

NSW Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan

Chapter 2: Meeting our regional waste and recycling needs

DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION



Acknowledgement of Country

NSW Environment Protection Authority acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands where we work and live. We celebrate the diversity of Aboriginal peoples and their ongoing cultures and connections to the lands and waters of NSW.

We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging and acknowledge the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people that contributed to the development of this plan.

We advise this resource may contain images, or names of deceased persons in photographs or historical content.

NSW Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan

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Minister's message

Waste management is a crucial service for the people of NSW. The health of communities and the environment across the state depends on households and businesses having their bins picked up and the waste recycled, if possible, or safely disposed of, if not.

These services are increasingly under pressure as populations grow, recycling rates stagnate and the cost of waste management services and waste infrastructure increase.

In the first chapter of the *NSW Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan*, we saw that these pressures are driving Greater Sydney towards a landfill capacity shortfall by the end of the decade. This is expected to disrupt essential waste services, increase the costs households must pay to have their red lid bins collected, and delay the delivery of critical infrastructure projects to the detriment of the NSW economy. The first chapter set out how we will work with local government and waste operators to avoid this crisis.

Now we are turning to regional NSW and unpacking the waste and recycling challenges communities face there.

We want to ensure that regional communities can have their recyclable waste affordably collected and recovered. The economic and logistical realities of providing recycling services in regional areas is becoming increasingly challenging. Products and packaging are becoming more complex and difficult to recycle and the costs for waste infrastructure management and maintenance continue to climb.

We need to have the right settings in place to enable resource recovery in regional areas. The NSW Government is pulling on a range of levers to do this, including mandating source-separated collections of organic waste from households and businesses, requiring certain types of food and beverage packaging to be designed for recycling under the *NSW Plastics Plan 2.0*, and investigating ways to build demand for recycled content. We need to pair these actions with the right infrastructure, in the right place across regional NSW, to enable cost-effective transport, sorting and processing of recyclable waste.

But not everything can be recycled. **Where recycling is not viable, communities must be able to access safe waste disposal options.** Some landfills servicing regional communities in NSW are approaching capacity. Strategic planning across regions can assist in ensuring that safe, alternative pathways for residual waste are affordably available to households.

Legacy and unlicensed landfills across the state can pose risks to the environment and the health of their surrounding communities due to management practices of the past. Local councils also need help to manage and mitigate the impacts of these sites.

This chapter sets out how the NSW Government will work with local councils to help them navigate the complexities of long-term waste infrastructure planning, delivery and management to optimise material recovery opportunities, strategically manage existing and legacy waste disposal sites, and plan for new waste disposal options where needed. These actions are important to ensuring that all communities across the state have access to essential waste management services.

Managing waste safely and sustainably across NSW

Chapter 1 of the Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan addressed imminent landfill capacity shortfalls facing Greater Sydney. In Chapter 2 (this document), we are turning to the challenges facing residual waste and recycling services across the rest of NSW.

The NSW Government is working to enable a safe circular economy. A system where resources are valued and recovered after they are used, to be returned for productive reuse in the economy. A safe circular economy also means that, where recovery can't occur, safe and sustainable pathways exist for disposal of genuine residual waste. A key component of enabling this system is ensuring the right infrastructure is in place to meet these needs.

We know councils in regional NSW share those values and work tirelessly to meet the needs of their local communities. But we also know that the challenges and complexities of waste management and resource recovery that councils must navigate are continuing to grow. We've heard from local councils that, despite having a desire to do more, there are barriers to the strategic, long-term waste infrastructure planning and investment that is necessary to enable a safe circular economy.

Changing economic conditions and increasingly complex regulatory requirements are placing additional pressures on waste management systems in regional NSW and on councils as they attempt to navigate these challenges. Traditional operating and service delivery models, primarily focused on individual councils managing services and infrastructure for their individual communities, are not well equipped to respond to these growing challenges and the costs and risks associated with them.

As a result, we are seeing an underinvestment in regionally-based and focused resource recovery infrastructure, and a lack of planning for and investment in new residual waste infrastructure. Addressing these issues will help to secure safe recycling and residual waste disposal pathways for regional communities into the future. More attention must also be given to legacy sites which pose ongoing human health and environmental risks because of historical landfill management practices.

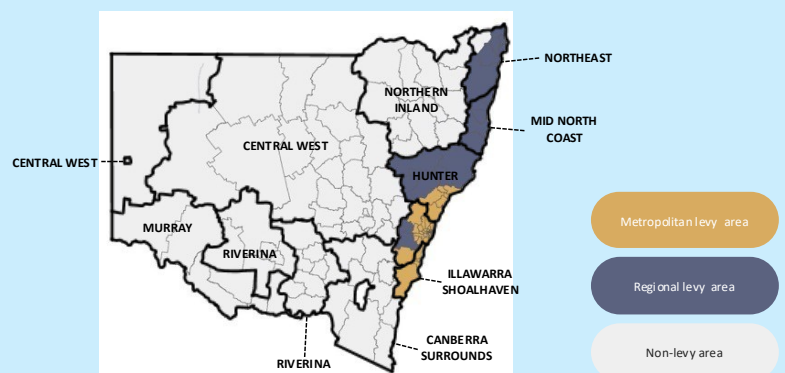
This chapter of the Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan is informed by what we heard from local councils and waste and resource recovery operators in the regional areas of NSW. It sets out how the NSW

Government will support local councils' strategic planning for the ongoing management of existing

What do we mean by 'regional NSW'?

Throughout this chapter, when we say 'regional NSW' we refer to any part of NSW outside Greater Sydney. These areas are organised into regional waste groups, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Regions within scope of this chapter



In NSW, EPA-licensed waste facilities must pay a 'waste levy' when disposing of material if they are located within, or receive material from, the Metropolitan Levy Area (MLA) or the Regional Levy Area (RLA). This levy is intended to make recycling a more cost-competitive waste management option, by increasing the cost of sending material to be disposed of, including at a landfill. Facilities in the non-levy area (NLA) do not pay the levy.

infrastructure assets and legacy sites, and for the development of future infrastructure assets. These actions will ensure that regional communities can have their recyclable waste efficiently recovered and can continue to have their residual waste safely disposed of into the future.

Waste management challenges in regional NSW

Recycling costs are greater in regional NSW

Recycling is a complex logistical, technical and economic activity. Costs accrue at many points of the process, from collecting waste in kerbside bins to transporting recovered materials to end markets (Figure 2). For recycling to be a viable and competitive waste management option, these costs must be lower than the costs of landfilling waste, or they must be offset by the market value of the recovered materials.

But the costs of recycling add up faster in regional areas than in metropolitan areas.

In FY2023–24, in the NLA, which covers the most regional and remote areas in NSW, only 27% of waste was recycled. In the more populous RLA and MLA, the rates were 65% and 72% respectively.¹

This is because it costs more to aggregate and transport waste to and from processing sites and end-market areas. Trucks must travel longer distances – often across regions – to collect waste from spread-out communities and take it to primary sorting facilities, secondary processors and then on to end markets. Moreover, the volume – and therefore overall value – of recyclable waste generated in remote areas is often too low for private sector operators to justify the costs of transport, sorting and processing. One council in the Central West told us that a truck can travel hundreds of

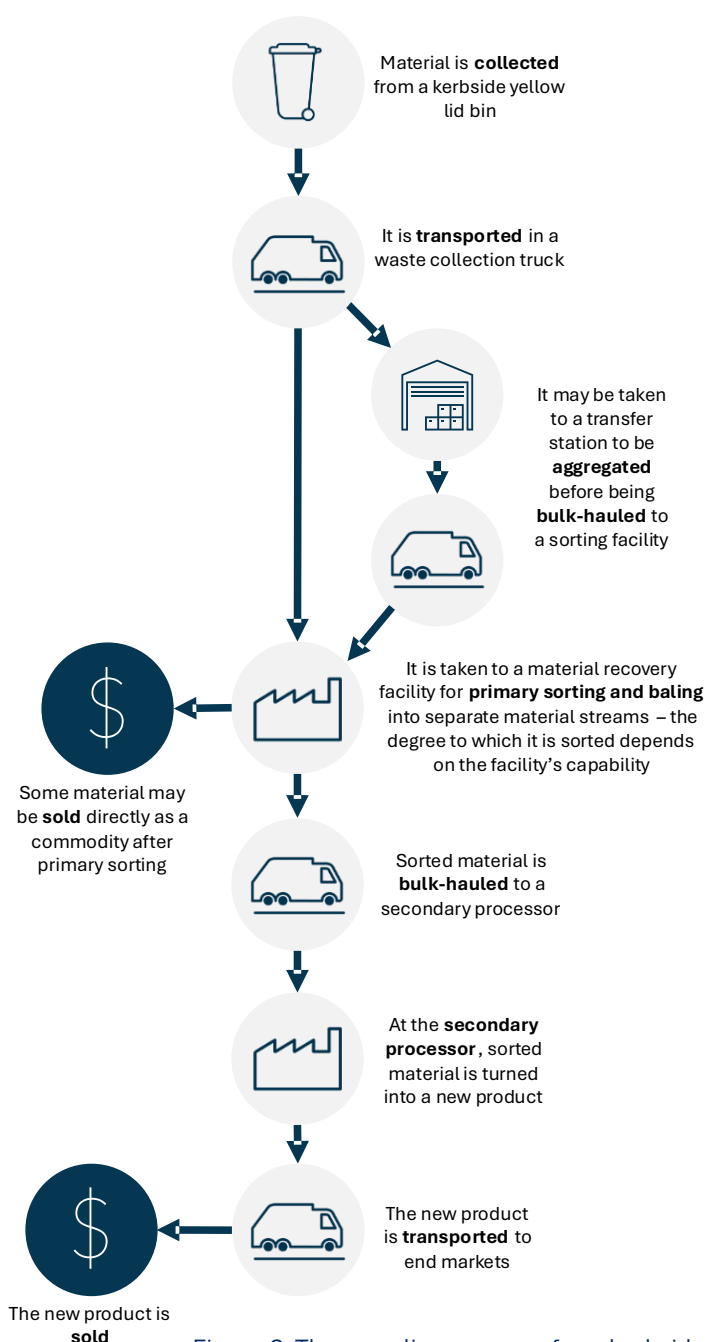


Figure 2: The recycling process, from kerbside collection to the sale of a recycled product

¹ NSW Waste and Resource Reporting Portal (WARRP)

kilometres to pick up waste from just one household. That service comes at a cost.

The final factor influencing recovery rates in regional NSW is the NSW Waste Levy. This levy is intended to make recycling a more cost-competitive waste management option, by increasing the cost of sending material to be disposed of at a landfill. Facilities in the non-levy area (NLA) do not pay the levy and facilities in the Regional Levy Area (RLA) pay a reduced levy rate. Waste material will almost always follow the cheapest disposal or management path. If the rate of levy is not enough to make landfilling a more costly option than resource recovery, there is very little incentive to undertake this activity in regional NSW.

Opportunities for incentivising investment in resource recovery infrastructure are most prevalent for MSW streams

Municipal solid waste (MSW)

MSW is generated by households. It includes paper and cardboard, plastics, glass, and food and garden organic waste collected by local council-run services from kerbside red-, yellow- and green-lid bins. It also includes waste that is dropped off by members of the community at local council facilities.

Collection contracts for household waste are sometimes decades-long agreements and the volumes of material collected from kerbside bins under these agreements tend to be stable over time.

We have heard from waste facility operators that they require long-term contracts to underpin their investments in recycling infrastructure and technology. However, the way in which councils undertake this

contracting creates inherent uncertainty, which weakens investment confidence. This uncertainty arises due to the varied timing, contractual end dates and contract lengths in which individual councils offer the volumes of material they produce to market through tendering processes. This fragmented approach also creates additional cost as councils' private sector partners must price in risk of not winning further, additional council contracts in the future.

Given the high costs and low incentives for resource recovery in regional NSW, the volume and relative stability of material that councils offer to market plays a significant role in incentivising and attracting resource recovery infrastructure investments in regional NSW. We want to enable this investment, and we want to assist councils to feel empowered to contract for these services and investment in a way that achieves the best outcomes for their communities in regional NSW.

This is why MSW waste volumes and the role of local councils in resource recovery in regional NSW is one of the focuses of this chapter.

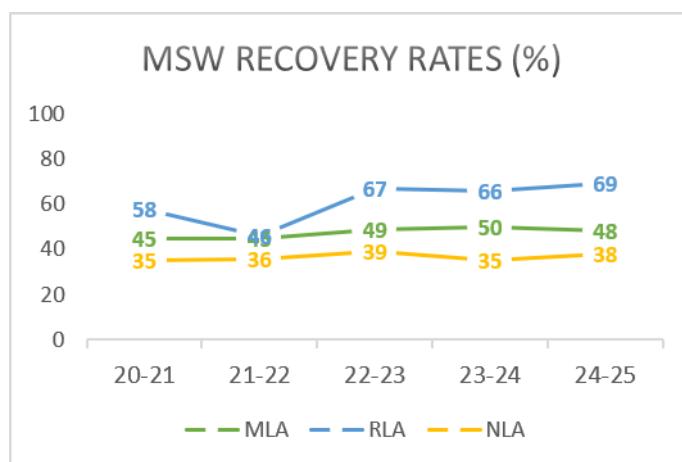


Figure 3: Recycling rates across waste levy areas for municipal solid waste 2020–25. Source: WARRP data

Note: RLA recovery is skewed higher, representing a degree of inter-regional movement of FOGO material for recovery in facilities located in RLA and movement of landfilled material out of RLA into Queensland, skewing recovery numbers.

The dynamics of other waste streams impacts on infrastructure investment opportunities

NSW waste is sourced from three sectors: it is categorised as construction and demolition waste (C&D), commercial and industrial waste (C&I) and municipal solid waste (MSW). Each source sector has characteristics that affect the opportunity for further investments in resource recovery infrastructure to improve recovery rates.

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste

C&D waste includes excavated rocks and soils, building waste and materials such as asphalt, bricks, concrete, plasterboard and timber.

This material is relatively heavy and attracts high levy because the levy is applied per tonne of material. But it is also easily recoverable. The levy has had a positive impact on recovery of this material, as shown by recovery rates across the MLA and RLA.

Recycling of C&D waste in the NLA remains very low. Without a levy, investment conditions become uncertain and there is little incentive to direct material away from landfill in the NLA. Under these conditions, further investments in recycling infrastructure are unlikely to result in further recovery or be economically viable.

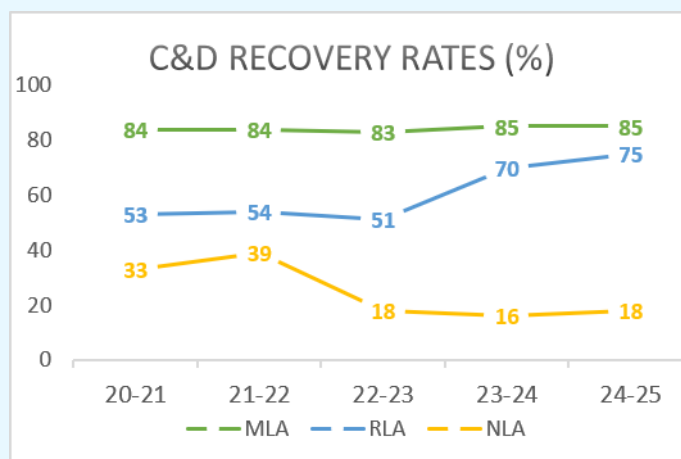


Figure 4: Recycling rates across waste levy areas for construction and demolition waste 2020–25. Source: WARRP data

Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste

C&I waste is generated by a wide range of businesses and industries in sectors such as manufacturing, retail, hospitality, healthcare, education and agriculture. It is often collected as loads of mixed waste containing materials such as metals, plastics, paper and cardboard, food and wood.

We know there are opportunities to recover more C&I waste in NSW, particularly organic waste, plastics, and paper and cardboard. A recent audit of C&I waste loads found that up to 35% of the material currently being sent to landfill could be recovered if improvements to source separation, collection, sorting technology and processing facilities are made (and assuming that these improvements and increased recovery activity are economically viable).

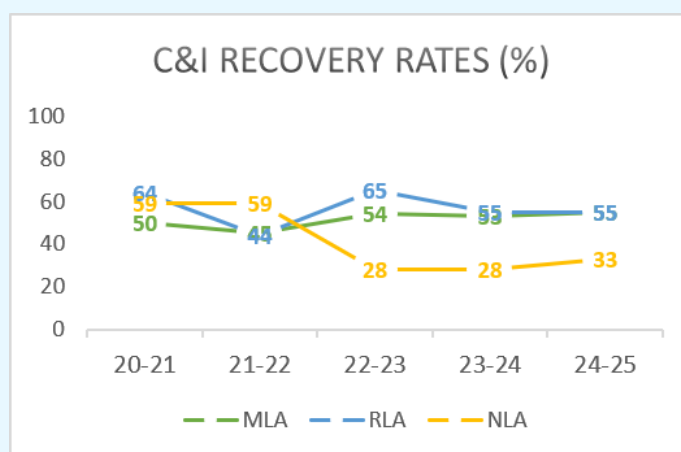


Figure 5: Recycling rates across waste levy areas for commercial and industrial waste 2020–25. Source: WARRP data

Note: Due to methodological changes in reporting for this stream, numbers pre-2021–22 are not representative of historical recovery rates.

Relatively small volumes of C&I waste are generated in regional areas. Across the RLA and NLA in FY2023–24, roughly 850,000 tonnes of C&I waste was generated compared to the MLA which generated roughly 3.8 million tonnes. These relatively low volumes, the dispersed nature of generators, and a lack of long-term waste collection contracts to guarantee feedstock for recycling, make investments in resource recovery infrastructure based on C&I volumes alone difficult. We have heard from waste operators in the regions that these volumes are not driving decisions around investing in infrastructure, because there is limited certainty about long-term supply from this source.

Looking beyond infrastructure: other interventions to ensure regional recycling is economically sustainable

The NSW Government has started to explore other policy and regulatory options to incentivise and enable resource recovery in NSW by requiring some commercial premises such as supermarkets and hospitality businesses to have their food waste separately collected, starting from 1 July 2026. This initiative is expected to increase the recovery of organic material from C&I waste by 115,000 tonnes by 2029.² Similar approaches could be considered to unlock other recoverable materials from the C&I stream.

The NSW Government is also committed to strengthening NSW's product stewardship framework through the *Product Lifecycle Responsibility Act 2025*. This Act allows the government to take action on any product. The first product to be regulated under this Act are batteries due to the need to respond to this rapidly growing fire risk in our state which regularly impacts waste collection vehicles and facilities. We will monitor the implementation of the batteries product stewardship scheme before considering applying the Act to other materials.

² Arcadis, 2023, Supply and Demand for C&I Food Organics Processing, prepared on behalf of NSW EPA

Landfill management places significant pressures on regional councils

Landfill capacity shortages in regional NSW require solutions

Landfill management is primarily the domain of local councils in regional NSW. Establishing new landfill infrastructure is a complex and often protracted process due to a convergence of regulatory, environmental, social and economic factors. Proponents must undertake extensive site investigations to address risks to groundwater and surface water, biodiversity and cultural heritage, while also demonstrating compliance with stringent planning and environmental approval pathways. These requirements are capital intensive. Costs are compounded by long time frames for fulfilling the requirements of the planning system before project approval, and ongoing compliance and monitoring obligations once the infrastructure asset is established.

Landfill capacity shortages in regional NSW

Landfill capacity has already been exhausted in several local government areas, including Lismore, Ballina, Byron and Coffs Harbour. Consequently, these councils are collectively transporting more than 100,000 tonnes per year to landfills in southern Queensland.

Some shortages in landfill capacity are also expected to emerge in the Canberra surrounds from 2030. Hilltops, Yass Valley and Snowy Valleys councils, which landfilled roughly 87,000 tonnes in total in 2022–23, will soon need to find alternative disposal options. The existing waste transport networks in this region are limited, and the distances waste needs to be transported across are vast.

We heard from councils in regional NSW that these requirements present financial and resourcing barriers to development of new landfill infrastructure, particularly for smaller councils with lower ratepayer bases and smaller overall budgets. This results in a reliance on older, existing landfills without adequate planning for future needs.

We heard from local councils that they struggle even with the cost burden of initial scoping assessments and have challenges knowing when and how to engage with the planning system when investigating how to deliver infrastructure projects of this scale.

As a result, some parts of regional NSW are facing imminent landfill capacity constraints, while others may run out of landfill capacity within the next five years.

Legacy landfill management requires long-term management approaches

Councils are also increasingly being required to address issues associated with legacy landfills that stem from disposal and landfill management practices of the past. These requirements have been implemented as we have improved our understanding of how to manage landfills to mitigate their impacts on the environment and human health. They include ongoing obligations to monitor, remediate and rehabilitate sites, and are expected to extend for decades.

The EPA's Landfill Consolidation and Environmental Improvements Grant Program has helped many councils address this issue. From 2014 to 2025 over \$18 million in funding was awarded to 137 projects to reduce pollution, protect public health and deliver modernised local waste services to residents. To help councils to identify their highest-risk sites, the EPA developed the E-RAMP risk assessment tool for small waste facilities. However, this approach has relied on

individual councils using E-RAMP to assess the risk of their facilities and then opportunistically seeking grant funding for higher-risk sites as it has been made available.

We have heard from councils that the approach of making grant funding available periodically is difficult to manage and respond to with limited resources. To better direct support to manage these sites a new approach is needed that includes

- undertaking a more comprehensive statewide risk assessment of existing facilities and then
- allocating resourcing where it is most needed, based on this statewide risk assessment
- creating regional-scale plans for how to manage these assets.

Regional councils need support to identify and map these sites, holistically assess the risks they pose to the surrounding environment and communities, and plan for their management, remediation, and closure over time.

We need new approaches to incentivise investment in resource recovery and landfill infrastructure

Local council decisions about managing waste and recycling have typically been made at an individual council level, with a strong focus on meeting the immediate needs of their local communities. We heard from local councils that this focus on the immediate contract or service provision cycles, reduces the scope to take longer-term strategic approaches to planning for future infrastructure needs and service provision.

Councils have told us about other barriers they face to planning for future infrastructure and service needs. These barriers include a lack of resourcing and budget restrictions, challenges navigating the planning system for new and expanded infrastructure, as well as barriers to being able to explore regionally-based solutions that could deliver economies of scale and allow them to leverage shared resources, skills and experience.

The shift toward a circular economy demands new technology, new infrastructure and multi-faceted and strategic decision-making. One of the most effective solutions to overcoming these barriers is for councils in regional NSW to plan for, invest in and contract for services in a more joined-up and strategic way that shares risks and costs, but also creates more certainty for the private sector in responding to tenders and investing in infrastructure. It is effective for councils to work together regardless of whether they own and operate waste infrastructure or contract to the private sector.

The NSW Government will better support these approaches and will provide resourcing and support to councils to enable this approach.

Better data access will give confidence to strategic planning approaches

Councils also told us that they have limited ability to access relevant data collected and held by the EPA. This impedes their ability to confidently plan for future waste infrastructure needs. Access to consistent, high-quality data across regions allows councils to identify opportunities for shared facilities, reducing duplication and improving economies of scale. Data on waste generation and flows can help councils assess the long-term viability and cost-effectiveness of different investment options.

Transparent data sharing can also strengthen business cases for local government decision-makers by clearly demonstrating regional needs and system-wide benefits. Ultimately, better data integration supports coordinated, regional-scale planning across council boundaries, aligning local investment decisions with broader NSW strategies for waste and the circular economy.

The EPA is well positioned to improve local councils' strategic planning approaches by establishing data sharing mechanisms that can support regional-scale strategic planning.

Our solutions

The NSW Government wants to support local councils and their private sector partners in regional NSW in the crucial work they do planning for and delivering regional waste services and infrastructure.

The actions set out in this chapter aim to address the structural issues that hamper planning and delivery of resource recovery and landfill infrastructure and services.

The scale and scope of the challenges for waste management in regional NSW varies from region to region. Each region faces its own challenges and needs. However, the approaches needed to overcome this range of challenges are relatively consistent and require a joined-up approach from local councils in regional NSW that:

- achieves appropriate scale
- overcomes cost and risk barriers
- enables a greater sharing of potential benefits
- incentivises private sector investment in the regions.

Table 1: Proposed actions to support local councils to financially plan for future infrastructure investments and ongoing asset management

Action	Description of action	Time frame
Develop regional waste and circular economy infrastructure investment plans in collaboration with local councils and regional organisations of councils	The EPA and DPIRD will lead a co-design process to help each region develop their plans within 24 months. The plans will: • identify regional-scale, long-term, strategic recycling and residual waste infrastructure needs • establish the mechanism for identifying options to address infrastructure needs and undertake the business case assessment of these options • provide a pathway for individual councils, or regional groups of councils, to plan for and implement the financial management and investment needed to implement the preferred option(s) • identify all landfill assets, including any legacy or unlicensed sites and provide a framework to risk assess these sites and implement the financial management and investment needed to address needs arising from the risk assessment process. In developing and implementing these plans, the EPA and DPIRD will work with councils to help them identify opportunities for private industry investment, where relevant.	Plans in place by end of 2027

Action	Description of action	Time frame
Improve data collection requirements and processes to enable more transparent data sharing	The EPA will establish data sharing mechanisms with regional waste groups and councils to support them to strategically plan for circular economy and waste infrastructure investments, including through development of Circular Economy and Waste Infrastructure Investment Plans. The EPA will look at opportunities to enhance the collection and reporting of waste and resource recovery data to better understand waste flows and end markets in NSW. This may include opportunities to require all facilities operating under an Environment Protection License to report information related to the where recovered material is being sold and market prices for these materials.	Finalised in 2027

Table 2: Proposed actions to help navigate the development application planning process for waste infrastructure investment

Action	Description of action	Time frame
Extend support of the waste infrastructure concierge (established in Chapter 1)	The NSW Government will establish a waste infrastructure concierge to provide proponents with planning support for their proposed waste infrastructure applications. Property & Development NSW (PDNSW) and the EPA will provide expert advisers to help proponents prepare quality development applications that meet the required standards.	Concierge available from 2027
Establish a streamlined planning process for new regionally-significant, priority landfills	DPHI will issue the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) in 18 days, if required, and assess applications in 80 days. DPHI will establish an agency liaison group to provide a whole-of-government approach to the assessment of individual priority applications for new, regionally-landfills. This group will identify early issues with proposals and provide technical feedback on the assessment approach during preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and DPHI's assessment of the application. The EPA will also streamline its development assessment and licensing processes to ensure it provides consistent and timely review of all waste infrastructure development assessments.	Process in place from 2026

Enabling a resilient and inclusive waste management system

Ensuring fit-for-purpose management approaches for disaster waste and emerging waste streams

Since July 2019, there have been more than 110 declared disasters in NSW caused by natural hazards, and more than \$9.5 billion will have been spent by the Australian and NSW Governments on disaster relief and recovery.³ These events often cause widespread damage to public property, infrastructure and the environment, and can disrupt the delivery of essential waste management services by cutting off access to transport networks and landfill sites.

For instance, flooding in Lismore in 2022 resulted in a surge of waste far beyond the capacities of local landfills: Richmond Valley Council estimated 80,000 tonnes of waste was collected after the floods, equivalent to six times the community's annual contribution to landfill.⁴

In these events, councils need support to safeguard their communities. This means local and state governments must coordinate to ensure that temporary storage points and waste disposal pathways can be readily accessed by communities during unexpected disaster events.

We heard from local councils that, to date, coordination processes under the State's Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) have worked well to ensure service continuity for waste management. However, risks to ensuring business continuity exist if any entity, stakeholder or business decides it is not in their interests to work collaboratively during these events. If a circumstance like this were to arise, the EPA or the Environmental Services Functional Area Coordinator does not have the power to compel certain actions to mitigate this risk.

The NSW Government will explore further safeguards to ensure it can keep services operating during and after natural disasters, to manage pressures on waste facilities.

Equally, new developments in regional areas are also generating new waste streams that must be managed. The construction of NSW's Renewable Energy Zones (REZ) is leaving regional landfills with more waste – such as metals, plastics and pallets – than they can handle. For example, the Central West Orana REZ development may generate an estimated 275,000 tonnes of additional waste every year during its construction.⁵

The NSW Government will continue to explore approaches to dealing with this material and has established a comprehensive governance framework to drive delivery of the REZs through which these issues will be assessed.

³ NSW Government, 2025, *Budget Paper No. 01*, p.51.

⁴ Richmond Valley Council, 2024, *Rebuilding the Richmond Valley: Three-year recovery plan in response to the 2022 floods*.

⁵ MRA Consulting, 2025, *CWO REZ Waste: Regional Major Infrastructure Study*, prepared for NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.

Ensuring the most remote communities have access to safe waste disposal pathways

We also have limited understanding of the accessibility of waste services and infrastructure in some remote parts of NSW. For example, discrete Aboriginal communities (DACs) across the state have varied access to essential waste management services. We know that some receive council kerbside waste collections, while others rely on self-hauling waste to local disposal points. We need a better understanding of what services and infrastructure already exist, and what are needed. Without this, there is a risk that remote communities are left behind without proper support.

The NSW Government will work with communities to ensure access to safe waste disposal pathways.

Our solutions

Table 3: Proposed actions to ensure safe disposal pathways in regional, rural and discrete Aboriginal communities (DACs)

Proposed action	Description of action	Time frame
Assess waste infrastructure needs in discrete Aboriginal communities (DACs)	EPA will work with Aboriginal Affairs NSW to undertake assessment of waste management infrastructure needs in DACs.	Complete assessments by 2027
Address waste challenges from construction of NSW Renewable Energy Zones	The EPA and EnergyCo will establish a REZ waste and circular economy project control group for each REZ region with relevant NSW Government agencies and local councils to improve recycling outcomes during the construction phase of the REZs.	Project control groups established in 2026
Continue to oversee planning conditions for REZ development that promote resource recovery	DPHI will continue to oversee REZ proponents' management of waste as per the waste management plans developed in consultation with the relevant council/s and consider the need for refinements to the conditions as the Waste Management Plans are implemented.	Continued oversight
Create powers to ensure waste management business continuity and service provision during and after disaster events	NSW EPA will investigate creating a head of power to give the Environmental Services Functional Area Coordinator powers to compel waste businesses or councils to follow certain orders during and following disaster events.	Investigation to be completed in 2027

Our next steps

The initiatives set out in chapter two of the *NSW Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan* (this document) will help to address the waste and circular infrastructure needs in regional NSW.

To make sure we are on track to achieve our objectives, we will review our progress on the actions set out in this plan in two years, alongside our progress from the first chapter.

This chapter is part of a suite of actions the NSW Government is taking to support the transition to a safe, circular economy.

In the next chapter of the *NSW Waste and Circular Infrastructure Plan*, we will turn our focus to resource recovery needs in Greater Sydney, and also to other approaches that might help us enhance resource recovery outcomes across all parts of the state.

As the end of the first stage of the *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041* approaches in 2027, we are also looking at what else needs to be done to keep material out of landfill and in use for longer. As part of this, we will consider ways to:

- design out waste and design for reuse and recycling
- change behaviour to reduce the amount of waste we generate and create cleaner streams of waste that can be recycled
- improve the management of hazardous and problematic wastes that pose threats to human health, the environment, and the stability of the waste and resource recovery sector.

Have your say

We want to hear your thoughts on the proposed actions in the draft plan, including:

- their potential benefits and risks
- considerations for their implementation, including proposed time frames
- any alternative options we should consider.

To have your say, you can:



Take the survey

Visit yoursay.epa.nsw.gov.au to find out more and take our survey.



Make a written submission

You can email a submission to us at wasteinfrastructureplan@epa.nsw.gov.au

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