



## 12.0 Disposal

### 12.1 Objectives

To provide effective and efficient systems of solid waste disposal in the District that meets current best practice for the environment and public health standards.

*Example: The transportation and disposal of refuse at a landfill.*

### 12.2 Background


The waste management option of disposal should be only employed after the higher hierarchical elements of source reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and treatment has taken place. This would minimise the volume of waste to be disposed of at the landfill and hence reduce the true costs to the community and the environment. The economic impact of waste minimisation versus the waste operator's desire to maximise waste volumes collected is an important issue that needs to be addressed.

The proper management of waste disposal facilities is vital to the health of the receiving environment and neighbouring properties. Refuse transfer stations provide all weather access and assists in reducing the risk of the public at the refuse tip face. Small quantities of hazardous waste materials will need to be stored in properly constructed and maintained, purpose built storage sheds.

Landfills will need to be properly managed during its operational life and appropriately rehabilitated when its capacity is reached. This is to ensure that the effects on the receiving environment such as leachate and landfill gas are mitigated.

All three major refuse tips in the District at Ngatea, Paeroa and Waihi were closed in early February 2000. These tips will need final capping and topsoiling for final rehabilitation and aftercare.

Refuse is currently being collected at transfer stations in Paeroa and Waihi and transported to the landfill at Tirohia operated by H G Leach and Co Ltd.



There is a need to manage special, difficult and hazardous wastes in terms of identification, tracking, storage, treatment and disposal. This will require guidelines to assist landfill operators and hazardous waste generators.

The responsibility and ownership for generation and final disposal of hazardous and special wastes will need careful consideration.

The management of incentives/disincentives to control waste generation should be examined to ensure that waste generators are the right people to target.

### **12.3 Issues**

- True costs of waste disposal to the community and the environment.
- Accountabilities of waste service providers.
- Management of hazardous waste.
- Accountability of Council in closure and aftercare of recently closed municipal refuse tips.
- Environmental impacts of historical rubbish tips.

### **12.4 Methods**

- Encourage waste minimisation via the waste management hierarchy system to reduce the amount of landfilling required
- Contract specifications with waste disposal contractors to require compliance with resource consent conditions, regular monitoring and reporting requirements.
- Annual review of refuse quantities and costs for refuse transport and disposal to landfills.
- Annual review of refuse cartage and disposal contracts to ensure fair value for money.
- Regular review of treatment and management of hazardous wastes prior to landfilling.
- Obtaining of resource consents for proper closure and rehabilitation of refuse tips at Ngatea, Paeroa and Waihi.
- Monitoring of other closed refuse tips for environmental impacts and rehabilitate as necessary to mitigate any adverse effects.

### **12.5 Performance Measures**

- The average annual refuse tonnage per capita disposed at a landfill reduces.
- Obtaining resource consents and final closure of refuse tips at Ngatea, Paeroa and Waihi by 2003.

### **12.6 Monitoring**

- Regular monthly reporting of waste volumes and tonnages disposed to landfills.
- Monitoring of active and closed landfills to ensure resource consent conditions are complied with.
- Monitoring of special, difficult and hazardous wastes via regular reporting of these waste types and quantities.