According to a NAPCOR ad placed in *Ladies' Home Journal* in 1991 **(Figure 12)**, "a bottle can come back as a bottle, over and over again."[113] CSWS advertised their materials demonstrating how people could set up plastic recycling programs in their communities, and left little room for doubt: "The proven systems are in place. The talk is over. Plastics recycling is here."[114] And COPE (then known as the Council on Plastic and Packaging in the Environment) told *Chicago Tribune* readers that they should "Recycle Plastic to Save Landfill Space" to celebrate Earth Day in 1992.[115]

Perhaps most egregiously, plastics industry trade associations representing the petrochemical companies developed "sponsored educational materials" for use in schools.[116] For example, a 1994 educational guide distributed by the California Department of Conservation Division of Recycling promoted materials created by trade associations and petrochemical companies, including free curriculum materials on plastic recycling from Dow,[117] an APC guide to setting up a school recycling program,[118] and a Foodservice Packaging Institute (FPI) video entitled "Foodservice Disposables: Should I Feel Guilty?" discussing "the growing controversy over reusable versus disposables."[119] Another video, "Working Together for a Healthier Planet," was produced by APC in 1992—it featured a narrator making blatantly false statements, including the claim that "most plastics can be melted and reused over and over again."[120]




**Figure 12**

In 1991, The National Association for Plastic Container Recovery ran a seemingly innocuous advertisement in *Ladies' Home Journal*, deceptively telling readers that "PET plastic can now be recycled repeatedly." *NAPCOR, 1991.*

## F. The plastics industry made performative investments as part of its campaign to promote plastic recycling (mid-1980s to mid-1990s)

When public backlash prompted threats of legislative and regulatory action, the plastics industry recognized that the appearance of action was its best defense. The industry announced direct investments in recycling initiatives, taking the form of research efforts, pilot programs, and company-owned recycling facilities. Whatever form they took, they shared a common purpose: to prevent bans on single-use plastics. Although heavily publicized in their initial

113 National Association for Plastic Container Recovery, *A Bottle That Can Come Back for New Year's Eve is a Cause for Thanksgiving*, Ladies Home Journal 92 (Dec. 1991) (on file with CCI #4805.1) (advertisement).

114 Council for Solid Waste Solutions, *Plastics Recycling Has Taken Off*, State Legislatures 35 (Apr. 1991) (on file with CCI #4802.1) (advertisement); *see also* Council for Solid Waste Solutions, *Innovations in Recycling: Plastics Industry Offers Step by Step Recycling Program Set Up*, State Legislatures a2, special insert at 13 (June 1991) (on file with CCI #4796.7) (advertising a how-to guide to state legislators on the process for setting up a recycling program).

115 Council for Solid Waste Solutions & National Association for Plastic Container Recovery, *Together, We're Working to Improve Products for Our Environment*, Chicago Tribune Z21 (Apr. 5, 1992) (on file with CCI #4790.1) (advertisement).

116 *Molding Young Minds: Firms Spend Big to Get Views into Public Schools*, Plastics News (Oct. 30, 1995), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19951030/NEWS/310309999/molding-young-minds-firms-spend-big-to-get-views-into-public-schools (on file with CCI #412).

117 Cal. Dep't of Conservation, Div. of Recycling, Education & Recycling: Educator's Waste Management Resource & Activity Guide 1994 124, 127 (1994) (on file with CCI #4530.128, 131).

118 *Id.* at 131 (CCI #4530.135); *see also* National Energy Information Center (NEIC), Energy Education Resources 8 (Mar. 1997) (on file with CCI #4531.19) (describing another APC education campaign as "a unique hands-on kit, designed to help middle level science classes explore the world of plastics").

119 Cal. Dep't of Conservation, *supra* note 117, at 133 (CCI #4530.137); *IAMFES Audio Visual Library*, Dairy, Food, & Environmental Sanitation 195 (Mar. 1993) (on file with CCI #4813.57) (describing the educational material as a video that "examines such issues as litter, solid waste, recycling, composting and protection of the earth's ozone layer" and "makes for an excellent discussion opener on . . . the environmental trade-offs (convenience, sanitation and family health) that source reduction necessarily entails").

120 Working Together for a Healthier Planet, at 8:31 (American Plastics Council 1992) (on file with CCI #322.1, #318.1-2).

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phases, investments in these projects rarely lasted. The projects were either never built, or the facilities were shut down quietly when the threat of regulation passed.

The plastics industry's most visible research venture was the Center for Plastics Recycling Research at Rutgers University. It was established by SPI in 1985 after a mandatory recycling bill was proposed in New Jersey the year before. An SPI memo from December 1984 explained that, while "discussion of the Plastic Recycling Foundation is viewed as an encouraging sign by those responsible for solving the State's landfill crisis," there remained a "mandate to do much more in this arena."[121] The CPRR was meant to fill this gap by developing new recycling technologies, such as plastic lumber, and the industry readily acknowledged that it was pursuing these goals in response to pending waste management legislation.[122]

Around the same time, "in a reversal of its former opposition," the *New York Times* reported in 1988, "the plastics industry is now urging states and cities to include plastics in their mandatory recycling programs."[123] In several strategic locations where such collection programs did not already exist, the industry established pilot programs through its various trade associations. NAPCOR, for instance, was established with the specific goal of developing plastic recycling pilot programs in at least four states—and consequently helped to "deal with the emerging crisis in solid-waste management that's generating lots of negative publicity and problems for the plastics industry."[124] These were often targeted efforts to counteract what SPI President Larry Thomas called "stringent and often unrealistic laws and regulations aimed at solving the solid waste problem,"[125] such as the pilot program created by the Council for Solid Waste Solutions in St. Paul, Minnesota, after the city council had voted to ban polystyrene. But the front group never intended to support the recycling effort long-term, according to the person tasked with setting up the program: "The industry attitude was, 'We'll set this up and get it going, but if the public wants it, they are going to have to pay for it.'"[126]

In select instances, petrochemical companies built recycling facilities themselves—though the same ethos of the pilot programs, the idea that industry would not be responsible for the long-term economic costs, largely carried through. In a span of just a few years, beginning in the late 1980s, resin producers such as DuPont, Dow, Union Carbide, Occidental, and Eastman all began to build facilities to recycle plastics,[127] ranging from HDPE and PET to films and bags.[128]

121 Letter from Roger Bernstein, *supra* note 61, at 2 (CCI #4147.2).

122 *See* Myra Klockenbrink, *supra* note 76; Nancy A. Wolf & Ellen E. Feldman, Plastics: America's Packaging Dilemma 75-76, 80 (1991); *see also* Elizabeth M. Kirschner, *supra* note 69, at 20 (describing the funding, and closure, of the Rutgers Center for Plastic Products Recycling); Bailey Condrey, *Monday 5/18/92*, *in* Staff Meetings, *supra* note 83, at 31 (CCI #14.32) (predicting the lack of longevity for the project, stating, "Benches? No political mileage out of this").

123 Myra Klockenbrink, *supra* note 76.

124 Mike Berins, *News Watch*, 46 Plastics World 11-2 (Mar. 1988), *available at* https://archive.org/details/sim_automotive-plastics_1988-03_46_3 (on file with CCI #4847.1)

125 Larry Thomas, President, Society of the Plastics Industry, Dinner Remarks, Tripartite Conference (Sept. 2, 1992), *available at* https://cdn.toxicdocs.org/pe/peOdBEoGYVEKZJMoYN3DY588w/peOdBEoGYVEKZJMoYN3DY588w.pdf (on file with CCI #3503.2).

126 Laura Sullivan, *Plastic Wars* [documentary], PBS Frontline (Mar. 31, 2020), https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/film/plastic-wars/.

127 *See* Associated Press, *Kodak Closing Rochester Unit; 80 Jobs Impacted*, Manufacturing.net (May 15, 2012), https://www.manufacturing.net/home/news/13209289/kodak-closing-rochester-unit-80-jobs-impacted (Eastman); Wire Reports, *Oxy Chem Plans Recycling Facility*, J. Commerce (July 28, 1991), https://www.joc.com/article/oxy-chem-plans-recycling-facility_19910728.html (Occidental); Jonathan Weber, *Sorting Out the Problems of Recycling Plastic Waste*, L.A. Times (June 13, 1990), https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1990-06-13-fi-210-story.html (DuPont, Dow, and Union Carbide).

128 *See* Jan H. Schut, *A Barrage Of News From The Recycling Front*, Plastics Technology (July 1, 1990), *available at* https://www.thefreelibrary.com/A+barrage+of+news+from+the+recycling+front.-a09201453. In some cases, industry representatives made explicit that these facilities were not financially viable. Jonathan Weber, *supra* note 127 (quoting Peter Mooney, vice president for plastics at Business Communications Co., a solid-waste consulting company in Norwalk, Conn. saying, "Plastic recycling is going to be mandated. . . . It's hard to make money on it, but we've got to find ways to minimize the losses").

The largest and arguably most visible industry recycling venture was the National Polystyrene Recycling Company (NPRC). It was established in 1989 as a joint venture among eight of the largest polystyrene resin producers, including Dow, Chevron, Mobil, Amoco (INEOS), ARCO (INEOS), Novacor, Fina Oil, and Huntsman.[129] NPRC quickly opened four regional recycling facilities and announced a goal to recycle 25% of post-consumer packaging and food service polystyrene, or 250 million pounds, by 1995—a commitment that was publicized in ads from Mobil, Huntsman, and NPRC itself.[130] The *New York Times* reported that the companies were driven to start the venture in response to product bans, like the one in Suffolk County, New York, the year prior.[131] "To keep the enacted bans from taking effect, as well as to deter new ones," the *Times* explained, "the polystyrene producers must keep the recycling program alive."[132] When those pressures later waned, NPRC was accused of "abandon[ing] the program without telling the public."[133]

## G. The plastics industry continued its campaign despite the demonstrated limitations of plastic recycling (1990s)

Some industry investments did produce specific, limited successes. For example, the recycling rate for PET bottles increased from under 5% to around 30% over the course of the 1980s.[134] But in general, the "strike force" research mostly reinforced what the plastics industry already knew: plastic recycling was not viable and was unlikely to become so.

Short-term industry investment could not overcome the economic obstacles to plastic recycling. "The basic issue is economics," the director of environmental solutions at B.F. Goodrich explained to an industry panel in 1992. "[F]or commodity plastics, including PVC, the costs of recycling or recovery either overlap or are greater than the selling price for these materials. This is the essence of the problem and the basic reason why recycling is not growing at faster rates."[135] Ideally, a representative of Eastman Chemical told attendees of an industry conference in 1994, consumers could put their plastic containers into recycling bins and "be assured that they would be separated into pure streams and would all be sold for viable reuse applications."[136] But "[w]hile someday this may be a reality," he explained, "it is more likely that we will wake up and realize that we are not going to recycle our way out of the solid waste issue."[137]

The industry's production of low-cost virgin plastic ensured that plastic recycling could not take hold. William Carroll of Occidental Chemical drew the same conclusions in his 1992 testimony to Congress, pointing out that "the quality of virgin material was better—and it cost less."[138] No

129 Partnership for Plastics Progress, *What Industry is Doing*, P3 10 (Aug. 1992) (on file with CCI #244.223).

130 Mobil, *Earth, Rising*, Wash. Post B3 (July 15, 1990) (on file with CCI #4782.1) (advertisement); Mobil, *Recycling: The Momentum Grows*, L.A. Times VCB4 (May 24, 1990) (on file with CCI #4784.1) (advertisement); Huntsman Chemical Corporation, *Think of Them As Your New Home... Think Recycle*, State Legislatures 20 (Oct. 1989) (on file with CCI #4795.1) (advertisement); National Polystyrene Recycling Company, *Foam Packaging Fact or Fiction?*, Wash. Post A21 (Feb. 3, 1991) (on file with CCI #4789.1) (advertisement).

131 John Holusha, *A Setback for Polystyrene*, N. Y. Times (Nov. 18, 1990), https://www.nytimes.com/1990/11/18/business/a-setback-for-polystyrene.html.

132 *Id.*

133 *See* Clare Goldsberry, *Pasco Charges NPRC Impeded PS Recycling*, Plastics News (June 19, 1995), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19950619/NEWS/306199942/pasco-charges-nprc-impeded-ps-recycling.

134 Statista Research Department, *Recycling Rate of Plastic Containers and Packaging MSW in the United States from 1980 to 2018, By Product*, Statista (Mar. 24, 2023), https://www.statista.com/statistics/1229687/us-plastics-container-packaging-waste-recycling-rates-by-product/.

135 F.E. Krause, Director Environmental Solutions, Geon Vinyl Division, BF Goodrich Co., Presentation to The Vinyl Industry Tripartite Meeting, *PVC Recycling—An Overview* 1 (Sept. 3-4, 1992), *available at* https://www.toxicdocs.org/d/91wxG1YnjQ8KjOnZ-3jE9wLxg7?lightbox=1 (on file with CCI #566.2).

136 Noel Malone, Manager Plastics Solid Waste Management, Eastman Chemical Company, Presentation at Bev-Pak America's '94 Program, *Automated Sortation of Plastic Containers* 1-2 (1994), Box No. 5, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #787.11-12).

137 *Id.* at 2.

138 Plastics Recycling: Problems and Possibilities, *supra* note 78, at 125 (CCI #3175.128).

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amount of "green marketing" could overcome the price-to-quality ratio of recycled plastics, especially after "lucrative markets for recycle[d resins] stopped growing or contracted" and were "replaced by low cost virgin resin. The materials glut resulted."[139] The petrochemical companies continued to be primarily invested in expanding production, and that meant more virgin resins. As another employee at Occidental, James R. Clark, explained at a 1992 conference, "the economics of virgin production"—meaning the widespread availability of cheap, virgin resins—"have put downward pressure on recycled resin value in the marketplace."[140] He told attendees that while "[v]irgin resin meets" the criteria of converters—including characteristics like consistent color, low contamination, and processability—"current recycled materials fail in many of these categories."[141] In 1995, even as APC officials continued their campaign to convince the public that recycling was viable, staffer Bailey Condrey noted internally **(Figure 13)** that "virgin supplies will go up sharply in near future [and] kick the shit out of PCR prices."[142]

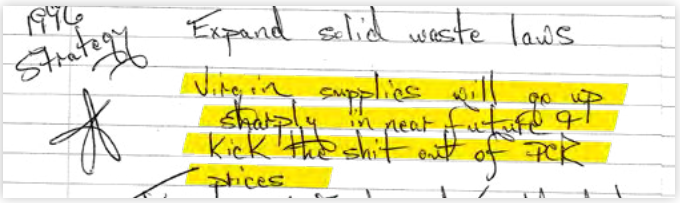



**Figure 13**

Notes from a November 1995 American Plastics Council staff meeting reveal clear knowledge that recycled plastic was not economically competitive with virgin material. *Condrey, 1994-1996 (emphasis added).*

Even if these economic and technical limitations could be overcome, industry investigations in the 1990s revealed that, in many cases, plastic recycling required more resources than it could even theoretically save. "Recycling is not always the best option as it does not always effect [*sic*] greatest environmental gain," explained the European Vinyls Corporation in 1993. "In many instances where mechanical recycling is possible, the energy and other resources consumed outweigh the environmental gain."[143] Even those who were relatively optimistic about the future of plastic recycling, like James C. McLellan at Amoco, recognized that the same limitations that researchers had previously identified still applied. "For all forms of plastics recycling," he explained at a 1992 conference, "the capital and operating costs for processing facilities and the economic penalties associated with reclamation and reprocessing are such that, for the foreseeable future, the value of the recycled products may be less than the costs of recycling."[144]

Additional research only added weight to these concerns. In 1996, APME, in a document shared with APC **(Figure 14)**, discussed the findings of a German study which found that "there is a limit . . . to the amount of household plastics waste which can be mechanically recycled with environmental gain."[145] In the Netherlands, the figure was only 18%



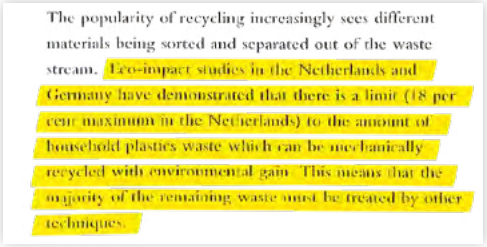


The popularity of recycling increasingly sees different materials being sorted and separated out of the waste stream. Eco-impact studies in the Netherlands and Germany have demonstrated that there is a limit (18 per cent maximum in the Netherlands) to the amount of household plastics waste which can be mechanically recycled with environmental gain. This means that the majority of the remaining waste must be treated by other techniques.

**Figure 14**

A report from the Association of Plastics Manufacturers in Europe acknowledged that recycling could not adequately address plastic waste. *APME, 1996 (emphasis added).*

139 *Id.* at 125-26 (CCI #3175.128-29).

140 James R. Clark, Product Manager Recycling, Occidental Chemical Company, Presenting at ETEX '92: Turn Waste into Profits, *Plastics Recycling Strategy* 1 (Apr. 6-7, 1992), Box No. OS2, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #890.5).

141 *Id.* at 3 (CCI #890.7).

142 Bailey Condrey, *Staff Mtg 11/6/95*, *in* Staff & Communications Mtgs., *supra* note 108, at 182 (CCI #39.187).

143 Rolf Buhl, European Vinyls Corp., Update of the PVC Related Environmental Developments in Europe as Per January 1993 25 (Jan. 25, 1993), *available at* https://www.toxicdocs.org/d/O19KKZqrv3EGM5451dXYGmbr1?lightbox=1 (on file with CCI #3303.25).

144 James C. McLellan, Director, Solid Waste Management, Amoco Chemical Company, Presenting at ETEX '92: Turn Waste into Profits, *Chemical Recycling: How Does it Fit as a Way of Managing Plastics Wastes?* 7 (Apr. 6-7, 1992), Box No. OS2, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #882.11).

145 Ass'n of Plastic Mfrs. in Europe (APME), Summary Report: Separated Mixed Plastics Waste as a Fuel Source 2 (1996) (on file with CCI #52.3)

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of all post-consumer plastic waste. "This means that the majority of the remaining waste must be treated by other techniques," APME concluded.[146]

Once again, the industry returned to incineration as the ideal way to manage plastic waste. A 1991 report from the U.S. Congressional Research Service (CRS) explained that it was "clear from discussions with plastics industry executives from many countries that many feel material recycling of plastics from the municipal waste stream makes little sense" compared to energy recovery through incineration.[147] At a conference in 1992, a representative of DuPont's polymer recycling division complained about bans on incineration, expressing frustration that some uninformed people "see first-time plastics recycle via energy recovery as incompatible with society's contemporary values regarding material refuse."[148] The DuPont representative further explained, "Energy recovery may in fact represent the most economically viable option for extracting value from some portions of the plastics waste stream."[149]

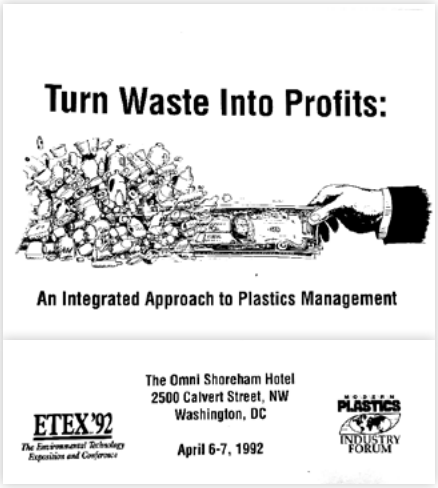



**Figure 15**

A 1992 plastics industry conference entitled "Turn Waste Into Profits"—featuring speakers from Dow, DuPont, Amoco, Occidental, Society of the Plastics Industry, and the Plastic Recycling Foundation—included discussion of the risk recycling regulation posed to the industry, the economic inferiority of recycled plastics, and the use of recycling as a means to promote incineration. *Modern Plastics Industry Forum, 1992.*

Karl Kamena of Dow Plastics, who served as the first chairman of COPE, agreed. Speaking at the same conference **(Figure 15)**, he argued that "the extraction of energy from plastics in municipal incinerators across the country is almost totally unappreciated by an uninformed public."[150] He explained that "the plastics industry and our customers" had collectively "taken the easy politically correct road regarding incineration of ignoring its existence and value to integrated waste management."[151] He concluded his remarks by calling on the industry "to build on the popularity of recycling to get the public to understand and appreciate from a broader environmental and economic perspective the value of recycling with overall energy conservation as the primary consideration."[152]

However, the public remained unconvinced that WtE incineration was the most desirable option for handling plastic waste. "As we all know," a speaker at a VI meeting explained in 1992, "waste-to-energy or incineration is a logical and likely cost-effective alternative but is almost universally resisted by the public which will not be convinced otherwise until the plastics recycling infrastructure is in place and all the alternatives can be weighed from an economic and environmental point of view."[153] The 1991 CRS report drew similar conclusions: incineration continued to be marginalized in favor of recycling because "the public is generally aware, partly thanks to industry information efforts, that plastics can be economically recycled as materials," even if that was not true in practice.[154] In other words, the industry's

146 *Id.*

147 James E. McCarthy, Cong. Rsch. Serv., 91-802 ENR, Recycling and Reducing Packaging Waste: How the United States Compares to Other Countries CRS-74 (Nov. 8, 1991), Box 13, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #830.6) (emphasis in original) (quoting materials produced by the Council for Solid Waste Solutions).

148 James E. Lohr, *supra* note 77, at 6-7 (CCI #889.10-11).

149 *Id.* at 7 (CCI #889.11).

150 Karl W. Kamena, Director, Government Affairs/Public Issues, Dow Plastics, Presenting at ETEX '92: Turn Waste into Profits, *Energy-Retrieval of Plastics Waste: Time for a Second Look* 3 (Apr. 6-7, 1992), Box No. OS2, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #884.7).

151 *Id.*

152 *Id.* at 4 (CCI #884.8).

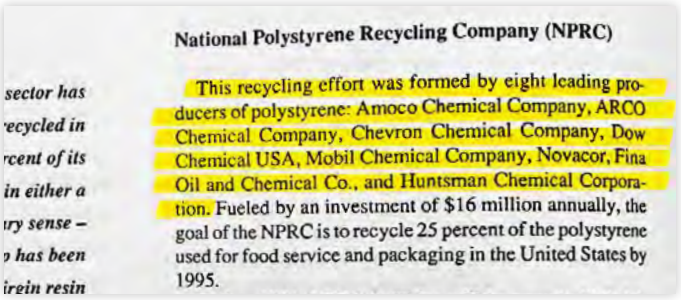
153 F.E. Krause, *supra* note 135, at 2 (CCI #566.3).

154 James E. McCarthy, *supra* note 147, at CRS-75 (CCI #830.7).

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campaign to deceive the public about the viability of plastic recycling had proved successful by the early 1990s.

## H. The plastics industry backed off its commitments when its campaign proved successful and public pressure subsided (mid-1990s to mid-2010s)



National Polystyrene Recycling Company (NPRC)

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This recycling effort was formed by eight leading producers of polystyrene: Amoco Chemical Company, ARCO Chemical Company, Chevron Chemical Company, Dow Chemical USA, Mobil Chemical Company, Novacor, Fina Oil and Chemical Co., and Huntsman Chemical Corporation. Fueled by an investment of $16 million annually, the goal of the NPRC is to recycle 25 percent of the polystyrene used for food service and packaging in the United States by 1995.

**Figure 16**

The National Polystyrene Recycling Company was formed and lead by a substantial number of fossil fuel companies. *SPI, 1991 (emphasis added).*

The plastics industry's failure to overcome the technical and economic obstacles to mechanical recycling may have suggested the need for additional research and investment, either a doubling-down on the mission of the "strike force" or exploration of additional options in the fight against plastic waste. But in reality, the opposite happened. The Center for Plastics Recycling Research shuttered its doors in 1996, as did several of the plastic recycling facilities owned by various petrochemical corporations, including Union Carbide.[155] NPRC fell well short of its 25% recycling commitment **(Figure 16)**—it recycled under 2% as of 1995,[156] and was sold in 1999.[157] Recycling-oriented industry front groups also shifted to the background or, in the case of groups like COPE, ceased operations.[158] All of these changes reflected a broader shift away from the highly visible campaign for recycling that defined the period between 1985 and 1995.

Recycling research and advocacy were no longer the priorities they once had been because, as far as the industry was concerned, the real problem had been addressed. The public had been successfully convinced that plastics could be recycled, and the actual viability of recycling mattered far less to the industry than perception. By the mid-1990s, public outrage on plastic waste had begun to subside, and plastics fervor waned in state legislatures and city councils across the country.[159] Roger Bernstein, APC's head of government affairs and state legislation, called it "a shift in the political climate."[160] Another industry player put it more bluntly, explaining that the "anti-packaging forces stirred up by 'environmental hooligans' were now in retreat."[161]

With that decline in public pressure came a sense of security that the industry had not felt for some time. APC President Red Cavaney explained that "in the early 1990s the public focus was very much on targets, and they seemed the most easily explained way of showing that something was being done."[162] But while an APC spokesperson assured the public that the

155 *See* Dianne Dumanoski, *Key Events of 1996*, Plastics News (Apr 26, 2004), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/20040423/NEWS/304239998/key-events-of-1996

156 Clare Goldsberry, *supra* note 133.

157 Steve Toloken, *Thermoformer Elm Packaging Buys NPRC,* Plastics News (July 5, 1999), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19990705/NEWS/307059998/thermoformer-elm-packaging-buys-nprc.

158 *See Recycling Structure is Worth Salvaging*, Plastics News, (Dec. 9, 1996), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19961209/NEWS/312099976/recycling-structure-is-worth-salvaging (on file with CCI #4838.2). Further confirmation to industry insiders of the declining importance of recycling came in 1996 when Tom Rattray, the recycling expert who explained that petrochemical companies viewed recycling as competition, retired from his position as Procter & Gamble's associate director for environmental quality. The company decided not to fill his position. *Requiem for a Heavyweight*, Plastics News (Sept. 16, 1996) (on file with CCI #4839).

159 *See* Roger King, *Big Reforms Not Likely by State Legislatures*, Plastics News (Jan. 16, 1995) (on file with CCI #4823). Internal documents indicate that by this time, industry fears of increased regulation and recycling mandates had largely shifted abroad. In a December 1995 meeting, APC staffers discussed the "European vs. American model" of packaging regulation, noting "more [and] more countries moving toward mandated recycling goals." Bailey Condrey, *Staff Mtg. 12/4/95*, *in* Staff & Communications Mtgs., *supra* note 108, at 194 (CCI #39.199).

160 Elizabeth M. Kirschner, *supra* note 69, at 20.

161 *COPE, CONEG Unit, PET Recycler to Close*, Packaging World (Dec. 31, 1996) (on file with CCI #464.1) (quoting an analyst from an Ohio-based packaging industry research firm).

162 Tom Ford & Roger King, *supra* note 99.

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organization remained "very much committed to increased recycling," the situation was different in 1996 than it had been when they set recycled content goals that had not been reached.[163] "The idea of rates, dates, mandates … numerical goals, is all very artificial."[164] The plastics industry had "progressed beyond" these sorts of "targets," Cavaney explained.[165] This shift reflected the fact that the implementation of a sustainable plastic recycling infrastructure had never been as important to the industry as relieving public and regulatory pressure. As Exxon Chemical Vice President Irwin Levowitz succinctly explained in a January 1994 meeting with APC staff **(Figure 17)**, "We are committed to the activities, but not committed to the results."[166]

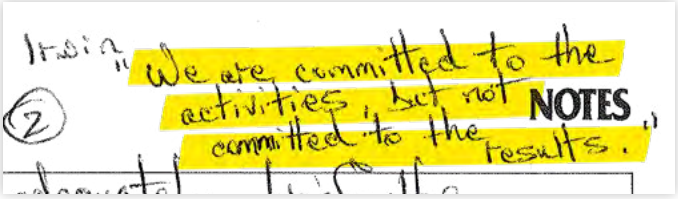



**Figure 17**

Notes from an American Plastics Council meeting in January 1994 quoted Irwin Levowitz of Exxon Chemical. *Condrey, 1994 (emphasis added).*

In essence, the plastics industry had won, and they knew it. As a *Plastics News* columnist told readers in March 1995, "[t]he plastics recycling war is over. We should declare victory and put the money into cancer research. . . . [T]he level of plastics recycling is about 22 percent and won't increase greatly for each new dollar spent."[167] The results of the plastic recycling research and development sprint had been limited, but the public relations campaign accompanying it had been remarkably effective. Working in concert, petrochemical companies and their trade associations had convinced consumers that recycling presented a viable solution to the plastic waste crisis, and that was enough. APC data on the "Impact of Level and Frequency of Advertising" showed that favorability of plastics increased 12% between August 1992 and April 1997, with the most dramatic changes occurring during their advertising blitz between 1992 and 1994.[168] The organization spent $18 million on advertising over a single nine-month stretch between fall 1992 and summer 1993.[169]

The "Take Another Look at Plastics" ad campaign led 11 attorneys general to bring a lawsuit against APC, alleging that the "advertising campaign, run in 1992 and 1993, was misleading regarding the recycling rates of plastics and the ease with which consumers could recycle plastics."[170] As part of a multi-state settlement, the organization was required to pay $110,000, and include disclosures when making any marketing claims about recycling.[171] But this was a small price to pay for the effectiveness of the ad campaign in shaping public opinion. "Favorability toward the plastics industry has improved dramatically among the general public in recent years," the industry's polling showed, and by 1997 was "comparable to competitive material industries [like paper, glass, and aluminum] among the general public."[172]

163 *Id.*

164 *Id.*

165 *Id.*

166 Bailey Condrey, *Gov/Tech Mtg 1/21/94*, *in* Notes, *supra* note 86, at 7-8 (CCI #79.7-8).

167 Roger King, *Don't Throw More Money at Recycling*, Plastics News (Mar. 13, 1995), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19950313/OPINION02/303139979/don-t-throw-more-money-at-recycling (on file with CCI #5131.1).

168 Wirthlin Worldwide, Presentation of Strategy Development and Research Findings Presented to American Plastics Council (Apr. 1997) (on file with CCI #56.21).

169 Richard Lindsay Stover, et al., *supra* note 92, at 10.

170 National Association of Attorneys General, *California et al. v. American Plastics Council (Out of Court Settlement Agreement)*, 11 No. 1 NAAG Nat'l Envtl. Enforcement J. 25 (Feb. 1996), https://www.westlaw.com/Document/Iacfab2d1e69811dbbe03ac4425687bc0/View/FullText.html?transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)&VR=3.0&RS=cblt1.0.

171 Scott Allen, *Industry Settles Complaints on Plastics Ads*, Boston Globe (Dec. 21, 1995) (on file with CCI #4868.1); *Eleven Attorneys General Reach Agreement with Plastics Industry on Recycling Claims*, NAAG Consumer Protection Rep. 9 (Jan. 1996) https://www.westlaw.com/Document/Ib1c56c31e69611db9c8ce6979b37af64/View/FullText.html?transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)&VR=3.0&RS=cblt1.0. The agreed upon disclosure reads as follows: "Recycling facilities may not be available in all areas. Check to see if recycling facilities exist in your area." *Id.*

172 Wirthlin Worldwide, *supra* note 168 (CCI #56.13).

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More specifically, consumer views of plastic recycling had become significantly more positive by the mid-1990s—even as the waste management industry lost confidence in the ability of recycling to address plastic waste. Polling conducted for APC in 1997 showed that, while respondents who worked in the waste management field were rapidly losing confidence in recycling and shifting their priorities toward source reduction,[173] "recycling continues to be seen as the best use of a community's time and money for resource management by the media, government, and customers."[174] Members of the media in particular had embraced the industry's narrative on recycling, with a majority favoring plastic recycling over alternatives like reuse or source reduction.[175] Media respondents were also more likely to believe that plastic recycling was economically self-sufficient compared to other groups.[176] Tellingly, all polled groups—consumers, media members, government officials, and even waste management industry representatives—believed that plastic could be economically recycled at a much higher rate than it could be.[177]

## I. The plastics industry has faced renewed public pressure to address plastic waste (2015 to present)

For decades, the plastics industry's successful campaign to promote the myth of plastic recycling protected the industry from significant public backlash. Between 2007 and 2010, for example, the industry faced a large number of potential plastic bag bans—nearly 400 across all levels of government in 2008 alone.[178] The American Chemistry Council (ACC), which took on new prominence after it absorbed APC in 2002, represented the resin producers in numerous fights against bans on plastic grocery bags.[179] But these periods of backlash never reached the level of industry crises of the past, in large part because of the success of the campaign to deceive consumers about recycling. Through deceptive advertising, front groups that created the illusion of grassroots support, and arbitrary commitments (that were not met), the recycling myth actually expanded to include items such as plastic bags and films.[180] As a result, the industry remained largely effective at placating the public—despite the fact that the U.S. plastic recycling rate never reached 10%.[181]

The situation began to change around 2015. A sudden public awareness of microplastics, combined with increasing visibility of ocean plastics and their impacts on wildlife, led to visceral public backlash.[182] China's Operation National Sword, a policy implemented in 2018 that stopped the flow of plastic waste from Western countries to China, further compounded

173 *See* Cambridge Reports, Research Int'l, Resource Management Options, Plastics, and the Plastics Industry: Views of APC's Target Audiences 1 (May 1997) (on file with CCI #34.2).

174 *Id.*

175 *Id.*

176 *Id.* at 2 (CCI #34.3).

177 *See id.*

178 Susan Freinkel, *supra* note 39, at 157.

179 *Id.* at 163-65.

180 ACC announced a voluntary commitment in 2009 for plastic bags to have 40% recycled content by 2015, a goal that was not met. Susan Freinkel, *supra* note 39, at 166-67; Press Release, American Chemistry Council, ACC, SPI Align and Expand Efforts to Defend Plastic Bags and Increase Plastic Film Recycling (Dec. 15, 2011), *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20170721221531/https://www.americanchemistry.com/Media/PressReleasesTranscripts/ACC-news-releases/ACC-SPI-Align-and-Expand-Efforts-to-Defend-Plastic-Bags-and-Increase-Plastic-Film-Recycling.html (archived July 17, 2021). For an advertisement, *see, e.g.*, American Chemistry Council, *Plastic or Paper: Why Plastic Bags are Better* (2008) (on file with CCI #4848.1).

181 *See* Beyond Plastics, The Real Truth About the U.S. Plastic Recycling Rate 2 (May 2022), https://www.beyondplastics.org/reports/the-real-truth-about-the-us-plastics-recycling-rate.

182 *See* Stephen Buranyi, *The Plastic Backlash: What's Behind Our Sudden Rage—and Will it Make a Difference?*, Guardian (Nov. 13, 2018), https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/nov/13/the-plastic-backlash-whats-behind-our-sudden-rage-and-will-it-make-a-difference.

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the sense that the U.S. faced an impending plastic waste crisis.[183] There had been few signs that this wave of public backlash was coming. "To travel back even to 2015," Stephen Buranyi of the *Guardian* explained in 2018, "is to enter to a world in which almost all of the things we currently know about plastic are already known, but people aren't very angry about it."[184] Just a few years later, plastics had become a central concern among consumers once again, creating another serious crisis for the plastics industry. The failure of mechanical recycling to address the plastic waste crisis was laid bare,[185] and the industry was left scrambling. As with previous periods of intense public anger, regulatory pressure soon followed. "The public backlash has undoubtedly brought a serious environmental problem to the attention of the highest level of government and business, and convinced them it is a winning issue," Buranyi reported.[186] "Only a fraction of the proposed measures against plastic have been codified by law . . . but the feeling is one of enormous potential."[187]

The petrochemical companies immediately began to tout new investments in recycling in response to the public's concerns. Dow, for example, announced a commitment of $2.8 million to increase recycling rates at the inaugural "Our Ocean" conference in 2016.[188] But with the myth of plastic recycling crumbling, the companies needed a new strategy. Beginning around 2017, the industry began to use the term "advanced recycling," promising that it was a significant technological breakthrough that would address hard-to-recycle plastics.[189] The plastics industry has positioned "advanced recycling" as its newest "solution" to the plastic waste crisis, significantly overstating and misrepresenting its potential as a means to justify rapidly expanding plastic production.

## J. The plastics industry is promoting an old technology as a new "solution" to plastic waste—"advanced recycling" (2017 to present)

"Advanced recycling," also known as "chemical recycling," is an industry catch-all term for a variety of processes—including pyrolysis, gasification, hydrolysis, methanolysis, and more—that are intended to break a polymer down into its basic chemical elements.[190] Contrary to industry representations, these technologies are neither "advanced" nor "recycling." They are not "advanced," given that they have been around for decades. These processes have interested chemical researchers since the 1970s, but have never proven to be a viable solution for plastic waste.[191] They are not "recycling," because they do not result in the manufacture of new plastic products. Rather, by exposing plastic waste to extreme heat or chemicals, these processes create an unrefined oil byproduct (as well as hazardous waste byproducts).[192] Today, the industry argues that the oil produced through "advanced recycling" technologies can be

183 *See generally* Nicole Javorsky, *China's Recycling Policy Is Making American Cities Take a New Look at Their Trash*, Mother Jones (Apr. 2, 2019), https://www.motherjones.com/environment/2019/04/chinas-recycling-policy-is-making-american-cities-take-a-new-look-at-their-trash/.

184 Stephen Buranyi, *supra* note 182.

185 *See, e.g.*, Erin McCormick, et al., *Americans' Plastic Recycling is Dumped in Landfills, Investigation Shows*, Guardian (June 21, 2019), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2019/jun/21/us-plastic-recycling-landfills.

186 Stephen Buranyi, *supra* note 182.

187 *Id.*

188 Dow Chemical, *Dow Commits $2.8 Million Toward Collaborative Efforts to Reduce Marine Debris*, Bus. Wire (Sept. 16, 2016), https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20160916005677/en/Dow-commits-2.8-million-collaborative-efforts-reduce.

189 An early use of the term "advanced recycling" came from Renewology, a start-up backed by Dow, that claimed to be able to turn single-use plastics into diesel fuel. Joe Brock, et al., *The Recycling Myth: Big Oil's Solution for Plastic Waste Littered with Failure*, Reuters (July 29, 2021), https://www.reuters.com/article/environment-plastic-oil-recycling-idINL8N2P46F0.

190 *See id.*

191 *See, e.g.*, Arthur D. Little, Inc., *A State-of-the-Art Study of the Pyrolysis of Solid Wastes* 47-50 (July 1973) Box 4, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #782.47-50).

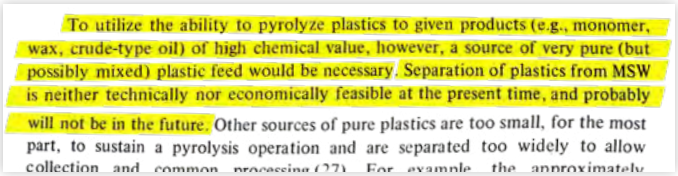
192 *See* Veena Singla, NRDC, Recycling Lies: "Chemical Recycling" of Plastic is Just Greenwashing Incineration 2 (Feb. 2022), https://www.nrdc.org/sites/default/files/chemical-recycling-greenwashing-incineration-ib.pdf.

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refined and used to manufacture "new plastics and products."[193] However, the viability of this claim has not been proven at scale.[194]

For decades, petrochemical companies viewed pyrolysis, gasification, and the like as one element of a broader waste-to-energy strategy, capturing the energy content of disposable plastics that would otherwise sit unused. Interested parties believed that these technologies could provide an alternative to incineration, the industry's historically-favored option for dealing with plastic waste. However, chemical recycling has never been an efficient way to "reclaim" the energy content of plastics. As described in a 1978 research paper, "[i]t has yet to be demonstrated that the energy obtained by combustion of [fuel oils obtained via pyrolysis] is greater than the energy put into the pyrolysis furnace. What is indisputable, however, is that the energy obtainable from the fuel is very much less than the energy used to manufacture the polymer in the first place." [195] Further research produced similar findings. The "loss of efficiency and emission potential" of pyrolysis presented "an obvious limitation," according to a 1986 research paper.[196] An article published the following year was even more direct: "[D]estructive technologies, such as incineration and pyrolysis, are quite wasteful."[197]

The economics of chemical recycling processes are also unfavorable. Industry advertising often implies that all types of plastic can be chemically recycled together—but as with mechanical recycling, the output only has value when the plastic is uniform.[198] A 1973 report on pyrolysis produced by the consulting firm Arthur D. Little, Inc. found that, to produce a usable oil byproduct, the process would require "very pure" plastic stock **(Figure 18)**, as with mechanical recycling.[199] Thus, the same constraints that apply to mechanical recycling apply in this context: "Separation of plastics from [municipal solid waste] is neither technically nor economically feasible at the present time, and probably will not be in the future."[200] A 1981 article published in the journal *Conservation & Recycling* found that "the same constraints that bedevil all plastics recycling processes," including sufficient quality and quantity inputs, markets for the end-products, and general economics, held true for pyrolysis.[201] The paper concluded that it was "difficult at this time to foresee the building of full-scale plants to pyrolyse municipal refuse."[202]



To utilize the ability to pyrolyze plastics to given products (e.g., monomer, wax, crude-type oil) of high chemical value, however, a source of very pure (but possibly mixed) plastic feed would be necessary. Separation of plastics from MSW is neither technically nor economically feasible at the present time, and probably will not be in the future. Other sources of pure plastics are too small, for the most part, to sustain a pyrolysis operation and are separated too widely to allow collection and common processing (27). For example, the approximately

**Figure 18**

A 1973 study concluded that plastic waste is not suitable for pyrolysis (what industry today often calls Advanced Recycling), a process that shared many of the same obstacles as mechanical recycling. *Arthur D. Little, 1973 (emphasis added).*

The industry is not only promoting these infeasible technologies as a "new" solution to the plastic waste crisis, but also renewing efforts to convince the public that the technologies are "recycling."

193 American Chemistry Council, *Advanced Recycling*, https://www.americanchemistry.com/better-policy-regulation/plastics/advanced-recycling (last visited Nov. 2, 2023).

194 *See* Ivy Schlegel, Greenpeace, Deception by the Numbers: American Chemistry Council Claims About Chemical Recycling Investments Fail to Hold Up to Scrutiny 4 (Sept. 9, 2020), https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/GP_Deception-by-the-Numbers-3.pdf.

195 H. Verity Smith, *Some Criteria for the Successful Commercial Recycling of Heterogenous Plastics Waste,* 2 Conservation & Recycling 197, 198 (1978) (on file with CCI #705.2).

196 A.G. Buekens, et al., *Status of RDF-Production and Utilization in Europe*, 9 Conservation & Recycling 233, 249 (1986) (on file with CCI #672.17).

197 E.M. Kampouris, et al., *A Model Recovery Process for Scrap Polystyrene Foam by Means of Solvent Systems*, 10 Conservation & Recycling 315, 315 (1987) (on file with CCI #634.1).

198 For an overview of the current state of chemical recycling technologies, *see* Peter Quicker, et al., *Chemical Recycling: A Critical Assessment of Potential Process Approaches*, 40 Waste Mgmt. & Res. 1494 (2022), https://doi.org/10.1177/0734242X221084044.

199 Arthur D. Little, Inc., *supra* note 191, at 49-50 (CCI #782.49-50).

200 *Id.*

201 K. F. Drain et al., *supra* note 33, at 216 (CCI #724.16).

202 *Id.*

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The plastics industry has long hoped to capitalize on consumers' preference for recycling, and garner support for incineration by conflating WtE technologies with recycling. In 1986, VI insisted that the "practice of incinerating or burning solid waste to recover energy is really another form of recycling, with heat or light being the final product rather than reprocessed material."[203] Several years later, in 1994, APC staffers expressed the need to continue to push the idea: internal notes explain that the organization wanted to "[m]ake a bigger deal of tying recy[cling] to WTE."[204] However, the unwillingness of regulatory agencies to recognize the ultimate burning of plastic waste as "recycling" hampered efforts to sell the public on WtE technologies.

In 1994, recognizing that plastic could not be adequately recycled through mechanical recycling, SPI made a bid to the Attorney General of Oregon, asking that plastic waste processed into fuel at an in-state pyrolysis facility be recognized as "recycled" so it could meet its 25% recycling target. The Oregon Attorney General considered the issue and determined that "pyrolysis is not recycling to the extent the end product of that process is a form of energy."[205] SPI challenged the Attorney General's interpretation, seeking a declaratory judgment that its pyrolysis system qualified as recycling under Oregon law, but was ultimately unsuccessful.[206] As internal APC notes indicate **(Figure 19)**, "[t]he heart [and] soul of [the] decision is that fuel products are not recycling."[207]

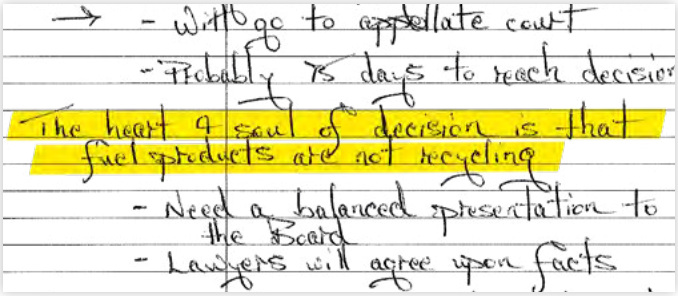



**Figure 19**

On January 24, 1994, staffers at the American Plastics Council discussed the Oregon Attorney General's decision that waste-to-fuel pyrolysis did not qualify as recycling. *Condrey, 1994 (emphasis added).*

In recent years, the plastics industry has renewed its lobbying efforts to classify WtE technologies as "recycling," while also misrepresenting that the unrefined oil byproduct from chemical or feedstock recycling can be refined and turned into new plastic to justify this classification. The industry has planned to promote these technologies for decades, despite knowledge of their limitations. In April 1994, APC staffers held a meeting to strategize about WtE through 2000 and beyond **(Figure 20)**. In addition to seeking to have "WTE viewed as recovery," the trade organization's staff intended for "[b]oth mechan[ical] & feedstock" to be "accepted as recy[cling]."[208] In 2003, long-time industry consultant Alan Griff criticized the industry for entertaining the idea of plastic-to-plastic chemical recycling, calling it "another example of how non-science got into the minds of industry and environmental

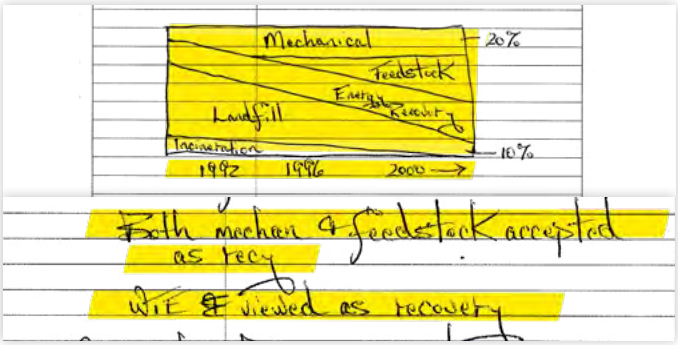



**Figure 20**

Notes from an American Plastics Council "WTE Mtg." in April 1994 highlight the trade organization's expectation that mechanical recycling rates would remain static into the 2000s along with their intention to promote chemical recycling and waste-to-energy technologies. *Condrey, 1994 (emphasis added).*

203 *See* Vinyl Institute, *supra* note 70, at 2.

204 Bailey Condrey, *WTE Mtg. 4/29/94*, *in* NOTES, *supra* note 86, at 175 (CCI #79.175).

205 Letter of Advice from Jerome S. Lidz, Attorney-in-Charge of Oregon DOJ's Natural Resources Section to Fred Hansen, Director of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (Jan. 20, 1994).

206 Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc. v. State of Oregon (Or. Cir. Ct. Feb. 18, 1994) (No. 94C-10533).

207 Bailey Condrey, *AG Conrad Mtg 1/24/94*, *in* NOTES, *supra* note 86, at 19 (CCI #79.19).

208 Bailey Condrey, *WTE Mtg. 4/29/94*, *in* NOTES, *supra* note 86, at 178 (CCI #79.178).

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activists alike."[209] Chemical recycling, he explained, was inherently "thermodynamically enviro-negative," meaning it required greater energy inputs than it saved. "Didn't anyone know this already?" Griff wrote.[210] "It's disgraceful either way—either people knew it was an energy-loser and didn't want to let it be known, or else they didn't bother to figure it out at all."[211] In fact, they had known that it was not viable for nearly a decade—in a 1994 meeting with APC staffers, Exxon Chemical Vice President Irwin Levowitz called pyrolysis a "fundamentally uneconomical process."[212]

The industry's early knowledge that chemical recycling was not viable has held true through the present. Analyses have consistently shown that plastic-to-plastic chemical recycling is not taking place at scale. A 2020 report from the Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives identified 37 facilities using chemical recycling technologies that had been proposed or built since the early 2000s.[213] Of the 37, only three were operational, and none were successfully producing new plastic.[214] Greenpeace examined 51 "recycling" facilities the same year, and found that roughly 25% were not engaged in recycling but were instead WtE facilities of various sorts.[215] Only four—three of them owned by petrochemical companies—were plastic-to-plastic facilities, and none were operational or showed indications of future viability.[216]

Investigations by *Reuters* and the Natural Resources Defense Council have produced similar findings. The numerous chemical recycling facilities that the industry has publicly announced since 2017 have mostly turned out to be plastic-to-fuel facilities, years behind schedule, or abandoned altogether.[217] A recent report published by Beyond Plastics and IPEN likewise found that, despite the plastics industry's alleged commitments, only 11 chemical recycling facilities have been built in the U.S.—of those, just four are fully operational.[218] Even if the 11 facilities *were* fully operational, however, the report concluded that their combined capacity represented just 1.3% of the plastic waste produced in the U.S. each year.[219]

None of this well-established evidence has deterred petrochemical companies from asserting that "advanced recycling" is a viable solution to the plastic waste crisis. In a familiar turn, the plastics industry is investing significant resources in a public relations campaign to sell the public on "advanced recycling" in an effort to nullify public backlash and protect their social license to rapidly expand plastic production. ExxonMobil, Dow, and Chevron Phillips Chemical[220] have each announced their intention to process at least a billion pounds of plastic

209 Allan L. Griff, Consulting Engineer, Is Recycling Good for the Environment? 4 (2003), https://griffex.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Griff-gpec-and-tables.pdf?c772ab&c772ab.

210 *Id.*

211 *Id.*

212 Bailey Condrey, *ART Meeting—Houston*, *in* Notes, *supra* note 86, at 27 (Jan. 26, 1994) (CCI #79.27).

213 Denise Patel et al., Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives, All Talk and No Recycling: An Investigation of the U.S. "Chemical Recycling" Industry (2020), https://www.no-burn.org/wp-content/uploads/All-Talk-and-No-Recycling_July-28.pdf.

214 *Id.* at 3.

215 Ivy Schlegel, *supra* note 160, at 8.

216 *Id.* An Eastman plant in Kingsport, TN is reportedly still under construction while a planned Indorama facility in Spartanburg, SC has reportedly faced numerous hurdles and has been on hold since 2020. Jared Paben, *Eastman Provides Updates on Massive PET Recycling Plant*, Resource Recycling (Aug. 1, 2023) (on file with CCI #4867); Alexander H. Tullo, *Polyethylene Terephthalate Recycling Plant Planned for Georgia*, Chemical & Engineering News (Jan. 1, 2023) (on file with CCI #4835). The third was established by BP but is now owned by INEOS, which claims that the pilot plant "is expected to prove the technology on a continuous basis," suggesting the facility is not yet operational. INEOS Aromatics, *Ineos Infinia*, https://www.ineos.com/businesses/ineos-aromatics/ineos-infinia/ (last visited Nov. 2, 2023) (on file with CCI #4519.2).

217 Joe Brock, et al., *supra* note 189 (reporting on 30 advanced recycling projects); *see also* Veena Singla, *supra* note 192.

218 *See* Beyond Plastics & IPEN, Chemical Recycling: A Dangerous Deception 81-119 (Oct. 2023), https://www.beyondplastics.org/publications/chemical-recycling.

219 *Id.* at 39.

220 Press Release, Chevron Phillips Chemical, Chevron Phillips Chemical Deepens Collaboration with Nexus Circular, Securing Contracted Long-Term Supply of Advanced Recycled Plastic Feedstocks from New Facility (Feb. 7, 2023) https://www.cpchem.com/media-events/news/news-release/chevron-phillips-chemical-deepens-collaboration-with-nexus-circular (on file with CCI #4866).

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waste in their chemical recycling facilities, with ExxonMobil claiming that it will reach this goal by 2026.[221] Dow has "a series of planned facilities," which are expected to "add as much as 600 kilotons of annual advanced recycling capacity"—or more than 1 billion pounds—by 2030.[222] Shell's goal is even more outrageous—with a new "pyrolysis oil upgrader" facility set to open in 2024, they have announced an "ambition" to recycle one million metric tons, or over two billion pounds, of plastic waste by 2025.[223] These goals, like recycling ambitions from the past, will almost certainly not be met.[224] The industry has funded a network of non-profit organizations and front groups that exist to validate the myth of "advanced recycling" and its contribution to the "circular economy."[225]

Organizations such as The Recycling Partnership, the Alliance to End Plastic Waste (affiliated with ACC), the Sustainable Packaging Coalition (affiliated with GreenBlue), the Consortium for Waste Circularity, the Circular Plastics Fund (affiliated with Closed Loop Partners), the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, the Campaign for Recycling and the Environment (affiliated with FPA), the World Plastics Council, and the Coalition to Advance Molecular Recycling, among others, allow the industry to create an illusion of success with the intent to deceive consumers, just like industry front groups of the past.

Lewis Freeman, who served as a Vice President at SPI from 1978 to 2001, says that the plastics industry's approach to promoting recycling today mirrors its efforts from decades prior, when they viewed the issue as a problem of public perception rather than a technical or economic one. "They're viewing it as a communications problem," he explains, "but there's another problem and they haven't devoted, in my opinion, the kind of energy and creativity and ingenuity to the real problem that they are devoting to the communications part." Freeman remains skeptical of the industry's promises given their inability to show measurable improvement: "In 30 some-odd years, there have been some slight improvements in the amount of plastics recycling, but for all the effort and the money they spent, they haven't moved the needle hardly at all. If they used the same measure of success and failure they do in running the rest of their business, they'd be out of business."[226]

Companies like ExxonMobil, Shell, Chevron Phillips, and Dow—independently and through their industry trade associations—have colluded to deceive the public for half a century, despite extensive evidence that recycling is not a viable solution to the plastic waste problem. "Advanced recycling" is the industry's most recent false solution intended to shield petrochemical companies from backlash associated with the plastic waste crisis they have created. The industry's lies and deception have had tangible consequences, diverting resources away from alternative waste management strategies and legitimizing ever-increasing production that has significantly exacerbated the plastic waste crisis.

221 ExxonMobil, Annual Report 2022 iv, v (2023), https://dlio3yog0oux5.cloudfront.net/_0525f46847911a3ef8ef04b23fb23196/exxonmobil/db/2301/22049/annual_report/2022-Annual-Report.pdf (on file with CCI #3128.6, 7).

222 Dow, 2022 Annual Report iv, viii, 8 (2023), https://s23.q4cdn.com/981382065/files/doc_financials/2023/ar/2022_Dow_Inc_Annual_Report.pdf (on file with CCI #3146.5, 18).

223 Shell, 2022 Annual Report 70 (2023) (on file with CCI #3138.73).

224 All of the companies qualify their claims in anticipation of not meeting their goals. Exxon, for example, explains that "actual future results, including . . . timing to increase the use of plastic waste as feedstock for advanced recycling . . . could differ materially due to a number of factors." ExxonMobil, Annual Report (Form 10-K) at 42 (Dec. 31, 2022), https://ir.exxonmobil.com/static-files/d74ed1e0-cb0a-4c8f-8a58-af673056d6bc. But Dow suggested why they still feel the need to make the commitments in their 2022 annual report, acknowledging that a failure to address consumers' concerns about plastic waste could negatively impact their business: "Increased concerns regarding plastic waste in the environment, consumers selectively reducing their consumption of plastic products, a lack of plastic waste collection and recycling infrastructure, or new or more restrictive regulations and rules related to plastic waste could reduce demand for the Company's plastic products and could negatively impact the Company's financial results." Dow, *supra* note 222, at 23 (CCI #3146.33).

225 *See infra* Appendix C, subpart A.

226 Virtual Interview with Lewis Freedman, former Vice President, SPI (Dec. 4, 2023).

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# IV. PETROCHEMICAL COMPANIES RAN—AND CONTINUE TO RUN—A DECADES-LONG CAMPAIGN OF DECEPTION AND DISINFORMATION ON PLASTIC RECYCLING

The plastics industry—including petrochemical companies and the industry trade associations and front groups that represent them—uses a variety of strategies and tactics to persuade consumers that plastic recycling is viable, despite its knowledge to the contrary. First, trade associations have created and funded a web of front groups to act on the industry's behalf, while obscuring its role. Next, the plastics industry has promoted plastic recycling through: public relations and advertising campaigns; heavily publicized but short-lived investments; unrealistic goals that have not been met; and educational materials for school children that conflate plastic recycling and environmental stewardship. In more recent years, new campaigns have presented old and unproven technologies as "advanced recycling," and co-opted the language of a "circular economy" to convince the public that the industry is advancing solutions to the plastic waste crisis. As such, these campaigns deceive the public, policymakers, and regulators about the viability of plastic recycling as a means to sustain and expand plastic production.

These strategies and tactics are generally described as follows (with a more detailed account outlined in **Appendix C** below):

- **Petrochemical companies—independently and through their membership and leadership in plastics industry trade associations—have created and funded front groups** to promote plastic recycling as a false solution. Beginning in the 1980s and continuing to the present, petrochemical companies and their trade associations have formed, funded, and directed front groups to undertake the day-to-day work of promoting plastic recycling. Over several decades, a constellation of plastic recycling advocates has emerged: industry trade associations that represent the plastics industry at large; coalitions that promote the interests of a seemingly narrow segment of producers; and front groups that respond to a specific issue, sometimes quickly disappearing. The major petrochemical companies and trade associations—including ExxonMobil, Shell, Chevron Phillips, Dow, DuPont, LyondellBasell, Eastman, Occidental, the Society of the Plastics Industry (SPI), the Plastics Industry Association (PLASTICS), the American Plastics Council (APC), and the American Chemistry Council (ACC)—have been the driving force behind many of these groups.

- **The plastics industry engaged—and continues to engage—in public communications campaigns to promote plastic recycling as a false solution.** Since the 1980s, petrochemical companies, trade associations, and front groups have engaged in public relations and advertising campaigns to persuade the public that plastic is generally recyclable, and "educate" consumers about how to recycle. In more recent years, advertising campaigns have promoted "advanced recycling" as a solution to overcome stagnant recycling rates. In 2023, the Plastics Industry Association launched yet another deceptive campaign entitled "Recycling is Real."[227] The campaign seeks to assure consumers that plastic recycling is "real," by highlighting plastic recycling at facilities across the country, while ignoring the enormous technical and economic realities limiting the recyclability of the majority of post-consumer plastic waste.

227 PLASTICS, *Recycling is Real*, https://recyclingisreal.com/ (last visited Jan. 3, 2024).

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- **The plastics industry made targeted investments in plastic recycling research and development to mislead consumers and policymakers.** Petrochemical companies have made significant investments in research and development as well as sweeping promises to demonstrate their commitment to plastic recycling. In the 1990s, these investments were largely centered around recycling facilities, which the companies claimed could recycle a wide range of plastics. However, many of these investments in recycling facilities closed within the decade, and few managed to economically recycle any type of plastic besides PET and HDPE bottles and jugs. Despite its failures, the industry continued to promote plastic recycling as an economically viable opportunity to manage plastic waste.

- **The plastics industry established—and continues to establish—unachievable plastic recycling targets, misleading consumers and policymakers.** The petrochemical companies and plastics industry use targets to demonstrate their commitment to plastic recycling without credible plans to meet them. Forward-looking statements are subject to external risks and carry some uncertainty.[228] However, it is deceptive for a company to pledge a goal that it has no legitimate plans to pursue, is incompatible with investments, or is impossible given technical and/or economic limitations. Goal campaigns—which are prevalent during times of public backlash and ensuing calls for regulatory action—often use vague or confusing language that obfuscates any true meaning.

- **The plastics industry developed and promoted sponsored educational materials on the "benefits" of plastic recycling to mislead school children.** The petrochemical companies and trade associations, APC in particular, created educational campaigns targeting school children to promote plastic recycling as a solution to the growing environmental concerns regarding plastic waste.

- **The plastics industry falsely promoted—and continues to promote—"advanced recycling," which is not recycling.** The plastics industry uses the term "advanced recycling" to refer to technologies and facilities that most often do not produce an output that meets the well-accepted definition of recycling. "Advanced recycling" as a catch-all term for a variety of processes that use heat or chemicals to break down plastic into its chemical building blocks. The industry argues that the chemical byproducts produced through these technologies can be refined and used to manufacture "new plastics and products."[229] However, this has not been proven viable at scale. The outputs of "advanced recycling" facilities are primarily incinerated waste and plastic-to-fuel feedstocks. Only 1-14% of materials processed via "advanced recycling" can be used to create new plastic products. [230] Despite this knowledge, petrochemical companies and the plastics industry promote these technologies and facilities as recycling (when they are not). They have also launched state legislative campaigns to classify "advanced recycling" as recycling as well as advertising campaigns to support these efforts.

228 *See, e.g.*, ExxonMobil, *supra* note 224, at 42 (annotating their "goals" and "ambitions" with a legal claim that actual future results, including . . . timing to increase the use of plastic waste as feedstock for advanced recycling . . . could differ materially due to a number of factors").

229 American Chemistry Council, *supra* note 193.

230 Taylor Uekert et al., *supra* note 1, at 969.

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- **The plastics industry falsely promoted—and continues to promote—plastic recycling as a means to achieve a "circular economy."** In recent years, the plastics industry has co-opted the concept of "circular economy" through misleading and deceptive advertising that promotes the continued and expanded production of plastics and fossil fuels. While there is no generally accepted definition of the term, the concept of circular economy is premised on the protection of natural resources and the elimination of externalized costs (e.g., waste and pollution).[231] Recycling plastics—whether mechanically or through "advanced recycling"—violates the core principles of circularity. Petrochemical companies have no intention to minimize resource extraction, but rather plan to significantly expand extraction for virgin resin production.[232] Underscoring the industry's misuse of the term, some industry analyses even, paradoxically, emphasize a circular economy's capacity to expand the oil and gas industry through increased plastic production.[233]

## V. CONCLUSION

By deceiving consumers, policymakers, and regulators about the viability of plastic recycling, petrochemical companies have ensured the continued expansion of plastic production, which has led to a plastic waste and pollution crisis for communities across the country. The costs of managing and cleaning up plastic waste are largely borne by municipal and state governments —and those costs are projected to increase exponentially in the coming decades, given that plastic waste generation in the United States is expected to increase from 73 million metric tons in 2019 to more than 140 million metric tons by 2060.[234]

If not for the Big Oil and the plastic industry's lies and deception, municipalities and states would not have invested in plastic recycling programs and facilities—many of which have been shut down due to foreseeable economic losses. The industry not only misled municipal and state agencies to believe that plastic recycling was a viable solution to plastic waste but also discouraged them from pursuing other, more sustainable waste management strategies (e.g., waste reduction, reuse, bans, alternative materials) in favor of plastic recycling.[235]

Fossil fuel and other petrochemical companies should now be held accountable for their deliberate campaign of deception and the resulting harms, much like tobacco and opioid companies that employed a similar playbook. Based on the growing body of evidence, municipalities and states are likely to pursue litigation, which could put an end to the industry's deception, make the companies pay for the devastating harms they have caused to communities, and open the door to real solutions that are currently out of reach.

231 *See* CIEL, Beyond Recycling 3-4 (2023), https://www.ciel.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Beyond-Recycling-Reckoning-with-Plastics-in-a-Circular-Economy.pdf.

232 *Id.* at 7 (citing Minderoo Foundation, Plastic Waste Makers Index 2021, *supra* note 4, at 40-41).

233 *Id.* (citing *How Can a Circular Plastics Economy Grow the Oil Industry?*, Wood Mackenzie (2018), https://www.woodmac.com/news/feature/circular-plastics-economy).

234 Bruna Alves, *Projected Plastic Waste Generation in the United States 2019-2060*, Statista (July 18, 2023), https://www.statista.com/statistics/1339223/us-plastic-waste-generation-outlook/.

235 *See* Michaela Barnett et al., *Decades of Public Messages About Recycling In The US Have Crowded Out More Sustainable Ways To Manage Waste*, The Conversation (July 24, 2023), https://theconversation.com/decades-of-public-messages-about-recycling-in-the-us-have-crowded-out-more-sustainable-ways-to-manage-waste-208924; Michaela Barnett et al., *Recycling bias and reduction neglect*, Nature Sustainability (2023), https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-023-01185-7.

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# APPENDIX A—GLOSSARY

**Advanced recycling**: An industry-created term to describe a category of technologies that break down plastics into their chemical components, usually through exposure to extreme heat or chemical solvents.

**Circular economy**: While there is no standard definition of "circular economy," the term is generally recognized as an economic system based on reuse and regeneration to keep materials and products cycling through the economy, rather than becoming waste or pollution. It is widely recognized as a sustainable or environmentally-friendly alternative to traditional linear economic systems.

**End market**: In a plastic recycling value chain, this term refers to the purchaser of processed or unprocessed source-separated recyclable plastics, which reprocesses the material into a new plastic product or raw material.

**Front group**: An organization that is structured to appear independent and purports to represent one agenda but may in reality be controlled by a particular interest, such as a company or industry, whose sponsorship is hidden or not readily apparent.

**Gasification**: A process commonly used in "advanced" or "chemical recycling" that partially oxidizes a carbon-based feedstock, such as plastics, to generate syngas. Gasification primarily produces carbon monoxide and hydrogen, but may also create methane or other gases, especially when operating at lower temperatures. The process requires a heat source, such as syngas combustion, char combustion, or steam.

**Mechanical recycling**: The process of recovering plastic waste by mechanical processes, including sorting, washing, grinding, melting, and reprocessing, to form a new plastic product.

**Petrochemical**: A chemical substance derived from petroleum or natural gas.

**Plastics industry**: The industry engaged in a range of processes and activities throughout the plastics supply chain, including the manufacturing, processing, distributing, and recycling of goods made of plastic materials.

**Plastic recycling**: The process of collecting, sorting, and reprocessing used plastics into new plastic products.

**Plastic-to-plastic recycling**: A process by which plastics are converted into liquids or gas through pyrolysis, gasification, or other methods of heating, and then are recycled into new plastics. It is sometimes referred to as "repolymerization."

**Pyrolysis**: The process of heating a carbon-based material, such as plastics, in the absence of oxygen. Pyrolysis primarily produces a mixture of gaseous products, liquid byproducts including various oils, and solids including char and the metals or minerals that were components of the feedstock.

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**Single-use plastic**: Any plastic item that is intended to be disposed of immediately after use. Common examples include plastic and polystyrene food and beverage containers, bottles, straws, cups, cutlery, packaging, and disposable plastic bags.

**Trade association**: An association founded and funded by people or companies in a particular business or trade, organized to protect and promote their common interests.

**Virgin plastic**: Newly manufactured resin, produced from a petrochemical feedstock, which has never been previously used or processed.

**Waste-to-energy (WtE)**: A process by which plastics are "recovered," or converted, into a usable form of energy through heating or incineration.

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# APPENDIX B—KEY PLAYERS/RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

## A. Petrochemical Companies

**BASF** is a German chemical company and #95 on the Minderoo Foundation's Plastic Waste Makers Index, a list of the top 100 polymer producers generating single-use plastic waste.[236] Founded in 1865, the company has been making plastics since the 1960s.[237] BASF is or has been a member of the American Chemistry Council,[238] the Alliance to End Plastic Waste,[239] the Sustainable Packaging Coalition,[240] the Vinyl Institute,[241] A Circular Economy for Flexible Packaging,[242] the American Plastics Council,[243] and the Partnership for Plastics Progress.[244]

**Chevron Phillips Chemical**, frequently identified as **CPChem**, is a joint venture of **Chevron Corporation** and **Phillips 66** based in the United States.[245] According to data from the Minderoo Foundation's Plastic Waste Makers Index, the companies combined have a single-use plastics footprint that is on par with the top 20 in the world.[246] Chevron merged with another petrochemical company, **Gulf Oil**, in 1984.[247] The current iteration of the company was formed when the chemical divisions of Chevron U.S.A., Inc. and Phillips 66 Company were merged in 2000.[248] CPChem is or has been a member of the Plastics Industry Association,[249] the American Chemistry Council,[250] the American Plastics Council,[251] the Flexible Packaging Association,[252] the Alliance to End Plastic Waste,[253] the Council for Solid Waste Solutions,[254] the Partnership for Plastics Progress,[255] and A Circular Economy for Flexible Packaging.[256]

236 Minderoo Foundation, Plastic Waste Makers Index 2023, *supra* note 4, at 59.

237 BASF, *Chronology - More Than 150 Years of BASF History*, https://www.basf.com/global/en/who-we-are/history/chronology.html (last visited Oct. 31, 2023).

238 American Chemistry Council, *Manufacturer Members*, https://www.americanchemistry.com/about-acc/membership/manufacturer-members (last visited Oct. 31, 2023).

239 Alliance to End Plastic Waste, *The Network Advancing Plastics Circularity*, https://endplasticwaste.org/membership (last visited Oct. 31, 2023).

240 Sustainable Packaging Coalition, *Members*, *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20230131021424/https://dashboard.sustainablepackaging.org/members (archived Jan. 31, 2023).

241 The Vinyl Institute, *Member List* (Oct. 13, 1993) (on file with CCI #3816.3).

242 CEFLEX, *Who We Are, Consortium Stakeholders*, https://ceflex.eu/who-we-are/ (last visited Oct. 31, 2023).

243 American Plastics Council, *APC Member Companies*, *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20010801164026/http://www.americanplasticscouncil.org/apcorg/about_apc/members.html (archived Aug. 1, 2001).

244 Partnership for Plastics Progress, *supra* note 82 (CCI #558.4).

245 Chevron Phillips Chemical, *Company History*, https://www.cpchem.com/who-we-are/company-history (last visited Oct. 31, 2023).

246 Minderoo Foundation, Plastic Waste Makers Index 2023, *supra* note 4, at 26, 57. The Minderoo Foundation's methodology separates Chevron and Phillips 66, which are ranked #32 and #29 respectively. Combined, the companies' net contribution to SUP waste is 1.8 million metric tons. *Id.* at 57.

247 *F.T.C. Approves Chevron-Gulf Deal*, N.Y.Times (Oct. 25, 1984), https://www.nytimes.com/1984/10/25/business/ftc-approves-chevron-gulf-deal.html.

248 Chevron Phillips Chemical, *supra* note 245.

249 Steve Toloken, *Chevron Exit Fifth for SPI*, Plastics News (Jan. 18, 1999) (on file with CCI #4825) (stating that Chevron Chemical was the fifth major manufacturer to withdraw from the Society for Plastics Industry, now the Plastics Industry Association, citing the desire to "see the plastics industry unite under one trade association").

250 Chevron, Chevron January—June 2023 Lobbying Expenditures Through Trade Associations 2 (2023), https://www.chevron.com/-/media/chevron/investors/documents/2023-trade-associations.pdf.

251 American Plastics Council, *supra* note 243.

252 Flexible Packaging Association, *Companies of the Flexible Packaging Association*, https://www.flexpack.org/membership-directory (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

253 Alliance to End Plastic Waste, *supra* note 239.

254 The Council for Solid Waste Solutions, Handler's News, Cover (Spring 1991) (on file with CCI #41.44).

255 Partnership for Plastics Progress, *supra* note 82 (CCI #558.4).

256 CEFLEX, *supra* note 242.

Chevron executives have served on the board of trade organizations including the American Chemistry Council,[257] the Alliance to End Plastic Waste,[258] and American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers.[259]

**Dow Chemical Company** is a petrochemical manufacturer based in the United States and the company with the third largest single-use plastics footprint on the Minderoo Foundation's Plastic Waste Makers Index.[260] Dow was established in 1897[261] and has been producing plastic resins since the 1930s.[262] The current iteration of Dow was created after a series of mergers and divisions. Dow acquired another petrochemical producer, **Union Carbide**, in 2001.[263] Dow and **DuPont** merged in 2015 before splitting in 2019,[264] with Dow maintaining control over the companies' combined plastics division.[265] Dow and DuPont are or have been members of the American Chemistry Council,[266] the Plastics Industry Association,[267] AMERIPEN,[268] the Flexible Packaging Association,[269] The Recycling Partnership,[270] the Vinyl Institute,[271] the Sustainable Packaging Council,[272] the American Plastics Council,[273] the Council for Solid Waste Solutions,[274] the Partnership for Plastics Progress,[275] the Council on Packaging in the Environment,[276] NAPCOR,[277] A Circular Economy for Flexible Packaging,[278] and the Alliance to End Plastic Waste.[279] The company's CEO, Jim Fitterling, has previously served on the boards of the American Chemistry Council[280] and the Alliance to End Plastic Waste.[281]

257 OGJ Editors, *Chevron Phillips Chemical Names Hebert COO*, Oil & Gas Journal (Oct. 7, 2020), https://www.ogj.com/general-interest/personnel-moves-promotions/article/14184818/chevron-phillips-chemical-names-hebert-coo; American Chemistry Council, IRS Form 990, 17 (2019) (on file with CCI #4872.17) (Burnis J. Hebert); *see also* Press Release, American Chemistry Council, American Chemistry Council Elects New Class to Board of Directors (June 7, 2023), https://www.americanchemistry.com/chemistry-in-america/news-trends/press-release/2023/american-chemistry-council-elects-new-class-to-board-of-directors (naming Bruce Chinn, CPChem's CEO, to join the ACC board in January of 2024).

258 OGJ Editors, *supra* note 257; Alliance to End Plastic Waste, IRS Form 990, 8 (2019) (on file with CCI #4878.8) (Burnis J. Hebert).

259 OGJ Editors, *supra* note 257; American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers, IRS Form 990, 10 (2019) (on file with CCI #4882.10) (Burnis J. Hebert).

260 Minderoo Foundation, Plastic Waste Makers Index 2023, *supra* note 4, at 57.

261 Dow, *Golden Age of Inorganics (1897-1920)*, https://corporate.dow.com/en-us/about/company/history/timeline/golden-age-of-inorganics.html (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

262 Dow, *A Shift to Organic Chemistry (1920-1940)*, https://corporate.dow.com/en-us/about/company/history/timeline/shift-to-organic-chemistry.html (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

263 Dow, *Market-Facing Products and Diversification (1977-2004)*, https://corporate.dow.com/en-us/about/company/history/timeline/market-facing-products-and-diversification.html (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

264 Dow, *Innovation at the Intersections (2004-Present)*, https://corporate.dow.com/en-us/about/company/history/timeline/innovation-at-the-intersections.html (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

265 Dow, 2019 Annual Report 3 (2020) (on file with CCI #3143.17).

266 Dow, Trade Association Lobbying Expenditures for Dow 1 (2022), https://corporate.dow.com/content/dam/corp/documents/legal/066-00435-01-trade-association-lobbying-expenditures%E2%80%902022.pdf; DuPont, Political Activities Policy 3 (August 2023), https://s23.q4cdn.com/116192123/files/doc_governance/2023/political-accountability-statement-august-2023.pdf.

267 DuPont, *supra* note 266, at 5.

268 Dow, *supra* note 266, at 1.

269 DuPont, *supra* note 266, at 3; Flexible Packaging Association, *supra* note 252.

270 Jim Johnson, *Sonoco Joins The Recycling Partnership*, Plastics News (Mar. 27, 2017) (on file with CCI #4841.1)

271 The Vinyl Institute, *supra* note 241 (CCI #3816.3).

272 Sustainable Packaging Coalition, *supra* note 240.

273 American Plastics Council, *supra* note 243.

274 Council for Solid Waste Solutions, *supra* note 254 (CCI #41.44).

275 Partnership for Plastics Progress, *supra* note 82 (CCI #558.4).

276 Nancy A. Wolf & Ellen E. Feldman, *supra* note 122, at 81.

277 Anthony M. Montrone, et al., Trends and Opportunities in Plastics Recycling 104 (June 1991) (on file with CCI #784.115) ("Members of the Association include Amoco Chemical, Eastman Chemical, Du Pont, ICI Americas, and Union Carbide.").

278 CEFLEX, *supra* note 242.

279 Alliance to End Plastic Waste, *supra* note 239.

280 American Chemistry Council, IRS Form 990, 7 (2021) (on file with CCI #4877.7); Dow, *supra* note 222, at 6 (CCI #3146.6).

281 Alliance to End Plastic Waste, IRS Form 990, 8 (2021) (on file with CCI #4879.8); Dow, *supra* note 222, at 6 (CCI #3146.6).

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Other Dow executives have served on the boards of The Recycling Partnership[282] and Keep America Beautiful.[283]

**Eastman Chemical Company** is a chemical and plastics producer based in the United States. Eastman has produced plastics since the 1930s.[284] It spun off from its parent company, **Eastman Kodak**, in 1994.[285] Eastman is or has been a member of the American Chemistry Council,[286] the Plastics Industry Association,[287] the Recycling Partnership,[288] the Sustainable Packaging Coalition,[289] the Vinyl Institute,[290] AMERIPEN,[291] NAPCOR,[292] the Council for Solid Waste Solutions,[293] the Partnership for Plastics Progress,[294] and the American Plastics Council.[295]

**ExxonMobil Corporation** is one of the world's largest multinational oil, gas, and chemical companies and the firm with the world's largest single-use plastics footprint according to the Minderoo Foundation's Plastic Waste Makers Index.[296] ExxonMobil Corporation, based in the United States, is the result of the merger between Exxon and Mobil on November 30, 1999.[297] Mobil established a chemical subsidiary, Mobil Chemical Company, in 1960.[298] Exxon followed, creating its own petrochemical manufacturing division (Exxon Chemical) in 1965.[299] ExxonMobil became the world's largest petrochemical company in 1999 upon the merger of Exxon Chemical and Mobil Chemical.[300] The company continues to significantly expand its chemical division, with a 10% increase in their plastic production capacity in 2022[301] and a recent $2 billion investment in its Baytown, Texas, chemical complex to expand petrochemical production.[302] ExxonMobil is or has been a member or funder of the American Chemistry Council,[303] the Plastics Industry Association,[304] the American Plastics Council,[305] AMERIPEN,[306]

282 Dow, 2021 Annual Report 20 (2022) (on file with CCI #3145.30); The Recycling Partnership, IRS Form 990, 7 (2021) (on file with CCI #4924.7) (Diego Donoso).

283 Dow, *supra* note 222, at 6 (CCI #3146.6); Keep America Beautiful, IRS Form 990, 7 (2017) (on file with CCI #4899.7) (Howard Ungerleider).

284 *See* Eastman, *Our History*, https://www.eastman.com/images/timeline/ (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

285 Eastman, *Who We Are, Company Profile*, https://www.eastman.com/en/who-we-are/our-organization/company-profile (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

286 Eastman, *Memberships*, https://www.eastman.com/en/sustainability/governance/memberships (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

287 *Id.*

288 *Id.*

289 Sustainable Packaging Coalition, *supra* note 240.

290 Vinyl Institute, *Our Members,* https://www.vinylinfo.org/our-members/ (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

291 AMERIPEN, *Company Member Directory*, https://members.ameripen.org/company-members/ (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

292 *See* Anthony M. Montrone, et al., *supra* note 277; National Association for PET Container Resources, *NAPCOR Members*, https://napcor.com/napcor-membership/membership-directory-resources/ (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

293 Council for Solid Waste Solutions, *supra* note 254 (CCI #41.44).

294 Partnership for Plastics Progress, *supra* note 82 (CCI #558.4).

295 American Plastics Council, *supra* note 243.

296 Minderoo Foundation, Plastic Waste Makers Index 2023, *supra* note 4, at 57.

297 ExxonMobil, *Our History*, https://corporate.exxonmobil.com/who-we-are/our-global-organization/our-history (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

298 Chem Europe, *ExxonMobil*, https://web.archive.org/web/20230321194419/https://www.chemeurope.com/en/encyclopedia/ExxonMobil.html (archived Mar. 21, 2023).

299 *Id.*

300 Susan Warren, *Exxon-Mobil Deal Will Create Giant in Petrochemical Industry*, Wall Street Journal (Dec. 4, 1998), https://www.wsj.com/articles/SB912728818139342000.

301 ExxonMobil, Advancing Climate Solutions Progress Report 4 (2023), https://corporate.exxonmobil.com/-/media/global/files/advancing-climate-solutions-progress-report/2023/2023-advancing-climate-solutions-progress-report.pdf.

302 Press Release, ExxonMobil, ExxonMobil Announces $2 billion Baytown Chemical Expansion Project; Releases Study Showing Value of Investments to U.S. Economy (May 2, 2019), https://corporate.exxonmobil.com/news/news-releases/2019/0502_exxonmobil-announces-2-billion-baytown-chemical-expansion-project.

303 ExxonMobil, *Trade Associations, Think Tanks, and Coalitions*, https://corporate.exxonmobil.com/who-we-are/policy/lobbying/trade-associations-think-tanks-and-coalitions (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

304 *Id.*

305 American Plastics Council, *supra* note 243.

306 AMERIPEN, *supra* note 291.

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the Council for Solid Waste Solutions,[307] the Partnership for Plastics Progress,[308] the Council on Packaging in the Environment,[309] the Flexible Packaging Association,[310] the Sustainable Packaging Coalition,[311] the Vinyl Institute,[312] and A Circular Economy for Flexible Packaging.[313] Exxon executives have served on the boards of directors of trade associations and front groups including the American Chemistry Council[314] and the Alliance to End Plastic Waste.[315]

**INEOS Group Limited** is a polymer producer based in England with the ninth largest single-use plastic waste footprint according to the Minderoo Foundation's Plastic Waste Makers Index.[316] Founded in 1992 as Inspec, the company has acquired elements of the chemical divisions of various companies over the years to become the world's fourth largest chemical manufacturing company.[317] Most significantly, INEOS acquired the entire petrochemical wing of **BP** through mergers in 2005 and 2020.[318] BP itself had acquired petrochemical producers **Amoco**[319] and **ARCO**[320] years before. INEOS and the companies it has acquired are or have been members of the American Chemistry Council,[321] the American Plastics Council,[322] NAPCOR,[323] A Circular Economy for Flexible Packaging,[324] and the Council for Solid Waste Solutions.[325]

**Occidental Petroleum** is an oil and petrochemical company based in the United States. Its chemicals subsidiary, **OxyChem**, was established after the company's acquisition of **Hooker Chemical Company** in 1968.[326] Occidental is or has been a member of the American Chemistry Council,[327] the American Plastic Council,[328] the Council for Solid Waste Solutions,[329] the Vinyl Institute,[330] and the Partnership for Plastics Progress.[331]

307 Council for Solid Waste Solutions, *supra* note 254 (CCI #41.44).

308 Partnership for Plastics Progress, *supra* note 82 (CCI #558.4).

309 COPE, Recycling Resources Directory 7 (1993) (on file with CCI #479.8).

310 Flexible Packaging Association, *supra* note 252.

311 Sustainable Packaging Coalition, *supra* note 240.

312 ExxonMobil, *supra* note 303.

313 CEFLEX, *supra* note 242.

314 American Chemistry Council, *supra* note 280, at 9 (CCI #4877.9); ExxonMobil, *supra* note 221, at 29 (CCI #3128.41) (Karen McKee).

315 Alliance to End Plastic Waste, *supra* note 281, at 8 (CCI #4879.8); ExxonMobil, *supra* note 221, at 29 (CCI #3128.41) (Karen McKee).

316 Minderoo Foundation, Plastic Waste Makers Index 2023, *supra* note 4, at 57.

317 Alexander H. Tullo, *C&EN's Global Top 50 Chemical Firms for 2021*, C&EN (2021), https://cen.acs.org/business/finance/CENs-Global-Top-50-2021/99/i27.

318 Staff, *BP Sells Petrochemicals Business to Ineos in $5-Billion Deal*, Plastics Today (June 29, 2020) https://www.plasticstoday.com/ma/bp-sells-petrochemicals-business-ineos-5-billion-deal; *BP Sells Chemical Unit for £5bn*, BBC News (Oct. 7, 2005), http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/4321046.stm.

319 Youssef M. Ibrahim, *British Petroleum Is Buying Amoco in $48.2 Billion Deal,* N.Y. Times (Aug. 12, 1998), https://www.nytimes.com/1998/08/12/business/british-petroleum-is-buying-amoco-in-48.2-billion-deal.html?searchResultPosition=1.

320 David Stout, *F.T.C. Approves Merger of BP Amoco and ARCO*, N.Y. Times, (Apr. 14, 2000), https://www.nytimes.com/2000/04/14/business/ftc-approves-merger-of-bp-amoco-and-arco.html?searchResultPosition=2

321 American Chemistry Council, *Member Companies, available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20091230112349/http://www.americanchemistry.com/s_acc/sec_directory.asp?CID=250&DID=616 (archived Dec. 30, 2009).

322 American Plastics Council, *supra* note 243.

323 National Association for PET Container Resources, *supra* note 292.

324 CEFLEX, *supra* note 242.

325 Council for Solid Waste Solutions, *supra* note 254 (CCI #41.44).

326 *Chemical Company to Join Occidental*, N.Y. Times (Mar. 22, 1968), https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1968/03/22/77081759.html?pageNumber=79.

327 American Chemistry Council, *supra* note 238.

328 American Plastics Council, *supra* note 243.

329 Council for Solid Waste Solutions, *supra* note 254 (CCI #41.44).

330 The Vinyl Institute, *supra* note 241 (CCI #3816.3); Vinyl Institute, *supra* note 290.

331 Partnership for Plastics Progress, *supra* note 82 (CCI #558.4).

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**Shell plc** is one of the world's largest oil and gas companies by revenue and is #52 on the Minderoo Foundation's Plastic Waste Makers Index.[332] It is based in England. Its petrochemical division, Shell Chemicals, was founded in 1929.[333] Shell is or has been a member of the American Chemistry Council,[334] the Flexible Packaging Association,[335] the American Plastics Council,[336] the Alliance to End Plastic Waste,[337] the Council on Packaging in the Environment,[338] the Partnership for Plastics Progress,[339] and NAPCOR.[340]

## B. Trade Associations

The **American Chemistry Council (ACC)** represents firms across the chemical industry and is the industry's most important vehicle for disseminating recycling disinformation over the last 20 years. Previously known as the Chemical Manufacturers Association, it adopted its current name in 2000.[341] The organization took on increased significance for the petrochemical industry in 2002 when it absorbed the American Plastics Council.[342] ACC established the Alliance to End Plastic Waste in 2018 with the help of marketing firm Weber Shandwick.[343] ACC's membership includes ExxonMobil, Shell, Chevron Phillips, DuPont, Dow, Eastman, BASF, BP, and Occidental, among many others.[344] In recent years, ACC's board has included executives and board members from Exxon,[345] Chevron,[346] Dow,[347] Shell,[348] the American Petroleum Institute,[349] the Alliance to End Plastic Waste,[350] American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers,[351] the Recycling Partnership,[352] the Vinyl Institute,[353] and Keep America Beautiful.[354]

The **Alliance to End Plastic Waste (AEPW)** is a greenwashing organization and front group backed by the plastics industry. It was established by the American Chemistry Council in 2018

332 Minderoo Foundation, Plastic Waste Makers Index 2023, *supra* note 4, at 58.

333 Shell Global, *Our History*, https://web.archive.org/web/20221007054954/https://www.shell.com/business-customers/chemicals/about-shell-chemicals/our-history.html (archived Oct. 7, 2022).

334 Shell Global, *Industry Associations and Similar Organizations We Are Members Of*, https://www.shell.com/sustainability/transparency-and-sustainability-reporting/advocacy-and-political-activity/our-work-with-industry-associations/industry-associations-and-similar-organisations-we-are-members-of.html (last visited Nov. 1, 2023).

335 Flexible Packaging Association, *supra* note 252.

336 American Plastics Council, *supra* note 243.

337 Shell Global, *supra* note 334.

338 Nancy A. Wolf & Ellen E. Feldman, *supra* note 122, at 81 (COPE).

339 Partnership for Plastics Progress, *supra* note 82 (CCI #558.4).

340 National Association for PET Container Resources, *NAPCOR Member Companies*, https://web.archive.org/web/19971009113924/http://www.napcor.com/members.html (archived Oct. 9, 1997).

341 *News Clips*, Plastics News (June 21, 2000) (on file with CCI #4870.2).

342 Steve Toloken, *APC, ACC Seek to Soothe Merger Worries*, Plastics News (Jan. 7, 2002) (on file with CCI #4869).

343 *See* Brian Probus Creative, *The Alliance to End Plastic Waste*, https://archive.ph/zPwqc (archived Feb. 23, 2023).

344 American Chemistry Council, *supra* note 238.

345 American Chemistry Council, *supra* note 280, at 9 (CCI #4877.9); ExxonMobil, *supra* note 221, at 29 (CCI #3128.41) (Karen McKee).

346 OGJ Editors, *supra* note 257; Alliance to End Plastic Waste, *supra* note 258 (CCI #4878.8) (Burnis J. Hebert).

347 American Chemistry Council, *supra* note 280, at 7 (CCI #4877.7); Dow, *supra* note 222, at 6 (CCI #3146.6) (Jim Fitterling).

348 Press Release, American Chemistry Council, *supra* note 257.

349 American Chemistry Council, IRS Form 990, 20 (2017) (on file with CCI #4875.23); American Petroleum Institute, IRS Form 990, 7 (on file with CCI #4886.7) (Debra Phillips).

350 American Chemistry Council, *supra* note 257 (CCI #4872.17); Alliance to End Plastic Waste, *supra* note 258 (CCI #4878.8) (Burnis J. Hebert).

351 American Chemistry Council, *supra* note 257 (CCI #4872.17); American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers, *supra* note 259 (CCI #4882.10) (Burnis J. Hebert).

352 American Chemistry Council, IRS Form 990, 8 (2020) (on file with CCI #4873.8); The Recycling Partnership, IRS Form 990, 7 (2020) (on file with CCI #4923.7) (Keith Christman).

353 Press Release, Vinyl Institute, *Vinyl Institute Elects New Member to Executive Committee* (Jan. 21, 2021), https://www.vinylinfo.org/pressroom/vinyl-institute-elects-new-member-to-executive-committee/ (Grant Evans).

354 American Chemistry Council, *supra* note 252, at 8 (CCI #4873.8); Keep America Beautiful, IRS Form 990, 7 (2020) (on file with CCI #4902.7) (Steve Russell).

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in conjunction with the marketing and public relations firm Weber Shandwick.[355] AEPW's membership includes petrochemical producers like Exxon, Chevron Phillips, Shell, Dow, BASF, and Total, among others.[356] The organization has had shared board members with Exxon,[357] Dow,[358] the American Chemistry Council,[359] American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers,[360] and the Flexible Packaging Association.[361]

The **American Plastics Council (APC)** was a trade association/front group representing the plastics industry from the mid-1990s through 2002, when it was absorbed by the American Chemistry Council.[362] The organization was a successor to the Partnership for Plastics Progress, itself a successor to the Council for Solid Waste Solutions, which was created by the Society of the Plastics Industry.[363] APC played a significant role in publicly promoting the false solution of plastic recycling through advertising, educational campaigns, and more. APC's membership included BP, Exxon, Chevron Phillips, Shell, Dow, DuPont, Eastman, BASF, Occidental, and the Vinyl Institute.[364]

The **Association of Plastic Recyclers (APR)** promotes plastic recycling. Its members include Exxon, Dow, BASF, Eastman, Sonoco, Closed Loop Partners, NAPCOR, and the American Recyclable Plastic Bag Alliance.[365] Members of APR's board of directors have also served on the board for NAPCOR,[366] the Recycling Partnership,[367] and Keep America Beautiful.[368]

The **Plastics Industry Association (PLASTICS)**, known as the **Society of the Plastics Industry (SPI)** prior to 2016,[369] represents companies at every stage in the plastics supply chain. SPI served as the primary industry tool to promote plastic recycling from the 1970s through the 1990s. The organization spawned myriad front groups, including the Vinyl Institute,[370] the Council on Packaging in the Environment,[371] the Council for Solid Waste Solutions,[372] and the Partnership for Plastics Progress.[373] More recently, it has organized front groups to fight plastic

355 *See* Brian Probus Creative, *supra* note 243.

356 Alliance to End Plastic Waste, *supra* note 239.

357 Alliance to End Plastic Waste, *supra* note 281, at 8 (CCI #4879.8); ExxonMobil, *supra* note 221, at 29 (CCI #3128.41) (Karen McKee).

358 Alliance to End Plastic Waste, *supra* note 281, at 8 (CCI #4879.8); Dow, *supra* note 222, at 6 (CCI #3146.6) (Jim Fitterling).

359 American Chemistry Council, *supra* note 257 (CCI #4872.17), Alliance to End Plastic Waste, *supra* note 258 (CCI #4878.8) (Burnis J. Hebert).

360 Alliance to End Plastic Waste, *supra* note 281, at 7 (CCI #4879.7); American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers, IRS Form 990, 9 (2020) (on file with CCI #4884.9) (Albert Chao).

361 Alliance to End Plastic Waste, *supra* note 281, at 8 (CCI #4879.8); Flexible Packaging Association, IRS Form 990, 7 (2021) (on file with CCI #4896.7) (Kathy Bolhous).

362 Steve Toloken, *supra* note 342.

363 *See* Tom Ford & Roger King, *supra* note 99; Steve Toloken, *APC Image Builders Bring Public Around*, Plastics News (Mar. 8, 1999), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19990308/NEWS/303089940/apc-image-builders-bring-public-around (on file with CCI #4821.3).

364 American Plastics Council, *supra* note 243.

365 Association of Plastic Recyclers, *APR Members*, https://web.archive.org/web/20230306092329/https://plasticsrecycling.org/apr-members (archived Mar. 6, 2023).

366 Association of Plastic Recyclers, Inc., IRS Form 990, 7 (2018) (on file with CCI #4893.7); National Association for PET Container Resources, IRS Form 990, 7 (2018) (on file with CCI #4907.8) (Byron Geiger).

367 Association of Plastic Recyclers, Inc., IRS Form 990, 7 (2020) (on file with CCI #4891.7); The Recycling Partnership, *supra* note 352, at 8 (CCI #4923.8) (John Caturano).

368 Association of Plastic Recyclers, Inc., *supra* note 367, at 7 (CCI #4891.7); Keep America Beautiful, *supra* note 354, at 8 (CCI #4902.8) (Micheal Westerfield).

369 Steve Toloken, *SPI's New Name and Look to 'Evolve the Way People Think About Plastics'*, Plastics News (Dec. 6, 2016) (on file with CCI #552.2).

370 Vinyl Institute, Executive Board Meeting (Sept. 2, 1992) (on file with CCI #3754.30).

371 *Solid Waste: Packaging Coalition Lets Industry Speak Out*, Plastics World 16 (Sept. 1986) (on file with CCI #4834.1).

372 Bonnie Merrill Limbach, SPI, Plastics and the Environment: Progress and Commitment 4 (1991), Box 12, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #824.8).

373 *Partnership Sets Its Course for FY 92-93*, Handlers News 1, 3 (Summer 1992) (on file with CCI #41.27).

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bag bans, including the American Recyclable Plastic Bag Alliance (originally founded by the American Chemistry Council).[374] Its membership includes Dow, Eastman, Exxon, Chevron Phillips, DuPont, and more.[375] PLASTICS has recently shared board members with the Vinyl Institute,[376] the Recycling Partnership,[377] and the Foodservice Packaging Institute.[378]

The **Council for Solid Waste Solutions (CSWS)** was a front group established by the Society of the Plastics Industry and petrochemical companies in 1988 to promote plastic recycling disinformation and to encourage local communities to establish recycling programs.[379] Its executive board membership included Exxon, Mobil, Phillips, Chevron, Amoco, Dow, DuPont, Occidental, and Union Carbide.[380] The group eventually became the Partnership for Plastics Progress.[381]

The **Council on Packaging in the Environment (COPE)**, originally founded as the **Council on Plastics and Packaging in the Environment (COPPE)**, was a front group created by the Society of the Plastics Industry and petrochemical companies to promote plastic recycling. It was established in 1986 with a Dow executive as its chairman and SPI as its secretariat.[382] COPE's steering committee members included DuPont, Shell, Dow, and the Flexible Packaging Association.[383] Mobil was also a member company.[384] The organization was disbanded in 1996.[385]

The **Partnership for Plastics Progress (P3)** was a front group established in 1992 through a joint initiative between the Society of the Plastics Industry and the Society of Plastics Engineers.[386] The group, originally established as the Council for Solid Waste Solutions, eventually turned into the American Plastics Council, which would later merge with the American Chemistry Council.[387]

The **Vinyl Institute (VI)**, a trade association representing the interests of polyvinyl chloride producers, was established as a division of the Society of the Plastics Industry in 1982.[388] VI later joined the American Plastics Council, remaining a member during its merger with the American Chemistry Council, before becoming an independent organization in 2008.[389] It has promoted plastic recycling as a false solution since its founding. Today, it continues to deceptively present vinyl as recyclable through its Vinyl Sustainability Council and +Vantage

374 Deanne Toto, *American Progressive Bag Alliance Becomes American Recyclable Plastic Bag Alliance*, Recycling Today (Feb. 4, 2020) https://www.recyclingtoday.com/news/american-progressive-bag-alliance-changes-name-sets-sustainability-goals/; American Chemistry Council, *ACC, SPI Align and Expand Efforts to Defend Plastic Bags and Increase Plastic Film Recycling*, https://web.archive.org/web/20170721221531/https://www.americanchemistry.com/Media/PressReleasesTranscripts/ACC-news-releases/ACC-SPI-Align-and-Expand-Efforts-to-Defend-Plastic-Bags-and-Increase-Plastic-Film-Recycling.html (archived July 21, 2017).

375 *See* Dow, *supra* note 266; Eastman, *supra* note 286; ExxonMobil, *supra* note 303; Steve Toloken, *supra* note 369 (Chevron Phillips); DuPont, *supra* note 266.

376 Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., IRS Form 990, 13 (2016) (on file with CCI #4910.15); Vinyl Institute, IRS Form 990, 7 (2017) (on file with CCI #4920.7) (Peter de la Cruz).

377 Plastics Industry Association, IRS Form 990, 16 (2018) (on file with CCI #4912.19); The Recycling Partnership, *supra* note 282 (CCI #4924.7) (Scott Defife).

378 Plastics Industry Association, IRS Form 990, 7 (2017) (on file with CCI #4911.7); Foodservice Packaging Institute, Inc., IRS Form 990, 7 (2017) (on file with CCI #4897.7) (Wylie Royce).

379 *See* Steve Toloken, *supra* note 363.

380 Council for Solid Waste Solutions, *supra* note 254 (CCI #41.44).

381 *See id.*; Tom Ford & Roger King, *supra* note 99.

382 *Solid Waste*, *supra* note 371 (CCI #4834.1).

383 *Recycling Structure is Worth Salvaging*, *supra* note 158 (CCI #4838.2).

384 COPE, *supra* note 309, at 7 (CCI #479.8).

385 *Recycling Structure is Worth Salvaging*, *supra* note 158 (CCI #4838.2).

386 *Partnership Sets Its Course*, *supra* note 371 (CCI #41.27).

387 *See* Tom Ford & Roger King, *supra* note 99; Steve Toloken, *supra* note 363 (CCI #4821.3).

388 Vinyl Institute, *supra* note 370 (CCI #3754.30).

389 Mike Verespej, *Vinyl Institute Steps Out on Own, Exits ACC*, Plastics News (July 14, 2008) (on file with CCI #4871).

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Vinyl certification.[390] VI's membership includes Occidental, Dow, Eastman, and Exxon.[391] In recent years, VI has had shared board members with the American Chemistry Council[392] and PLASTICS.[393]

The **National Association for PET Container Resources (NAPCOR)**, previously known as the **National Association for Plastic Container Recovery (NAPCOR)**, represents producers and manufacturers of PET plastic resin and products that was founded in 1987.[394] Eastman, INEOS, Shell, Sonoco, and Amoco are or have been members of NAPCOR.[395] The trade association has recently shared board members with the Association of Plastic Recyclers,[396] the Recycling Partnership,[397] and Keep America Beautiful.[398]

390 *See* +Vantage Vinyl, *Impact Categories*, https://vantagevinyl.com/impact-categories/ (last visited Nov. 2, 2023) (setting an industry goal to "increase post-consumer recycling to 160 million pounds by 2035.").

391 *See* Vinyl Institute, *supra* note 290.

392 Press Release, Vinyl Institute, *supra* note 353 (Grant Evans).

393 Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., *supra* note 376, at 13 (CCI #4910.15); Vinyl Institute, *supra* note 376, at 7 (CCI #4920.7) (Peter de la Cruz).

394 National Association of PET Container Resources, *What is NAPCOR?*, https://web.archive.org/web/20230630165337/https://napcor.com/what-is-napcor/ (archived June 30, 2023).

395 National Association for PET Container Resources, *supra* note 340; National Association for PET Container Resources, *supra* note 292.

396 Association of Plastic Recyclers, Inc., *supra* note 366, at 7 (CCI #4893.7); National Association for PET Container Resources, *supra* note 366, at 7 (CCI #4907.8) (Byron Geiger).

397 National Association for PET Container Resources, IRS Form 990, 7 (2020) (on file with CCI #4908.8); The Recycling Partnership, *supra* note 352, at 8 (CCI #4923.8) (Michael Hodges).

398 Keep America Beautiful, *supra* note 354, at 8 (CCI #4902.8); National Association for PET Container Resources, *supra* note 397, at 7 (CCI #4908.8) (Michael Westerfield).

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# APPENDIX C—EVIDENCE OF CAMPAIGNS

This appendix outlines the growing body of evidence of specific campaigns, identified in Part IV, that the petrochemical companies and plastics industry have engaged, and continue to engage, in to deceive the public about the viability of plastic recycling.

## A. Petrochemical companies—independently and through their membership and leadership in plastics industry trade associations—have created and funded front groups to promote plastic recycling as a false solution.

The front groups described below are emblematic of the well-coordinated efforts of the petrochemical companies and their trade associations:

### Vinyl Institute (VI)

In 1983, the Vinyl Institute was founded as a division of SPI. Another spin-off, the Vinyl Institute Group on Recycling (VIGOR), was established in 1990. VI joined APC in 1999, then became an independent organization in 2004. Past and present members of VI include ExxonMobil, Dow, Eastman, and Occidental (as OxyChem).[399]

### Plastics Recycling Foundation (PRF)

In 1984, SPI established the Plastics Recycling Foundation (PRF). Members included both bottlers and petrochemical companies, including DuPont.[400] PRF was an early champion of mechanical recycling as a solution to plastic waste as evidenced in its communications with lawmakers.[401]

### Council on Packaging in the Environment (COPE)

The Council on Packaging in the Environment (COPE), initially established as Council on Plastics and Packaging in the Environment (COPPE), was founded in 1986 by SPI.[402] When the group was initially founded, Karl Kamena—then manager of government relations/public issues for Dow Chemical—served as the chairman, while SPI assumed the role of secretariat. COPE's steering committee members later included Dow, DuPont, Shell, and the Flexible Packaging Association.[403] COPE shut down in 1996 after the legislative backlash on plastics waned.[404] *Plastics News* later called COPE's shuttering a "casualty of the 'let's declare victory and go home' syndrome that seems to have afflicted plastics recycling in recent years."[405]

### Council for Solid Waste Solutions (CSWS)

In 1988, SPI created the Council for Solid Waste Solutions (CSWS), whose executive board members included Exxon, Mobil, Chevron, Phillips 66, Amoco, Dow, DuPont, Union Carbide, and Occidental.[406] A primary focus of CSWS was to "emphasize viable recycling"—and the group was viewed by commentators as "the first really serious effort of the plastics industry."[407]

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399 *See* Vinyl Institute, *supra* note 290 (identifying current members).

400 Myra Klockenbrink, *supra* note 76.

401 *See, e.g.*, Letter from Roger Bernstein, *supra* note 61 (on file with CCI #4147); Myra Klockenbrink, *supra* note 76.

402 *Solid Waste: Packaging Coalition Lets Industry Speak Out*, Plastics World 16 (Sept. 1986) (on file with CCI #4834.1)

403 Nancy A. Wolf & Ellen E. Feldman, *supra* note 122, at 81.

404 *Recycling Structure is Worth Salvaging*, *supra* note 158 (CCI #4838.2).

405 Don Loepp, *This Year's Report Card Not Pretty*, Plastics News (Apr. 7, 1997), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19970407/NEWS/304079998/this-year-s-report-card-not-pretty (on file with CCI #4846.5).

406 Council for Solid Waste Solutions, *supra* note 254 (CCI #41.44).

407 Nancy A. Wolf & Ellen E. Feldman, *supra* note 122, at 83 (quoting Massachusetts recycling program author Gretchen Brewer).

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### Partnership for Plastics Progress (P3 or PPP)

In 1992, SPI and the Society of Plastic Engineers (SPE) established a joint initiative known as the Partnership for Plastics Progress (P3), a spin-off from CSWS.[408] The new partnership "brought together 27 of the nation's leading plastic resin producers, downstream customers, and representatives of the broader plastics processor community."[409] P3's mission was "to develop and implement a strategic, industry-supported program for the responsible use, recovery, and conservation of plastics that addresses recognized public interests and concerns."[410] P3 later became the American Plastics Council (APC),[411] which then merged with the American Chemistry Council (ACC) in the early 2000s.

### Sustainable Packaging Coalition (SPC)

In 2004, GreenBlue launched the Sustainable Packaging Coalition (SPC) with 20 founding members, including Cargill Dow and Dow Chemical.[412] SPC now boasts over 550 members including ExxonMobil Chemical, Dow, and Eastman (currently serving on the Executive Committee).[413]

### The Recycling Partnership

In 2014, Curbside Value Partnership (CVP) launched The Recycling Partnership, a project to improve residential recycling infrastructure.[414] When the project was first launched, Craig Cookson, director of sustainability and recycling for the plastics division at ACC, joined as a board member.[415] That same year, ACC and SPI became inaugural members of The Recycling Partnership.[416] Funders include several petrochemical companies and their trade associations—including ExxonMobil, TotalEnergies, Dow, Eastman, ACC, PLASTICS, the Flexible Packaging Association, the Foodservice Packaging Institute, NAPCOR, and AMERIPEN.[417]

408 *See* Steve Toloken, *supra* note 363 (CCI #4821.3).

409 *Partnership for Plastics Progress Responds to Critics*, Plastics Engineering (Oct. 1, 1992), *available at* https://www.thefreelibrary.com/Partnership+for+Plastics+Progress+responds+to+critics.-a013528698.

410 *Id.*; *see also* SPI, *From CSWS to the Partnership for Plastics Progress*, Handlers News 1, 3 (Spring 1992) (on file with CCI #41.29) (reporting that the Partnership for Plastics Progress was intended to allow industry executives to "coordinate and improve existing recycling conservation and resource recovery activities").

411 *See* Tom Ford & Roger King, *supra* note 99; Steve Toloken, *supra* note 363 (CCI #4821.3).

412 Sustainable Packaging Coalition, *About Us*, *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20041207035127/http://www.sustainablepackaging.org/about.htm (archived Dec. 7, 2004); *see also* Joseph James Whitworth, *SPC: Role of Sustainable Packaging*, Bakery & Snacks (June 16, 2015), https://www.bakeryandsnacks.com/Article/2015/06/17/Three-branches-of-sustainability-from-packaging-perspective.

413 Sustainable Packaging Coalition, *Member Search*, *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20230619192921/https://dashboard.sustainablepackaging.org/members (archived June 19, 2023).

414 Curbside Value Partnership, *The Recycling Partnership*, *available at* https://archive.ph/Vq3Hl (archived Aug. 11, 2014). Curbside Value Partnership was a former Keep America Beautiful program and the predecessor to the Recycling Partnership. Keep America Beautiful, *Our History*, https://kab.org/our-history/ (last visited Nov. 2, 2023).

415 *CVP Board of Directors*, Curbside Value Partnership, *available at* https://archive.ph/20140811213931/http:/www.recyclecurbside.org/about/board-of-directors/ (archived Aug. 11, 2014).

416 Allan Gerlat, *American Chemistry Council Plastics Unit Joins Recycling Partnership*, Waste 360, (May 22, 2014), *available at* https://archive.ph/FsC5s (archived Aug. 11, 2023); *SPI Joins Recycling Partnership*, Recycling Today (July 2, 2014), *available at,* https://www.recyclingtoday.com/news/spi-plastics-recycling-partnership-cvp/; Curbside Value Partnership, *supra* note 414.

417 The Recycling Partnership, *Funding Partners*, *available at* https://archive.ph/ZPOAR (archived Aug. 11, 2023)

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### The Alliance to End Plastic Waste (AEPW)

In 2018, ACC hired public relations firm Weber Shandwick to establish The Alliance to End Plastic Waste (AEPW), a non-profit organization based in Singapore.[418] In 2019, ACC reported that it had paid Weber Shandwick $2,069,759 for their services.[419] The Alliance "was founded by companies that make, use, sell, process, collect and recycle plastics."[420] Many of the Alliance's board members hold executive leadership positions or serve on the board of directors at major petrochemical companies and their trade associations. Board members include: B.J. Hebert, former president and COO at Chevron Phillips Chemical; Jim Fitterling, chairman and CEO at Dow Chemical; Karen McKee, president of ExxonMobil Chemical; Luis Sierra, president of the BP Aromatics' Americas, Europe, and Middle East division; Mark Lashier, CEO at Phillips 66; and Neil Ackerman, president of OxyChem at Occidental Petroleum.

### Polypropylene Recycling Coalition

In July 2020, The Recycling Partnership launched the Polypropylene Recycling Coalition, which focuses on increasing curbside collection, recycling, and end-markets for polypropylene (#5) plastics.[421] The Coalition's funders include petrochemical companies (Braskem, LyondellBasell, EFS Plastics, and TotalEnergies), as well as NextGenConsortium (a project of Closed Loop Partners).[422]

### Vinyl Sustainability Council (VCS)

Created by the Vinyl Institute, VCS is a "voluntary membership organization that is taking a leadership role in uniting the industry to advance sustainable performance throughout the vinyl value chain,"[423] which includes an industry goal to increase post-consumer recycling to 160 million pounds by 2025.[424] Its membership includes both petrochemical companies (ExxonMobil, Eastman, and Dow) and their trade associations (VI and PLASTICS).[425]

## B. The plastics industry engaged—and continues to engage—in public communications campaigns to promote plastic recycling as a false solution .

### 1988: SPI Introduces the Resin Identification Code System

First introduced in 1988 by SPI, Resin Identification Codes (RICs) grouped plastics by resin type and labeled them with a number surrounded by the widely recognized symbol for recycling: a triangle of "chasing arrows."[426] SPI made public claims that the RICs were intended to help

418 *See* Brian Probus Creative, *supra* note 343.

419 Internal Revenue Service Form 990: Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax: American Chemistry Council 2019, ProPublica, https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/organizations/530104410/202043179349301534/full. Weber Shandwick received several public relations industry awards for setting up the Alliance, including the 2019 Gold Sabre Award in the Chemicals & Industrials category and PR Week's 2020 award for Best in Corporate Branding. PRovokeMedia, *2019 SABRE Awards North America Winners*, https://www.provokemedia.com/events-awards/sabre-awards/sabre-awards-north-america/2019-sabre-awards-north-america/2019-winners (last visited Nov. 2, 2023); Press Release, Weber Shandwick, Celebrating Large Agency & Campaign of the Year Wins at 2020 PRWeek U.S. Awards (July 31, 2020), https://webershandwick.com/news/celebrating-large-agency-campaign-of-the-year-wins-at-2020-prweek-u-s-awards.

420 World Business Council for Sustainable Development, *The Alliance to End Plastic Waste*, *available at* https://archive.ph/DiVRs (archived Mar. 8, 2023).

421 The Recycling Partnership, *Polypropylene Recycling Coalition*, https://recyclingpartnership.org/polypropylene-coalition/ (last visited Nov. 2, 2023).

422 *Id.*

423 +Vantage Vinyl, *Vinyl Sustainability Council: About Us*, https://vantagevinyl.com/vinyl-sustainability-council/#about-us (last visited Nov. 2, 2023).

424 +Vantage Vinyl, *Impact Categories*, https://vantagevinyl.com/impact-categories/ (last visited Nov. 2, 2023).

425 *Id.*

426 Susan Freinkel, *supra* note 39, at 172, 177-78. RICs were originally known as "Voluntary Plastic Container Coding System." Vinyl Institute, Partnerships for a New Century: The Vinyl Industry in the 1990's and Beyond (1990) (on file with CCI #523.3).

promote recycling,[427] despite earlier industry statements that the system was unlikely to work.[428] Various governing bodies have highlighted the deceptive nature of the RICs in recent years. In its comment to the Federal Trade Commission urging the agency to update its "Green Guides," the U.S. EPA claimed that it "believes the use of the RIC with the chasing arrows symbol constitutes a misrepresentation and violation of claims prohibited under Section 5 of the FTC Act."[429] Similarly, in 2021, California passed SB 343, which prohibits the use of the chasing arrows on products that do not meet the state's standard for of "recyclable."[430]

**1989: Mobil Advertorial "Plastics and Recycling: Debunking A Myth"**

In 1989, the *New York Times* ran a Mobil advertorial entitled "Plastics and Recycling: Debunking a Myth."[431] The advertorial described how members of the plastics industry were treated like "environmental villains" and told "there ought to be a law against the things you make" because of a myth that their products could not be recycled. The advertorial continues to "debunk" that myth by touting the advancements the industry has seen, despite its nascent existence compared to paper and glass. The advertorial specifically promoted the industry goal of recycling 50% of PET bottles by 1992 and a new polystyrene recycling plant—neither of which proved successful.

**1990: Mobil Chemical "Recycling Momentum Grows" Ad Campaign**

In 1990, Mobil Chemical ran a print advertisement named "Recycling Momentum Grows," featured in the *Los Angeles Times*.[432] In the ad, the company made claims regarding the environmental benefits of plastic grocery bags and their recyclability, touted its role in creating the National Polystyrene Recycling Company (NPRC) and CSWS, and portrayed "every American" as part of the problem, while positioning itself as "part of the solution" to the plastic waste crisis. Notable excerpts include:

- "In the near future, even fewer plastic grocery sacks will wind up as garbage. Instead, they'll be recycled into new, useful plastic products."
- "Mobil Chemical Company . . . is pioneering this national recycling effort."
- "[I]t adds to the momentum the plastics industry has attained as a responsible recycler."
- "Every American throws stuff away, and every American is therefore part of the country's nagging solid waste problem. Mobil Chemical, we're proud to say, is also part of the solution."

**1991: NPRC Runs Misleading Advertisement, "Foam Packaging: Fact or Fiction?"**

In February 1991, the National Polystyrene Recycling Company (NPRC)—founded by eight of the U.S.' largest producers of polystyrene resins—ran a print advertisement in several major newspapers titled "Foam Packaging: Fact or Fiction?"[433] The advertisement announced that "polystyrene is recyclable," and is "being recycled back into packaging as well as durable goods such as office supplies, house and garden products, construction materials, video cassettes and other useful consumer products."

427 *See* Conn. Dep't of Envtl. Conservation, *supra* note 90, at 2 (CCI #3163.2) (providing SPI's position on the use of RICs on plastic containers to the Connecticut government officials, stating that the code "is meant to facilitate recycling by assisting intermediate processors and manufacturers . . . in distinguishing the content of post-consumer plastic").

428 *See* Vinyl Institute, *supra* note 70, at 6 (stating that labeling by material makeup was "of limited practicality").

429 U.S. EPA Comments on Green Guides Review, Matter No. P954591, at 15 (Apr. 20, 2023), https://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/23789593/epa-comments-to-ftc.pdf.

430 Cal. S.B. 343, 2021-2022 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Cal. 2021) (amending Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code, Section 17580(a)(6)), https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB343.

431 Mobil, *supra* note 110 (CCI #4811.1).

432 Mobil, *supra* note 130 (CCI #4784.1).

433 *See* National Polystyrene Recycling Company, *supra* note 130 (CCI #4789.1) (a version of this advertisement also ran in *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, and *The Baltimore Sun*).

**1990s: Beach Clean Ups**

Throughout the 1990s, SPI and many resin producers—including DuPont, Amoco, Dow, Exxon, ARCO, and BASF—provided financial support for beach cleanups, and P3 donated recycled plastics bags to the California Coastal Commission for beach, roadside, and park cleanups.[434]

**1991: CSWS Advertorials Promoting Efforts to Meet Recycling Goals**

In two 1991 advertorials, CSWS discussed how they created a guide to help the industry as well as municipalities reach their recycling targets:

- CSWS boasted that its publication "How to Implement a Plastics Recycling Program" would help the industry reach its goal to recycle 25% of plastic bottles and containers by 1995.[435]
- "Plastics Recycling Has Taken Off. Here's How To Get On Board" highlights CSWS's "Blueprint for Plastics Recycling"; "It comes down to information. And we have it to share. This is no blue-sky thinking. The proven systems are in place. The talk is over. Plastics recycling is here"; "Once your community's plastics recycling program takes off, we guarantee no one will want to turn back."[436]

**1991: P3 Solid Waste Workshops**

In 1991, P3 launched a solid waste workshop pilot program in Atlanta in partnership with the League of Women Voters. As described by Glenn Braswell, President of FPA, in a letter to Randy Randol at Exxon Chemical, the workshops were created "in response to the very real threat that consumers, in their rush to join the environmental recycling bandwagon, will forget the vital role packaging plays in their lifestyle, and forego convenience and safety out of a misdirected sense of guilt."[437] Braswell continued, stating that the workshops "translate[] to say that packaging should not be legislated on the basis of recyclability alone."[438]

**1991-94: NAPCOR Advertisements on Viability of Plastic Recycling**

In the early 1990s, NAPCOR ran a series of advertisements overstating the viability of plastic recycling and downplaying concerns. For example, in 1991 NAPCOR placed an advertisement in *Ladies' Home Journal* stating, "a bottle can come back as a bottle, over and over again."[439] And in 1994, NAPCRO advertised in *State Legislatures* that those who questioned plastic recycling were like Chicken Little, "jump[ing] to [an] erroneous conclusion."[440]

**1992: COPPE Runs Earth Day Ad to Encourage Plastic Film Recycling**

In 1992, COPPE ran a print advertisement in the *Chicago Tribune* that called on consumers to "Recycle Plastic to Save Landfill Space" for Earth Day. The advertisement claimed, "Each year, more than a million pounds of shrink and stretch wrap is recycled."[441]

434 *See, e.g.*, Partnership for Plastics Progress, *supra* note 129, at 10 (Aug. 1992) (CCI #244.225); Letter from Karen J. Wilson, Manager Adopt-A-Beach Program, California State Parks Foundation, to Bailey Condrey, Manager Technical Communications, Partnership for Plastics Progress (May 15, 1992) (on file with CCI #176.2); Letter from Karen J. Wilson, Manager Adopt-A-Beach Program, California Coastal Commission, to Bailey Condrey, Manager Technical Communications, Partnership for Plastics Progress (Oct. 5, 1992) (on file with CCI #202.1).

435 Council for Solid Waste Solutions, *supra* note 114(2) (CCI #4796.7) (advertisement).

436 Council for Solid Waste Solutions, *supra* note 114(1) (CCI #4802.1) (advertisement).

437 Letter from Glenn E. Braswell, President, Flexible Packaging Association, to Randy Randol, Manager, Public Affairs, Exxon Mobil Chemical Company 1 (July 31, 1992) (on file with CCI #244.203).

438 *Id.*

439 National Association for Plastic Container Recovery, *supra* note 113 (on file with CCI #4805.1) (advertisement).

440 National Association for Plastic Container Recovery, *supra* note 111 (CCI #4798.1) (advertisement).

441 Council on Plastic and Packaging in the Environment & National Association for Plastic Container Recovery, *supra* note 115 (CCI #4790.1) (advertisement).

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**1992-97: APC Advertising Blitz**

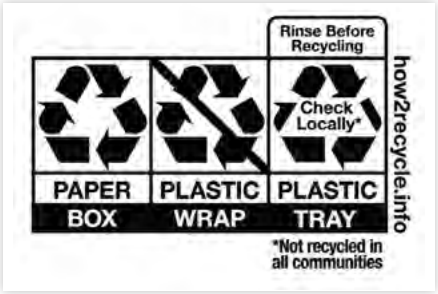
Data in an APC presentation on the "Impact of Level and Frequency of Advertising" showed that favorability of plastics increased 12 points between August 1992 and April 1997, with the most dramatic changes occurring during their advertising blitz between 1992 and 1994.[442] The organization spent $18 million on advertising over a nine-month stretch between fall 1992 and summer 1993.[443]

In 1993, ads from APC's "Take Another Look at Plastic" campaign ran in a variety of magazines—it showed various types of plastic packaging and told readers that "Your New Carpeting May Already Be in Your Refrigerator."[444] The ad went on to explain that "plastic bottles [are] turning into toys, pillows, garbage cans, sailboat sails, even plastic 'lumber.' Not to mention back into new bottles." It also claimed that "polystyrene foam dishes and cups [are] recycled into building insulation, office accessories and VCR tape cassettes."

Notably, in December 1995, APC reached a settlement with 11 state attorneys general, who alleged that the organization made misleading claims about recycling rates and the recyclability of plastics in its advertising campaigns.[445] APC paid $110,000 in damages, and agreed to include the following disclosure when making any future recycling claims: "Recycling facilities may not be available in all areas. Check to see if recycling facilities exist in your area."[446]

**2008: GreenBlue launches How2Recycle, a project of the Sustainable Packaging Coalition**

In 2008, GreenBlue's SPC launched How2Recycle, a project with the goal of "reduc[ing] confusion by creating a clear, well-understood, and nationally harmonized label that enables companies to convey to consumers how to recycle a package."[447] The voluntary labeling program has resulted in some products seeming easier to recycle than they actually are.[448]




**2008: ACC Advertisements Promoting Lumber Made from Recycled Plastics**

In 2008, ACC ran ads promoting plastic lumber made from recycled plastics:

- ACC's "essential2" campaign promoted the role of American chemistry in sustainability and recyclability: "American chemistry helps engineer the technologies that make it possible for plastics to be recycled. … And we're working to increase recycling through public partnerships and consumer education."[449]
- ACC promoted plastic bags over paper: "Recycling of plastic bags and film has increased 24 percent between 2005 and 2006, enough to build 1.5 million medium-sized decks" with the tag line "Plastics. Too valuable to Waste. Recycle."[450]

442 Wirthlin Worldwide, *supra* note 168, at 21 (CCI #56.21).

443 Richard Lindsay Stover, et al., *supra* note 92, at 10.

444 *See* American Plastic Council, *supra* note 112, at 32-33 (on file with CCI #4803.1-2).

445 Scott Allen, *supra* note 171.

446 National Association of Attorneys General, *supra* note 170170; *Eleven Attorneys General Reach Agreement with Plastics Industry on Recycling Claims*, *supra* note 171.

447 How2Recycle, *About*, https://how2recycle.info/about (last visited Nov. 2, 2023); How2Recycle, *Clear. Consistent. Concise.: Recycling Labels That Make Sense.*, https://how2recycle.info/labels (last visited Nov. 2, 2023).

448 *See* Sharon Lerner, *Waste Only*, Intercept (July 20, 2019), https://theintercept.com/2019/07/20/plastics-industry-plastic-recycling/.

449 American Chemistry Council, *essential2reuse* (on file with CCI #4849.1) (advertisement).

450 American Chemistry Council, *supra* note 180 (CCI #4848.1) (advertisement).

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### 2012: Curbside Value Partnership (CVP) Creates "Recycle First. Trash Last." Campaign for SWALCO

In 2012, CVP helped the Solid Waste Agency of Lake County, Illinois (SWALCO) launch its "Recycle First. Trash Last" campaign.[451] According to an internal messaging document, the goal of the campaign was to increase residential recycling by encouraging consumers to "shift the priority from throwing items in the trash to instead recycling first and visualizing what's left over as trash."[452] The campaign also sought to "simplify the guidelines for recycling plastics and encourage the recycling of large rigid plastics by residents."[453] In a promotional video for the campaign, SWALCO claimed "Forget about the numbers [RIC Codes] like you were once told, all hard, rigid plastic containers with or without a symbol can now go in your curbside cart."[454]

### 2013: How2Recycle partners with ACC and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to Pilot WRAP

In 2013, GreenBlue and SPC partnered with ACC's Flexible Film Recycling Group (FFRG) and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for the Wisconsin WRAP project (Wrap Recycling Action Project).[455] According to How2Recycle's 2013 Annual Report, the campaign aimed to "significantly increase recycling of plastic wraps used for everyday consumer products."[456] Wisconsin WRAP chose Milwaukee as the location for the pilot public awareness campaign,[457] which aimed to "test effective and easily replicable educational tools and tactics to increase both the quantity and quality of recyclable film with minimal contamination."[458] According to ACC, the campaign resulted in a 25% increase in plastic film and bag material collected for recycling during the eight-week campaign.[459] However, ACC did not provide data on the amount of collected materials that were effectively recycled.

### 2014: ACC launches WRAP to encourage plastic bag recycling

ACC's WRAP campaign launched in earnest in 2014, encouraging customers to return plastic bags to drop-off locations at grocery and big box stores.[460] The now-defunct website encouraged consumers and businesses to recycle plastic bags and film.[461] Under the subheading "What Happens to Recycled Materials?," ACC claimed "Like all plastics collected for recycling, plastic film can be recycled into many useful products. Plastic film can be used to make composite

451 Solid Waste Agency of Lake County, IL, *SWALCO Recycling Education Campaign Overview* (Aug. 15, 2012) (on file with CCI #4533.10-12). The campaign launched on the heels of Governor Quinn's veto of the Plastic Bag and Film Recycling Act (SB 3442), of which SWALCO was a main proponent. *Lake County Hoping to Boost Recycling Level to 60 Percent*, CBS News Chicago (Sept. 13, 2012), https://www.cbsnews.com/chicago/news/lake-county-hoping-to-boost-recycling-level-to-60-percent/; Walter S. Willis, *Letter: Context for Plastic Bag Bill*, State Journal Register (June 8, 2012), https://www.sj-r.com/story/opinion/letters/2012/06/08/letter-context-for-plastic-bag/42943474007/. The bill would have required towns to implement plastic-bag recycling programs but prohibited them from banning or charging for plastic bags. Illinois General Assembly, 97th Gen. Assembly, Witness Slips For SB3442, https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/witnessslip.asp?DocNum=3442&DocTypeID=SB&LegID=&GAID=11&SessionID=84&GA=97&SpecSess=; *Girl Petitions Quinn to Ban Plastic Bags*, NBC Chicago (July 2, 2012), https://www.nbcchicago.com/news/local/girl-petitions-quinn-to-ban-plastic-bags/1930786/.

452 SWALCO, *"Recycle First Trash Last." Campaign Key Messages*, (on file with CCI #4529).

453 *Id.*

454 LakeCountyTV, *Recycle First Trash Last*, YouTube (Nov. 8, 2022), https://youtu.be/laq1pLiZvCc?feature=shared.

455 Sustainable Packaging Coalition, How2Recycle 2013 Annual Report 5 (2014), http://gb.assets.s3.amazonaws.com/files/how-2recycle/How2RecycleAnnualReport2013.pdf; Wis. Dept. of Nat. Resources, *Reducing, Reusing and Recycling Plastic Bags and Wrap*, https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Recycling/bags.html (last visited Nov. 6, 2023).

456 Sustainable Packaging Coalition, *supra* note 455, at 15.

457 American Chemistry Council, Wisconsin WRAP 2015 Campaign Evaluation Executive Summary (2015), *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20221020125701/https:/www.plasticfilmrecycling.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/WI-WRAP-Report-Exec-Summary-2015.pdf.

458 *Id.*

459 *Id.*

460 *See* Plastic Film Recycling, *W.R.A.P.*, *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20141028174851/http://www.plasticfilmrecycling.org/wrap/wrap-1.html (archived Oct. 28, 2014) (this website was administered by Moore Recycling Associates through the support of the ACC).

461 *See* Plastic Film Recycling, *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20190325072356/https:/www.plasticfilmrecycling.org/ (archived Mar. 25, 2019) (an ACC project).

lumber for making decks, benches, and playground sets. Plastic film can also be reprocessed into small pellets, which can be made into new bags, pallets, containers, crates, and pipe."[462]

A 2023 ABC News investigation demonstrated that, even if there are recycling facilities are capable of recycling plastic bags, few bags ever make it to these facilities.[463] Of 46 trackers placed in bags and returned to WRAP drop-off points, only four made it to facilities that claim to recycle plastic bags.[464]

**2016: How2Recycle's "Think You Know How To Recycle? Think Again" Campaign**

In 2016, How2Recycle released its first consumer education video entitled "Think you know how to recycle? Think again," on Mother Nature Network. According to a 2017 article, the How2Recycle team stated in the video: "When we see packaging as trash, we're missing out. When we see packaging as valuable, recycling makes a lot of sense: Not only is it good for the environment, but it's good for the economy as well."[465]

**2016-18: ACC and How2Recycle Continue Promotion of WRAP**

ACC published an example of a poster teaching consumers how to recycle plastic film packaging, bags, and wraps (left image).[466] The campaign was launched throughout the U.S., with ads placed in local newspapers like the Granby Drummer (right image) and other media outlets.[467]



An example ACC poster for consumers.




**2020-present: America's Plastic Makers Advertisement Campaigns**

America's Plastic Makers is "comprised of the American Chemistry Council's Plastics Division and its member companies," including BASF, Chevron Phillips Chemical, Dow, DuPont, Eastman, ExxonMobil, INEOS, and Shell.[468] APM has launched a campaign promoting its goal to make 100% of plastic packaging recyclable or recoverable by 2030 by advertising the benefits of "advanced recycling" along with language and imagery suggesting circularity:

- 2020: "The plastic mailing wrap containing your favorite Meredith magazine is recyclable everywhere #4 plastic is accepted. Scan the smart code to visit PlasticFilmRecycling.org for collection locations near you."[469]
- 2020: "Imagine a shampoo bottle becoming your kid's slide."[470]

462 Plastic Film Recycling, *What Happens to Recycled Materials?*, *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20190209040825/https://www.plasticfilmrecycling.org/recycling-bags-and-wraps/plastic-film-education-individuals/happens-recycled-materials/ (archived Feb. 9, 2019) (an ACC project).

463 Matt Gutman et al., *We Put Dozens of Trackers in Plastic Bags for Recycling. Many Were Trashed.*, ABC (May 23, 2023), https://abcnews.go.com/US/put-dozens-trackers-plastic-bags-recycling-trashed/story?id=99509422.

464 *Id.*

465 *See* Mary Mazzoni, *Millennials Are Less Likely to Recycle, but More Likely to Buy From Green Companies*, AlterNet (Sept. 29, 2017), https://www.alternet.org/2017/09/millennials-are-less-likely-recycle-more-likely-buy-green-companies. The webpage and video have since been taken down on the *Mother Nature Network* website. *See Think You Know How to Recycle? Think Again*, Mother Nature Network, https://www.treehugger.com/green-tech/research-innovations/sponsorvideo/think-you-know-how-recycle-think-again.

466 American Chemistry Council, *Recycle Here*, Plastics Engineering 45 (May 2016) (on file with CCI #4850.1).

467 Conn. W.R.A.P., *Recycle It! WRAP CT*, Granby Drummer 31 (Mar. 2018) (on file with CCI #4865.1) (advertisement).

468 America's Plastic Makers, *Our Members*, https://plasticmakers.org/who-we-are/members/ (last visited Nov. 6, 2023).

469 American Chemistry Council, *Don't Trash It Recycle It*, Travel + Leisure (2020) (on file with CCI #4851.1).

470 American Chemistry Council, *Plastic Makers*, *From Single Use to Reuse: Shampoo Bottle*, Fast Company (2020) (on file with CCI #4852.1).

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- 2020: "Imagine a takeout container" accompanied by an image of a plastic takeout container turning into luggage.[471]
- 2020: "A milk jug can be used to create a detergent bottle. . . . [W]e're working to make all plastic packaging used in the U.S. reusable, recyclable or recoverable by 2030."[472]
- 2020: "Worried about marine waste? from single use to reuse."[473]
- 2021: "How can we keep 91% of America's plastics from going to waste?" and an alternative version asking, "How can we reduce the 91% of America's plastics that go to waste?" with an image of plastics going to a recycling bin, turning into hexagons, and then becoming new plastic products. On the larger version, the text suggests advanced recycling is the solution and that [w]e all play a role in ending plastic waste."[474]
- 2022: "We finally have the technology to remake tough-to-recycle plastics," promoting advanced recycling.[475]
- 2022: "Did you know advanced recycling can help us reduce our reliance on natural resources?"[476]
- 2022: "90% of plastics aren't recycled today. Advanced recycling is changing that."[477]
- 2022: "What makes advanced recycling so advanced?"[478]
- 2022: "Advanced recycling is keeping used plastic out of the environment and in the economy."[479]

**2022: How2Recycle changes polypropylene #5 plastics designation to "widely recyclable"**

In July 2022, the Polypropylene Recycling Coalition's campaign to promote the recyclability of polypropylene led How2Recycle to upgrade the status of polypropylene rigid containers to "Widely Recyclable" in the U.S.[480] On the same day this designation took effect, Greenpeace responded, arguing that The Recycling Partnership and How2Recycle's claims about the recyclability of polypropylene #5 were misleading and that fewer than 30% of Americans have access to recycling streams that accept these plastics.[481] Greenpeace further claimed that "the vast majority of polypropylene packaging will end up in landfills and incinerators regardless of whether people put them in recycling bins."[482]

**2023: PLASTICS Launches the "Recycling is Real" Campaign**

In a 2023 campaign entitled "Recycling is Real," the Plastics Industry Association (PLASTICS) states, "[i]t's undeniable that recycling is not only real, but feasible and economical."[483] The website includes a map identifying recycling facilities across the country, including those

471 American Chemistry Council, *Plastic Makers, From Single Use to Reuse: Takeout Container*, Democrat & Chronicle (2020) (on file with CCI #4853.1).

472 American Chemistry Council, *From Single Use to Reuse: Milk Jug*, Inc. (2020) (on file with CCI #4864.1).

473 American Chemistry Council, *From Single Use to Reuse: Marine Waste*, ABC 9 Cincinnati (2020) (on file with CCI #4863.1).

474 American Chemistry Council, *Plastic Makers, 5 Actions: 91% Small*, Business Insider (2021) (on file with CCI #4857.1); American Chemistry Council, *5 Actions: 91% Big*, Fortune (Oct.–Nov. 2021) (on file with CCI #4855.1); American Chemistry Council, *5 Actions: 91% Big*, Chemical Week (Nov. 1-8, 2021) (on file with CCI #4856.1).

475 American Chemistry Council, *Advanced Recycling: Hard-to-Recycle*, ABC 2 Baltimore (May 13, 2022) (on file with CCI #4861.1).

476 America's Plastic Makers, *Advanced Recycling: Reduce Reliance*, ABC-13 Houston (July 15, 2022) (on file with CCI #4862.1).

477 American Chemistry Council, *Advanced Recycling: 90% Not Recycled*, Politico (Mar. 4, 2022) (on file with CCI #4859.1).

478 American Chemistry Council, *Advanced Recycling: Advanced*, Politico (Mar. 7, 2022) (on file with CCI #4860.1).

479 American Chemistry Council, *Advanced Recycling: Advanced Recycling*, CBS 19 Cleveland (Apr. 12, 2022) (on file with CCI #4858.1).

480 Press Release, The Recycling Partnership, The Recycling Partnership's Polypropylene Recycling Coalition Celebrates "Widely Recyclable" Upgrade (July 28, 2022), https://recyclingpartnership.org/the-recycling-partnerships-polypropylene-recycling-coalition-celebrates-widely-recycled-upgrade/; How2Recycle, *How2Recycle Upgrades Polypropylene to 'Widely Recyclable'* (Aug. 3, 2022) https://www.recyclingtoday.com/news/how2recycle-upgrades-polypropylene-recyclability/.

481 Press Release, Greenpeace, Polypropylene #5 Plastics Classified as "Widely Recyclable" Despite Less Than 30% of Americans Having Access to Recycling Systems That Accept It (July 28, 2022), https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/news/polypropylene-5-plastics-classified-as-widely-recyclable-despite-less-than-30-of-americans-having-access-to-recycling-systems-that-accept-it/.

482 *Id.*

483 PLASTICS, *supra* note 227.

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owned and operated by ExxonMobil, Chevron Phillips Chemical Co., Dow, The Recycling Partnership, and Shell. Videos on the campaign website interview workers who repeatedly state, "I know that recycling is real because I see it every day." The campaign treats these facilities as representative while ignoring the reality that the majority of plastic cannot be technically or economically recycled.

Specific quotes in the campaigns video include tropes common to the industry's campaign to promote recycling, including outright false statements:

- "The more we could get the customers or the consumers or the general public, if you will, to treat the material with care and see its value, we could absolutely recycle it, reuse it, over and over again." (Grant Burgert, Manager, Process and Development, Novolex)
- "It's something that you can just keep using over and over again. . . . You can still get the same bottle back out of it again, just keep using it over and over and over." (Connie Williams, Resin Handler, Amcor)

As well as statements shifting the blame to consumers:

- "We all need to do more to drive up recycling rates." (Rali Sanderson, President, Niagara)
- "If people would separate trash from plastics we could recycle more." (Mariah Russell, Lead Operator, Novolex)

But the campaign also includes several acknowledgements of the limitations of recycling:

- "There's often the perception that 'oh, only certain plastics can be recycled.' As an engineer, and as a company that actually makes equipment, I can assure you, in principle, every plastic can actually be recycled." (Martin Baumann, General Manager and VP, MAAG Group)
- "We want to get to a point where a recycled pellet can be of the same quality as a virgin pellet, and that's how you ultimately achieve circularity." (Martin Baumann, General Manager and VP, MAAG Group)

## C. Plastics industry made targeted investments in plastic recycling research and development to mislead consumers and policymakers

### 1985: SPI founds the Center for Plastic Recycling Research at Rutgers (CPRR)

In 1985, SPI founded the Center for Plastic Recycling Research (originally the Plastic Recycling Institute) at Rutgers University, after the Plastic Bottle Institute (also created by SPI) "proposed the formation of a nonprofit recycling foundation and a recycling institute to conduct further research on plastics recycling."[484] The Center, in partnership with the Plastic Bottle Institute and the Plastic Recycling Foundation, helped to legitimize the idea that the industry was invested in recycling, even though its researchers were primarily concerned with plastic lumber.[485] While in operation, plastic from pilot recycling programs was sent to CPRR.[486] CPRR was ultimately shut down in 1996 after budget cuts.[487]

484 Nancy A. Wolf & Ellen E. Feldman, *supra* note 122, at 80.

485 Myra Klockenbrink, *supra* note 76; Nancy A. Wolf & Ellen E. Feldman, *supra* note 122, at 75-6, 80; Elizabeth M. Kirschner, *supra* note 69, at 20 (describing the Rutgers Center for Plastic Products Recycling as "serv[ing] its role by getting recycling off the ground" despite not becoming a "leader in recycling technology" as originally expected).

486 Nancy A. Wolf & Ellen E. Feldman, *supra* note 122, at 75-6, 80.

487 BuildingGreen, *Rutgers Center for Plastics Recycling Research Closing* (Nov. 1, 1996), https://www.buildinggreen.com/newsbrief/rutgers-center-plastics-recycling-research-closing.

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### 1989-99: NPRC's Investments in Polystyrene Recycling Amid Product Bans

In 1989, eight of the U.S.' largest producers of polystyrene resins joined together to found the National Polystyrene Recycling Company (NPRC). The companies—including Amoco (INEOS), ARCO (INEOS), Chevron, Dow, Fina Oil and Chemical (Total), Huntsman Chemical, Mobil (ExxonMobil), and Polysar—invested $16 million to build and operate recycling facilities for polystyrene (PS). By 1991, NPRC had opened four recycling facilities with plans to open one more.[488] NPRC developed and distributed a Polystyrene Recycling Tool Kit to encourage municipalities to include PS in their recycling programs, and provided educational materials for municipalities to share with residents and schools.[489] Mobil's polystyrene recycling group, for instance, instituted recycling programs in schools, and sent polystyrene trays, plates, bowl cups, and other foodservice items to NPRC's facilities and "Mobil-assisted polystyrene recycling operations in Texas, Oregon, and Virginia."[490]

NPRC set a goal to recycle 25% of post-consumer PS food service and packaging (around 250 million pounds) per year by 1995 but fell short of its goal.[491] By 1997, NPRC was operating just two facilities (Chicago, IL, and Corona, CA). NPRC was sold in 1999, after the resin producers had invested $85 million into the recycling operations. A few years later, the remaining facilities were shut down by the company that purchased them from NPRC.[492]

### 1989: DuPont and Waste Management PET and HDPE Facilities

In 1989, DuPont and Waste Management, Inc. created the Plastics Recycling Alliance (PRA) to build new plastic recycling facilities.[493] The PRA constructed facilities in Chicago and Philadelphia, and intended to build additional regional plants by 1994 (with an intended investment of $30-60 million). In June 1992, DuPont sold PRA to ITW, Inc.,[494] which ultimately shut down the Chicago facility in February 1997.[495] *Plastics News* explained that "it was a victim of the free market—resin prices were low enough that it no longer made sense to continue to recycle."[496]

### 1990: Dow/Domtar, Inc. PET and HDPE Recycling Facility Canceled

In 1990, a representative of SPI testified to Congress that Dow intended to open a PET and HDPE recycling facility in partnership with the Canadian company Domtar, Inc.[497] The facility was expected to recycle 80 million pounds per year but was canceled later that year. Officials

488 Long-Term Strategies for Programs and Issues Within the Jurisdiction of the Committee: Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Ways & Means, 101st Cong. 881 (1990) (statement of the Society of the Plastics Industry), *available at* https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Environment/LOpQV_008J8C?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq; *Amoco Foam Products Halts Polystyrene Recycling Operations*, J. Commerce (July 1, 1991), https://www.joc.com/article/amoco-foam-products-halts-polystyrene-recycling-operations_19910701.html. The *New York Times* reported that the companies were concerned about a wave of product bans: "[M]ost of these bans include exceptions for materials that are, or can be, recycled. To keep the enacted bans from taking effect, as well as to deter new ones, the polystyrene producers must keep the recycling program alive." John Holusha, *supra* note 131.

489 National Polystyrene Recycling Company, Polystyrene Recycling Toolkit (1992), https://p2infohouse.org/ref/30/29484.pdf.

490 Partnership for Plastics Progress, *supra* note 129, at 7 (CCI #244.222).

491 Clare Goldsberry, *Pasco Charges NPRC Impeded PS Recycling*, Plastics News (June 19, 1995), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19950619/NEWS/306199942/pasco-charges-nprc-impeded-ps-recycling. In June 1995, only 15 million pounds of post-consumer PS was being recycled per year. *Id.* A Denver-based recycler brought anti-trust charges against NPRC for price-fixing recycled polystyrene, which the trial court granted, but on appeal the court found that NPRC lacked the monopoly power in the relevant market to uphold the ruling. *Pasco Indus., Inc. v. Talco Recycling, Inc.*, 985 P.2d 535, 542 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1998).

492 Steve Toloken, *NPRC To Shut Failing Ps Recycling Plant*, Plastics News (Aug. 4, 1997), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19970804/NEWS/308049997/nprc-to-shut-failing-ps-recycling-plant; Steve Toloken, *Thermoformer Elm Packaging Buys NPRC*, Plastics News (July 5, 1999), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19990705/NEWS/307059998/thermoformer-elm-packaging-buys-nprc.

493 Long-Term Strategies for Programs and Issues Within the Jurisdiction of the Committee, *supra* note 488, at 879 (statement of the Society of the Plastics Industry); *see also* John Maggs, *Waste Management Joins Dupont To Recycle Plastic*, J. Commerce (Apr. 25, 1989), https://www.joc.com/article/waste-management-joins-du-pont-recycle-plastic_19890425.html.

494 *Recycling Structure Is Worth Salvaging*, *supra* note 158 (CCI #4838.2).

495 John Maggs, *supra* note 493; Jan Schut, *supra* note 128.

496 Don Loepp, *supra* note 405 (CCI #4846.5).

497 Long-Term Strategies for Programs and Issues Within the Jurisdiction of the Committee, *supra* note 488, at 878-79 (statement of the Society of the Plastics Industry).

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cited as reasons for terminating the agreement "high capital and operating costs, insufficient quality and adverse economics surrounding the recycling process, environmental concerns, and difficulty in separating PET and PVC."[498] *Plastics Technology* reported that Domtar was looking for a buyer for the 11 million pounds of plastic the companies had collected for the project so far.[499]

**1990: Mobil Chemical Bag Recycling Program**

In 1990, a few years after establishing its Solid Waste Management Solutions Group, Mobil Chemical announced that it would begin accepting plastic bags for recycling at supermarkets. By the end of 1991, more than 4,000 stores were participating in the program.[500] The company claimed that the bags could be recycled into other products made of polyethylene, including plastic garbage cans.[501] The bags that were collected were sent to a Mobil recycling facility in Winchester, Virginia, but many of the bags were too dirty to recycle.[502] In 1996, Mobil sold the facility to a company now known as Trex.[503] At the time, Mobil produced more than five of the 23 billion plastic bags used in the U.S. annually.[504]

**1990: ARCO Pilot Programs in Pennsylvania**

In 1990, ARCO (now BP) established pilot programs in two Delaware County, Pennsylvania, communities. By 1992, this program expanded to seven communities.[505]

**1990s: Eastman venture with Waste Management, Inc.**

Eastman established "a multi-material recycling venture" with Waste Management, Inc., building a MRF "to process not only components of Eastman's waste stream, but also to handle the recyclables from 100,000 homes in the region."[506] P3 wrote that the "venture will greatly reduce costs to communities interested in starting curbside collection programs for recyclables."[507]

**1991: Union Carbide HDPE and PET recycling facility (New Jersey)**

In 1991, Union Carbide (now Dow) opened a $10 million facility in Piscataway, New Jersey, to recycle HDPE and PET. A company representative explained that "we have seen increasing demand from our virgin resin customers for recycled plastics. We see recycling of plastics becoming a fairly large business by the year 2000. Our customers are going to want these materials along with virgin resin."[508] The company claimed that the facility wasn't profitable and, as a result, shut it down in October 1996.[509]

498 Anthony M. Montrone, et al., *supra* note 277, at 105 (CCI #784.116).

499 Jan Schut, *supra* note 128.

500 Partnership for Plastics Progress, *supra* note 129, at 7 (CCI #244.222).

501 Martha Hamilton, *Mobil Offers To Recycle Plastic Bags*, Wash. Post (May 17, 1990), https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/business/1990/05/17/mobil-offers-to-recycle-plastic-bags/157288c0-7e55-4a50-96aa-df1ff5fc5159/; Walter Andrews, *Two Companies Announce Plastic Bag Recycling*, UPI (May 16, 1990), https://www.upi.com/amp/Archives/1990/05/16/Two-companies-announce-plastic-bag-recycling/7885642830400/.

502 *See, e.g.*, John. T. Aquino, Waste Age and Recycling Times (CRC Press, 2020), https://books.google.com/books?id=-TPNDwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false (discussing how Mobil Chemical told New York City that bales of plastic bags that had been used to collect recycling were "too soiled to recycle").

503 Plastics Make it Possible, *A Look at Plastic Film Recycling: Growing with Lots of Opportunity* (Mar. 13, 2016), *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20180921034019/https://www.plasticsmakeitpossible.com/plastics-recycling/look-plastic-film-recycling-growing-lots-opportunity/ (archived Sept. 21, 2018); Funding Universe, *Trex Company, Inc. History*, http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/trex-company-inc-history/ (last visited Nov. 6, 2023).

504 *Mobil Recycling Plastic Bags*, Buffalo News (May 17, 1990), https://buffalonews.com/news/mobil-recycling-plastic-bags/article_e078e847-4a53-5a50-b4a4-a67331461696.html.

505 Partnership for Plastics Progress, *supra* note 129, at 7 (CCI #244.222).

506 *Id.* at 4 (CCI #244.219).

507 *Id.*

508 Patricia Crisafulli, *Carbide Invests $10 Million In Plastics Recycling Facility*, J. Commerce (Aug. 6, 1991), https://www.joc.com/article/carbide-invests-10-million-plastics-recycling-facility_19910806.html.

509 *See* Tom Ford & Roger King, *Union Carbide to Close HDPE Recycling Plant*, Plastics News (July 22, 1996), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19960722/NEWS/307229997/union-carbide-to-close-hdpe-recycling-plant.

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**1991: Occidental Recycling Facility in Texas**

In 1991, Occidental Chemical announced plans to build a recycling plant in the Dallas, Texas, area. The $5 million facility was expected to process up to 40 million pounds of plastic waste (including PET, HDPE, and PVC) per year.[510] In 1996, Occidental recognized that the operation wasn't economically viable, and sold the operation to Bayshore for one dollar.[511] After investing $3 million in equipment, Bayshore stopped reprocessing PVC just two months after it bought the facility from Occidental.[512]

**1991: Eastman Methanolysis Recycling Facility in Rochester, New York**

In 1991, Eastman Chemical announced plans to use chemical recycling (methanolysis) technologies to recycle plastic food packaging, estimating that the facility could produce up to 50 million pounds of recycled plastic resin annually.[513] There is no evidence indicating that the facility ever operated at full capacity before it closed in 2012.[514]

**1991: Chevron Chemical Recycling Support in Texas**

In 1991, industry representatives testified to Congress that Chevron Chemical was sponsoring local plastics recyclers (e.g., CARP, Inc.) that intended to recycle plastic films. However, there is no evidence that these programs were ever implemented.[515]

**1992: Quantum Chemical (LyondellBasell) Recycling Facility in Ohio**

In 1992, Quantum Chemical (now LyondellBasell) opened a recycling facility in Heath, Ohio, that was reportedly able to produce 40 million pounds of post-consumer resins per year.[516] The facility was expected to process a variety of plastics (including PET, HDPE, PP, and PE), but never expanded beyond HDPE.[517] Quantum shut the facility down just three years later in 1995.[518] As CEO Ronald Yocum explained at the time, "we thought we should get into recycling six years ago to prove we are a leader. We put a lot of money into that operation, and we never made money there."[519]

**1992: Exxon Recycling Facility in Summerville, South Carolina**

A representative of CSWS testified to Congress, in 1991, that Exxon was building a recycling center that could reclaim 19 million pounds of polypropylene per year from used bale wrap, industrial fabrics, bottles, and other products.[520] Located in Summerville, South Carolina,

510 Wire Reports, *supra* note 127.

511 Sarah S. Smith, *Bayshore Buys Oxychem's Ecovinyl Line*, Plastics News (July 1, 1996), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19960701/NEWS/307019967/bayshore-buys-oxychem-s-ecovi-nyl-line.

512 Sarah S. Smith, *Recycled PVC Unprofitable for Bayshore*, Plastics News, (Mar. 3, 1997), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19970303/NEWS/303039981/recycled-pvc-unprofitable-for-bayshore.

513 Development of Recycling Markets: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Transportation & Hazardous Materials of the H. Comm. on Energy & Commerce, 102nd Cong. 526 (1991) (statement of Bruce Perlson, Ph.D., Manager, Plastics Environmental Affairs, Quantum Chemical Corp. on behalf of the Council for Solid Waste Solutions), *available at* https://books.google.com/books/about/Development_of_Recycling_Markets.html?id=BKwr6JCPCYsC; *FDA Approves Kodak Plan To Recycle Plastic For Food Containers*, APNews (Aug. 22, 1991), *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20221219020128/https://apnews.com/article/f213b7b3c5254e1842344222cd87a46e (archived Dec. 19, 2022).

514 *See* Associated Press, *supra* note 127.

515 Development of Recycling Markets, *supra* note 513, at 526 (statement of Bruce Perlson, Ph.D., Manager, Plastics Environmental Affairs, Quantum Chemical Corp. on behalf of the Council for Solid Waste Solutions).

516 *Id.* at 525-26.

517 Elizabeth M. Kirschner, *supra* note 69, at 20.

518 *Id.*; *Quantum Sells Recycling Plant*, Plastics News (Apr. 15, 1996), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19960415/NEWS/304159984/quantum-sells-recycling-plant.

519 *Quantum Considers Exiting Recycling*, Plastics News (May 22, 1995), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19950522/NEWS/305229994/quantum-considers-exiting-recycling.

520 Development of Recycling Markets, *supra* note 513, at 526 (statement of Bruce Perlson, Ph.D., Manager, Plastics Environmental Affairs, Quantum Chemical Corp. on behalf of the Council for Solid Waste Solutions).

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the facility opened in March 1992, at a price tag of $4 million.[521] In 1994, Exxon sold the facility to Washington Penn,[522] which ultimately shut it down because it wasn't economically viable.[523]

**1992: Phillips 66 and Partek HDPE Recycling Facility in Oklahoma**

In 1991, Phillips 66 entered into a partnership with Partek, known as the Phillips Plastics Recycling Partnership, which was intended to recycle 20 million pounds of HDPE containers like milk jugs and detergent bottles annually.[524] The facility opened in 1992 but closed by 1998, after operating below maximum capacity for several years.[525] According to a company spokesperson, "the plastics recycling markets didn't take off as we expected them to, and we don't see them getting any better any time soon."[526] He further stated that the company did not "have any plans" to recycle in the future, explaining that "we don't see the market conditions as such that we'd change our minds."[527]

**1995: DuPont (Dow) PET Chemical Recycling Facility, North Carolina**

After a pilot program demonstrated the potential viability of a new chemical recycling process (known as Petretec), DuPont Films spent $16 million to convert a dimethyl terephthalate (DMT) production facility into a recycling plant. By turning post-consumer PET into DMT and ethylene glycol via chemical recycling, the Cape Fear, North Carolina, facility aimed to produce 100 million pounds of PET resin annually.[528] However, in September 1998, the company shut down the experimental Petretec operations. The firm had "proved that Petretec is a success technologically and in manufacturing," but did not "feel market conditions allow us to operate the facility."[529]

**2016: Dow Announces $2.8 Million Investment to Increase Recycling Rates**

During the inaugural "Our Ocean" conference in 2016, Dow announced a commitment of $2.8 million to increase recycling rates.[530]

**2021: Alliance to End Plastic Waste (AEPW) Funds the "Incubation Network"**

Between 2020 and 2021, AEPW donated $5,555,556 million to The Circulate Initiative, an investment management firm founded by the Ocean Conservancy and Closed Loop Partners that is "dedicated to financing companies, projects and infrastructure to prevent ocean plastic pollution."[531] AEPW's contributions to The Circulate Initiative were directed to the firm's

521 Jan Schut, *PP Recycling Gets a Boost*, Plastics Technology 73 (Nov. 1992), https://p2infohouse.org/ref/30/29810.pdf.

522 *See* Steve Toloken, *Firms Merge Recycling To Cut Losses*, Plastics News (Aug. 27, 2001), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/20010827/NEWS/308279996/firms-merge-recycling-units-to-cut-losses.

523 Frank Esposito, *Spartech Recycling JV Shuts*, Plastics News (Dec. 22, 2008), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/20081222/NEWS/312229985/spartech-recycling-jv-shuts.

524 Development of Recycling Markets, *supra* note 513, at 525 (statement of Bruce Perlson, Ph.D., Manager, Plastics Environmental Affairs, Quantum Chemical Corp. on behalf of the Council for Solid Waste Solutions).

525 Mary Jo Nelson, *Recycling Plant Opens for Phillips*, Oklahoman (Jan. 31, 1992), https://www.oklahoman.com/story/news/1992/01/31/recycling-plant-opens-for-phillips/62503608007/; Sarah S. Smith, *Phillips Joins Resin Makers' Recycling Exodus*, Plastics News (Sept. 28, 1998) https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19980928/NEWS/309289998/phillips-joins-resin-makers-recycling-exodus.

526 Sarah S. Smith, *supra* note 525.

527 *Id.*

528 *Dupont Films Spending $16 Million On DMT,* Plastics News (Aug. 28, 1995), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19950828/NEWS/308289951/dupont-films-spending-16-million-on-dmt; Tom Ford, *Recycled Nylon Resin Output Up*, Plastics News (Sept. 11, 1995), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19950911/NEWS/309119956/recycled-nylon-resin-output-up.

529 *Dupont Ends Recycling Experiment*, Plastics News (Nov. 2, 1998), https://www.plasticsnews.com/article/19981102/NEWS/311029985/dupont-ends-recycling-experiment.

530 *See* Dow Chemical, *supra* note 188.

531 Internal Revenue Service Form 990: Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax: Alliance to End Plastic Waste 2020, ProPublica, https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/organizations/832463179/202143169349311794/full; Internal Revenue Service Form 990: Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax: Alliance to End Plastic Waste 2021, ProPublica, https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/organizations/832463179/202243189349310454/full; Ocean Conservancy, *Trash Free Seas Alliance*®, https://oceanconservancy.org/trash-free-seas/plastics-in-the-ocean/trash-free-seas-alliance/ (last visited Nov. 6, 2023).

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Incubation Network project, which seeks "to optimize land-based plastic waste management, and advance a circular economy in South and Southeast Asia."[532] The Incubation Network project also received funding from petrochemical companies Dow Chemical and Chevron Phillips.[533]

## D. Plastics industry established—and continues to establish—unachievable plastic recycling targets, misleading consumers and policymakers

### Recycle 25% Bottles and Containers by 1995

The plastics industry set its first recycling goal in 1991, aiming to recycle 25% of post-consumer plastic bottles and containers by 1995.[534] APC reaffirmed this goal a year later, but backpedaled in 1995. With respect to its unmet goal, APC stated that "The idea of rates, dates, mandates … numerical goals, is all very artificial."[535] Red Cavaney, then president and chief executive officer of APC, further justified its decision to set a target as "the most easily explained way of showing that something was being done. But what has happened in the industry since is that it has progressed beyond the targets and rates and dates."[536]

### Majority of Americans Recycling by 1995

In 1991, the Council for Waste Solutions announced the plastics industry's goal to "have a majority of American consumers participating in plastics recycling programs by 1995, compared to the 10 percent today."[537] The announcement was accompanied by a "scientific plan that will allow the industry to reach that goal."

### 40% Recycled Content in Plastic Bags by 2015

In 2009, ACC (formerly APC) set a new goal: 40% recycled content, including at least 25% post-consumer recycled plastic, in all plastic bags by 2015.[538] This new goal arose at the same time as intense public backlash and legislative pressure to ban or tax plastic bags. It was championed by the front group Progressive Bag Affiliates, whose membership included Dow Chemical, ExxonMobil, and Total Petrochemicals.[539] To meet this goal, the industry recognized that additional collection efforts were needed, which led to the creation of Wrap Recycling Action Program (WRAP) in 2013 and the introduction of drop-off plastic bag return bins. The industry quietly abandoned this 40% goal, which it has not come close to meeting.

### 100% Recyclable or Recoverable by 2030

In 2018, in the aftermath of public backlash after China stopped accepting American plastics for recycling, the ACC announced an ambitious new goal: 100% of plastics packaging recyclable or recoverable by 2030, and 100% of plastics packaging reused, recycled, or recovered

532 Internal Revenue Service Form 990: Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax: Alliance to End Plastic Waste 2020, *supra* note 531; Incubation Network, *About Us*, https://www.incubationnetwork.com/ (last visited Nov. 6, 2023).

533 Incubation Network, https://www.incubationnetwork.com/ (last visited Nov. 6, 2023).

534 *Partnership Sets Its Course for FY 92-93*, Handlers News 1 (Summer 1992) (on file with CCI #41.25).

535 Tom Ford & Roger King, *supra* note 99 (quote by APC spokeswoman Susan Moore, who went on to reaffirm APC's commitment to increase recycling).

536 *Id.*

537 Press Release, Council for Solid Waste Solutions, The Nation's Leading Plastics Producers and Users Announce Groundwork is Complete for Massive Nationwide Plastics Recycling; "Majority of Americans Will Recycle Plastics by 1995" 1 (Mar. 28, 1991) (on file with CCI #257.1).

538 Susan Freinkel, *supra* note 39, at 166-67; Tony Deligio, *ACC Announces Aggressive Bag Recycling Goals*, Plastics Today (Apr. 22, 2009), https://www.plasticstoday.com/acc-announces-aggressive-bag-recycling-goals.

539 Tony Deligio, *ACC Announces Aggressive Bag Recycling Goals*, Plastics Today (Apr. 22, 2009), https://www.plasticstoday.com/acc-announces-aggressive-bag-recycling-goals. The Progressive Bag Affiliates was formerly known as the Progressive Bag Alliance and is an arm of the ACC.

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by 2040.[540] "Recovery" refers to energy recovery, described by Dow as "tak[ing] end-of-life plastics through a conversion process and us[ing] the resulting energy value as a fuel."[541] This process, also known as plastic-to-fuel processing, creates a product that will be burned rather than brought back into production. The plastics industry continues to mislead the public and policymakers by conflating the words "recyclable" and "recoverable" in its advertising campaigns and stated goals.

**30% Recycled Plastic in All Plastic Packaging by 2030**

In 2021, the plastics industry returned to a recycled content goal, this time aimed at the federal government. Introduced by the ACC, the "national recycled plastics standard" would require all plastic packaging to include at least 30% recycled plastic by 2030.[542] Self-servingly, an analysis by ICIS found that "advanced recycling" is "essential to meet ambitious recycling targets" such as this one.[543]

**One Billion+ Pounds of Advanced Recycling Capacity**

ExxonMobil recently publicized a target of 1 billion pounds of "advanced recycling" capacity by 2026[544]—down from its earlier goal of 500,000 metric tons (1.1 billion pounds) by 2026.[545] But this target references *capacity* not recycled content *output*—in other words, ExxonMobil has committed to developing the production capacity to manage this volume of waste but does not guarantee that this volume will be processed. Meanwhile, ExxonMobil plans to add nearly eight times that capacity in virgin plastic production through 2025.[546] In total, the company's current "advanced recycling" commitments are estimated to account for no more than 5% of its plastic production volumes by 2026.

Other petrochemical companies have also made billion-pound targets. Dow has plans to scale up its "advanced recycling" capacity to 600 kilotons or 1.2 billion pounds, but its "planned facilities across the U.S. and Europe to rapidly scale advanced recycling of plastics" have not yet been built.[547] Chevron Phillips Chemical has stated a target of "annual production volume of 1 billion pounds" of a patented polyethene (via "advanced recycling") by 2030, but does

540 Press Release, American Chemistry Council, U.S. Plastics Resin Producers Set Circular Economy Goals to Recycle or Recover 100% of Plastic Packaging by 2040 (May 9, 2018), https://www.americanchemistry.com/chemistry-in-america/news-trends/press-release/2018/us-plastics-resin-producers-set-circular-economy-goals-to-recycle-or-recover-100-of-plastic-packaging-by-2040.

541 Heather Caliendo, *Dow Chemical Adding "Recover" to "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle"*, Plastics Today (Jan. 24, 2013), https://www.plasticstoday.com/dow-chemical-adding-%E2%80%9Crecover%E2%80%9D-%E2%80%9Creduce-reuse-recycle%E2%80%9D.

542 America's Plastic Makers & American Chemistry Council, A Plan For Congress To Accelerate A Circular Economy For Plastics (2021), https://web.archive.org/web/20210713133306/https://www.plasticmakers.org/files/d6b3a34b9a88b1a6ee4d-a0a73b24562d740f80e4.pdf; *see also* America's Plastic Makers, *5 Actions for Sustainable Change: Text*, Chemical Week (Nov.2 - Dec.6, 2021) (on file with CCI #4854.1) (advertisement outlining the 5 actions that the ACC called on Congress to take that would "create a comprehensive national strategy and standards to accelerate a sustainable, circular economy and to confront the challenges of plastic waste head on").

543 Jennifer Killinger, *Plastic Makers Outline 5 Actions Congress Can Take to Advance Circular Economy, End Plastic Waste*, American Chemistry Council (July 13, 2021), https://web.archive.org/web/20210713133231/https://www.americanchemistry.com/Media/PressReleasesTranscripts/ACC-news-releases/Plastic-Makers-Outline-5-Actions-Congress-Can-Take-To-Advance-Circular-Economy-End-Plastic-Waste.html; Prashanth Sabbineni et al., *Insight: How the US Can Achieve High Plastic Recycling Rates*, ICIS (July 6, 2021), https://www.icis.com/explore/resources/news/2021/07/06/10660235/insight-how-the-us-can-achieve-high-plastic-recycling-rates/?utm_content=buffer00dc4&utm_medium=social&utm_source=linkedin.com&utm_campaign=buffer.

544 ExxonMobil, *supra* note 221, at iv (CCI #3128.6).

545 ExxonMobil, Annual Report 2021 xv (2022), https://d1io3yog0oux5.cloudfront.net/_0525f46847911a3ef8ef04b23fb23196/exxonmobil/db/2301/21384/annual_report/2021-Annual-Report.pdf.

546 Press Release, ExxonMobil, SABIC Start Operations at Gulf Coast Manufacturing Facility (Jan. 20, 2022), https://corporate.exxonmobil.com/news/news-releases/2022/0120_exxonmobil-and-sabic-start-operations-at-gulf-coast-manufacturing-facility.

547 Dow writes that one facility in Germany is "targeted for a final investment decision by the end of 2023." Dow, *supra* note 222, at 8 (CCI #3146.18).

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not indicate how much will be post-consumer plastics.[548] Shell has announced its ambition to recycle one million metric tons (over two billion pounds) of plastic waste by 2025 with the help of a new "pyrolysis oil upgrader" facility set to open in 2024.[549]

## E. Plastics industry developed and promoted sponsored educational materials on the "benefits" of plastic recycling to mislead school children

### 1990: Dow Chemical Releases "Recycle This!" Educational Video

In 1990, Dow Chemical released a recycling education video titled "Recycle This!" recommended by the EPA for grades 4 through 12.[550] According to the EPA, the video "uses music, skits, and a game show entitled 'Environmental Jeopardy' to discuss the dangers of rapidly depleting landfill space. Beginning with the theme song of 'We Didn't Start the Landfills,' the film presents statistics on plastic, glass, and aluminum recycling as well as information on biodegradable substances and their contribution to landfill space."[551]

### 1992: APC Launches "Working Together for a Healthier Planet" Educational Video

In 1992, APC created a video for use in schools titled "Working Together for a Healthier Planet." The video featured a narrator making blatantly false statements, including the claim that "most plastics can be melted and reused over and over again."[552]

### 1992: CSWS Launches "The Resource Revolution" Educational Video

In 1992, APC created "The Resource Revolution," a 12-minute educational film about the revolution in plastics recycling" recommended for grades 7 through 12.[553] APC promotes the video as "show[ing] students the incredible gains in plastics recycling and the role recycling plays in dealing with our nation's garbage crisis" and "will inspire students to get involved in recycling."[554]

### 1992: DuPont Solid Waste Management Curriculum

In the 1990s DuPont worked with a panel of teachers to create 27 interdisciplinary lessons for K-12 on solid waste management. The curriculum was "introduced through DuPont plant sites and customers for distribution in their education communities."[555]

### 1994: Plastics Industry Recycling Educational Videos Featured in School Guides

The "Education & Recycling: Educator's Waste Management Resource and Activity Guide"—published by the California Department of Conservation Division of Recycling in 1994—promoted educational materials developed by industry trade associations, as a means to educate K-12 students about recycling and plastics.[556] These materials included:

548 Press Release, Chevron Phillips Chemical, *supra* note 220.

549 Press Release, Shell Global, Shell Chemicals Park Moerdijk Accelerates Transition to Become Net Zero Emissions and Produce More Sustainable Chemicals (July 13, 2022), https://www.shell.com/business-customers/chemicals/media-releases/2022-media-releases/shell-chemicals-park-moerdijk-accelerates-transition-to-become-net-zero-emissions-and-more-sustainable-chemicals.html.

550 U.S. EPA, A Resource Guide of Solid Waste Educational Materials 19 (1997), https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/10000H78.PDF?Dockey=10000H78.PDF.

551 *Id. at* 20.

552 Working Together for a Healthier Planet, *supra* note 120, at 8:31 (CCI #322.1, #318.1-2).

553 The Resource Revolution, cassette sleeve (American Plastics Council 1992) (on file with CCI #319.2).

554 *Id.*; *see also* Cal. Dep't of Conservation, *supra* note 117, at 136 (CCI #4530.140) (providing a description of the video to school teachers in California).

555 Partnership for Plastics Progress, *supra* note 129, at 4 (CCI #244.219).

556 *See generally* Cal. Dep't of Conservation, *supra* note 117 (CCI #4530).

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- **Curricula**
  - "Classroom Activities Booklet," APC, *Grades K-12*[557]
  - "Recycle This!" Dow, *Grades 7-12*[558]
  - "What's It Made Of?" Dow, *Grades 3-8*[559]
- **Program Guides**
  - "How to Set Up a School Recycling Program," APC and SPI, 1993, *Grades K-12*[560]
- **Videos**
  - "Convenience Recycled," Polystyrene Packaging Council, *Grades 7-12*[561]
  - "Do The Right Thing - Recycle and Recycling Riddles," NPRC, *Grades 6-12*[562]
  - "Mister Rogers' Recycling Video," Keep America Beautiful, *Grades preschool-3*[563]
  - "The Pyrolysis Story," Conrad Industries Inc., No grade specified[564]

In an APC meeting that took place on April 4, 1994, staff members discussed a promotional/educational video about the Conrad Industries pyrolysis plant. Speaking on the video, Jean Satler, Vice President of Communications at APC, stated: "Fits in nicely with our overall message, it is propaganda but the resource management messages are important."[565]

- "The Resource Revolution," APC, 1992, *Grades 7-12*[566]
- "Working Together for a Healthier Planet," APC, 1992, *Grades 6-12*[567]

**1994 - Early 2000s: APC's Hands on Plastic**

APC developed an educational toolkit in partnership with the National Middle Level Science Teachers Association (NMLSTA) titled "Hands on Plastics: A Scientific Investigation Kit." According to NMLSTA, "[t]he kit was designed for middle level science students by middle level science teachers in partnership with The American Plastics Council. Since the introduction of the kit in March of 1994, more than 25,000 kits have been distributed to teachers across the United States impacting more than two million students. These students have experienced the excitement of a hands-on scientific investigation into the plastics they use every day."[568] Produced and distributed by APC for free, the kit contained "six recycled plastic pellet samples, … background information on polymers and plastics, and pictures of a recycled plastic lumber factory."[569] The kit appeared in the Department of Energy's March 1997 Energy Education Resources publication.[570]

557 *Id.* at 120 (CCI #4530.124).

558 *Id.* at 124 (CCI #4530.128); Vinnie Rattolle, *Recycle This! Rock 'N' Roll and Recycling*, YouTube (June 11, 2013), https://youtu.be/VdlrwdSIVco?feature=shared; *see also One Bin to Rule Them All*, Outside/In (Mar. 29, 2018), http://outsideinradio.org/shows/onebin-torulethemall.

559 Cal. Dep't of Conservation, *supra* note 117, at 127 (CCI #4530.131).

560 *Id.* at 131 (on file with CCI #4530.135); *see also* Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Elementary School Environmental Education Program, Organizing Cafeteria Recycling Programs in Elementary Schools: A How-to Guide (1996), https://ladpw.org/epd/envdef/Teacher-PrincipalPacket.pdf (providing an example of how APC's educational campaign was utilized by the Los Angeles County school district).

561 Cal. Dep't of Conservation, *supra* note 117, at 132 (CCI #4530.136).

562 *Id.*

563 *Id.* at 135 (CCI #4530.139).

564 *Id.* at 136 (CCI #4530.140).

565 Bailey Condrey, *Conrad Mtg 4/4/94*, *in* Notes, *supra* note 86, at 133 (Apr. 4, 1994) (CCI #79.133).

566 Cal. Dep't of Conservation, *supra* note 117, at 136 (CCI #4530.140).

567 *Id.* at 137 (CCI #4530.141); Working Together for a Healthier Planet, *supra* note 120 (CCI #322.1, #318.1-2).

568 NMLSTA, *Hands on Plastics: A Scientific Investigation Kit*, *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20020219151232/http://www.nsta.org/nmlsta/kit.htm (archived Feb. 19, 2002).

569 *Id.*

570 NEIC, *supra* note 118, at 8 (on file with CCI #4531.19).

APC also supported the Intersociety Polymer Education Council (IPEC), a "non-profit organization of polymer-related professional societies."[571] The IPEC promoted "science education by encouraging and facilitating the incorporation of polymer topics in K-12 classrooms."[572] One of its workshops was described as "tak[ing] participants on a journey that involves topics from polymerization to common plastic product manufacturing to post-consumer plastic recycling."[573]

**1995: Plastic Bag Association "Don't Let a Good Thing Go to Waste"**

The Plastic Bag Association (PBA) created a 25-page informational booklet called "Don't Let a Good Thing Go to Waste," which "focused on the six R's—reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic, recycling, reuse and reduce."[574] The recycling lesson lists a number of materials as recyclable trash, accompanied by illustrations of plastic bags. The campaign cost over $150,000 with over 10,000 copies distributed to teachers and schools by 1995. PBA president, Ron Schmieder said he didn't "think anyone reading [the booklet] [could] determine that a plastics group produced it."[575]

## F. Plastics industry falsely promoted—and continues to promote—"advanced recycling," which is not recycling

Recent investigations have revealed that the majority of proposed "advanced recycling" facilities are not operational, are unlikely to be viable, or are not recycling plastics into new plastic products:

- 2020: Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives found that, of the 37 "advanced" or "chemical" recycling facilities proposed since the early 2000s, only three were currently operational and none were successfully recycling plastics into new plastic products.[576]
- 2020: Greenpeace examined 52 "advanced" or "chemical" recycling projects financed by the ACC, and found that many were unlikely to be viable or misleadingly promoted as recycling when they mostly produce fuels and waxes.[577]
- July 2021: Reuters investigated 30 projects by "advanced recycling" companies operating globally, finding that most of the endeavors were agreements between these small firms and major fossil fuel and petrochemical companies, including ExxonMobil and Shell. All of the operations were either operating at a modest scale or shut down, and more than half were years behind schedule.[578]
- February 2022: The Natural Resources Defense Council examined eight "chemical recycling" plants and found that the majority of facilities are actually burning, rather than recycling, plastics.[579]
- October 2023: Beyond Plastics and the International Pollutants Elimination Network reviewed the 11 chemical recycling facilities that have been constructed in the U.S. to date and found that at least eight of them produce fuel rather than plastic resins, and eight of them are still in the testing stages or have not achieved commercial capacity. Moreover,

571 IPEC, *What is IPEC?*, *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20020209210905/http://www.uwsp.edu/chemistry/ipec/home_frame.htm (archived Feb. 9, 2002).

572 *Id.*

573 IPEC, *Discovery in Plastic Processes*, *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20020209210905/http://www.uwsp.edu/chemistry/ipec/home_frame.htm (archived Feb. 9, 2002).

574 *Molding Young Minds: Firms Spend Big to Get Views into Public Schools*, *supra* note 116 (on file with CCI #412.2).

575 *Id.*

576 Denise Patel et al., *supra* note 213, at 3 (identifying Agilyx, Brightmark, and New Hope Energy as the three facilities commercially operating). GAIA's report goes on to note that, though Agilyx is "frequently upheld as a model of plastic-to-plastic recycling," their investigation found "that the majority of its output is sent for combustion in cement kilns." *Id.*

577 *See generally* Ivy Schlegel, *supra* note 160.

578 Joe Brock, et al., *supra* note 189.

579 Veena Singla, *supra* note 192.

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> the investigation found that, even if all 11 facilities were operating at their full rated capacity, they would process less than 1.3% of the plastic waste generated in the U.S. each year.[580]

In 2023, petrochemical companies have continued to promote their commitment to "advanced recycling" by opening new facilities. For example, Exxon added a new pyrolysis unit to its existing facility in Baytown, Texas, using its proprietary "Exxtend" technology, which ExxonMobil claims "'complements traditional mechanical recycling' by turning hard-to-recycle plastics into raw materials which can be used to make new plastics for food packaging, medical equipment and personal hygiene products."[581] An ExxonMobil advertisement boasts of Baytown, "Discover the facility capable of processing 80M+ pounds of plastic waste per year, through advanced recycling."[582] Publicly available information shows that the unit is not operating at full capacity. [583]

In addition, in January 2023, Phillips 66 announced its plans to "process oil made from waste plastics into feedstocks for new plastics" at its Sweeny Refinery in Texas.[584] As pyrolysis and other technologies have been given a second life as "advanced recycling," so have industry efforts to label the process as recycling. In 1994, the Oregon Attorney General considered the issue, and determined that "pyrolysis is not recycling to the extent the end product of that process is a form of energy."[585] SPI challenged the Oregon AG's interpretation, seeking a declaratory judgment that its pyrolysis system run by Conrad Industries qualified as recycling under Oregon law, but was ultimately unsuccessful.[586] Today, efforts are underway to enact legislation that would classify plastic waste sent to these facilities as "recycled." Just Zero identified legislative proposals that have been introduced in California, Colorado, Connecticut, and Washington.[587]

### Ocean Conservancy Promotion of Waste-to-Energy Chemical Recycling

In 2015, the Ocean Conservancy published a report, "Stemming the Tide: Land-Based Strategies for a Plastic-Free Ocean," that encouraged the use of WtE chemical recycling technologies as part of a strategy to reduce plastic waste in the environment. The report—published with support from ACC, Dow Chemical, and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation—explained that "[l]arge-scale deployment of waste-to-energy technology (such as gasification, pyrolysis, or incineration with energy recovery) . . . may help solve the pollution problem associated with today's plastics," with a caveat that it needed to be "done thoughtfully."[588]

The Ocean Conservancy later retracted the report and explained that they "unequivocally rescind any direct or indirect endorsement of incineration as a solution to ocean plastic pollution."[589]

580 Lee Bell, *supra* note 23, at 39.

581 Maddie Stone, *Exxon's New 'Advanced Recycling' Plant Raises Environmental Concerns*, Guardian (Apr. 10, 2023), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/apr/10/exxon-advanced-recycling-plastic-environment.

582 ExxonMobil, *Enabling a More Circular Economy: Trash to Treasure*, Meta (Library ID: 285263837465642, Sept. 6, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=285263837465642.

583 Lee Bell, *supra* note 23, at 100.

584 Press Release, Phillips 66, Phillips 66 Achieves ISCC PLUS Certification to Turn Oil from Waste Plastics into Feedstocks at its Sweeny Refinery (Jan. 24, 2023), https://investor.phillips66.com/financial-information/news-releases/news-release-details/2023/Phillips-66-Achieves-ISCC-PLUS-Certification-to-Turn-Oil-from-Waste-Plastics-into-Feedstocks-at-its-Sweeny-Refinery/default.aspx.

585 Letter of Advice from Jerome S. Lidz, *supra* note 205.

586 Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, *supra* note 206.

587 Kevin Budris, Just Zero, Loopholes, Injustice, & The "Advanced Recycling" Myth 22-24 (2022), https://just-zero.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/2022-12-14-Just-Zero-Advanced-Recycling-Report.pdf.

588 Ocean Conservancy, Stemming the Tide: Land-based Strategies for a Plastic-Free Ocean 4 (2015), https://waste-free-oceans.prezly.com/stemming-the-tide-land-based-strategies-for-a-plastic-free-ocean.

589 Ocean Conservancy, *Stemming the Tide Statement of Accountability* (July 10, 2022), *available at* https://web.archive.org/web/20240109031127/https://oceanconservancy.org/trash-free-seas/take-deep-dive/stemming-the-tide/ (archived Jan. 9, 2024) (on file with CCI #5135.1).

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### ExxonMobil Targeted Advertisements to Support Advanced Recycling in Legislation

ExxonMobil launched campaigns in various states—including Delaware, New York, Oregon, and Pennsylvania—to encourage legislative action on "advanced recycling" to purportedly accelerate a circular economy:

- Oregon: "Tell Oregon lawmakers that you support investing in a more circular economy by addressing the issue of plastic waste through advanced recycling!"[590] An alternative version says, "Tell Oregon lawmakers to support a circular economy for plastics through advanced recycling—because plastics are too valuable to waste!"[591]
- Delaware: "TELL LAWMAKERS: . . . Advanced recycling expands the materials able to be recycled, including plastics essential to modern life, while contributing to a more circular economy."[592] Another version claims, "Advanced recycling is a proven technology that can help address plastic waste."[593]
- Pennsylvania: "Tell Pennsylvania lawmakers that you support investing in a more circular economy by addressing the issue of plastic waste!"[594] and a "proven technology."[595]
- New York: "Will you defend advanced recycling . . . a crucial technology that can help address the challenges of plastic waste" and "Urge NY Lawmakers to support policies for a circular economy."[596] In another version, advanced recycling is not even mentioned, stating only, "We need YOU to raise your voice to support a technology that helps accelerate a circular economy."[597]

## G. Plastics industry falsely promoted—and continues to promote—plastic recycling as a means to achieve a "circular economy"

### ExxonMobil and ACC Promote Advanced Recycling Through Circular Economy Claims

In 2022 and 2023, ExxonMobil and ACC, through America's Plastic Makers, have promoted "advanced recycling" in online advertisements by connecting it with a "circular economy":

- "We're focused on supporting a circular economy by diverting hard-to-recycle plastics from landfills and transforming them into new valuable products needed for modern life."[598]
- "Did you know that less than 10% of plastics produced are recycled? If you support solutions for a more circular economy, take the pledge!" and "Pledge to help fix it."[599]

590 ExxonMobil, *Speak Out, Oregon!*, Meta (Library ID: 877322917401935, Aug. 17, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=877322917401935.

591 ExxonMobil, *Support Advanced Recycling: Oregon*, Meta (Library ID: 962058668426164, Aug. 18, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=962058668426164.

592 ExxonMobil, *Support Advanced Recycling: Delaware*, Meta (Library ID: 828525858670053, Aug. 8, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=828525858670053.

593 ExxonMobil, *Defend Advanced Recycling: Delaware*, Meta (Library ID: 835087724720084, Aug. 7, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=835087724720084.

594 ExxonMobil, *Support Advanced Recycling: Pennsylvania*, Meta (Library ID: 815760246682583, Aug. 7, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=815760246682583.

595 ExxonMobil, *Defend Advanced Recycling: Pennsylvania*, Meta (Library ID: 938719083878707, Aug. 7, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=938719083878707.

596 ExxonMobil, *Defend Advanced Recycling: New York*, Meta (Library ID: 590116579560085, May 3, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=590116579560085.

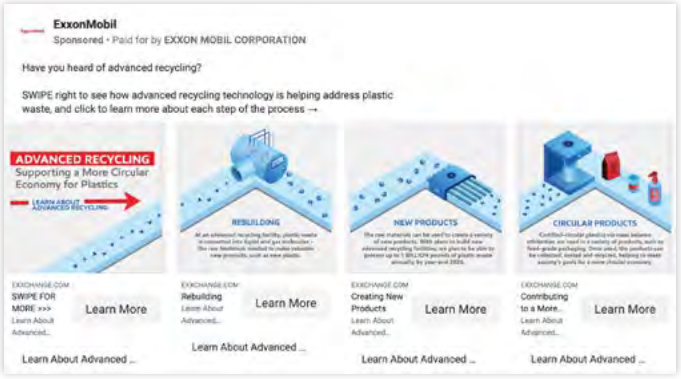
597 ExxonMobil, *Exxchange: New York*, Meta (Library ID: 948407946330496, Apr. 4, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=948407946330496.

598 ExxonMobil, *Exxchange: Grade The System*, Meta (Library ID: 623208426597156, Sept. 6, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=623208426597156.

599 ExxonMobil, *Exxchange: Pledge*, Meta (Library ID: 1389523918263992, Sept. 10, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=1389523918263992.

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- A series of images that starts with a panel that states "ADVANCED RECYCLING: Supporting a More Circular Economy for Plastics." The series shows a conveyer belt with plastics moving through the "advanced recycling" process, coming back out as "circular products" at the end.




- "Want to see how your trash becomes treasure? . . . By leveraging advanced recycling technology, our Baytown facility is helping divert plastic waste from landfill or incineration and increase the circularity of plastic."[600]
- A campaign asking for consumers to send a comment to the FTC states, "Only 9% of plastics are recycled globally. Advanced recycling can help increase recycling rates while creating a more circular economy."[601]
- Support "America's change makers" that are "helping to keep plastic out of the environment."[602] The link navigates to a page stating, "linking innovation with sustainability to create a circular economy."[603]
- "[T]he process of remaking used plastic is becoming more and more efficient" and "keep plastics in a circular economy and out of the environment."[604]
- "Advanced recycling is helping advance a circular economy by turning more types of used plastic into the building blocks for new materials."[605]
- "Advanced recycling technologies help keep plastic out of our environment and in our economy by remaking 'hard-to-recycle' plastic into new plastic, again and again."[606]
- "In honor of #WorldOceansDay, we reaffirm our goal of eliminating plastic waste and build toward a brighter future with a more circular economy. Thanks to breakthrough innovations and #AdvancedRecycling, we have an important part of the solution."[607]

**Agilyx Circular Economy Promotions**

An "advanced recycling" facility in Oregon has run a series of online advertisements connecting "advanced recycling" to a "circular economy." These ads state "By making plastic a circular resource, chemical recycling can help reduce plastic waste and ease the transition to a low-carbon economy."[608] And "Have you ever heard of a 'circular economy'? Based on the "reduce-reuse-recycle" model, a circular economy focuses on designing out waste to create a circular lifecycle for valuable materials. A circular economy can help redefine our relationship with the natural world and build a more sustainable future."

600 ExxonMobil, *Enabling a More Circular Economy: Trash to Treasure*, Meta (Library ID: 821729056257699, Sept. 6, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=821729056257699; ExxonMobil, *Enabling a More Circular Economy: Trash to Treasure*, Meta (Library ID: 285263837465642, Sept. 6, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=285263837465642 (alternative version).

601 ExxonMobil, *Exxchange: FTC Comment*, Meta (Library ID: 601793668524256, Apr. 9, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=601793668524256.

602 American Chemistry Council, *America's Plastic Makers: Meet Jesus*, Meta (Library ID: 752318226601029, Apr. 17, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=752318226601029.

603 Plastic Makers, *Support America's Change Makers*, https://plasticmakers.org/linking-innovation-with-sustainability/ (last visited Nov. 2, 2023).

604 American Chemistry Council, *America's Plastic Makers: Meet Matthew*, Meta (Library ID: 486408746793843, Nov. 10, 2022), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=486408746793843.

605 American Chemistry Council, *America's Plastic Makers: Alterra Energy*, Meta (Library ID: 836430067493088, Oct. 27, 2022), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=836430067493088.

606 American Chemistry Council, *America's Plastic Makers: Hard-to-Recycle*, Meta (Library ID: 548988673654803, Oct. 27, 2022), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=548988673654803.

607 American Chemistry Council, *America's Plastic Makers: World Oceans Day*, Meta (Library ID: 3284169215240364, June 8, 2022), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=3284169215240364.

608 Agilyx, *Chemical Recycling*, Meta (Library ID: 597306985127178, Feb. 21, 2023), https://www.facebook.com/ads/library/?id=597306985127178.

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**Figure 4** Vinyl Institute, Solid Waste Fact Sheet—Draft 2 (July 18, 1986), *available at* https://cdn.toxicdocs.org/6w/6wr0N7GOdVw85VaozkQqZp3M9/6wr0N7GOdVw85VaozkQqZp3M9.pdf (on file with CCI #4568.2).

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**Figure 6** The Council for Solid Waste Solutions, Handler's News cover (Spring 1991) (on file with CCI #41.44).

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**Figure 10** Bailey Condrey, *ART Meeting—Houston 1/26/94*, *in* Notes 25 (1994) (on file with CCI #79.25).

**Figure 11** National Association for Plastic Container Recovery (NAPCOR), *The Lessons of Chicken Little: A Story for Our Time*, State Legislatures 31 (Oct. 1994) (on file with CCI #4798.1).

Informed Citizens for the Environment (ICE), *Who Told You the Earth Was Warming... Chicken Little?* (1991), *available at* https://www.climatefiles.com/denial-groups/ice-ad-campaign/.

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**Figure 13** Bailey Condrey, *Staff Mtg 11/6/95*, *in* Staff & Communications Mtgs. 182 (1994-1996) (on file with CCI #39.187).

**Figure 14** Ass'n of Plastic Mrfs. in Europe (APME), Summary Report: Separated Mixed Plastics Waste as a Fuel Source cover, 2 (1996) (on file with CCI #52.1, 52.3).

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**Figure 16** Bonnie Merril Limbach, SPI, Plastics and the Environment: Progress and Commitment 4 (1991), Box 12, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #824.14).

**Figure 17** Bailey Condrey, *Gov/Tech Mtg 1/21/94*, *in* Notes 8 (1994) (on file with CCI #79.8).

**Figure 18** Arthur D. Little, Inc., *A State-of-the-Art Study of the Pyrolysis of Solid Wastes* 49-50 (July 1973) Box 4, Jack Milgrom Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Libraries (on file with CCI #782.49-50).

**Figure 19** Bailey Condrey, *AG Conrad Mtg 1/24/94*, *in* Notes 19 (1994) (on file with CCI #79.19).

**Figure 20** Bailey Condrey, *WTE Mtg. 4/29/94*, *in* Notes 178 (1994) (on file with CCI #79.178).

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#2534

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Reducing waste at source, that is working with manufacturers, suppliers, distributors so that there is a lot less packaging and it's easily recyclable.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Go for it, it's about time!

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Great work!

#2535

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Rodney

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Waste is the responsibility of every community member. It has nothing to do with climate change nor Maori outcomes. I consider Maori as part of the community, not separate from. Aspects of climate such as rain and wind need to be considered. Aside from this the overall plan is in the right direction.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** There will be no cost savings to pass on. Get real.

Food does not make up 41% of my rubbish bin. I have a worm farm, compost and chooks.

No to fortnightly rubbish collection. Gets too complicated and easy to miss a collection, which matters for a rubbish collection and which will lead to dumping.

This policy will not stop illegal dumping. Suggest it will make it worse.

Introduce more recycling as they have on Long Island where Christmas trees and tree branches are stacked neatly on side of road and collected for mulch. Bags are given freely each year for tree leaves to go as compost.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Absolutely essential. With everyone wanting bigger and better homes the demolition wastage is huge.

The way developments are now done produces. huge quantities of soil that is dumped.

Once again Maori and Climate Change have nothing to do with this section. Poor planning has everything to do with elements of climate. It is not sea level rise it is erosion.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** They each have differing risks so much be strategised for differently.

You are never going to get zero waste.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Shame we were not listened to in the past. All the systems of reuse, recycle we had. A good source of pocket money and cleaned up the environment.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This is important. It is also important as to why we have good collections and plenty of rubbish bins. Plus change people's attitudes. There is no MacDonalds anywhere near us but we get the rubbish.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2536

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We need to make a big effort collectively

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Important work. Thanks for all the hard mahi

#2537

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Environmental Innovation Aotearoa New Zealand Ltd

Local Board: Upper Harbour

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** The C&D waste sector is not only a massive contributor to landfill waste but also a huge user of resources. By managing our resources more efficiently, we can positively impact waste to landfill. However, there is currently not a large enough incentive to encourage sustainable waste management and landfill charges remain relatively low (especially for low density products such as plastics). A combination of incentivising as well as enabling will result in better adoption of sustainable waste management in this sector. The inclusion of a sustainable waste management plan as part of the consenting process is a great step towards incentivisation, however there must be an ongoing programme of work to support and enable the construction sector to change behaviour. This should include research, innovation, communication and the development of a realistic and practical strategy to evoke sector-side change. More funding is required for this to be realised.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2538

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Recycling where possible is good, but you must make it easy for the consumer to manage.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Although we are a small household, we often have visitors. Sometimes we miss collections if we are not there to put bin out. Fortnightly could mean bins sitting over full for a month.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** However, there should be somewhere free where it can be taken. Lived in other countries where this happens.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** However, multiple bins is totally impractical for many households. Fitting them on the pavement, fitting them in your house, kitchen or apartment.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This also happens in other countries and is a free service. Note that many products are delivered in massive boxes. Should be mandatory for companies to remove them.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** However, many areas have removed public bins which only encourages people to litter.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2539

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** What little food scraps we have are recycled on our garden.

The recently delivered food scraps bin as too light to be put out on the roadside and our neighbour's bin blows away onto a main road.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Council could do much more from an environmental perspective to reduce this waste. E.g. the plastic used to surround buildings should only be allowed if it were biodegradable.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Not sure why bio solids are on this list when they are a resource that should be well managed by now.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** These issues should have been tackled a generation ago. Why are supermarkets still allowed to sell plastics, etc that cannot be recycled?

Why is not all of New Zealand singing from the same recycling spread sheet.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This should have been addressed a generation ago. Council should take a more active role in stopping unwanted circulars from being put in letter boxes.

Former mayor Len Brown had the right ideas - suggest you get his feedback. The Auckland Council led Auckland Litter Prevention Steering Group was established about 10 years ago and managed a successful nationwide litter, less recycle more program with Ministry for the Environment funds.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Better allow for visiting boaties to dispose of waste

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Better allow for visiting boaties to dispose of waste

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Better allow for visiting boaties to dispose of waste. The bins at Woody Bay are good

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Better allow for visiting boaties to dispose of waste. The barge at Man O'war Bay and Oneroa are good

## 4. Any other comments

The documents reviewed were too aspirational and had no cost information to guide decision making processes. They were not much different from the Auckland aspirational values of 20 years ago. Historically, there have been too many strategic documents produced and not enough outcomes to show improvements.

Recycling started in North Shore CC around 1991 (I was involved) over 30 years ago and we have not come very far since then. I.e. Too much ineffective consultation and strategies and few positive outcomes.

The consultation process is not aimed at the ordinary Aucklander and new more inclusive processes should be developed. Read the Three-year review of the Auckland Plan 2050 - February 2023 and ask yourself how your document aligns with the issues identified on (e.g.)Page 10 - Belonging and Participation.

All Council documents should align with the Auckland Plan 2050's six Outcomes and in particular the many improvements identified in its 3 year review above, or else (e.g.) the waste management document becomes another department of Council operating in a silo and little change of achieving the zero-waste goal.

#2540

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Better management of waste at home and at landfills.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It is aligned with Auckland's Climate Plan and will enable achieving a circular economy in Auckland which is also aligned with Auckland Plan 2050

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2541

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Qualified suport. - Only as long as the food scraps bin is weekly. I think the food scraps bin could be larger, or at least a larger version available on request.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2542

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Rodney

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Other

**Tell us why:** while in principal this action sounds like a good one, i think we need to be presented as rate payers how this may increase our rates costs.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This makes sense, however id like to argue how does htis affect thpose of us who already comppost at home....i do not want a food scrpas bin. A food scraps bin should be optional just as it is optional for non recycling people to NOT use it even when they have one. I dont use it but not one pice of green waste or food scraps go into my rubbish or food scrpas bin.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** A lot more can be done in the community to recycle these materials.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Brilliant idea. Australia does the beverage container return scheme well. If there is a money return, people will will return their containers.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2543

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2544

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** I'm not convinced fortnightly rubbish collection will work in some places e.g. flats of 5+ people. I have difficulty getting flatmates to use the food scraps bin as it is, and it is likely to be misused by many, leading to more flies & smells etc.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Don’t know

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2545

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Hibiscus and Bays

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I support the fortnightly collections, but I think it should still be user-pays. Our family only sends out rubbish maybe once a month, so we are saving this way - our pockets and the environment. We recycle and compost and use the food bin.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Green Waste - If Council decides it wants to do rates funded rubbish collection instead of user pays, it would be fantastic to do one pick up rubbish, and another pick up green waste in a month. Its do-able if families are recycling, composting, and using the food scrap bins. This way it will also reduce green waste for the same costs.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2546

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2547

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Because my family doesn't have much waste amd I don't like stinky trucks.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It's a good idea.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Because I will get more pocket money for putting rubbish in the machine.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Because when I grow up I will be an adult and I don't want the earth to be a pigsty.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2548

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I am in support of the direction towards a more circular economy, in particular to designing out waste through the planning and regulatory tools mentioned. A huge part of our waste issue is the manufacturers total control of the items that are coming through our landfill and recycling streams, often meaning they are problematic to try and recover. I would like to see Auckland Council play a stronger role in the regulation of industry via policy like mandatory product stewardship schemes, a stronger enforcement of waste management plans and advocacy to central government for product bans and introduction of systems like the Container Return Scheme.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** I have been working with my employer and community organisations to deliver an illegal dumping waste and illegal dumping minimisation contract with Auckland Council for a number of years. This work has been in the South Auckland areas of Papakura, Manurewa, Otara and Papatoetoe. In my time doing this work, I have personally seen the severity of the illegal dumping issue and the terrible impact this is having on our rivers, forests and waterways many times. It is an issue that is steadily increasing and we have struggled with a number of barriers to behaviour change, namely the lack of services for hard to dispose of items that are accessible to a low income family with limited means. While the approach of moving to fortnightly landfill collections will an easy transition for an average household of 3 -5 people with a middle income, the communities we work with are struggling with tenfold the amount of waste. In our experience, people not being able to fit all their waste into the red kerbside bin has lead to an increase in illegal dumping, stockpiling waste on properties (attracting pests and stray dogs) and a increased sense of disenfranchisement and disengagement from using Council services correctly. While waste minimisation education is important, a big issue is that the size of the red landfill bin for many of our households in South Auckland are not proportionate to the number of people in the household. Kainga Ora are the homeowners of a large portion of our community here, and the policy for red bins is that houses of 3 bedrooms or less receive a 120l bin. What we know in our community is that the number of rooms in a property are not at all reflective of how many people are living at the property and generating waste there. Many families have multiple members in one room, have extended family staying regularly and are often transient between properties (requiring constant clear outs and new items for a different sized house). We already see these communities struggling with weekly pick ups, so a reduction to fortnightly would be catastrophic for illegal dumping in South Auckland. I would encourage Auckland Council to work collaboratively with Kainga Ora and to invest in schemes that remove barriers to dealing with waste responsibly, particularly with regard to items that are necessary for living but have a huge logistical challenge and cost to the consumer to dispose of, such as mattresses and furniture.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** C&D waste being the largest contributor to our city's landfills is a frustrating statistic considering that the scope of Auckland Council is very limited due to most being businesses in private ownership. I would urge Council to do all it can to advocate to central government for stronger environmental regulations and compliance of developers, construction and demolition site workers and property investors. I would also like to see Council investigating ways they can support the market for deconstructed materials and the logistics of transport and redistribution so that deconstruction can be profitable.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I wholeheartedly support this proposal. Manufacturers should be responsible for the full life cycle of their product. A national product stewardship scheme for mattresses would be fantastic.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** I agree that litter and illegal dumping should be a priority area, but the current method of dealing with the issue is not effective. Poverty and a saturated market of low quality products for low prices is the route cause of illegal dumping. While education has some effect, we are fighting a loosing battle in a time of increasing living costs and worsening mental health for low income individuals, as waste is just not a priority. These social factors mean that we spend hundreds of thousands on education initiatives that have little impact on the end behaviour - if you are struggling to feed your family, you aren't likely to take on the advice to pay more upfront for a longer lasting product. For this reason, enforcement is not a good solution either. It is putting a further financial pressure on those that are dumping because of financial pressure. I would encourage Council to listen to feedback from those working in the community on these issues and invest in services that compliment education initiatives. Addressing poverty and social inequality is part of addressing illegal dumping.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2549

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2550

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waiheke

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We create a circular economy or we go extinct. Simple choice.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We need the right incentives, some people only need monthly or less. Having a big bin picked up weekly 'for free' encourages more waste.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We must focus on the biggest waste streams first, low hanging fruit.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
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**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Focus on greatest volumes and environmental impact

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Producer responsibility is key to minimise costs being externalised to the rest of society and the environment

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It's unacceptable behaviour and puts costs on the rest of society

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

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**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Great vision for Zero Waste, we need to do more to make it and a circular, regenerative economy a reality - enlightened self-interest if we want to avoid extinction.

Submission on

# Auckland Waste Minimisation and Management Plan

28th March 2024

*Eric Park*
*former Sustainable Christchurch Leader, Christchurch City Council*
*former NZ Tourism Sector Manager and South Island Business Liaison Manager, Ministry for Environment*

# Great start + more needed

1. **Great vision**
2. **Need waste generation focus**
3. **Need greater business influence**
4. **Need materials flow analysis**
5. **Community use of vacant land**

# 1. Zero Waste 2040 = great vision

- Saves money – eg Interface carpets, $330m – see next slide
- Alternative is extinction – CEO of Chamber of Commerce (2002) – see next slide
- "*future where further landfills are not needed*" Mana whenua (p88, WMMP)

WMMP = Auckland Council, February 2024, "*Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024, Version 1.0*"

- “There’s an inevitability about sustainability, if you think about it, the only alternative’s extinction”

- *Peter Townsend, CEO, Canterbury Employer’s Chamber of Commerce, September 2002*

INTERFACE

Products

Services

Global Offer

About Interface



Sustainable Enterprise

In a snapshot

Sustainability report

Interface Carpets

(world's largest floor covering manufacturer)

**Interface saved money <u>because</u> <u>it aimed for sustainability</u>,**

**-It did NOT help save the planet by aiming to maximise profit**

***<u>Saved $330 million</u> over six years by eliminating waste (includes fossil fuels)***

# 2. Need waste generation focus

Council has a moral responsibility to do all it can to support realisation of these benefits:

1. "Auckland as New Zealand's economic powerhouse can take the lead on transitioning to a circular economy" (p130, WA)
2. "benefits have been modelled to be in the order of $6.3-$8.8 billion contribution to GDP by 2030" (p 131, WA)
3. "promoting understanding and adoption of circular and regenerative economy principles may have greater payback" (p134, WA)

WA = Auckland Council, November 2023, "*Auckland's Waste Assessment 2023*"

# 3. Need greater business influence

Council's private sector engagement appears to have been largely:

1. "waste companies that provide essential waste services" (p90 WMMP)
2. "focus on construction and demolition" (p90 WMMP)

Yet Council knows:

1. "84 per cent of the total reported waste going to landfill that is managed by the private sector and not by the council" (p9 WA)
2. "[Zero Waste] target will be achievable only with measures beyond the council's direct control, e.g. actions to drive a circular economy" (p24 WMMP)

WA = Auckland Council, November 2023, "*Auckland's Waste Assessment 2023*"

WMMP = Auckland Council, February 2024, "*Draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024, Version 1.0*"

# 3. Need greater business influence

Council must engage more strongly, deeply and broadly with the private sector:

- Eg with the Sustainable Business Council, who's predecessor NZ Business Council for Sustainable Development in 2008 had 66 members generating 34% of NZ's GDP (Gross Domestic Product)" (https://sbc.org.nz/about-us/history-of-sbc/, accessed 27Mar24)
- Eg Target Zero Christchurch, City Council project, see next two slides

# Target Zero

sustaining business and the environment

## saving companies $1million/year

INPUTS:

- Water - 94,200 $m^3$
- Fossil fuels - 17,740 GJ
- Electricity - 5335 MWh
- Material - $489,440

OUTPUTS:

Trade waste , 123,990

Solid waste , 890 t

Product , $684,160

$CO_2$ emissions 1,850 tonnes

*12 Christchurch companies, inaugural 1997-1999 Target Zero Workshops*

sustainable CHRISTCHURCH

# Target Zero

sustaining business and the environment

"Business don't succeed by being good at saving money"

*Jim Watt, OBE for Services to the Energy Sector, United Kingdom, Manager, Target Zero Sustainable Business Programme, Christchurch, NZ, pers com 2003*



sustainable CHRISTCHURCH

# 3. Need greater business influence

Suggested additional actions, complementing Actions 12.9 and 12.10 (p77, WMMP):

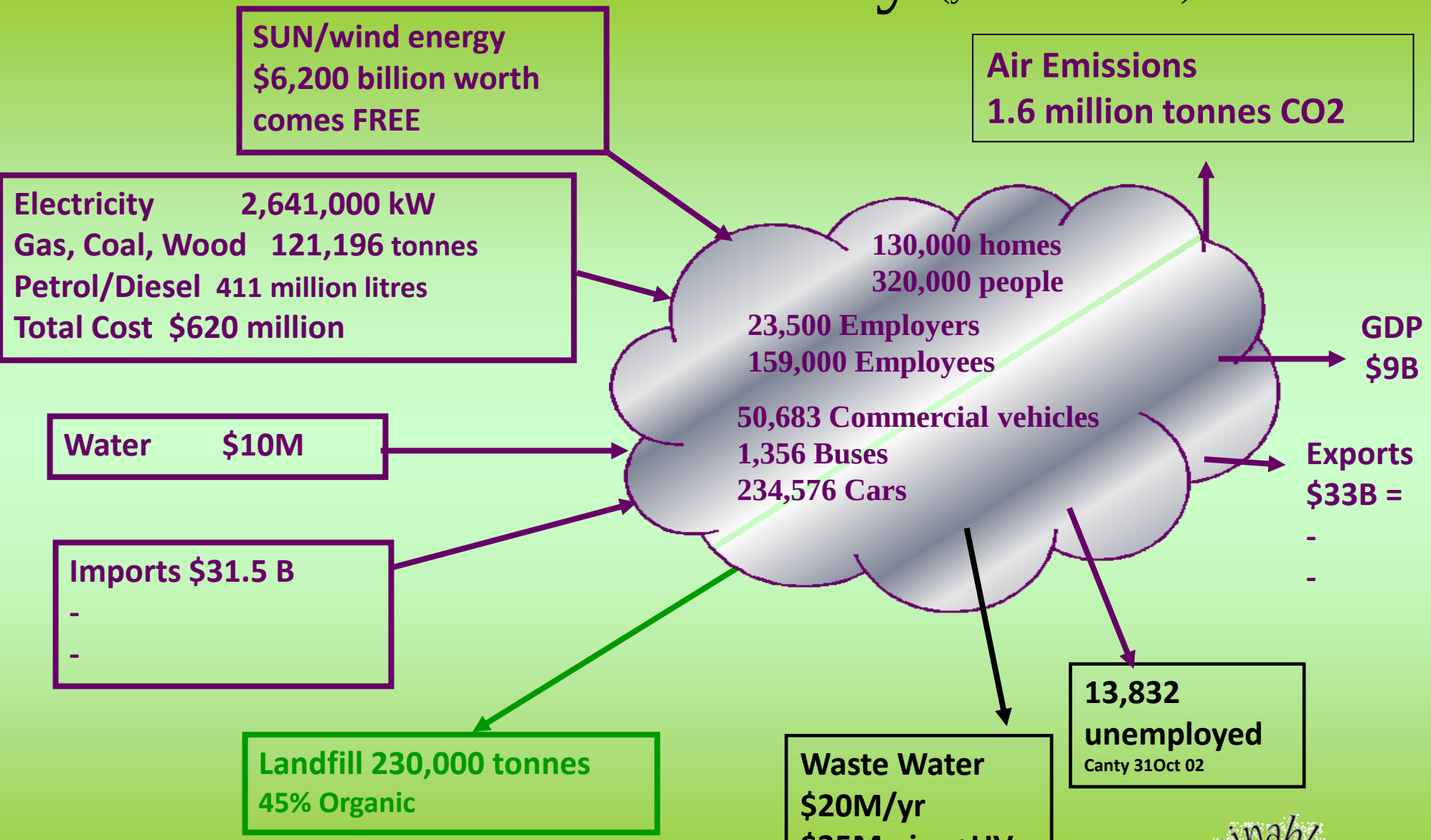
1. "*Engage directly with businesses/sectors which form a significant component of the Auckland economy to trial, demonstrate and promote the benefits of a circular economy and a collaborative way of working.*

*2. Advocate for all businesses to design their operations to support a circular economy ecosystem, including designing out waste in a holistic way which includes wider sustainable business outcomes, such as reducing energy consumption & carbon emissions.*

# 4. Need input/output analysis

Council must build a picture of inputs to and outputs from the Auckland environment, society and economy to inform strategic interventions to increase circularity and regeneration and reduce waste at source, high on the waste hierachy, as Christchurch City Council did in 1998/2001, see next two slides

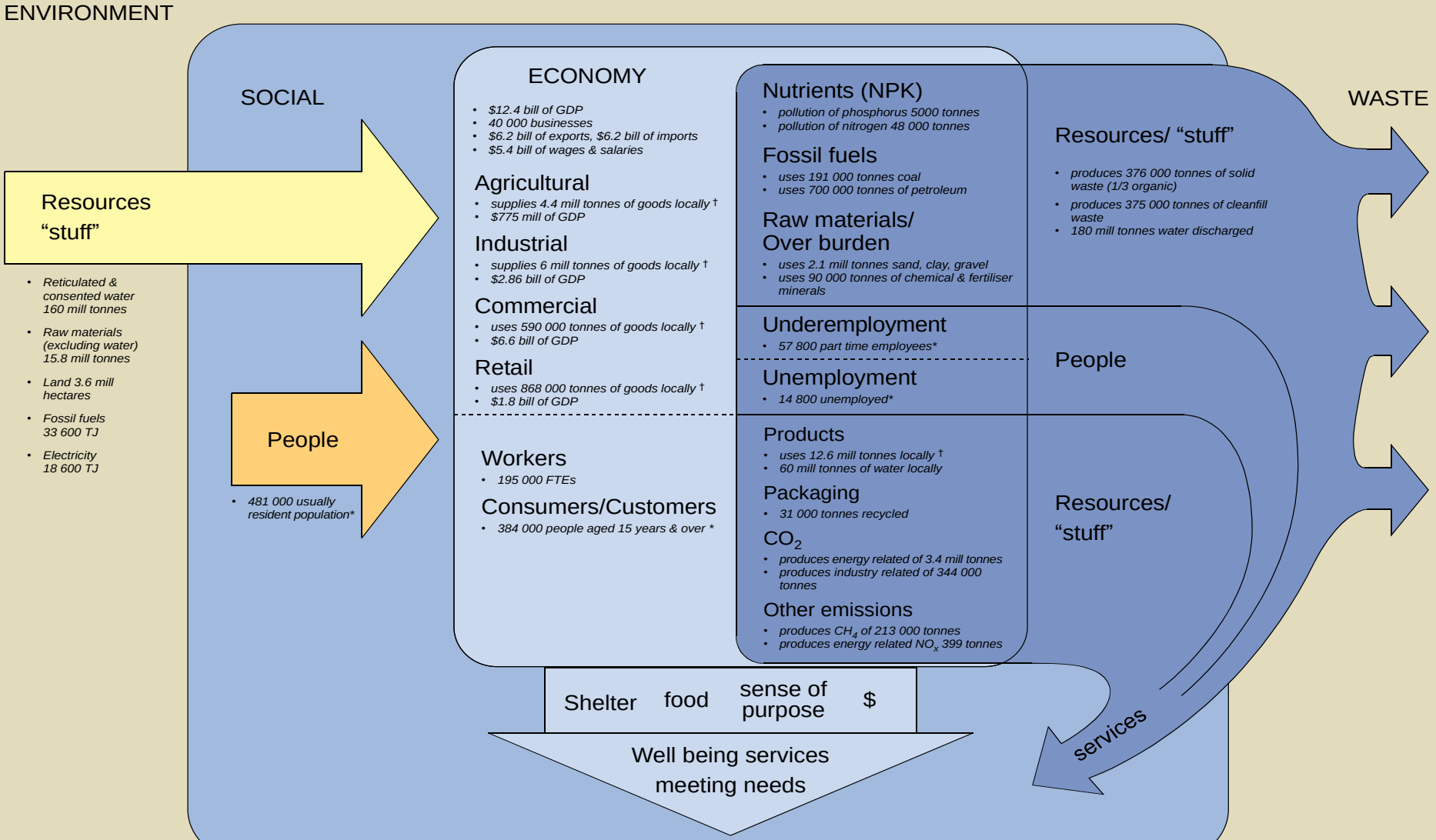
# Christchurch City (year to Oct 2001)






sustainable CHRISTCHURCH

# CANTERBURY REGION YEAR ENDING MARCH 1998




* 2001 census figure
† excludes water



sustainable CHRISTCHURCH

# 4. Need input/output analysis

Suggested additional actions, complementing Actions A5 and A7 (p80, WMMP):

1. *Develop an evidence-based picture of inputs to and outputs from the Auckland environment, society and economy*

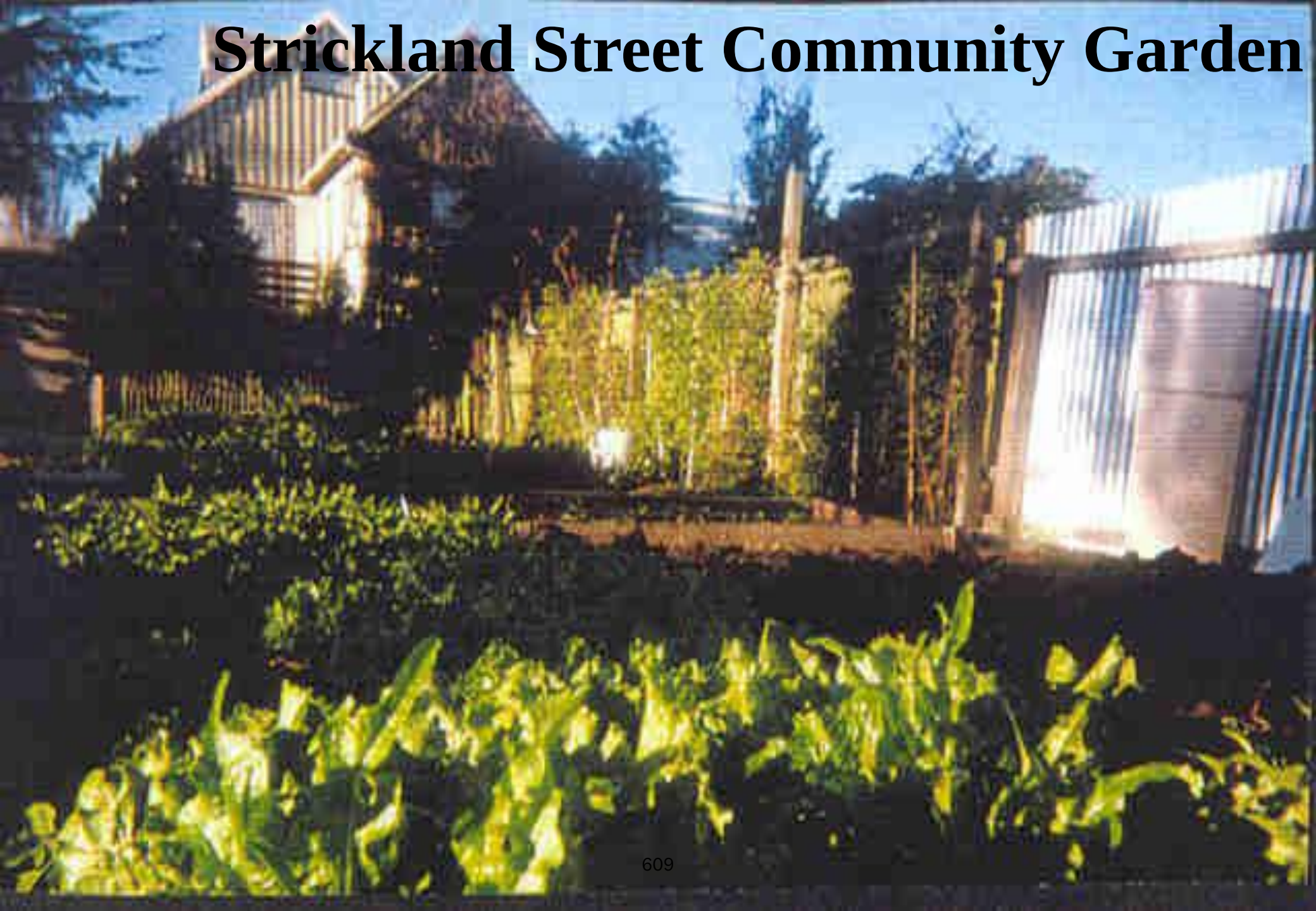
2. *Develop, advocate for and directly implement strategic interventions with all key stakeholders to increase the circularity and regeneration in the Auckland environmental, social and economic ecosystems.*

# 5. Community use of vacant land

Consider a policy giving automatic right of consideration to usage of vacant Council land for community benefit, such as community gardens, as done by Christchurch City Council.

- E.g. Strickland Street Community Garden, assessed to have overall 96% benefit to society, see next two slides

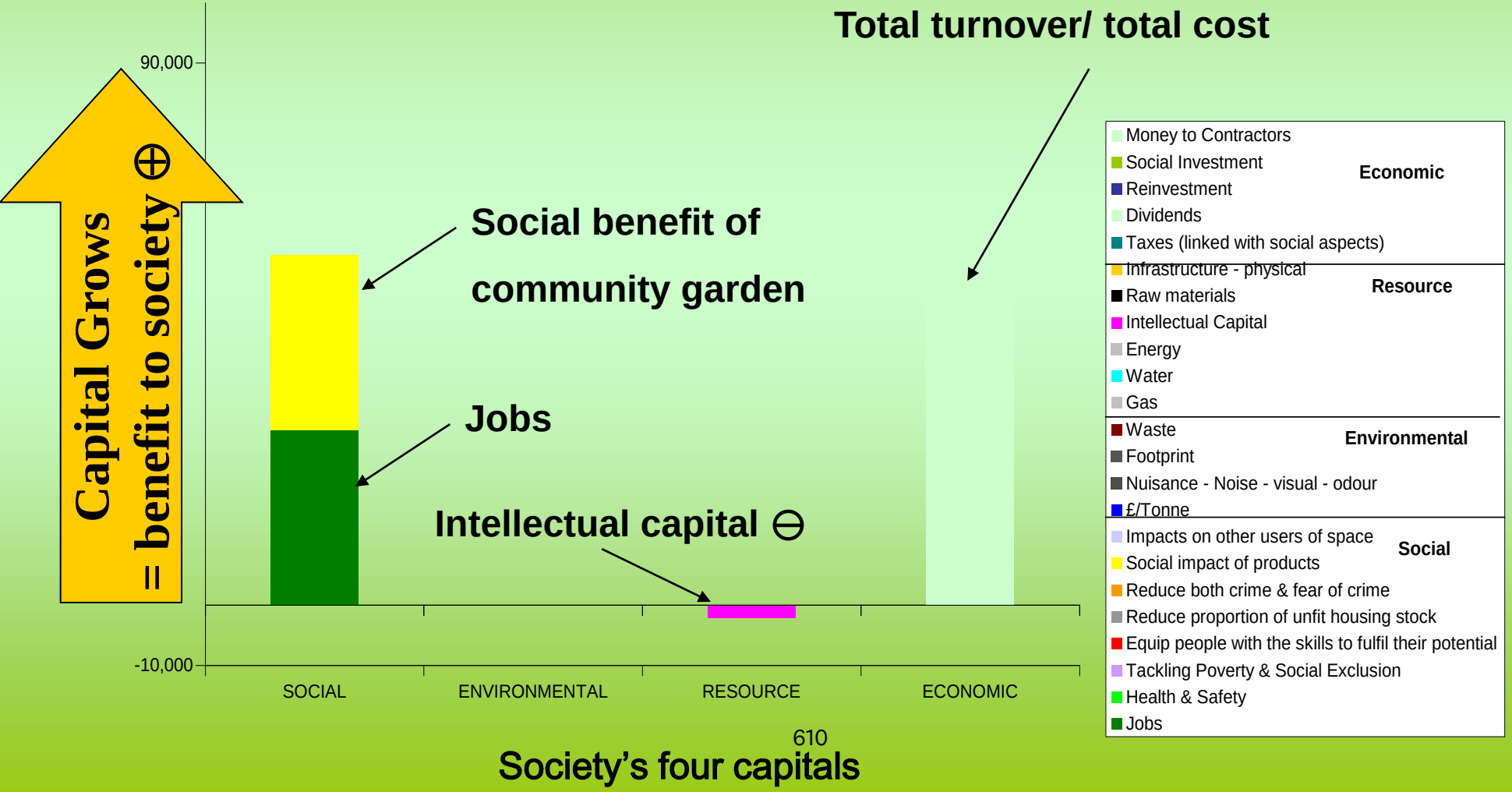
# Strickland Street Community Garden



# SAM for **Strickland Street Community Garden**

## SAM*i* = 0.96 (ie 96% benefit to society)

SAM = Sustainability Assessment Model, developed jointly by BP, Genesis, Landcare Research and University of Aberdeen, 2023



#2551

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

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**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

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**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2552

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

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**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Bollocks it's what you get with an increase of population

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

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**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Again bollocks, poor vision here

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Rubbish mix it up

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

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**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

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**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

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**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

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**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

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Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

## Your feedback

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**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Not practical in hot summer weather and for areas with many bins eg townhouses. Missing a collection would be a huge deal for households that can't afford to drive to dispose rubbish at a collection point.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

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Support

**Tell us why:**

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**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2554

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2555

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): WasteXpert Ltd

Local Board: Devonport-Takapuna

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Every year, around 2.2 million tonnes of construction waste are disposed of via landfills (2022 - 2023 data). This is Auckland's largest waste stream to landfill. The current draft plan does not adequately address this issue - if Auckland Council is serious about meeting its targets, it must address this as a matter of urgency.

To see significant change and to achieve 2040 goals, Auckland Council must work to implement a site waste management plan bylaw, tied into the consenting system, on construction and demolition projects in Auckland.

This would follow other local authorities including Hamilton City Council, New Plymouth District Council and Kapiti Coast District Council who are introducing similar bylaws. It would also follow many successful international examples of Local, State and Federal authorities that have implemented similar conditions on development and demolition.

According to the MFE website "waste" is the second-largest contributor to NZ methane emissions, after agriculture.

The draft plan refers to a reduction in C&D waste to Class 1 landfills after the landfill levy was introduced, suggesting class 2 landfills with no records became the preference. 0/36M tonnes of waste are disposed of annually in class 2 landfills for which the contribution from construction and demolition waste has not been qualified but is expected to be significant.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**

- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2556

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: I don't know

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** I do not support the proposal with regards to Council determining whether they can adequately meet the needs of unit title developments. Each multi-unit development has unique needs, security requirements and turnaround times for rubbish collection. Having gone through the totally unadvised food waste collection process with many Bodies Corporate and wasted literally hundreds of hours with the process of trying to convince councils that a private collection is the most practical and only means of food waste collection - I have zero desire to go through this again with general and recycling waste collection.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** I support this for private standalone homes, but this is totally impractical for multi-unit developments. Council needs to recognise that the rebate on rates for private collections should be permanent once applied and that private waste collection is absolutely necessary in many circumstances and that Council just cannot provide the level of service, regularity of collection and the security measures required in many buildings.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

As an experienced Body Corporate Manager, I would urge Council to look at multi-unit developments outside of the standalone home proposals. The special needs, regularity of collections, cleaning of bins for both food and general waste and meeting the security needs of the buildings is something that should be considered. The private waste collection companies do an amazing job and should be recognised in these changes. A rates rebate for owners withing these developments should be continued and should be permanent once applied to a complex. I cannot urge you enough to take into account these developments and treat them separately from the normal housing requirements.

#2557

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Devonport-Takapuna

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Circular economy is critical for Aotearoa's chance at a healthy future. This seems like a decent start.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Incentivises people to reduce waste, and drives down costs and emissions associated with waste.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We need to put pressure on our construction industry as one of the predominant sources of waste pollution in Aotearoa. This should be encouraged and prioritised in the legislation and resource consenting process. The Council has a key role in advocating for this.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** All critical. With waste pollution at an all time high, we need to do more to divert waste, extract less materials, and produce less.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** A container return scheme for beverages is a fantastic start to product stewardship. We need this for more items while we increase reuse & BYO culture.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2558

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Because it will reduce waste.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It's a good idea

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Because they are a lot of our waste.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Because I can get money from the machines and it will stop things being on the side of the road.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

It’s an amazing plan. But I have a few things that you could do. 1) make building plastic reusable. 2) have a band of kids do beach cleanups every week.

#2559

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Devonport-Takapuna

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We need to transition to a circular economy as fast as possible, and this direction feels like a good start.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Drives down costs and emissions of collection and may incentivise people to produce less rubbish - I like it!

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This is such a large waste stream and it needs to be reduced/eliminated! Too much perfectly good building material ends up in the tip. We need to find ways to reuse, but also the council must put pressure on the construction industry to produce less waste in the first place (supporting legislation, advocacy work etc.)

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It just makes sense!

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Putting pressure on industry to do the good work - I like it!

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Love it Auckland Council, keep going, further and faster!

#2560

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** 'The actions proposed for these priority materials largely focus on community and residential waste. Given that 80% of waste to landfill is from commercial or industrial sources we believe there needs to be a much greater focus on actions to reduce waste in the business sector. Actions are proposed for C&D waste but there needs to be greater attention given to industrial and commercial sources of waste that form 50% of landfill waste.

Suggestions include:

- business waste advisory services

- partnerships with BIDs on waste minimisation and education programmes

- fund companies to develop waste minimisation plans for their operations

- investment in infrastructure to assist with diversion of industrial waste

- proactive engagement with businesses to help them make use of the WMIF

- working with sector organisations to promote best practices

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** 'The problem of illegal dumping is getting worse across Auckland.  We support efforts to advocate for central government regulatory change.

However, in addition to this we  believe Council needs to invest more heavily in investigation and enforcement of illegal dumping.  Part of the problem is due to increases in dumping costs due to the increases in the waste levy.  The increase in the levy is resulting in more money coming to the Council for spending on waste minimisation activities. Increases in Council spending on illegal dumping prevention should match the increases in levy income.

Investment needs to be made in:

- A city-wide illegal dumping strategy

- use of new smart technology to identify dumpers, such as cameras with AI components

- increased personnel in the waste enforcement team

- greater communications such as signage

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

There is a lack of incentive for builders to do the right thing with the wastes they generate. More work needs to go into two sides of the equation:

1. assisting construction companies that want to improve their practices. This should be through funding for demonstration projects, producing research to help overcome technical barriers, and providing best practice information such as services directories.

2. incentivising construction companies that do nothing and continue to send waste for disposal through the cheapest avenue possible. This should be through bylaws, lobbying central government for increases to the waste levy, and investigating bans on specific materials going to landfill.

We strongly support the move towards compulsory waste plans for construction sites. This should be woven into the building consent and inspection process.

There needs to be an increase in the funding available through the WMIF to help with waste projects and the development of local recycling infrastructure. This could include increasing the maximum amount funded beyond the current $50,000 limit.

The WMIF should also be used proactively to help the business community to investigate opportunities that can then apply for the much larger MfE waste fund. For example feasibility studies and part funding the writing of larger Waste Fund applications.

#2561

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Re-use or more directed to recycling.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** As an older 2-person household, we do not need rubbish collected weekly. However, our next door neighbour has a large (5 to 6 people) household and their weekly rubbish bin is always full.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Have observed C&D waste and a lot of what now goes to landfill could be sorted, diverted to make better use of waste.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** About time!

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** But who is going to police it?

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2562

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2563

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2564

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** One of the key services for ratepayers. Cut other costs not essential ones.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** It's either rubbish or recycling. Stick to the knitting.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Spend it on keeping rubbish collection for ratepayers.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2565

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Henderson-Massey

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** This will just cause more illegial dumping and litter - which you're already saying is a problem.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Only if the 'how' is ultimately a collaboration with industry.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2566

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Devonport-Takapuna

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

The removal of a number of rubbish bins, especially by dairies and take-aways, will lead to more litter and illegal dumping. This was a stupid decision and should be reversed immediately. Shame on those whose idea it was.

#2567

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Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

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**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

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**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
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**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

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**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2568

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**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

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**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
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**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

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**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2569

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Some people, like my family, have really disgusting rubbish - like nappies. Weekly collection is essential for us even if we don't fill the bin up. I don't see this reducing the amount of waste created as it doesn't address the cause of the rubbish. It just means more disgusting rubbish building up in residential areas. I expect, frankly, to see more illegal dumping - of which there is already too much in my area :(

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Sure, this is a bigger scale issue and can likely involve negotiation with major suppliers and changes to how things are done in a smaller number of big companies. Seems achievable.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Yes I think this is great, so long as there are sufficient points for returning them. Don't want people to have to drive too far given how expensive petrol is these days and the impact that has on the environment already.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Yeah get em. Fine them all. Makes me so mad seeing rubbish dumped in my community by entitled dickheads.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2570

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** The rate payer is at the end of the waste creation stream - they are the ones who have to deal with packaging from the manufacturer; household items that are not 'fixable' (because manufacturers want to sell multiple units not fix units they have already sold)

Who is to undertake the reduce, rethink, redesign, reuse, repair, repurpose activities?

Many of the Council run waste management sites used to have shops where goods were fixed and resold, for example Waiheke Island. Unfortunately these sites were shut and the waste is now barged off the island I am assuming to the Onehunga site.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** The Council is running the risk of requiring rate payers to manage multiple bins (up to 7 bins across the UK). This will add to confusion and wasted efforts. Also where are the bins to be stored particularly at the multi-unit sites as those found in Long Bay, where the developer has not provided enough space for the existing 2 bins per unit or the food scrap bins, there is also no space on the roads to put the bins out. Fortnightly rubbish collection will result/encourage fly tipping and household rubbish being put in public bins.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**

- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

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**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Why not reintroduce the paper collection, bottle collection and tin can collections the way it was before the big blue lidded bins were introduced. This worked - the blue lidded bins has resulted in an increase in items going to landfill because of cross contamination

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** Partially agree. About time there was a shift in focus to the producers of waste. The reintroduction of the refund system for glass bottles, cans and plastic bottles makes perfect sense and encourages people to return the items to the producer for a financial return.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** Partially agree. I was brought up during the era of Be a Tidy Kiwi - it was instilled in us from primary school no ifs no buts no dropping rubbish. This needs to be started again, by the way if you were caught dropping rubbish you got detention to pick up rubbish across the school!

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Other

**Tell us why:** Partially agree. Reduce the amount of potential waste going onto the island i.e. all outers used to deliver food to the supermarket are taken back off the island by the company delivering it; all superfluous packaging to be removed and taken off the island

## 4. Any other comments

#2571

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Local Board: Ōrākei

## Your feedback

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**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I would expect to see a significant increase in re-using or repurposing existing materials, an increase in the types of materials that are recyclable, significantly less packaging on food and non-food items and all recyclable, community initiatives to share resources such as tool sharing/swapping, unwanted toiletries, refillable stations in stores for milk, olive oil, etc.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your**

**rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I support it because too much food waste is going to landfill. Our household could easily manage with a fortnightly rubbish collection. The council needs to educate all households on how to manage their waste.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I support this initiative because the only way the construction industry will implement any kind of waste reduction is through a law change - the industry is simply too commercially focused.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I support this because we need to reduce our greenhouse emissions, and stop contributing to the microplastic problem.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I support this because containers should never be single use - the coffee cup industry for example is a huge problem in Aotearoa with kiwis' love of coffee. Either coffee cups should be returnable/reusable in all coffee shops, or the Keepcup should become the norm.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I support this because we have seen in the UK how littering has become epidemic. Aotearoa needs controls in place asap to ensure a clean and healthy environment for the future.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

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**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Incentives for recycling schemes are a great way to get people on board (e.g. rates reduction) for example, South Australia used to have a 20c return on glassware and other recyclables, and Boots Chemist in the UK used to give a 5 pound voucher for a bag of recyclable toilettries. Once people are on board it becomes second nature.

#2572

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** People are time poor unless you make it easy and accessible then it won't happen

I don't have the time to sort rubbish and fortnightly collection with 3 bin sizes is misleading you charge $40 to deliver them!!!!

You've lost sight of the fact that we are your customers

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** You charge for food scraps “we have a vision fir Auckland” well I have a vision where the council spends less on morning teas and more on easing pressure on families

Focus on one area and do it well like transport

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland’s total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Less choice means higher cost your visions cost me at every turn

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Time!

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** It won't work people will still do it it's just a waste of money on advertising and staff to enforce it why not provide easy to access low cost disposal options instead

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Waste free is unrealistic gbi is an aging population and you are making things harder and increasing the cognitive load of older people - you charge them for services they can't access so again make it easier

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

So many

#2573

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Completely support it and feel it's long overdue.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Fantastic, so glad rubbish collections will move to fortnightly.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Support and feel it's long overdue, not sure how it will be rolled out but hoping there will be a big education piece for the construction sector.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Yes, all are super important, I look forward to learning more.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Love it!

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I support this priority area but also wish it didn't have to come down to fines.. would rather focus on education rather than penalties.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2574

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** More support to community recycling centres please, as well as get them to be able to compost organics waste.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** With construction materials being as expensive as is, it will be beneficial if more can be recycled and resued on other building sites.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It will incentivise companies to be more eco friendly, which will make it easier for consumers to be eco friendly too.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Please increase the size of the compost bins. Our household generates lots of food waste (e.g. eggshells, juice pulp) and if we had a bigger bin, we would be more environmentally friendly. Also, please also find ways to make it easier to compost garden waste.

#2575

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Will my rates be reduced ? No, they won't ! I don't use the dumb compost bin as I have a waste master

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** Isn't this being done already ? Why do I put plastics in seperate bins ! Seems you are te inventing something that doesn't need to be

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** No brainer

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2576

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** 80% of waste is business and commercial waste - that has to be the priority, put all effort into reducing that to get the most benefit

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Household rubbish is only 20% of rubbish.

Fortnight is not often enough, bins get full and stink. What about nappies and dog crap? It attracts vermin and bugs.

Food scraps bins are bad, huge cost to make more plastic bins and collect them and truck the contents to distant places. Where are the statistics on the cost vs benefits?

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Construction is so so wasteful because its cheaper to buy new than repurpose. Demo consent timing restrictions are a problem and labor cost too high.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Most people recycle recyclables. The last 5% is not worth this admin cost. Instead put it into education.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Go hard, increase fines.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2577

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Ridiculous.

If you miss a pick up, your rubbish will sit in the hot sun, stinking and with maggots! This will encourage dumping, and make like hard and messy and smelly for bigger families. It's not reasonable. All excess rubbish will then have to go to the dump? Or dumped on the berm? This will make a really messy, dirty city and some suburbs will really suffer. No thanks.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** You can't have it both ways, building at the rate of knots but reduce waste at that same time? How are we and the construction companies supposed to afford this in a recession when we are all already finding it tough?!

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2578

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I support it for the reasons given in the Draft Plan

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Weekly rubbish bin collections will not be necessary when residents use the Food Scrap Collection. I don't put my bin out weekly and my bin does not contain food scraps.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Landfill use by Construction and Development needs to reduce. There needs to be a lot less wastefulness.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** These priority areas can be managed to reduce waste and landfill.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Producers and manufacturers need to address reusability and reduction of waste.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** People need to learn to pack their rubbish home and be responsible for it.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** The goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke will be met by these proposals which are all doable and cost effective.

## 4. Any other comments

#2579

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Re.Group Pty Ltd

Local Board: Outside Auckland

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** There needs to be provision for the recycling of vapes to reduce the dangers of being included in recycling and refuse bins. The biggest issue is fire to both facilities and vehicles carrying material.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** There needs to be provision for the recycling of vapes to reduce the dangers of being included in recycling and refuse bins. The biggest issue is fire to both facilities and vehicles carrying material.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Having schemes in place creates a higher value for them, which helps ensure that they are recycled correctly. It also shifts costs away from residents towards consumers and producers, reducing the rate burden on the general public.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Thursday 28th March 2024

**Feedback on Auckland Council Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2024 - 2030**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on this Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP). We support Auckland Council's efforts to reduce waste to landfill and increase recycling and reuse. In addition to this, we look forward to starting our service with Auckland Council on the 1st July to operate the Materials Recovery Facility in Onehunga.

Re.Group was founded in 2013 and has grown to become one of Oceania's leading recycling specialist, with the largest network of facilities and over 800 employees. Our team are all focused exclusively on recovering resources. We do not run collection fleets or operate landfills; we partner with reputable companies that specialise in these aspects and remain focused on our core business activities of recyclables processing.

Currently, we provide kerbside recycling services for more than 4,000,000 people across more than 35 council areas, with 14 operating facilities in Australia. We also design and construct recycling facilities through our engineering team and have recently been involved in over 70 projects across New Zealand and Australia. We process over 500,000 tonnes of material annually and handle over 2 million containers daily through Container Return Schemes. From the 1st July, we will be operating Auckland Council's Materials Recovery Facility in Onehunga. The facility is one of the Southern Hemisphere's leading recycling Facilities and can handle up to 180,000 tonnes annually.

We believe the proposed WMMP is commendable and ambitious. The plan highlights our industry's issues and has strong plans to tackle them. The only points that need addressing are below:

- The WMMP is silent on managing vapes and other small items with entrained lithium-ion batteries. We have seen first-hand the devastation these items can cause and consider that fire risk from batteries is a major challenge facing modern resource recovery systems.
- Even with bans on these products, they are still being found and cause major problems for recycling facilities. Re.Group believes more action is required, working with producers to create regulated collection and processing systems. Local and Central Government should strongly advocate for the costs of managing these items properly to be funded by the people who profit from and use the products.
- Similar principles should also apply to other items that use these batteries, i.e. mobile phones, tablets, and toothbrushes. There should be wider product stewardship arrangements similar to a Container Return Scheme in place for these items and other larger ones, including laptops, hoverboards, golf carts, EV cars tec, e-bikes and scooters

We hope you achieve your desired outcomes from this consultation process. We would welcome the opportunity to speak publicly about these points at a hearing if deemed appropriate.

Kind regards



Daniel Yallop
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Mobile: +64 (0) 21 029 59060

#2580

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I am assuming we already do but lobbying to govt to make laws around product stewardship from businesses. Products should have good lifetimes, the ability to be fixed, replacing packaging made with petroleum to packaging that is truly compostable (e.g. no polystyrene)

If the true cost of disposal is included with the product then it means that sustainable products start to be more favourable e.g. wool carpets vs synthetic carpets.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I was just in New Plymouth recently for WOMAD and I saw some pretty awesome signage to discourage people from tipping.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2581

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** charges on companies for producing/selling items which cannot be recycled.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** already do not have much rubbish in rubbish bin (have our own compost/worm farm).

But should make soft plastic recycling more common/accessible

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** people do it a lot as they don't get punished

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2582

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waitematā

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I think the principles here are right. It is good to stress that people should concentrate on creating less waste; I agree with reducing, repair and recycling. I do, however, disagree that AD is in the same hierarchy as recycling and composting. Recycling and Composting give people a reusable product that they can use - so it is a resource and should be treated as one; AD is a 'waste' management issue. Although it does teach people to separate their waste, there is no benefit to the Auckland people. . The best way to educate people is to teach them what it means to the circular economy to have the food waste composted. We need to feed organics into our composting system. Changing mindsets and behaviours so that low waste, low emissions and circular methodologies should become the default setting so that there is a major inter-generational change management process.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I support the less frequent rubbish collection. I have been composting my food waste for years, so I only put out my rubbish and recycle once a month, if that.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I support priority 3 to target construction and demolition waste.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I support the recognition of the value of local scale and community-led solutions for organics collections and processing. These should be framed as a critical part of an integrated citywide ecosystem approach to organics diversion, where collections, education and local processing can mutually support one another.

Auckland Council would benefit from working with the relevant expertise in small and medium scale organics collections and processing, particularly the composters networks.

I am involved with composting, and I see the impact that this has (positively) for people. I absolutely believe it contributes to the good health of the city. I see from the drawing you have as the ideal for Auckland that it involves thriving biodiversity, composting to make healthy soils for growing kai, jobs and economic benefit from growing these skills, and this is a must.

I have been very distressed this week to learn that since the kerbside collection has come in that Kelmarna has lost 70% of its clientele that has used their compost service, Soil Factory. This is honestly outrageous. This means that the kerbside collection is taking foodwaste from peopel who have been composting (or using a composting service), and this is not landfill diversion. Kelmarna is a jewel in Auckland's crown - I am part of their CSA programme and I always enjoy visiting there every week. Recently they had a festival day that was attended by around 4,000 people and they ran excellent workshops.

I have no problem paying rates for services that are for the common good, but I am now very concerned that my rates are paying for the anaerobic digester. I am absolutely opposed to having food waste driven away - it should be used in the community, to grow food and build soil health. Your ideal city plan shows this, but I cannot see how AD helps to get to this at all. I think the Council needs to give people the choice. Council says there is money for compost initiatives, but the WMIF fund is minimal, and particularly when compared to the investment in AD. This needs to be addressed and urgently. Times are changing, climates are changing and we need to get a healthier population. We need our ecosystems to be strong, and to encourage a thriving biodiversity. This must be addressed with urgency.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** 'Real solutions focus on investment and innovation at the top of the waste hierarchy. Real solutions are :

- safe for people, ecosystems and climate

- viable because they build in ways to cover the real costs

- Accessible to everyone

- Regenerative because they leave things better than they were before

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Advocacy to :

Reduce the amount of single-use, disposable packaging which is commonly littered.

Create deposit return systems so that items like drink containers have a value.

The ability for households to pay for, and access waste management and resource recovery services is also a critical factor. It is good to see there are methods in the plan to support large households to manage their rubbish, recycling and food scraps.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** The food waste absolutely needs to be kept on Waiheke, and used for compost. I see it is a goal which I think is great, but there needs to be sufficient funding to make this happen. Waiheke could be a shining example of zero waste, and should be a focus for the Council. The land needs it there, and it is essential for their food security.

## 4. Any other comments

#2583

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Circular resource economies are generally a good idea.

I am a bit concerned about some of the high level data presented however. a 12% reduction in household waste since 2010. Wow. That's not a riveting success story. Less than 1% per year, and does that include separation of recycling bins and food scraps??

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your**

**rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** How about user pays system to make people aware of, and liable for the consequences of their own wasteful behaviour. I do not support less frequent collection. Directly attributable consequences are the best form of making people aware of their impacts.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Hilarious... did you realise the hypocrisy of suggesting that you have less tools to affect industrial waste? 27 years ago when my Masters Degree looked at circular C&D Resource economies one of the biggest impediments to increasing recovery and reuse was the amount of time that Auckland Council would issue a demolition consent for. The few days an organisation got to remove contructions resulted in the digger (fastest methodology) being used to the exclusion of deconstruction specialists.

Please, please, please - focus upon the largest impacts, the 80%, not the 20% to make the biggest difference.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Support them as focus areas, but what will you do?

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Instant fines, along with powers to seize assets in compensation. The judiciary is another crashed system. While this is a good idea, it needs to be fines, pass on to debt collectors. Get the job done. No extenuating circumstances, or the system loses it's moral authority.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2584

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Maungakiekie-Tāmaki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It is good to reduce waste and be more sustainable, if you charge for it you are not encouraging it

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** We already have a food scraps thing in place and don't need this or want to pay extra for it

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Good to reduce waste

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2585

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Don’t know

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

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**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2586

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Too many rats, rubbish needs to be disposed of weekly

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2587

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Puketāpapa

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2588

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Rodney

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** I currently have very little rubbish for a household of 2 adults. I DO NOT want a large wheelie bin that I can fill to the brim each time. I want to pay as I throw!

A bin will only encourage more waste.

I also have my own compost so that council service is no use to me and I don't think I should have to pay for it.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Make more places to recycle gib etc so construction companies don't have to go to the far reaches of the city to get rid of it.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Why is it taking soooooo looong in getting the product stewardship schemes in place. It is done in Aussie and also they have places you can bin your glass bottles etc AND get some $ back for this. What's wrong with NZ that it is so hard???????????

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Everyone should be responsible for their own waste. Fines for illegal dumping is good. Maybe make dumpers also to have to help out with something to do with waste; they'll soon learn.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Islands should also do their bit!

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Fortnightly collections for rubbish are fine. BUT I don't want a big bin for actual rubbish which I do not have much of. I also do my own composting so why should I pay to di it through Council?

There should be options for people like me.

#2589

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Waiheke

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Happy with fortnightly service. My bin is rarely full.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Thank you for raising awareness on this big problem. Every reno, New house should have to do the same, be accountable for their waste.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Container scheme has been introduced in Australia for years now! It is sad to see NZ not acting.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Strongly support

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Don’t know

**Tell us why:** With 500,000 visitors a year is not fair for rate payers to pay for rubbish collection for tourists. A private and commercial solution is needed.

## 4. Any other comments

#2590

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Rats, and other pests will become more frequent

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** DO NOT SUPPORT! The gental waste bins are far too small especially with large households! This will course rats and other pests and smell! It will simply just be horrific and resport in illigal dumping

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** If you change to fortnightly gental waste pick ups this will defiantly increase

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2591

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

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## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Kaipātiki

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** My household only puts our rubbish bin out every month or two already. Having less regular rubbish collections means we'll have fewer bins blocking our footpaths on 'bins day', which will make it easier for me and my young child to safely move around our neighbourhood.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** It makes sense to target effort in areas where relatively large waste reductions could be made - 'low hanging fruit'.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Textile waste, in particular, is something we currently have few options to deal with. Efforts should focus on reducing the amount of textiles people buy and discard in the first place, and on shifting to textiles that are biodegradable when they reach the end of their useful life.

I strongly support our exposure to and reliance on plastics, including refill/reuse initiatives. The recyclability of plastics is very limited, and they are harmful to human health and the health of the planet.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Product stewardship schemes incentivise producers to reduce waste at the source, instead of putting the responsibility on consumers to figure out how to best dispose of packaging and products.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** While I support this area, fines and other regulatory tools are not the only way to deal with people dumping large household items on the side of the street. They should be implemented in combination with better support for people to dispose of such items in a more appropriate manner, including through better knowledge of and easier access to inorganic collections and community recycling centres.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2592

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** My red bin which goes out weekly is using only a quarter fill.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Other

**Tell us why:** This is done in Germany. It works there, but it takes a lot of setting up.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2593

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable): Anamata- Envirokiwi Community Enterprise

Local Board: Aotea/Great Barrier

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Anamata strongly supports the proposed direction (Option 2) which:

affirms a strong zero waste vision for both people and planet,

centres the waste hierarchy as a guide for action, and

sets the intention to prioritise actions at the top of the waste hierarchy.

We appreciate Auckland Councils leadership in striving towards zero waste and engaging with the community to do so. Preventing waste in the first place by redesigning products and business models ie identifying the hierarchy and focussing at the top of it will help slow down Auckland's consumption of raw materials. Keeping products and materials in circulation for longer means we don't have to pull as many resources out of our environment into the economy or create emissions to turn finite resources into unnecessary products. The longer we make things [to] last, the less we need to extract from our environment which reduces damage to ecosystems, biodiversity loss, pollution and emissions.

Recycling is important to keep materials circulating but it needs to be the last resort after businesses and households have done everything they can to avoid using single use disposable packaging, service ware and short life products. Auckland needs to focus on shifting towards high quality, closed loop recycling systems. Source separation plays a key role in getting clean, single stream, raw materials to be incorporated as recycled content in new products and to feed organics into our composting systems. Product stewardship schemes like Deposit Return schemes for drink containers and the Resource Recovery Network will help with that.

The Waste Hierarchy

We suggest removing the ‘decision to dispose’ line. Each step in the hierarchy involves a decision to treat resources in a particular way, there is no clear cut off between reuse and disposal, good compost reuses and recirculates valuable resources for food production and growing vegetation with all its benefits to climate, clean waters, carbon loss, biodiversity, amenity and resource supply eg timber.

We appreciate Auckland Council's commitment to invest in education and behaviour change (in house and by external providers) to help communities and businesses become familiar with zero waste, circular economy and emissions reduction and adaptation strategies.

Methods to deliver on the objectives

Add the following to create a more comprehensive list

#3 Advocating for business to adapt business and service models….

Add Use Council procurement of goods and services

Section 10 Statutory and Strategic Context

It would be helpful to include a few sentences about how emissions are generated from waste in landfill, the process of collecting and processing waste, recycling and organics as well as the upstream supply chain emissions. This links into the low emissions aspects of circular economy and ties back to the priority focus on product stewardship and Objective 2 - organics.

Working together

Empowering iwi and community partnerships and advocacy for product stewardship and business model changes are critical to support the shift to a low waste, low emissions economy, a resilient plan and resilient communities.

Community Resource Recovery Centres, like Anamata, deliver services communities want eg cheap goods, an opportunity to participate in 'doing the right thing'- reuse, repair, composting and recycling. We also support community resiliency in times of need eg care bundles for those in need of pre used goods and resources in emergencies- eg blankets, clothes, bags/cases to make up packages etc.

Resource recovery centres also provide a place to share and learn about waste minimisation, share messages eg from Auckland Council, Zero Waste network as relevant and provide education service.

We are ideal drop off point for future product stewardship schemes like e-waste, plastics and deposit return for containers.

We support the emphasis on Auckland Council working with others who have shared values and objectives to deliver on this plan. We need everyone on board to achieve a zero waste circular economy, Iwi, Community and other partners all bring different perspectives, areas of influence and strengths to the table to build robust plans with optimal, effective and robust outcomes.

When it comes to biodegradable, organic waste, advocating for and incentivising local solutions that return these valuable resources to the soil for reuse are critical. They reduce carbon emissions created during transportation, they bring communities on the journey and they showcase the benefits of not sending to landfill, of a circular economy eg through community gardens, local food production, sale of compost and other products that may be created. They dis-incentivise  contamination because it is more obvious where the unwanted material is going and the problems and harm created by contaminants for the local employees and usability and quality of the product.

Waste to Energy

Incineration of mixed rubbish is being proposed in adjacent districts and I would not like to see it in Auckland. We urge Council to specifically rule out incineration as a disposal option for Auckland’s mixed solid waste.

It works against circular economy, zero waste and resource efficiency and still requires landfills to contain toxic by-products.

Burning or burying resources means we have to keep extracting new materials and energy to create more products which damages ecosystems and our climate.

Investing in a large scale incineration plant would lock Auckland into a linear throwaway future because incinerators rely on long term contracts to secure a continuous supply of rubbish to burn.

Auckland Council own systems and processes

It is critical for Auckland Council to model best practice if zero waste is to be achieved, great leadership will result in best buy in. It is easy for individuals to look to Auckland Council and criticise and use poor behaviour by AC to justify poor behaviour. Leading by example will optimise results and show what is possible. This must be across all departments and Council owned enterprises.

Active support for local businesses that are leading the way could be in the form of reduced consent costs and assistance with the consent process for establishment of enterprises specifically targeting waste reduction eg composting, green waste processing but other potential areas as well. Currently the cost and complexity of the consent process is a deterrent to better use of some waste streams into circular economies.

## 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

### 2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We understand that food waste is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions from landfill. At least as importantly, it contains valuable nutrients, minerals and organic matter effectively mined from the soil that needs to be returned to the soil to enable ongoing productivity rather than being lost to landfill. Removing food scraps (and other organic/putrescible waste) from rubbish bins reduces volume in the rubbish bin and the rubbish bins will be less smelly making less frequent collection possible. I support the council considering flexible bin sizes for large households needing extra support or bin capacity, as well as the option of lower rates charges, further reduced collections and smaller bins for residents who produce low waste. It is important to reward residents who support Zero Waste 2040 by producing less recycling, food scraps and rubbish.

### 2B. Construction and demolition waste

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Mandatory site waste management plans can be an effective tool for getting owners and companies participating in source separation. Site audits will ensure they are being followed through on by the workers on site, the collection company and by others involved with the build.

The Resource Recovery centre network provides outlets for reusable items, including timber, metals, plumbing surplus hardware and other useful materials that can be incorporated into other building projects.

It may be helpful to tailor information supplied with resource consents about ways to minimise waste and services provided eg local CRC to the area of Auckland the consent has been applied for

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We support the move towards reusable packaging system.

It is critical that producers and businesses are included in behaviour change in relation to these waste streams alongside consumers and households. Business models, service delivery models and product designs all need to change to create a circular economy. The concept of a suite of solutions is a good way to frame the complementary actions necessary to shift the dial so our economy becomes more circular.

Once businesses and industry adopt the business models that are creating systems for sharing, reusing and repairing (e.g. car sharing, product rentals, reusable packaging systems and product maintenance and servicing), then it will be easier for consumers to change their buying behaviour and to shift to low emission zero waste lifestyles.

Organics

We support the recognition of the value of local scale and ‘community-led’ solutions for organics collections and processing, with accompanying actions.

We would like to see these developed as critical parts of an integrated citywide ecosystem approach to organics diversion, where collections, education and local processing can mutually support one another. Local solutions will result in more engagement with the processes and

understanding of the benefits of reducing waste, diversion from landfill and source separation. It will facilitate education about natural systems and resilience, the interactions between all things-soil, plants, animals, climate and waters. There will be access to locally produced compost and worm casts, potentially community gardens and amenity areas.

Local collection and processing systems will fuel economic development and community building opportunities, links with food resilience and local food production. Benefits can be for private ventures eg food production and for social enterprise. The system will be resilient to changes, eg not dependent on one facility and will support resilient communities.

Plastics

We support the ambition to focus on reducing plastic waste.

Advocacy for phasing out hard to recycle plastics and mixed materials is critical.

Auckland Council has an important role to play in advocating to the Central Government for an ambitious Global Plastics Treaty.

Packaging

We support packaging being included in the 5 priorities.

Packaging imposes cost and management burdens on Councils, ratepayers and households and creates environmental impacts across the supply, use, recovery and disposal chain. Strong advocacy by Auckland Council to prevent and reduce the use of chemical contaminated packaging, non recyclable packaging and the overreliance on single disposable packaging is critical.

Council investment in raising awareness about packaging issues will help build informed public opinion to support regional and national changes to business models and packaging design as well regulation and legislation in support of low waste low emissions outcomes.

Practical action to support businesses across the city that are bringing practical and real reusable and alternative solutions to the market is an important action eg reusable cups for everything from coffee to frappes, water refilling stations, etc.

Textiles

We support including textiles in the 5 priority products

We are consistently horrified at the volume of textiles brought to Anamata which if not reused as they are are unsuitable for recycling, repurposing or anything other than landfill, either because they are synthetic mixed materials or biodegradable materials such as wool or cotton that would be compostable or recyclable if they werent mixed with synthetic fibres. Advocating against fast fashion, (including homewares furnishings and carpets) and fast turnover and in favour of enduring or biodegradable textiles.

The focus needs to be broad to include commercial and industrial textiles, including corporate/public sector uniforms, linen from accommodation providers and large public facilities like prisons and hospitals etc.

Bio-solids

We support the use of biosolids being used beneficially, in culturally appropriate ways including working with mana whenua, communities and stakeholders to develop future solutions.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Fully support this direction of action and where possible initiating local stewardship schemes.

We want to see Council maximise promotion, support and advocacy for source reduction measures like redesign, reuse and repair across the board. This includes: in Construction and Demolition and the five priority waste streams.

Source separation wherever possible is important to support making high quality raw materials available for re-processors and composters.

We support advocacy for a container return scheme for drink containers, including milk, and other mandatory product stewardship. Implementing container return schemes will help fund the transition to more effective recycling systems.

Shifting to a circular economy means we have to rethink and redesign products and business models. Legislation, regulation and policy need to incentivise reuse, refill, durability and repair in order to reduce single use packaging and create long lasting, non toxic products.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Reducing litter for the reasons above is important. Reducing litter can be achieved by:

Reducing the amount of single use, disposable packaging (which is commonly littered)

Creating deposit return systems so that items like drink containers have a value

Putting advance disposal fees in place so that the end of life cost for recycling and safe disposal are paid by the original purchaser and they therefore may consider more carefully purchases.

Establishing effective funding and collection methods for larger items like mattresses, tyres and e-waste will reduce illegal dumping and stockpiling and waste to landfill.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

### 3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?

Support

**Tell us why:** I applaud Auckland Council for recognising that there are different needs on the Hauraki Gulf Islands and developing a individualised plans. I also applaud our Local Board who represent , advocate for and support our Aotea community so well. The support Auckland Council and the Local Board has provided for people to feed back on the plan has been impressive with well considered pop in days, and information distributed on counters, via publications and social media.

I believe the goals and actions for Aotea have been developed after engagement with the local community and reflect the situation on the motu. I support the priorities.

C&D waste- it would be beneficial to be able to communicate local solutions for C&D waste at the consent stage of a building project.

I support the use/disposal of septage on island- potentially providing a resource and reducing transport emissions and any risk to the Hauraki Gulf through transportation across it.

The goals of this plan may be supported by community leaders and Auckland Council working to develop a system that helps fund diversion initiatives on island with savings from transportation costs. Currently, many local initiatives to reduce waste can only be partially funded eg through the

waste minimisation and innovation fund but the cost to transport waste from Aotea to a landfill or other facility in Auckland is fully funded.

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

Auckland Council is building the infrastructure and community projects we need to dramatically reduce waste to landfill, save precious and limited resources and stop pollution. This includes a great network of Community Resource Recovery Centres and zero waste hubs. We want to see Auckland Council continue with its plans to build zero waste infrastructure and support community and social enterprise initiatives to reduce waste. We also appreciate and highly value Auckland Council taking a strong position with the central government in support of strong waste minimisation solutions like a container return scheme.

Say no to new landfills and incinerators! We can lead the way in waste reduction and focus on minimising waste at its source. Instead of filling landfills or burning valuable resources we can develop circular economies and advocate for and incentivise the phasing out of single use, unnecessary, and hard to repurpose, reuse, recycle items. Our community is already on board with inspiring projects promoting redesign, repair, and reuse. This is the future we want: a vibrant, cleaner, greener, resilient city.

While the new kerbside recycling system is relatively consistent across the board, it does not optimise waste minimisation and it is important Auckland Council continue to recognise the value of little actions and community scale actions in achieving the zero waste goal for Auckland City eg supporting Resource Recovery Centres to collect and return to recyclers items not accepted at kerbside but which are recyclable or reusable eg soft plastics, small plastic items, lids, polystyrene, Liquid paper board.

#2594

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Albert-Eden

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Much stronger measures to reduce the use of soft plastics - in wrapping, packaging and every day use. A ban of all soft plastics would be one the quickest, simplest ways to reduce a major waste stream.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This is the best and perhaps only way sometimes to make people more conscious of what they generate within their household in waste, and be motivated to reduce that.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** As a huge waste contributor, we need to focus on the construction and business industry - and provide incentives for people working in these areas to comply.

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** There is too much of this happening - financial repercussions will at least deter some of it.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2595

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Devonport-Takapuna

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2596

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Upper Harbour

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Don't know

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** The unintended consequence will be dumping by some people which the council will eventually clean up and maybe put the rates up for everyone to cover the cost. Additionally there is pest control as rubbish will need to be correctly stored until fortnightly removal allowing a feast for pests and rodents (most non native).

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** Would be nice to fine people but often you cannot provide it or have the evidence to prosecute. Putting this in place will put too much pressure on the system allowing victims of the dumping to be fined.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Places that are mainstreamed like Waheke definitely support - but rural living like great barrier island - waste of resource as the great barrier island population are usually pretty savvy with recycling all parts of life.

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Waiheke needs to either be streamlined or cut loose from Akl regional council. If they are streamlined, I expect them to be up to the same standard as the mainland.

## 4. Any other comments

The unintended consequence of delaying general rubbish pickups to fortnightly will be dumping by some people which the council will eventually clean up and maybe put the rates up for everyone to cover the cost. Additionally there is pest control as rubbish will need to be correctly stored until fortnightly removal allowing a feast for pests and rodents (most non native).

#2597

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** it would also be good to have a return scheme for glass jars, that could include standardisation of jars and some companies signing up to support re-use.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2598

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Ōrākei

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** The plan looks promising as is

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This works perfectly adequately for us

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** As a builder I know there are a myriad of ways we can reduce waste

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Need to restrict the use of theses materials as much as possible

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The**

**CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Other countries do this and we used too.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Has to be policed hard

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Needs to be treated like the suburb of Auckland it has become and share in our benefits

## 4. Any other comments

Thoroughly support the proposed plan

#2599

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Howick

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We need bigger food waste bins as the small bins we have currently get filled out too quickly.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** While the idea sounds good in theory, please prove that processing organics separately will produce a better net carbon outcome versus disposing organics in modern engineered landfills which can gas-capture to generate electricity.

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:**

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments

#2600

# AUCKLAND'S DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMISATION PLAN 2024

Note: this simplified version of the feedback form has been created for the purpose of publishing submissions. As such, contact and demographic information has been removed, and handwritten submissions have been transcribed.

## Submitter details:

Organisation (if applicable):

Local Board: Whau

## Your feedback

### 1. Direction

**The draft WMMP focuses on ways to reduce waste being created and sent to landfill, with actions aimed at the top of the 'waste hierarchy', e.g. redesigning, reusing or repairing items. It also supports actions further down, e.g. recycling materials. The WMMP's goals centre on keeping resources in circulation and minimising harm to the environment and communities from waste.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this direction?**

Support

**Tell us why:** We support the leadership that Council is showing in this space, where a priority is on the waste hierarchy and the design of goods in order to reduce waste. Pressure must be on the producers of products that are basically filling landfills.

### 2. Priorities for action

**The draft plan includes 12 priorities for action. The following questions relate to specific priorities.** See section 3 of the Snapshot document.

**2A. Fortnightly rubbish collections**

**Food scraps make up 41% of the rubbish in your rubbish bin. We have introduced a weekly food scraps collection service in mainland urban areas so you will have more space in your rubbish bin. Cities such as Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton, and in other parts of the**

**world, show that by using a weekly food scraps bin households can comfortably make do with a fortnightly rubbish collection.**

**We propose introducing a fortnightly rubbish collection for most Auckland households from 2026, with options for a larger bin for households that need it. Cost savings will be passed on to ratepayers. We will also investigate options to divert other items from household rubbish e.g. nappies and medical waste.** See Section 4 of the snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Do not support

**Tell us why:** This will directly affect those that are unable to reduce their waste due to social and economic circumstances. Low income families, and large family residences that are impacted by the high cost of living will struggle to acheive this. Other levers should be pulled first. Get the landfill products off the shelves.

**2B. Construction and demolition waste**

**Waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activity makes up almost 40% of commercial waste in landfills. Reducing this waste and making better use of materials from C&D is a priority in the draft WMMP over the next six years. This will help us reduce Auckland's total waste to landfill by 30% by 2030.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of this priority area?**

Support

**Tell us why:** Putting all C&D through a resource recovery site will create employment and local social enterprises to reuse materials. It really is a no-brainer

**2C. Priority waste materials**

**We propose to focus on five priority waste materials:**

- **organics (including food scraps, green waste, timber and cardboard/paper)**
- **plastics**
- **packaging**
- **textiles**
- **biosolids (the organic material resulting from sewage and wastewater treatment).**

**These are the materials that make up significant volumes in landfills, release greenhouse gases, or are problematic when they break down – such as microplastics in the environment.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** All products need stewardship throughout their life cycle. A focus on textiles, with a programme similar to Love Food Hate Waste would be great!

**2D. Product stewardship**

**Advocating to central government for a beverage container return scheme (CRS) and other mandatory product stewardship schemes is a key priority action within the draft WMMP. The CRS will ensure containers are returned for re-use and recycling instead of littering roadsides and waterways. This and other product stewardship schemes will shift the cost of waste disposal from ratepayers to producers, manufacturers and consumers, and drive higher rates of reuse and resource recovery.** See section 5 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Support

**Tell us why:** This should already be happening, and once again give lower income families an opportunity to participate in the reduction of waste.

**2E. Litter and illegal dumping**

**Addressing litter and illegal dumping to protect public health and the environment includes advocating to central government for better legal tools (e.g. instant fines) to deal with litter and collaborating with communities on local solutions for hot spot areas.** See section 6 of the Snapshot document.

**What do you think of these priority areas?**

Don’t know

**Tell us why:** I don't agree with instant fines or any punitive measures as these will fall on low income families who have no choice in the matter. Focus on product stewardship and incorporating a disposal fee at the time of purchase.

## 3. Draft Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

**The Hauraki Gulf Islands Waste Plan has been developed as an appendix to the draft WMMP in recognition of the unique nature of waste management and minimisation on the islands.** See section 4 of the Snapshot document, and the HGI Waste Plan 2024-2030.

**The plan includes goals and actions for waste management and minimisation on these islands.**

**3A. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Aotea/Great Barrier Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3B. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Kawau Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3C. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Rakino Island?**

**Tell us why:**

**3D. What is your opinion on the goals and actions for addressing waste management and minimisation on Waiheke Island?**

**Tell us why:**

## 4. Any other comments