

Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

E-waste Regional Transportation Support Scheme (ERTSS)

Guidelines

January 2025

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Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar Nation of the land upon which we live and work and pay our respects to their Elders past and present. We recognise the practice of intergenerational care for Country and its relevance to our work bringing it to life on Whadjuk Noongar Boodja.* We seek to listen, learn and genuinely engage and build strong partnerships. We aim to provide sustainable opportunities for Aboriginal people within our workforce and through our business.

Country is a term used by Aboriginal people to describe the lands, waterways and seas to which they are intrinsically linked. The wellbeing, law, place, custom, language, spiritual belief, cultural practice, material sustenance, family and identity are all interwoven as one. Working with the community, we move forward with a shared commitment to protect and conserve Country for our future generations.

*The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's head office, Prime House, is located in Joondalup, on Whadjuk Noongar Boodja. The above Acknowledgement of Country was endorsed by the department's Aboriginal Water and Environmental Advisory Group.

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1 Overview

As part of the Government of Western Australia's (State Government) election commitment which delivered a ban on e-waste disposed to landfill on 1 July 2024, grant funding has been committed to support the state's e-waste collection and recycling network.

1.1 Objective

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (the department) will establish an interim scheme to provide support to regional local governments.¹ The scheme will assist with the cost of e-waste transportation for recycling and cover the period 1 January 2025 – 1 June 2025 following the implementation of the e-waste to landfill ban on 1 July 2024.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the E-waste Regional Transportation Support Scheme (ERTSS) is to provide interim funding, in the form of a rebate, to regional local governments to support the cost of e-waste transportation for recycling that is not funded elsewhere.

2 Eligibility

To be eligible to apply for the ERTSS, applicants must:

- a) be a local government located outside of the Perth metropolitan region (with a classification of inner/outer regional, remote or very remote²)
- b) provide a permanent or temporary collection point* for eligible e-waste
- c) have completed and submitted the most recent local government annual return (Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008, 18C)
- d) not have received an exemption from any clause of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (e-waste) Regulations 2024.³

*The department strongly encourages local government to ensure the collection point is consistent with AS/NZS 5377:2022 – the standard for the collection, storage, transport and treatment of end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment.

3 Scope

For the purposes of the ERTSS, the term 'eligible e-waste' includes those items as set out in Schedule 1 of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (e-waste) Regulations 2024

¹ For the purposes of this document, local governments include Regional Councils.

² Refer to Appendix 1 Map of Western Australia, identifying remoteness areas as defined in the Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011) Australian Statistical Geography Standard Volume 5 - Remoteness Structure.

³ If you apply for and receive an ERTSS rebate, you will not be eligible to apply for an exemption to any clause of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (e-waste) Regulations 2024 during 2024–25.

(reproduced in part at Appendix 2), excluding batteries,⁴ large appliances and white goods such as fridges and freezers.

Excluded items can normally be processed through other avenues, for example, white goods can generally be processed via the scrap metal network.

4 Funding available

Eligible local governments can apply to receive up to 50 per cent of costs incurred for the transportation of eligible e-waste to an appropriately licensed e-waste recycler or an aggregation hub.

Payments will be made in arrears for eligible e-waste transportation costs, with applications received by the first day of each month processed as a batch during that month in the order of priority set out in Section 5.1 below.

Applications will be accepted for eligible e-waste transportation costs incurred between 1 January and 1 June 2025, or until program funds are exhausted.⁵ The last date to submit a claim will be 1 June 2025, to allow sufficient time to process claims and make payments prior to the end of financial year.

5 Application process

The department will administer the ERTSS through its SmartyGrants platform and will invite eligible local governments to participate in the ERTSS. Information relating to the ERTSS is available on the ERTSS webpage.

To apply, local governments in regional or remote areas will need to:

- complete the ERTSS application form
- generate and include a tax invoice for the payment being claimed
 - address the tax invoice to the 'Department of Water and Environmental Regulation' and include:
 - the description 'E-waste Regional Transportation Support Scheme (ERTSS) rebate grant'
 - your application ID number (as shown on your SmartyGrants claim submission)
 - the month(s) you are applying for (e.g. January 2025)
- attach supporting evidence in the form of a tax invoice/s for e-waste transportation costs from your transport provider/s, including:
 - collection location(s)

 ⁴ Batteries are captured under the existing B-cycle scheme (<u>https://bcycle.com.au/</u>) supported by the Battery Stewardship Council.
 ⁵ \$766,000 has been allocated to this program in 2024–25.

- o date(s) of delivery
- type(s) of e-waste delivered, including weights of eligible items (e.g. as described in Column 1 or Column 2 list in Appendix 2).

Where an eligible local government uses in-house transportation to transport their e-waste to a licensed e-waste recycler or aggregation hub, the cost of transportation is to be determined on a case-by-case basis. Local governments in this case should contact the ERTSS grant officer for more details, including identifying suitable alternative evidence of the cost incurred. The value of payments where third party contractor invoices are not available is at the department's sole discretion.

You will receive an email from SmartyGrants confirming your application was received, along with a copy of your application. If you experience difficulties submitting your application, please contact the ERTSS grant officer (contact details below).

Eligible local governments can apply for a rebate for multiple transport transactions in one application.

5.1 Assessment criteria

Applications will be assessed against the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness Structure and Interactive Map (Appendix 1) and processed monthly in order of their determined remoteness. Where multiple applications are received for the same remoteness level, these will be processed in date order of submission (earliest first).

Funding will be distributed monthly in order of remoteness:

- very remote
- remote
- outer regional
- inner regional.

All applicants will be notified by email of the outcome of their rebate application, prior to rebate payments being processed.

Distribution of funds will continue using this method of prioritisation until 30 June 2025 or until program funds are exhausted.

6 More information

Information about the ERTSS program is available on the department's <u>E-waste Regional</u> <u>Transportation Support Scheme</u> webpage.

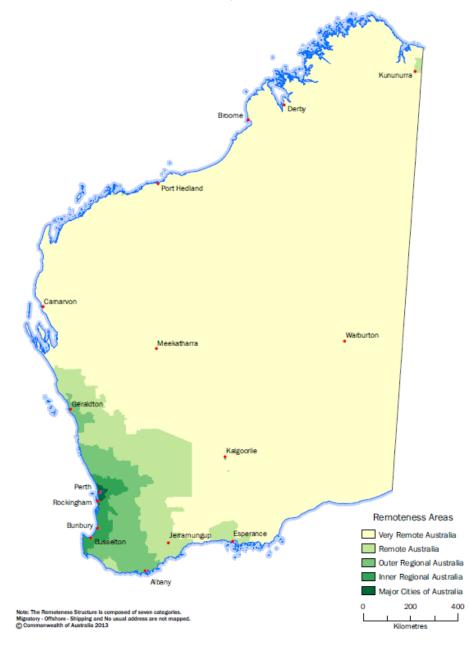
See also: SmartyGrants help guide

Please contact the ERTSS Grant Officer for more information about the ERTSS program on 08 6364 7498 or email ewaste@dwer.wa.gov.au

Appendix 1

Australian Statistical Geography Standard Remoteness Structure (ASGS)⁶

The ASGS Remoteness Structure defines and classifies remoteness areas based on geographic and socioeconomic factors as well as accessibility to services and opportunities.



Western Australia Remoteness Area boundaries⁷

⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics (July 2021 – June 2026) | <u>Remoteness Areas</u> | ABS Website | accessed 21 November 2024.

⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011) <u>Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 5 - Remoteness</u> <u>Structure | Maps Australia | July 2011</u> [pg. 7] | accessed 21 November 2024.

An <u>interactive map⁸</u> is available to identify which remoteness area applies.

The ASGS Remoteness Structure defines five classes of relative geographic remoteness across Australia. These five classes are:

- 1. Major cities of Australia: have full access to services and infrastructure.
- 2. Inner regional Australia: closer to urban services but still outside major metropolitan areas.
- 3. Outer regional Australia: access to services is limited, but major infrastructure is still accessible.
- 4. Remote Australia: access to services is difficult, and travel distances are long.
- 5. Very remote Australia: there is minimal access to services, extremely low population densities, and significant geographic isolation.

⁸ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016 to 2021) Change in the ASGS Remoteness Classification | ASGS Edition 2 (2016) to ASGS Edition 3 (2021) | 12 April 2023, accessed 21 November 2024.

Appendix 2

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (e-waste) Regulations 2024

Schedule 1 Regulated e-waste

Column 1 Category of regulated e-waste	Column 2 Type of waste
Screens, information technology and telecommunications	 Television screens and monitor screens, including (a) cathode ray tube televisions and monitors; and (b) flat panel-display televisions; and (c) flat panel-display monitors
	Computers, including (a) desktop computers; and (b) laptops and tablets Machines that perform the functions of printing, copying, facsimile transmission or projection Information technology equipment, including (a) networking equipment such as servers, routers, signal amplifiers and duplicators; and (b) web cameras; and (c) accounting machines; and (d) cash registers; and (e) postage franking machines, ticket issuing machines and other similar machines
	Computer peripherals, including (a) internal and external devices, and cables and cords, that support or perform the functions of (i) data input, output or transfer; and (ii) data storage; and (iii) processing (including central and graphics processing units; and (b) devices that allow input to control computers such as (i) keyboards; and (ii) joysticks and gamepads; and (iv) controllers; and (c) devices, cables and cords that provide power to, or charge, computers; and (d) typewriters, word-processing machines, electronic calculators and other devices

	 that perform functions typically able to be performed by computers Telecommunications equipment, including (a) mobile telephones and related batteries, chargers and accessories; and (b) pagers; and (c) base stations for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data; and (d) transmission-receive apparatus for televisions and radios; and (e) cordless telephones and telephone sets; and (f) telephone answering machines; and (g) telephonic or telegraphic switching apparatus
Lighting and lamps	Compact fluorescent lamps Straight tube fluorescent lamps The following lamps commonly known as Special Lamps (a) mercury or sodium vapour lamps; (b) high and low pressure sodium lamps; (c) hot cathode fluorescent lamps; (d) other lamps used by professionals or specialists, or in similar work Light emitting diode (LED) lighting Products Portable lights and lamps Household luminaires, including (a) ceiling lights (including chandeliers), wall lights and floor lights; and (b) electric table, desk, bedside and floor lamps; and (c) household incandescent light globes; and (d) lighting sets of Christmas trees and displays; and (e) bicycle lighting and signalling equipment
Large appliances when used in a home, office or professional environment	Dishwashers Ovens, furnaces, extraction equipment, range hoods and other similar cooking equipment

	Washing machines and dryers, or a combination of both Large dispensers such as non-cooled vending machines, commercial coffee machines, coffee vending machines, ticket vending machines and other similar machines
Batteries	All batteries
Temperature exchange equipment when used in a home, office or professional environment	Compression-type refrigerators
	Absorption-type refrigerators
	Freezers (chest type or upright type)
	Air conditioners (installed or portable)
	Other cooling systems or equipment (including dehumidifiers and heat pump dryers)
	Cooled dispensers for food or drinks
	Heating and ventilation equipment
Medical devices	Medical devices that would not, because of their shape or size, fit into a container measuring 50 cm x 50 cm x 50 cm

Note: shaded items are not eligible for the ERTSS

Glossary

Term	Definition
Aggregation hub	A centralised e-waste drop-off point, accessible to multiple local governments, for the storage and aggregation of e-waste prior to transportation for recycling.
E-waste service provider	A person who conducts a business or undertaking that includes the collection or receipt of regulated e-waste for storage, management, aggregation, treatment, processing, sorting, recycling, transfer or disposal.
Regulated e-waste	Types of waste described in Schedule 1.
Aggregated e-waste	Waste subjected to a process intended to provide for resource recovery by combining the same or similar materials, collected or obtained at any time, as part of a process associated with dealing with waste.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

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