

**Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council
Resource Recovery Facility**

Task 3 - Second Regional Workshop

Results Report


Prepared for: Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cardno BSD / Meinhardt Joint Venture (JV) has been engaged by the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC) to provide services to assist the EMRC in establishing a Resource Recovery Solution for Perth's eastern region. Task 3 of the Resource Recovery Project involves comprehensive community consultation to gather the community's views about waste processing technology options and the possible sites for a Resource Recovery Solution. This report provides a summary of the Consultation process and details of the results from the second regional workshop.

Throughout the EMRC Resource Recovery Project, the Project Team has implemented a Community Consultation Programme. This has included a series of local information and feedback sessions that were undertaken in each member Council of the EMRC and Two Regional Workshops.

The feedback from the First Regional Workshop was used to produce the Technology Selection Criteria and the Site Selection Criteria. At the Second Regional Workshop the attendees decided the weighting (importance) that should be applied to each of the selection criteria. The Project Team has assessed each technology and site option against its respective selection criteria. These scores, together with the weights developed were used to determine the ranking of the technologies and sites. The provisional results were calculated and presented during the Second Regional Workshop.

The technology options that have been considered have been separated into two groups, optional technologies and MSW treatment technologies. The Optional Technologies and the wastes that they process are:

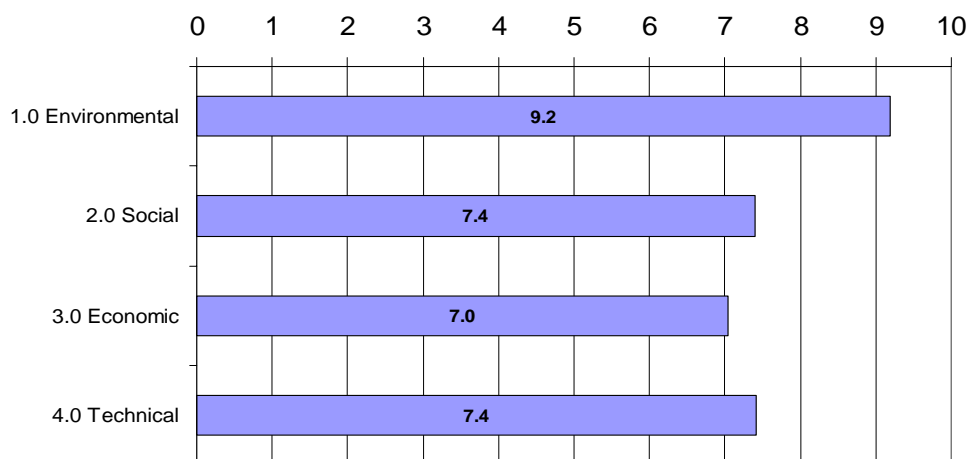
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| • Resource Recovery Park | Bulk household waste / garden greenwaste / C&D waste |
| • Windrow Composting | Greenwaste |
| • C&D Waste Processing | Construction and Demolition waste |
| • Thermal Depolymerisation / CDP | Plastics |

The MSW processing technologies are:

- Bioreactor Landfill
- Mechanical Biological Treatment – Anaerobic
- Mechanical Biological Treatment – Aerobic
- Mass-Burn Combustion
- Gasification / Pyrolysis

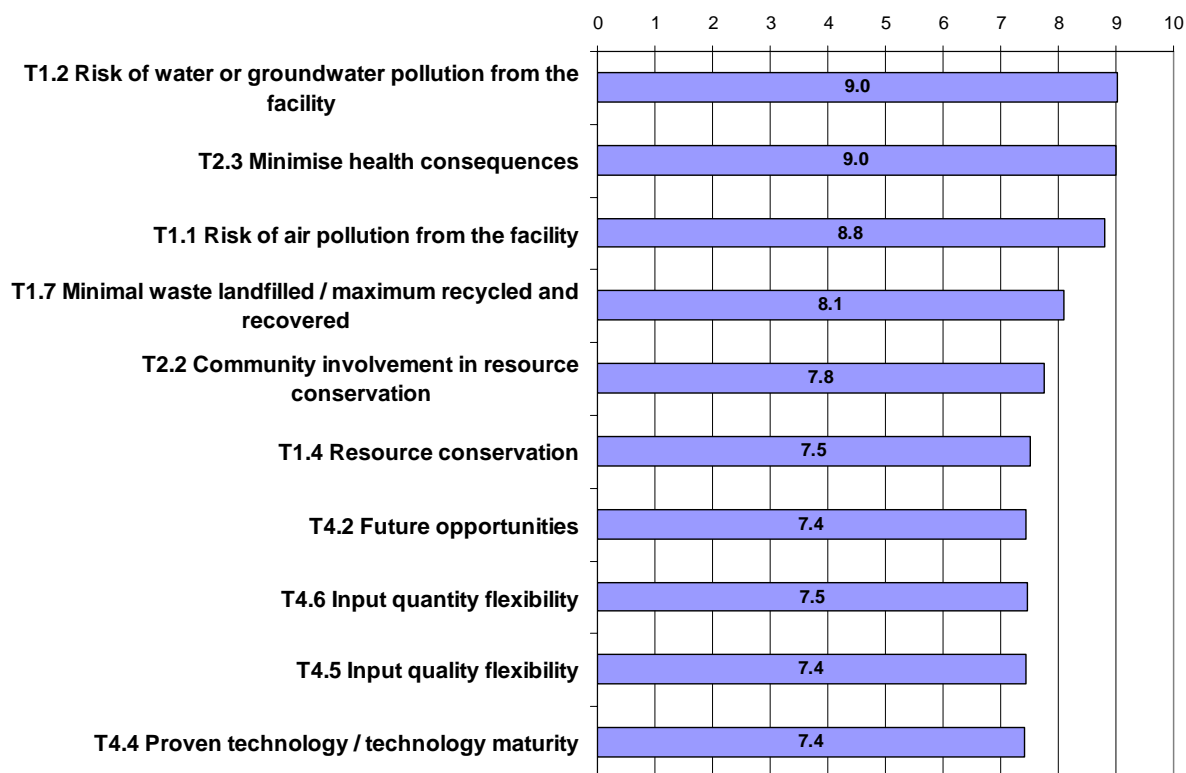
The weightings allocated to the technology selection categories are shown in Graph E1. The results show that the workshop attendees thought that the Environmental category was the most important and the Economic category was the least important.

Graph E1 Category Weightings for the Technology Options



The ten most important criteria have been ranked and are shown in Graph E2. These results reflect the attendees concern for environmental protection, as the criteria relating to the risk of water and air pollution are ranked first and third respectively. Concern about health risks associated with the RRF was also an important issue for the attendees and this criterion ranks second in the list.

Graph E2 The Ten Most Important Criteria for the Technology Options



The technology and site options were ranked by applying two mathematical procedures. These were Concordance Weighting Analysis and Additive Weighting Analysis. Concordance Weighting Analysis involves calculations, which compare options ‘one to one’, for all combination of pairs. The power of concordance analysis is that does not work directly with the scores, but uses mathematical operations applied to the weightings. The result is an ordinal (relative) ranking of options. It is useful for indicating how much better one alternative is to another. The analysis can be used for both criteria scores measured in different scales. For criteria where one option is worse than another, the technique provides no information.

Additive Weighting Analysis involves standardising the scores received by each option for all criteria, multiplying the weightings by the scores and then calculating the sum of the weighted scores in order to give a total score for each option. The resultant values are used to determine a ranking of options. However the analysis treats qualitative and quantitative scoring in the same way, which introduce inaccuracies.

Both techniques were used to assess and rank the technology and site options, with concordance weighting analysis as the ‘main’ technique and additive weighting analysis to ‘back up’ the results of the concordance analysis.

In both Concordance and Additive Weighting Analysis the optional technologies ranked in the following order:

1. Greenwaste Windrow Composting
2. Resource Recovery Park
3. Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling Facility
4. Catalytic Depolymerisation

Green waste windrow composting and a Resource Recovery Park (RRPark) are the highest ranked options based upon the scoring of the technologies against the selection criteria and the weighting of each criterion.

The Additive Weighting graph shows the relative scores from each of the categories awarded to the technology options. This shows that both C&D and CDP options received low scores for Social category criteria (due to reasons such as limited employment opportunities and community involvement). CDP technology scored poorly for Technical and Economic category’s criteria as well (due to reasons such as operating complexity and high capital and operating costs).

The results from the Concordance and Additive Weighting Analysis for the MSW Treatment Technology options show that the biological MBT (MBT Aerobic and MBT Anaerobic) technology options were highest ranked option, with thermal technologies (gasification, mass burn) scoring lower and Bioreactor Landfill receiving the lowest score based upon the community’s criteria and weightings.

The ranking of the MSW treatment options based upon the Concordance and Additive Weighting are:

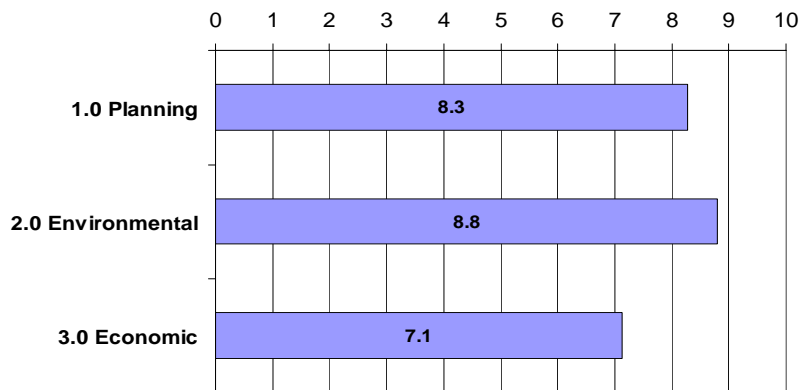
1. MBT Anaerobic
2. MBT Aerobic
3. Gasification / Pyrolysis
4. Mass Burn Incineration
5. Bioreactor Landfill

The sites assessed include:

- Red Hill
- Airport
- Lakes Road, Hazelmere
- Stratton
- Bayswater
- Roe Highway, Hazelmere

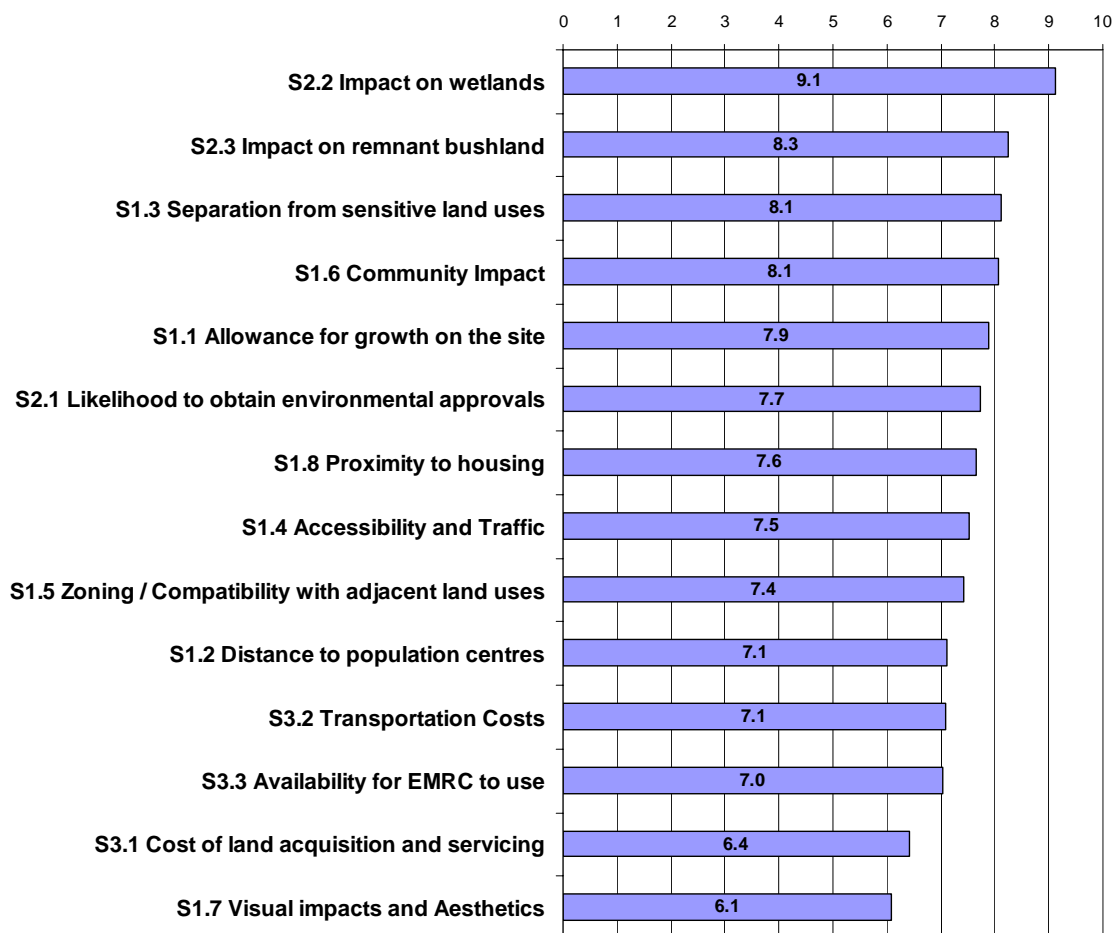
The three site selection categories were allocating weightings by the workshop attendees. The average weightings for the site categories are show in Graph E3. The results show that the attendees considered the environment to be the most important aspect of the site selection, while the economic category scored lowest and is therefore considered least important.

Graph E3 Category Weightings for the Site Options



The weightings allocated for the site selection criteria have been ranked in order as Graph E4 below shows. The weightings awarded to the site selection criteria show the workshop attendees have indicated that the environment is an important aspect when selecting the site(s). Of particular importance were the criteria relating to impact on wetlands and bushland, which ranked first and second in the weightings of the site selection criteria.

Graph E4 Weightings of the Site Criteria – Ranked in Order



The results of the Concordance and Additive Weighting techniques are shown in Table E1. This shows that the four sites of Red Hill, Bayswater, Lakes Rd - Hazelmere and Perth Airport were the highest ranked options based upon the community's criteria and weightings. Red Hill received the highest score with both MCA techniques and ranked first. The Bayswater, Lakes Rd Hazelmere and Airport sites all scored well, while the sites at Roe Hwy and Stratton received lower scores and ranked fourth and fifth respectively.

Table E1 A Summary of the Site Analysis Results

Site Name	Concordance Weighting Analysis Rank	Additive Weighting Analysis Rank
Red Hill	1 (66%)	1 (81.9%)
Airport	2 (61%)	4 (64.8%)
Lakes Rd, Hazelmere	3 (55%)	3 (70.5%)
Bayswater	4 (54%)	2 (72.3%)
Roe Highway, Hazelmere	5 (42%)	5 (50.9%)
Stratton	6 (23%)	6 (34.8%)

The EMRC will decide on the technologies and sites to be used as part of their Resource Recovery solution. The decision will be based on technical information from the Project Team and feedback from the community consultation process and from the member Councils of the EMRC.

The decision will be made towards the end of 2006. Once the EMRC has made a decision to select a resource recovery solution(s) and the site(s), further meetings will be held with the community to develop a Community Partnership Agreement that will ensure that any additional community concerns are addressed during the operation of the resource recovery solution(s).

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Cardno BSD / Meinhardt Joint Venture (JV) has been engaged by the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC) to assist the EMRC in establishing a Resource Recovery Solution. This solution will initially involve the treatment of over 120,000 tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) produced by the region each year. Treatment of the MSW is likely to involve a range of technologies to capture the recyclable items from the rubbish, and converting the majority of the remainder into usable resources such as compost and/or energy. While a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) is likely to be part of the solution, it may only be part of the overall solution emerging from this programme. It is possible that a series of sites will be used, with a different part of the waste stream treated on each site. In effect multiple solutions for multiple waste streams.

Task 3 of the Resource Recovery Project involves comprehensive community consultation to gather the community's views about waste processing technology options and the possible sites for a Resource Recovery Solution. This report provides a summary of the Consultation process and details of the results from the second regional workshop.

2. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PROGRAMME

Throughout the EMRC Resource Recovery Project, the Project Team has implemented a Community Consultation Programme (Task 3) to help answer the question: “What is the best way of dealing with waste in this region?” Through Community Consultation, the Project Team aims to:

- Build increased awareness in the community about resource recovery
- Provide information about the project, and site and technology options
- Gather community views about issues to be considered in planning resource recovery in the region

2.1 LOCAL COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS

As a part of the Community Consultation Programme, local information and feedback sessions were undertaken in each participating council in the EMRC including the Town of Bassendean, City of Bayswater, City of Belmont, Shire of Mundaring, Shire of Kalamunda and the City of Swan. Through these workshops, the community were introduced to the issues concerned with resource recovery. At the end of each workshop, feedback was gathered from the community about their concerns relating to waste management and resource recovery solutions in the region.

2.2 FIRST REGIONAL WORKSHOP

The First Regional Workshop was held on Saturday 15 October, 2005 at the Plaza Ballroom, Burswood Resort Hotel Convention Centre. The workshop ran for 4 hours and provided an opportunity for the participants to discuss resource recovery in the region and suggest alternative options to be considered. At the First Regional Workshop, the Project Team gathered feedback about the communities’ issues and concerns regarding resource recovery and then developed selection criteria for the types of technology that may be used for resource recovery and the sites where the technologies may be established.

2.2.1 Workshop Attendees

In total 92 individuals attended the First Regional Workshop which consisted of the following groups:

- Attendees of the Local Community Workshops
- Participants of the telephone market research
- Respondents to local newspaper advertising
- Waste Management Community Reference Group (WMCRG)
- Councillors and TAC officers from the six members councils
- Environmental and local interest groups located in the region

Prior to the workshop, each individual was mailed a formal invitation and information pack containing a summary of the community feedback from the six local information and feedback sessions, a map showing the three potential sites being considered for resource recovery and a form for attendees to nominate any additional sites for consideration at the workshop.

Workshop attendees could also access technical information about the options for resource recovery via the EMRC's R-gang website (www.rgang.org.au/rgang/project.asp?pg=232) or by calling the EMRC to request a paper copy of the information.

2.2.2 Workshop Questions

Three key issues were discussed at the workshop. These were:

- The possible establishment of a Resource Recovery Park and / Resource Recovery Centres within the region
- The waste processing technologies to be assessed and the technology selection criteria
- The confirmation of the sites to be assessed and the site selection criteria

The First Regional Workshop outlined four key questions:

- Question 1:** Should the EMRC establish a Resource Recovery Park within the region, which could be supported by one or more Resource Recovery Centres within each member Council?
- Question 2:** Should the EMRC establish a resource recovery facility as an alternative to landfilling waste within the region? If so – what options should be considered?
- Question 3:** What key points would you like the EMRC to consider when choosing the type of Resource Recovery Facility to be established in the region?
- Question 4:** What key points would you like the EMRC to consider when choosing a site for a Resource Recovery Facility if it was to be established in the region?

2.2.3 Finalisation of Options and Assessment of Criteria

Feedback from the four questions put forward at the First Regional Workshop was used by the Project Team to finalise the resource recovery options that were formally assessed.

Feedback from **Question 1** indicated that there is overall support to establishing a Resource Recovery Park within the EMRC region. Workshop participants also indicated that local Resource Recovery Centres within each member council would benefit the community. The Project Team has included Resource Recovery Park as a potential solution for the region.

Question 2 feedback indicated that there are mixed opinions for thermal processes. Some participants supported thermal technologies while a number of others did not. Overall there was greater support for biological/composting technologies. Workshop attendees also suggested a support

for a combination of processes. In addition, Thermal Depolymerisation was nominated by a member of the community to be included in the assessment.

Discussions resulting from **Question 3** identified key issues regarding technology options while discussion resulting from **Question 4** identified key issues regarding site options. These issues were used to produce the Technology Selection Criteria and Site Selection Criteria. Care was taken to ensure all the comments from the workshop are represented by the criteria and no duplication of criteria has occurred. In addition, the selection criteria have been cross-referenced with the EMRC's *Guiding Principles* that proposed a revised set of guiding principles and selection criteria upon which to base the evaluation and selection of a resource recovery project for the EMRC. Consideration was also given to a report by Sinclair Knight Merz - *Summary of Solid Waste Treatment Technologies Report* (2000) prepared for the EMRC.

The ***First Regional Workshop Feedback and Selection Criteria Report*** (Cardno BSD / Meinhardt JV, 2005) was produced and circulated to all the workshop attendees and WMCRG to provide feedback on the selection criteria. The criteria were finalised at the end of the feedback period and the assessment of the resource recovery options was completed.

2.2.4 Assessment Criteria

The Technology and Site Selection Criteria are listed in the tables below. The ***First Regional Workshop Feedback and Selection Criteria Report*** (Cardno BSD / Meinhardt JV, 2005) outlines the development of the selection criteria together with the definitions and scoring, a copy of this report is available from the EMRC.

Table 2.1 Technology Selection Criteria

Criteria	Description
Environmental	
T1.1	Risk of air pollution from the facility
T1.2	Risk of water or groundwater pollution from the facility
T1.3	Risk of noise pollution from the facility
T1.4	Resource conservation
T1.5	Likelihood of obtaining government approvals
T1.6	Benefits from end products including offsets use of alternative products
T1.7	Minimal waste landfilled / maximum recycled and recovered
T1.8	Risk of odours generated by the technology causing a nuisance
Social	
T2.1	Aesthetics / visually appealing
T2.2	Community involvement in resource conservation
T2.3	Minimise health consequences
T2.4	Employment opportunities
T2.5	Compatibility with guidelines and policies
T2.6	Public Perception

Economic	
T3.1	Cost revenue sensitivity
T3.2	Marketability of by products
T3.3	Capital cost
T3.4	Operating cost
T3.5	Cost / Scale sensitivity
Technical	
T4.1	Local availability
T4.2	Future opportunities
T4.3	Complexity and Operability
T4.4	Proven technology / technology maturity
T4.5	Input quality flexibility
T4.6	Input quantity flexibility

Table 2.2 Site Selection Criteria

Criteria	Description
Planning	
S1.1	Allowance for growth on the site
S1.2	Distance to population centres
S1.3	Separation from sensitive land uses
S1.4	Accessibility and Traffic
S1.5	Compatibility with adjacent land uses
S1.6	Community Impact
S1.7	Visual impacts and Aesthetics
S1.8	Proximity to housing
Environmental	
S2.1	Likelihood of obtaining environmental approvals
S2.2	Impact on wetlands
S2.3	Impact on remnant bushland
Economics	
S3.1	Cost of land acquisition and servicing
S3.2	Transportation Costs
S3.3	Availability for EMRC to use

2.3 ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The project team assessed each of the resource recovery technologies and sites against the agreed criteria. The scores are summarised in Table 2.3 below. The scoring system used to assess each of the options against the selection criteria uses either a qualitative score (out of 5, with 5/5 being the most favoured) or a quantitative score, depending on the definition of the criterion. Any criteria score in the table shaded in **yellow** has been scored using a qualitative scale (out of 5, with 5/5 being the most favoured) and are ‘benefits’ meaning the higher the score the better. Others shaded **orange** are also ‘benefits’ meaning the higher the score the better but have been scored a quantitative scale. Scores shaded in **blue**, are ‘costs’ so the lower the score the better and have been score using a quantitative scale.

2.4 TECHNOLOGIES

Two groups of technology options were assessed. These were **optional technologies** and **MSW treatment technologies**.

2.4.1 *Optional Technologies*

Optional technologies are not directly comparable as they are designed to perform different functions and treat different waste streams. The decision relating to these technology options is whether to incorporate each one into the EMRC Resource Recovery Solution or not. The optional technologies and the waste streams that they process are:

- **Resource Recovery Park** for bulk household waste / garden greenwaste / C&D waste
- **Windrow Composting** for greenwaste
- **C&D Waste Processing** for construction and demolition waste
- **Thermal Depolymerisation / Catalytic Depolymerisation (CDP)** for plastics

The assessment scores are shown in Table 2.3.

2.4.2 *MSW Treatment Technologies*

MSW Treatment Technologies are technologies that could process the MSW generated in the Eastern Metropolitan Region. Each of these would process the same wastes therefore only one of the technologies could be used to provide this part of the complete Resource Recovery Solution for the EMRC. The MSW processing technologies are:

- **Bioreactor Landfill**
- **Mechanical Biological Treatment – Anaerobic**
- **Mechanical Biological Treatment – Aerobic**
- **Mass-Burn Combustion**
- **Gasification / Pyrolysis**

The assessment scores are shown in Table 2.3.




Table 2.3 Technology Criteria Assessment Scores

No	Criteria Description	Optional Technologies				MSW Technologies				
		RRPark	Windrow	C&D	CDP	Bioreactor	MBT Anaerobic	MBT Aerobic	Mass Burn	Gasific. / Pyrolysis
	Environmental									
T1.1	Risk of air pollution from the facility	3.5	4	3	5	2	4	4	2.5	3
T1.2	Risk of water or groundwater pollution from the facility	4	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	5
T1.3	Risk of noise pollution from the facility	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
T1.4	Resource conservation	4	3.5	3	5	3	4	3	4.5	4.5
T1.5	Likelihood to obtain government approvals	4.5	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	4
T1.6	Benefits from end products including offsets use of alternative products	4	4	4	4	4	4.5	4	4	4
T1.7	Minimal waste landfilled / maximum recycled and recovered	95%	95%	95%	90%	70%	65%	58%	78%	86%
T1.8	Risk of odours generated by the technology causing a nuisance	2	2	5	5	1	4	3	4.5	4.5
	Social									
T2.1	Aesthetics / visually appealing	3	3.5	2	3	1	4	4	2	4
T2.2	Community involvement in resource conservation	5	4.5	2	2.5	1	3.5	4	2	2.5
T2.3	Minimise health consequences	4.5	5	4	3	2	5	5	5	5
T2.4	Employment opportunities	5	1	1	1.5	2	3.5	2.5	3	3
T2.5	Compatibility with guidelines and policies	5	4.5	4.5	4	4	5	4.5	3.5	4
T2.6	Public Perception	5	4	2	3	2	4	4	1	1

Table continues over the page.

	Economic										
T3.1	Cost revenue sensitivity	2	4	2	1		3	3	2	2	3
T3.2	Marketability of by products	4	2.5	2.0	5		3.5	4	1.5	5.0	5.0
T3.3	Capital cost	4	5	5	1		3	4	4	2	2
T3.4	Operating cost	3	4	5	1		2	2	3	2	2
T3.5	Cost / Scale sensitivity	4	4.5	4.5	4		4	3	3.5	2	2.5
	Technical										
T4.1	Local availability	5	5	5	3		4	4	4	1	1
T4.2	Future opportunities	5	2	2	4		3	3.5	2	3	3.5
T4.3	Complexity and Operability	5	5	5	2.5		4	3	3.5	3	2.5
T4.4	Proven technology / technology maturity	5	5	5	2		1	5	5	5	4
T4.5	Input quality flexibility	3	3	2	4		4	2.5	3	4	3
T4.6	Input quantity flexibility	5	5	5	3		5	2.5	3	2	3

Legend

	'Benefit' and Qualitative Score 1-5, with 5 being the most favoured
	'Benefit' and Quantitative Score, with a higher score being the most favoured
	'Cost' and Quantitative Score, with a lower score being the most favoured

2.5 SITES

Six potential sites have been assessed for suitability and include the following:




- **Red Hill** Lot 12, 1204 Toodyay Road, Red Hill, which is part of the EMRC's Red Hill Waste Management Facility
- **Airport** Perth Airport Development Precinct 3A, bounded by the Great Eastern Highway Bypass, Abernethy Road and Kalamunda Road
- **Lakes Road, Hazelmere** Lot 100, 77 Lakes Road Hazelmere and Lot 201, 91 Lakes Road, Hazelmere
- **Stratton** Lot 427, Stratton, located between Roe Highway and Farrell Road
- **Bayswater** Lot 10, Railway Parade, Bayswater bounded by Tonkin Highway and Railway Parade
- **Roe Highway, Hazelmere** Lot 20, Adelaide Street and Lot 196, 196 Adelaide Street, Hazelmere, intercepted by Roe Highway

The scoring system used to assess each of the options uses either a qualitative score (out of 5, with 5/5 being the most favoured) against each criterion based on the score definitions. Alternatively a quantitative score is used. These six sites have assessed (scored) against the agreed criteria by the Project Team using available technical information. The scores are summarised in Table 2.4 below.

Table 2.4 Site Criteria Assessment Scores

No	Criteria Description	Red Hill	Airport	Lakes Road, Hazelmere	Stratton	Bayswater	Roe Highway, Hazelmere
Planning							
S1.1	Allowance for growth on the site	20	20	0	20	20	9.18
S1.2	Distance to population centres	632,530	379,350	410,910	423,276	415,466	421,374
S1.3	Separation from sensitive land uses (no. of facilities)	0	4	0	15	6	8
S1.4	Accessibility and traffic	5	5	2	5	5	2
S1.5	Zoning / compatible with adjacent land uses	5	4	4	1	4	1
S1.6	Community impact	5	3	2	1	3	2
S1.7	Visual impacts / Aesthetics	5	2	3	1	3	1
S1.8	Proximity to housing	4	3	2	1	3	1
Environmental							
S2.1	Likelihood of obtaining environmental approvals	4	3	3	1	4	1
S2.2	Impact on wetlands	5	3	5	5	5	5
S2.3	Impact on remnant bushland	17%	7%	11%	37%	10%	8%
Economic							
S3.1	Cost of land acquisition and servicing	\$ 4,030,000	\$ 8,750,000	\$ 8,270,000	\$ 13,440,000	\$ 12,030,000	\$ 8,750,000
S3.2	Transportation costs	29 min	15 min	17 min	16 min	18 min	15 min
S3.3	Availability for EMRC to use	5	3	5	1	2	2

Legend

-  'Benefit' and Qualitative Score 1-5, with 5 being the most favoured
-  'Benefit' and Quantitative Score, with a higher score being the most favoured
-  'Cost' and Quantitative Score, with a lower score being the most favoured

2.6 SECOND REGIONAL WORKSHOP

The Second Regional Workshop was held on 18 February 2006 at the Midland Town Hall and was attended by 87 members of the community. During the workshop the attendees individually allocated their weighting (importance) that should be applied to the selection criteria. These agreed weightings from the attendees and the assessments made by the project team were used to determine a score for each of the options and therefore a ranking. The project team received 72 completed weighting of importance forms that have been used to calculate the average weightings for the workshop attendees.

The workshop attendees allocated the weightings on a scale of 0 –10 as outlined in the table below. A weighting of ‘0’ means that a criterion is ‘unimportant’, a weighting of 1 is not very important, but a weighting of 2 suggests a criteria is twice as important and a weighting of 10 is 10 times more important than a weighting of 1.

Weighting	Level of Importance
0	Not important
1	Slightly important
2	
3	
4	
5	Five times more important than a score of 1
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	10 times more important than a score of 1

The provisional results were presented to the attendees at the Second Regional Workshop. The project team have now checked the inputting of the weighting sheets and validated the analysis results, which are presented in **Section 3 Technologies** of this report.

The questions raised by attendees during the workshop have been detailed in Appendix A, together with the answers given at the time or further information if a definitive answer could not be given during the workshop.

At the end of the Second Regional Workshop the attendees were asked to complete a feedback form about the workshop. The forms were collected and the result show that generally the attendees were very satisfied with the way the workshop was run and the opportunity they had to contribute to the planning of the EMRC’s resource recovery solution. The complete results and comments are detailed in Appendix B of this report.

3. TECHNOLOGY RESULTS

3.1 WEIGHTINGS

3.1.1 Categories

The four categories were allocated weightings by the workshop attendees. The average weightings are shown in Graph 3.1. Shown as a weighting between 0 and 10, the results show that the attendees considered the environment to be the most important aspect of the Resource Recovery Facility (RRF), while the economic category scored the lowest and is therefore the least important category. The category weightings (as a percentage) are shown in Table 3.1.

Graph 3.1 Category Weightings for the Technology Options

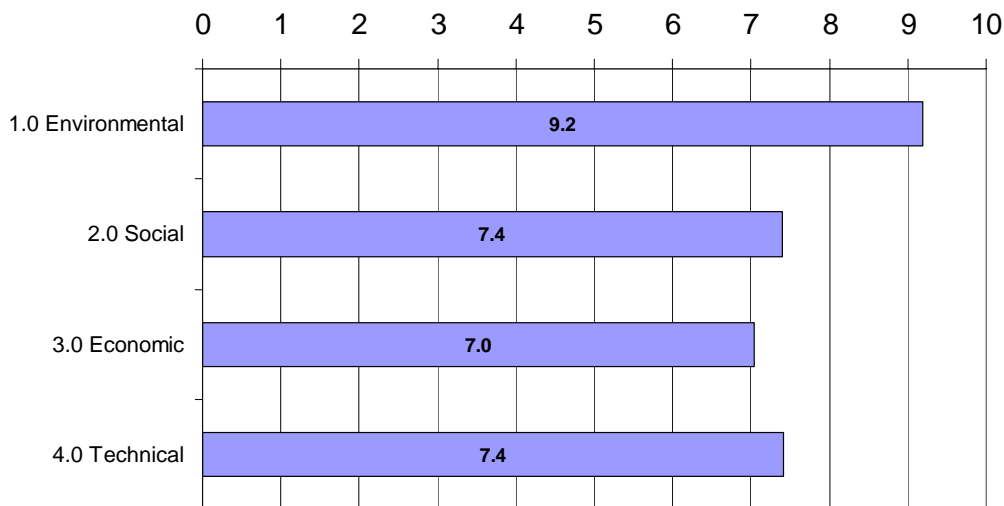


Table 3.1 Summary of Category Weightings for Technology Options

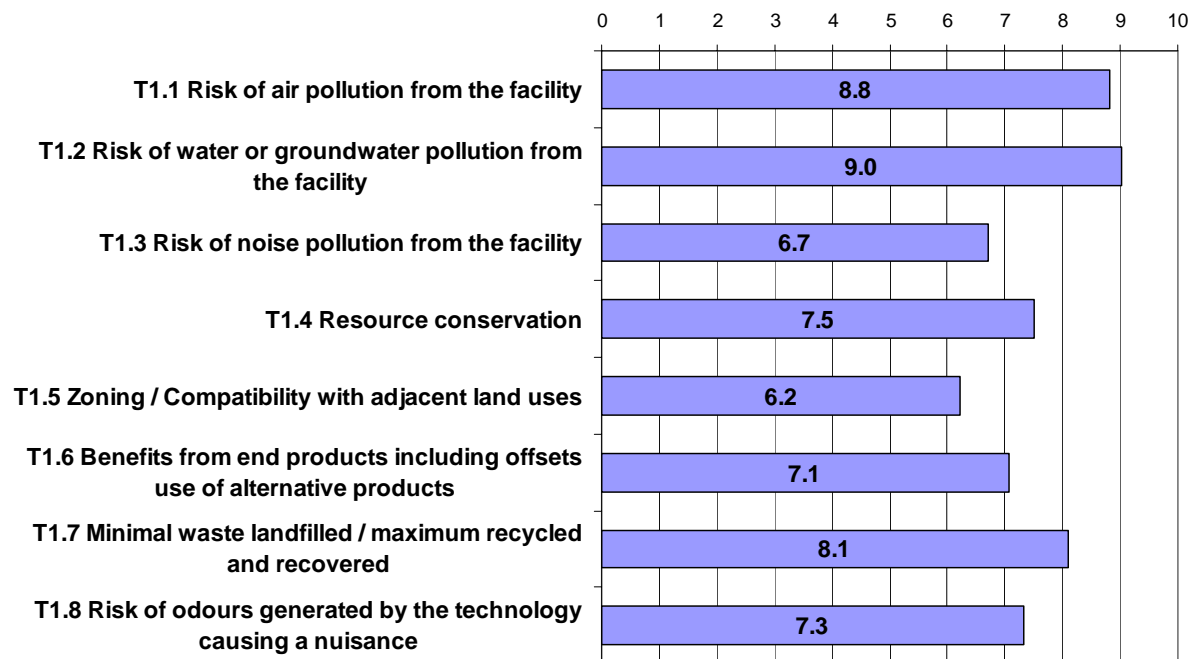
Technology Category	Weightings
Environmental	29.7%
Social	23.9%
Economic	22.5%
Technical	23.9%
Total	100.00%

Note that the May 2005 telephone survey by Patterson Market Research found that residents rated the importance of minimising the environmental impact of waste disposal very highly and they rated the environmental attributes of possible new waste processing systems the highest of all the attributes tested.

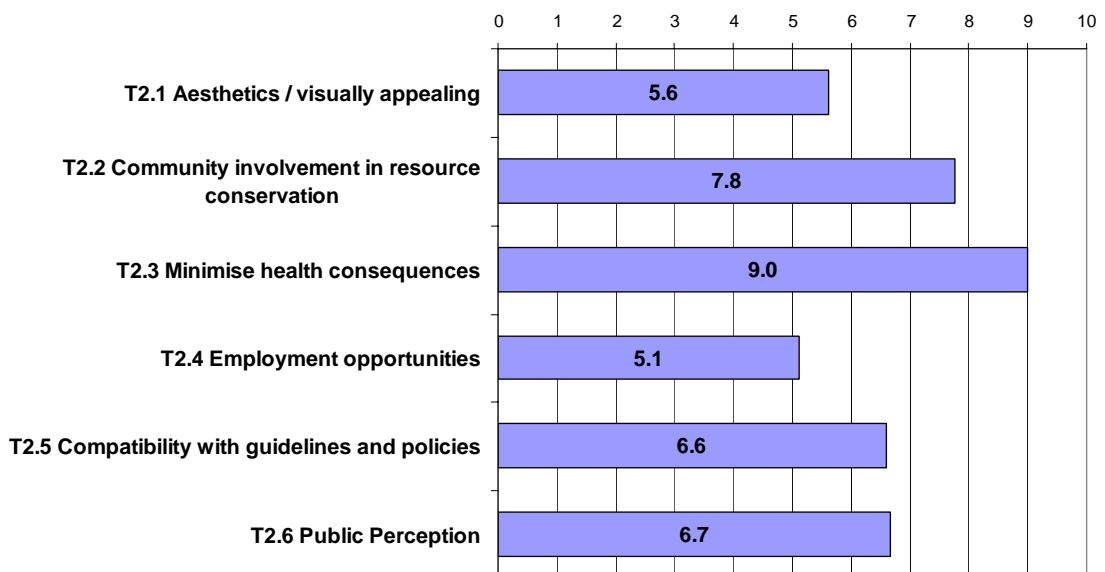
3.1.2 Criteria Weightings

The attendees allocated weightings (between 0 –10) for the 25 technology selection criteria (8 environmental, 6 social, 5 economic and 6 technical criteria). The results, grouped by category, are shown in Graph 3.2 to Graph 3.5.

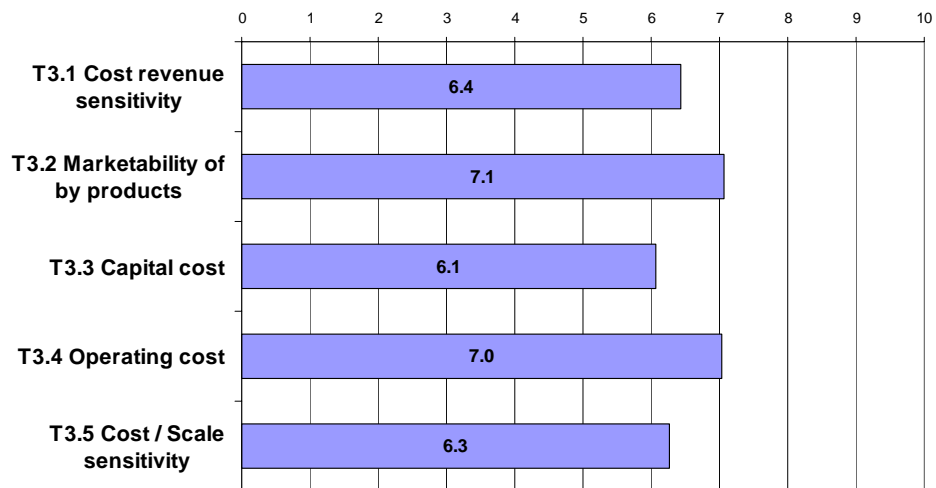
Graph 3.2 Criteria Weightings for the Environment Category



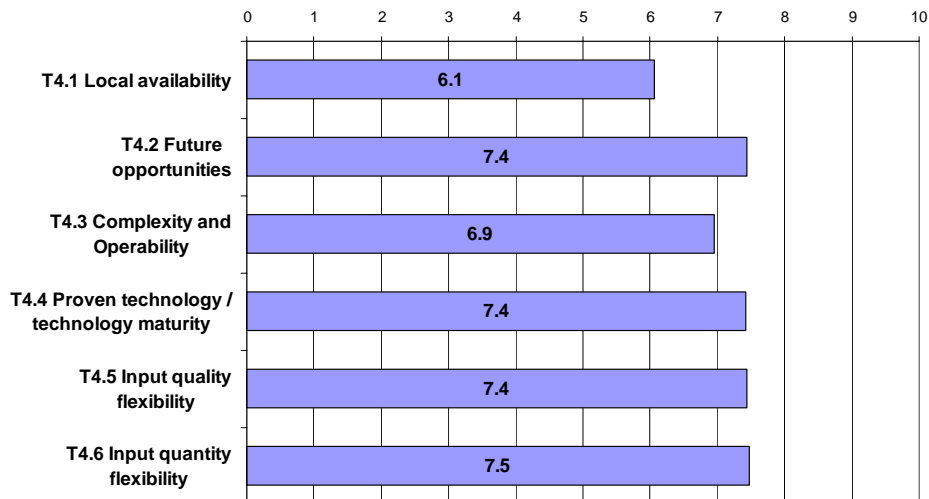
Graph 3.3 Criteria Weightings for the Social Category



Graph 3.4 Criteria Weightings for the Economic Category

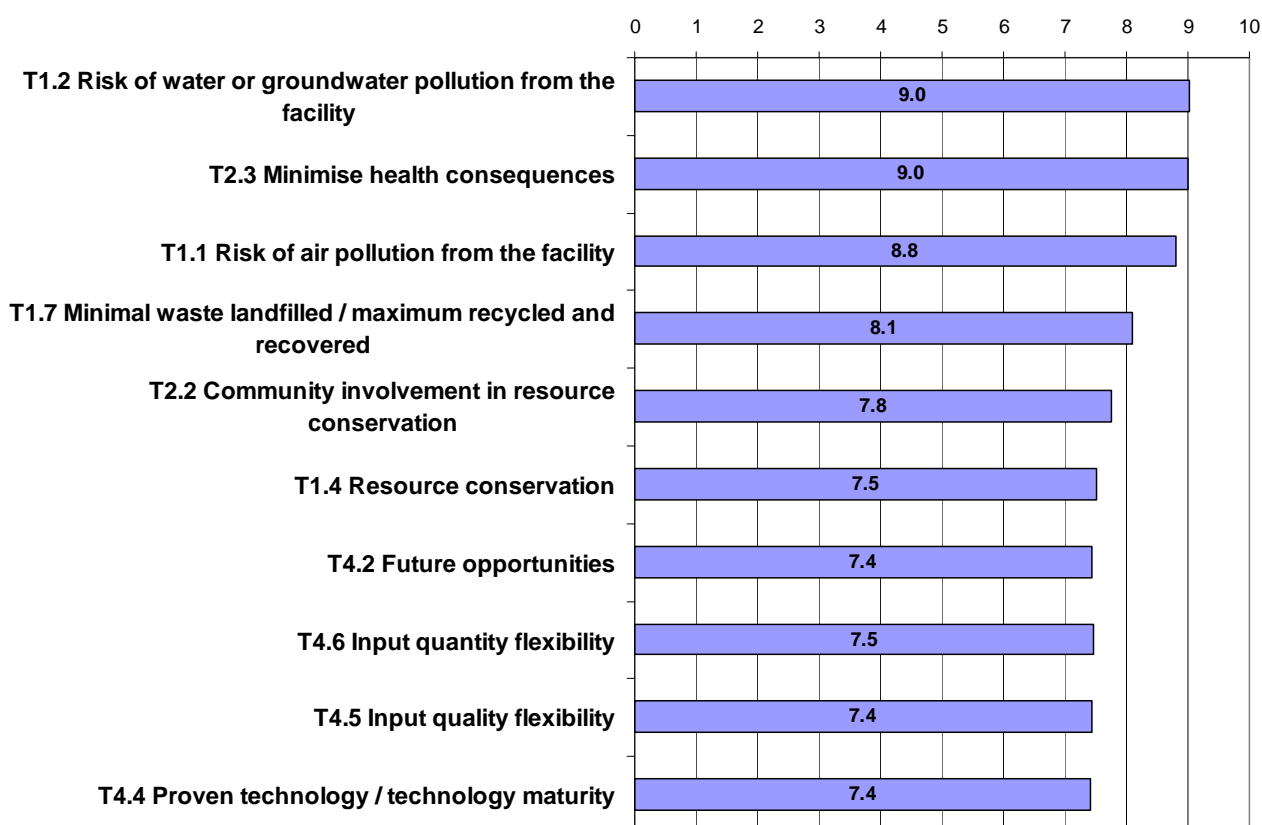


Graph 3.5 Criteria Weightings for the Technical Category



The ten most important criteria have been ranked and are shown in. These results show the attendees concern for environmental protection, as the criteria relating to the risk of water and air pollution are ranked first and third respectively. Concern about health risks associated with the RRF was also an important issue for the attendees and this criterion ranks second in the list.

Graph 3.6 The Ten Most Important Criteria for the Technology Options



3.2 OPTIONAL TECHNOLOGY RESULTS

The optional technologies and the wastes that they process are:

- Resource Recovery Park Bulk household waste / garden greenwaste / C&D waste
- Windrow Composting Greenwaste
- C&D Waste Processing Construction and Demolition waste
- Thermal Depolymerisation / CDP Plastics

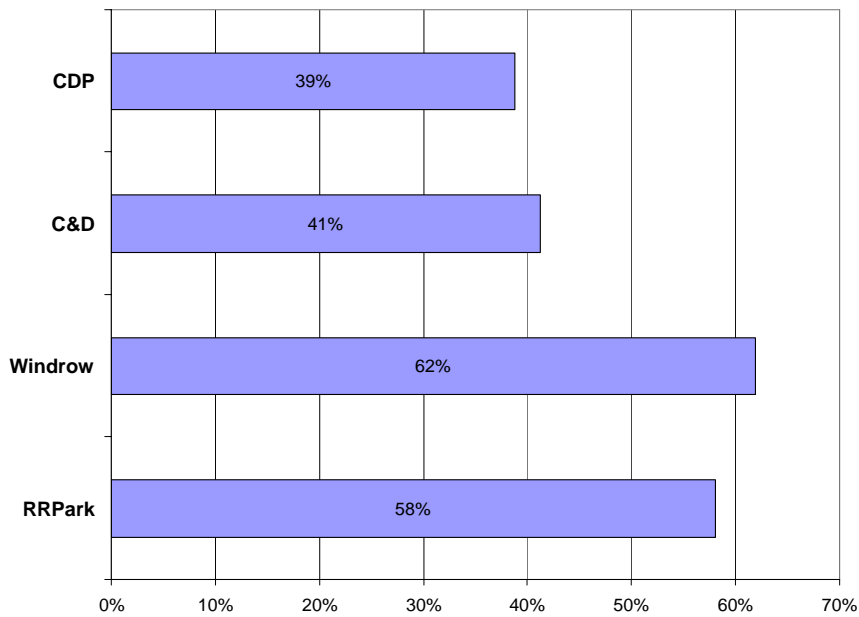
The results are based upon the assessment scores awarded to each technology option (shown in Table 2.3 Technology Criteria Assessment Scores) and the average weightings allocated by the workshop attendees. The results have been generated using two methods of Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA), Concordance and Additive Weighting.

Concordance Weighting Analysis involves calculations, which compare options ‘one to one’, for all combination of pairs. The power of concordance analysis is that does not work directly with the scores, but uses mathematical operations applied to the weightings. The result is an ordinal (relative) ranking of options. It is useful for indicating how much better one alternative is to another. The analysis can be used for both criteria scores measured in different scales. For criteria where one option is worse than another, the technique provides no information.

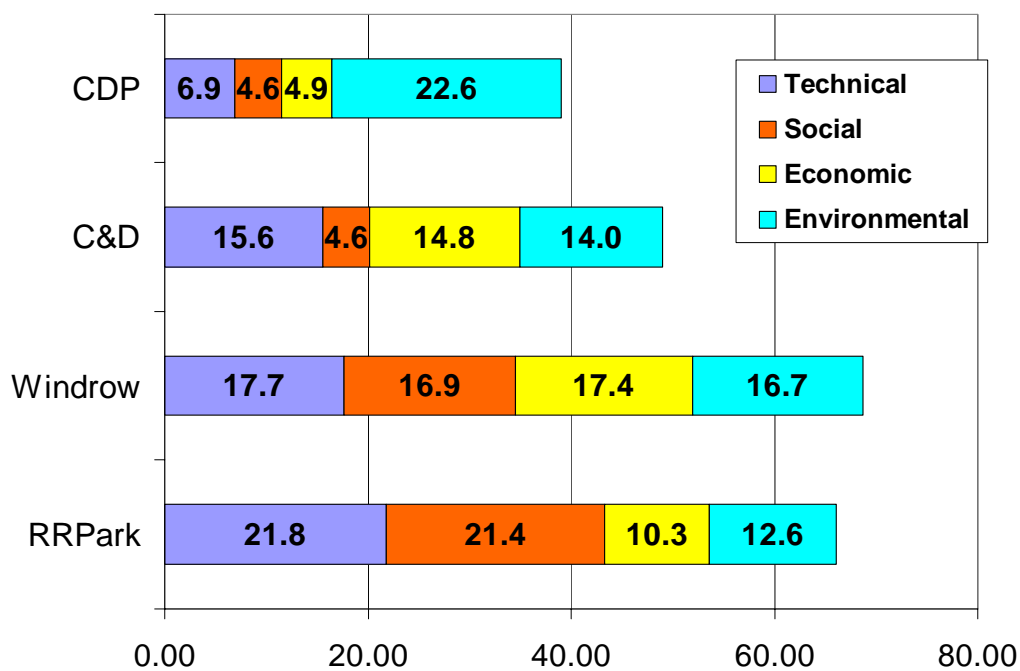
Additive Weighting Analysis involves standardising the scores received by each option for all criteria, multiplying the weightings by the scores and then calculating the sum of the weighted scores in order to give a total score for each option. The resultant values are used to determine a ranking of options. However the analysis treats qualitative and quantitative scoring in the same way, which introduce inaccuracies.

Both techniques were used to assess and rank the technology and site options, with concordance weighting analysis as the ‘main’ technique and additive weighting analysis to ‘back up’ the results of the concordance analysis. Each technique has its own strengths and weakness, so the results should not be considered in isolation. The results are shown in Graph 3.7 and Graph 3.8

Graph 3.7 Concordance Analysis of Optional Technologies - Percentage of Potential Scores



Graph 3.8 Additive Weighting Analysis of Optional Technologies - Percentage of Potential Scores



In both Concordance and Additive Weighting Analysis the optional technologies ranked in the following order:

1. Greenwaste Windrow Composting
2. Resource Recovery Park
3. Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling Facility
4. Catalytic Depolymerisation

Green waste windrow composting and a Resource Recovery Park (RRPark) are the highest ranked options based upon the workshop attendee’s criteria and weightings. The Additive Weighting graph shows the relative scores from each of the categories awarded to the technology options. This shows that both C&D and CDP options received low scores for Social category’s criteria and the CDP scored poorly for Technical and Economic category’s criteria as well.

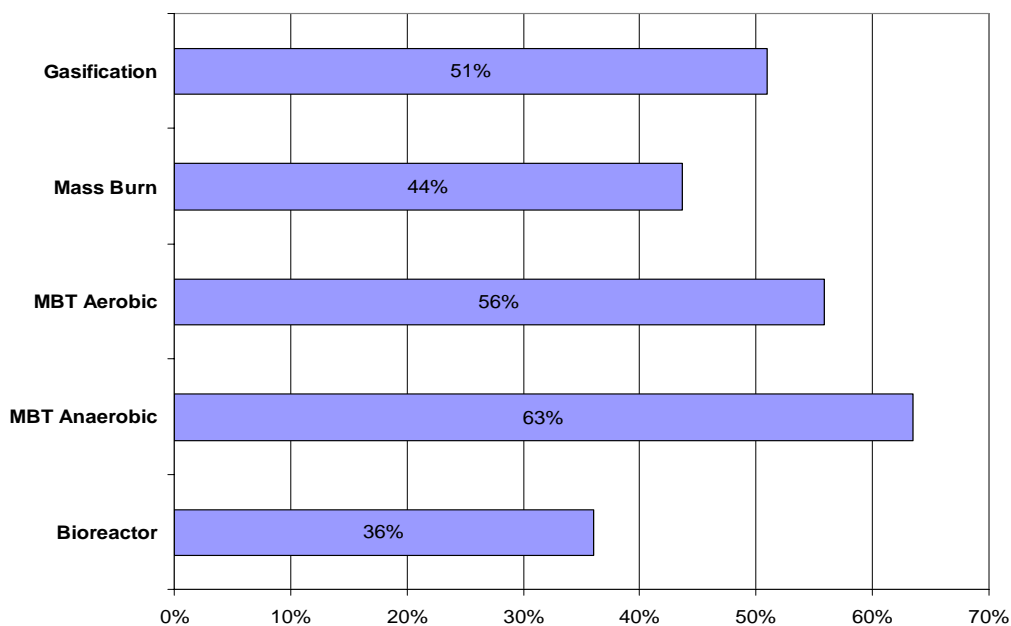
3.3 MSW TECHNOLOGY RESULTS

The MSW processing technologies are:

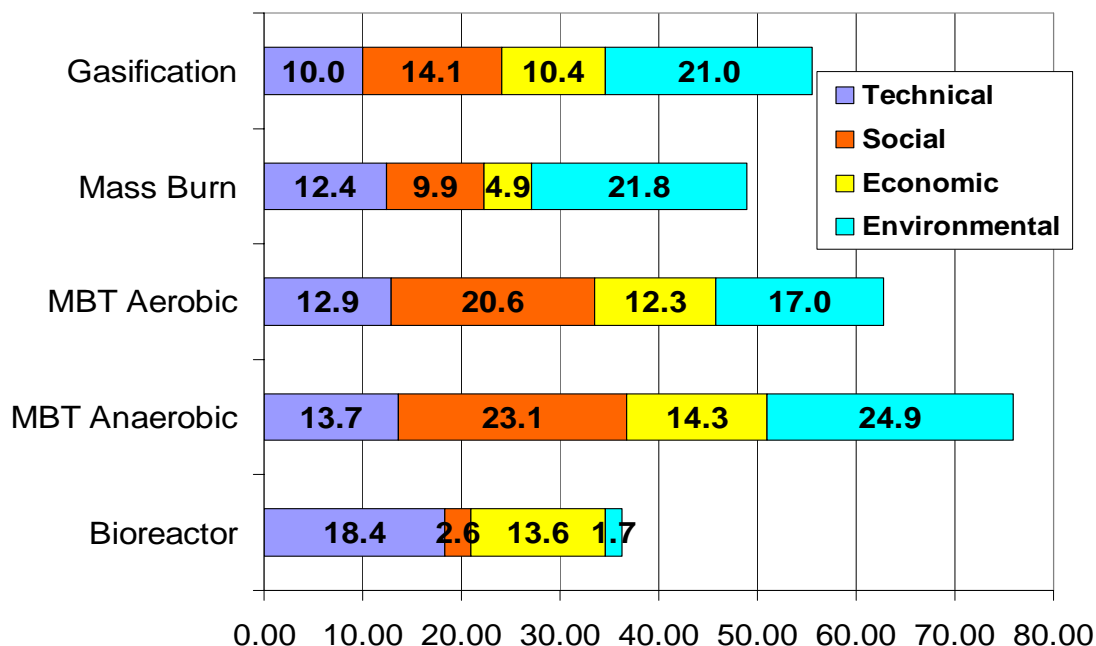
- Bioreactor Landfill
- Mechanical Biological Treatment – Anaerobic
- Mechanical Biological Treatment – Aerobic
- Mass-Burn Combustion
- Gasification / Pyrolysis

The results of the Concordance Analysis and the Additive Weighting Analysis are shown in Graph 3.9 and Graph 3.10

Graph 3.9 Concordance Analysis of MSW Treatment Technologies - Percentage of Potential Scores



Graph 3.10 Additive Weighting Analysis of MSW Treatment Technologies - Percentage of Potential Scores



The Concordance and Additive Weighting Analysis show that the biological MBT (MBT Aerobic and MBT Anaerobic) technology options were highest ranked, with thermal technologies (gasification, mass burn) ranked lower and Bioreactor Landfill receiving the lowest score based upon the community’s criteria and weightings. The ranking of the MSW treatment options based upon the Concordance and Additive Weighting Analysis are:

1. MBT Anaerobic
2. MBT Aerobic
3. Gasification / Pyrolysis
4. Mass Burn Incineration
5. Bioreactor Landfill

The Additive Weighting results show the relative scores from each of the categories awarded to the MSW Treatment technology options. The Biological MBT technologies (MBT Aerobic and MBT Anaerobic) ranked highly for all categories. The Thermal technology options (Mass Burn and Gasification) achieved a high score for the environmental category but relatively low scores in the other categories. Bioreactor technology option received a low score for social and environmental categories.

4. SITES

4.1 WEIGHTINGS

The three site selection categories were allocating weightings by the workshop attendees. The average weightings for the site categories are show in Graph 4.1. The results show that the attendees considered the environment to be the most important aspect of the site selection, while the economic category scored lowest and is therefore considered least important.

Graph 4.1 Category Weightings for the Site Options

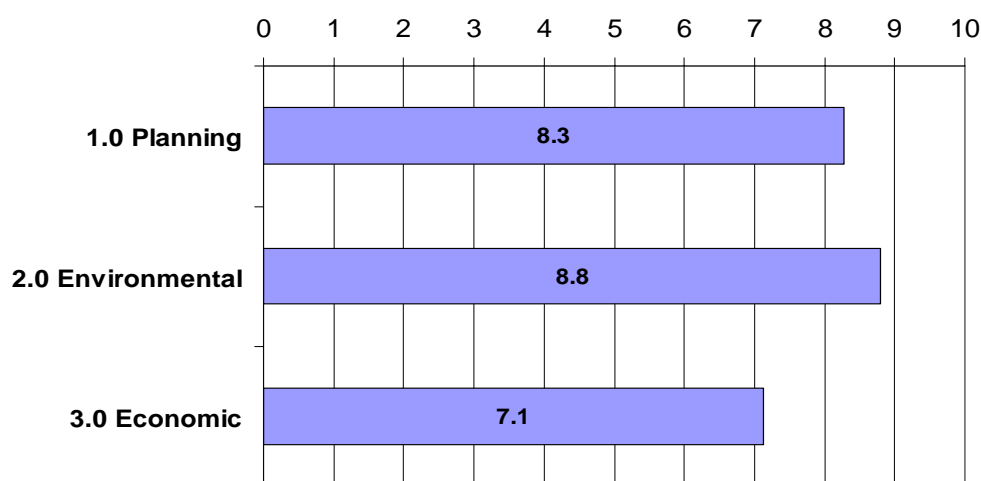
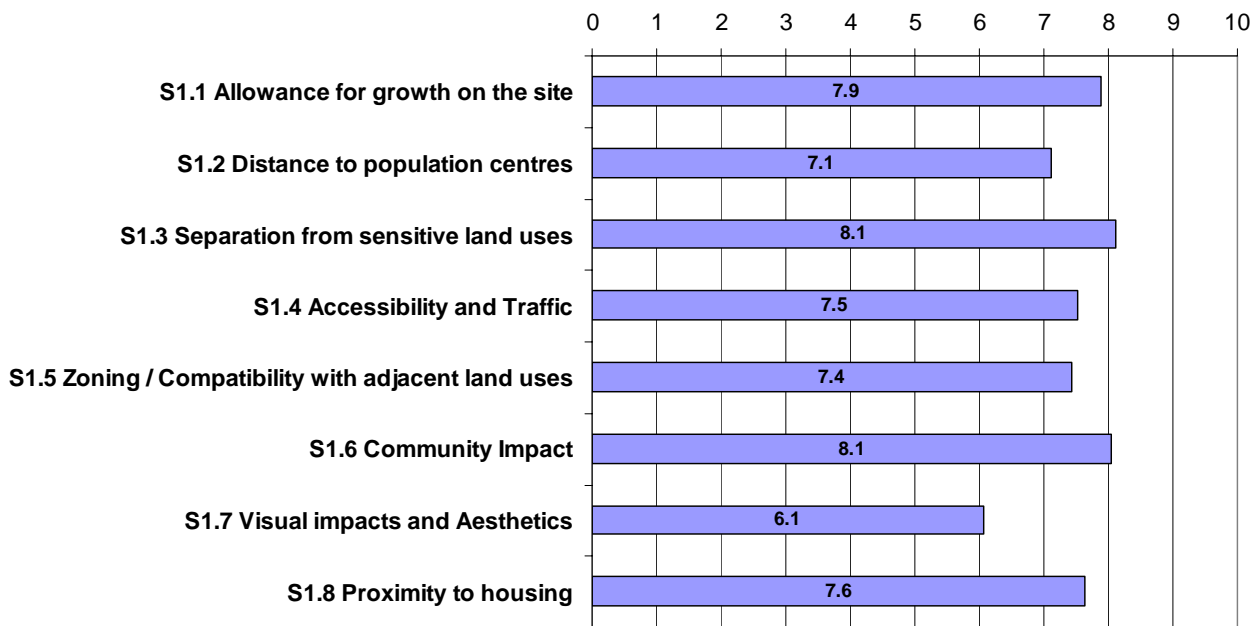


Table 4.1 Summary of Category Weightings for Site Options

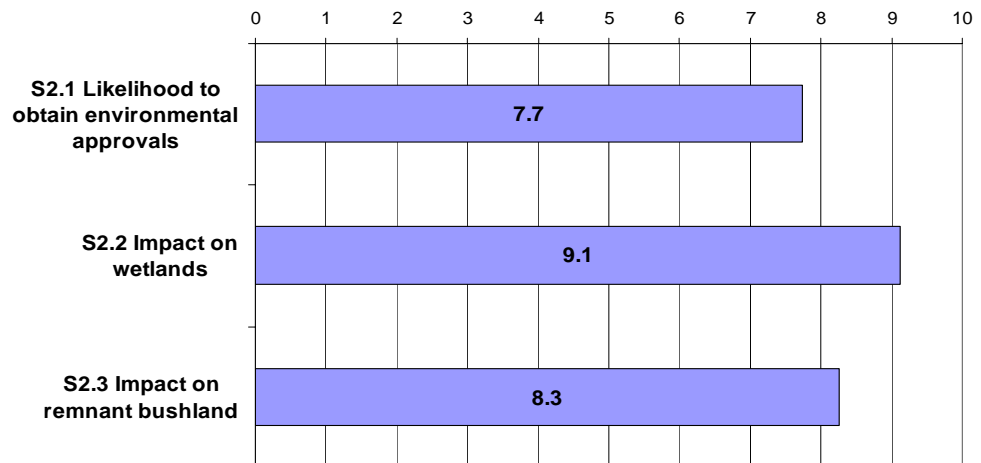
Site Category	Weightings
Planning	34.3%
Environmental	36.4%
Economic	29.3%
Total	100.00%

The weighting allocated to the site assessment criteria, grouped with in each of the categories are shown in Graph 4.2 and Graph 4.3.

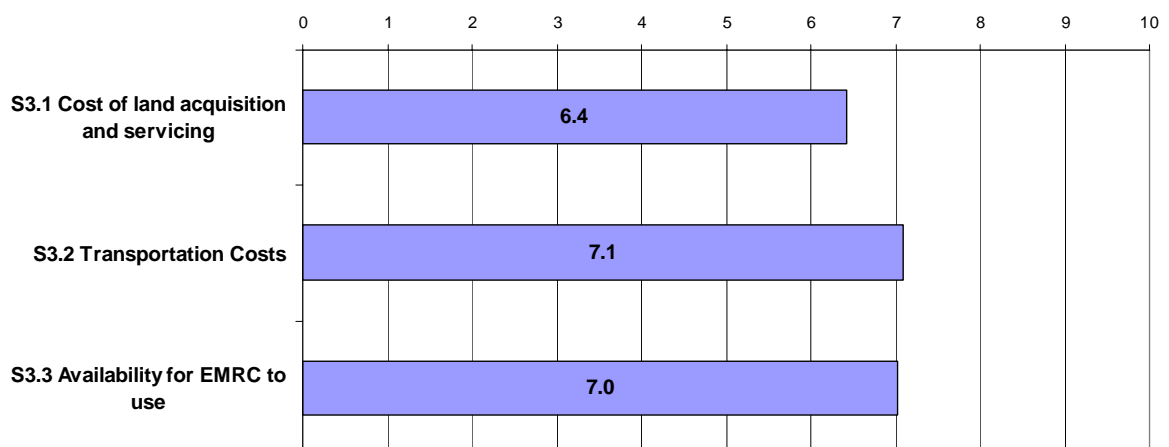
Graph 4.2 Weightings of Site Criteria – Planning Category



Graph 4.3 Weightings of Site Criteria – Environmental Category



Graph 4.4 Weightings of Site Criteria – Economic Category



As Graph 4.5 below shows, the weightings awarded to the site selection criteria show the workshop attendees have indicated that the environment is an important aspect when selecting the site(s). Of particular importance were the criteria relating to impact on wetlands and bushland which ranked first and second in the weightings of the site selection criteria.

Graph 4.5 Weightings of Site Criteria – Ranked in Order

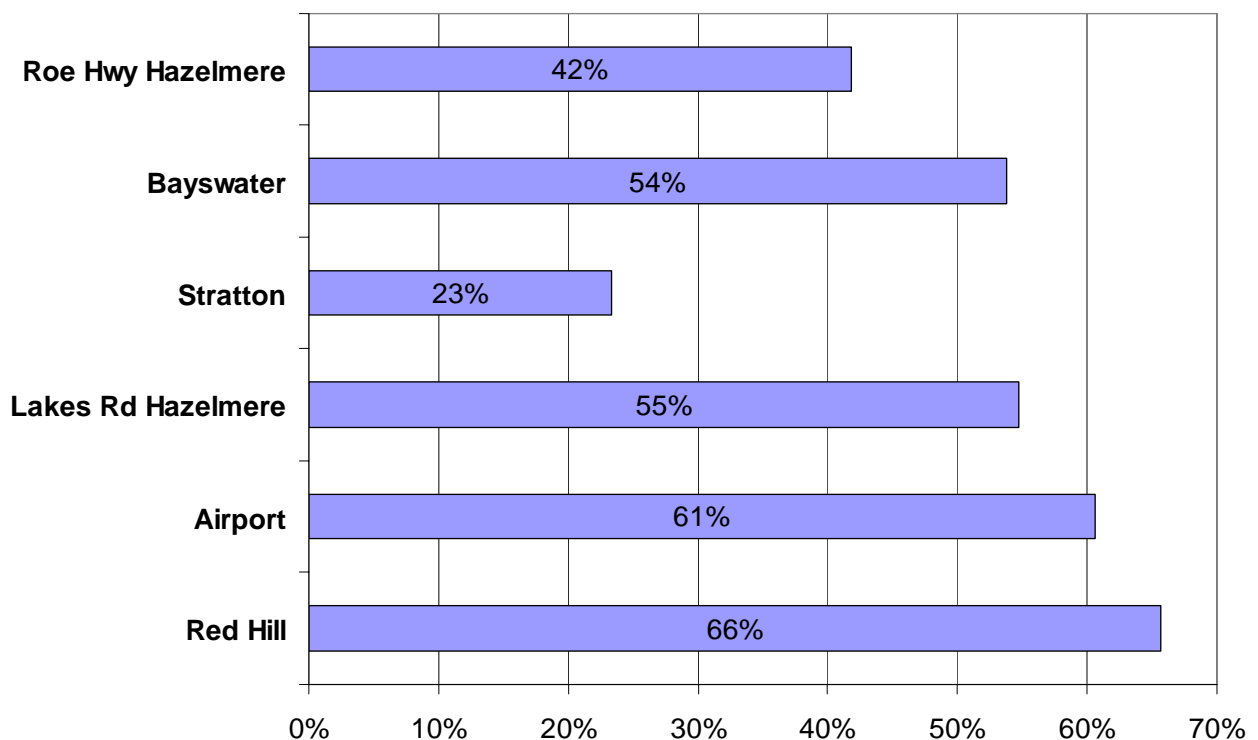


4.2 SITE RESULTS

The potential sites for the Resource Recovery Solution are all located in the Eastern Metropolitan Region and include:

- **Roe Highway, Hazelmere** Lot 20 Adelaide Street and Lot 196, 196 Adelaide Street, Hazelmere, intercepted by Roe Highway
- **Bayswater** Lot 10 Railway Parade, Bayswater bounded by Tonkin Highway and Railway Parade
- **Stratton** Lot 427, Stratton, located between Roe Highway and Farrell Road
- **Lakes Road, Hazelmere** Lot 100, 77 Lakes Road Hazelmere and Lot 201, 91 Lakes Road, Hazelmere
- **Airport** Perth Airport Development Precinct 3A, bounded by the Great Eastern Highway Bypass, Abernethy Road and Kalamunda Road
- **Red Hill** Lot 12, 1204 Toodyay Road, Red Hill, which is part of the EMRC Red Hill Waste Management Facility

Graph 4.6 Concordance Analysis of Sites - Percentage of Potential Scores



Graph 4.7 Additive Weighting Analysis of MSW Treatment Technologies - Percentage of Potential Scores

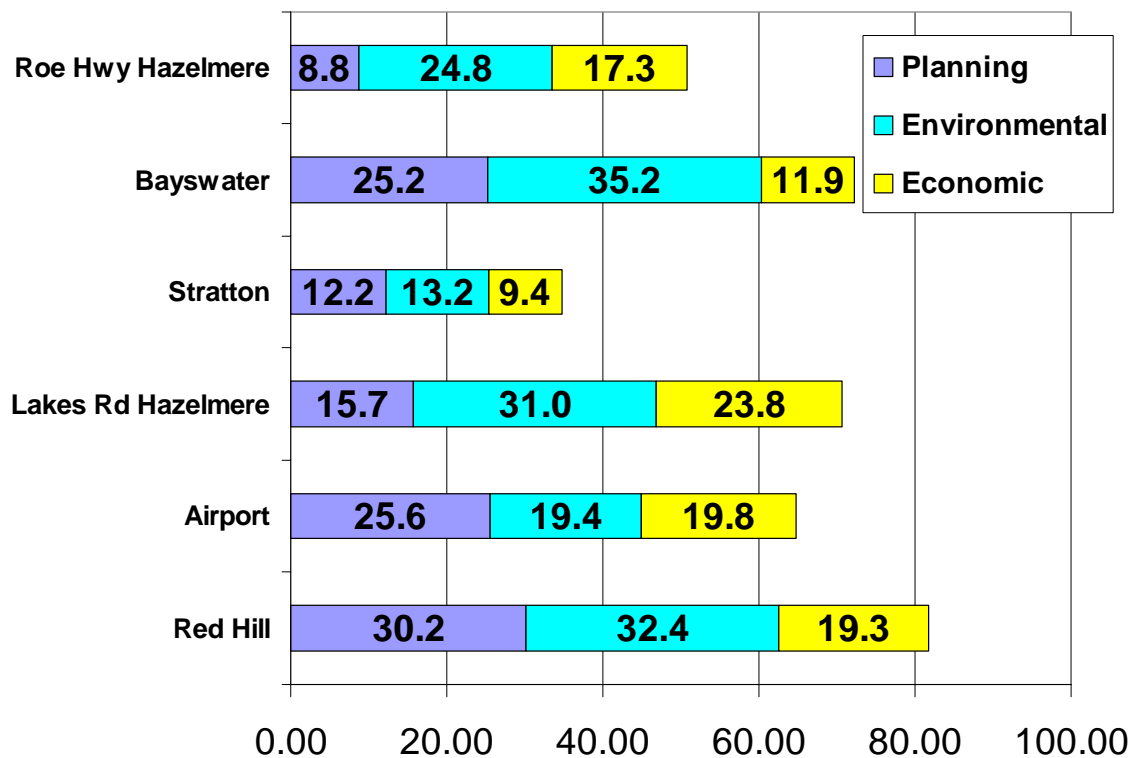


Table 4.2 A Summary of the Site Analysis Results

Site Name	Concordance Weighting Analysis Ranking	Additive Weighting Analysis Ranking
Red Hill	1 (66%)	1 (81.9%)
Airport	2 (61%)	4 (64.8%)
Lakes Rd, Hazelmere	3 (55%)	3 (70.5%)
Bayswater	4 (54%)	2 (72.3%)
Roe Highway, Hazelmere	5 (42%)	5 (50.9%)
Stratton	6 (23%)	6 (34.8%)

This shows that the four sites of Red Hill, Bayswater, Lakes Rd - Hazelmere and Perth Airport were the highest ranked options based upon the community’s criteria and weightings. Red Hill received the highest score with both MCA techniques and ranked first. The Bayswater, Lakes Rd Hazelmere and Airport sites all scored well with both MCA techniques. The sites at Roe Hwy and Stratton received lower scores and ranked fourth and fifth respectively.

5. NEXT STEPS

A telephone validation survey will be completed with the wider regional community to ensure that the results of the two Regional Workshops reflect the community's thoughts and concerns. Once this has been completed the selection of a preferred resource recovery solution(s) and site(s) will be made by the EMRC Council based upon:

- The results from the Regional Community Workshops
- Financial modelling of each resource recovery scenario
- Consultation from each of the six local member Councils

The decision will be made towards the end of 2006. Once the EMRC has made a decision to select a resource recovery solution(s) and the site(s), further meetings will be held with the community to develop a Community Partnership Agreement that will ensure that any additional community concerns are addressed during the operation of the resource recovery solution(s).

The issues raised during the development of the Community Partnership Agreement (CPA) can be included in the Expression of Interest and Tender documents, to ensure the CPA is understood and complied with by any contractors or organisations involved in the construction and operation of the Resource Recovery Solution.

In the event of any additional sites being identified as a potential location for the EMRC resource recovery solution, the additional sites will be assessed using the same process. This means the sites would be assessed against the criteria developed during the First Regional Workshop and modelled using the weightings developed during the second regional workshop. The financial implications of the sites would be identified and the information would be presented to the Regional Workshop attendees, Waste Management Community Reference Group and the Member Councils for feedback prior to the EMRC Council deciding whether to use the additional sites.

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS FROM THE ATTENDEES DURING THE SECOND REGIONAL WORKSHOP

This appendix represents some of the questions and comments the workshop attendees raised during the proceedings. The answers provided are based upon either the response given during the workshop or as a result of further investigation since the workshop.

- 1. The process, in order to have good process, needs good criteria. Need to minimise health consequences, which needs to be linked to the output of the technologies, usually in terms of pollution. The first workshop identified toxic pollution; it would be easy if we could distinguish between toxic pollution and general pollution.***

The Assessment scoring is based on toxic pollution.

- 2. The assessment process and assessment scores for Red Hill were questioned.***

The project team have assessed each site based upon the best available information. The project team are happy to consider any additional information that the community brings forward.

- 3. Why don't we have 'do nothing' as an option.***

The 'do nothing' option would be to continue with existing EMRC resource recovery processes (e.g. greenwaste composting, transfer station recycling, etc) and the disposal of residual waste to landfill at the Red Hill Waste Disposal Facility. This is a possible outcome of the project.

- 4. What is the energy efficiency of gasification.***

The energy efficiency of gasification varies depending upon the composition of the waste feedstock, the specific gasification / pyrolysis process used, and if combined heat and power systems are used. However using an example of Pyrolysis/Pressurized Gasification processing MSW to produce electricity only (i.e. no use of the heat for community heating) there would be a net energy efficiency of 15.4% (Gielen, 1998)¹.

- 5. If the odds on a health risk from gasification were 10^{-20} , are these the odds for an accident, or odds for a release? (Ref p 88 of final report).***

The odds on a health risk from gasification were not stated in the report. However for further reference the Health Risk Assessment completed for a Gasification Facility in Derby (UK) stated

“The total lifetime cancer risk due to the ingestion of emissions is 1.77×10^{-5} . The total cancer risk resulting from the inhalation of emissions is 9.91×10^{-6} . The lifetime

¹ D.J. Gielen, 1998 The MARKAL systems engineering model for waste management Paper presented at "Systems engineering models for waste management" International workshop in Göteborg, Sweden, 25 -26 February 1998: <http://www.entek.chalmers.se/~josu/art-dgiel.htm>

incremental cancer risk due to all emissions from the facility is estimated to be 2.8×10^{-5} or 1 in 36,188. This is below the acceptable lifetime incremental risk of 7.0×10^{-5} or 1 in 14,285. Therefore no significant cancer risk is predicted to arise for the emissions from the proposed facility” (Brightstar, 2000).

6. *How many sites do you need?*

One for an RRF, 5 hectares or so; one for a RRF incorporating greenwaste processing if at Perth Airport of Lakes Road or Bayswater.

7. *Would it be possible to add something for green belts in relation to planning and Perth Green Ways (?)*

The project team are currently investigating to see if this affects any of the sites.

8. *Does this go down as community consultation?*

Yes but it doesn't replace what is required in the environmental and planning approval process.

9. *Is the idea of sharing between 2 sites because of the down side of having to travel to Red Hill for retail therapy?*

Yes, if the Resource Recovery Facility was located at Red Hill it will receive waste from waste collection trucks and commercial waste transporters, however the Resource Recovery Park will receive a significant proportion of it waste directly from the community and will sell products back to the community, so the RRF needs to be closer to the population centres for the region.

10. *Is the environmental part of the transport to Red Hill factored in.*

No, transport costs are an indirect measure.

11. *Wouldn't you weight transport costs over 20 years and factor in escalating fuel costs?*

Yes, and this will be calculated and assessed during detailed financial modelling prior to a decision being made.

12. *Indigenous sites – wouldn't you survey these before the scoring was done?*

We are not removing the normal environmental and planning process that would address indigenous sites.

13. *Surprised to see how high Bayswater scored given the environment and wetland issues to do with the site.*

The scores assume a cleaned up (remediated) site.

14. *Assume that environmental approval for airport land would be non-existent?*

Although the airport site is on Federal land, a full environmental approval process would be completed if this site were selected as a preferred option.

APPENDIX B

FEEDBACK FROM SECOND REGIONAL WORKSHOP

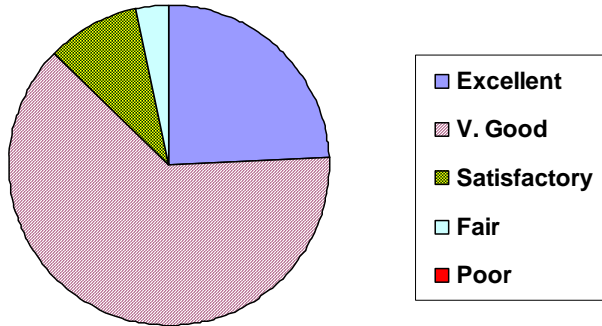
A Feedback form was provided to the workshop attendees and the results have been processed. The feedback from the attendees regarding the second regional workshop was generally very positive, as shown by the results in Table A.1 below.

Table A.1: A Summary of the Average Results from the Workshop Feedback Forms

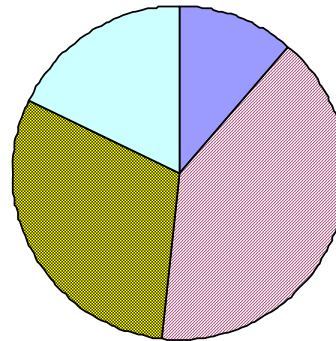
	Excellent	V. Good	Satisfactory	Fair	Poor
1.1 The timing of the information provided	21%	53%	21%	3%	0%
1.2 The content of the information provided	24%	63%	10%	3%	0%
1.3 Time allowed for discussion	10%	31%	35%	18%	6%
1.4 The instructions provided	8%	55%	34%	2%	0%
1.5 The opportunity for you to express your views	11%	40%	31%	18%	0%
1.6 The presentation of results	35%	47%	11%	6%	0%
2.1 Choice of venue	44%	39%	16%	2%	0%
2.2 Refreshments	35%	47%	16%	0%	2%
2.3 Ease of access	42%	44%	15%	0%	0%
2.4 Timing (afternoon session)	34%	47%	16%	2%	2%
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
3. How satisfied are you with the opportunity you had today to contribute to planning for the resource recovery project?	11%	68%	13%	8%	0%

Graph A.1: A Breakdown of Attendees’ Responses to Questions 1.2, 1.5, 2.1 and 3

The content of the information provided

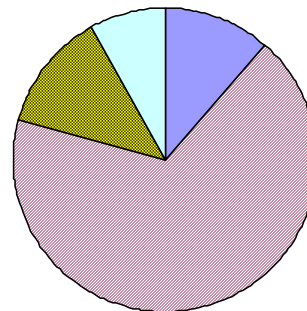
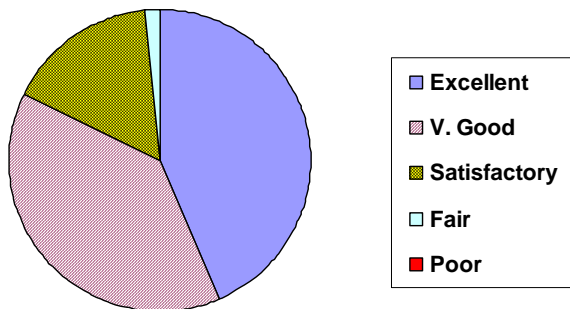


The opportunity for you to express your views



How satisfied are you with the opportunity you had today to contribute to planning for the resource recovery project?

The choice of venue



The feedback forms also asked attendees for comments relating to the workshop. These have been compiled and are detailed in the tables below.

Table A.2: In relation to the workshop format, do you have any further comments?

1.7.1	Looks very much like two sites needed. One for recovery recycle site PLUS another for community access to recycled/recovered goods. Redhill is <u>not</u> good for community access.
1.7.2	Was there any statistical difference between the results of the various ratings?
1.7.3	We had a rush to read it all in this last week.
1.7.4	Comment re 1.1 - but this could not be avoided - no problem.
1.7.5	Disagree with some information given. Pleasant atmosphere - lack of conflict.
1.7.6	Re content - if there are environmental issues to do with the Red Hill site - situation near a creek/water table possible rating should be changed.
1.7.7	Well done.
1.7.8	Detailed information on the various technologies would have been useful prior to the 1st workshop. Opinions had to be formed without adequate preparation at that time.
1.7.9	Much better than the first regional workshop. Excellent summary report.
1.7.10	For what it was it could've been done as a mail in. Someone has read to me slowly. Nothing was workshopped.
1.7.11	The survey of weighting in document should have been at front of package. Quite a number of people would/did not fill their forms until the workshop.
1.7.12	Inadequate allowance for most important stage of allocating weightings.
1.7.13	Too structured. Criteria could have been better thought through.
1.7.14	Excellent program with, perhaps, a little more time to discuss at table and the weightings.
1.7.15	In respect of Roberta's death, it is a remarkable effort to have completed and presented so well today.

Table A.3: What motivated you to attendee today's workshop?

4.0.1	Personal commitment to environmental issues.
4.0.2	Desire to contribute to sustainable outcome particularly from environmental and social aspects. As I believe these have to be raised in profile relative to the old-fashioned economics "first policy" of the past.
4.0.3	Continued community involvement from 1st session and first workshop.
4.0.4	I felt it was important to contribute to the community, and I felt I could bring a fairly objective viewpoint to the discussion.
4.0.5	To shape the world we like in I know it is essential to get along and participate in forums such as this, rather than just whinging about what others should do to make my world worth living in.
4.0.6	Continuing information on issues relating to recovery park.
4.0.7	The need to deal with our waste.
4.0.8	I'm well into the process. I've learnt a great deal and want to see it through to decisions.
4.0.9	As a rep of Gidgegannup Progress Association
4.0.10	Personal interest in furthering my knowledge of current and future options.
4.0.11	I've been interest in what to do with rubbish for a long time.
4.0.12	Thinking of future.
4.0.13	I am always interested in discussion about environmental questions. The balance of people from different areas is interesting.
4.0.14	Concern about pollution.

Table A.3: What motivated you to attendee today’s workshop?

4.0.15	Need more opportunity to comment. Self-interest - I live in this world and I have grandchildren.
4.0.16	To be involved in a process that is aimed to give the community an excellent facility and service.
4.0.17	1. Final Workshop 2. A strong interest in recycling.
4.0.18	Community concern.
4.0.19	Seeing the process through to completion so that I was clear on my efforts.
4.0.20	Interest in environmental issues and waste management issues in general - future opportunities to assist zero waste vision.
4.0.21	High interest.
4.0.22	Concern that a sustainable strategy on waste management is developed.
4.0.23	Desire to be involved and contribute to my community at large.
4.0.24	Interest in local involvement/decisions etc.
4.0.25	Attended 1st workshop and wanted to participate further.
4.0.26	I am concerned about wetlands and recycling.
4.0.27	We all need to be aware of rubbish and environmental issues.
4.0.28	Ongoing involvement through WMRCRG.
4.0.29	Environmental concerns.
4.0.30	Member of community reference group.
4.0.31	Professional and personal interest.
4.0.32	City of Swan operations include waste management.
4.0.33	I am very interested in zero waste and was willing to see the process through for the final analysis.
4.0.34	To contribute a balanced view more people with vested interest - ie greenies.
4.0.35	As I participated in the previous workshop I wanted to be at the final one and make sure that how I felt is incorporated in the decision-making.
4.0.36	Get to know the options of techs and sites and understand the measuring/weighting criteria.
4.0.37	See it to the end. The beer. I'm nearly the youngest here! Wahoo!
4.0.38	Interest.
4.0.39	Variety of reasons - personal/information community/environmental issues
4.0.40	Interest in subject.
4.0.41	Business impacts.
4.0.42	Interested in all aspects of what is happening in our community and area in regard to waste and landfill and all types of waste ?
4.0.43	Council officer heavily involved in the project.
4.0.44	Interest in the wellbeing of the community. Social responsibility. Concern for reducing waste and use of? non renewable resources.
4.0.45	The continuation of an ongoing process.
4.0.46	Interest in topic - social consumer.
4.0.47	Interest in being involved.
4.0.48	To have input and to gain information on the resource recovery project.
4.0.49	Information.
4.0.50	Improving the environment.
4.0.51	Reduction of landfill. Provision of local resource recovery centre.
4.0.52	To be involved in the process that will have such an important impact on our region.
4.0.53	To further my knowledge. Participate in the process of weighting for choice of site.
4.0.54	Desire to see good long-term decision made WR to waste handling.
4.0.55	I don't want to see the community "dumped on" with a technology that just makes us sicker than we are.

Table A.3: What motivated you to attendee today’s workshop?

4.0.56	Prior involvement in these issues.
4.0.57	Personal interest in rubbish, recycle recovery and environmental impact. Mayor Godfrey's encouragement to represent Belmont.
4.0.58	Completion of workshop 1 process.

Table A.4: Are there any further comments that you would like to make?

5.0.1	It is of concern that the "%Remnant Bushland" and proximity to wetlands might be construed that if a site is chosen, it is ok to clear or destroy any part of either, the development must not harm either.
5.0.2	Appreciate the opportunity to contribute to the project as a ratepayer (within the Kalamunda Shire of EMRC). Would also appreciate the opportunity for further contribution.
5.0.3	The recovery park - excellent idea!!
5.0.4	Why couldn't there be 3 or 4 sites to deal with different aspects of the waste load? Eg Redhill for the Windrow and burying needs, Bayswater to deal with plastic, Airport of a resource recovery park, and Lakes for clean garden waste.
5.0.5	I'm glad there'll be a community agreement.
5.0.6	The consultation process is good, but more info is needed on how your proposal project offsets the local community.
5.0.7	More education. More regulation on what can be put into the rubbish stream. EG use recycle plastics wherever possible, tax the use of non-recyclable plastic. Clearly mark all plastics.
5.0.8	As far as household recycling, I feel education is the foundation. Starting with the children who can be asked to help their families (not tell them what to do!). If something is to be recycled tell them why. If something is not suitable for recycling again, explain why!
5.0.9	The EMRC should improve its "charter" to lobby state and federal government's to force manufacturers to design - in ease of recycling of all goods.
5.0.10	More publicity so other interested parties could be involved. Tape conferencing for those not able to attend in person. Relevant Shires should have involved the ratepayers. Apply government pressure for recyclable <u>only</u> and compulsory recycling esp. industry.
5.0.11	More involvement with future results and projects. Debrief at public meetings in all the shires involved i.e. results and conclusions and future direction of EMRC policy.
5.0.12	Lets get on with it.
5.0.13	Would love to be kept informed of the EMRC decisions and choices. These workshops have made me feel good about the process and I believe that is always a step forward into the future and the right direction.
5.0.14	Good to see this process in place - community involvement. Useful for educating and informing public and in sharing responsibility in resulting decisions - minimises negativity associated with waste management.
5.0.15	Weighting of importance - I felt that there could have been further discussion on items that may need to be considered in arriving at the weighting scores that would assist individuals in their decisions.
5.0.16	I had the feeling some people felt they had been part of a token consultation process. In practical terms I think the process was a practical effort to involve the general community.
5.0.17	If a resource recovery centre is established I would like to see free admission to such a facility, otherwise it would not attract people to come i.e. charge \$10 to enter to obtain an item costing \$5 is not economical.

Table A.4: Are there any further comments that you would like to make?

5.0.18	The Midland Town Hall is nearer to the people involved. The Hall is very elegant and the caterers were organised and had more idea what is appropriate to those present. The actual workshop clarified some points of the report. It was well organised and time keeping was good.
5.0.19	Worries me not seeing youth involved in the consultation process.
5.0.20	I hope no spin-doctor takes the results and creates the illusion that contributors have "agreed" to anything. This is not so. I somewhat feel I have been offered the various lesser of various evils.
5.0.21	The results!
5.0.22	I think that there should be more consultation.
5.0.23	Response was sought over a number of sites. Clearly the answers are different for each site. To that extent some questions have had to be average and therefore less applicable.
5.0.24	Nope.
5.0.25	What do we do in the meantime? Why can't we proceed with a resource recovery centre now? (don't need to investigate technology options for that!)
5.0.26	Thank you for all the hard work done in putting this all together.
5.0.27	Keep up the good work!
5.0.28	The quality of flora on site to be more closely looked at. Ground water seems to have missed a serious mention although environment is of concern.