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City of Johannesburg Integrated Waste Management Policy

2011

FOREWORD BY THE MMC: CLR MATSHIDISO MFIKOE

It gives me pleasure to present this Integrated Waste Management Policy to our stakeholders.

This Policy aims to integrate all aspects of waste management within the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) and supports other obligations with respect to waste management as outlined in other policies of the Gauteng Province and the National Government. It further aims to promote intergovernmental relations and cooperative governance as envisaged by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. In this way, the CoJ strives to provide efficient and appropriate waste management services to all waste generators/handlers, while recognising the contributions made by private sector in enhancing the provision of these services.

The policy principles are those of the National Environmental Management Act and the Waste Management Act. It also promotes waste management through adoption of the waste hierarchy principles, which are waste avoidance, minimization, reuse and recycle, treatment and disposal.

Rapid population growth within the CoJ and associated economic development, which ultimately results in increased waste generation, is the key pressure resulting in the current waste management challenges in the city. The CoJ has to critically consider waste minimisation options both as a legal requirement since the Waste Act is more inclined towards waste minimisation as well as the reality of diminishing airspace for the existing sites and the reality of limited suitable and available space for new sites.

The Integrated Waste Management Policy sets a number of policy objectives, which have to be achieved by the City. These include, waste minimization and recycling, provision of quality, affordable and sustainable waste management collection services, environmentally sound management of special waste streams such as hazardous waste, construction waste etc., waste treatment and disposal, capacity, education and awareness and effective waste information management systems. Through the development and implementation of the Integrated Waste Management Policy, it is the intention of the city to meet the legislative mandate and to advance achievement of the Polokwane Declaration.

The onus for compliance with this Policy lies with all of us, public and private, to ensure that the City is clean and waste is managed in a sustainable and integrated manner.

PREFACE BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: FLORA MOKGOHLOA

The Department of Environmental Management for the City of Johannesburg develops and implements local policy, programmes and legislation to protect and conserve the environment. The Integrated Waste Management Policy is developed to contribute to the protection and conservation of the environment.

In terms of the 1999 National Waste Management Strategy (DEAT, 1999), local municipalities are required to develop first generation Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMPs) and to submit such plans to their respective provincial environmental departments. The strategy was however not supported by legislation resulting in voluntary development of IWMPs by municipalities. With the enactment of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008), the development of IWMPs became a statutory requirement. Section 4(a) of this Act states that each municipality should prepare and submit an IWMP to the relevant MEC for approval (RSA, 2008). The approved IWMP should then be incorporated into the municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which is contemplated in Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000).

The primary objective of IWM planning is to integrate and optimise waste management services, thereby maximising efficiency and improving the quality of life of all citizens while the associated environmental impacts and financial costs are minimised (DEAT, 2000). The guideline document for the development of IWM Plans further emphasises that the integration must be both horizontal and vertical within the government departments, as well as in other sectors and throughout the 'waste life-cycle' (DEAT, 2000).

Effective integration, coordination and alignment of the actions of government at national provincial and local spheres remain an important aspect in ensuring efficient and effective provision of basic services to all (CoJ, 2010).

The CoJ is committed to maintaining and introducing various waste minimization initiatives as required by the Waste Act and also consider the diminishing and non-availability of landfill airspace. This scenario has forced a paradigm shift in the thinking and planning of the CoJ. The approach adopts the Waste Management Hierarchy principles which advocate for waste reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery as the preferred waste management options and disposal as the last resort to deal with the residue.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CoJ	City of Johannesburg
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FBRR	Free Basic Refuse Removal
GDACE	Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment
GPG	Gauteng Provincial Government
HCRW	Health Care Risk Waste
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ISD	Infrastructure and Services Department
IWM	Integrated Waste Management
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals (of the United Nations)
MOE	Municipal Owned Entities
MSA	Municipal Systems Act (Act32 of 2000)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)
NEMWA	National Environment Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008)
WIS	Waste Information System

DEFINITIONS

Definitions listed below that are defined in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 has the same meaning as in the Act and are listed below for ease of reference.

Best Practicable Environmental Option means the option that provides the most benefit or causes the least damage to the environment as a whole, at a cost acceptable to society, in the long term as well as in the short term.

Building and demolition waste means waste, excluding hazardous waste, produced during the construction, alteration, repair or demolition of any structure, and includes rubble, earth, rock and wood displaced during that construction, alteration, repair or demolition.

Cradle to cradle means substances and products shall be designed and managed such that environmental impact is avoided or minimised during waste generation, treatment (recycling), collection, transport and final disposal.

Disposal means the burial, deposit, discharge, abandoning, dumping, placing or release of any waste into, or onto, any land.

Domestic waste means waste, excluding hazardous waste, that emanates from premises that are used wholly or mainly for residential, educational, health care, sport or recreation purposes;

Designated officer means a person in the employ of the Council authorised to be a designated officer in terms of (Section 10(5)) of the NEMWA, Act 59 of 2008;

General waste means waste that does not pose an immediate hazard or threat to health or to the environment, and includes—

- (a) domestic waste;
- (b) building and demolition waste;
- (c) business waste: and
- (d) inert waste.

Hazardous waste means any waste that contains organic or inorganic elements or compounds that may, owing to the inherent physical, chemical or toxicological cause harm to the human health and the environment.

Holder of waste means any person who imports, generates, stores, accumulates, transports, processes, treats or exports waste or disposes of waste.

Green Procurement refers to procurement processes that favour products and services with demonstrated reduced environmental impacts.

Hazardous waste means any waste that contains organic or inorganic elements or compounds that may, owing to the inherent physical, chemical or toxicological characteristics of that waste, have a detrimental impact on health and the environment;

Integrated Waste Management Plan means a plan prepared in terms of section 12 of NEMWA.

Landfill means an appropriately designed, engineered and authorised waste disposal facility.

Materials Recovery Facility means a centre for the reception and transfer of materials recovered from the waste stream for recycling. Materials are sorted by type and treated (cleaning and compression).

Pollution means any change in the environment caused by-

- (a) substances;
- (b) radioactive or other waves; or
- (c) noise odours, dust or heat,

emitted from any activity, including the storage or treatment of waste or substances, construction and the provision of services, whether engaged in by any person, or organ of state, where that changes has an adverse effect on human health or well-being or on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural or managed ecosystems, or on materials useful to people, or will have such an effect in future.

Recovery means the controlled extraction of a material or the retrieval of energy from waste to produce a product;

Recycle means a process where waste is reclaimed for further use, which process involves the separation of waste from a waste stream for further use and the processing of that separated material as a product or raw material;

Re-use means to utilise articles from the waste stream again for a similar or different purpose without changing the form or properties of the articles;

Separation at Source means the separation of recyclable material from other waste at the point and time the waste is generated. This includes separation of recyclable material into its component categories and may include further separation within each category.

Treatment means any method, technique or process that is designed to— (a) change the physical, biological or chemical character or composition of a waste; or (b) remove, separate, concentrate or recover a hazardous or toxic component of a waste; or (c) destroy or reduce the toxicity of a waste, in order to minimise the impact of the waste on the environment prior to further use or disposal;

Waste means any substance, whether or not that substance can be reduced, re-used, recycled and recovered—

- (a) that is surplus, unwanted, rejected, discarded, abandoned or disposed of;
- (b) which the generator has no further use of for the purposes of production;
- (c) that must be treated or disposed of; or
- (d) that is identified as a waste by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*, and includes waste generated by the mining, medical or other sector, but—
 - (i) a by-product is not considered waste; and
 - (ii) any portion of waste, once re-used, recycled and recovered, ceases to be waste.

Waste Avoidance means to employ efficiency-centred actions that remove or reduce the need to consume materials in the first place and hence avoid the generation of waste, but deliver the same outcome. Avoidance is at the top of the waste hierarchy.

Waste generator means in this case any source of general waste that may contain recyclables that can be separated at source for purposes of formalised recycling.

Waste Hierarchy is a concept promoting waste avoidance ahead of recycling and disposal, the waste hierarchy is recognised as promoting management of wastes in the order of preference: avoidance, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and disposal.

Waste Management Services means waste collection, treatment, recycling and disposal services

Waste Minimisation means techniques used to keep waste generation at a minimum level in order to divert materials from landfill. The term waste minimisation is also applied to recycling and other efforts to reduce the amount of waste going into the waste stream

Waste Minimisation Club is where businesses in a particular geographic area, group together to negotiate better terms/services from waste contractors. The Club may also share facilities and equipment and exchange waste items that may be of use to another business. The focus should eventually lead to waste minimisation efforts being put in place by the businesses.

1. BACKGROUND

The City of Johannesburg (CoJ) metropolitan municipality responded to the growing volumes of waste generated in the city and rapid decline in landfill airspace by developing an Integrated Waste Management Policy (IWM Policy) that was approved by the Council in July 2003 and subsequently, a Plan in 2005. The purpose of the Policy was to create a strategic framework for achieving integrated waste management within the municipal boundaries and to articulate approaches towards meeting the targets and objectives set by the Polokwane Declaration of 2001. New legislative and strategy requirements stemming from developments at national and provincial level introduced new challenges to the CoJ in respect of waste management. The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No 59 of 2008) (NEMWA) that came into effect on 1 July 2009 being the most significant.

A revision of the 2003 IWM Policy and Plan was essential in ensuring that the CoJ rises to the challenge of meeting its legislative requirements within a changing environment. The revised IWM Policy and Plan take cognisance of changes in the status quo of waste management in the CoJ as well as the latest developments in waste management at national and provincial level with specific reference to the promulgation of NEMWA. This revised IWM Policy and associated Plan is aligned with national and provincial goals and targets for waste management and replaces all preceding policies, plans and targets in this regard.

2. INTRODUCTION

The CoJ metropolitan municipality was formed in 2000 by the merger of five previously independent municipal areas. Covering a total of 1 644 km², the CoJ hosts a population of 3.9 million at an average population density of 1 962 persons per km². It is a metropolitan municipality's legal mandate to ensure that applicable waste management services of acceptable quality are provided by CoJ to all waste generators located within its municipal boundaries. This mandate also extends to waste services that are rendered by the private waste management service providers on behalf of the CoJ or within the boundaries of the CoJ. In meeting this obligation, the CoJ provides waste management services through its wholly owned subsidiary Pikitup (Pty) Ltd based on a Service Level Agreement (SLA). Whereas a backlog of about 95 469 households was recorded in the 2007 community survey undertaken by Statistics South Africa, Pikitup has recently reported that all backlogs had been eradicated (ISD, 2010). In addition to the weekly waste collection service provided, Pikitup offers a daily cleaning service to informal settlements. This is done through the use of community and output based contractors. Currently only 47% (86 out of 182) of these settlements receive this cleaning service. At an estimated waste generation rate of 1 492 000 tonnes per annum (GDACE, 2008) with landfilling being the primary disposal option, available landfill airspace is declining at an alarming rate. Thus, for CoJ to meet its mandate to provide waste services to all waste generators, it is paramount that an integrated waste management system that reduces reliance on landfill disposal be aggressively and expeditiously implemented.

The purpose of this IWM Policy is therefore to provide guidance to decision makers towards sustainable integrated waste management through the implementation of the principles and objectives outlined in the NEMWA. This policy only focus on solid waste generated or managed within the boundaries of the CoJ.

3. POLICY STATEMENT

This Policy aims to integrate all aspects of waste management within the CoJ and supports other obligations with respect to waste management as outlined in other policies of the Gauteng Province and the National Government. It further aims to promote intergovernmental relations and cooperative governance as envisaged by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. In this way, the CoJ strives to provide efficient and appropriate waste management services to all waste generators, while recognising the contributions made by private sector in enhancing the provision of these services.

The onus for compliance with this Policy lies with all persons, public or private, who are involved in, cooperate with or utilise the waste services functions that take place within the boundaries of the CoJ.

Purpose of the CoJ's IWM Policy is therefore to:

- *ensure that the provision of waste management services within the CoJ is aligned with all relevant legislative and policy regimes at both national and provincial spheres of government, thus meeting the obligations of the city in accordance with the **Schedule 5B of the Constitution of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996), Section 24 of the Bill of rights and the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008;***
- *provide the necessary guidance to decision makers regarding preferred waste management options and practices in line with the waste management hierarchy,*
- *Outlines how the waste management service providers should exercise care to avoid injury or risk of harm to themselves or others, and the environment.*
- *Ensure that the private and commercial waste management services are provided in accordance with all relevant regulatory requirements.*
- *Create an enabling environment for waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and conversion to energy in the CoJ through incentives and/or disincentives including direct or indirect tariffs, rebates or other mechanisms;;*
- *Provide a basis for an integrated waste management by-law to regulate waste generation and waste management service delivery and introduce, facilitate and encourage effective waste minimization, reuse, recycling and conversion to energy.*

The IWM Policy is informed by the CoJ's updated IWM Status Quo report (May 2010). The vehicle for the implementation of this Policy is the Integrated Waste Management Plan through incorporation into the CoJ Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

This IWM Policy requires the development of procedures that will enable the CoJ to manage waste in line with the waste management hierarchy as follows:

Waste Minimisation

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to limit the amount of waste produced, insofar as it is reasonably and economically practical.

Reuse

It is the responsibility of the waste generator insofar as is reasonably and economically practical to reuse articles that have not yet reached the end of its life.

Recycling

Using waste as a resource to create new products and purchasing recycled-content products must be encouraged and implemented to conserve natural resources and minimise the amounts of waste destined for landfill. This should be done with a view to create jobs and alleviate poverty.

Conversion of Waste to Energy

Waste should be used to create clean energy and the infrastructure and regulatory framework to collect and convert waste that can create clean energy should be established. In addition all waste services should be provided in a manner that minimizes energy consumption

Treatment

Wastes must be treated to reduce the bulk, toxicity and potential negative environmental impacts associated of the waste. Treatment options can involve physical (including shredding and thermal), biological, chemical or a combination of these technologies.

Disposal

Where waste cannot be minimised, reused, recycled or converted to energy, the generator must ensure that waste is disposed in accordance with a licence or permit granted by the regulatory authority.

Therefore, this IWM Policy creates a strategic framework for achieving integrated waste management (IWM) within the municipal boundaries of CoJ.

4. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

This IWM Policy responds to developments in the area of legislative and regulatory framework including policies both at national and provincial spheres of government since 2005. In addition this IWM Policy responds to the recommendations provided in the updated status quo report produced in May 2010. Key developments relevant to waste management at local government are discussed below. A comprehensive list of all relevant legislation is included as Annex 1. The policy shall be the basis of the CoJ By-laws. Meanwhile, the Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) shall play an important role in monitoring the implementation of waste management activities as spelt-out in the IWM policy and plan.

4.1 The Constitution of South Africa

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), forms the foundation for all the legislative framework regimes in the country. To this effect:

- Section 152 (1) states that one of the responsibilities of local government is to ensure that the provision of services to communities is done in a sustainable manner.
- Schedule 5B stipulates that waste management service delivery is a local government function.

4.2 National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No 59 of 2008) consolidated all previously fragmented legal requirements pertaining to waste management. In addition, the Act provides for the establishment of a National Waste Management Strategy which may include targets for waste reduction (Section 6(2)). Section 7 states that the Minister must set national norms and standards for the -

- Classification of waste;
- Planning for and the provision of waste management services; and
- Storage, treatment and disposal of waste, including the planning and operation of waste treatment and disposal facilities.

Other national norms and standards that may be set in terms of Section 8 are for:

- Minimisation, re-use, recycling and recovery of waste, including the separation of waste at the point of generation
- Extended producer responsibility
- The regionalisation of waste management services
- The remediation of contaminated land and soil quality.

The CoJ will ensure compliance to Section 9 of the Act which states that "*A municipality must exercise its executive authority to deliver waste management services, including waste removal, waste storage and waste disposal services, in a manner that does not conflict with section 7 or 8*" through service excellence in:

- Adhering to national and provincial norms and standards;
- Integrating waste management plans with its integrated development plans;
- Ensuring access for all to such services;
- Providing such services at an affordable price, in line with the CoJ Tariff Policy;
- Sustainable services through effective and efficient management;
- Keeping separate financial statements including a balance sheet of the services provided.

The Act allow for the CoJ to set local standards (following a consultative process in line with Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000) for:

- the separation, compacting and storage of solid waste that is collected as part of the municipal service or that is disposed of at a municipal waste disposal facility;
- the management of solid waste that is disposed of by the municipality or at a waste disposal facility owned by the municipality. These standards may include requirements for avoidance and minimisation of waste generation, re-use, recycling and recovery of solid waste;
- directing waste collected as part of the municipal service to specific waste treatment and disposal facilities; and
- the control of litter.

Local standards set for the CoJ must be included in By-laws passed by the CoJ. Coordination of matters pertaining to waste management must be in line with the national waste management strategy (Section 10(5)). The Act assigns responsibility for this function to waste management officers (Section 10(3)) designated in writing by the CoJ from its administration.

In terms of waste management planning, the Act prescribes the contents and process to be followed in Section 12. The annual performance report prepared in terms of section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000, must contain information on the implementation of the municipal IWMP.

As a holder waste (Section 16), the CoJ is responsible to take all reasonable measures to:

- avoid the generation of waste and where the generation of waste cannot be avoided to minimise the toxicity and amounts of waste being generated;
- reduce, re-use, recycle and recover waste;
- ensure that where waste is treated or disposed, it is done in an environmentally sound manner;
- manage waste in such a manner that it does not endanger health or the environment or cause a nuisance through noise, odour or visual impacts;
- prevent any employee or person under his or her supervision from contravening the Act;
- prevent the waste from being used for an unauthorised purpose.

The municipality is also responsible (Chapter 5) to ensure that during storage, collection and transport:

- waste is stored in containers that are intact, not corroded or in any way unfit or unsafe for the storage of waste.
- adequate measures are taken to prevent accidental spillages or leaking,
- the waste cannot be blown away;
- nuisances such as odour, visual impacts and breeding of vectors do not arise; and
- pollution of the environment and harm to health are prevented.

Specific requirements in terms of storage of general waste collected by the municipality or private waste service providers is that waste must be placed in containers approved, designated or provided by the municipality for that purpose and in a location approved or authorised by the municipality. These requirements may be applicable to waste that is intended to be reduced, re-used, recycled or recovered in accordance with the NEMWA or applicable municipal by-laws.

Collection services (Section 23) are subject to the need for equitable allocation of such services to all waste generators in the municipal area. Waste generators receiving a waste management service are

obliged to pay applicable charges for the service rendered. The municipality also has the right to limit the provision of general waste collection services if there is a failure to comply with reasonable conditions set for the provision of such services. In exercising the right to limit the provision of services, the municipality must ensure that the limitation does not pose a risk to health or the environment. The municipality may also differentiate between different categories of users and geographical areas when setting local waste collection standards and levels of services.

In terms of Section 24, waste may only be collected for removal by the municipality or municipal service provider unless a private waste management service provider is authorised where authorisation is required or not prohibited from collecting waste. The CoJ may by notice in the Gazette, require that private waste management service providers, who operate for gain, must register with the relevant waste management officer and provide information so specified or reasonably required by the waste management officer.

Waste delivered to a waste management facility within the CoJ must be duly authorised by law to operate. The operation must be in such a way that will not cause pollution of the environment or harm to the human health and well-being.

4.3 The National and Provincial Government Policies and Strategies

In line with new relevant National and Provincial governments' policies and Strategies are the pronouncements made in the following:

- Polokwane Declaration;
- Local Government Turnaround strategy;
- Draft Municipal Waste Sector Plan;
- Draft National Waste Management Strategy;
- Draft National Policy on Free Basic Refuse Removal;
- National Treasury: Environmental Fiscal Reform Policy;
- Gauteng IWM policy by Gauteng; and
- Gauteng Waste Minimisation Plan.

The CoJ's IWM Policy presents the basis upon which the national goals and objectives in relation to waste management can be achieved.

5. SCOPE OF THE POLICY

It must be stated up-front that this is an overarching IWM Policy for the CoJ metropolitan municipality. Therefore, this IWM Policy includes the environmentally sound management of all waste that is generated, or managed within the boundaries of the CoJ. This includes both general and hazardous waste. It is important to note that the CoJ as a municipality does not have regulatory powers over hazardous waste. However, this Policy is intended to cover and give direction to all waste generators within the CoJ boundaries. A distinction will therefore be made between the role of the CoJ in the management of hazardous waste and their regulatory mandate in relation to general waste. The Policy is however limited to the application of integrated waste management within the CoJ. It therefore excludes any regional waste planning, but takes into account contributions made by private waste management service providers in the CoJ.

The IWM Policy becomes the driver by which the CoJ regulates the provision of waste management services, either through internal departmental services or external service mechanisms such as where a contractor or private waste management service provider is engaged. The CoJ is therefore obliged to act as a Service Authority in order to execute its Constitutional mandate. Furthermore, on the understanding that this IWM Policy is only applicable to the boundaries of the CoJ municipal area, the scope of this IWM Policy therefore shall abide by the terms as defined by the Demarcation Board. These terms apply to:

- All waste generated in the CoJ and disposed of within the city boundaries;
- Waste imported into the CoJ for disposal;
- Waste imported into the CoJ for treatment;
- All individuals residing or visiting the CoJ,
- Entities (including Municipal Owned Entities (MOE)) doing business or providing any form of private, public or community service requiring waste management activities.

6. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

6.1 Goals

1. To provide instructions on the implementation of IWM principles with respect to the waste hierarchy in order to address challenges of waste service delivery, illegal dumping, landfill air space and source separation of post consumer recyclables;
2. To ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well-being and the environment;
3. To provide for compliance measures to ensure the attainment of the set objectives; and
4. To give effect to Section 24 of the Constitution in order to secure an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being.

6.2 Objectives:

In line with the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008, the following objectives have been set for the CoJ:

1. Minimising consumption of natural resources through the promotion of changed consumption patterns in favour of "green" consumer goods including green procurement;
2. Avoiding and minimising the generation of waste through the development and implementation of appropriate and effective interventions in line with national and provincial strategies including cleaner production principles;
3. Reducing, re-using, recycling and recovering waste through strategic interventions including the promotion of composting, waste-to-energy and other re-use and recycling initiatives supported by the introduction of waste separation at source programmes;
4. Establishing incentives and outreach initiatives that catalyse waste generators to take actions, such as source-separating recyclables, to optimise the performance of facilities designed to divert waste from landfill disposal;

5. Treating and safely disposing of waste through best practicable environmental option interventions aimed at saving landfill airspace and reducing the potential negative impacts on the environment;
6. Preventing pollution and ecological degradation through strategic interventions aimed at the promotion of judicious management of waste by all inhabitants of the CoJ, including businesses and industry. The interventions will address issues pertaining to littering, illegal dumping and hazardous waste management;
7. Securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development through appropriate and effective integrated development planning including waste related infrastructure development planning;
8. Promoting and ensuring effective delivery of waste services to all waste generators within the CoJ by extending appropriate waste services to all un-serviced areas and continually improving the level of service given;
9. Achieving integrated waste management reporting and planning through the development and/or implementation of an appropriate and efficient waste management system aligned with provincial and national waste information requirements;
10. Raising awareness about waste management, including treatment and disposal impacts and options, and building capacity in support of waste minimisation, re-use recycling and recovery initiatives; and
11. Achieving compliance to the waste management by-laws of the CoJ through effective enforcement including prosecution in cases of non-compliance.

7. APPLICABLE PRINCIPLES

7.1 Applicability

This IWM Policy applies to all Council departments, utilities, agencies, corporatized entities (including MOE) and staff dealing with and/or is affected by waste and waste management. It further includes all waste management activities undertaken within the municipal boundaries of the CoJ, and includes all stakeholders either directly or indirectly involved in waste management activities. This policy applies to both General and Hazardous Waste.

7.2 Principles

The Council shall apply the following principles in respect of this IWM Policy, over and above those stipulated in NEMA and NEMWA as guiding national legislation:

- a) Waste hierarchy - reducing reliance on landfill disposal through waste minimization, reuse, recycling, recovery, and treatment.
- b) Separation at source - organised waste separation at source shall be mandatory and supported by regulations, thus improving the rate of recycling and similarly reducing the volumes of waste to landfill.

- c) Cradle to cradle – Waste shall be managed such that environmental, human and social impact is avoided or minimised during waste collection, transportation, reuse, recycling, recovery, and disposal
- d) Precautionary - take preventative measures which fully consider the costs and benefits of any action or inaction supported by scientific evidence, regarding activities which may have an adverse impact on humans or the environment.
- e) Integrated pollution control - managing wastes in a manner that avoids negative impacts on air, water, as well as land. All waste management services should minimize the consumption of electricity or fuel.
- f) Standardisation – application of waste standards that promotes the environmentally sound management of waste throughout its life cycle.
- g) Proximity - provides for the disposal of waste close to its source of origin unless waste facilities located greater distances away is mandatory or is more cost effective.
- h) Polluter pays - the polluter shall act to prevent any form of pollution resulting from wastes generated by him/her, and is responsible for the remediation costs incurred as a consequence of such resultant pollution.
- i) Sovereignty - The CoJ shall take into account the prevailing political, social and economic conditions when establishing waste management structures.
- j) Public participation - ensuring that stakeholders are consulted during strategic waste planning, establishment of new or expanded solid waste facilities, and application of new technologies which may have an impact in terms of Schedule 1 of the NEM:WA
- k) The CoJ shall undertake proactive anti littering campaigns and issue stringent penalties against those who litter.

8. KEY WASTE PRIORITY AREAS WITH THE CoJ MUNICIPALITY

8.1 Minimising consumption of natural resources

The CoJ will endeavour to ensure reduction of consumption in natural resources. Improvements in the efficiency of all services will contribute significantly towards reduction in consumption of natural resources. The CoJ actively promote altered consumption patterns to reduce the consumption of natural resources. Industrial waste exchange is encouraged. Adoption of a green procurement policy through the route of forming a committee with interested and affected parties will further emphasize the commitment of CoJ towards meeting this objective.

8.2 Waste Avoidance and Minimisation

The introduction of effective waste avoidance and minimisation interventions are required. Waste minimisation clubs and cleaner technology initiatives should be encouraged in industry and business. Economic incentives, such as Pay as You Throw, will be evaluated to encourage generators of domestic waste to consume products that generate less waste.

8.3 Waste recovery, re-use and recycling

The CoJ encourage waste reuse through the establishment of exchange opportunities for unwanted or broken articles which have not yet reached their end of life or still can be repaired should be encouraged and supported by utilising the existing formal structured process already in place for waste exchange.

The CoJ will facilitate recycling by providing opportunities for waste separation at source thus improving the quality and quantity of material recovered for recycling. The establishment of buy-back centres, drop-off centres material recovery facilities and composting facilities will be encouraged and supported to also enhance job creation opportunities. Collection systems for source separated waste will be introduced in areas where it is practical and economically feasible. Such collection systems could involve the establishment of public private partnerships, cooperatives and even creation of small, medium or micro enterprises to harness job creation and poverty alleviation opportunities. Waste to energy options will also be explored and consequently, by—laws will be established to provide a regulatory framework that enables the development and operation of facilities that convert waste to energy in a manner that is protective of the environment and optimizes the performance of these facilities.

8.4 Waste treatment and safe disposal

Alternative waste treatment and disposal technologies to reduce the volume of waste and its potential negative impacts on the environment will be investigated. Such treatment and disposal technologies could involve biological, chemical, physical, thermal processes or a combination thereof. Waste-to-energy options could also be considered, especially for waste with high calorific values.

8.5 Pollution prevention

The CoJ will focus on priority waste streams that have the greatest potential to pollute the environment due to illegal dumping, their ability to disproportionately consume landfill disposal capacity or adversely impact the environment when landfilled. Priority waste streams for the CoJ include garden waste, building and demolition waste, health care risk waste and hazardous domestic waste. In addition to managing these priority waste streams, the CoJ will also ensure utilization of open spaces in a meaningful way in order to discourage illegal dumping in such areas. Other waste streams that have been identified as priority waste streams at national government level include waste tyres and health care risk waste. There is also an increasing pollution risk from the hazardous portion of domestic waste that requires careful consideration for future waste management.

8.5.1 Garden waste

Garden waste in the CoJ has been identified as a priority waste stream due to its contribution to methane and leachate generation. Diversion of garden waste from landfill disposal through composting will therefore reduce the pollution potential of this waste stream.

8.5.2 Building and demolition waste

Building and demolition waste has been identified as a priority waste stream in the CoJ. New developments often coincide with demolition of old buildings resulting in huge volumes of bulky waste which take up a significant portion of available landfill airspace. The CoJ therefore endeavours to ensure re-use and recycle of building and demolition waste in road construction thereby saving natural

resources. Crushing of building waste for use as cover material at landfills will also save natural resources and valuable landfill disposal capacity.

8.5.3 Health care risk waste (HCRW)

1. The CoJ shall endeavour for the safe handling, storage, transport, treatment and disposal of HCRW according to the Gauteng HCRW Regulations (2004).
2. Council shall ensure that all HCRW generated within its boundaries are treated at a licensed waste incinerator at suitably high temperatures, to prevent the uncontrolled release of Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants such as dioxins and Furans into the atmosphere.
3. Treatment facilities shall fully comply with the provisions of scheduled 1 of the Air Emission Standards - Waste Incineration as listed in the National Policy on Thermal Treatment of General and Hazardous Waste.

8.5.4 Hazardous domestic waste

The CoJ shall undertake to ensure that there is segregation and have a separate collection system for hazardous domestic waste from that of the general waste stream for safe removal and disposal in accordance with a prioritisation of waste streams, such as batteries, paints, solvents, engine oils, old refrigerators, asbestos sheeting/lagging, fluorescent tubes, etc.

8.6 Sustainable development

Integrated development planning in the CoJ will take cognisance of, amongst other, the waste management services requirements of new developments including demands on equipment and infrastructure. Relevant infrastructure includes road access for waste collection to new developments, potential additional requirements for waste management services. Planning for expansion of waste management services infrastructure to cater for increased demands will be incorporated into the IDP process.

8.7 Effective waste service delivery to all

The CoJ is committed to ensuring providing effective, efficient and sustainable waste management services to all citizens and businesses within its area of jurisdiction in line with national and provincial waste service standards and the CoJ's waste management by-laws.

8.8 Waste management reporting and planning

The CoJ is committed to ensuring accurate reporting on waste management information in line with national and provincial requirements. The CoJ will ensure accurate waste data capturing at all waste treatment and disposal facilities for inclusion into a waste management system aligned with the provincial and national waste information requirements. Waste management planning, including the setting of targets in the CoJ will done based on the information obtained from the waste management system. The waste information system will be the source of waste data for the CoJ in support of all waste management reporting and planning requirements.

8.9 Capacity building

Capacity building and Education and Awareness are critical components of successful waste management programmes. To this effect, Section 10 (3) of NEMWA state that each municipality authorised to carry out waste management services in terms of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998), must designate in writing a waste management officer from its administration to be responsible for co-ordinating matters pertaining to waste management in that municipality. The CoJ shall be responsible for adequate and effective communication, education and awareness programmes directed at the public. This may be done in conjunction with the implementing Agency (PIKITUP). Furthermore, the CoJ recognises that awareness campaigns should aim to encourage people to adopt more responsible attitudes towards waste and to deal with it in ways that are more sustainable. Please refer to the communication plan in the IWM Plan document for more details.

8.10 Compliance and Enforcement

The CoJ is committed to comply with national and provincial waste management requirements and authorisations in terms of law. As law enforcement agency at local level, the CoJ endeavours to ensure enforcement of local waste management by-laws through appropriately trained law enforcement officials. Offenders will be prosecuted to ensure meeting the objective of achieving a clean and healthy municipality.

8.11 Cooperative Governance

Section 41 of the Constitution outlines the principles of cooperative governance and intergovernmental relations. In this regard the CoJ endeavours to:

- respect the constitutional status, institution, powers and functions of government in the other spheres;
- assumes the powers and functions conferred on it in terms of the Constitution;
- exercise its powers and performs its functions in a manner that does not encroach on the geographical, functional or institutional integrity of government in another sphere;
- co-operate with other spheres of government in good faith by-
 - fostering friendly relations;
 - assisting and supporting other spheres of government;
 - informing and consulting other spheres of government in matters of common interest;
 - coordinating actions and legislation;
 - adhering to agreed procedures
 - avoiding legal proceedings against other spheres of government.

- The CoJ's will therefore ensure that its planning is aligned with and compliment the strategies and plans of other affected organs of state including other municipalities.

9. WASTE MANAGEMENT TARGETS

In order to measure progress with the implementation of this policy, the CoJ will set specific waste related targets. The purpose of setting targets is to support the implementation of the waste hierarchy away from disposal, but towards waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery. The targets are specified in the integrated waste management plan and are specific on what needs to be achieved and measurable within a prescribed time frame. The targets are set optimistic but conservative to be as realistic as possible, taking into account the industry waste management plans where applicable.

10. WASTE MANAGEMENT TRACKING, AUDITING AND MONITORING

It shall be the responsibility of any person undertaking any waste management activity within the CoJ, including PIKITUP, to maintain the administration and collection of data that will enable CoJ to demonstrate regulatory compliance, performance review and development of strategic targets. Waste Management Audits will be conducted on any waste management facility as may be deemed necessary by the CoJ. The results of audits will be forwarded to designated waste management officer and the department/unit managers to identify good practice, non conformances or areas requiring improvement. Duty of Care Audits will be routinely conducted by CoJ to evaluate the regulatory compliance of waste management facilities.

The CoJ shall ensure that community members are held accountable for their actions by inclusion in the new By-laws that every community member shall be responsible for their surroundings, and spot fines shall be issued to defaulters and illegal dumpers.

The CoJ shall ensure that property developers shall put in place waste management plans that include appropriate receptacles etc.

11. RESOURCES

The CoJ and contractors/Agency, such as PIKITUP, shall avail resources to ensure that the goals and objectives of this IWM Policy are met.

The CoJ shall implement this IWM Policy as far as is reasonably practical from available resources. Where the implications of new legislation dictate or where new technological resources and solutions become available the CoJ must seek a best value solution that reduces the environmental impact of waste.

Where local procedures dictate and as needs are established to ensure compliance, it shall be the financial responsibility of the CoJ to fund internal departmental waste management systems.

It will be the responsibility of the CoJ to allocate sufficient resources to enable the implementation of new waste management systems that are deemed necessary to comply with improvement or enforcement instructions from the regulatory authority.

Where wastes are produced that fall outside that which is normally budgeted by CoJ, then the CoJ reserves the right to levy a charge for waste management services.

12. IMPLEMENTATION AND GUIDANCE INFORMATION

12.1 Implementation

The reviewed IWM Policy shall be implemented throughout the CoJ from date of approval by Council. The CoJ will provide the necessary resources, create awareness and build capacity to support the implementation of the policy.

12.2 Guidance Information

Some guidance information on all aspects of waste management shall be made available on the CoJ Intranet / Internet websites: to take account of changes and or development to legislation, technologies and best practice guidance. These changes shall specifically refer to integrated waste management policy, plan, strategy, guidelines etc.

13. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The CoJ recognises the need for a clear differentiation of the roles and responsibilities within its departments (while ensuring greater integration among departments) as well those of National, Provincial and Local Government, and industry and other stakeholders. These roles and responsibilities are directly linked to those that are defined for each of these role players in the Constitution and other relevant legislation such as the NEMWA, NEMA and those of Gauteng provincial government. In line with these, the roles are outlined below.

13.1 Stakeholder Responsibilities

In terms of waste avoidance and minimisation, the IWM Policy should relate to the entire waste management cycle from production and consumption and requires the co-operation and additional effort of the manufacturers and producers in terms of "Cleaner Production and Sustainable Consumption" and "Extended Producer Responsibility" (EPR) initiatives, and participation by the consumers of goods as part of individual waste minimisation efforts.

The IWM Policy requires that waste management services provided by or on behalf of the City shall attract charges and rates according to the CoJ's Tariff Policy. In this case, external waste management entities that have not been contracted by the City to provide services on its behalf, i.e. where the City or Pikitup elected not to provide a service, must recover their costs according to their own terms of contract with a customer.

Service providers may provide waste management services only after the City has exercised its duty and prerogatives in terms of the NEMWA as per the MSA requirement, and must have a legitimate standing to operate a sustainable and responsible waste management business, provided that it is done in accordance with the principles and standards set out at all spheres of government (national, provincial and local), and in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations governing this IWM Policy.

In terms of waste management responsibilities, the following provisions will apply to all waste management activities conducted within the CoJ's boundaries:

- All waste generators shall minimise the production of waste as far as possible;
- All waste generators shall register with the CoJ for the planning and determination of waste management services.
- All private waste management service providers shall become accredited and licensed to by the CoJ to operate within the CoJ boundaries;
- All events organised and hosted in the CoJ shall have a waste management plan that includes a provision for the cost of associated waste management services.
- Industrial and health care entities shall have a contract with a legitimate private waste management service provider that is licensed by the CoJ's City Health Department or the Provincial Government to provide a waste management services that complies with all relevant laws and regulations;
- Health care risk waste generators, transporters and facility operators must have a valid permit issued by the CoJ's City Health Department or the Provincial Government;
- Waste generators may only use the receptacles provided for their own use at the site and for the purpose it has been provided, or can apply for additional receptacles or enhanced services at additional cost;
- The CoJ shall have the authority to prescribe in the By-laws that waste generators must ensure that reusable, recyclable, and/or recoverable waste is separated and stored in an approved containers;
- The CoJ shall have the authority to require waste generators to source-separate and transport wastes that can be reused, recycled or converted to an appropriate facility or have those materials collected from their residences or properties. ;
- Property owners of vacant land and occupants of occupied property, including traders, are responsible for maintaining cleanliness and hygiene standards inside the boundaries of the property (including storm water drains within or in proximity of their property shall be their responsibility) in terms of the City's applicable by-laws. The City reserves the right to clean waste and overgrowth that accumulates on such land at the owner's expense at the cost of cleaning and disposing of the waste.
- Property owners and/or developers of land and buildings must provide for waste management infrastructure according to the CoJ's guidelines, and must submit a waste management plan as part of the CoJ's plans approval process.
- All waste generators shall avoid negative impacts from waste on the environment and also play a role in terms of separation of waste at source, waste exchange and cleaner production.

Changes in consumption patterns will reduce generation of waste and save our precious non-renewable natural resources.

13.2 City of Johannesburg's Responsibilities

13.2.1 Municipal Manager

The Municipal Manager is ultimately responsible for ensuring that waste is managed in accordance with legislative requirements of South Africa

13.2.2 Waste Management Officer

The Waste Management Officer designated in terms of Section 10 (3) of NEMWA, is responsible for ensuring that the dedicated waste management staff and the services provided by these staff meet the requirements of the IWM Policy and are compliant with the legislation of South Africa. It is the responsibility of all staff to adhere to the legislation, this IWM Policy, and the IWM Plan

13.2.3 Waste management Directorate

The Waste Management Directorate in the Department: Environmental Management is responsible for:

- Ensuring that all waste records are maintained in accordance with the regulations and the Waste Information System (WIS).
- Undertaking audits to ensure that all MOEs, Contractors and Agencies dealing with waste are in compliance with this Policy and the legislation.
- Investigations and making recommendations for improvements as required where accidents and incidents are identified as non compliant with the Policy or legislation.
- Undertaking investigations and reporting on non-conformances.
- Ensure that all regulatory requirements such as National Domestic Waste Collection Standards and the GPG General Waste Collection Standards, including Waste Management Licences, Exemptions from Waste Management licences are adhered to.
- Undertake annual Duty of Care Audits of all waste contractors and waste service providers to ensure regulatory compliance is maintained.

13.2.4 Line Department Managers

Line Departmental Managers will be responsible for:

- Ensuring that staff under their control is aware of the IWM Policy and that the mandatory training requirements of staff are fulfilled.
- Assisting the Waste Management Department to make improvements to departmental waste management systems where accidents or incidents occur

13.3 Responsibilities of Governance Structures of the CoJ

The Regions' general responsibility is to monitor the outcomes of service delivery, and to report deficiencies to service departments for corrective action. It also has a responsibility to identify projects

in terms of the IDP and community needs, is a co-responsibility of all a sub-council's ward committees, and as part of waste management services and projects, is part of the Health and Safety Representative's duties.

13.4 Different Waste Management Service Mechanisms

There are a number of mechanisms through which the Council will ensure the provision and integration of waste management services. The mechanisms include Municipal Service Partnerships (MSP's), which the City, as a service authority, manages and regulates according to this IWM Policy and a Waste Management Charter. These mechanisms are not restricted to those outlined below.

13.4.1 City-provided or managed services at tariffs set by the CoJ:

- Through an internal department according to the Council's functional delegations;
- A service that is provided via a community partnership contract or another entity (private business, CBO or NGO) that is contracted via the CoJ's commercial tender process to provide a service on behalf of the City at a sustainable cost to an end-user, with outcomes managed by the City in terms of the principles and standards of the policy read in conjunction with the contract;
- A service is provided through a public-private partnership (PPP) on behalf of the CoJ on an externally contracted basis to an end-user, and outcomes in terms of a contract and Standards of Cleanliness are managed by the City.

13.4.2 External Service

Where the City is the service authority and regulator of minimum service standards via this IWM Policy, but does not control the cost to the consumer of such services:

- Another entity (private or external business) provides a specialized service and/or equipment and facilities to an end-user per a contract and at a cost set by the entity. Costs are payable to the external service provider, while outcomes are managed by the City in terms of the principles and standards of the policy and the provisions of the CoJ's by-laws; and
- A service is provided through an intergovernmental partnership subject to cost recovery as provided for in legislation and per monitoring and management arrangements that will be determined contractually, from time-to-time.

13.5 Waste Service categories and waste Classes

Various service categories and classes of waste have been defined in accordance with NEMWA, the National standards for a Waste Information System (WIS), CoJ's IWM Plan, the and Internal input into IWM processes document of April 2009. These definitions present an important aspect of waste management in the CoJ because they elaborate the roles and responsibility at operation level in order to achieve the targets for service delivery. The descriptions and definitions for the minimum levels of service provision and classes of waste are given in order to underline the CoJ's current internal practices at operation level. Full details are given in Annexure 2A and 2B respectively.

ANNEXURE 1: SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE REGIMES AND POLICIES AT ALL SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT

Legislation Year	Legislation/Policies	Main relevant Issues
1996	Constitution of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 -	Rights to a clean environment; Refuse removal and waste disposal; and Roles of three spheres of government
1989 & 1998	The Amended Environment Conservation Act, 73 of 1989 and National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998 (EIA Regs: R386 and R387)	Basic Assessment & EIA as a requirement to address waste issues
2008	National Environmental Management: Waste Management Act 59 of 2008 (NEMWA)	Addressing national waste challenges by promotion of waste minimisation, FBRR, standardisation of waste collection and designation of waste management officers in municipalities and other organs of the government
2004	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 39 of 2004	License requirements for the waste incinerators and need to speed up process in issuing these licenses
2003	Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 56 of 2003	Financial management in the municipalities and the roles of three spheres of government
2003	The National Health Act, 61 of 2003	Formulation of regulations with regards to health care waste and the powers of the Minister to do so.
2002	Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002	Spells out how to address waste management problems during disasters, whether natural or human engineered
2009	National Domestic Waste Collection Standards, 2009.	Spells out requirements for domestic waste collection (including Free Basic Services, addressing backlog and Separation of waste at source as per Waste Act of 2008)
2007	Waste Tyre Regulations, 2007	Addressing the challenges of tyres occupying air space at landfills
2006	National Treasury: Environmental Fiscal Reform Policy, 2006	Market based instruments that would support the implementation of environmental fiscal reforms
2001	National Waste Management Summit: Polokwane Declaration, 2001	The reduction in waste generation and disposal to landfills
2006	Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in South Africa, 2006	Addressing consumption patterns and meeting the United Nations MDGs
2004	Development of a core set of Environmental Performance Indicators, 2004	Indicators to measure and monitor success of implementing waste plans and programmes

Legislation Year	Legislation/Policies	Main relevant Issues
2006	Gauteng Provincial Integrated Waste Management Policy (2006)	Policy to guide waste management activities in Gauteng
2008	First Generation Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Plan For Gauteng (2008)	Plan for addressing Hazardous waste in Gauteng
2007	Gauteng General Waste Collection Standards (2007)	Standards to regulate waste management in Gauteng
2004	Waste information Regulations (2004)	Regulations to promote coordinate data base on waste management in Gauteng

ANNEXURE 2A: INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES – EXPECTED MINIMUM SERVICE LEVELS

Service Request	Description	Minimum Expected Service Level
Residential Refuse Collection	Kerb-side or door-to-door collection of waste contained in 240 litre wheelie bins (minimum one/household) or 85 litre black plastic bags	Once-a-week collection, including Public Holidays, excluding week-ends
High residential developments	Kerb-side collection of waste contained in 240 litre wheelie bins or 85 litre black plastic bags from cluster or high density developments that are committed to active waste reduction, and who have written permission from the Director Solid Waste Management	Once-a-week collection, including Public Holidays, excluding week-ends
Non-residential, Commercial (Formal Business) Refuse collection	Kerb-side collection of waste contained in 240 litre wheelie bins or 85 litre black plastic bags if service is constrained	100% compliance at a frequency as per contractual arrangement, seven days a week in CBD areas
Informal Business Refuse collection (includes traders in large leased areas, dedicated bays)	Kerb-side collection of waste contained in 85 litre black plastic bags, 660 litre or 770 litre containers	Trader must separate cardboard and recyclables
Special Events Waste Management	Comprehensive waste management and/or cleansing service requested by event organizer(s)	Ad hoc with every event, based on pre-event needs determination (either Council or private contractor)
Supply of 240 litre wheelie bins	240 litre wheelie bins (replacement or additional) requested by customer or for new tenant	Delivery of bin at least within 1 week of request
Supply of black plastic bags	Black plastic bags requested for organized (community) clean-up	Free, if departmental budget allows
Bulk/ Special Container Service	Special container requested by customer for large volumes of waste	Ad hoc on a case-by-case, needs basis either by the Council or a private waste management contractor
Special Waste Management	Ad hoc collection/ removal of bulky waste requested by customer	Ad hoc on a case-by-case, needs basis, needs management contractor

Service Request	Description	Minimum Expected Service Level
Industrial Waste Management	Collection, treatment and/or disposal of waste from customers in industrial areas (non-Council service)	Service Provision by private waste management contractors with specialized equipment and infrastructure, per contractual arrangement
Hazardous Waste Management, including Health Care Waste	Collection, transport, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste including health care risk waste	Services provided by Pikitup and Private Service Providers
Garden sites, Drop Off Sites, Transfer Stations & Material Recovery Facility	Transit areas for waste handling, storage, processing, recovery for purpose reducing waste volumes, travelling time and waste disposal costs.	Hours of operation must be in line with the permit conditions as well as ensuring that serving the purpose for all users
Landfill sites	Sites permitted by the relevant permitting authority operated in terms of the minimum requirements for waste disposal by landfilling.	Hours of operation must be in line with the permit conditions as well as ensuring that serving the purpose for all users

Extracted from draft Policy – IWM, April 2009

ANNEXURE 2B: NON-RESIDENTIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES OR FACILITIES NOT PROVIDED BY THE COUNCIL/PIKITUP

Class of Waste	Type	Service Provider	Comments
Builder's Rubble (non-residential)	Non-hazardous	Mainly private contractors, or by contractual arrangement by the Council	Recycling via special plants, or disposal at Council-operated landfill sites
Retail and Commercial waste	Non-hazardous or hazardous	Private contractor, or by the Council	Businesses and informal traders in a business district that could also be in a CID
Industrial waste	Non-hazardous	Mainly private contractors, or by contractual arrangement by the Council	Disposal at permitted landfill sites
Waste collection from privately-owned land (non-residential)	Non-hazardous or hazardous	Private contractor, or by contractual arrangement by the Council	Informal settlements on privately-owned land (e.g. farms)
Dried Sewage sludge	Hazardous	Currently private waste management company	Disposal at hazardous landfill site
Waste from hazardous chemical substances and materials (per definition: "Hazardous")	Hazardous - environmental and human health hazard	Currently private waste management company	Special category of Industrial Waste, much of which is recoverable for re-use, with disposal at privately-operated landfill sites
Waste from dangerous goods and materials (per definition: "Dangerous Goods")	Hazardous - environmental and human health hazard	Currently private waste management company	Special category of hazardous waste with disposal at privately-operated landfill sites
Nuclear or radioactive wastes, or nuclear contaminated wastes	Extremely hazardous - environmental and human health hazard	Government-appointed contractor	Use and disposal controlled by specific statutes. Disposal may only occur at a permitted landfill site
Health care waste (including veterinary waste and animal carcasses)	Hazardous - environmental and human health hazard	Currently private waste management company, or by contractual arrangement by the Council (carcasses)	Special category of Industrial Waste with treatment and disposal at privately-operated landfill sites

Extracted from draft Policy – IWM, April 2009

