



Waste Management and Minimisation



Asset Management Plan
2015-25
Executive Summary



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This booklet has been prepared to provide the ratepayers and residents of the Ruapehu District with an overview of the Solid Waste asset.

Its aim is to explain the importance of the asset to the District, and to ensure that the property held by Council for the social, cultural or environmental wellbeing of the community is managed in a sustainable and responsible manner.

Version Control

Version/Date/Description	Prepared by	Approved by	Authorised by
Version 1 1 December 2014 Draft for Audit	Steve Carson Waste Minimisation Officer Ruapehu District Council	Margaret Hawthorne Group Manager Community Svces Ruapehu District Council	Margaret Hawthorne Group Manager Community Svces Ruapehu District Council
			
Version 2 11 February 2015 For Audit	Margaret Hawthorne Group Manager Community Svces Ruapehu District Council	Margaret Hawthorne Group Manager Community Svces Ruapehu District Council	Margaret Hawthorne Group Manager Community Svces Ruapehu District Council
			
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Scope of Assets and Services Provided

Assets

<i>Physical Assets owned by Council</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Landfill and transfer stations (including sheds, kiosks, recycling facilities and Huka bins), with the exception of the land leased at Owhango, National Park and Pipiriki
<i>Transfer Stations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taumarunui, Ohakune, National Park, Owhango, Ongarue, Ohura and Pipiriki (unmanned).
<i>Landfills</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Landfill at Taumarunui is the only active landfill. This is monitored, including water sampling and analysis. Six closed landfills are also monitored and maintained as required by their Resource Consents
<i>Weighbridge</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located at Taumarunui. The weighbridge has been operational since May 2014. Annual calibration is required.

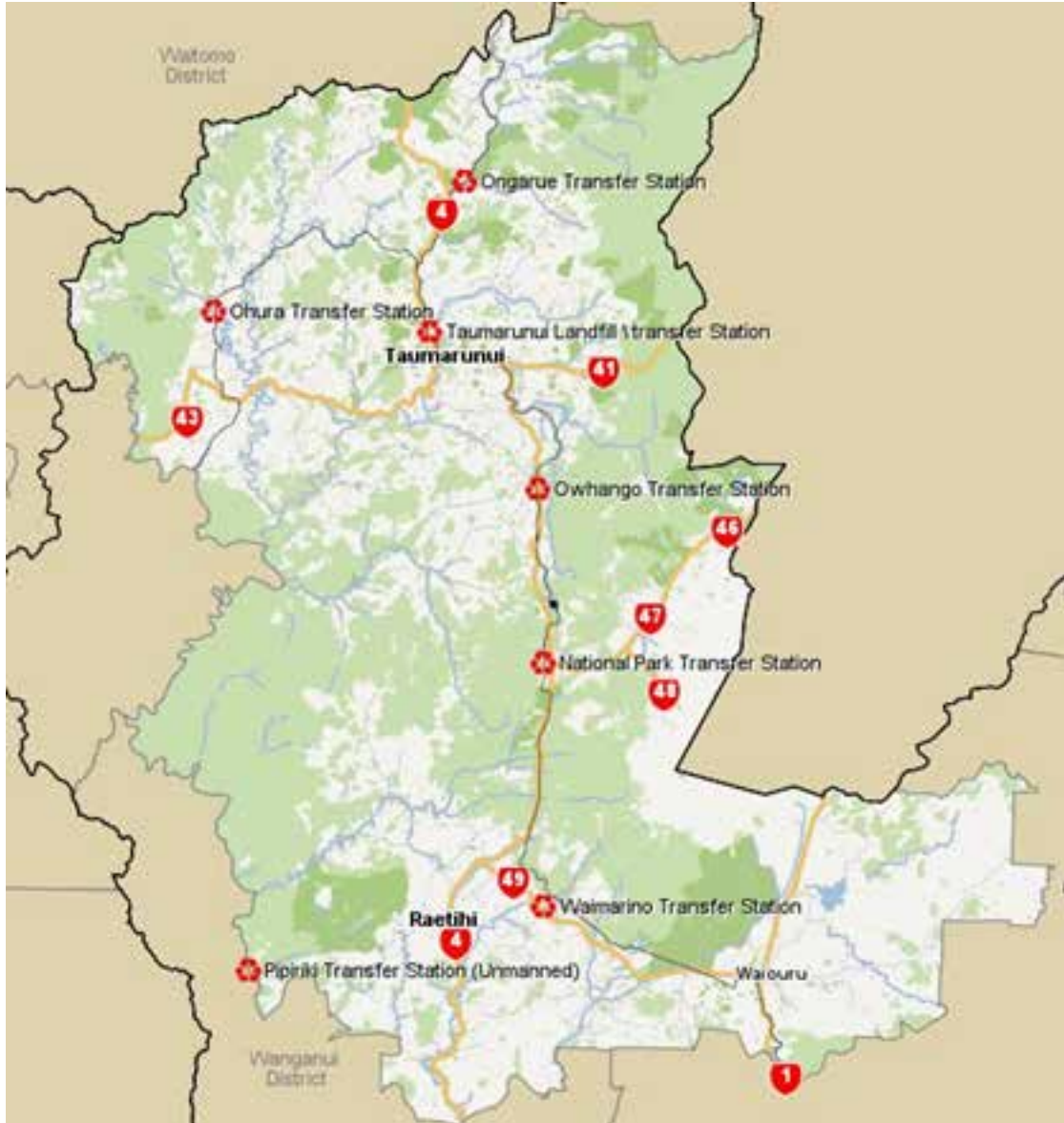
Services Provided in Association with Contractor

<i>Kerbside Refuse and Recycling Collection</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential and business properties charged solid waste rates. Collection for residences via pink rubbish bags and recyclables in blue bin; collection for businesses via pink rubbish bags only.
<i>Kerbside Collection Schedule</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monday - Ohakune, Rangataua and Raetihi Thursday - Taumarunui, Manunui, Kakahi and Piriaka.
<i>Transfer Stations - Materials Accepted</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste, recyclables (plastic, glass, aluminum, tin, cardboard, paper), metal, green waste, tyres at all Transfer Stations. Domestic quantities of hazardous waste - Waimarino and Taumarunui only. Special waste and concrete - Taumarunui only. Hazardous waste - annual accreditation is required.



Transfer Stations

Map Showing Location of Transfer Stations



Transfer Station Opening Hours

Location	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Taumarunui 240 Golf Road extn	10am-5pm	10am-5pm	10am-5pm	Closed	10am-5pm	10am-5pm	1pm-5pm
Waimarino (Ohakune) Old Station Road							
Summer (Oct-Jun)	8am-3pm	Closed	8am-3pm	Closed	8am-3pm	8am-3pm	8am-3pm
Winter (Jul-Sep)	8am-3pm	8am-3pm	8am-3pm	8am-3pm	8am-3pm	8am-3pm	8am-3pm
Ongarue Cr Ongarue Waimiha/ Ongarue Village Road		8am-12pm			8am-12pm	8am-12pm	
Ohura Taranui Street		1pm-5pm			1pm-5pm	1pm-5pm	
National Park Pehi Road	8am-12pm		1pm-5pm			1pm-5pm	8am-12pm
Owhango State Highway 4	1pm-5pm		8am-12pm			8am-12pm	8am-12pm

Importance of Activity

For a legal definition of waste, the NZ Government summarises waste within the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 as

"... anything disposed of or discarded; and includes a type of waste that is defined by its composition or source (for example organic waste, electronic waste or construction and demolition waste) and, to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material if the component or element is disposed of or discarded."

Components of Waste – Non-recyclable

- Discarded materials from building and commercial sites.
- Non-recyclable household rubbish.
- Plastic –bags, wrappers, yoghurt containers, etc.
- Paper/cardboard – contaminated, soiled.
- Glass – broken shard; contaminated.
- Hazardous waste – domestic quantities.
- Special waste – kitchen fat, asbestos, etc.

Components of Waste – Recyclable

- Organic - branches, grass clippings, food scraps, etc.
- Plastic – recyclable Nos 1 and 2.
- Paper - newspapers, magazines, cardboard, etc.
- Metal - cans, scrap metal, discarded whiteware, etc.
- Glass bottles – sorted by colour

Other Components of Waste

- Concrete, tyres – at present stored for potential future recycling.

Provenance of Waste

- Domestic residents – homes.
- Commercial operators – businesses (including tourism operators), industry and construction.
- Street and park rubbish and recycling bins – local residents and visitors.

Council's Role

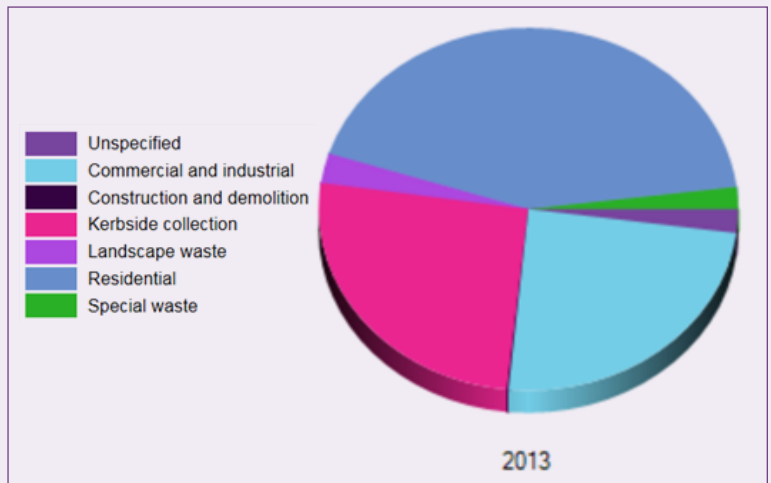
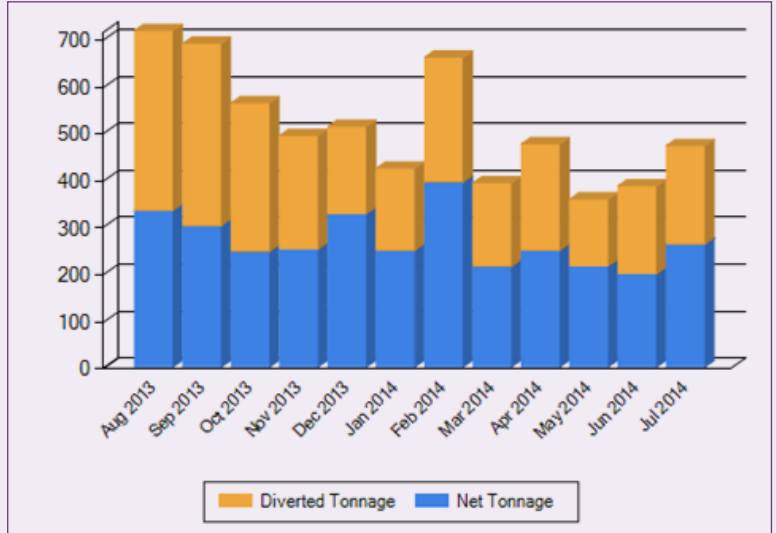
- To ensure that convenient options are available for safe waste disposal and facilitate the reduction of waste.
- Waste Management encompasses rubbish collection, processing and disposing of waste to landfills.
- Waste minimisation involves reducing the overall volume of waste that goes to landfills.



Ruapehu Waste

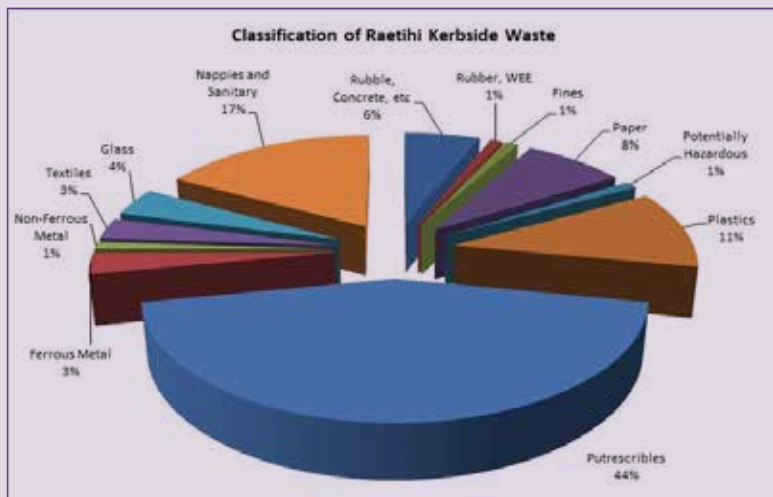
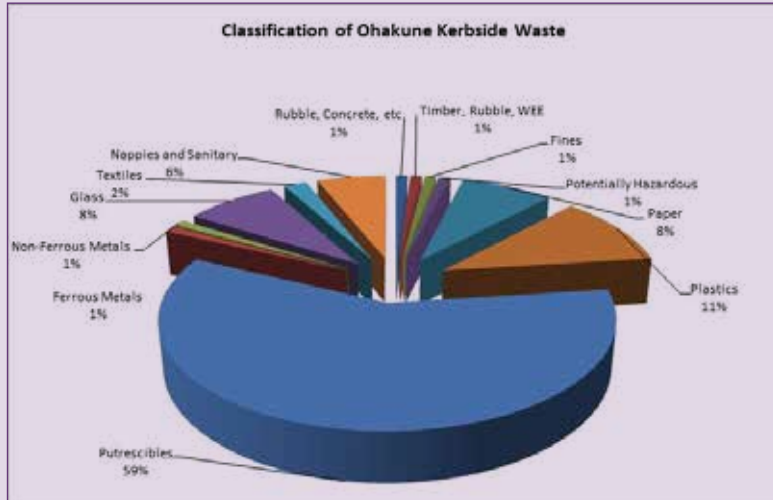
Composition of Ruapehu Waste - District Landfill

Each month Council posts a waste report on the Ministry for Environment website. The most recent information for 2013 and 2013/14 is summarised below in the terms of composition and diverted as reported to MfE.



Composition of Ruapehu Waste – Kerbside Bag Audit

An audit was carried out in 2012 of the contents of domestic rubbish put out for kerbside collection. Below are the analyses of bags from Ohakune and Raetihi. It is notable that 45–59% by weight is putrescibles, mainly composed of food waste and in Raetihi 17% is nappies and sanitary.



Products of Degradation

As waste decomposes in a landfill it produces two potentially hazardous substances in the form of liquid and gas:

- Leachate
 - Leachate, the liquid, contains many toxic substances. This derives from a range of chemicals such as the sludge from rotting food, nappies and other sanitary products and many other forms of waste that release various substances. They react with each other in the presence of rainwater (the landfill is not covered from the weather) to produce the liquid element. The leachate percolates into the soil and contaminates the land. A large part of management of the landfill is to contain the leachate within the footprint of the landfill and minimise migration into neighbouring land or waterways.
 - The District landfill is surrounded by numerous bores which are sampled quarterly for the presence of potentially toxic chemicals. Samples are also taken from both upstream and downstream of the Ongarue River.
- Landfill Gas
 - Gas is produced from chemical reactions that occur as organic matter (food and garden rubbish) in the rots. The gas can build up within the landfill and the pressure could eventually cause an explosion. Landfill gas is approximately 50% methane (CH₄), with the remainder being mostly carbon dioxide (CO₂). Both CO₂ and CH₄ are greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming. Methane is also explosive.
 - The Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) became active in 2013 and Council pays for methane gas emissions based on the tonnage that was deposited into the landfill.

Time for Waste to Decompose

Of major concern is the length of time it takes for waste to decompose. Waste is rolled and compacted into the landfill. This creates anaerobic (without oxygen) conditions that affect the rate at which decomposition occurs. Therefore the rate of decomposition can be significantly longer in a landfill than it would be in the presence of oxygen. For example, newspapers that are still legible have been retrieved from 70 year old landfills.

Plastics, aluminium and tin cans may take between 100 and 400 years to decompose.

Community Costs resulting from Waste

- Financial - the collection, processing and disposal of waste has an economic cost to individuals and ratepayers.
- Environmental - potential pollution of water, contamination of land and reduced air quality.
- Health - pollution of water, soil and air could contribute to human health problems.
- Legacy - the rubbish dumped today will need to be managed in the future.
- Resource - community natural resources are not infinite. The "use it and dump it" mentality is progressively changing as exemplified by increasing recycling and industry product stewardship schemes.

Waste Management

Waste Management is the Collection, Transportation, Processing and Disposal of Waste

Council has a monitoring role in the stages of the waste management process and the management of the recycling collection and transport to recycling facility contracts.

Litter and Illegal Dumping Services

Council provides public rubbish bins throughout the District, which contractors empty on a regular basis. Litter bins are provided in some parks and reserves in the District.



Contractors also collect illegally dumped rubbish (fly tipping). Council issues infringements and fines to those who illegally litter and dump rubbish.

Waste Hierarchy



Waste minimisation is the reduction of the volume of waste going to landfill.

The waste hierarchy is the internationally recognised approach to waste minimisation.

- Waste Avoidance.
- Reduction.
- Reuse.
- Recycling.
- Recovery.
- Disposal (to landfill).

The aim of the waste hierarchy is to extract reusable and recyclable resources from waste, leaving the least amount for disposal. Council's role is to ensure that there are appropriate waste facilities available and to provide guidance to encourage our communities to reduce, reuse or recycle waste.

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP)

- The WMMP is now incorporated into the Waste Management and Minimisation Asset Management Plan and has the following Council goals:
- To lower the cost and risks of waste to society.
- To create a waste minimisation culture.
- To reduce environmental damage and harm caused by waste generation and disposal.
- To increase economic benefit by using material resources more efficiently.

Supporting Initiatives

It is a major endeavour for Ruapehu to continue towards waste minimisation. This will require buy-in from the whole community to make significant progress.

There are a number of initiatives that have been introduced and others that will be investigated over the next three years:

- Already introduced:
 - E-Waste (old computers).
 - Some composting (including worm farms) of organic waste.
 - Cloth nappy promotion.
 - Re-usable shopping bag promotion.
 - Increased public recycling bins (eg, Raetihi).
- For further investigation:
 - Food waste collection.
 - Further methods for processing organic waste.
 - Converting the district landfill for clean waste.

Resource recovery.

Industry Product Stewardship Schemes

Another concept that is gaining momentum is Product Stewardship Initiatives such as the Resene Paintwise scheme, the Agrecovery agrichemical container take-back scheme and the Plasback silage wrap recycling where manufacturers are directly involved in taking back and reusing waste from their own products. This involves designing products so by the end of their useful life they can be readily manufactured into a new product. This minimises the waste created along the way. We actively promote and support programmes such as these.

The Waste Levy

“To create funding opportunities for waste minimisation initiatives and provide an economic incentive to polluters to change their behaviour”.

The Waste Minimisation Act requires a levy to be paid on all waste received by landfills that accept domestic waste.

This fee of \$10 per tonne (excluding GST) of waste has been enforced since 1 July 2009 and is collected from landfill operators by the Ministry for the Environment. Half of the fund generated by the way of levy is distributed to local councils, based on population size. The other half of the levy is held in a consolidated fund open to applications for projects that promote and minimise waste throughout New Zealand. Ruapehu unsuccessfully submitted a funding application in 2014 and will submit further applications in future years.

Council funding from the waste levy 2010 can only be used on local waste minimisation projects, as identified in Council's Waste Minimisation and Management Plan. This supports Council's vision of minimising waste to landfill.

Part of the levy is used to fund zero waste education in primary schools. This assists them in reducing their waste by integrating waste and sustainability into the school curriculum. A waste audit is carried out and teachers and students supported with their action plans with programmes such as paper for trees and worm farms.



A Happy User of a Cloth Nappy

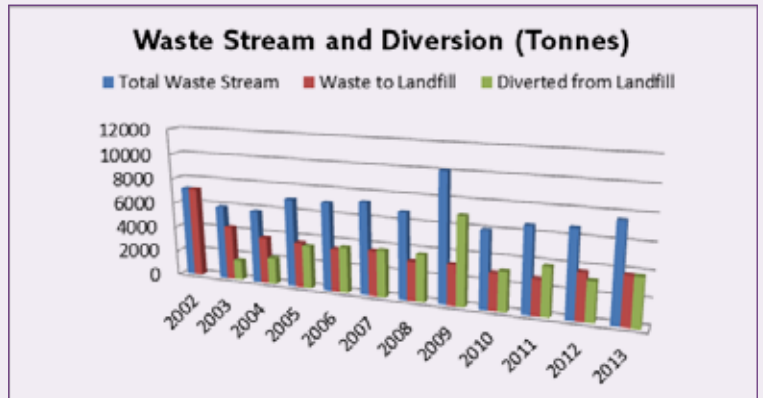


Re-usable Shopping Bag Promotion at Local Supermarket

Measuring and Monitoring Waste

*Taumarunui Weighbridge
Improving the accuracy in
measuring and monitoring
waste and recyclables*

- Commencement of operation of the weighbridge in May 2014 enables Council to accurately monitor all quantities of waste and recyclable materials that are deposited at transfer stations and are deposited of at the district landfill. Previously, measurements for calculating payments were by volume with a conversion factor used to gain weight equivalents.
- The chart below indicates that since recycling was introduced in 2003 that recycling rapidly increased and has since 2005 comprised approximately 50% of the total waste stream. Glass comprises some 60% of the weight of recyclables, followed by cardboard/paper, green waste and plastics.



Meeting Community Expectations

Levels of Resident Satisfaction with Waste and Recycling Services

Council conducts periodic Residents Satisfaction Surveys. The 2013 results show that satisfaction levels have been largely maintained at 80% for kerbside rubbish collection, 85% for kerbside recycling collection, 62% for transfer station services and 68% for other recycling services.

Levels of Service

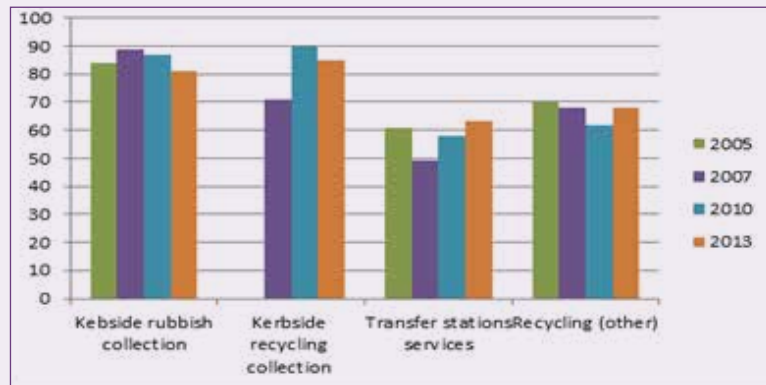
The community has expectations of what is acceptable service, ie, having your recycling bin sit on the kerb until late afternoon may be tolerated, whereas having your collection missed altogether is not. Reaching an acceptable level of service is further determined by cost, ie, how much is the community prepared to pay for a given the level of service.

Acceptable service levels provide the platform for all decisions relating to the management of waste services.

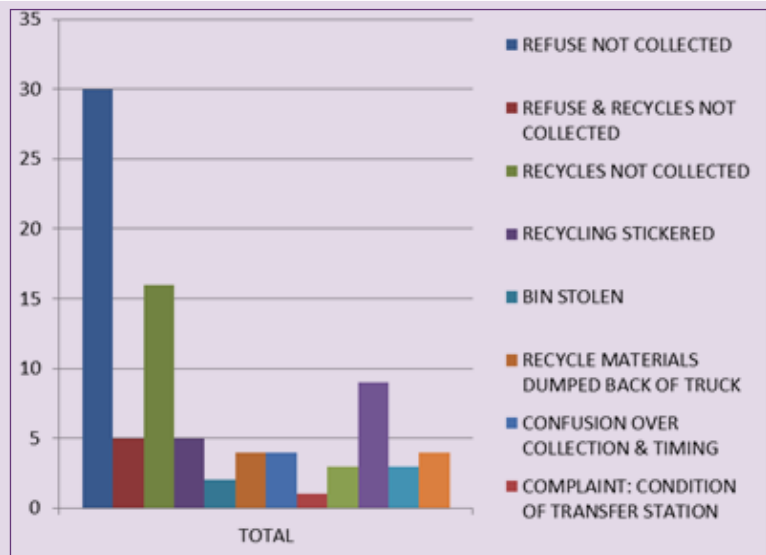
An important measure of ratepayer dissatisfaction is the number of Requests for Service (RFS) received by Council.

The table below presents the range of RFS to Council over an 18 month period in 2012/13.

Resident Satisfaction with Waste and Recycling Services (%age)



Requests for Service Received by Council 2012-13 (18 month period)



Challenges Ahead

<p><i>Closure of the District Landfill by 2020</i></p>	<p>Resource consent for the District landfill ends in 2020. The Landfill Management Plan was updated in 2014 and will provide guidance for depositing waste over a five year period to achieve the desired final profile. The landfill will be progressively capped and grassed during the ensuing period, so that a gently sloped area will result that can be either mowed or grazed. The feasibility of continuing to accept clean fill on site will be further investigated prior to closure of the landfill.</p>
<p><i>Identification of Least Cost and Sustainable Destinations for Waste Post-Landfill Closure</i></p>	<p>Once the landfill is closed all waste will be transported out of the District and deposited in landfills elsewhere. From the northern part of the District, possible locations include Te Kuiti, Taupo and Hampton Downs (near Hamilton). Waste from the southern part of the District could be taken to such locations as Taupo and Bonny Glen (near Marton). Assessment and final decisions will be based on cost and sustainability of the arrangement.</p>
<p><i>Building Infrastructure at Taumarunui for Shipment of Waste out of District</i></p>	<p>A depot for domestic, business and waste from transfer station to be conveniently deposited into Huka bins and subsequently transported to landfill will need to be constructed. There is an indication that Council's current contractor may be interested in building the depot and leasing its use to Council. Improved all weather access roads will also be required at this time.</p>
<p><i>Financial Managing of the Increased Cost of Transporting Waste out of the District</i></p>	<p>Closure of the landfill will inevitably increase the cost of waste disposal within the District. This not only applies to the additional cost of transportation and also out-of-District landfill charges that will be only partially offset by a reduction in current landfill operational costs. Rates and charges will inevitably have to increase. The actual closure will incur one-off costs associated with final capping. During 2014 Council was able to stockpile some 1,000+ tonnes of papa for this purpose.</p>
<p><i>Removal of Food Waste from the Waste Stream</i></p>	<p>As indicated by waste audits, some 40-50% for domestic waste comprises food waste. It is therefore important to find ways of getting this out of the general waste stream and reduce post landfill closure costs. Initiatives in Auckland, Raglan and elsewhere are being monitored to identify suitable alternatives that could be economically implemented in the District.</p>
<p><i>Rationalising the Cost-Benefit of Small Transfer Stations</i></p>	<p>The operation of the smaller rural transfer stations incurs ratepayers with substantial costs in terms of staffing, picking up and transporting waste and recyclables and general maintenance. There are various alternatives that could be considered, including replacing with a kerbside collection service (Owhango) or some form of community management of the transfer station (Ongarue).</p>
<p><i>Connecting National Park Transfer Station to Power and Water</i></p>	<p>The process of gaining consent to connect the National Park transfer station to power and electricity is under way. The relevant works should be undertaken during 2015/16.</p>
<p><i>Finding an Alternative e-waste Recycler</i></p>	<p>The e-waste recycler with whom Council had an arrangement, RCN e-waste, went into receivership as a result of the TV Takeback programme. An alternative recycler will be sought so that this aspect can be continued.</p>
<p><i>Developing a Solid Waste Bylaw</i></p>	<p>Council does not have a bylaw dealing specifically with solid waste. This situation should be addressed so that future waste management and minimisation requirements such as licensing waste operators and setting recycling targets are formalised in a bylaw.</p>

Waste Action Plan

Objectives	Specific Actions	1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years	Funding Source
Goal 1: Towards Waste Minimisation and Sustainable Environment					
Aim: To reduce the amount of waste generated in the District					
Home Composting	Promote the benefits of home composting - run demonstrations in conjunction with community garden groups and schools.	Y	Y	Y	Levy Funding/Rates
Food Waste Collection and Composting	Monitor experiences elsewhere and initiate organic waste collection and composting options.	Y	Y	Y	Levy Funding/Rates
Adjust Charges in Line with Costs	Balance charges that both encourage waste management and minimisation and discourage illegal dumping. Higher costs for waste and free recycling provide incentives for waste to be sorted prior to disposal, whilst the higher cost might also lead to fly tipping.	Y	Y	Y	Rates/User Fees and Charges
Aftercare of Closed Landfills	Council will continue to monitor and manage closed landfill to ensure relevant environmental safety standards and in accordance with compliance requirements.	Y	Y	Y	Rates
Kerbside Collection	Further promote presentation of the correct materials in kerbside recycling bins within the collection routes.	Y	Y	Y	Rates/ User Fees and Charges
Public Recycling	Expand the network of recycling bins in regularly frequented public places.	Y	Y	Y	User Fees and Charges
E-Waste Recycling	Develop and promote e-Waste recycling within the District. Identify an alternative e-waste recycler.	Y	Y	Y	Levy Funding/User Pays charges
Waste Audits	Undertake a solid waste audit to measure waste composition.		Y	Y	Levy Funding
Reuse Shops	Develop partnerships to enhance shop operations.	Y	Y	Y	User Fees and Charges
Transfer Station - Collection of Whiteware and Metal	Ensure that whiteware and metal can be deposited for easy collection for recycling from transfer stations.	Y	Y	Y	Capital
Construction Materials	Investigate recovery facilities for construction, demolition and commercial waste materials. Encourage separation to reduce quantity for waste disposal.		Y	Y	Rates/User Fees and Charges
Cloth Nappies	Regularly promote the use of cloth nappies. Provision of subsidised starter packs to encourage adoption.	Y	Y	Y	Levy Funding/User Pays charges
Goal 2: That the impact of waste on our environment is minimised.					
Aim: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover and Refuse					
Hazardous Waste Collection	Provide facilities for collection and storage of household quantities of hazardous wastes. Arrange for removal and disposal.	Y	Y	Y	Rates/User Fees and charges
Industry Stewardship Schemes	Promote and support industry stewardship and recycling schemes such as AgRecovery and Plasback.	Y	Y	Y	Rates/User Fees and Charges
Re-usable Shopping Bags	Promote the use of re-usable shopping bags at local retail outlets.	Y	Y	Y	Ley Funding/Rates

Objectives	Specific Actions	1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	5+ Years	Funding Source
Goal 3: To provide and maintain an appropriate level of infrastructure and people are informed about, and participate in, waste minimisation					
Aim: Education and promotion					
Community Education	Provide householders with information on waste minimisation and relevant services through brochures, website, newspaper, radio, etc. Promote aspects of waste minimisation at community events, eg, Dinner in the Domain.	Y	Y	Y	Rates
Waste Education in Schools	Continue to provide District schools with waste education programmes.	Y	Y	Y	Levy Funding/Rates
Communication for Holiday Homes	Produce and distribute flyers specifically aimed at holiday home owners/lodges to explain the waste management system and encourages waste minimisation.	Y	Y	Y	Levy Funding/Rates
Recycling at Marae	Promote and support Para Kore (Zero Waste at Marae).	Y	Y	Y	Levy Funding/Rates
Private Recycling Systems	Promote recycling facilities in new multi-unit residential and commercial buildings.		Y	Y	Rates
Policy Engagement	Actively participate in waste management and minimisation workshops and conferences.	Y	Y	Y	Rates
Signage Improvements	Expand the number of signs dealing with safe disposal and recycling around the District.	Y	Y	Y	Capital
Support Community Projects	Support community projects that encourage the principals of waste minimisation, eg, composting, worm farms at community gardens.	Y	Y	Y	Levy Funding/Rates
Transfer Station Layouts	Upgrade and modernise as appropriate improve service and operation.	Y	Y	Y	Capital
National Park Transfer Station Improvements	Connect power and water once consents have been approved.	Y			Capital
Transfer Station Roadways	Maintain all-weather surfaces. Seal roadways at Taumarunui transfer station to facilitate waste removal after landfill closes.	Y	Y	Y	Capital
Waimarino Transfer Station Development	With the growth of tourists to the Waimarino area the site requires development to keep up with operational requirements.	Y		Y	Capital
Waimarino Weighbridge	A decision on whether to proceed with the installation of a weighbridge at the Waimarino transfer station requires careful consideration.	Y			Capital
Public Campaigns	Identify opportunities for integrated or co-ordinated campaign with neighbouring Councils. This will assist in ensuring that communities receive consistent messaging.				Rates

Taumarunui Landfill Closure Costs

Annual Indicative Operational Cost Implications of Closure of the District Landfill

These are presented in the following table.

Description	Annual (\$)
Additional Costs:	
• Transport to landfill(s) out of District	120,000
• Landfill charges out of District	<u>560,000</u>
Total	680,000
Costs Saved:	
• Landfill operation, day works and machinery	185,000
• Waste Levy payments	35,000
• Emissions Trading Scheme payments	<u>35,000</u>
Total	240,000
Shortfall (Additional Costs – Costs Saved)	440,000
Possible Measures to Increase revenue	
• Increase Solid Waste Rate by \$35/Rateable Unit	325,000
• Increase Residential Kerbside Collection Rate by \$20	80,000
• Increase Domestic Waste Charge by \$40/Tonne	55,000
• Charge for Recycling	(To be assessed)
Total	460,000
Other Possible Measures to Decrease Costs	
• Closure, Community Management of Transfer Stations	80,000
• Reduce Waste Stream: Removal of Food Waste	* 100,000
(* would be partly offset by cost of food waste collection/processing)	

Projected Funding Impact Statement

	Annual										
	Plan 2014/15 \$000	Forecast 2015/16 \$000	Forecast 2016/17 \$000	Forecast 2017/18 \$000	Forecast 2018/19 \$000	Forecast 2019/20 \$000	Forecast 2020/21 \$000	Forecast 2021/22 \$000	Forecast 2022/23 \$000	Forecast 2023/24 \$000	Forecast 2024/25 \$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	368	395	416	428	446	469	483	498	512	528	545
Targeted rates	1,075	1,087	1,136	1,175	1,220	1,272	1,311	1,354	1,399	1,447	1,500
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	767	705	732	754	778	804	832	862	896	931	970
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	2,210	2,187	2,284	2,357	2,444	2,545	2,626	2,714	2,807	2,906	3,015
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,530	1,511	1,569	1,616	1,669	1,723	1,783	1,850	1,921	1,997	2,079
Finance Costs	38	41	48	47	62	74	75	74	73	72	71
Internal charges and overheads applied	515	516	534	556	571	583	594	608	623	640	658
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,083	2,068	2,151	2,219	2,302	2,380	2,452	2,532	2,617	2,709	2,808
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	127	119	133	138	142	165	174	182	190	197	207
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	109	234	22	35	370	80	55	1	25	9	8
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	130	234	22	35	370	80	55	1	25	9	8
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	77	134	29	48	209	79	59	26	51	42	28
- to improve the level of service	60	131	33	29	204	60	59	41	42	36	52
- to replace existing assets	24	45	14	23	34	47	16	16	32	18	62
Increase (decrease) in reserves	96	43	79	73	65	59	95	100	90	110	73
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	257	353	155	173	512	245	229	183	215	206	215
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(127)	(119)	(133)	(138)	(142)	(165)	(174)	(182)	(190)	(197)	(207)
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Projected Financials 2015-25

Capital Expenditure

	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	Forecast Years 1 -10
Growth	134,100	28,653	47,677	209,444	79,330	59,108	26,425	50,951	42,388	27,656	705,733
Office/Shop/Recycling - Taumarunui	24,000	0	10,690	0	0	5,899	0	0	13,205	0	53,794
Road Improvement - Taumarunui	2,000	1,038	1,069	7,945	1,140	1,180	1,223	1,271	1,321	1,376	19,562
Recycling facilities at Transfer Stations	2,500	2,595	2,673	2,759	2,850	2,950	3,059	3,177	3,301	3,440	29,302
Site Development - National Park	12,000	0	0	3,311	0	0	0	3,812	0	0	19,122
Road Improvement - National Park	1,000	519	535	552	570	1,180	612	635	660	1,376	7,638
Water/Waste/Water etc - National Park	12,000	6,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,229
Computer/Software/Phone - National Park	4,000	2,076	0	0	0	0	2,447	0	0	0	8,523
Develop Site - Waimarino	10,000	5,191	5,345	5,518	5,699	11,798	6,117	6,353	6,603	6,880	69,502
Weighbridge - Waimarino	41,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,000
Bins - Waimarino	2,500	2,595	2,673	8,276	11,398	2,950	3,059	12,706	3,301	3,440	52,897
Bins - Taumarunui	0	0	0	33,105	17,097	0	0	0	0	0	50,202
Road Improvement - Waimarino	2,500	2,595	2,673	2,759	5,699	2,950	3,059	3,177	6,603	3,440	35,452
E-Waste Recycling	5,000	0	5,345	0	0	5,899	0	0	0	0	16,244
Sorting Facility for Shipping Waste out - District	0	0	0	139,041	17,097	17,697	0	0	0	0	173,835
Signs - District	600	623	641	662	684	708	734	762	792	826	7,032
Community initiatives - District	5,000	5,191	5,345	5,518	5,699	5,899	6,117	6,353	6,603	6,880	58,603
New Waste Stream Removal - District	10,000	0	10,690	0	11,398	0	0	12,706	0	0	44,794
LOS	130,750	33,480	29,130	203,651	59,840	58,695	40,678	41,930	35,984	51,940	686,078
Site Enhancement - Ohura	10,000	0	0	0	0	5,899	6,117	0	0	0	22,016
Office/Shop/Recycling - Taumarunui	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
Road Improvement - Taumarunui	18,000	9,343	9,621	71,507	10,258	10,618	11,011	11,435	11,885	12,383	176,061
Recycling facilities at Transfer Stations	2,500	2,595	2,673	2,759	2,850	2,950	3,059	3,177	3,301	3,440	29,302
Site Development - National Park	8,000	0	0	2,207	0	0	0	2,541	0	0	12,748
Road Improvement - National Park	9,000	4,672	4,811	4,966	5,129	10,618	5,505	5,718	5,942	12,383	68,744

Projected Financials 2015-25 (continued)

	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	Years 1 -10			
LOS (continued)														
Water/WasteWater etc - National Park	8,000	4,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,153
Computer/Software/Phone - National Park	6,000	3,114	0	0	0	0	3,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,785
Develop Site - Waimarino	10,000	5,191	5,345	5,518	5,699	11,798	6,117	6,353	6,603	6,880	6,880	6,880	6,880	69,502
Weighbridge - Waimarino	41,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,000
Bins - Waimarino	1,250	1,298	1,336	4,138	5,699	1,475	1,529	6,353	1,651	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	26,449
Bins - Taumarunui	0	0	0	16,553	8,549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,101
Road Improvement - Waimarino	2,000	2,076	2,138	2,207	4,559	2,360	2,447	2,541	5,282	2,752	2,752	2,752	2,752	28,362
Repaint Transfer Station - Waimarino	6,000	0	0	0	2,280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,007	19,287
Sorting Facility for Shipping Waste out - District	0	0	0	92,694	11,398	11,798	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115,890
Community initiatives - District	1,000	1,038	1,069	1,104	1,140	1,180	1,223	1,271	1,321	1,376	1,376	1,376	1,376	11,721
New Waste Stream Removal - District	2,000	0	2,138	0	2,280	0	0	2,541	0	0	0	0	0	8,959
Renewal	45,150	13,652	22,609	33,822	46,618	15,514	16,088	31,638	18,025	62,122	62,122	18,025	62,122	305,238
Bins - Waimarino	1,250	1,298	1,336	4,138	5,699	1,475	1,529	6,353	1,651	1,720	1,720	1,651	1,720	26,449
Bins - Taumarunui	0	0	0	16,553	8,549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,101
Road Improvement - Waimarino	500	519	535	552	1,140	590	612	635	1,321	688	688	1,321	688	7,090
Repaint Transfer Station - Waimarino	24,000	0	0	0	9,118	0	0	0	0	44,029	44,029	0	44,029	77,147
Signs - District	2,400	2,492	2,566	2,648	2,736	2,832	2,936	3,049	3,169	3,302	3,302	3,169	3,302	28,130
Repaint Various Shipping Containers - District	5,000	5,191	5,345	5,518	5,699	5,899	6,117	6,353	6,603	6,880	6,880	6,603	6,880	58,603
Community initiatives - District	4,000	4,153	4,276	4,414	4,559	4,719	4,894	5,082	5,282	5,504	5,504	5,282	5,504	46,883
New Waste Stream Removal - District	8,000	0	8,552	0	9,118	0	0	10,165	0	0	0	0	0	35,835
Grand Total	310,000	75,785	99,417	446,918	185,787	133,317	83,191	124,519	96,397	141,718	141,718	96,397	141,718	1,697,048

Projected Financials 2015-25 (continued)

Direct Costs

Total Direct Cost is the sum of operational costs associated with the activity. For example all contractor costs, sampling and testing, insurance, power, rates, resource consent and support systems

	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		
	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	LTP Input Budget	
Recycling																					
- Taumarunui Ward	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135	64,135
- Waimarino Ward	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189	59,189
Solid Waste Collection																					
- Taumarunui Ward - Refuse Collection	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826	104,826
- Waimarino Ward - Refuse Collection	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587	80,587
Transfer Stations																					
Ohakune Transfer Station	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307	212,307
Ohura Transfer Station	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094	117,094
Pipiriki Transfer Station	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880
Waiouru Transfer Station	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565	8,565
Waste Minimisation																					
- Enforcement Costs	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270	9,270
- Operations	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930	145,930