



Fact sheet: Terminology used in Waste Data Online

Waste Data Online

[Waste Data Online](#) is the approved form for making and lodging:

- annual returns under r.18C of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 (WARR Regulations)
- reports on the implementation of waste plans developed under s.40(4) of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* (WARR Act).

This fact sheet defines some of the terms used in Waste Data Online to assist with preparing annual returns and waste plan reports.

Terminology - reporting under regulation 18C of the WARR Regulations

Term	Definition	Relevant forms
Alternative method	Any method used to estimate the amount of reportable waste that is different from those set out in Attachment 1 under the CEO Notices.	All
Annual return	Information to be reported as required by the CEO Notice for local governments under r.18D of the WARR Regulations. The annual return must be made in Waste Data Online.	All
Approver	A person allocated with an approver role in Waste Data Online can create and prepare an annual return and lodge the return to DWER. Approvers should be the CEO or equivalent. Further information about user roles can be obtained from the user role quick guide .	All
CEO Notice	The CEO Notices contain the information required to be reported under r.18D of the WARR Regulations, and the procedures to be followed in reporting that information. CEO Notices can be accessed from the department's website waste data reporting .	All
Co-mingled dry recycling	Collection of mixed dry recyclables in a container destined for sorting at material recovery facility (MRF); e.g. a yellow-topped bin kerbside service.	Local government

Term	Definition	Relevant forms
Commercial services	Any waste or recycling services provided by a local government to a commercial premise, including services provided by contractors on behalf of the local government.	Local government
Container deposit depot	A refund point for the collection of containers eligible for the 10 cent Containers for Change refund.	Local government
Contaminants	Materials incorrectly placed in a recovery stream; e.g. asbestos in C&D waste or glass placed in a paper-and-cardboard-only recycling bin.	Local government
Conversion values	A factor applied to convert cubic metres into tonnes based on an assumed material density. Default conversion values are available in Attachment 1 under the CEO Notices.	All
Destination facility	The facility where the collected waste will be transported to for either recovery or disposal.	Local government
Destination of removed waste or products	Fate of waste leaving the landfill premises.	Non-metropolitan landfill
Disposed on another site	Waste destination – waste that is removed from one landfill for disposal at another landfill.	Non-metropolitan landfill
Dry recyclables drop-off	A collection point where residents can bring dry recyclables such as paper, cardboard and recyclable packaging for recycling.	Local government
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	All
Final product	Waste destination – recovered waste that requires no further processing before its end use.	Recycler
FOGO – combined food organics and garden organics	Containerised collection of combined food organics and garden organics.	Local government
Further processing WA	Waste destination – recovered waste that has been sent to another facility in WA for further reprocessing before becoming a final product, or production input, or exported.	Recycler
Green waste drop-off	A collection point where residents can bring garden waste for recovery.	Local government
Hard waste	Bulky wastes such as furniture and white goods.	Local government

Term	Definition	Relevant forms
Hard waste or bulk rubbish drop-off	A collection point where residents can bring unwanted bulky items for reuse or sale, usually at a transfer station or a waste reuse store. Includes drop-off points for urban timber.	Local government
Intended destination	Anticipated fate of processed waste leaving recycling premises.	Recycler
Material category (Tier 1)	High-level grouping for waste types.	All
Material sub-category (Tier 2)	Detailed grouping of waste type. Also referred to as “material type”.	All
Material type	Detailed grouping of waste type also referred to as “material sub-category”.	All
Mixed recycling services	Collection of co-mingled dry recyclables (commercial premises).	Local government
Paper and cardboard only	A service type where paper and/or cardboard is collected in a separate container or baled.	Local government
Processed stockpiles	An accumulation of reprocessed waste.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Production input	Recovered waste that is ready for use in the production of a new product. Includes organic material that has been mulched and sold as a compost input.	Recycler
Received	All solid waste entering a facility.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Recovered	A waste fate in which materials or energy are extracted from a waste stream through reprocessing, recycling, or recovering energy from waste.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Recycled	A waste fate in which solid wastes are collected, sorted, processed (including through composting) and converted into raw materials to be used in the production of new products (excludes recovering energy from waste).	Local government, non-metropolitan landfill
Recycled materials	Materials that have been extracted from the waste stream for the purpose of recovery (excludes waste to energy).	Local government
Reportable waste	Waste that is solid matter as described under r.18A of the WARR Regulations.	All

Term	Definition	Relevant forms
Reporter	<p>A person allocated with a reporter role in Waste Data Online creates and prepares an annual return but cannot lodge the return.</p> <p>Further information about user roles can be obtained from the user role quick guide.</p>	All
Reprocessing	Processing recovered materials to make raw materials for use in making new products or for direct use.	Recycler
Reprocessing losses	Wastes that cannot be recovered from the recovery stream and are sent for disposal.	Recycler
Residuals	Materials determined to be unsuitable for recovery.	Local government
Separated dry recyclables	Collection of separated recyclables in a container; e.g. a glass-only collection.	Local government
Service type	Classification of collection services based on waste type, waste service and the intended fate (recycling, waste to energy or disposal) of the collected waste. Examples are FOGO – combined food organics and garden organics, co-mingled dry recycling, mixed waste collected and transported to landfill.	Local government
Source region – Other Western Australian region	Anywhere in Western Australia, excluding the Perth and Peel regions.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Source region – Outside Western Australia	Outside of Western Australia.	Recycler
Source region – Peel region	City of Mandurah, Shire of Murray and the Shire of Waroona.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Source region – Perth metropolitan region	As defined by the Metropolitan Region Scheme.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Source waste stream – C&D	<p>Construction and demolition (C&D) waste is waste produced by demolition and building activities, including road and rail construction. For further guidance, see the DWER fact sheet on assessing the source of waste at the gatehouse.</p>	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill

Term	Definition	Relevant forms
Source waste stream – C&I	Commercial and industrial waste (C&I) is waste that is produced by institutions and businesses, including retail, hospitality, manufacturing, mining and utilities. Also includes waste from primary and secondary production, such as mining and minerals processing. For further guidance, see the DWER fact sheet on assessing the source of waste at the gatehouse.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Source waste stream – MSW	Municipal solid waste (MSW) is waste primarily produced by households and collected by local governments. For further guidance, see the DWER fact sheet on assessing the source of waste at the gatehouse.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Special events	An event held by the local government that will require additional bins to be provided on a one-off or ad hoc basis.	Local government
Specific product vergeside collection	Collection of specific unwanted items from a residence; e.g. a mattresses-collection or fridge-collection service. Collections are provided on demand or at infrequent intervals.	Local government
Stockpile	Stored waste or waste products.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Stockpile measure – Estimation by physical measurement	Where only a small amount of material is stored on-site (<200 m ³), the stockpile volume may be estimated by physically measuring the dimensions of the stockpile as set in Attachment 1 under the CEO Notices.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Stockpile measure – Mass balance	The net weight of stockpiles can be calculated by determining whether the amount of the stockpiled reportable waste grew or reduced over the year by comparing it with the amount of stockpiled reportable waste at the start of the year as set out Attachment 1 under the CEO Notices. This method is only suitable for non-degradable material.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Stockpile measure – Volumetric survey	A volumetric survey may be used to estimate the amount of waste held in stockpiles. Under the CEO Notices volumetric surveys are not required to be conducted by a qualified surveyor. For example, surveys may be conducted using a drone or a stockpile measurement app.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Stockpile measure – Weighed	The preferred method for estimating the amount of reportable waste is for waste to be weighed using a weighbridge, load cell or scales.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Tip shop	A waste reuse store which receives waste and products that enter a waste and waste recovery facility.	Local government

Term	Definition	Relevant forms
Unprocessed stockpiles	An accumulation of received waste that has been stored before reprocessing.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Used on-site	Waste destination – waste that is recovered for use at the facility; e.g. C&D waste reprocessed onsite at a landfill into road base that is subsequently used in road construction at a landfill.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Volume estimation	A method for estimating quantities of waste that requires each waste load to be assessed for material type and volume. The approved method of volume assessment is set out in Attachment 1 in the CEO Notices.	All
WARR Act	<i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007</i>	All
WARR Regulations	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008	All
Waste Data Online	The approved form for making and lodging annual returns under r.18C of the WARR Regulations. It is accessed at Waste Data Online .	
Waste (garbage) Services	Collection of waste destined for disposal.	Local government
Waste service	Classification of collection services based on where the collection occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Kerbside – Vergeside – Drop-off – Public place/special events – Commercial premises 	Local government
Waste to energy	Waste destination – waste that is sent offsite for the purposes of energy recovery. Is reported as wet weight. Excludes landfill waste that produces methane gas used for energy recovery.	Recycler, non-metropolitan landfill
Waste Type	Classification of collection services based on the waste categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recycling – Waste (garbage) – Bulky (vergeside only) – Other 	Local government

Term	Definition	Relevant forms
Weighed	This is the preferred method for estimating the amount of reportable waste and requires that waste be weighed using a weighbridge, load cell or scales.	All

More information

For further information about reporting waste and recycling data please email waste.data@dwer.wa.gov.au.

Related documents

Visit our page on [waste](#) data reporting under r.18C of the WARR Regulations.

Legislation

This document is provided for guidance only. It should not be relied upon to address every aspect of the relevant legislation. Please refer to the Parliamentary Counsel's Office at the Department of Justice (DoJ) for copies of the relevant legislation, available electronically from the [Western Australian Legislation](#) page of the DoJ website.

Terminology - reporting on waste plans under the WARR Act

Term	Definition
Action	A commitment that the local government has made in its waste plan implementation plan or included for the first time in its waste plan report.
Actual completion date	The date the action or milestone in a waste plan or waste plan report was completed.
Anticipated commencement Date	The planned commencement or start date of the specific action or milestone in a waste plan or waste plan report.
Anticipated completion date	The planned completion date of the specific action or milestone in a waste plan or waste plan report.
Avoid	The prevention or reduction of waste generation and is the most preferred option in the waste hierarchy.
Cost of implementation	The cost of implementing an action in a waste plan.

Implementation plan	A waste plan implementation plan outlines the actions (and related information) which the local government will take to contribute to the achievement of relevant Waste Strategy targets and objectives.
Milestones	The steps put in place to achieve the implementation of the associated action. Milestones must be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timed).
Protect	Managing waste responsibly to eliminate or reduce its impact on the environment.
Recover	The process of extracting materials or energy from a waste stream through reuse, reprocessing, recycling, or recovering energy from waste.
Target	The outcome to be achieved by implementing a waste plan action.
Waste management tool	There are a number of waste management tools that local governments may employ to avoid waste generation, recover more materials from waste, and protect human health and the environment from the impacts of waste. Waste plans and waste plan reports are structured around the following waste management tools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waste services • waste infrastructure • policies and procurement (contracts, local laws and policies, land use planning instruments and sustainable procurement) • data • behaviour change programs and initiatives.
Waste plan	A plan created under s.40(4) of the WARR Act and approved by the local government's Council that aligns local government waste services with the Waste Strategy.
Waste Plan Approver	A person allocated with the Waste Plan Approver role in Waste Data Online can create and prepare a waste plan report and lodge the report to DWER. Approvers should be the CEO or delegated equivalent. Further information about Waste Data Online user roles can be obtained from the Quick guide – Waste plan annual reporting, user roles and report status .
Waste Plan Reporter	A person allocated with the Waste Plan Reporter role in Waste Data Online can create and complete a waste plan annual report but cannot lodge the report to DWER. Further information about Waste Data Online user roles can be obtained from the Quick guide – Waste plan annual reporting, user roles and report status .
Waste services	Waste services are defined by the WARR Act as one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the collection, transport, storage, treatment, processing, sorting, recycling, or disposal of waste • the provision of receptacles for the temporary deposit of waste • the provision and management of waste facilities, machinery for the disposal of waste and processes for dealing with waste.
Waste Strategy	The Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 .

More information

Further information about reporting waste plans and reporting is available on the [department's website](#) or by emailing wasteplans@dwer.wa.gov.au