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REPORT ON

Integrated Waste Management Plan for Merafong City Local Municipality

Report No : 11743-Rep-003 Rev 0

Submitted to:

Merafong Local Municipality
PO Box 3
Carletonville
2500

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Executive summary

In compliance with Section 11 in Chapter Three, of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA) the Merafong City Local Municipality (MCLM) appointed Zitholele consulting to develop an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP).

This plan consists of four main sections being the *Status Quo*, Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment and Goals and Objectives, evaluation of alternatives and an Implementation Plan. The *Status Quo* of current waste management services and practices within the municipal jurisdictional area were evaluated in terms of the service provided and the resources used to provide the service. The general outcome of this investigation was that the service in the formal areas is adequate but lacking in the informal areas. Also that the existing record keeping and baseline information such as population statistics and number of service points are not adequate. The information presented in the *Status Quo* forms the basis of the IWMP.

A Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment was done based on the *Status Quo* that highlighted key areas that needed to be addressed. From the Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment, the Goals and Objectives that focus on the standard of service pursued by the MCLM were developed. The goals present the standard of service with the objectives being the smaller practical components required to meet a goal.

The above mentioned section were made available as two separate reports to the public for and key stakeholder for comment but no comment was received. A public meeting was also scheduled but no-one attended the meeting and no comments were received.

Appropriate alternatives were evaluated for each Goal and/or Objective with a recommendation for each. This data was then used to compile the IWMP implementation sheet to reflect the Goals and Objectives, the options considered, the proposed option, projects identified with associated costs and implementation programme for each project.

During the process of developing the IWMP for MCLM, the public participation process was initiated after the two reports, the *Status Quo* Report and the draft Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment & Goals and Objectives Reports were compiled. These two reports were available for public review over the period 9 December 2009 until 28 January 2010 at the same locations where the IDP document was available for public comment. The public review period was advertised in the local newspaper (Carletonville Herald dated 4 December 2009). Refer to Appendix H. The reports were also sent to key stakeholders identified by the MCLM. Thereafter a Stakeholder Meeting was scheduled for the 28th January 2010 at the Carltonville Civic Centre to obtain inputs from the stakeholder and the public. Unfortunately, no one attended the meeting. Also, no inputs or comments were received from any of the identified stakeholders. The IWMP was then further developed incorporating

the *Status Quo*; Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment; the Goals and Objectives; the evaluation of alternatives and the Implementation Plan.

The draft IWMP was, once more, made available for review to the public during a public review period from 24 June until 8 July 2010. The public review period as well as the public meeting was, for a second time, advertised in the Carltonville Herald dated 25 June 2010. The public meeting was held on 8th July 2010 where 123 persons attended the meeting. At the meeting, the content of the IMWP was presented and the comments from the public was discussed and addressed by MCLM. Refer to Appendix H for details on the above.

The following main aspects need to be considered and approved by the MCLM:

- The lack of adequate legislation (By-laws) and data related to waste management to effectively manage waste within the MCLM;
- The lack of staff in middle to senior level in the Waste Management Section;
- The expansion of the service in terms of personnel, equipment and service area and the challenges related to this; and
- The legal compliance of all facilities as well as the operations of facilities.

Refer to the *Implementation Plan* (Section 5) for details on the above.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBD	Central Business Development
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs & Forestry
DWEA	Department of Water and Environmental Affairs
FML	Full Maintenance Lease
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
MCLM	Merafong City Local Municipality
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998
NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, (Act 59 of 2008)
NWMS	National Waste Management Strategy
RDP	Rural Development Programme
RELs	Rear End Loading
RoRo	Roll-on-roll-offs
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
TLB	Tractor Loader Back-actor
TS	Transfer Station
WIS	Waste Information System
WMS	Waste Management Section
ZC	Zitholele Consulting

1 INTRODUCTION TO THE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Section 11 in Chapter Three, of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA) *inter alia* states that each Municipality must develop an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP).

The Merafong City Local Municipality (MCLM) has in the past developed an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) through the West Rand District Municipality. This IWMP unfortunately possesses significant gaps that must be addressed. The MCLM appointed Zitholele Consulting (ZC) to compile a new IWMP based on the most recent information available.

Zitholele followed a phased approach in developing the IWMP for MCLM.

The first phase and one of the major components of an IWMP was documenting the *Status Quo* of current waste management services and practices within the municipal jurisdictional area.

Following on from the *Status Quo* report on Waste Management a detailed Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment were done. The aim of this analysis and assessment were to provide realistic prioritised requirements and needs identified during the *Status Quo* assessment for effective waste management within the MCLM.

Subsequent hereto and based on the Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment, the Goals and Objectives were developed. The Goals and Objectives focussed on the standard of service pursued by the MCLM i.e. the goals present the standard of service with the objectives being the smaller practical components required to meet a goal.

Initially the Status Quo and Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment, the Goals and Objectives were two separate reports that were made available at public places after being advertised in the local newspaper and distributed to key stakeholders for comment. A public meeting was also scheduled but no-one attended the meeting and no comments were received.

Where practicable; appropriate alternatives were evaluated for each Goal and/or Objective with a recommendation for each. This data was then used to compile the IWMP implementation sheet to reflect the Goals and Objectives, the options considered, the proposed option, projects identified with associated costs and implementation programme for each project.

The first part of this report addresses the *Status Quo* report on Waste Management in MCLM, the second part the Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment as well as the Goals and Objectives and the third part the Implementation Plan for the MCLM IWMP.

2 PART 1: STATUS QUO OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The *Status Quo* provides a baseline for waste management planning and highlights problems, issues of concern and gaps experienced with regards to waste management (a detailed Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment was done after the completion of the *Status Quo*). Collecting reliable data and other information therefore is a critical first step in compiling an IWMP. The aim of gathering current information on the state of waste management in the MCLM, it also provides a realistic and quantitative basis for the development of the IWMP, based on actual data and prioritised requirements and needs.

Since information changes on a continual basis, the *Status Quo* will include information as relevant up to the end of June 2009.

2.2 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of the *Status Quo* is to qualify and quantify all aspects related to the waste streams, environmental impacts, existing waste management services, practices and organisational structures as relevant to the MCLM. This information will form the basis for any future planning and the development of the IWMP.

The information gathered for the *Status Quo* assessment included the following:

- Current legislation and MCLM Waste Management By-laws;
- Obtaining information on the current population of the area, growth estimates, development patterns, densities and the population's socio-economic categories;
- Identifying and estimating/calculating the types and amounts of general waste generated in the municipal area, the composition thereof and defining distinctive waste generation areas. This included a visual waste characterisation exercise of the waste streams disposed of at the Rooipoort landfill site to obtain information regarding the potential types and volumes of recyclable material in the waste stream;
- Describing and assessing the existing waste management services i.e. collection, transport and disposal systems as well as types of equipment, personnel and management practices provided by the municipality. Shortfalls were also identified; and
- Analysing the waste management budget and determining the unit costs associated with providing the waste management services, specifically establishing unit costs for collection, transport and disposal.

Site visits were carried out to gain first hand knowledge of waste management within specific areas. The various waste management supervisors were interviewed and the landfill site and the collection areas were visited. Information was obtained during these visits and supplemented by information obtained from municipal reports i.e. IDP, Spatial Development Framework (SDF), the Departmental Budget, the MCLM Waste Management By-laws, etc. A desk top study was carried out which included the review and interpretation of existing MCLM records and documentation.

Most of the population data, demographical information and information concerning the various settlements not serviced by the Municipality were obtained from the Spatial Development Framework, reviewed 2008 (SDF).

The results of the *Status Quo* investigation are documented in this report and form the basis for the IWMP.

2.3 CURRENT LEGISLATION AND BY-LAWS

2.3.1 Current legislation

The Constitution Act no. 108 of 1996, Schedule 5, Part B, lists refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal and cleaning as functions, which have to be undertaken by the local authority. This is reiterated in the Municipal Structures Act, Section 84. Legislation can and does have an effect on planning and implementation of projects. This is also true for the development and implementation of the municipal IWMP. Existing environmental legislation pertaining to the management of general waste is regulated through over thirty Acts of Parliament, many provincial regulations as well as the local authority by-laws and some of the important general waste related legislation is listed below:

- The South African Constitution, Act 108 of 1996;
- The National Road Traffic Act, Act 93 of 1996;
- The National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998;
- The Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993;
- The Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act 45 of 1965;
- The Air Quality Act, Act 39 of 2004;
- The Environment Conservation Act (ECA), Act 73 of 1989;
- The National Water Act (NWA), Act 36 of 1998;
- The Nuclear Energy Act, Act 131 of 1993;
- The Health Act, Act 63 of 1977;

- The Human Tissue Act, Act 65 of 1983;
- The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002; and
- The National Environmental Management Waste Act, Act 59 of 2008.

The new NEM:WA aims to consolidate most of the waste legislation into one framework Act. NEM:WA has been developed as part of the law reform process enacted through the White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management and the National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS). However, current legislation will have to be complied with, especially when implementing the IWMP. It should be noted that only the most significant provisions pertaining to general waste rather than hazardous waste are included. The underlying government policy driving NEM: WA is the NWMS with the general aim complying with the following requirements:

Provide waste management services and the management of waste disposal facilities;

- Compile and implement integrated waste management plans;
- Compile and implement a waste management policy as part of the IDP; and
- Develop and implement by-laws and ordinances in line with the national waste management policy and within provincial legislation and policies.

The NWMS also refers to requirements intended for local authorities, which among other requirements state that:

- Local government is responsible for drawing up first generation plans for general waste management. The plans will have to be submitted to provincial government for incorporation into the provincial environmental management plans; and
- Although recycling of waste is to be facilitated by the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs (DWEA), the strategy highlights the involvement of local government, which is essential for recycling to be effective.

In addition to the NWMS, the Municipal Systems Act sets out functions that have to be exercised by the authority, some of which are indicated below. These functions have a direct bearing on waste management, and include:

- Developing policy, plans, strategies and programmes, including setting targets for delivery;
- Implementing applicable national and provincial legislation and its by-laws;
- Providing municipal services to the local community; and
- Imposing and recovering rates, taxes levies, duties and fees, including setting and implementing tariff, rates and tax policies.

Monitoring the impact of effectiveness of any services, policies, programmes or plans; consecutively the IWMP of the municipality should be approved by the Member of Executive Council to ensure successful waste management in a municipal area.

2.3.2 Waste Management By-Laws

The MCLM Waste Management By-laws are still in draft format and need to be finalised as soon as possible.

ZC conducted a high level review of the by-laws and based on this review the following aspects requires action from the MCLM:

Chapter 1 - Introduction

“2 Definitions”. The definitions of “Builders rubble” and “Construction waste” are in essence the same. It is recommended that these definitions be revised to define more clearly.

The definition of “Domestic waste” should indicate clearly that it is non hazardous waste.

Chapter 2 - Waste management information system

The current record keeping system of the council relating to waste management will have to be improved drastically to support a waste information system.

Chapter 4 – Garden and Bulky waste:

It is proposed that the words “mini dump” be replaced with “Public disposal facility” and that this be included under the definitions in Chapter 1.

Chapter 5 – Builders waste

Consider revising heading of this section to “Builders rubble and construction waste.”

The reference to Section15 in Section 15 (1) (a) should be to Section 14.

Chapter 6 – Special industrial, hazardous, medical and infectious waste

The reference to Section16 (1) in 19 (1) (a) should be to Section 18 (1). Some of the other references also seem to be out of place.

It is proposed that Chapter 6 be reviewed since it is in conflict with national legislation regarding the storage and transportation of waste.

Chapter 7 – Solid waste disposal

Section 22 should refer to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act no 59, 2008) (NEM:WA) rather than the Section 20 of ECA.

All references to permits should be aligned with the requirements pertained in NEM:WA.

Chapter 8 – Landfill location standards

Reference should be to NEMWA.

Chapter 9 – Landfill and Mini disposal sites and waste transfer stations

Consider changing “Mini Disposal Site” to Public disposal Facility”

Section 30 needs to be revised since this might have far reaching legal implications to the MCLM.

General

The Waste Management By-laws should be reviewed to incorporate the NEM: WA.

2.4 STUDY AREA

The MCLM is located in the south-eastern extreme of the South Western Gauteng Province (Figure 2). The Municipal Area is connected to Johannesburg to the east and Potchefstroom in the west by the N12 freeway. Apart from the N12, the N14 traverses the Municipal Area, linking the Municipal area to Pretoria in the northeast. The MCLM area of jurisdiction is approximately 1 631 km² and consists of two major waste generating areas/towns. This grouping of areas is also aligned with the placement of the two regional offices in relation to the towns and areas serviced. For the purposes of this report the areas has been divided into a northern region and a southern region as described below, with the R501 (Potchefstroom Johannesburg road) functioning as the divider between the regions, except Wedela being serviced from Fochville:

- Carletonville/Khutsong area (Northern Region)
 - Carletonville town
 - Blybank
 - Khutsong
 - Welverdiend
 - Driefontein

- Fochville/Kokosi area (Southern Region)
 - Fochville town
 - Green's Park
 - Kokosi
 - Wedela

The estimated population for the MCLM area as provided by the Spatial Development Framework and Integrated Development Plan is 289 992 people. It is estimated that the population increased from 232 563 in 2005 to **289 992** in 2008 (a 20% increase).

According to Census 2001, almost 70% of the population of Merafong City had a household income of R3, 200 or less and the Average Weighted Income (AWI) as measured in 2001 is shown in Figure 1 below.

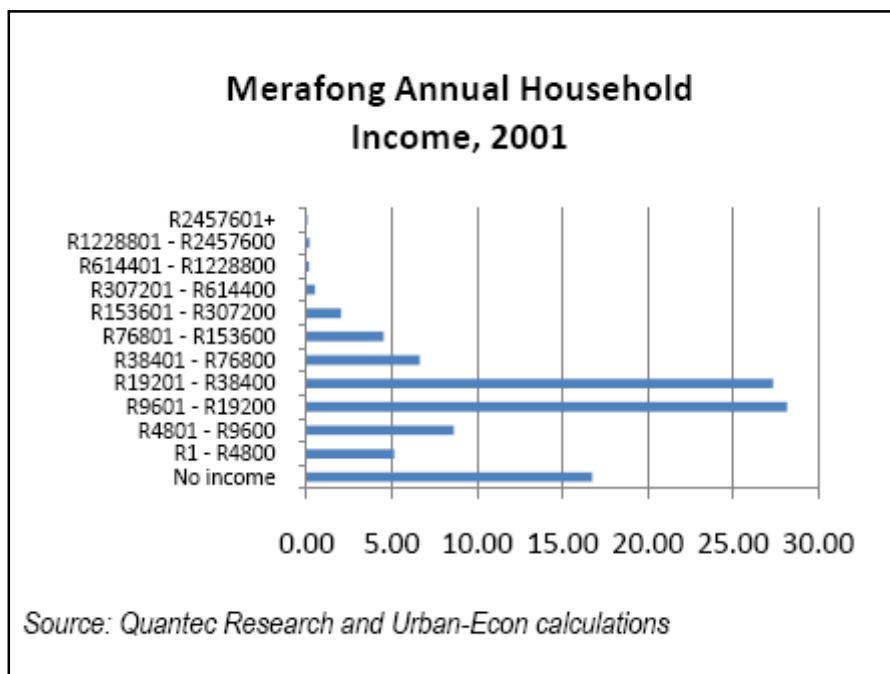


Figure 1: The Annual Household Income for Merafong, 2001

Source: Quantec and Urban-Econ calculations

Assuming that the percentage distribution of households with regard to income category remains constant between 2001 and 2007, the estimated AWI* of Merafong in 2007 is R4, 809 compared to R4, 635 in North West (Source: Quantec Research & Urban-Econ calculations).

*AWI is the average income of households, taking into account the distribution of households across income categories.

Table 1 indicates the estimated employment status within the MCLM compared to the provincial and national employment status.

Table 1: Employment Status for 2007

Employment Status 2007			
	South Africa (%)	North West (%)	Merafong (%)
Employed	28.9	27.8	35.5
Not Employed	30.1	27.2	29.9
Not economically active	41.1	45.0	34.6
Total	100	100	100

Source: Quantec Research and Urban-Econ Calculations

Figure 2 provides an overview of the locations of the various towns and settlements within the study area.

Various informal settlements in the Khutsong area are not serviced by MCLM and these include:

- Mandela Park.
- Share Well
- Cross Roads
- Sonder Water
- Phola Park
- Chris Hani
- Joe Slovo.

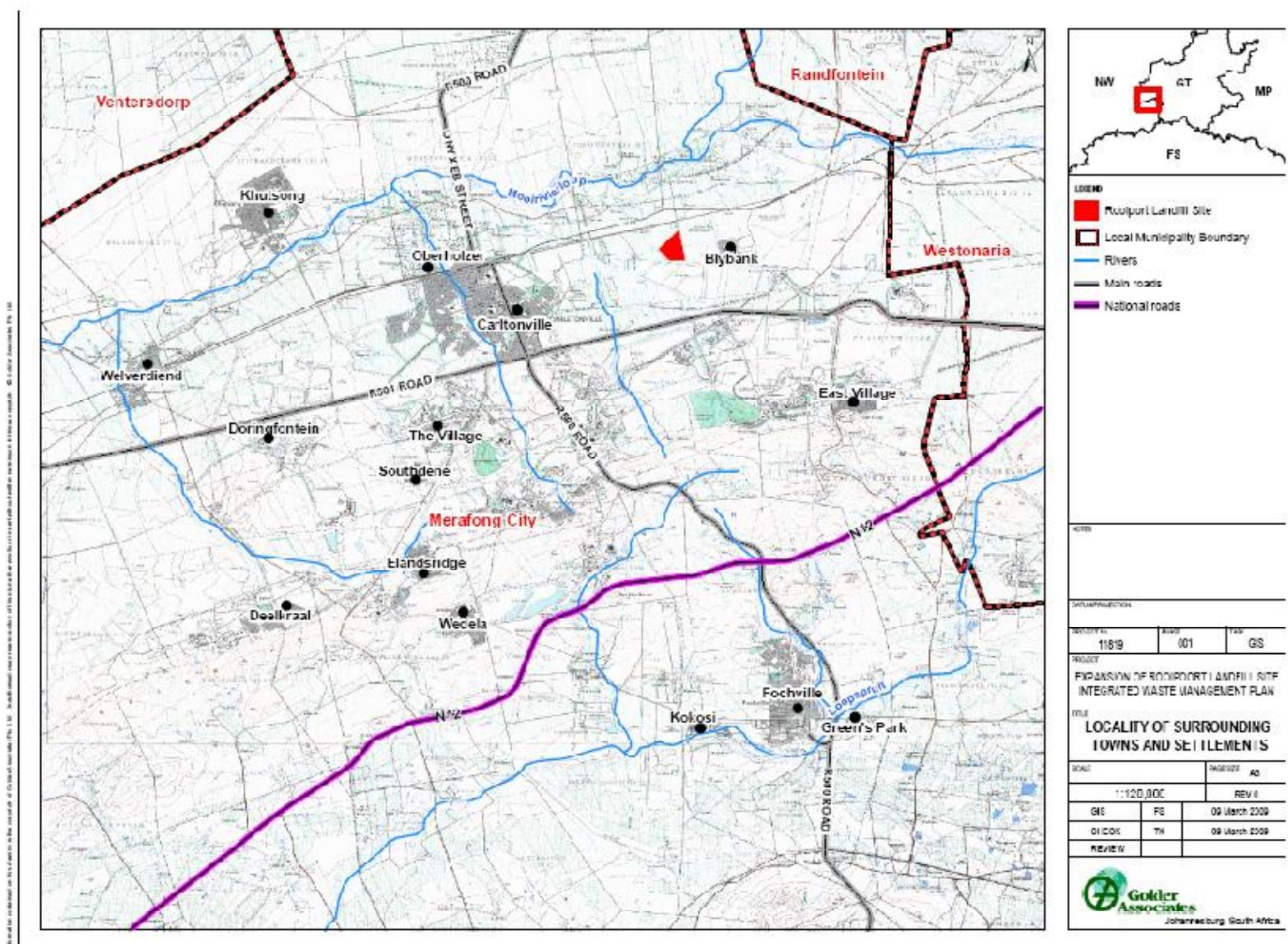


Figure 2: Merafong City Local Municipality Service Area

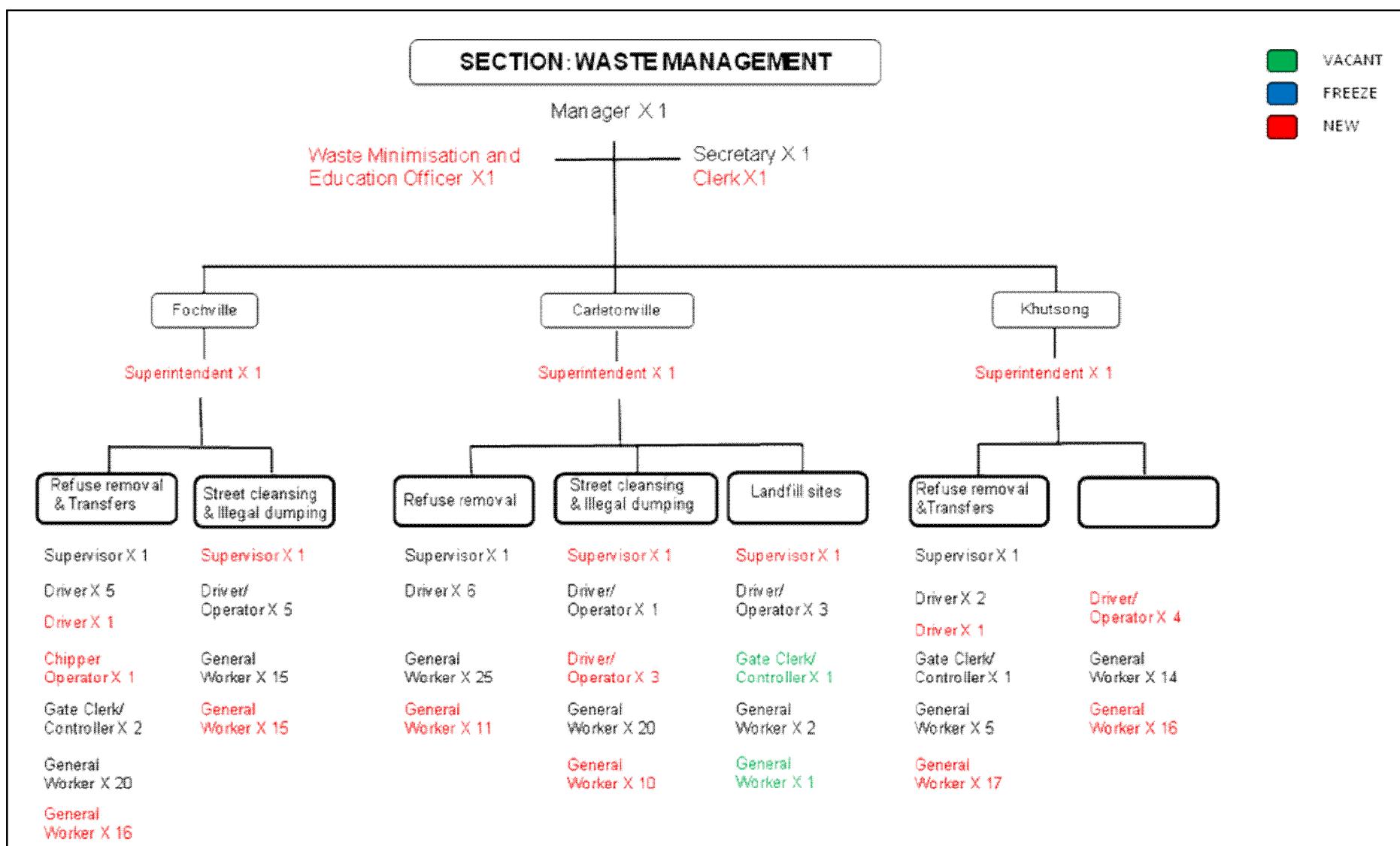


Figure 3: Waste Management Personnel Structure within the MCLM

2.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

This section describes a number of aspects that are critical to the effective delivery of waste management services within the MCLM. These aspects include demographics, waste generation, collection services, landfills, personnel and issues influencing the service. The information was obtained for the different waste generating areas within the MCLM.

2.5.1 Personnel utilised for waste management within the MCLM

Figure 3 above shows the personnel structure relating to waste management within the MCLM. There should be a total of 241 personnel within this department but there are currently a number of vacancies (109) within the department making the current utilisation of personnel a challenge.

There is currently no middle management in this waste management sections' structure with the superintendent posts created in the structure is long overdue for staffing.

The drivers are also not allocated to a specific vehicle which can result in drivers not taking ownership of the vehicles, resulting in them not taking responsibility for the condition of a vehicle. It also poses challenges for collection teams since drivers and collection crew do not get to know each other well, which also might have an effect on productivity.

2.5.2 Carletonville/Khutsong/Blybank/Welverdiend (Northern Region)

General description

Carletonville

Carletonville is situated in the northern portion of the municipality and is the business hub of this area. Carletonville contains the only significant central business district (CBD) and industrial area within the municipal area and it also contains the majority of higher-order urban functions and a significant portion of its population. Carletonville is also equipped with municipal infrastructure (roads, rail, water, electricity, sanitation) with sufficient capacity to accommodate future urban development. Based on the information received general waste management in Carletonville is of a fairly good standard.

A black bag system is used to collect domestic waste once a week from the 4,158 domestic service points. Residents have to supply their own 85 l bin liners (black bags) which are placed on the pavement outside the stand on the day of collection. Some residents have built innovative refuse bag holders in front of their homes to eliminate stray dogs from tearing the bags.

Commercial waste is collected at various frequencies (1, 2, 3 and 5 times/week) depending on the type of business or other type of premises such as municipal depots, hospitals and

educational facilities. The business, shopping centres and other premises have dedicated waste areas where the containers are kept and are usually fairly accessible. Types of containers used as receptacles vary depending on the type of business or premises but consists mainly of 1.75 m^3 wheelie bins and 6 m^3 skips.

There are approximately 35 permanently employed street sweepers as well as a number of temporary staff employed to serve mainly the CBD area of Carletonville as well as the approach routes to the CBD area. Street cleaning commence between 5h00 and 6h00 in the mornings with each person allocated a certain area to clean. Street cleaning personnel are issued with a trolley, broom, spade, rake and "easy-reacher" (an extended grabbing tool used to pick litter lying on the ground). There are also 229 concrete and steel street bins placed al over the CBD area which are lined with plastic bin liners for easy cleaning. These bins are cleaned on a daily bases as part of the daily collection routes within the CBD areas.

Waste is collected in $2 \times 20\text{ m}^3$ (residential) and $1 \times 12\text{ m}^3$ (commercial) RELs each with a crew consisting of one driver and four runners. Waste is taken to the Rooipoort landfill site for disposal. The Rooipoort landfill is discussed in more detail below.

Khutsong

Khutsong is located approximately 8 km north west of Carletonville and has a population of approximately 140,000 people. Refer to Figure 2 for the locality of Khutsong.

Khutsong consists of a mixture of low cost formal housing and informal settlements. The low cost housing areas in Khutsong are equipped with municipal infrastructure such as roads, water, electricity and sanitation. The informal settlements have mainly poor roads that are usually inaccessible to waste collection equipment.



Figure 4: Unpaved road in Khutsong



Figure 5: Paved road in Khutsong



Figure 6: Four dwellings on one premises



Figure 7: Illegal dumping on street corner

Domestic waste is collected once a week from the estimated 8,500 domestic service points in the more formal residential areas. A wide variety of receptacles are used by the residents in Khutsong varying from 85 ℓ bins and old 20 ℓ oil containers to black bags and washing basins. Some houses, especially the more formal ones have dustbins for waste disposal while as the informal areas make use of communal dumping spaces since the collection equipment can not access the roads between the dwellings. Figure 4 to Figure 7 above indicate waste collection conditions in Khutsong. There are 45 service points registered as business or other type of premises such as municipal depots, hospitals and educational facilities in Khutsong. Of these 39 service points receive a three times per week collection service.

It is also envisaged to obtain 240 ℓ bins for the Khutsong area according to the new IDP.



Figure 8: Waste collection in Khutsong

Illegal dumping occurs on a regular basis in the informal and formal areas. One of the depot waste management supervisors launched an initiative to clean up these areas and turn the open space into a formal park where families can gather and kids can play. Figure 7 above shows the extent of illegal dumping in Khutsong. Litter picking and street cleaning happens on an *ad hoc* basis when complaints are received.

Waste is collected in $1 \times 20 \text{ m}^3$ (residential) and $1 \times 12 \text{ m}^3$ (commercial) RELs each with a crew consisting of one driver and six runners. The six runners seems to be a legacy from the past when there was a shortage of equipment and more workers were required to assist with collection. Waste is taken to the Rooipoort landfill site for disposal. The Rooipoort landfill is discussed in more detail below.

Blybank

Blybank is an old mining community that has recently been extended with the addition of RDP houses and other formal developments, is situated north east of Carletonville. It has a current population of approximately 1,000 people but this number changes constantly due to the development of a new residential area. Blybank has no central business district (CBD) and no industrial area as it consists mostly of low cost housing with a small number of formal houses, refers to Figure 9 to Figure 10 below. A housing project consisting of 563 residential stands are being developed in this area. Blybank is equipped with adequate municipal infrastructure (roads, water, electricity, sanitation). The newly developed areas has formal ring roads (paved) around blocks of developments with gravel roads in between stands. The Rooipoort landfill site is closely situated to Blybank.



Figure 9: The 'formal' houses in Blybank



Figure 10: The low cost housing in the Blybank area

Waste is collected once a week from the areas that is easily accessible to the collection equipment (the old part of Blybank, approximately 200 houses). Due to the scattered development of the new area the municipality has decided to place 6 m^3 skips at central

locations to allow the residents to dispose of their waste into the skips. These skips are collected on a routine basis by the municipality.

There is no formal street cleaning service in Blybank and this service is rendered on an ad hoc basis.

Waste is collected with 1.75 m^3 wheelie bins and 6 m^3 skips with 20 m^3 RELs consisting of one driver and four runners. The skips are collected by a skip loader and the waste disposed of at the nearby Rooipoort landfill.

Welverdiend

Welverdiend is situated approximately 14 km west of Carletonville and has a population of approximately 2,900 people. The town has a small CBD area with a number of small businesses as well as a small industrial area on the north eastern portion of the town. Welverdiend has formal road infra-structure, water, sanitation and electricity that is provided and maintained by the MCLM.



A black bag system is used to collect domestic waste once a week from the estimated 580 domestic service points. Residents have to supply their own 85 l bin liners (black bags) which are placed on the pavement outside the stand on the day of collection. There are only one business registered on the municipal billing system but there seems to be a number of businesses operating in the town as well as a number of small industries. Waste is collected from these premises on a weekly basis and transported directly to the Rooipoort landfill.

There is also a transfer station (TS) for residents to dispose of their garden refuse and bulky waste. Two 30 m^3 Roll on Roll of containers are placed next to an elevated area to enable the public to dispose of their waste into the containers. The TS is not fenced off and there is no control over waste being dumped after hours. This often leads to waste being dumped around the TS instead of into the bins. A lack of regular removal of the containers often leads to the containers being filled to capacity and waste then being dumped at the back of the TS, resulting in various nuisances.

Figure 11: Welverdiend CBD	Figure 12: Transfer station
	
Figure 13: Waste piled behind TS	Figure 14: Waste in container at TS

There is not a formal street cleaning service in Welverdiend with this service being rendered on an *ad hoc* basis.

A recycling company “DJ Afval papier” is situated in the industrial area in Welverdiend and it is assumed that most of the recyclable paper collected in the municipal area is handled by this recycler.

Waste is collected with a 20 m³ RELs consisting of one driver and four runners. The skips are collected by a skip loader and the waste disposed of at the nearby Rooipoort landfill.

General

The MCLM provides a container service to the public and businesses as well as a street bin service in the CBD areas to the general public. A complete list of current rates of rentals and other services are attached in Appendix B of this document.

The containers for supplementary and special services include the following:

- 6 m³ Skips for hire by businesses and community at R100/day;
- 30 m³ Roll-on Roll off containers for hire to businesses (rates depend on frequency of lifts);
- street pole refuse bins placed in the CBD;
- concrete litter bins placed in the CBD; and
- steel bins placed in the CBD.

Waste collection programme

The weekly waste collection programme in the northern area is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: The weekly waste collection for the Northern Region

Day	Area	Area
Monday	Batswana section Sotho section	Carletonville extension 4 Carletonville extension 8 Western deep levels mine village Carletonville CBD
Tuesday	Xhosa section Zulu section	Carletonville extension 9 Welverdiend Carletonville extension 16 Carletonville CBD
Wednesday	Khutsong extension 1, 2, and 3	Carletonville extension 5 Orberholzer 3 and 10 Elandsridge village Carletonville CBD
Thursday	Khutsong south	Orberholzer 1 Carletonville extension 1 and 2 Blybank Carletonville CBD
Friday	Khutsong business - Khutsong clinics - Khutsong schools - Welverdiend business	Carletonville CBD
Saturday		Carletonville CBD

Waste Collection Vehicles and Equipment

All waste collection vehicles and equipment are rented on a full maintenance lease basis eliminating the risk of not having vehicles available for waste removal and improving collection services. Rear End Loading (REL) mobile compacters are used for domestic and commercial waste collection and roll on roll offs (RoRo) and skip loaders are used for mass containers at businesses and rentals by the public. The equipment used in the northern region is indicated in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Waste collection vehicles and equipment for the Northern Region

Type of vehicle	Number	Application	Picture
Opel Corsa Utility	2	Supervisor	
Isuzu KB	1	Supervisor	
Nissan UD 80 Chassis 12m ³ REL	2	Domestic and commercial collection	

Type of vehicle	Number	Application	Picture
			
Nissan UD 290 Refuse Compactors	3	Domestic collection	
Nissan UD 85 Chassis Tipper	1	Clearing of illegal dumping and Landfill	
Nissan UD 290 Chassis Tipper	1	Clearing of illegal dumping and Landfill	
Bell L2606D Front end loader (FEL)	1	Clearing of illegal dumping and Landfill	
Nissan UD 80 Chassis Roll on Roll off	1	Commercial rental and Transfer	

Type of vehicle	Number	Application	Picture
		station at Welverdiend	
30 m ³ RoRo container	6	Business use and rentals	
Nissan UD 85 Chassis Skip Loader	1	Commercial and private rentals	
6 m ³ Skip containers	58	Business use and rentals	
1.75 m ³ containers	21		
Agrico Landfill Compactor	1	Compacting of waste	Compactor

Recycling

There are no formal waste recycling programmes presently in the northern area. The MCLM do however encourages recycling and is in the process of establishing a buy back centre which they plan to contract out to a private contractor. Informal recycling is however carried

at the point of disposal, at the Rooipoort landfill site. Quantities and types of recyclable material recovered at the Rooipoort landfill site are indicated in Table 4 below:

Table 4: The quantities and types of recyclable material recovered

Period	Quantities in m ³					
	Month	Aluminium Cans	Plastic	PET Bottles	White Paper	Glass Bottles
February 2009	77	46,24	29,40	24,30	0	
January 2009	49,10	0	0	36,33	0	
December 2008	20,80	27,40	20	22,09	29,40	
November 2009	10,88	5,07	3,52	2,60	0	
October 2008	65,90	26,40	22,16	14	50,24	
September 2008	48,40	19,30	22,70	26,11	0	
August 2008	0	25,60	49,83	26,10	40,34	
July 2008	64,80	27,50	21,45	35,60	0	
June 2008	58,10	27,60	21	19	0	
May 2008	60,80	43,70	24	21,60	20,80	
April 2008	-	-	-	-	-	
March 2008	61,90	29,50	27,90	29,90	0	
February 2008	73,20	49,40	41	32,40	10,60	
January 2008	65,40	46,90	33,20	0	18,61	
December 2007	59,70	44,26	23,60	22,70	22	
November 2007	87,50	49,40	36,30	18,87	30,80	
October 2007	65,40	38,40	19,65	45,60	20,20	
September 2007	-	-	-	-	-	
August 2007	-	-	-	-	-	
July 2007	-	-	-	-	-	

A few business as well as private companies actively separate waste at source but no records are kept.

Illegal dumping

Illegal dumping is a major problem especially in Khutsong and at the transfer station in Welverdiend. There is a semi-formal initiative in Khutsong to convert the illegal dumping spots to parks but seems to lack drive and commitment. The lack of a fence and proper access control and all weather access at the Welverdiend TS allows people to dump illegally

at around the site. The MCLM only keeps record of the cost of contractors used to clear illegal dumping. The cost for illegal dumping for the previous financial year 2008/2009 was R 672,998.60.

Landfill site: Rooipoort Landfill Site

All general waste generated within the MCLM is disposed of at the Rooipoort landfill site. This is the only permitted landfill site within the MCLM area. Rooipoort landfill site is located on portions of the farms Rooipoort 109 IQ and Wonderfontein 110 IQ, near Blybank and is classified as a GMB⁻ disposal facility. The site receives general waste "G", is a size medium "M" (will be receiving 150 to 500 of waste/day during its final year of operation) and has a negative water balance, "B⁻" (higher evaporation than rainfall). However, due to recommendations in the permit application relating to the being located on dolomites, DWAF permitted the site as a GMB⁺ to provide for more stringent liner requirement.

The original landfill design allowed for seven phases on the 63 ha site, but only phase 1 was developed in 1999 in relation to the needs of the than Carletonville Municipality. No further development took place since then. Phase 1 is presently over its capacity due to a height restriction on the development of the landfill (as per the permit issued by DWAF). The current state of the landfill is also not in a good state, because waste can not be covered on a regular basis due to airspace constraints. Access is also impossible during wet weather resulting in waste being dumped on open spaces around Phase 1. The MCLM has obtained MIG funding to develop a number of additional cells and is currently busy with a tender process for the construction of the supplementary phases.

Drainage around the landfill is also of concern since surface drains have been blocked resulting in water ponding during wet periods. There is currently also not a system separating contaminated and uncontaminated water resulting in contaminated water draining into the environment. Figure 15 below indicates water ponding on site.

There is no weighbridge at present but the MCLM recently commenced with manual record keeping based on volume estimations. Please see Appendix C for details.



Figure 15: Water ponding at the Rooipoort Landfill Site



Figure 16: Side slopes not shaped and covered



Figure 17: Informal harvesting of waste at Rooipoort



Figure 18: Contaminated water pond

Informal harvesting of waste occurs at the site and waste is sold from time to time to recycling companies.

A number of critical aspects were identified at the Rooipoort Landfill Site. Table 5 below summarises the critical aspects as well as the current conditions on site.

Table 5: Summary of the Landfill Conditions

Subject	Status
Permit status	The site received a permit in 1999
Site owner / permit holder	Merafong City Local Municipality
Site Classification	G:M:B⁻ facility with special liner requirements having to comply with a G:M:B⁺ liner requirement
Waste quantities	More or less 148 233 kg/day
Operating hours	Mon – Fri: 08:00 – 17:00, Sat: 08:00 – 13:00, Sun: Closed

Subject	Status
Location, size, buffer zone	Approximately 10 km north east of Carletonville. The site is approximately 63 ha with no other development in close proximity to the site. The buffer zone as specified in the landfill permit is 800m.
Resources (Plant, personnel)	Plant: 1 x landfill compactor with other equipment such as tipper, FEL and water cart on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis. Personnel: 1 x Plant operator, 1 x spotter, 2 x gate controller, 1 x Supervisor
Site life (remaining airspace, site life)	Phase 1 has reached its capacity. The remaining airspace is estimated at \pm 20 years. Phase 2 – 6 will be developed in near future.
Access (signage, fencing, controls)	<p>The main access road from Carletonville is the Randfontein road. There is signage on this road indicating the landfill site access road. The Gravel access road from the main road to the landfill is in good condition. The on site roads are inaccessible during wet periods.</p> <p>The notice board at the site is not up to standard.</p> <p>Phase 1 is presently fenced.</p>
Infrastructure (offices, ablutions, etc)	<p>There is a small site office with ablution facilities at the entrance to the site.</p> <p>There is a HDPE lined contaminated water/leachate pond.</p>
Traffic (roads, signposting, controls, etc)	<p>The roads on site are not accessible in the rainy season making access difficult.</p> <p>There is no on site signage and only one spotter present to direct incoming traffic.</p>
Waste Deposition (type of operation, cover, etc)	<p>The waste is currently disposed of in an un-orderly manner due to the lack of airspace.</p> <p>There is adequate cover stockpiled but can not be used due to a lack of airspace.</p> <p>A landfill compactor is available on site and other equipment is utilised at the discretion of the site manager.</p>
Drainage and erosion	The storm water drainage around the site is not in a good condition. Due to waste not being covered there is no visible signs of erosion.
Aesthetics and nuisances (dust, odours, litter, visibility, etc)	The landfill is currently not operated to the required standard due to reasons mentioned above. Odours, dust and litter is a major concern and the site is aesthetically unpleasing.
'Other' waste e.g. problematic	No seen on site.

Subject	Status
waste	
Safety and Health (operational safety, PPE, emergency preparedness, vectors, salvaging)	The municipality has a health and safety committee. No formal health and safety training relating to landfills were provided to the workers on site. The workers on site have limited PPE.
Monitoring and Record Keeping (Environmental monitoring, operational auditing, records of wastes, complaints, etc.)	Auditing is done internally by the Senior Environmental Officer at Town Planning. External auditing is not done and no reports are sent to GDACE and DEAT as required.
Major Landfill Problems	Airspace and lack of proper management and resources.
Future plans/Development	As per the permit application.
Strategic importance	This is the only permitted landfill in the municipal area, making it a facility of strategic importance.

Summary of issues: Carletonville Town area

The effectiveness of waste management in the northern region is dependent upon serviceable equipment as well as personnel to effectively execute duties. The matter of serviceability of equipment is already addressed by the leasing of equipment. However, all vacant posts should be filled and budgets approved to alleviate stress on existing personnel.

Effective record keeping of waste collection (time, distance, number of service point per round etc.) is required to assist with planning of routes, equipment required and personnel required.

2.5.3 Fochville/Kokosi/Green's Park/Wedela (Southern Region)

General description

Fochville

Fochville is situated approximately 20 km south east of Carletonville and has an estimated population of 15,500 people. The town has a fair size CBD as well as a semi industrial area with municipal infrastructure such as water, roads, electricity and sanitation. The waste collection service in Fochville seems to be of an acceptable standard.

A black bag system is used to collect domestic waste once a week from the estimated 3 260 domestic service points in town. Residents are responsible for supplying their own 85 l bin liners (black bags) which are placed on the pavement outside the stand on the day of collection.

Commercial waste is collected at various frequencies (1, 2, 3 and 5 times/week) from the 40 service points, depending on the type of business or other type of premises such as municipal depots, hospitals and educational facilities. Some of the business, shopping centres and other premises have dedicated waste areas where the containers are kept and are usually fairly accessible. Types of containers used as receptacles vary depending on the type of business or premises but consists mainly of 6 m³ containers and black bags.

There are approximately 15 permanently employed street sweepers as well as a number of temporary staff employed to serve mainly the CBD area of Fochville as well as the approach routes to the CBD area. Street cleaning commence at 7:30 in the morning with each person allocated a certain area to clean. Street cleaning personnel are issued with a trolley, broom, spade, rake and "easy reacher" (an extended grabbing tool used to pick litter lying on the ground). There are also 64 concrete and steel street bins placed all over the CBD area which are lined with plastic bin liners for easy cleaning. These bins are cleaned on a daily bases as part of the daily collection routes within the CBD areas.

Both domestic and commercial waste is collected in 1 x 20 m³ RELs each with a crew consisting of one driver and four runners. Waste is taken to the Rooipoort landfill site for disposal. The MCLM is in the process of constructing a transfer station (TS) to transfer waste in bulk containers from Fochville to Rooipoort landfill. The TS will service all the collection areas in the southern region ensuring that collection vehicles can be utilised for collection and not long distance transport.

Kokosi

Kokosi is situated just west of Fochville and has an estimated population of 30 000 people. Kokosi does not have a CBD and businesses is scattered throughout the settlement with no industrial area present. There are a number of informal areas on the eastern and southern outskirts of Kokosi that are inaccessible to waste collection vehicles. The municipal infrastructure such as roads, water, electricity, sanitation seems to be up to standard in the formal areas but lacking in the informal areas. The waste collection service in Kokosi is fairly good in the formal areas but no service is rendered in the informal areas due to vehicles not being able to access these areas (road infrastructure poor). This caused large volumes of illegal dumping on the outskirts of the informal settlements. Skips are also placed in areas where illegal dumping occurs but people dump waste around the skips instead of into the skips.

People and businesses are responsible for supplying their own receptacles and as a result a wide variety of containers is used as receptacles. There is only one business registered on the financial system. Street cleaning is done on an *ad hoc* basis.



Figure 19: Roads fairly accessible



Figure 20: Illegal dumping next to a school



Figure 21: Skip with waste dumped around it



Figure 22: Children playing with waste

Both domestic and commercial waste is as roads, water, electricity, sanitation seems to be up to standard with most of the roads paved. The waste collection service in Green's Park is fairly good with vehicles being able to access areas within Green's Park without any difficulty.

People and businesses are responsible for supplying their own receptacles and as a result a wide variety of containers is used as receptacles. Skips are placed in areas where illegal dumping occurs but most people dump around these skips and not inside them. There is no business registered on the financial system of the MCLM. Street cleaning is done on an *ad hoc* basis.



Figure 23: Small shop



Figure 24: Waste being dumped around skip



Figure 25: Paved roads in Green's Park



Figure 26: Builders rubble dumped illegally on the pavement

Both domestic and commercial waste is collected in Green's Park with 20 m³ RELs consisting each with a crew of one driver and four runners. The same compactor is used as for Fochville.

Until the completion of the TS, waste will be taken directly to the Rooipoort landfill site for disposal.

Wedela

Wedela is situated approximately 15 km west of Fochville and has an estimated population of 10 000 people. Wedela is an old mining settlement which is now open to anyone and there are a number of new houses being built in the area. Wedela does not have a CBD and small businesses are scattered throughout the settlement with no industrial area percent. Municipal infrastructure such as roads, water, electricity, sanitation seems to be up to standard with most of the roads being paved. The waste collection service in Wedela is fairly

good but there are access issues in some of the areas where the streets are narrow and the RELs have difficulty manoeuvring.

People and businesses are responsible for supplying their own receptacles and as a result a wide variety of containers is used as receptacles. Illegal dumping occurs in open spaces despite a fairly good collection service in the area. There is only one business registered on the financial system. Street cleaning is done on an *ad hoc* basis.



Figure 27: Informal shop with formal residential house in the background



Figure 28: Illegal dumping on open spaces

Both domestic and commercial waste is collected in 20 m³ RELs each with a crew consisting of one driver and four runners. The same compactor used for Kokosi, Fochville and Green's Park are used for Wedela on Fridays.

Until the completion of the TS waste will be taken directly to the Rooipoort landfill site for disposal.

General

In Fochville the MCLM provides a container service to the public and businesses as well as a street bin service in the CBD areas to the general public. A full list of current rates of rentals and other services is attached in Appendix A at the back of the document.

The containers for supplementary and special services include the following:

- 6 m³ Skips for hire by businesses and community at R100/day;
- 30 m³ Roll-on Roll off containers for hire to businesses (rates depend on frequency of lifts);
- street pole refuse bins placed in the CBD;
- concrete litter bins placed in the CBD; and
- steel bins placed in the CBD.

Waste collection programme

The weekly waste collection programme in the northern area is shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6: The weekly waste collection in the Southern Region

Day	Area
Monday	Fochville extension 1; Kiepersol street to 6th street Kokosi proper, Kokosi extension 2 and Kokosi hostel Fochville CBD
Tuesday	From 7th street to Danie Theron street Kokosi extension 1 Fochville CBD
Wednesday	Fochville extension 4 and 5; from Jakaranda street to 1st street Green's Park Kokosi extension 3 and Kokosi hostel Fochville CBD
Thursday	Fochville ; 2nd street to Potchefstroom street Kokosi extension 4 Fochville CBD
Friday	Wedela proper and Wedela extension 3 Wedela extension 1 and 2, Skoppers and Mshengu
Saturday	Fochville CBD

Waste Collection Vehicles and Equipment in the Southern Region

All waste collection vehicles and equipment are rented on a full maintenance lease basis eliminating the risk of not having vehicles available for waste removal and improving collection services. Rear End Loading (REL) mobile compacters are used for domestic and commercial waste collection and roll on roll offs (RoRo) and skip loaders are used for mass containers at businesses and rentals by the public. The equipment used in the northern area is indicated in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Waste collection vehicles and equipment

Type of vehicle	Number	Application	Picture
Isuzu	1	Supervisor	
20 m ³ Nissan UD 290 Refuse Compactors	2	Domestic collection	

Type of vehicle	Number	Application	Picture
			
Nissan UD 85 Chassis Tipper	1	Clearing of illegal dumping (ad-hock basis)	
Bell L2606D Front end loader (FEL)	1	Clearing of illegal dumping (ad-hock basis)	
Nissan UD 85 Chassis Skip Loader	1	Commercial and private rentals	
30m³ RoRo container	4	Business use and rentals	

Type of vehicle	Number	Application	Picture
6m ³ Skip containers	49	Business use and rentals	
1.75 m ³ containers	21		
Agrico Landfill Compactor	1	Compacting of Waste	Compactor

Recycling

There are currently no formal or informal recycling activities in the Southern Region. All waste collected in the Southern region is transported to the Rooipoort landfill where informal recycling takes place.

Illegal dumping

Illegal dumping is a problem in Kokosi, Green's Park and Wedela and the waste collected from illegal dumping areas are not recorded separately when disposed of at Rooipoort Landfill Site.

Landfill site: Rooipoort Landfill Site

All general waste generated within the MCLM is disposed of at the Rooipoort landfill site. Waste is currently being transported by the collection vehicles to the Rooipoort landfill but will be transferred as soon as the TS are completed.

Summary of issues in the Southern Region

The same apply as for the northern region but is repeated hereafter. The effectiveness of waste management in the northern region is dependent upon serviceable equipment as well as personnel to effectively execute duties. The matter of serviceability of equipment is

already addressed by the leasing of equipment. However, all vacant posts should be filled and budgets approved to alleviate stress on existing personnel.

Effective record keeping of waste collection (time, distance, number of service point per round etc.) is required to assist with planning of routes, equipment required and personnel required.

2.6 STATUS QUO OF CLOSED LANDFILL SITES WITHIN MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The only recently closed landfill site within the MCLM which records could be obtained for is the Fochville landfill site. This site was visited to obtain a visual assessment of the current status of the site but access could not be gained since the site was locked. The landfill is situated on private property and was operated by the MCLM. The owner of the property had numerous complaints concerning the operation of the landfill and the landfill was subsequently closed in late 2007. The site is still fenced and the access road is accessible up to the gate of the landfill. Illegal dumping occurs on regular bases next to the old access road resulting in the MCLM having to clear the illegally dumped waste. The MCLM appointed a consultant to conduct an EIA and obtain a closure permit for the landfill. Approval of the closure design was received from DEAT providing the soil cover is increased from 150 mm to 200 mm.



Figure 29: View of the closed Fochville landfill



Figure 30: Illegal dumping waste next to the old access road

2.7 MINING AREAS SERVICED BY THE MUNICIPALITY

The MCLM provides a collection service to a number of mines situated within the municipal area. These services are rendered with RoRos, skip loaders and RELs depending on the type of container. Details of these services are provided in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Mining areas serviced by the MCLM

Service area	Number & type of container	Frequency of collection
Village, Farmhouses, Schoonplaas	275 x 85 l refuse containers	1 x week
Ekhayalihle residence	4 x 6 m ³ skip containers	1 x week
Ntsonalanga residence	1 x 30 m ³ container	1 x week
Motebong residence	1 x 30 m ³ container	1 x week
Numbawani residence	1 x 30 m ³ container	1 x week
Hospital	3 x 1,75 m ³ container	4 x week
Elandsridge	REL	1 x week
Deelkraal	No service	Serviced by mining company

2.8 AREAS NOT SERVICED BY THE MUNICIPALITY

Various informal settlements in the Khutsong area are not serviced by MCLM and these include:

- Mandela Park.
- Share Well
- Cross Roads
- Sonder Water
- Phola Park
- Chris Hani
- Joe Slovo.

Due to narrow streets not accessible to the waste collecting vehicles, the following areas are also not serviced by the municipality:

- Extension 99 of Kokosi (Informal settlement),
- Extension 5 of Kokosi (Informal settlement),
- Driefontein (Mining area)

2.9 ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

2.9.1 Discussion of Budget and Rates

The budget for Waste Management for the MCLM for 2009/2010 is R20, 507,997. The estimated income is R33, 764,304 resulting in a profit of R13, 256,307. Table 9 below refers to comments on certain issues in the budget. Refer to Appendix B for the current rates of rentals and other services.

Table 9: Summary of the budget

Vote no		Description	Budget 2009/2010 (R)	Comment
3433	3377	Telephone	R2,856.00	This is very low considering the supervisors and managers all have cell phones and making official calls
3434	1108	Uniforms	R0,00.00	Is this allowed for elsewhere?
3434	3423	Street Cleaning Contracts	R349,800.00	Not aware of any contract for street cleaning
3435		Salaries and Allowances	R2,173,911.00	There is a number of additional personnel's cost allocated to landfill cost.

2.9.2 Waste Projects listed in the IDP

Table 10 below provides a summary of the waste related projects listed in the MCLM IDP document.

Table 10: The 2009/2010 IDP Project Description Budget

	Project Description	Funding Source	Total Budget	Scheduling of total budget cost estimate over MTREF period				Prioritization	
				2009/2010	Unsecured	2010/2011	2011/2012	Score	Priority
1	a. Construction of transfer station (Phase 1 rehabilitation)- Fochville	MIG	R3,426,213	R3,426,213				129	2
	b. Construction of drop off centre Wedela (roll-over)	MIG	R395,847	R395,847				129	2

	Project Description	Funding Source	Total Budget	Scheduling of total budget cost estimate over MTREF period				Prioritization	
				2009/2010	Unsecured	2010/2011	2011/2012	Score	Priority
	Waste Management								
	c. Rooipoort Waste Disposal Site	MIG	R11,797,510	R11,797,510				157.5	2
2	Waste buy back centre/ Drop off facility at Khutsong	MIG	R15,430.000			R15,430,000		129	2
3	Roll-out of 240 L bins	MIG	R44,708,00			R44,708,00		129	2
4	Development of Carletonville Waste Depot	MIG	R128,000,000			R64,000,000	R64,000.000	129	2
	Total		R203,757,570	R15,619,570	R0,00	R124,138,000	R64,000,000		

2.10 WASTE GENERATION MODEL

2.10.1 Estimated Waste Generation

A waste generation model was developed that based on information from the SDF where population and number of stand was indicated. An estimated waste generation per person per day was used (based on industry standards) and grown by 3% per year. Table 11 below provided a summary of the estimated waste generation. The waste disposed of at the Rooipoort landfill consists mainly of domestic waste, builder's rubble and garden waste.

Table 11: Waste generation model summary

Proclaimed Townships	Population	Tons/day	2015	2020	2025	2030
Northern Region	171,730.00	86	102	119	138	159
Southern Region	57,975.00	30.6	36.5	42.3	49.1	56.9
Sub total	229,705.00	116	139	161	187	216
Mine towns	53037	27	31.7	36.7	42.6	49.3
Total	282,742.00	142.82	170.53	197.69	229.18	265.68

The information in the *Status Quo* section is used as a basis for the development of the Integrated Waste Management Plan for Merafong City Local Municipality.

3 PART 2: GAP ANALYSIS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE IWMP FOR MCLM

3.1 BACKGROUND TO THE GAP ANALYSIS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The objective of this section of the document is to identify the issues, concerns, gaps and needs which have to be addressed by the IWMP. This will provide a guideline for service provision mechanisms and an Implementation Strategy. The objectives of the National Waste Management Strategy, the principles listed in the National Environment Management Act and the internationally acceptable waste management hierarchy are used as benchmarks. The requirements of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, Act 59 of 2008 are also considered.

A number of priority initiatives, in which local authorities are required to play a leading role, have been listed in the NWMS. Some of these are listed below:

- Implement general waste collection services in un-serviced or poorly serviced areas (this includes new areas);
- Promote separation of waste at source, i.e., at the point of generation;
- Develop recycling centres following separation at source;
- Minimise the environmental impacts of waste disposal facilities and litter;
- Ensure that sufficient waste disposal sites will be planned, permitted and developed (at regional level);
- Develop and implement a Waste Information System (WIS); and
- Capacitate people and create job opportunities.

In addition to the above, local authorities also need to minimise waste management costs by optimising the efficiency of the existing waste management systems in terms of usage of infrastructure, labour and equipment.

Information concerning Key Performance Areas was obtained from the following sources:

- Merafong City State of the Environment Report, unknown date;
- The Integrated Development Plan dated May 2008; and
- Performance Management Scorecard used by the MCLM.

From the Merafong City State of the Environment Report, the following was reported:

State

The MCLM environmental section has a budgeted income of R 29 661 765-00 and expenditure of R 31 102 497-00. The 2004/2005 budget provides for 30% of the staff compliment compared to the national norm due to financial constraints.

Pressure

Staff capacity is inadequate and seriously affects service delivery;

The impact of uncontrolled informal settlements on health and the environment;

Lack of reliable data pertaining to newly incorporated areas;

Escalating informal and uncontrolled food vendors; and

The effect of HIV/AIDS on resources with references to pauper burials and indigents.

Responses

A clear Memorandum of Understanding and Service Level Agreements should be developed in accordance with the needs of the communities and within the policy directives of Government;

Informal settlement must be formalised with basic levels of services; and

Create public education and awareness.

Related topics

- Health;
- Local Economy; and
- Water.

The information in the above documents was used together with the priority issues identified to determine baseline objectives and / or targets to measure the Gaps and Needs against.

Table 12 below indicates the Objectives / Targets, Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment relating to waste management within the various areas.

Table 12: Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment.

Area	Objectives / Targets	Gap Analysis	Needs Assessment
Overall	Render a sustainable, equitable and cost effective refuse removal service to all domestic and business premises in MCLM area.	Personnel to assist with roles and tasks as set out in the waste management section structure.	Ensure that recruitment procedures are followed when interviewing new candidates. Staff employed should have all the relevant qualifications required. Criteria and job descriptions to be reviewed.
	Improve refuse collection in informal settlements.	Lack of service and or sustainable initiatives.	Detail evaluation of existing waste collection relating to the proposed collection system in the informal areas. Alternative collection systems and methodologies to be investigated.
	Public education and awareness campaigns.	Lack of a proper budget, action plan and personnel to drive the education and awareness process fulltime.	A proper action plan with an associated budget as well as dedicated persons to drive the public education and awareness campaigns, are required.
	Promote separation of waste at source, i.e. at the point of generation (for recycling and composting projects)	No evidence found of separation at source initiatives.	Education on separation at source should be included in the public education and awareness campaigns described above. Educate the private sector to assist or get involved with the municipality on projects of this nature. Start with a pilot project to establish feasibility and co-operation.
	Assist and encourage the development of buy-back centres, recycling sorting centres following separation at source. Provide for public recycling drop-off facilities such as at shopping centres, landfills, etc.	There are no municipal facilities of this nature. There is no formal partnership with recycling companies.	Establish a formal partnership with recycling companies. This could be done as a request for an expression of interest from such companies. Implement incentives to help drive the process.

Area	Objectives / Targets	Gap Analysis	Needs Assessment
	Develop and implement a Waste Information System (WIS).	No formal WIS is in place.	Implement a WIS. Require accurate information concerning waste collection i.e. number of service points and landfill data i.e. weighbridge data. Development of the WIS can be based on the short, medium and long term needs of the MCLM as well as requirements from national and provincial government. Implementation of a waste licensing system is required by legislation. Integration of the WIS and licensing system should be considered.
	Decrease the volume of illegal dumping.	A lack of proper public dumping/disposal facilities.	Implement proper public dumping/disposal facilities for residents to dispose of various waste types.
	Efficient client and customer relations.	Lack of a formalised complaints system.	Development of a formal complaints system linked to the WIS.
	To have effective inter-departmental communication channels in place, especially with the planning department.	No information available on development in the area or where new residential developments will be established.	Establish a waste management development forum where all new developments are discussed. The criteria for allocation of areas for bin storage as well as numbers of dwellings, location, etc. also need to be addressed.
	To have all the vacant posts staffed in the waste management section.	There are a number of posts created that have never been staffed.	Staff all the vacant posts to ensure the effective management and operation of the waste management section.
	Proper waste depot with ablution facilities.	Lack of a proper waste depot for the waste management section.	Proper waste depots need to be constructed to house the waste management section.
	Current and relevant by-laws.	The current draft Waste Management by-laws are not in line with current legislation and waste management practices.	The current draft Waste Management By-laws needs to be reviewed to ensure that they are relevant and in line with current legislation.
	Waste management rate structures that are reflecting the actual cost of services.	Most of the current rates charged are not in line with the actual cost for delivering a specific service.	Review all rates to ensure that the rates are market related.
Rooipoort Landfill Site	Proper operation and maintenance of the Rooipoort	There is a lack of resources and properly trained personnel for the running and	Training of personnel responsible for the day to day operation of the landfill site. A proper budget

Area	Objectives / Targets	Gap Analysis	Needs Assessment
	landfill site.	operation of the site.	to allow for the purchase of a new landfill compactor and to hire additional equipment as and when required. Institute an invoicing system at the landfill to collect revenue for disposal operations as well as for closure and rehabilitation costs.
	Proper rehabilitation and closure of the Rooipoort landfill.	There is no provision for a closure fund for the Rooipoort landfill.	A closure fund needs to be established for the rehabilitation and closure of the Rooipoort landfill.
	Audit and monitor site as required by legislation.	The site has not been externally audited for the last number of years. No monitoring of boreholes is being done.	Re-instate the monitoring programme as part of the regular auditing of the site. An external auditor to be used on an annual basis.
	Continuous development of the site.	The development of future phases has been behind schedule causing phase one to exceed the allowable height and resulting in steep side slopes.	Record volumes entering the site and have an airspace calculation done every year to ensure that proper future planning can be done for the development of future cells.
	Ensure compliance to the landfill permit conditions and institute formal site information system.	The landfill is not operated as required in the permit. Non-compliance issues include the lack of a proper information board at the entrance to the site, excessive windblown litter, lack of proper access control, deposition not up to standard, drainage systems not functioning properly, etc.	Ensure compliance to the landfill permit. This requires trained personnel or possible outsourcing of the operation of the landfill with MCLM monitoring the landfill operator.
	Implement proper rates at landfill	The current rates are very low compared to other landfills.	Investigate the current rates in relation to other landfills. Update rates if required.
Collection	Reliable collection system for domestic and commercial service points.	Lack of sufficient back-up collection units as well as sufficient personnel to assist with collection. Routing is not optimised. Certain areas are not serviced due to restricted access.	Acquire additional collection units to serve as backup units to the existing fleet. One 20m ³ unit and one 12m ³ unit are required as an interim measure. Ensure that there is 5-6 runners per collection unit at all times. Consider outsourcing of current un-serviced areas and /or informal settlements. Undertake a round balancing study to optimise

Area	Objectives / Targets	Gap Analysis	Needs Assessment
			<p>routing for collection.</p> <p>Investigate alternative collection methods for areas with access problems.</p> <p>A need has been identified by council to implement a 240l wheelie bin system for all resident that have a municipal services account.</p>
	Ensure that a proper mass container rental system is implemented in the MCLM area.	Rates currently charged for mass container service is not market related.	Evaluate proposed collection system for informal areas. Purchase additional equipment if required, based on the outcome of the evaluation. Consider utilising SMMEs and <i>One-person- contractors</i> for primary and secondary collection.
Street cleaning	Comprehensive street cleaning service.	Only CBD and surroundings receive street cleaning service	A plan of areas which require street cleaning needs to be developed. Based on this, the required personnel to provide the more comprehensive street cleaning service should be allocated.
	Implement a more comprehensive public litter (disposal) system in decentralised business centres.	Only the Carltonville and Fochville CBD areas have street containers.	Place additional street containers in areas where high volumes of people gather on a regular basis. Frequency of bin clearing needs to be determined to prevent overfull containers from over flowing.
	Effective support for street cleaning service.	There are currently no dedicated vehicles to assist with the collection of waste collected by street cleaners. Proper transportation for street cleaners to and from their work areas is also lacking.	Adequate equipment needs to be obtained for the collection of street cleaning waste as well as for the transportation of street cleaners to and from their work areas. Maintenance management plans for equipment should also be addressed.
Recycling	Implementation of recycling initiatives at both domestic and commercial service points.	A proper recycling plan and programme is lacking in MCLM, this also includes aspects such as composting.	Develop a proper recycling action plan and programme. Establish a formal partnership with recycling companies. This could be done as a request for an expression of interest from such companies. Discuss implementation of the proposed plan with the preferred company. Benchmark with other municipalities on waste re-using programmes and/or involve the public/ communities.

Area	Objectives / Targets	Gap Analysis	Needs Assessment
Illegal dumping	Decrease illegal dumping	<p>There is no proper public waste dumping/disposal facilities in the area. Lack of enforcement of by-laws and legislation.</p> <p>Lack of formalised service to the informal areas in particular is creating illegal dumping in those areas.</p>	<p>Implement proper public dumping/disposal facilities for residents to dispose of various waste types. Conduct a proper investigation into the need for such facilities. Determine best locations for such facilities.</p> <p>With the new By-laws in place, the introduction of active enforcement must be done.</p> <p>Implement formal collection services to informal settlement areas.</p>
Northern region: overall	To have a cost-effective mass container system in place to be used by businesses and communities.	The mass containers are hired by businesses and communities for R100/day, which is not a market related price.	The mass containers should be hired to businesses and community members at market related rates.
	Have adequate and experienced staff available in the head office and regional offices of the WMS.	The supervisory positions are vacant for this area. As a result, proper management and actions are lacking.	Vacancies to be filled as soon as possible with staff having qualifications and competencies fitting the required job descriptions. Proper job descriptions to be developed where necessary.
	To provide effective public waste dumping facilities.	There is only one public waste dumping facility in this area.	Public waste dumping facilities need to be investigated for all the areas in the northern region.

Area	Objectives / Targets	Gap Analysis	Needs Assessment
Southern Region: Overall	Decrease illegal dumping in Kokosi, Green's Park and Wedela.	<p>No formal waste collection is done in Ext 5 and 99 of Kokosi and Driefontein as the streets are too narrow for waste collection vehicles.</p> <p>There is no proper public waste dumping/disposal facilities in the area of Green's Park and Wedela.</p> <p>Lack of enforcement of by-laws and legislation.</p> <p>Lack of formalised service to the informal areas in particular is creating illegal dumping.</p>	<p>Investigate alternative options for waste collection in these areas.</p> <p>Implement proper public waste dumping/disposal facilities for residents to dispose of various waste types. Conduct a proper investigation into the need for such facilities. Determine best locations for such facilities.</p> <p>When new By-laws are in place, active enforcement must be done.</p> <p>Implement formal collection services to informal settlement areas.</p>
	Comprehensive street cleaning service	Only the CBD and surroundings receive street cleaning services if there are personnel available.	A plan of areas which require street cleaning needs to be developed. Based on this, the required personnel to provide the more comprehensive street cleaning service should be allocated.

3.2 Summary of needs

The needs identified can be summarised as follows:

3.3 Service provision

Domestic waste collection is nonexistent in informal and rural areas. A service needs to be implemented where required;

- Adequate equipment and personnel is required to render an effective service to the communities;
- Education and awareness campaigns need to be implemented throughout the area. General waste awareness, management and recycling should be key focus areas;
- A proper Waste Information System is required to ensure the effective implementation of any waste related projects, i.e. the base from which any project is launched should be sound and correct; and
- The commercial waste collection containers should be standardised and the service point should be serviced if paid for.

3.3.1 Equipment

Additional Mobile Compactor Units are required since no back-up equipment is available;

- A proper assessment to determine the optimum collection fleet is required; and
- Proper landfill equipment is required.

3.3.2 Personnel

There is a general shortage of runners for the round collected waste;

- There is a need for sufficient street sweepers in all areas. An in-depth assessment of street sweeping requirements is required; and
- There is a general lack of proper training of personnel.

3.3.3 Landfills

The Rooipoort landfill requires immediate rehabilitation and upgrading as well as the development of the following phases.

3.3.4 Street Cleaning/Sweeping

There is a need for proper street cleaning/sweeping services in all the areas. In Carltonville and Fochville the service is limited to certain areas with no service in the other areas. An in-depth assessment of street cleaning/sweeping requirements is required to ensure an effective and sustainable service.

3.3.5 Waste Minimisation and Recycling

There is a need for Waste Minimisation initiatives as well as the implementation of formal Recycling programmes. The possibility of expanding existing initiatives needs to be investigated and possible benchmarking at other local municipalities is suggested.

3.3.6 Illegal Dumping

The illegal dumping of waste needs to be evaluated in detail to determine the cause as well as the cost associated with clearing illegal dumping. Systems need to be implemented to reduce illegal dumping.

3.3.7 Industrial Waste

A proper industrial waste survey needs to be conducted to determine the volumes and types of industrial waste generated in the area. The methods of disposal also need to be recorded. This information should be incorporated into the waste information system.

3.3.8 Waste Management By-laws

The existing draft Waste Management By-laws needs to be reviewed and updated to ensure that they are in line with current legislation and relevant to the services provided by the MCLM.

3.4 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals and Objectives have to be developed to ensure that an environmentally and socially acceptable service based on a certain standard, is rendered at a reasonable price to the communities within the MCLM.

Priority issues were identified in the *Status Quo* report, as well as the above Gap Analysis and Needs assessment. An implementation mechanism needs to be developed that will set clear Goals to ensure that the issues identified are addressed. Objectives have to be identified in order to ensure the Goals are achieved in time. Objectives have to be in line with applicable legislation, environmental systems and principles, best practice, etc., that have been adopted nationally and internationally.

Baseline Goals and Objectives are listed below and was finalised after the public consultation process was completed. These Goals and Objectives were also made available to the stakeholders for their comment and input.

The following Goals pertaining to waste management within the MCLM were identified:

- **General**
 - Development of the IWMP;
 - Promulgation of By-laws and implementation of a licensing system;
 - Development and Implementation of a Waste Information System (WIS); and
 - Efficient client and customer relations.
- **Public awareness**
 - Community involvement, awareness and education programmes concerning recycling, separation at source and waste management in general.
- **Waste minimisation and recycling**
 - Implement achievable, sustainable and feasible waste minimisation and recycling programmes and initiatives.
- **Service provision (Collection)**
 - *Domestic collection*
 - Rendering a sustainable, affordable, reliable and effective collection service to all residential areas within the MCLM.
 - *Commercial collection*
 - To render a sustainable cost effective commercial refuse removal service in formal areas as per the required frequency. To further ensure the standardisation of commercial containers and adequate storage space at the service point.
 - *Public dumping facilities / garden sites.*
 - To investigate the feasibility of public dumping facilities to provide an additional facility for the community to primarily take their garden waste and uncollected domestic waste to and as a method of reducing illegal dumping, collection time and transport cost.
- **Equipment**
 - There should be sufficient back-up collection equipment at all times.
- **Street sweeping**
 - To implement a proper, well staffed street cleaning service in all business areas, decentralised business areas and along all major routes at the various towns within the MCLM area.
 - To place an adequate number of litter bins within business areas and high use areas throughout the MCLM which are serviced on a regular basis.

- **Landfills**

- To ensure that the Rooipoort landfill is run according the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal By landfill (DWAF 1998) as well as the permit conditions.
- The closed landfill at Fochville must be properly rehabilitated and monitored on a regular basis and should be permitted for closure as a legal requirement.

- **Personnel**

- Have adequate, medically fit, well-trained personnel to cover the range of tasks required to deliver a total waste management service to the communities. All management and supervisory positions to be filled.

- **Industrial and Health Care Risk Waste**

- To ensure the safe handling and disposal of Industrial (non-hazardous and hazardous) waste and Health Care Risk Waste generated or handled within the municipal area.

- **Finances / income / revenue**

- Have council committed to the IWMP, to ensure that the correct budgeting takes place and that the appropriate revenue collections systems are in place.

3.4.1 Discussion on Goals and objectives

General

Integrated Waste Management Plan

Goal

To have an Integrated Waste Management Plan in place that will assist the MCLM with future planning of waste related activities within the municipality.

Objectives

In order to reach the above goal, the following objectives for the IWMP are set:

- The 2009 baseline conditions must be clearly stated i.e. the *Status Quo* needs to be factual;
- The gaps and needs must be identified;
- Achievable goals and objectives must be identified;
- Establish sustainable and fit-for-purpose solutions / option;

- Programmes and budgets must be developed in order to meet the goals and objectives; and
- Five yearly review of the plan including the baseline (*status quo*)

Waste Management By-Laws and licensing system

Goal

To have relevant and up-to-date Waste By-Laws in place and to ensure the implementation of a formal licensing system.

Objectives

- To ensure that the By-laws is not in conflict with any current legislation as well as the proposed Waste Bill;
- To ensure that the By-laws support the outcomes and implementation strategy from the Integrated Waste Management Plan;
- To have an adequate waste information system to support the actions required in the draft Waste By-laws;
- To implement an appropriate licensing system with the associated support systems and personnel. This will be applicable to the licensing of the collection of commercial waste by private contractors and to keep track of industrial and Heath Care Risk Waste;
- Requirements, which form part of the licensing aspect to be indicated. This could include what information is required of the licensee for input into the Waste Information System;
- Development of standards for the licensees; and
- Aspects on waste minimisation, recycling and separation at source should be included in the By-laws before they are promulgated.

Implementation of a waste information system (WIS)

Goal

To have a waste information system that will assist in future planning of waste management and allow for quick and easy access to information not limited to but including aspects such as number of service points per area, population densities, equipment available, reliability of

equipment, personnel involved in various aspects, volumes of waste from areas, volumes of waste disposed of at the landfills and auditing information on the landfills.

Objectives

- To develop a WIS linked to a database. This system should be easy to use and maintain;
- The WIS must contain operational information as well as financial information;
- Appoint and train personnel to collect the information required and to operate and to maintain the system;
- All information relating to waste types such as domestic, commercial, industrial, hazardous and health care waste should be recorded and updated on a regular basis;
- The system must be linked to all the departments that provide input to the Waste Management Section i.e. Financial Dept., Transport Dept, Human Resources Dept, etc.
- The WIS should be aligned to the National Waste Information System (NWIS) but should provide more detail than currently required by the NWIS.

Efficient client and customer relations

Goal

Ensuring prompt reaction to complaints received from customers (general public, domestic and commercial service).

Objectives

- Establish a call centre that deals with complaints related to the waste management service or appoint a person that deals exclusively with waste related complaints;
- Formalise the complaints system, which will include registering calls and complaints, referral of complaint to the relevant official and follow up action procedure and feedback to the customer; and
- Ensure that the person is well trained to handle difficult and angry people, knows how to deal with situations that might arise (contact the appropriate person to deal with the complaint) and to follow up and ensure that the complaints have been dealt with as required.

Public awareness

Community involvement, awareness and education programmes concerning recycling, separation at source and waste management in general.

Goal

Develop, promote, introduce involve and educated the communities and general public regarding waste related issues such as separation at source, waste minimisation, recycling and getting the people involved in waste management issues.

Objectives

- Develop a strategy that will encourage community participation in waste related issues such as separation at source, waste minimisation, and recycling. The strategy will have to be phased since aspects such as waste collection in the informal areas first have to be addressed before separation at source can be introduced in these areas;
- The strategy will allow for a number of tiers of programmes to accommodate the various communities' needs and insure appropriate mechanism for communicating the message;
- Appoint a person/s that will be responsible for the development, promotion, driving and education aspects of this strategy;
- Training and awareness on environmental issues need to developed or sourced from existing programmes;
- Make the communities aware of the negative impact of illegal dumping and provide them with adequate facilities or services to reduce the need for illegal dumping;
- Establish community based environmental programmes that involve the community in awareness and cleanup campaigns; and
- Develop anti-litter campaigns and have a suitable litter system in place.

Waste minimisation and recycling

Goal

Implement achievable, sustainable and feasible waste minimisation and recycling programmes and initiatives.

Objectives

To establish a formal partnership with Buyisa-e-bag and/or others for the establishment of a buyback centres at strategic locations;

- Development and implementation of formal recycling programmes. High recyclable generation areas such as the commercial sector and medium to high income areas should be targeted in the short-term;
- Develop and support community based environmental, waste minimisation and recycling initiatives; and
- Appoint a person/s that will be responsible for the development, promotion, driving and management aspects of this strategy.

Service provision (Collection)

Domestic collection

Goal

To render a sustainable, affordable, reliable and effective residential collection services.

Objectives

- Round balancing needs to be done on collection routes to optimise the routes and to ensure effective utilisation of resources;
- Separation at source projects to be initiated. Collection systems to be to be flexible to accommodate separation at source;
- Obtain additional collection unit as backup to existing collection units;
- Roll out of 240ℓ wheelie bins to all residents that have a municipal services account;
- Fit bin lifters on collection vehicles to lift 240ℓ wheelie bins;
- Waste receptacles should be provided to households in informal areas and a system of collection should be investigated, and
- Improve refuse collection in informal settlements.

Commercial collection

Goal

To render a sustainable cost effective commercial refuse removal service in formal areas as per the required frequency. To further ensure the standardisation of commercial containers and adequate storage space at the service point.

Objectives

- The implementation of a reliable service i.e. to service each service point as per the number of times paid for per week.
- Inputs from the WMS into building and development plans to ensure that adequate allowance has been made for waste storage areas.
- Incentives for recycling at source such as reduced rates should be considered for commercial service points. The feasibility of such an option should be investigated.

Public disposal facilities

Goal

To investigate the feasibility of public disposal facilities so as to provide an additional facility for the community to primarily take their garden waste and uncollected domestic waste to and as a method of reducing illegal dumping, collection time and transport cost.

Objectives

- Investigate the feasibility of utilising public disposal facilities as a method of reducing illegal dumping (Possible time lost and transport cost savings should also be investigated in more detail once the WIS is operation since no data is currently available on volumes and costs associated with illegal dumping).
- Public acceptability of public disposal facilities (communal disposal facility where resident dispose of their waste themselves) should be investigated for the informal areas and areas where there is a lack of proper service. The option of appointing local entrepreneurs for collection in the informal areas should be investigated. They can collect from the informal areas and dispose at a public disposal / transfer facility from where the municipality can than collect to landfill.

- All aspects of the operation of such facilities should be considered. Facilities should comply with legislative requirements.

Equipment

Goal

There should be sufficient back-up collection equipment at all times.

Objectives

- Ensure that there is adequate spare capacity for any type of collection unit or systems (additional equipment that can be on standby) as well as reliable backup service from leasing company. Reliable back-up service will result in less down time and overtime.
- The renewal of the existing or a new contract for Full Maintenance Leasing (FML) should be planned in advance. This will ensure that there are no delays in the supply of equipment (the MCLM does not own waste collection equipment).
- The appropriate waste handling unit should be investigated for any new service.
- A reputable make landfill compactor with reliable backup service should be acquired for the operation of the Rooipoort Landfill. Additional equipment such as a bulldozer, tipper, loader and water cart needs to be sourced for operation at the landfill. The landfill compactor should not be used as a bulldozer if adequate equipment is not available. Proper operator training will result in less costly breakdowns.
- The possibility of outsourcing the operations of the landfill should be investigated.

Street cleaning/Sweeping

Goal

To implement a proper, well staffed street cleaning service in all business areas, decentralised business areas and along all major routes at the various towns within the MCLM area.

To place an adequate number of litter bins within business areas and high use areas throughout the MCLM which is serviced on a regular basis.

Objectives

- To implement a regular reliable street sweeping service in all business areas decentralised business areas and major access routes within the municipality. Adequate permanent staffing will be required for each area. A survey should be done of each area to determine the total area to be covered and the personnel required.
- Acquire an adequate number of street bins for each business area and high use area within the municipality. A survey should be done of all these areas within the municipality to determine the need and if required the number of street bins for each area.
- The method of servicing these bins and the time and cost implication should also be investigated. Recommendation should be made on the implementation of the service and possible financial social and environmental impacts.
- Equipment dedicated to the street cleaning service should be sourced. This will make collection equipment available and assist with the transport of the street sweeping personnel.

Landfills

Goal

To ensure that the Rooipoort landfill is run according the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal By landfill (DWAF 1998) as well as the permit conditions. The closed landfill at Fochville must be properly rehabilitated and monitored on a regular basis and should be permitted for closure as a legal requirement.

Objective

- The proper upgrading, rehabilitation, operation, maintenance and monitoring of the Rooipoort Landfill should be prioritised due to the current situation at the site. There is little to no control at present with equipment available on *ad hoc* basis to operate the site.
- The option of appointing a private company to operate and maintain the Rooipoort landfill should be investigated in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act as well as a Municipal Financial Management Act. Based on previous experience the municipality has demonstrated that they do not have the ability to operate the site in an environmentally acceptable manner and to the standards required by the Minimum requirements (it should be noted that there has been improvements during the last year).

- The existing landfill site, the closed landfill and any future landfill sites have to be monitored on a regular basis. Any operational site also needs to be audited on a regular basis. (At least annually, ideally bi-annually). The MCLM should obtain quotes for the monitoring and auditing of the sites from competent external consultants, and budget accordingly.

Personnel

Goals

To staff all management and supervisory positions and to have adequate, medically fit, well trained personnel to cover the range of tasks required to deliver a total waste management service to the communities.

Objectives

- To have medically fit personnel to use as runners for the collection service. This is physically demanding work and requires personnel that can handle the physical stress. There needs to be at least 5 runners per collection vehicle for domestic collection.
- Personnel should be trained in their respective task since they are dealing with potentially hazardous material. There are numerous training modules available from private waste contractors on the various aspects of waste management.
- The landfill manager, access controller, spotter and operator need to undergo various levels of training to ensure that the landfills are operated according to the required standards.

Consideration should be given to creating a position for an education and awareness / recycling and waste minimisation co-ordinator.

Industrial and Health Care Risk Waste

Goals

To ensure the safe handling and disposal of Industrial (non-hazardous and hazardous) waste and Health Care Risk Waste generated or handled within the municipal area.

Objectives

- That the MCLM keeps track of any/ all Industrial and Health Care Risk Waste generated or handled within the municipal area.

- The implementation and management of the WIS will have to be such as to ensure the successful monitoring of these types of waste.
- Ensure that the generators of Industrial and Health Care Risk Waste register with the MCLM (capture in By-laws). Further that they handle and dispose of the waste as prescribed by the By-laws (MCLM to ensure that this aspect is covered correctly in the By-laws) and that this process is monitored through the WIS.

Finances / income / revenue

Goal

Have council committed to the IWMP, to ensure that the correct budgeting takes place and that the appropriate revenue collections systems are in place.

Objectives

- Council should adopted the IWMP in its entirety, including the associated budgets and programmes
- The IDP should be adjusted accordingly as to ensure the correct budgeting and implementation of recommendations.
- Council should ensure that the revenue generated by the WMS is channelled back into the department.
- Utilisation of subsidised funding schemes

The above section of the report initially formed a separate report (Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment, the Goals and Objectives) and was made available for public comment together with the Status Quo report.

4 PART 3: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

As required by section 11 and section 73 of the NEM:WA, the municipality must, before finalising its IWMP follow the consultative process contemplated in section 29 of the Municipal Systems Act. The consultative process can be done either as a separate process or as part of the consultative process relating to its Integrated Development Plan.

During the process of developing the IWMP for MCLM, the public participation process was initiated after the *Status Quo Report*, the draft Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment & Goals and Objectives Reports were compiled. These two reports were available for public review over the period 9 December 2009 until 28 January 2010 at the same locations where the IDP document is available for public comment. The public review period was advertised in

the local newspaper (Carletonville Herald dated 4 December 2009). Refer to Appendix H. The reports were also sent to key stakeholders identified by the MCLM. Thereafter a Stakeholder Meeting was scheduled for the 28th January 2010 at the Carltonville Civic Centre to obtain inputs from the stakeholder and the public. Unfortunately, no-one attended the meeting and no inputs or comments were received from any of the identified stakeholders. The IWMP was further developed after the public participation process to its current state incorporating the *Status Quo*; Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment; the Goals and Objectives; the evaluation of alternatives and the Implementation Plan.

The draft IWMP was, once more, made available for review to the public during a public review period from 24 June until 8 July 2010. The public review period as well as the public meeting was, for a second time, advertised in the Carltonville Herald dated 25 June 2010. The public meeting was held on 8th July 2010 where 123 persons attended the meeting. At the meeting, the content of the IMWP was presented and the comments from the public was discussed and addressed by MCLM. Refer to Appendix H for details on the above.

An IWMP workshop was also held with the councillors of MCLM where the IWMP was presented to the councillors. A summary of the questions raised at the workshop is also included in Appendix I.

5 PART 4: EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

From the Goal and Objectives identified there might be more than one option (alternative) to achieve the desired goal or objective. The objectives as stated above forms the building blocks to eventually reach the agreed goals.

For a number of the alternatives evaluated base line information such as the number of service points and population were required. For the *Status Quo* this information was obtained from the IDP and used to develop the estimated future waste generation. During the alternatives investigation this data was used more extensively and found to be questionable. It seems as if the population data is based on the number of stands and that it was assumed that there are five people per stand for all area in the municipality. This implies that the population data used for estimated waste generation during the *Status Quo* phase might be inaccurate and also place doubt on the calculations used in this section of the IWMP.

Options that can serve as objectives to eventually achieve the identified Goals are discussed below.

5.1 GENERAL

The following Goals are depicted in the table above:

- Development of the IWMP;

- Promulgation of By-laws and implementation of a licensing system;
- Development and Implementation of a Waste Information System (WIS); and
- Efficient and effective client and customer relations.

The MCLM has to develop an IWMP in terms of NEM: WA which in turn has to be supported by the Waste Management By-laws. A licensing system and WIS are required to ensure that there is adequate control over waste generators and waste managers within the MCLM and that proper record are kept of waste generated, transported, disposed, reclaimed, reused and recycled. The WIS is therefore an essential management tool that will empower the MCLM to plan and control waste management to a greater extend and decisions can be taken based on qualitative and quantitative information. The importance of the WIS is further highlighted by the issues addressed in the second paragraph under point 5 above.

There are several companies that specialize in development of Waste Management By-laws, WIS and licensing systems and it is recommended that the MCLM consider appointing such companies to assist with the development of the above.

Similarly important is ensuring that the MCLM also provides a service to the community to report on issues and complaints in respect of inadequate waste management. This can be done by setting up a call centre that relays complaints to the waste management division effectively. This system should include providing feedback to the community as well as when complaints are resolved.

5.2 PUBLIC AWARENESS

Community involvement, awareness and education programmes concerning waste reduction, separation at source, recycling and information on waste management in general are important aspects that should be addressed by the municipality. These functions can be outsourced, but a preferred option is that people are appointed within the MCLM to assist with the development and execution of such programmes also due to benefits derived from their direct involvement in daily waste management issues within the MCLM.

5.3 WASTE MINIMISATION AND RECYCLING

Achievable, sustainable and feasible waste minimisation and recycling programmes and initiatives are important and should be developed and implemented within the MCLM. These functions and aspects can be outsourced, but it is proposed that people are appointed within the MCLM to assist with the development of programmes and campaigns since they will be directly involved in the daily issues of waste management in the MCLM.

It is also proposed that the MCLM establish partnerships with contractors for the establishment of buy-back centres. Separation at source should also be investigated by MCLM and to the extent of being feasible pilot projects be initiated in certain suburbs of the

municipality and progressively growing it to the other suburbs. A two bag system is proposed with the recycling companies doing their own collection.

Garden refuse should be composted on top of Phase 1 of the Rooipoort landfill. Since volumes of garden waste is currently unknown it is proposed that garden waste be sorted and mixed in the correct manner before being placed in windrows. As a minimum a TLB should be used to turn the compost as and when required. Once the volumes are known proper planning should be done and if required equipment such as a shredder and screens could be purchased to ensure more effective composting.

Waste to landfill reduction and recycling target can only be met once the weigh bridge at the Rooipoort landfill is operational and proper records are kept on waste entering the site (WIS need to be implemented asap). Due to a lack of proper data it is suggested that when the above systems are in place the waste quantities from the various origins are measured for a period of three month and that a realistic target of 5% reduction in waste to landfill be set i.e. that 5% of the waste stream be recycled or re-used. This figure needs to be evaluated and adjusted on an annual basis.

5.4 SERVICE PROVISION (COLLECTION)

5.4.1 Domestic collection

The MCLM's Goal is to render a sustainable, affordable, reliable and effective collection service to all residential areas within the MCLM. Waste generation never stops and therefore reliable and available collection equipment and personnel remains the biggest challenge with collection of waste. Another challenge in South Africa is to service the informal settlements especially since access with waste collection vehicles are usually constrained due to inadequate and narrow roads in these areas. The cost implications for the implementations of such services was investigated and estimated costs were determined based on existing FML costs.

Due to planned development within the MCLM additional collection equipment will be required in the next number of years. Appendix G provided detail on the additional equipment and associated personnel requirements as well as the costs involved.

It is proposed that the collection routes in the formal areas be assessed and that round balancing is done to ensure that equipment and staff are used to capacity. This should be done in-house by the team of Senior Operators since they know the area best. After this, the correct number of collection vehicles should be determined and budget provided. An estimate of the collection vehicle requirements and personnel were done (refer to Appendix G). A detailed evaluation of the collection in the informal areas is required with a view of possible outsourcing the service to local entrepreneurs within the community. It is proposed that the City of Cape Town model be followed where local entrepreneurs collect the waste to central transfer areas where it is collected in mass containers for disposal. This

option should be investigated by a Waste Management Specialist should no in-house expertise exists within the municipality.

As an interim measure it is proposed that a collection system be put in place to ensure service delivery in these areas. For this service the number and type of mass container required was determined (refer to Appendix G for detail).

The MCLM is also implementing a 240l wheelie bin system to the residents that have a municipal services account and has prepared an implementation plan see Appendix J for detail). One of the main reasons for implementing such a system is that the current black bag system cause a number of frustrations as listed below:

- The bags are torn by stray dogs causing a litter problem;
- The collection personnel often injure themselves when cleaning the litter (cut by glass and metal tins); and
- Some of the bags have sharp objects in them that injures the collection personnel from time to time.

5.4.2 Commercial collection

The rendering of a sustainable cost effective commercial refuse removal service in formal areas at the required frequency is a goal that has been identified by the MCLM. Further to this it is important that the standardisation of commercial containers and adequate storage space at service points must be ensured. These are all aspects that need to be addressed by the MCLM themselves.

The level of service can only be improved if adequate mass containers are supplied and collection vehicles and personnel are available. The number of vehicles required should be determined during the route balancing exercise and thereafter the correct number of personnel should be allocated to the vehicles.

The MCLM should also do an evaluation of the various types of containers currently used for commercial collection and determine which type of container is the most durable and easy to handle and store. It is proposed that a combination of 1.75m³ mass containers, 6m³ skips, 20m³ RoRo and 30m³ RoRo containers be considered based on the size and requirements of each business and or industry. It is suggested that these containers be bought and financed by the MCLM and that the costs then be recovered from the businesses/industry over a period of three years.

5.5 Public dumping facilities / garden sites

The Goal is for the MCLM to determine the feasibility of public dumping facilities in order to provide an additional facility for the community to dispose of their garden and uncollected domestic waste. The aim is to reduce illegal dumping, collection time and transport cost. The

feasibility of outsourcing the operation of these facilities can also be considered and a Section 78 study can be conducted for this.

The MCLM could conduct the feasibility study for public dumping facilities in-house, provided they have the required expertise. Failing this it is proposed that a specialist consultant be appointed to conduct such a feasibility study and if proven feasible to determine the best location for such facilities.

5.6 Equipment

The Goal is to ensure that sufficient back-up collection equipment are available at all times as well as supporting equipment for the street cleansing service, illegal dumping service and for landfill. The need to ensure the availability of collection equipment will however be addressed by the actions mentioned in the relevant section earlier in this report.

The FML contracts should be reviewed by the waste division and inputs provided to ensure that any issues that arose during the past number of years are adequately addressed in the new contracts. The waste collection rates should also be reviewed to ensure that market related rates are charged for the collection service.

The MCLM could purchase and maintain their own landfill equipment to a minimum that could include a landfill compactor, waster cart, tipper truck and front end loader. The equipment currently on site is not adequate and is difficult to maintain due to procurement procedures. Landfill equipment cannot be out of commission for longer than two days since the landfill site is operated on a daily basis whilst waste volumes are continually increasing over time. It is therefore proposed that the MCLM considers conducting a Section 78 study to determine the feasibility of outsourcing their operations at the Rooipoort landfill to a private contractor. All indications are that outsourcing the operation of the landfill is more cost effective and that the site will be better managed from an operational point of view. There are various examples where municipal landfills are successfully operated by private contractors.

5.7 Street sweeping

The implementation of a proper well staffed street cleaning service in all business and decentralised business areas and along all major routes at the various towns within the MCLM area is regarded as one of the major and important Goals. This should be complimented by placing an adequate number of litter bins within business and high use areas throughout the MCLM to be serviced on a regular basis.

For the above to be implemented, the MCLM needs to make a decision on the extent of the service in respect of the type of routes and areas to be cleaned. Once this is done, it is proposed that a specialist be appointed to review the existing service and make recommendation on changes to expand to the proposed new service. This service also

requires dedicated vehicles for transporting both people and waste i.e. at least one vehicle per region estimated to cost R600 000 per vehicle.

5.8 Landfills

The Goal is to ensure that the Rooipoort landfill is operated according to the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill (DWAF, 1998) as well as the permit conditions and that the closed landfill at Fochville is properly rehabilitated, monitored on a regular basis and that the site is authorised (legal requirement) for closure.

For the Rooipoort landfill, the option of a Section 78 Feasibility Study for the outsourcing of the landfill is proposed (discussed under "Equipment" section above).

The Fochville landfill needs to be licensed, rehabilitated and closed to ensure that legislative requirements are met. A consultant should be considered to conduct the Basic Assessment/EIA and licensing process and well as the remedial design and tendering.

5.9 Personnel

It is important to have adequate, medically fit, well trained personnel to cover the range of tasks required to deliver a total waste management service to the communities and that the more senior levels within the Waste Management structure are filled to alleviate pressure on the Manager.

Based on the requirements under "General", concerning the WIS, call centre and education and training as well as the proposed expansion of the collection system, a number of new positions are proposed. A suggested new structure was developed in consultation with the MCLM and cost compared between the existing structure and the proposed new structure. The existing structure should cost the MCLM approximately R14,5 million compared to the proposed new structure's cost of approximately R 40 million, a difference of approximately R 25 million.

The following pages present the current Waste Management Structure as displayed in part 1, the *Status Quo*, of this report compared to the proposed Waste Management Structure indicated in Figure 32. Table 13 summarises the differences between the two structures as the personnel structures according to the figures differ considerably. The present personnel structure focusses on waste management per area (Fochville, Carltonville and Khutsong) and the proposed personnel structure focus on the different sections of waste management ensuring that all the different aspects of waste management is addressed.

The Personnel the costs are compared according to Table 13, see Appendix E for details.

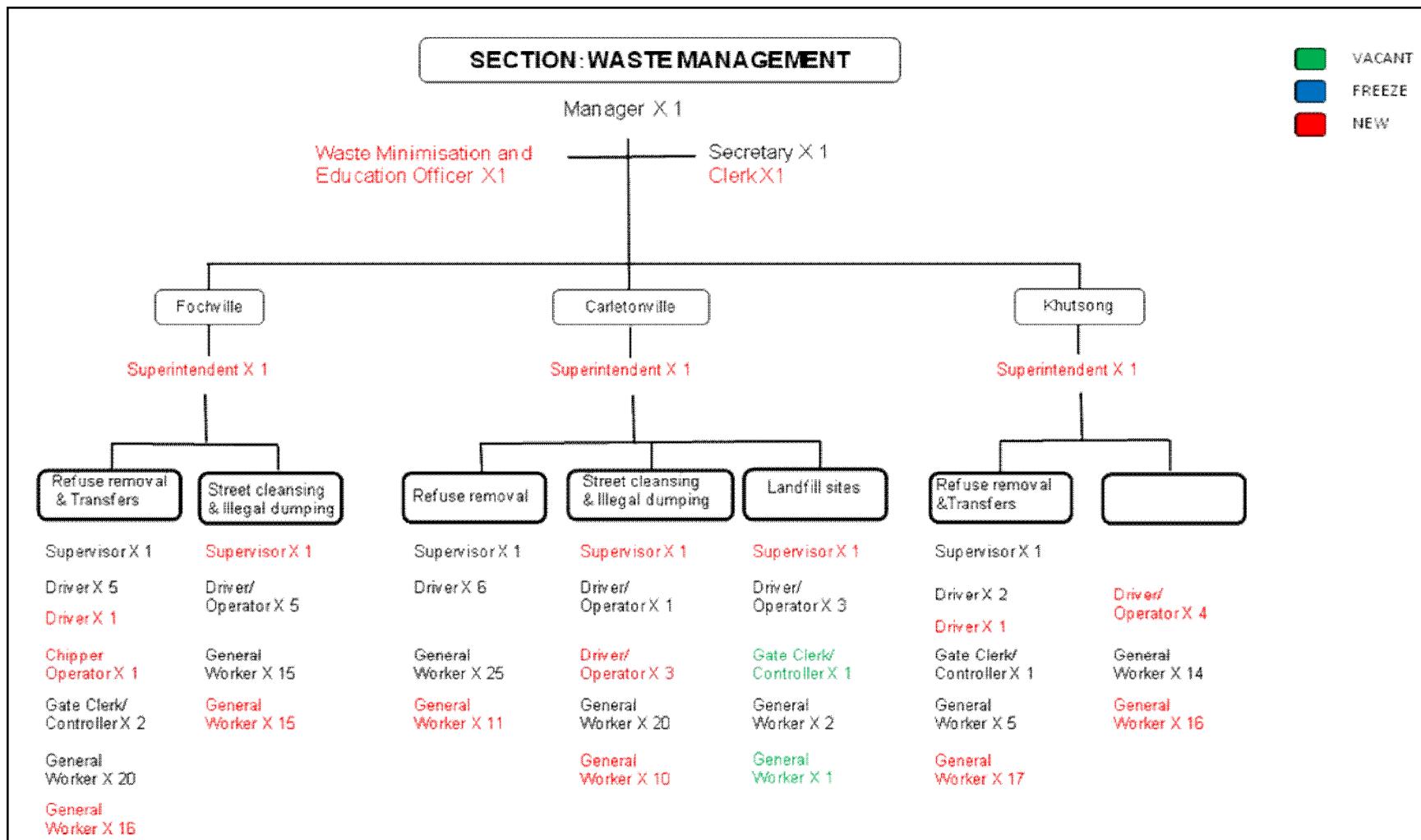


Figure 31: Waste Management Personnel Structure within the MCLM

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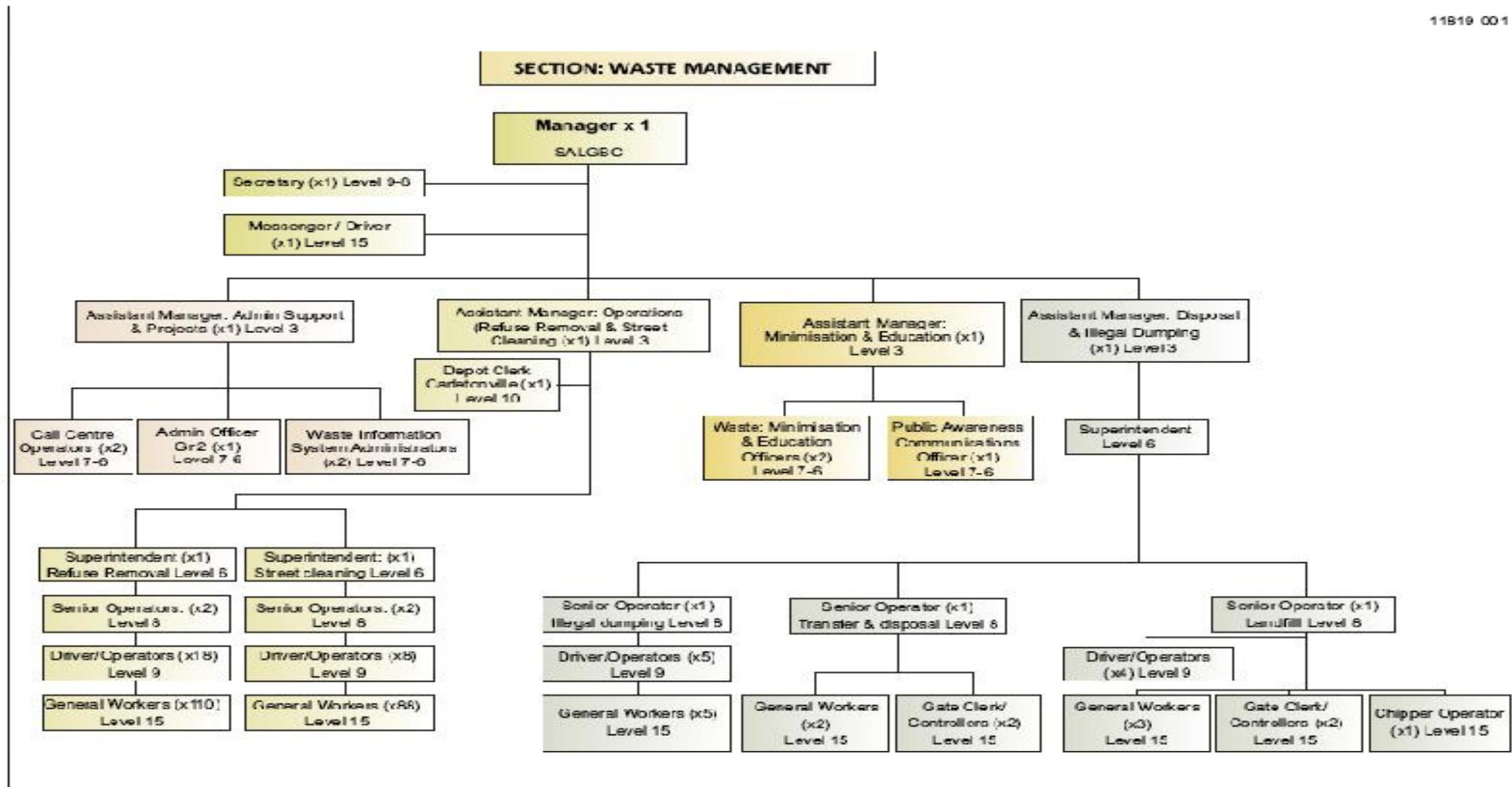


Figure 32: The proposed waste management structure of MCLM

Table 13: Summary of the current and proposed personnel structure of MCLM

Current				Proposed			
Personnel Description	Level	Amount of personnel	Total in section	Personnel Description	Level	Amount of personnel	Total in section
Waste Management Section: Management							
Waste Management Manager	1	1		Waste Management Manager	1	1	
Secretary	9 to 8	1		Secretary	8 or 9	1	
Messenger	15	0	2	Messenger	15	1	3
Admin Support							
		0		Assistant Manager: Admin Support and Projects	3	1	
		0		Call Centre	7 or 6	2	
		0		Admin officer	7 or 6	1	
		0		WIS administrators	7 or 6	2	6
Education							
		0		Assistant Manager Minimisation & Education	3	1	
		0		Waste Minimisation & Education Officer	6 or 7	2	
		0		Public Awareness/Communication Officer	6 or 7	1	4

Current				Proposed			
Personnel Description	Level	Amount of personnel	Total in section	Personnel Description	Level	Amount of personnel	Total in section
Disposal & Illegal Dumping							
		0		Assistant Manager: Disposal & Illegal Dumping	3	1	
		0		Superintendent	6	1	2
Illegal Dumping							
		0		Senior Operator: Illegal Dumping	8	1	
		0		Driver/ Operator	9	5	
		0		General Workers	15	5	11
Disposal & Transfer							
Senior Operator: Transfer	8	0		Senior Operator: Transfer	8	1	
		0		General Workers	15	2	
		0		Gate Clerk/ Controllers	15	2	
Senior Operator: Landfill		0		Senior Operator : Landfill	8	1	
Driver/Operators: (Water Cart, Refuse Tipper, Black Hoe, Landfill Compactor)	9	3		Driver/ Operator	9	4	
General Workers (Spotters)	19	3		General Workers	15	3	

Current				Proposed			
Personnel Description	Level	Amount of personnel	Total in section	Personnel Description	Level	Amount of personnel	Total in section
Chipper Operator	15	0		Chipper Operator	15	1	
Gate Controller	16	1	7	Gate Controller	15	2	16
Total Disposal & Illegal Dumping							
Operations (Refuse Removal & Street Cleaning)							
Assistant Manager: Operations (Refuse Removal & Street Cleaning)	3	0		Assistant Manager: Operations (Refuse Removal & Street Cleaning)	3	1	
Depot Clerk	10	0		Depot Clerk	10	1	
Superintendent	6	0		Superintendent	6	1	
Senior Operator	8	0		Senior Operator	8	2	
Driver/ Operator	9	0		Driver/ Operator	9	18	
General Workers	15	0		General Workers	15	110	133
Superintendent	6	1				0	
Supervisor	9	1				0	
Driver/ Operator	9	5				0	
Driver/ Operator	9	0				0	
General Workers	15	24	31			0	
Fochville: Refuse Removal & Transfers							
Superintendent	6	0				0	

Current				Proposed			
Personnel Description	Level	Amount of personnel	Total in section	Personnel Description	Level	Amount of personnel	Total in section
Supervisor	9	1				0	
Refuse Truck Driver	10 or 11	6				0	
Chipper Operator	19	1				0	
Gate Clerk Controller	19	1				0	
General Workers	19	20	29			0	
Khutsong: Refuse Removal & Transfers							
Superintendent	6	0				0	
Supervisor	9	1				0	
Driver/ Operator	9	2				0	
Refuse Truck Driver	10 or 11	0				0	
Gate Clerk Controller	16	1				0	
General Workers	19	5	9			0	
Total Refuse Removal							
Street Cleaning							
		0		Superintendent	6	1	
		0		Senior Operator	8	2	
		0		Driver/ Operator	9	8	
		0		General Workers	15	88	99
Carltonville: Street Cleaning & Illegal Dumping							
Supervisor	9	0				0	
Driver/ Operator	9	1				0	
General Workers	19	31	32			0	

Current				Proposed			
Personnel Description	Level	Amount of personnel	Total in section	Personnel Description	Level	Amount of personnel	Total in section
Fochville: Street Cleaning & Illegal Dumping							
Supervisor	9	0				0	
Driver/ Operator	9	4				0	
General Workers	19	15	19			0	
Khutsong: Street Cleaning & Illegal Dumping							
Supervisor	9	0				0	
Driver/ Operator	9	0				0	
General Workers	19	14	14			0	0
Total Street Cleaning							
Total Operations (Refuse Removal & Street Cleaning)							
Total amount of personnel			143				274

5.10 Industrial and Health Care Risk Waste

The Goal is to ensure the safe handling and disposal of Industrial (non-hazardous and hazardous) waste and Health Care Risk Waste generated or handled within the municipal area.

The above aspects will be monitored as part of the WIS and it proposed that generators and transporters are included under the licensing system.

5.11 Finances / income / revenue

Council's commitment to the IWMP to ensure that the correct budgeting and the appropriate revenue collections systems are in place is of the utmost importance. Without this commitment this IWMP report would merely become a further report ending up on the shelf without having contributed to the improvement of waste management in MCLM. Council should note that the annual performance report prepared in terms of section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act must contain information on the implementation of the municipal IWMP insofar as it relates to the performance of the MCLM.

Following is a table where appropriate alternatives/options for each of the objectives were identified, with a motivation on the preferred alternative.

Table 14: Alternatives/options for each objective

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
A.	GENERAL		
A.1.	<i>Integrated Waste Management Plan</i>		
	Goal		
	To have an Integrated Waste Management Plan in place that will assist the MCLM with future planning of waste related activities within the municipality.		
	Objectives		
A.1.1	In order to reach the above goal, the following objectives for the IWMP are set:	Done	Done
A.1.1.1	The 2009 baseline conditions must be clearly stated i.e. the <i>Status Quo</i> needs to be factual;	Done	Done
A.1.1.2	The gaps and needs must be identified;	Done	Done
A.1.1.3	Achievable goals and objectives must be identified;	Done	Done
A.1.1.4	Establish sustainable and fit-for-purpose solutions / option;	Done	Done
A.1.1.5	Programmes and budgets must be developed in order to meet the goals and objectives; and	Done	Done
A.1.1.6	Reporting and implementation of the IWMP	COMPULSORY: Submit annual performance report as per Chapter 3, section 13 of the NEM:WA	COMPULSORY: Submit annual performance report as per Chapter 3, section 13 of the NEM:WA
A.1.1.7	Five yearly review of the plan including the baseline (<i>status quo</i>)	IWMP to be reviewed every five years.	IWMP to be reviewed every five years.
A.2.	<i>Waste Management By-Laws and Licensing System</i>		
	Goal		

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
	To have relevant and up-to-date Waste By-Laws in place and to ensure the implementation of a formal licensing system.		
	Objectives		
A.2.1	To ensure that the By-laws are not in conflict with any current legislation as well as the NEM:	Review current Waste Management By-laws in terms of the objectives of NEM:WA	Review current Waste Management By-laws by a legal company and a waste company in close co-operation with the MCLM legal department.
A.2.2	To ensure that the By-laws support the outcomes and implementation strategy from the Integrated Waste Management Plan.	To be revisited once this document has been adopted by the MCLM.	To be revisited once this document has been adopted by the MCLM.
A.2.3	To have an adequate waste information system to support the actions required in the draft Waste By-laws.	Addressed in A.3.	Addressed in A.3.
A.2.4	To implement an appropriate licensing system with the associated support systems and personnel. This will be applicable to the licensing of the collection of commercial waste by private contractors and to keep track of industrial and Heath Care Risk Waste.	MCLM to develop the licensing system.	MCLM to develop the licensing system.
A.2.5	Requirements, which form part of the licensing process to be indicated. This could include stipulating the information required from the license applicant for input into the Waste Information System.	Option 1: MCLM to develop licensing system. Option 2: Appoint a specialist to develop and assist with the implementation of a licensing system.	Appoint a specialist to develop and assist with the implementation of a licensing system since there is no in-house expertise available. Ensure that licensing system is included in the Waste Management By-laws.
A.2.6	Development of standards for the licensees.	Option 1: MCLM to develop Option 2: Appoint a specialist to develop standards.	Appoint a specialist to develop standards.
A.2.7	Aspects on waste minimisation, recycling and separation at source should be included in the By-laws before they are promulgated.	To be addressed by MCLM.	To be addressed by MCLM.

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
A.3.	<i>Implementation of a Waste Information System (WIS)</i>		
	Goal		
	To have a waste information system that will assist in future planning of waste management and allow for quick and easy access to information including (but not limited to) aspects such as number of service points per area, population densities, equipment available, reliability of equipment, personnel involved in various aspects, volumes of waste from areas, volumes of waste disposed of at the landfills and auditing information on the landfills.		
	Objectives		
A.3.1	To develop a WIS linked to a database.		
A.3.1.1	All information relating to waste types such as domestic, commercial, industrial, hazardous and health care waste should be recorded and updated on a regular basis;		
A.3.1.2	The system must be linked to all the departments that provide input to the Waste Management Section i.e. Financial Dept., Transport Dept, Human Resources Dept, etc.	Option 1: MCLM to develop WIS in-house. Option 2: Appoint a specialist to develop a WIS and train MCLM in using the system. Option 3: Appoint a specialist to develop a WIS and run the system	Appoint a specialist to develop a WIS and train MCLM in using the system since no in-house expertise exists within the MCLM. The MCLM will have to ensure that suitably qualified people are appointed or trained on the system, that the system is maintained in the correct manner and that the data is submitted to the national WIS.
A.3.1.3	The WIS should be aligned to the National Waste Information System (NWIS) but should provide more detail than currently required by the NWIS.		
A.3.1.4	The WIS should address the requirements from provincial and national government.		
A.3.1.5	Integration of the WIS and licensing system should be considered.		

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
A.3.1.6	Development of the WIS should be based upon short, medium and long term needs of the MCLM.		
A.3.2	To operate a WIS linked to a database. This should as a minimum record the data which is required by the National Waste Information System.	Option 1: Budget, advertise, appoint and train personnel to operate and maintain the WIS. Option 2: Budget, advertise and appoint a specialist to operate and maintain the WIS.	Budget, advertise, appoint and train personnel to operate and maintain the WIS. This will support job creation initiatives by the MCLM
A.3.2.1	Appoint and train personnel to collect the information required and to operate and to maintain the system.		
A.4.	<i>Efficient client and customer relations</i>		
	Goal		
	Ensuring prompt reaction to complaints received from customers (general public, domestic and commercial service).		
	Objectives		
A.4.1	Establish a call centre that deals with complaints related to the waste management service or appoint a person that deals exclusively with waste related complaints.	Option 1: MCLM to establish a call centre internally. Option 2: Appoint a specialist that deals with complaints related to the waste management services.	MCLM to establish a call centre. This will support job creation initiatives by the MCLM
A.4.1.1	Ensure that the (se) person(s) are well trained to deal with difficult clients and customers and are skilled to resolve complaints pertaining to municipal waste management challenges/problems.		
A.4.2	Operate an efficient client and customer relation centre including a call centre.	Option 1: MCLM to operate own call centre.	MCLM to operate own call centre.

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
A.4.2.1	Formalise a complaints system, which will include registering calls and complaints, referral of complaint to the relevant official and follow up action procedure and feedback to the customer. Link the formal complaints system to the WIS.	Option 2: Outsource call centre	
B	<i>Public awareness</i>		
B1	<i>Community involvement, awareness and education programmes concerning recycling, separation at source and waste management in general.</i>		
	Goal		
	Develop, promote, introduce involve and educate the communities and general public regarding waste related issues such as separation at source, waste minimisation, recycling and getting the people involved in waste management initiatives..		
	Objectives		
B1.	Develop a strategy that will encourage community participation in waste related issues such as separation at source, waste minimisation, and recycling. The strategy will have to be phased since aspects such as waste collection in the informal areas first have to be addressed before separation at source can be introduced in these areas. A proper action plan with an associated budget as well as dedicated persons to drive the public education and awareness campaigns, are required. The strategy will allow for a number of tiers of programmes to accommodate the various communities' needs and ensure appropriate mechanism for communicating the message.	Option 1: Appoint a specialist to develop a community participation strategy. Option 2: Appoint persons within the MCLM to develop a community participation strategy. Benchmark with other municipalities such as Potchefstroom.	Appoint competent person/s within the MCLM to develop a community participation strategy. Employ the train the trainer principle.
B1.1	Appoint a person/s that will be responsible for the development, promotion, driving and education aspects of this strategy.		
B1.2	Training and awareness on environmental issues needs to developed or sourced from existing programmes.		

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
B1.3	Make the communities aware of the negative impact of illegal dumping and provide them with adequate facilities or services to reduce the need for illegal dumping.		
B1.4	Establish community based environmental programmes that involve the community in awareness and cleanup campaigns.		
B1.5	Develop anti-litter campaigns together with public education and have a suitable litter system in place.		
C	Waste minimisation and recycling		
	Goal		
	Implement achievable, sustainable and feasible waste minimisation and recycling programmes and initiatives.		
	Objectives		
C.1	Development		
C.1.1	To establish a formal partnership with Buyisa-e-bag and/or others for the establishment of a buyback centres at strategic locations (domestic and commercial). Assist and encourage the development of buy-back centres, recycling sorting centres following separation at source. Provide for public recycling drop-off facilities such as at shopping centres, landfills, etc.	<p>Option 1: Appoint a specialist to develop waste minimisation and recycling programmes and initiatives. Investigate the feasibility of setting up a composting plant from garden waste at a garden waste facility.</p> <p>Option 2: Appoint persons within the MCLM to develop and implement waste minimisation and recycling programmes and initiatives. Seek assistance from Buyisa-e-bag and other companies. Benchmark with other municipalities on waste re-using programmes and/or involve the public/community.</p> <p>Option 3: Appoint a municipal contract a company responsible for recyclable waste collection.</p> <p>Option 4: Consider waste recycling trolleys involving the community.</p>	<p>Option 2, 3 and 4: Appoint persons within the MCLM to develop a community participation strategy. These persons should be working closely with the communities to ensure the successful implementation of projects. Acknowledge/uphold the sustainability principle throughout the development and implementation of this initiative.</p>
C.1.2	To development formal recycling programmes. High recyclable generation areas such as the commercial sector and medium to high income areas should be targeted in the short-term.		
C.1.3	Develop and support community based environmental, waste minimisation and recycling initiatives.		

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
C.2	Implementation		
C.2.1	To implement a formal partnership with other contractors for the establishment of a buyback centres at strategic locations (domestic and commercial). Assist and encourage the development of buy-back centres, recycling sorting centres following separation at source. Provide for public recycling drop-off facilities such as at shopping centres, landfills, etc. ;	Depending on the above options	
C.2.2	To implement formal recycling programmes. High recyclable generation areas such as the commercial sector and medium to high income areas should be targeted in the short-term.	Depending on the above options	Implement the following: Formal partnerships with contractors for the establishment of a buyback centres at strategic locations (domestic and commercial); Implement recycling programmes; Separation at source.
C.2.3	Appoint a person/s that will be responsible for the development, promotion, driving and management aspects of this strategy.	Depending on the above options	
C.2.4	Promote separation of waste at source, i.e. at the point of generation (for recycling and composting projects)	Education on separation at source should be included in the public education and awareness campaigns described above. Educate the private sector to assist or get involved with the municipality on projects of this nature. Start with a pilot project to establish feasibility and co-operation.	

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
D	Service provision (Collection)		
D1	<i>Domestic collection</i>		
	Goal		
	Rendering of a sustainable, affordable, reliable and effective residential refuse collection services.		
	Objectives		
D1.1	Round balancing needs to be done on collection routes to optimise the routes and to ensure effective utilisation of resources. Waste receptacles should be provided to households in informal areas and a collection system should be investigated.	Option 1: Task someone within the MCLM to optimise collection routes. Option 2: Appoint a specialist to investigate the optimisation of collection routes.	Task someone within the MCLM to optimise collection routes as they would be most familiar with the area.
D1.2	Separation at source projects to be initiated. Collection systems to be flexible to accommodate separation at source;		
D1.3	Obtain additional collection unit as backup to existing collection units. Ensure a reliable collection system	Review the current contract.	Review the current contract to ensure that there are adequate for collection and provision for back-up equipment.
D1.5	Ensure that there is enough crew for domestic collection in the MCLM area.	Ensure that recruitment procedures are followed when interviewing new candidates. Staff employed should have all the relevant qualifications required. Criteria and job descriptions to be reviewed.	Review crew requirements and appoint appropriate personnel.

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
D1.6	Ensure market related rates for collection. This also applies to the containers	Review all rates to ensure that the rates are market related.	Review all rates to ensure that the rates are market related.
D1.7	Improve refuse collection in informal settlements.	Detail evaluation of existing waste collection relating to the proposed collection system in the informal areas. Alternative collection systems and methodologies to be investigated. Consider outsourcing of current un-serviced areas and / or informal settlements.	Evaluation of collection services addressed under D.1.1. It is proposed that the collection service for the current unserviced areas and / or informal settlements be sourced out to locals (base on same system as used by City of Cape Town). Investigate as part of Section 78 study.
D1.8	Implement a 240l wheelie bin system to all residents having a municipal services account	Conduct a costing to determine the impact such a service will have on the MCLM considering that the collection routes will have to be optimized (collection taking longer) and collection vehicles will have to be fitted with bin lifting systems.	Do cost analysis and implement a 240l wheelie bin system.
D2	<i>Commercial collection</i>		
	Goal		
	To render a sustainable cost effective commercial refuse removal service in formal areas as per the negotiated frequency. To further ensure the standardisation of commercial containers and adequate storage space at the service point.		
	Objectives		
D2.1	The implementation of a reliable service i.e. to service each service point as per the frequency of collection per week paid for.	MCLM to ensure availability of adequate equipment and backup equipment.	Dealt with under equipment.

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
D2.2	Incentives for recycling at source such as reduced rates should be considered for commercial service points. The feasibility of such an option should be investigated.	Implement a pilot project to evaluate the sustainability of recycling at source.	MCLM to implement pilot project to test the sustainability of recycling at source.
D3	<i>Public disposal facilities</i>		
	Goal		
	To investigate the feasibility of public disposal facilities to provide an additional facility for the community to dispose of their garden and uncollected domestic waste and to serve as a method for reducing illegal dumping, collection time and transport cost.		
	Objectives		
D3.1	Investigate the feasibility of utilising public disposal facilities as a method of reducing illegal dumping. (Possible time lost and transport cost savings should also be investigated in more detail once the WIS is in operation since, no data is currently available on volumes and costs associated with illegal dumping).	Option 1: MCLM investigate the additional public disposal facilities and upgrading of the existing ones. Option 2: Appoint a specialist to investigate the feasibility of additional public disposal facilities, suitable areas for additional public disposal facilities and to meet NEM: WA licensing requirements.	There is no in-house expertise available to investigate this aspect. Appoint a specialist to investigate the feasibility of additional public disposal facilities and, suitable areas for these to meet NEM: WA licensing requirements.

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
D3.1.1	Public acceptability of public disposal facilities (communal disposal facility where residents dispose of waste themselves) should be investigated for the informal areas and areas where there is a lack of proper service. The option of appointing local entrepreneurs for collection in the informal areas should be investigated. They can collect from the informal areas and dispose at a public disposal / transfer facility from where the municipality can then collect to landfill.		
D3.1.2	Facilities for garden refuse, drop-off points for recyclables, drop-off points for household hazardous waste, drop-off points for non-hazardous waste. Also at places where high numbers of people gather, the frequency of bin clearing needs to be determined to prevent overfilled containers from over flowing.		
D3.2	Operate the Public Disposal Facilities		
D3.2.1	All aspects of the operation of such facilities should be considered. These facilities should comply with legislative requirements.	Option 1: MCLM to operate the public disposal facilities. Option 2: MCLM to appoint contractors to operate the public disposal facilities.	Appoint a consultant to conduct a MSA Section 78 study to determine the feasibility of using a private contractor to operate the site.
D4	Equipment		
	Goal		
	There should be sufficient backup collection equipment at all times.		
	Objective		

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
D4.1	Ensure that there is adequate spare capacity for any type of collection unit or systems (additional equipment that can be on standby) as well as reliable backup service from the body builder and chassis supplier. Reliable back-up service will result in less down time and overtime.	Evaluation to be done, backup service to be investigated by the MCLM. Review current contract if required.	The MCLM should obtain and compare quotes on the most reliable type of backup service from specialist/dealers and discuss these with the FML company.
D4.2	The renewal of the existing or a new contract for Full Maintenance Leasing (FML) should be planned in advance to ensure that there is no delays in the supply of equipment (the MCLM does not own waste collection equipment).	Ensure that contract renewal process is planned and in place before existing contracts expire.	Ensure that contract renewal process is planned and in place before existing contracts expire.
D4.3	Before contracting a new service, an appropriate waste handling unit should first be selected based on a thorough investigation.	Appoint specialist to investigate any new type of services.	Appoint specialist to investigate any new type of services since there are no one within the municipality that can conduct such an investigation.
D4.4	A reputable make landfill compactor with reliable backup service should be acquired for the operation of the Rooipoort Landfill. Additional equipment such as a bulldozer, tipper, loader and water cart needs to be sourced for operation at the landfill. The landfill compactor should not be used as a bulldozer if adequate equipment is not available. Proper training of operators will result in less costly breakdowns.	Option 1: Acquire proper waste handling equipment at the landfill, i.e. landfill compactor, excavator, bulldozer, tipper, water cart etc. To ensure that the landfill is properly operated and maintained. Personnel must be properly trained by an accredited specialist. Option 2: Outsource the operation of the landfill.	Indications are that the outsourcing of the operation of the landfill is less expensive than purchasing equipment and training people. It is therefore proposed to outsource the operation of the landfill since this is a specialist field and most municipalities do not have the skills required to operate a landfill according to the required standards.
D5	Street cleansing/Sweeping		
	Goal		

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
	To implement a proper, well staffed street cleaning service in all business areas, decentralized business areas and along all major routes at the various towns within the MCLM area.		
	To place an adequate number of litter bins within business areas and high use areas throughout the MCLM and which is serviced on a regular basis.		
	Objectives		
D5.1	To implement a regular reliable street sweeping service in all business areas, decentralised business areas and major access routes within the municipality. Adequate permanent staffing will be required for each area. A survey should be done of each area to determine the total area to be covered and the number of personnel required. MCLM needs to decide on the level of service required and based here on compile a guideline document, and thereafter should conduct an investigation into the needs to fulfill the requirements of the guideline document.	<p>Option 1: MCLM to decide on level of service and then conduct proper survey of where street cleansing services are required and determine the number of personnel. Appoint additional personnel, if required.</p> <p>Option 2: Appoint a specialist to conduct the survey.</p>	MCLM needs to decide on level of service required. Appoint a specialist to conduct the survey since the required skills is not within the MCLM to conduct such a survey.
D5.2	The method of servicing street bins and the time and cost implication should also be investigated. Recommendation should be made on the implementation of the service and possible financial, social and environmental impacts.		

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
D5.2.1	Acquire an adequate and appropriate number of street bins for each business area and high use areas within the municipality. A survey should be done of all these areas within the municipality to determine the need and if required the number of street bins for each area.	MCLM to conduct survey and put placement of bins out to tender. Option 1: MCLM to run the street cleansing services. Option 2: Outsource the service.	Conduct a feasibility study on the number of bins required, where these should be placed and who should provide the service (Section 78 study).
D5.3	Equipment dedicated to the street cleaning services should be sourced. This will provide equipment for collection and to assist with the transport of the street sweeping personnel.	Adequate equipment needs to be obtained for the collection of street cleaning waste as well as for the transportation of street cleaners to and from their work areas.	Adequate equipment needs to be obtained for the collection of street cleaning waste as well as for the transportation of street cleaners to and from their work areas. This can be done as an FML or through equipment purchased by the municipality.
D6	Landfills		
	Goal		
	To ensure that the Rooipoort landfill is operated according the permit conditions and the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill (DWAF 1998) and that the closed landfill at Fochville is properly rehabilitated, monitored on a regular basis and that the site is authorised (legal requirement) for closure..		
	Objective		

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
D.6.1	The proper upgrading, rehabilitation, operation, maintenance and monitoring of the Rooipoort Landfill should be prioritised due to the current situation at the site. There is little to no control at present and equipment is only available on <i>ad hoc</i> basis to operate the site:	Option 1: The option of appointing a private company to operate and maintain the Rooipoort landfill should be investigated in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act as well as a Municipal Financial Management Act. Option 2: MCLM to operate the Rooipoort landfill. See options 2a - 2c below.	Investigate appointing a private company to operate and maintain the Rooipoort landfill in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act as well as a Municipal Financial Management Act.
D6.1.1	Proper operation and maintenance of the Rooipoort landfill site.	Option 2a: Training of personnel responsible for the day to day operation of the landfill site. A proper budget to allow for the purchase of a new landfill compactor and to hire additional equipment as and when required.	Training of personnel responsible for the day to day operation of the landfill site and proper budget to allow for the purchase of a new landfill compactor and to hire additional equipment as and when required, if the above mentioned Section 78 study not be done.
D6.1.3	Audit and monitor site as required by legislation.	Option 2b: Commence with the monitoring programme as part of the regular auditing of the site. An external auditor to be used on an annual basis.	Commence with the monitoring programme as part of the regular auditing of the site. An external auditor to be used on an annual basis.
D6.1.4	Continuous development of the site.	Option 2c: Record volumes entering the site and have an airspace calculation done every year to ensure that proper future planning can be done for the development of future cells.	Record volumes entering the site and have an airspace calculation done every year to ensure that proper future planning can be done for the development of future cells.
D6.1.5	Implement proper rates at Rooipoort Landfill Site.	Investigate the current rates in relation to other landfills. Update rates if required.	Investigate the current rates in relation to other landfills. With the new weighbridge being installed; third party disposers can be levied.

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
D6.1.6	Rehabilitation of the existing phase and upgrading and development of the subsequent phases of the Rooipoort Landfill Site	Institute an invoicing system at the landfill to collect revenue for disposal operations as well as for closure and rehabilitation costs. A closure fund needs to be established for the rehabilitation and closure of the Rooipoort Landfill.	Develop and implement the invoicing system at the Roipoort landfill and establish the closure and rehabilitation fund for the Roipoort Landfill.
D.6.2	The existing, the closed and any future landfill sites have to be monitored on a regular basis. Any operational site also needs to be audited on a regular basis. (At least annually, ideally bi-annually). The MCLM should obtain quotes for the monitoring and auditing of the sites from competent external specialists, and budget accordingly.	Commence with the monitoring programme as part of the regular auditing of the site. An external auditor to be used on an annual basis.	
D7	<i>Personnel</i>		
	Goals		
	Have adequate, medically fit, well trained personnel to cover the range of tasks required to deliver a total waste management service to the communities. All management and supervisory positions to be filled.		
	Objectives		
D7.1	To have medically fit personnel to use as runners for the collection service. This is physically demanding work and requires personnel that can handle the physical stress. There needs to be at least 5 runners per collection vehicle for domestic collection.	Appoint adequate personnel, cost implication to be assessed.	MCLM to appoint adequate personnel.
D7.2	Personnel should be trained in their respective task since they are dealing with potentially hazardous material. There are numerous training modules available from private waste contractors on the various aspects of waste management.	Appoint specialist to train personnel.	MCLM to appoint an accredited specialist to train personnel in general waste management principles and for specific tasks allocated to personnel since such expertise is not available within the MCLM.

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
D7.3	The landfill manager, access controller, spotter and operator need to undergo various levels of training to ensure that the landfills are operated according to the required standards.		
D7.4	Consideration should be given to creating a position for an education and awareness / recycling and waste minimisation co-ordinator and/or a Waste Management Control Officer in terms of NEMWA.	MCLM to consider such a position.	MCLM to appoint an education and awareness / recycling and a waste minimisation co-ordinator and /or a Waste Management Control Officer in terms of NEMWA as indicated above.
D7.5	Have adequate and experienced staff available in the head office and regional offices for the WMS.	Vacancies to be filled as soon as possible with staff having qualifications and competencies fitting the required job descriptions. Proper job descriptions to be developed where necessary.	Vacancies to be filled as soon as possible with staff having qualifications and competencies fitting the required job descriptions. Proper job descriptions to be developed where necessary.
D7.6	To have all the vacant posts staffed in the waste management section.	Staff all the vacant posts to ensure the effective management and operation of the waste management section.	Staff all the vacant posts to ensure the effective management and operation of the waste management section.
D7.7	Proper waste depot with ablution facilities.	Proper waste depots need to be constructed to house the waste management section and to provide them with their own identity.	The construction of waste depots.
D8	<i>Industrial and Health Care Risk Waste</i>		
	Goals		
	To ensure the safe handling and disposal of Industrial (non-hazardous and hazardous) waste and Health Care Risk Waste generated or handled within the municipal area.		
	Objectives		

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
D8.1	The MCLM to keep track of any/ all Industrial and Health Care Risk Waste generated or handled within the municipal area. The implementation and management of the WIS will have to be such as to ensure the successful monitoring of these types of waste.	Part of the Waste Information System (WIS).	To be implemented under the WIS and waste minimization initiative as indicated above.
D8.2	Ensure that the generators of Industrial and Health Care Risk Waste register with the MCLM (to be captured in By-laws). Further that they handle and dispose of the waste as prescribed by the By-laws (MCLM to ensure that this aspect is covered correctly in the By-laws) and that this process is monitored through the WIS supported by a waste manifest system.		
E	<i>Finances / income / revenue</i>		
	Goal		
	To have council committed to the IWMP, to ensure that the correct budgeting takes place and that the appropriate revenue collections systems are in place.		
	Objectives		
E1.1	Council should adopt the IWMP in its entirety, including the associated budgets and programmes.	MCLM council to adopt IWMP.	MCLM council to adopt IWMP.
E1.2	The IDP should be adapted accordingly to ensure the correct budgeting and implementation of recommendations.	Amend IDP to incorporate IWMP.	Amend IDP to incorporate IWMP.
E1.3	Council should ensure that the revenue generated by the WMS is channeled back into the department.	MCLM council to adopt such a policy.	MCLM council to adopt such a policy.

<u>No</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Proposed option</u>
E1.4	Utilisation of subsidised funding schemes	Municipality to use MIG and similar funding for waste management projects.	Municipality to use MIG and similar funding for waste management projects.
E1.5	Waste management rate structures that are reflecting the actual cost of services.	Review all rates to ensure that the rates are market related.	

6 PART 5: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**6.1 BACKGROUND TO THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The proposed options were discussed and agreed in consultation with MCLM. The preferred options suggested address the Implementation Plan of the IWMP. To describe how MCLM intends to give effect to its integrated waste management plan; each preferred option is managed as a project with the associated costs involved, the funding sources, the resources needed and the timescale relative to the region of implementation.

The suggested Implementation Plan of the IWMP for MCLM is summarised in the table overleaf:

TABLE : IWMP Options for Merafong City Local Municipality (October 2010)

No	Component	Options	Proposed option	Project	Location / Region	Type of Personnel Required	No Required	Cost per Annum (Level)	Estimated cost 2011	Once off / Per Annum	Possible funding	Implementation programme					
												2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	
	Objectives																
D3.1	Investigate the feasibility of utilising public dumping facilities as a method of reducing illegal dumping. (Possible time lost and transport cost savings should also be investigated in more detail once the WIS is in operation; since, no data is currently available on volumes and costs associated with illegal dumping).	Option 1: MCLM investigate the additional public disposal facilities and upgrading of the existing public dumping facilities. Option 2: Appoint a specialist to investigate the feasibility of additional public disposal facilities, suitable areas for additional public disposal facilities and to meet NEM:WA licensing requirements.	There are no in-house expertise available to investigate this aspect. Appoint a specialist to investigate the feasibility of additional public disposal facilities, suitable areas for additional public disposal facilities and to meet NEM:WA licensing requirements.	Investigate feasibility of additional public disposal facilities.	MCLM			R 150,000.00	Once off	Internal	R 110,000.00	R 60,000.00					
D3.1.1	Public acceptability of public disposal facilities (communal disposal facility where resident dispose of their waste themselves) should be investigated for the informal areas and areas where there is a lack of proper service. The option of appointing local entrepreneurs for collection in the informal areas should be investigated. They can collect from the informal areas and dispose at a public dumping / transfer facility from where the municipality can then collect to landfill.																
D3.1.2	Facilities for garden refuse, drop off points for recyclables, drop-off points for household hazardous waste, drop-off points for non-hazardous waste. Also at places where high numbers of people gather the frequency of bin clearing needs to be determined to prevent overfull containers from over flowing.																
D3.1.3	Upgrading of the existing transfer facility at Welverdiend	Appoint consultant for the upgrade design and tender documentation. Then appoint a contractor for the construction upgrade.	Appoint consultant for the upgrade design and tender documentation. Then appoint a contractor for the construction upgrade.	Upgrade of transfer facility at Welverdiend	Welverdiend			R 1,000,000.00	Once off	MIG		R 1,210,000.00					
D3.2	Operate the Public Disposal Facilities																
D3.2.1	All aspects of the operation of such facilities should be considered. These facilities should comply with legislative requirements.	Option 1: MCLM to operate the public disposal facilities. Option 2: MCLM to appoint contractors to operate the public disposal facilities.	Appoint a consultant to conduct a MSA Section 78 study to determine the feasibility of using a private contractor to operate the site.	Conduct a MSA Section 78 study to determine the feasibility of using a private contractor to operate the sites.	MCLM			R 2,000,000.00	Once off for study, there after budget for implementation of service	National Treasury		R 1,100,000.00	R 1,200,000.00				Budget for operation of facilities
																Budget for operation of facilities	
D4 Equipment																	
	Goal																
	There should be sufficient back-up collection equipment at all times.																
	Objective																
D4.1	Ensure that there is adequate spare capacity for any type of collection unit or systems (additional equipment that can be on standby) as well as reliable backup service from the body builder and chassis supplier. Reliable back-up service will result in less down time and overtime.	Evaluation to be done, back up service to be investigated by the MCLM. Review contract if required.	The MCLM should obtain and compare quotes on the most reliable type of backup service from specialist/dealers and discuss these with the FML company.	Review FML contracts. Review existing waste equipment its of suitability of use.	MCLM			R 50,000.00	Once off	Internal	R 55,000.00						
D4.2	The renewal of the existing or a new contract for Full Maintenance Leasing (FML) should be planned in advance to ensure that there is no delays in the supply of equipment (the MCLM does not own waste collection equipment).	Ensure that contract renewal process is planned and in place before existing contracts expire.	Ensure that contract renewal process is planned and in place before existing contracts expire.														
D4.3	The appropriate waste handling unit should be investigated for any new service.	Appoint specialist to investigate any new type of services.	Appoint specialist to investigate any new type of services since there are no one within the municipality that can conduct such an investigation.	MCLM													
D4.4	A reputable make landfill compactor with reliable backup service should be acquired for the operation of the Rooipoort Landfill. Additional equipment such as a bulldozer, tipper, loader and water cart needs to be sourced for operation at the landfill. The landfill compactor should not be used as a bulldozer if adequate equipment is not available. Proper operator training will result in less costly breakdowns.	Option 1: Acquire proper waste handling equipment at the landfill, i.e. landfill compactor, excavator, bulldozer, tipper, water cart etc. as to ensure that the landfill is properly operated and maintained. Personnel must be properly trained by an accredited specialist. Option 2: Outsource the operation of the landfill.	Indications are that the outsourcing of the operation of the landfill is less expensive than purchasing equipment and training people. There is proposed to outsource the operation of the landfill since this is a specialist field and most municipalities does not have the skills required to operate a landfill according to the required standards.	Conduct a MSA Section 78 study to determine the feasibility of using a private contractor to operate the site. Covered under landfill	MCLM			R 1,000,000.00	Once off for study, there after budget for implementation of service	National Treasury	R 1,100,000.00						
D5 Street cleansing/Sweeping																	
	Goal																
	To implement a proper, well staffed street cleaning service in all business areas, decentralised business areas and along all major routes at the various towns within the MCLM area.																
	To place an adequate number of litter bins within business areas and high use areas throughout the MCLM which is serviced on a regular basis.																
	Objectives																
D5.1	To implement a regular reliable street sweeping service in all business areas, decentralised business areas and major access routes within the municipality. Adequate permanent staffing will be required for each area. A survey should be done of each area to determine the total area to be covered and the personnel required. MCLM needs to decide on the level of service required i.e. compile a guideline document and then conduct an investigation into the needs to fulfil the requirements from the guideline document.	Option 1: MCLM to decide on level of service and then conduct proper survey of where street cleansing services are required and determine the number of personnel. Appoint additional personnel. Option 2: Appoint a specialist to conduct the survey.	MCLM needs to decide on level of service required. Appoint a specialist to conduct the survey since there is no capacity within the MCLM to conduct such a survey.														
D5.1.1	Determine the street cleaning service needed in the CBD areas.	MCLM to conduct survey or appoint a consultant to determine the service needed for street cleaning in the CBD areas in Fochville and Carletonville.	MCLM need to conduct a MSA Section 78 study to evaluate the internal and external mechanisms for the Fochville and Carletonville CBD Cleaning	Conduct a MSA Section 78 study to evaluate the internal and external mechanism needed for the Fochville and Carletonville CBD Cleaning	Fochville Carletonville			R 500,000.00	Once off	National Treasury	R 275,000.00	R 280,000.00					
D5.2	The method of servicing street bins and the time and cost implication should also be investigated. Recommendation should be made on the implementation of the service and possible financial social and environmental impacts.																
D5.2.1	Acquire an adequate and appropriate number of street bins for each business area and high use area within the municipality. A survey should be done of all these areas within the municipality to determine the need and if required the number of street bins for each area.	Conduct a feasibility study on the number of bins required, where these should be placed and who should provide the service (Section 78 study).	Meeting street bin requirements	MCLM				R 150,000.00	Once off	MIG	R 165,000.00						
D5.3	Equipment dedicated to the street cleaning services should be sourced. This will make collection equipment available and assist with the transport of the street sweeping personnel.	Adequate equipment needs to be obtained for the collection of street cleaning waste as well as for the transportation of street cleaners to and from their work areas.	Adequate equipment needs to be obtained for the collection of street cleaning waste as well as for the transportation of street cleaners to and from their work areas. This can be done as an FML or equipment purchased by the municipality.	Acquiring equipment dedicated to street cleansing	MCLM			R 1,200,000.00	Once off	Internal Loan	R 600,000.00	R 660,000.00					
D6 Landfills																	
	Goal																
	To ensure that the Rooipoort landfill is run according the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal By landfill (DWAF 1998) as well as the permit conditions. The closed landfill at Fochville must be properly rehabilitated and monitored on a regular basis and should be permitted for closure as a legal requirement.																
	Objectives																
D6.1	The proper upgrading, rehabilitation, operation, maintenance and monitoring of the Rooipoort Landfill should be prioritised due to the current situation at the site. There is little to no control at present with equipment available on ad hoc basis to operate the site.	Option 1: The option of appointing a private company to operate and maintain the Rooipoort landfill should be investigated in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act as well as a Municipal Financial Management Act. Option 2: MCLM to operate the Rooipoort landfill. See options 2a - 2c below.	Investigate appointing a private company to operate and maintain the Rooipoort landfill in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act as well as a Municipal Financial Management Act.	Conduct Section 78 for the possible outsourcing of the operations of the Rooipoort landfill	Rooipoort			R 2,000,000.00	Once off	National Treasury		R 1,100,000.00	R 1,200,000.00				
D6.1.1	Proper operation and maintenance of the Rooipoort landfill site.	Option 2a: Training of personnel responsible for the day to day operation of the landfill site. A proper budget to allow for the purchase of a new landfill compactor and to hire additional equipment as and when required. Option 2b: Training of personnel responsible for the day to day operation of the landfill site. A proper budget to allow for the purchase of a new landfill compactor and to hire additional equipment as and when required. Section 78 study not be considered.	Training of personnel responsible for the day to day operation of the landfill site and proper budget to allow for the purchase of a new landfill compactor and to hire additional equipment as and when required, should the above mentioned Section 78 study not be considered.	Committed operating and maintenance of the Rooipoort landfill	Rooipoort			R 1,200,000.00	Per annum	Internal	R 1,320,000.00	R 1,452,000.00	R 1,597,200.00	R 1,756,920.00	R 1,932,612.00		

No	Component	Options	Proposed option	Project	Location / Region	Type of Personnel Required	No Required	Cost per Annum (Level)	Estimated cost 2011	Once off / Per Annum	Possible funding	Implementation programme					
												2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	
D6.1.3	Audit and monitor site as required by legislation.	Option 2b: Commence with the monitoring programme as part of the regular auditing of the site. An external auditor to be used on an annual basis.	Commence with the monitoring programme as part of the regular auditing of the site. An external auditor to be used on an annual basis.	See below.													
D6.1.4	Continuous development of the site.	Option 2c: Record volumes entering the site and have an airspace calculation done every year to ensure that proper future planning can be done for the development of future cells.	Record volumes entering the site and have an airspace calculation done every year to ensure that proper future planning can be done for the development of future cells.														
D6.1.5	Implement proper rates at Rooipoort Landfill Site.	Investigate the current rates in relation to other landfills. Update rates if required.	Investigate the current rates in relation to other landfills. With the new weighbridge being installed third party disposers can be levied.	Implement proper rates at the landfill													
D6.1.6	Rehabilitation of the existing phase and upgrading and development of the subsequent phases of the Rooipoort Landfill Site	Institute an invoicing system at the landfill to collect revenue for disposal operations as well as for closure and rehabilitation costs. A closure fund needs to be established for the rehabilitation and closure of the Rooipoort Landfill.	Develop and implement the invoicing system at the Rooipoort landfill and establish the closure and rehabilitation fund for the Rooipoort Landfill.	Rehabilitation and Development of the Rooipoort Landfill (phased approach)	Rooipoort												
D6.1.7	Rehabilitation of phase 1 of Rooipoort Landfill	Rehabilitation and interim capping of Phase 1 of the Rooipoort landfill. Option 1: Apply for MIG funding. Option 2: Internal funding	Rehabilitation and interim capping of Phase 1 of the Rooipoort landfill. Option 1: Apply for MIG funding.	Rehabilitation and interim capping of Phase 1 of the Rooipoort landfill	Rooipoort				R 750,000.00	Once off	MIG	R 825,000.00					
D6.1.8	Budget, procure and display an information board at the Rooipoort Landfill.	MCLM to budget, procure and display information board at the Rooipoort Landfill.	Procurement of signage/ information boards	Rooipoort					R 12,000.00	Once off	Internal	R 13,200.00					
D.6.2	The existing landfill site, the closed landfill and any future landfill sites have to be monitored on a regular basis. Any operational site also needs to be audited on a regular basis. (At least annually, ideally bi-annually). The MCLM should obtain quotes for the monitoring and auditing of the sites from competent external specialists, and budget accordingly.	Commence with the monitoring programme as part of the regular auditing of the site. An external auditor to be used on an annual basis.	Implement an audit and monitoring programme.	All waste handling and processing facilities (allowed for Rooipoort and transfer station at Fochville).					R 80,000.00	Per annum	Internal	R 88,000.00	R 96,800.00	R 106,480.00	R 117,128.00	R 128,840.80	
D6.3	The closed landfill at Fochville needs to be rehabilitated and closed. It will require a closure licence and EIA to be submitted to GDARD.	Appoint a consultant to conduct the license and EIA process for the closure of the site as well as the closure design and tender documents.	Appoint a consultant to conduct the license and EIA process for the closure of the site as well as the closure design and tender documents.	Closure of the Fochville landfill (Estimated cost, will require detailed assessment to confirm closure cost)	Fochville				R 15,000,000.00	Once off	MIG	R 750,000.00	R 750,000.00	R 1,000,000.00	R 17,500,000.00		
D7 Personnel																	
Goals																	
Have adequate, medically fit, well trained personnel to cover the range of tasks required to deliver a total waste management service to the communities. All management and supervisory positions to be filled.																	
Objectives																	
D7.1	To have medically fit personnel to use as runners for the collection service. This is physically demanding work and requires personnel that can handle the physical stress. There needs to be at least 5 runners per collection vehicle for domestic collection.	Appoint adequate personnel, cost implication will be highlighted.	MCLM to appoint adequate personnel.	MCLM to appoint adequate personnel.													
D7.2	Personnel should be trained in their respective task since they are dealing with potentially hazardous material. There are numerous training modules available from private waste contractors on the various aspects of waste management.	Appoint specialist to train personnel.	MCLM to appoint an accredited specialist to train personnel in general waste management principals and for specific task allocated to personnel since such expertise is not available within the MCLM.	Training of personnel	MCLM				R 80,000.00	Per annum	Internal	R 88,000.00	R 96,800.00	R 106,480.00	R 117,128.00	R 128,840.80	
D7.3	The landfill manager, access controller, spotter and operator need to undergo various levels of training to ensure that the landfills are operated according to the required standards.																
D7.4	Consideration should be given to creating a position for an education and awareness / recycling and waste minimisation co-ordinator.	MCLM to consider such a position.	MCLM to appoint a education and awareness / recycling and a waste minimisation co-ordinator as indicated above.														
D7.5	Have adequate and experienced staff available in the head office and regional offices of the WMS.	Vacancies to be filled as soon as possible with staff having qualifications and competencies fitting the required job descriptions. Proper job descriptions to be developed where necessary.	Vacancies to be filled as soon as possible with staff having qualifications and competencies fitting the required job descriptions. Proper job descriptions to be developed where necessary.														
D7.6	To have all the vacant posts staffed in the waste management section.	Staff all the vacant posts to ensure the effective management and operation of the waste management section.	Staff all the vacant posts to ensure the effective management and operation of the waste management section.	MCLM	Refer to Appendix E for detail				R 25,108,707.49	Per annum	Internal	R 27,619,578.24	R 30,381,536.07	R 33,419,689.67	R 36,761,658.64	R 40,437,824.51	
D7.7	Proper waste depot with ablution facilities.	Proper waste depots need to be constructed to house the waste management section and to provide them with their own identity.	The construction of waste depots.	New waste depots	Carletonville or Kutsong and Fochville				R 65,000,000.00	Once off	MIG			R 86,515,000.00			
D8 Industrial and Health Care Risk Waste																	
Goals																	
To ensure the safe handling and disposal of Industrial (non-hazardous and hazardous) waste and Health Care Risk Waste generated or handled within the municipal area.																	
Objectives																	
D8.1	That the MCLM keeps track of any/ all Industrial and Health Care Risk Waste generated or handled within the municipal area. The implementation and management of the WIS will have to be such as to ensure the successful monitoring of these types of waste.	Part of the Waste Information System (WIS).	To be implemented under the WIS and waste minimization initiative as indicated above.														
D8.2	Ensure that the generators of Industrial and Health Care Risk Waste register with the MCLM (to be captured in By-laws). Further that they handle and dispose of the waste as prescribed by the By-laws (MCLM to ensure that this aspect is covered correctly in the By-laws) and that this process is monitored through the WIS.																
E Finances / Income / revenue																	
Goal																	
To have council committed to the IWMP, to ensure that the correct budgeting takes place and that the appropriate revenue collections systems are in place.																	
Objectives																	
E1.1	Council should adopt the IWMP in its entirety, including the associated budgets and programmes.	MCLM council to adopt IWMP.	MCLM council to adopt IWMP.														
E1.2	The IDP should be adapted accordingly as to ensure the correct budgeting and implementation of recommendations.	Amend IDP to incorporate IWMP.	Amend IDP to incorporate IWMP.														
E1.3	Council should ensure that the revenue generated by the WMS is channelled back into the department.	MCLM council to adopt such a policy.	MCLM council to adopt such a policy.														
E1.4	Utilisation of subsidised funding schemes	Municipality to use MIG and similar funding for waste management projects.	Municipality to use MIG and similar funding for waste management projects.														
E1.5	Waste management rate structures that are reflecting the actual cost of services.	Review all rates to ensure that the rates are market related.															
Total Cost									R 33,716,478.24		R 38,347,756.07	R 125,953,291.67	R 56,951,210.34	R 43,992,220.08			
National treasury - Section 78 studies									R 1,507,000.00		R 2,480,000.00	R 2,400,000.00	R -	R -			
Consolidate section 78 (All the proposed Section 78 studies can be combined into one)									R 4,000,000.00								
Total MIG funded									R 1,740,000.00		R 1,960,000.00	R 87,515,000.00	R 17,500,000.00	R -	R -		
Counter funding									R 174,000.00		R 196,000.00	R 8,751,500.00	R 1,750,000.00	R -	R -		
Municipal funded									R 30,469,478.24		R 33,907,756.07	R 36,038,291.67	R 39,451,210.34	R 43,992,220.08			
Total Municipal Funded									R 30,643,478.24		R 34,103,756.07	R 44,789,791.67	R 41,201,210.34	R 43,992,220.08			

Note: All the costs reflected are based on best estimates

Note: All the costs reflected are based on best estimates

7 CONCLUSION

The Gaps Analysis and Needs Assessment derived from the *Status Quo* analysis are the building blocks to the Goals and Objectives that are in essence what provides the way forward for the development of the IWMP. It is therefore important that the Goals and Objectives are realistic and achievable and that stakeholders are afforded the opportunity to comment on the goals and objectives to ensure that the “customer’s” inputs have also been obtained.

The option evaluated and proposed are practical and implementable options that ensure the successful building blocks towards sustainable waste management within the MCLM.

The information in this report was developed in close consultation with the MCLM and was also made available to the public and a number of identified stakeholders. Comments were received from the public at the second public meeting and was addressed (refer to Appendix H). This report will be submitted to the MEC for approval. It should also be noted that the IWMP is a dynamic document that should be updated as new information becomes available.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

Council have to adopt and embrace the goals and objectives and commit to budget according to the finally adopted IWMP that will provide the detail on projects to be implemented, associated budgets and timeframes. The goals and objectives will have to be reviewed every five years to ensure the relevance thereof in an ever changing environment.

Following is a summary of the recommendations made in the Implementation Plan

8.1 General

- Integrated Waste Management Plan – That this plan be adopted by the MCLM and adopted in their IDP;
- Waste Management By-laws and licensing system – That the By-laws be reviewed and updated and that a licensing system be developed that will be supported by the By-laws;
- Implementation of a waste information system (WIS) – That a WIS be developed that will keep record of waste management activities within the MCLM and that can be fed into the national WIS; and
- Efficient client and customer relations – That a call centre be established to deal with complaints related to waste management.

8.2 Public awareness

- Community involvement, awareness and education programmes concerning recycling, separation at source and waste management in general – those personnel be appointed and trained to develop education programmes on waste management in general.

8.3 Waste minimisation and recycling

- Waste minimisation and recycling – That persons be appointed in portfolios to drive waste minimisation and recycling;
- Implementation of waste minimisation – That formal partnerships be developed with companies for the establishment of buy-back centres, recycling sorting centres following separation at source. Provide for public recycling drop-off facilities such as at shopping centres, landfills, etc.

8.4 Service provision

- Domestic collection – That collection routes be optimised, review of informal collection strategy, review of equipment contract (FML), review of collection rates and implementation of a 240l wheelie bin system.
- Commercial collection – That adequate back-up equipment be available;
- Public Disposal Facilities – That additional public dumping facilities be investigated and implemented if required;
- Equipment – That the current FML contracts be reviewed and changed where required, that the existing equipment requirements be re-evaluated at the same time and that the outsourcing of the operation of the Rooipoort landfill be investigated;
- Street Cleaning/ Sweeping – That an appropriated level of service be agreed upon by the MCLM, that a company be appointed to investigate the requirements for the desired service and that dedicated equipment be supplied to the street cleansing service;
- Landfills – That a Section 78 study be conducted on the possible outsourcing of the operation of the landfill and that existing personnel be trained;
- Personnel – That personnel be appointed into the suggested structure
- Industrial and Health Care Risk Waste – That these waste types be monitored with the WIS.

Implementation of this IWMP will ensure that waste management within the MCLM is up to the required standard, this document should be review on an annual basis and updated every five years.

ZITHOLELE CONSULTING (PTY) LTD

Elias Barnard

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Charles Naidoo

APPENDIX A
DOCUMENT LIMITATIONS

DOCUMENT LIMITATIONS

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ZITHOLELE CONSULTING (PTY) LTD

APPENDIX B

RATES OF RENTALS AND OTHER SERVICES AT THE TIME OF THE STATUS QUO STUDY

MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

TARIFFS I.R.O. SERVICES

		TARIFFS		TARIFFS
		2007/2008		2008/2009
Tariff Description		PERIOD		PERIOD
		01/07/2007		01/07/2008
		30/06/2008		30/06/2009
CLEANSING				
Bin 1 – pw		56.68		60.36
Bin 2 - pw		146.00		155.49
Bin 5 - pw		210.04		223.69
MMC 1 - pw		856.03		911.67
MMC 2 - pw		1,350.35		1,438.12
MMC 3 – PW		1,917.01		2,041.62
MMC 5 - PW		3,406.00		3,627.39
Bulk Container (30m3) 1- pw		12,912.68		13,752.00
Bulk Container (30m3) 2- pw		19,513.68		20,782.07
Bulk Container (30m3) 3- pw		35,334.43		37,631.17
Bulk Container (30m3) 5- pw		57,613.91		61,358.81
Waste 3m3		386.50		300.00
Waste 6m3		541.87		300.00
Temporary services/bin		32.55		34.67
Bulky waste per m3		156.73		166.92
Special Exemption per m3		72.24		76.94
Garden service waste		4.51		20.00
Small Animal Carcasses		56.44		60.11
Bulky garden waste 1m3-3m3		144.49		153.88
Bulky garden waste 3m3->		288.99		307.77
Building rubble		124.17		132.24

APPENDIX C

RECORD KEEPING OF WASTE VOLUMES

MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES
DEPARTMENT: WASTE MANAGEMENT

WASTE QUANTITIES LANDFILLED AND RECYCLED JULY 2007 – FEBRUARY 2009

MONTH	LANDFILLED WASTE			RECYCLED WASTE
	DOMESTIC (M ³)	GARDEN (M ³)	RUBBLE(M ³)	
JULY 2007	5 198	807	113	217,28
AUGUST 2007	4 535	754	119	312,18
SEPTEMBER 2007	2 726	1 336	409	206,77
OCTOBER 2007	8 985	920	82	180,85
NOVEMBER 2007	7 413	706	55	222,87
DECEMBER 2007	5 208	1 033	99	172,26
JANUARY 2008	5 338	1 529	173,5	164,11
FEBRUARY 2008	6 405,5	2 649,5	378,5	206,60
MARCH 2008	5 719	1 302	147	148,20
APRIL 2008	4 460	345,5	89,5	193
MAY 2008	4 468	141	29	170,90
JUNE 2008	5 794,5	612,5	74,5	125,70
JULY 2008	3 241,5	299	66	149,35
AUGUST 2008	4 517	306	70	141,87
SEPTEMBER 2008	3 566,5	221,5	31,5	116,51
OCTOBER 2008	5 139,6	292,5	36,5	178,7
NOVEMBER 2008	5 375	222	37	22,07
DECEMBER 2008	5 430,5	252	155	119,69
JANUARY 2009	3 512	332,5	20	85,43
FEBRUARY 2009	4 453	717,5	113	176,94

APPENDIX D

WASTE GENERATION MODEL FROM POPULATION STATISTICS

Population statistics for Merafong City Local Municipality (Own Study) statistics for Merafong City Local Municipality as updated / verified in February 2007 (Obtained from Chapter II of the IDP)

Proclaimed Townships	Population	Amount of houses	Informal structures	Back Yard Dwellers	Residential stands	Business stands	Industrial stands
Carletonville	28,090.00	5292	326		5322	195	168
Welverdiend	2,840.00	528	40		943	89	33
Blybank	950.00	190	-		2832	62	18
Khutsong (including Khutsong South)	139,850.00	8485	11000	8485	8912	33	81
Fochville	15,015.00	3003	-		4247	124	119
Kokosi	29,740.00	3854	1594	500	4443	37	0
Greenspark	3,655.00	343	22	366	395	6	0
Wedela	9,565.00	1436	79	398	5309	19	0
	229,705.00	23,131.00	13,061.00	9,749.00	32,403.00	565.00	419.00
Mine towns	Population	Amount of houses	Informal structures	No of beds			
Blyvooruitzicht	7060	1009	303	500			
Cementation	60	12					
Deelkraal	2030	406					
Elandsrand	5275	495		2800			
Doornfontein	2495	79		2100			
Driefontein	26264	842	2400	10054			
Western Deep Levels	9853	294	274	7013			
	53037	3137	2977	22467			

Waste generation model

Proclaimed Townships	Population	Growth rate	Estimated waste generation/pers on/day	Waste generated/day (kg)	Tons/day	2015	2020	2025	2030
Northern Region									
Carletonville	28,090.00	3%	0.75	21068	21.1	25.2	29.2	33.8	39.2
Welverdiend	2,840.00	3%	0.45	1278	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4
Blybank	950.00	3%	0.45	428	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Khutsong (including Khutsong South)	139,850.00	3%	0.45	62933	62.9	75.1	87.1	101.0	117.1
Sub total	171,730.00			85706	86	102	119	138	159
Southern Region						0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fochville	15,015.00	3%	0.75	11261	11.3	13.4	15.6	18.1	20.9
Kokosi	29,740.00	3%	0.45	13383	13.4	16.0	18.5	21.5	24.9
Greenspark	3,655.00	3%	0.45	1645	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.1
Wedela	9,565.00	3%	0.45	4304	4.3	5.1	6.0	6.9	8.0
Sub total	57,975.00	3%		30593.3	30.6	36.5	42.3	49.1	56.9
Sub total	229,705.00	3%		116299	116	139	161	187	216
Mine towns	Population	3%							
Blyvooruitzicht	7060	3%	0.5	3530	3.5	4.2	4.9	5.7	6.6
Cementation	60	3%	0.5	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deelkraal	2030	3%	0.5	1015	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9
Elandsrand	5275	3%	0.5	2638	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.9
Doornfontein	2495	3%	0.5	1248	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3
Driefontein	26264	3%	0.5	13132	13.1	15.7	18.2	21.1	24.4
Western Deep Levels	9853	3%	0.5	4927	4.9	5.9	6.8	7.9	9.2
Sub total	53037	3%		26519	27	31.7	36.7	42.6	49.3
Total	282,742.00			142817.25	142.82	170.53	197.69	229.18	265.68

APPENDIX E

MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY PERSONNEL COSTS AND STRUCTURE

Appendix E: Personnel cost

Current				Proposed					
Personnel Description	Level	Amount of personnel	Total Cost to Company	Personnel Description	Level	Amount of personnel	Total Cost to Company	Plus 13 percent increment	
Waste Management Section:									
				Waste Management Manager	1	1	R 445,522.00	R 503,439.86	
Waste Management Manager	1	1	R 445,522.00	R 445,522.00	1	1	R 445,522.00	R 503,439.86	
Secretary	9 to 8	1	R 148,549.00	R 148,549.00	Secretary	8 or 9	1	R 148,549.00	R 167,860.37
Messenger	15	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	Messenger	15	1	R 107,662.00	R 121,658.06
			R 594,071.00				R 701,733.00	R 792,958.29	
Admin Support									
		0	R 0.00	Assistant Manager: Admin Support and Projects	3	1	R 281,915.93	R 318,565.00	
		0	R 0.00	Call Centre	7 or 6	2	R 224,705.00	R 250,833.30	
		0	R 0.00	Admin officer	7 or 6	1	R 224,705.00	R 253,916.65	
		0	R 0.00	WIS administrators	7 or 6	2	R 224,705.00	R 449,410.00	
			R 0.00				R 1,405,440.93	R 1,588,148.25	
Education									
			R 0.00	Assistant Manager Minimisation & Education	3	1	281,915.93	R 318,565.00	
			R 0.00	Waste Minimisation & Education Officer	6 or 7	2	R 224,705.00	R 507,833.30	
			R 0.00	Public Awareness/Communication Officer	6 or 7	1	R 224,705.00	R 253,916.65	
			R 0.00				R 956,030.93	R 1,080,314.95	
Disposal & Illegal Dumping									
		0	R 0.00	Assistant Manager: Disposal & Illegal Dumping	3	1	R 281,915.93	R 318,565.00	
		0	R 0.00	Superintendent	6	1	R 224,705.00	R 253,916.65	
			R 0.00				R 506,620.93	R 572,481.65	
Illegal Dumping									
		0	R 0.00	Senior Operator: Illegal Dumping	8	1	R 192,615.00	R 217,654.95	
		0	R 0.00	Driver/ Operator	9	5	R 99,785.00	R 563,785.25	
		0	R 0.00	General Workers	15	5	R 107,662.00	R 608,290.30	
			R 0.00				R 1,229,850.00	R 1,389,730.50	
Disposal & Transfer									
Senior Operator: Transfer	8	0	R 0.00	Senior Operator: Transfer	8	1	R 192,615.00	R 217,654.95	
		0	R 0.00	General Workers	15	2	R 107,662.00	R 215,324.00	
		0	R 0.00	Controllers	15	2	R 107,662.00	R 215,324.00	
Senior Operator: Landfill		0	R 0.00	Senior Operator: Landfill	8	1	R 192,615.00	R 217,654.95	
Driver/Operators: (Water Cart, Refuse Tipper, Black)	9	3	R 95,282.00	Driver/ Operator	9	4	R 95,282.00	R 430,674.64	
General Workers (Spotters)	19	3	R 85,569.00	General Workers	15	3	R 107,662.00	R 322,986.00	
Chipper Operator	15	0	R 0.00	Chipper Operator	15	1	R 107,662.00	R 121,658.06	
Gate Controller	16	1	R 98,403.00	Gate Controller	15	2	R 107,662.00	R 215,324.00	
			R 640,956.00				R 1,842,978.00	R 2,082,565.14	
Total Disposal & Illegal Dumping			R 640,956.00				R 3,579,448.93	R 4,044,777.29	
Operations (Refuse Removal & Street Cleaning)									
Assistant Manager: Operations (Refuse Removal)	3	0	R 0.00	Assistant Manager: Operations (Refuse)	3	1	R 281,915.93	R 318,565.00	
Depot Clerk	10	0	R 0.00	Depot Clerk	10	1	R 110,307.00	R 124,646.91	
Superintendent	6	0	R 0.00	Superintendent	6	1	R 338,503.00	R 382,508.39	
Senior Operator	8	0	R 0.00	Senior Operator	8	2	R 306,116.00	R 612,232.00	
Driver/ Operator	9	0	R 0.00	Driver/ Operator	9	18	R 182,739.00	R 3,289,302.00	
General Workers	15	0	R 0.00	General Workers	15	110	R 107,662.00	R 11,842,820.00	
			R 0.00				R 16,475,079.93	R 18,616,840.32	
Superintendent	6	1	R 0.00	R 0.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Supervisor	9	1	R 306,116.00	R 306,116.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Driver/ Operator	9	5	R 99,785.00	R 498,925.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Driver/ Operator	9	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
General Workers	15	24	R 107,662.00	R 2,583,888.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
			R 3,388,929.00				R 0.00	R 0.00	
Fochville: Refuse Removal & Transfers									
Superintendent	6	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Supervisor	9	1	R 232,977.00	R 232,977.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Refuse Truck Driver	10 or 11	6	R 0.00	R 0.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Chipper Operator	19	1	R 0.00	R 0.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Gate Clerk Controller	19	1	R 84,512.00	R 84,512.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
General Workers	19	20	R 100,368.00	R 2,007,360.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
			R 2,324,849.00				R 0.00	R 0.00	
Khutsong: Refuse Removal & Transfers									
Superintendent	6	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Supervisor	9	1	R 273,413.00	R 273,413.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Driver/ Operator	9	2	R 83,941.00	R 167,882.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Refuse Truck Driver	10 or 11	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Gate Clerk Controller	16	1	R 88,579.00	R 88,579.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
General Workers	19	5	R 102,275.00	R 511,375.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
			R 1,041,249.00				R 0.00	R 0.00	
Total Refuse Removal			R 6,755,027.00				R 16,475,079.93	R 18,616,840.32	
Street Cleaning									
		0	R 0.00	Superintendent	6	1	R 338,503.00	R 382,508.39	
		0	R 0.00	Senior Operator	8	2	R 306,116.00	R 612,232.00	
		0	R 0.00	Driver/ Operator	9	8	R 182,739.00	R 1,461,912.00	
		0	R 0.00	General Workers	15	88	R 107,662.00	R 9,474,256.00	
			R 0.00				R 11,886,903.00	R 13,432,200.39	
Carltonville: Street Cleaning & Illegal Dumping									
Supervisor	9	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Driver/ Operator	9	1	R 82,738.00	R 82,738.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
General Workers	19	31	R 89,729.00	R 2,781,599.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
			R 2,864,337.00				R 0.00	R 0.00	
Fochville: Street Cleaning & Illegal Dumping									
Supervisor	9	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
Driver/ Operator	9	4	R 182,739.00	R 730,956.00	0	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	
General Workers	19	15	R 95,289.00	R 1,429,335.00</					

APPENDIX F

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SERVICE POINTS PER AREA

Appendix F: Estimated number of service points per area

Obtained from chapter II of the IDP and reworked to estimate the number of service points

Proclaimed Townships	Population	Amount of houses	Informal structures	Back Yard Dwellers	Residential stands	Business stands	Industrial stands	Current service 1, 2. 3	Current service 1, 2. 4 (adjusted)	Informal not serviced*
Northern Region										
Carletonville	28,090.00	5292	326		5322	195	168	5618	5618	326
Welverdiend	2,840.00	528	40		943	89	33	568	568	40
Blybank	950.00	190	0		2832	62	18	190	190	0
Khutsong (including Khutsong South)	139,850.00	8485	11000	8485	8912	33	81	27970	12727.5	11000
Sub-total									19103.5	11366
Southern Region										
Fochville	15,015.00	3003	0		4247	124	119	3003	3003	0
Kokosi	29,740.00	3854	1594	500	4443	37	0	5948	4104	1594
Greenspark	3,655.00	343	22	366	395	6	0	731	526	22
Wedela	9,565.00	1436	79	398	5309	19	0	1913	1635	79
Sub-total									9268	1695
	229,705.00	23,131.00	13,061.00	9,749.00	32,403.00	565.00	419.00	45,941.00	28,371.50	13,061.00
Mine towns										
Blyvooruitzicht	7060	1009	303	500						
Cementation	60	12								
Deelkraal	2030	406								
Elandsrand	5275	495		2800						
Doornfontein	2495	79		2100						
Driefontein	26264	842	2400	10054						
Western Deep Levels	9853	294	274	7013						
	53037	3137	2977	22467						

Informal not serviced* Assumed not currently serviced

APPENDIX G

EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

Appendix G: Equipment requirements

Existing capability

Type of equipment	No	Estimated service points / day	Service / day	Service / week	No of runners req	No of drivers req
					5	5
Northern section						
20m ³ REL	3	900	2700	13500	15	3
12m ³ REL	2	600	1200	6000	10	2
Total				19500	25	5
Southern region						
20m ³ REL	2	900	1800	9000	10	2
					35	7

Current estimated services

Additional formal housing developments planned in the next four years

APPENDIX H

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION INFORMATION

Thanks for entering

A big thanks to everyone who entered. You all looked lovely and choosing a top 10 was real difficult.

If you are not one of the top 10 finalist couples, please do not think that your interaction with EDGE has to stop here. You are always more than welcome to still send us pics of yourself and your buddies, poems, cool drawings, dedications and anything else you'd like to see

published in the paper.

Just some info regarding the choosing of the top 10. We really tried to select photos that were a little more unusual than the normal, standing, posed photo, and also photos that perhaps had a prop or displayed an unusual action. Photos can be collected from the Herald office.



Monique Nel en Jaco Erasmus – Callies



Nadie Putters en Janco Boonzaier – Fochies



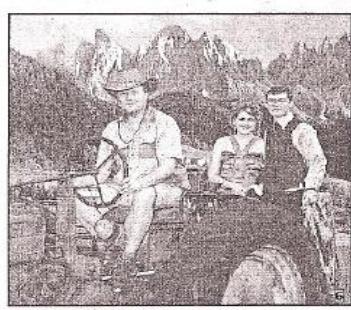
Nicolas Fourie en Kobie Botha – Wonnies



Chaney Gericke en Christo Oosthuizen – Callies



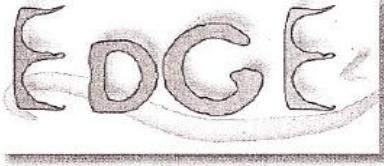
Zanelda van Wyngaardt en Rickus Jonker – Wonnies



Olivia Barnard en Awie McGill – Fochies



Tanya van der Merwe en Quentin van Niekerk – Wonnies



INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MENAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Chapter Three, Section 11 of the newly promulgated National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008) (NEMWA) states that each municipality must develop an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP). The development of an IWMP is also a best practice principle according to the National Environmental Management: Act, Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA).

The Menafong City Local Municipality (MCLM) is in the process of developing an IWMP as required by NEMWA. As part of this process a Status Quo Report and a draft Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment & Goals and Objectives Report have been compiled. These two reports will be available for public review and your valuable inputs into this important process will be appreciated.

PUBLIC REVIEW

The following reports will be available for public review from 9 December until 23 January:

- 111197018Q Status Quo Analysis of Waste Management in the Menafong City Local Municipality dated July 2009
- 11143-Report Rev 1 Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment for Waste Management in Menafong City Local Municipality dated September 2009

A Stakeholder meeting will be held to present the contents of the draft reports for comments and discussion:
Venue: Carletonville Civic Centre (20 Callies and Emerald Street)
Date: 25 January 2010 (Thursday)
Time: 17:00

The Draft reports will be available at the following public places for review (please note the reports cannot be approved):

Venue	Address	Contact Person	Contact Numbers
Carletonville Library (Carletonville Civic Centre)	Carletonville Civic Centre, c/o Callies and Emerald street, Carletonville	Hiléle Myburgh	Tel: 018 788 95412 -
Kutsheng Library (Kutsheng MCC)	Kutsheng MCC, c/o P52 & P2581 roads, Kutsheng South	Merita Tseagane	Tel: 018 783 2480
Waverlyend Library	40 Main street, Waverlyend	Melie Oosthuizen	Tel: 018 784 4522 (v) Tel: 018 784 4404 (h)
Fochville Library (Fochville)	Fochville Civic Centre, 28 Fenneman street, Fochville	Lunglei Latcheka	Tel: 018 788 95445
Greenspark Library	Fenzi street, Greenspark	Sarah Matlo	Tel: 018 771 4040
Kokotsi Library	Ben Shlomo street, Kokotsi	Carin Mervu	Tel: 018 788 95445 082299445645
Wendela Library	204, 3 rd Avenue, Wendela	Rosina Adcock	Tel: 018 788 9912

PLEASE CONTACT US AND REGISTER IN TIME FOR THE STAKEHOLDER MEETING OR SUBMIT YOUR COMMENTS IN WRITING.

For a copy of the ABOVENMENTIONED REPORTS, submission of comments and details of the Stakeholder Meeting, please contact:

Eastern Manager
Menafong City Local Municipality
Manager - Waste Management
Tel: 018 788 0869
Fax: 016 543 8639
Cell: 083 656 0313
Email: easternmanager@menafong.co.za

Die TOP 10 'Funky'ste

Cerise du Plooy

Dit is UITEENDELIK, tyd. Ons het hierdie tien paarjies as die top 'funkyste inskrywings in die Funky Foto Kompetisie aandewys.

Wat julle nou moet doen, is stem op die foto van jou gunsteling paarjie te sms na 076 548 7067. Op hierdie wiese kan jy jou top drie paarjies huiptoot tot die wenseliste oor. Slegs een sms per selfoonnummer.

sal aanvaar word. Ek weet dit is moeilik om by een te hou, maar moet dit asseblief nie oorskry nie. Alle addisjonele smse sal nie tel nie, so hou ons die kompetisie regverdig en die smse telbaar.

Die sluitingsdatum vir stemme is 11 Desember, so hou aan stuur tot dan, maar nie na hierdie datum nie.

Jy kan besluit wie loop met prys weg, en wie loop weg met leue hande.



Bianca De Villiers en Gerhard Beeslaar – Callies



Cindy Naudé en Bulla Beeslaar – Callies



Hein Prinsloo en Vicky Lemkuhl – Callies

SUNGASS PROMOTION YOU MUST WEAR PROTECTION THIS SUMMER!



Visit us today to see our wide variety of Polaroid sunglasses.

Buy a pair of Polaroid sunglasses and receive a free gift.

*Offer from 01/12/2009 until 26/01/2010. *Promotion only at Golden Vision Optometrists Fochville and Callies office branches.

10 Hervitch str, Fochville Tel: 018 771 5493

OR

Opposite Pick 'n Pay, Carletonville Tel: 018 788 2263



Figure: 1st Advert in the Carltonville Herald on the Public Review Period for the Status quo and the Gaps and Needs Assessment reports, as the first phases of the IWMP, as well as the Public Meeting.

Lesers kan steeds hul foto's instuur



Nicole Hood saam met Annelise Maartens.



Nicole Hood saam Sylvia Engelbrecht.



Nicole Hood saam Duma Moriana.

Trotse ma Wendy Hood gee haar engeltjie Nicole 'n lekker druk op haar eerste verjaarsdagpartyjie.
Foto's: Wendy Hood.

Bo: Nicole Hood (1) se pragtige Hello Kitty Verjaarsdag koek.

Links: Klein Ni Hood geniet haar melk.



April se wenpaartjie!

Rudi en Sonia Joubert is die Herald se wenpaartjie vir April. Baie geluk! Paartjies wat in Mei getrou het en wil inskryf vir die Bruidspaar van die Jaar 2010-kompetisie moet nou so maak. Die sluitingsdatum is Dinsdag, 29 Junie om 14h00. Bring vir ons 'n kop-en-skouer-foto na die Herald se kantoor in die Tereneure gebou (bokant Spur) met al jul kontakbesonderhede agetrek geskryf. Of e-pos jou foto na sonwanepoel@mediat24.com. Tik ebruid by onderwerp in.

Kry jou tweede plakstuk

Sonja Swanepoel

Op bladsy tien verskyn die tweede plakstuk (blokkie) wat leser benodig om hul Shoprite-legkaart te voltooi.

Deelnemers moet sekere maak hulle koop vir die volgende tweé weke getrou hul Herald. Volgende week verskyn die derde plakstuk (blokkie).

Drie leser staan die kans om elk R1 000 se gratis inkopies met komplimente van Shoprite in Carletonville te wen.

Deelnemers moet onthou om Saterdag, 17

Julie om 10:00 in die winkel te wees wanneer die trekking plaasvind. Die sluitingsdatum om voltooide legkaarte in te handig is ook 17 Julie om 09:55.

Legkaarte moet in die kompetisiebussele by die inligtingstoombank van Shoprite ingebring word.

Die eerste drie korrek voltooide legkaarte wat getrek word, wen. Indien deelnemers nie teenwoordig is nie, diskwalifiseer hulle hulself. Vir meer inligting, skakel Sonja by (018) 293 0750 (slegs kantoorure).

SHOPRITE

Idols uitdunne Vrydag

Sangers van die omgang wat dink dat hulle die potensiaal het om groot dinge te doen, moet seker maak dat hulle vir die Carletonville Idols inskryf.

Die organiserer van die kompetisie, mnr. Leon van Jaarsveld, se nog 'n reeks van die gewilde kompetisie se uitdunne word Vrydag, 25 Junie, by Pittstop by Doringfontein gehou. Die uitdunne begin om 19:00.

Behalwe vir die lieflike sang van deelnemers, sal diegene wat die aand bywoon, ook na 'n spesiale gaskuntenaar, Marius Coleske, een van die twee lede van die groep Coleske, kan luister.

Deelnemers van alle ouderdomme is welkom om in te skryf en hulle kan enige soort musiek sing, se van Jaarsveld.

"Hulle moet net onthou om hul eie agtergrondmusiek saam te bring. Dit moet in audioformaat, en nie in Mp3-formaat wees nie", voeg hy by.

Hoewel toegang vir besoekers gratis is, moet deelnemers R30 per inskrywing betaal.

Die organiserer van die Carletonville Idols, mnr. Leon van Jaarsveld, het self onlangs by die Winterskou sy talent gewys.



**INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MERAFFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

Chapter Three, Section 11 of the newly promulgated National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008) (NEMWA) states that each Municipality must develop an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP). The development of an IWMP is also a best practice principle according to the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA).

The Meraffong City Local Municipality (MCLM) is in the process of developing an IWMP as required by NEM: WA. The DRAFT IWMP has been compiled and is available for public review. Your valuable inputs into this plan will be appreciated.

PUBLIC REVIEW
The public review period will be from 24 June until 8 July 2010:

Public Meeting:
Public meeting will be held as follows:
Date : 8 July 2010
Time : 17H00
Venue : Carletonville Civic Centre

The Draft IWMP will be available at the following public places for review (please note the document cannot be removed):

Venue	Address	Contact Person	Contact Numbers
Carletonville Library (Carletonville Civic Centre)	Carletonville Civic Centre o/b Celestine and Emerald street, Carletonville	Riette Myburgh	Tel: 018 788 9541/2
Khutsong Library (Khutsong MPCC)	Khutsong MPCC clo P92 & P2581 roads, Khutsong South	Martha Tsagane	Tel: 018 783 2460
Welverdiend Library	40 Main street, Welverdiend	Malie Oosthuizen	Tel: 018 784 4522 (w) Tel: 018 784 4404 (h)
Fochville Library (Fochville)	Fochville Civic Centre 28 Bronner street, Fochville	Lungile Letsheka	Tel: 018 788 9544/5
Greenspark Library	Fisant street, Greenspark	Sarah Meko	Tel: 018 771 4040
Kokosi Library	Ben Shibusi street, Kokosi	Dani Moreku	Tel: 018 788 9822/ 9844/9845
Wedela Library	504, 1st Avenue, Wedela	Rosina Aphane	Tel: 018 788 9912

For enquiries please contact:

Eekkie Mantjane
Meraffong City Local Municipality
Manager: Waste Management
Tel : 018-788 9869
Fax : 086 540 8630
Cell : 083 556 0373
Email : emantjane@meraffong.gov.za

Figure: 2nd Advert in the Carltonville Herald on the Public Review Period for the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) as well as the Public Meeting.

Table: Attendance Register of the 2nd Public Meeting



MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

www.merafong.co.za

P.O.BOX 3, CARLETONVILLE, 2500 – TEL: (018) 788 9500, FAX: (018) 786 1105

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE : 08 JULY 2010

TIME : 17H00

VENUE : CARLETONVILLE CIVIC CENTER

NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
1.	Ezelela Mantjane	Manager: Waste: MCLM	018-788 9848	Mantjane.
2.	Motsamai Letsie	Waste Health: Waste	0836487562	Letse.
3.	Robert	WARD COMMITTEE	0828930763	Robert.
4.	ROBERT Komane	WARD COMMITTEE	083 532 9320	Komane.
5.	Mokgosi Ramotsane	WARD COMMITTEE	0731730690	(M. Ramotsane)
6.	ABRAHAM BOTETS	WARD 6	08368294733	Botets.
7.	Moroliso Magoleo	WARD 72	0735144546	Magoleo.
8.	Lieso Mokwena	WARD 502	0789765566	Mokwena.
9.	Thobekile Gceni	WARD 24	018 524 8682	Gceni.
10.	THABO Mnyiba	WARD 10	07189101212	Mnyiba.
11.	Siwelelo Langa	WARD 22	074 076 9054	Langa.
12.	Alles Mthobane	WARD 7	033 666 2975	Mthobane.
13.	Lofilwe Dliveni	WARD 17	073 743 6695	Dliveni.
14.	Mosetlane Nkoko	WARD 7	012-7831476	Nkoko.
15.	Dithya Maphumelo	WARD 18	0825696050	Maphumelo.
16.	Lydia Makale	WARD 03	0790178760	Lydia Makale.
17.	Rose Noyo	WARD 04	0786466780	NR Noyo.
18.	Nolizwe Ngcoboana	WARD 04	083 726 6661	Ngcoboana.

NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
19.	LINA MZOLEFO	WARD 6	0632410842	Mzolefo.
20.	TOYEE SIBUYA	WARD 53	0726569858	Toyee.
21.	Yoliswa Tshengwa	Ward 18	072 204 5713	Yoliswa
22.	Alelite Isuputi	Ward 18	073 365 7377	Alelite
23.	Thandi Mali	18	0790878383	Thandi
24.	Jacobs Molokoza	Chairperson	0832258958	Jacobs
25.	GLORIA MECLELLIS	WARD COMMITTEE	073 5848366	MC. Meclellis
26.	Esphiria Salukayana	Ward Committee	0724420326	Eff.
27.	Jayne Kholoza	WARD 21	0620156982	Jayne
28.	Mari Phetlasi	WARD 03	0733106955	Phetlasi
29.	PHILLIP madibi	WARD 15	0726014818	Phillip
30.	JAYCE HLAZO	WARD 8	0729120184	Jayce
31.	Elizabeth mthethwa	WARD 18	0824041091	Elizabeth
32.	Aletta Phakathi	WARD 17	0795357717	Aletta
33.	Phelisa Mbulelo	WARD 14	0731262467	Phelisa
34.	NONATHOMIKA MUNETWA	WARD 04	0785063479	N.M.
35.	MAPALAMO PPTUL	Community Worker	0837424670	Mapalamo
36.	Concise Mpegoro	Community worker	0834203063	Concise
37.	Tweliso Sefho	Ward Committee	0717520578	Tweliso
38.	MR REENGWA ZAMBELA	WARD 20 WENDLE	01947803760	Zambela
39.	CABLINE BIKWA	WARD 16	0766335630	Cabline
40.	THOKANE LETHOON	WARD 16	0768789070	Thokane
41.	LUCY QUINELA	WARD 07	0735581223	Lucy
42.	NORAH MNDICHA	WARD 01	0737242820	Norah
43.	Thobeka Gilane	WARD 03	0794791840	Thobeka
44.	NOMATHOMIKA MATLIMBU	WARD 19	0838619804	Nomathombi
45.	Makalamele Sakhoba	WARD 25	0732236731	Makalamele
46.	MKULI BULULANI	WARD 19	0826616763	Mkulani
47.	Koma Phatanya	WARD 24	07854231766	Phatanya
48.	LIMBWE L. PHETLASI	WARD 26	0792532840	Limbwe
49.	DINTLESE K. GEEZI	WARD 24	0842034747	Dintlese
50.	JUGARNES BOMANYA	WARD 24	0735201390	Jugarnes
51.	NOCAWEZI QTYANA	WARD 8	0737323799	Nozwezi

NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
52.	F.P. Persimwa	Chairman	08556401654	
53.	U.B. Mboma	Ward 5	0839561548	
54.	Zulu-Soza Muzela	15	0780153724	
55.	Frances D THUBELA	18	074649310	
56.	Mmaphela Mbosi	Ward 07	0132450508	Mmaphela Mbosi
57.	Mahalela Maxhuleni	Ward 14	0829697348	
58.	Ngcobo Ralifane	Ward 7	0764070239	
59.	MICHELS MACHELE	Ward 3	0781511649	
60.	Lubanya Zitha CHIRES	Ward 04	07692401277	
61.	Tsheka Mmabala	Chairman	0820461526	
62.	Amahl Mokoena	Ward 17	07871833080	A. Mokoena
63.	Bongani Mthakathi	Ward 03	0726924854	B. Mthakathi
64.	Namanya Muzintshu	Ward 23	0835138030	N. Muzintshu
65.	Buhwe Mafing	Ward 04	08332387792	B. Mafing
66.	Mondzwa Mochwachedi	Ward 04	0731713667	M. Mochwachedi
67.	Rachel Tswaneni	Ward 31	0823217304	R. Tswaneni
68.	M. Koma	Ward 15	07836481576	
69.	R.V. Rizole	Ward 19	0715213291	R. V. Rizole
70.	Sorlemayor Mthethwa	Ward 08	0782967555	S. Mthethwa
71.	Amqulintshi Matsep	Ward 17	07134037339	A. Matsep
72.	Uman D MPE	Ward 2	0737297000	U. Mpe
73.	Yukile Moyemi	Ward 14	0730833612	Y. Moyemi
74.	Kaboso Radebe	S.C.B.O	0796151192	K. Radebe
75.	Shoes Bhubesu	S.C.B.O	0710256568	S. Bhubesu
76.	Magdaline Maseko	WARD 11	0733168468	M. Maseko
77.	Noluthando Thobisi	Ward 5	0784839108	N. Thobisi
78.	Sebongile Khoza	Ward 7	0734185244	S. Khoza
79.	KHOZA KENNETH	WARD 10	0733082970	K. Khoza
80.	R. PULE NZAKO	WARD 9	0718502274	R. Pule Nzako
81.	Sorah S Makhathini	Ward 4	07960227166	S. Makhathini
82.	Nkomo Moleki	Ward 9	0822216064	N. Moleki
83.	Maria Chabagae	Ward 7-0	0730192090	M. Chabagae
84.	Linda Roden	Ward 12	0720561803	L. Roden

NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
85.	Simpheu Gireen NHLAPO	ANCYL WARD Committee	073 906 3675	59/16
86.	HUGO Akemi	ANC WARD - 16	073 906 1929	H Akemi
87.	OBMTO MUSIKA	ANC WARD - 16	022 4120491	Musiaka
88.	Syvion ESTHORN	WARD 11	072 2142501	SE
89.	KIMATHINI MOKGELA	Ward Committee Ward 01	018 468 9903	Mokgela
90.	ZACOBETH MOKOTELWADZI	Ward Committee Ward 01	025 131109	Zocbeth
91.	Maggie Mbhele	Ward 21	073 854 2750	Maggie
92.	Thapelo Seunne	Ward 9	072 4694 504	Thapelo
93.	NONCEBA Ndamane	WARD 22	078 598 1403	Ndamane
94.	M. E SEGOKEWE	WARD 10 CUK	063 648 566	Segokwe
95.	Indiswa Mfamana	Ward 15 Ward Councillor	073 1555707	Indiswa
96.	Paul Mokgabi	Ward 26	073 560 8193	Mokgabi
97.	APISU Mlungu	Ward 04	075 16381904	Alphonsus
98.	SELLATE MOHAIHABE	WARD 01	078 1868 039	Sellate
99.	SPARKS BIKO	Public Participation	078 003 9744	Spark
100.	P. R. MABILETSI	SPKATELLI OFFICE	071 005 3991	Mabiletsi
101.	WANKE MUSIPE	WASTE MANAGEMENT OFFICE 018 783 7848	Wanke	
102.	N. Madikane	Ward Committee 19	079 1514348	Madikane
103.	JOSEPA GOTOYE	Ward 03	075 9335318	Josepa
104.	Palesa Malaso	Ward 10	018 3075084	Palesa
105.	Mposi Mashudu	ENVIRONMENT OFFICER	018 788 9047	Mposi
106.	INTSHALISO TANTSHANE	WARD COMMITTEE 06	072 605 8153	Intshaliso
107.	M. C. M.	Marufi Celebny Town	033 3-350-2703	C. M.
108.	2 Ishiu	Police Office	078 474 9659	Ishiu
109.	VICTOR MAGAGANE	WARD MEMBER 21	073 90179934	Victor
110.	THOM SOETTRE	WARD 10	077 668 2077	Thom
111.	Darlene TUVINE	WARD 10	079 664 2570	Darlene
112.	Legalewuy	Mesupu	083 642 7137	Legalewuy
113.	MA MOSTANE	MM INVESTMENTS Africa	062 737 3310	Mostane
114.	Tshidi Mlungu	Ward 10 Committee	083 1746 804	Tshidi
115.	Kefunie Mphahwee	Ward 6 Committee	073 233 7576	Kefunie
116.	ABEL KATIEMA	WARD COMMITTEE	072 886 9757	Abel
	ANDINE MADLEBE	WARD 11	073 3671377	Andine

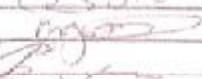
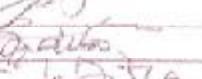
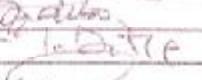
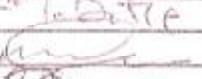
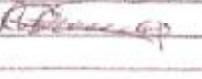
NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
117.	John and Buffet	HR WARD 21	07818582897	
118.	Lesego Mngqosi	PMU Ward Committee 24 024 7268 522		
119.	Twala Tseku	OVERS	0781360314	
120.	MERLIM MABIBO	WARD 20		
121.	SISTER DITLE	WARD 24	0787987044	
122.	NOVIE HANWIC	WARD 21	021 028 0211	
123.	Mabuza Solly Mabuza	WARD 28	0784207874	
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Table: Comments from the Public addressed during the Public Meeting on the MCLM IWMP

Comments from the Public	Response by MCLM
1. Why should Welverdiend drop-off facility still be a priority? The approach should be changed to focus on the townships that did not benefit previously.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welverdiend is an existing facility that requires to be upgraded. - Establishment of Public Disposal facilities are one of the projects identified in the Draft IWMP for implementation.
2. Community Members should participate in the Personnel recruitment process of Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council has approved the Personnel Recruitment Policy, which does not allow the participation by members of the Public. Personnel Recruitment is an internal process.
3. The establishment of the Call Centre isn't necessary. The current crisis faced by the MCLM and other Municipalities in the West Rand District Municipality, is the sinkholes due to the dolomite conditions of the area. Funds should be directed to address that.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of the Call Centre is for the assistance with the rapid response to the matters of emergency (sinkholes included). Currently, there are projects directed to resolve the sinkholes matters and the relevant Directorates within Council are handling that.
4. Community members should familiarize themselves with the costs related to the Implementation Plan of the IWMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste Department appreciates the interests shown by the Members for the implementation of the IWMP and that can add value into the process to ensure that authorities can allocate funding for these projects.
5. The IWMP project is appreciated and MCLM is applauded for that.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member's comment is appreciated as it provides an indication that, Waste Department has put together an IWMP, which is responsive to the Community needs.
6. When will the Waste By-Laws be enforced to curb the illegal dumping activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the Waste By-Laws will follow immediately after the approval of the IWMP. Merafong is currently engaging in the removal of illegal dumping and is intended to be on going to minimize the spread of the activities.
7. Ward Committees should be made aware of the implementation of the projects contained in this IWMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects implemented in specific Wards are being communicated to the affected Ward Councillor, which ultimately is His/her responsibility to inform His/her Ward Committee Members.
8. The construction progress of the Wedela drop-off facility is very slow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The matter is noted and will be handled with the Department of Project Management Unit (PMU), which is responsible for the implementation of the Infrastructure projects.
9. Waste Management Department is invited to visit the informal settlements to get the first hand experience on the situation of the illegal dumping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste Department will be making arrangements to visit the area. The situation in the informal settlements is well known to the Office of Waste Management hence the details have been captured in the Status quo Document and the Gap Needs Analysis, Goals and Objectives of this IWMP, for them to be addressed. A specific project has been identified in the project list of the IWMP to address the situation in the informal settlements.

Comments from the Public	Response by MCLM
10. The litterbags generated by the Community Workers (appointed through the National Community Workers Programme by Seriti Consultants) are left for several days without collection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council doesn't have vehicles for the street cleaning but Waste Department will continue to improvise with the available resources. Provision of the suitable and sufficient vehicles has been identified as one of the projects in the IWMP to address the identified need.
11. Waste Separation at source of generation should be introduced to intensify the recycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That is the way to go as required by the NEMWA: Act No. 59 of 2008. Waste minimization has been identified as a need and there is a project in the IWMP designed specifically for that purpose.
12. Ageing Waste Personnel should voluntarily give way to the younger energetic recruits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council has already invited the interested Employees to tender their resignations voluntarily. This process is not depended upon Council but the affected Employees, if the response is poor; Council has no option but to live with those Employees until their normal retirement period.
13. Community members with capacity should be invited to assist the Municipality with the fleet needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a procurement process that is being followed by Council. Office of the Supply Chain Management can be visited for details of registration in to the database and they will describe the process.
14. Roll-out of the 240L bins is appreciated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member's comment appreciated.
15. Collection in the informal settlements will minimize illegal dumping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The situation in the informal settlements is well known to the Office of Waste Management hence the details have been captured in the Status quo Document and the Gap Needs Analysis, Goals and Objectives of this IWMP, for them to be addressed. A specific project has been identified in the project list of the IWMP to address the situation in the informal settlements.
16. Waste has been a challenge in the townships, but now the approach of the Municipality is appreciated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member's comment appreciated as an indication that the initiatives and efforts of the Waste Department are being recognised.
17. Local service providers should be given a priority on the procurement of goods and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply Chain Management is the custodians of the Procurement Policy. Details of the policy can be found by visiting the Supply Chain Management Department.
18. Ward Committees should give necessary support to the Waste Department.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your efforts are not going unnoticed; Already the Waste Department appreciates your support by attending this important meeting.
19. Communal Skip containers removed from the townships, should be reinstated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The complaint will be attended to.

Comments from the Public	Response by MCLM
20. People engaging in the community projects should be integrated into the Waste Department.	- Employment of Personnel is depended upon the Personnel Recruitment Policy of Council.
21. Community members in some areas adopted the open spaces to establish parks.	- The initiatives are appreciated and will curb the illegal dumping as well to instil ownership of their immediate environment into community members.
22. Refuse collection schedule should be adhered to in order to avoid illegal dumping.	- The comment is appreciated and endeavours will be made to adhere to the schedule.
23. Waste Personnel should be trained on the handling of the envisaged 240L bins.	- Comments appreciated and proper training will be provided to the personnel prior implementation of the project.
24. Operation of the Call Centre in Merafong will assist a great deal.	- Comment appreciated.
25. Open stands/spaces should be developed to discourage illegal dumping.	- The matter of the open spaces has already been forwarded to the relevant Directorates to ensure that the open spaces are well managed.
26. Refuse collection vehicles with bigger capacity should be procured.	- The matter is receiving attention of Council to improve the fleet.
27. People who participated in the previous projects of Council should be given preference on the recruitment of staff.	- Employment of Personnel is depended upon the Personnel Recruitment Policy of Council.
28. Females dominate the staff percentage intake, but they are unable to perform physical jobs.	- Employment of staff should be in accordance with the Recruitment policy and without prejudice.
29. People currently engaging in waste salvaging at Rooipoort should be appointed.	- Council is in the process of formalizing this project. The project will be advertised to invite proposals from the prospective bidders.
30. Recycling project at Rooipoort landfill site should be monopolized by an individual, more people should be given permission to perform waste reclaim.	- Council is in the process of formalizing this project. The project will be advertised to invite proposals from the prospective bidders.
31. Cleaning of the Carletonville should in partnership with the mines, as the greater percentage of the town consumers/residents are from the mining sector.	- Comments appreciated, where possible the mining houses will be taken on board to form a partnership with Council.
32. The positioning of Wedela drop-off is not perceived to be proper in relation to the traffic that will be using the adjacent roads. Perhaps it should be reviewed.	- The concern will be raised with the PMU Offices for their attention.
33. Some of the Wards have already initiated recycling activities. E.g. Ward 25.	- The recycling projects which have been initiated will be pursued to give support.

MCLM: Registered Stakeholders



REGISTERED KEY STAKEHOLDERS/ STRUCTURES WITH IDP/PMS

ORGANISATION/ DEPARTMENT	SECTOR	AREA	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT NUMBERS
Carletonville Hospital	Health	Merafong	Mr. N. Tlhuloe	018 788 1704 E.C. Box 2020 Carletonville 2500
Khutsong Community Policing Forum	Community Policing	Speaker's Office	Cllr. Nqabani S. Macodielo	083 642 7182/ 018 788 9747 smacodielo@merafong.gov.za
Weds' Community Policing Forum	Community Policing	Speaker's Office	Cllr. Nqabani S. Macodielo	083 642 7182/ 018 788 9747 smacodielo@merafong.gov.za
Kokosi Community Policing Forum	Community Policing	Speaker's Office	Cllr. Nqabani S. Macodielo	083 642 7182/ 018 788 9747 smacodielo@merafong.gov.za
Carletonville Community Policing Forum	Community Policing	Carletonville	Boku Naledzwa	083 648 7607 bunklehouse@merafong.gov.za
Vuselela FET College	Education	Merafong	Mr. P. Hamilton	010 707 4102 20 South Street Carletonville 2500

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Khutsong SAPS	Crime Prevention	Merafong	Mr. P.N. Matabane	(018) 783 9033 1 Sompane Road Khutsong 2499
AngloGold Ashanti	Mining houses	Merafong	Mr. Butiki Lolive Mr. Thembile Ntsizi	blolive@anglogoldashanti.com 082 411 4391 cntsizi@anglogoldashanti.com 083 301 7407
DRD Gold Mine	Mining houses	Merafong	Mr. Paul Leenderts	Paul.leenderts@drdgold.com 082 383 9228
Harmony Gold Mine	Mining houses	Merafong	Ms. Thembisa Mashinini	011 402 2134
Goldfields	Mining houses	Merafong	Mr. Danny Ramsuchit	danny.ramsuchit@goldfields.co.za



REGISTERED KEY STAKEHOLDERS/

ORGANISATION/DEPARTMENT	AREA	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT NUMBERS
Department of Agriculture & Rural Development (DARD)	Gauteng Provincial Department	Andrew Mathabathe	Tel: 011 355 1445 Fax: 011 355 1000 Cell: 083 252 6326 Andrew.mathabathe@gauteng.gov.za
West Rand District Municipality (WRDM)	District Municipality	RH. Hammer Susan Stoffberg	Tel: 011 411 5162 Cell: 083 449 5163 rhhammer@wrdm.gov.za Tel: 011 411 5131 Cell: 073 191 2852 sstoffberg@wrdm.gov.za
Carletonville Business Forum	LED Office	Tebogo Kgagara	Tel: 010 700 9003/9500 tkgagara@merafong.gov.za
Fochville Business Forum	LED Office	Tebogo Kgagara	Tel: 010 700 9003/9500 tkgagara@merafong.gov.za

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ORGANISATION/DEPARTMENT	AREA	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT NUMBERS
Kokotsi Business Forum	LED Office	Tebogo Kgagara	Tel: 018 788 9613/9500 tkgagara@merafong.gov.za
Khutsong Business Forum	LED Office	Tebogo Kgagara	Tel: 018 788 9603/0500 tkgagara@merafong.gov.za
Wendela Business Forum	LED Office	Tebogo Kgagara	Tel: 018 788 9613/9500 tkgagara@merafong.gov.za
Tourism Forum	LED Office	Tebogo Kgagara	Tel: 018 788 9603/9500 tkgagara@merafong.gov.za
Hawkers Forum	LED Office	Tebogo Kgagara	Tel: 018 788 9603/9500 tkgagara@merafong.gov.za
Mining Houses Forum	Merafong	Goldfields (KRI) Harmony	

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ORGANISATION/ DEPARTMENT	AREA	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT NUMBERS
Far West Rand Dolomitic Water Association	Merafong	AH Leuschner	andries@goldfields.co.za
Community Development Workers	Speaker's Office	Bobo Ndakusa	083 648 7607 bindlakusa@merafong.gov.za
Kokoei Taxi Association	Kokoei	Cllr JM Ramokgoatedi	083 648 7676
Carletonville Taxi Association	Merafong	Cllr JM Ramokgoatedi	083 648 7575
Wedela Taxi Association	Merafong	Cllr JM Ramokgoatedi	083 648 7575
Carletonville Local & Long Distance Taxi Association Metro-Rail Commuters Forum	Carletonville	Cllr JM Ramokgoatedi	083 640 7575
Carletonville Technical College	Merafong	Thandi Jada The Principal	083 544 9028 / (011) 833 0320
AngloGold Ashanti	Vaal Reefs	Mr. Mark Till	(018) 478 6258 - Tel (018) 478 6263 - Fax mtill@anglogoldashanti.com

APPENDIX I

MEETING WITH COUNCIL



MERAFONG CITY

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

P.O.BOX 3, CARLETONVILLE, 2500 – TEL: (018) 788 9500, FAX: (018) 786 1105

www.merafong.co.za

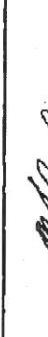
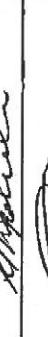
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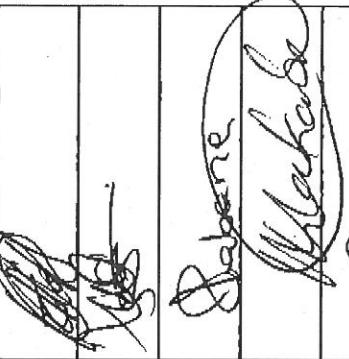
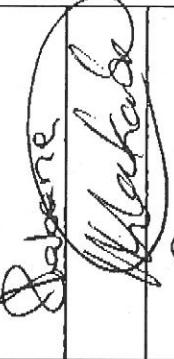
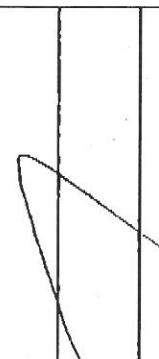
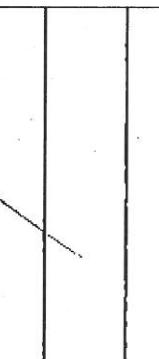
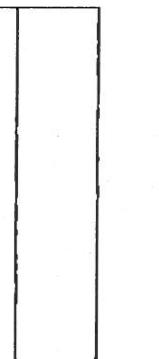
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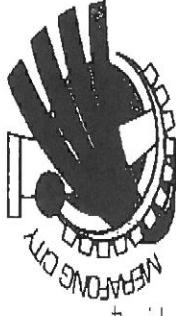
DATE : 27 JULY 2010
TIME : 10H00
VENUE : NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER (MUNICIPAL OFFICES, HALITE STREET, CARLETONVILLE)

NO	NAME & SURNAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
1	Ernest Mafigne	Manager: Waste	083 556 0373	<i>Ernest Mafigne</i>
2	T.S. Cokzak	Councillor	083 770 1881	<i>T.S. Cokzak</i>
3	R.D. Badenhorst	Councillor	082 923 1542	<i>R.D. Badenhorst</i>

Mr. Cllrs. requested that the Workshop be postponed due to poor attendance, they want all Councillors to take part in the workshop.

NO	NAME & SURNAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
4	DD. Badehloest	CLR	082 348 9003	
5	Disco Sabane	Ward Cllr	041 855 0824	
6	M. M. Molamvu	CLR	082 371 8519	
7	Leboe Mokubu	mpf for Dres	08789 9008	
8	M. E. C. SIBUYA	CLR	0836487582	
9	Zamile Madzela	CLR	07855 75347	
10	Domino Dlaminiyanee	CLR	0936775291	
11	M.C. Raneku	Minister	0836777948	
12	Al Mphahle	Ward Cllr	0836777922	
13	S. L. Nongcuka	Ward Cllr	0836259848	
14	SG. Mangali	Ward Cllr	0836487577	

NO	NAME & SURNAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
15	Zibonete Matoho	Pa Commissioner	0734086689	
16	Xoliswa Ngxasani	Pa cwe	0836427375 0837889721 0836427182	
17	Disero Tabane	Ward cwe	0718550824	
18	Lucas Makobolo	Ward cwe	0836687711	
19	Jindwic Sibya	Wrd/PY SEACH	0836087561	
20	Simon Raphaane	Wmc Finance	0718566113	
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MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

P.O.BOX 3, CARLETONVILLE, 2500 - TEL: (018) 788 9500, FAX: (018) 786 1105

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN WORKSHOP FOR COUNCILLORS

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE : 10 AUGUST 2010TIME : 08H00amVENUE : NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER

NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
1.	Ezekiel Mabane	Manager: Waste	083 556 0373	<i>Thabo Mabane</i>
2.	J. D. B. D. DENI MORSI	Cllr	053 346 9002	<i>J. D. B. D. DENI MORSI</i>
3.	ED BAGOMORSI	Cllr	082 923 1549	<i>ED BAGOMORSI</i>
4.	S. J. CESTER	Cllr	053 770 1881	<i>S. J. CESTER</i>
5.	Disebo Tshoane	Cllr	071 855 0834	<i>Disebo Tshoane</i>
6.	Phileus Calane	WARD Cllr	083 645 7993	<i>Phileus Calane</i>
7.	Nkengzwa Matshaya	ward Cllr	083 648 7610	<i>Nkengzwa Matshaya</i>
8.	Lucas Mthakane	Electric	083 648 7551	<i>Lucas Mthakane</i>
9.	Vanessa Soto Vilasuren	PC Cllr	018 787 5311	<i>Vanessa Soto Vilasuren</i>
10.	Verani Ngantsheni	WARD Cllr	083 648 7565	<i>Verani Ngantsheni</i>
11.	Motsiwe Letliso	Waste Warden - Swartland	083 648 7562	<i>Motsiwe Letliso</i>
12.	Zithulele Gwala	WARD Cllr	083 645 5799	<i>Zithulele Gwala</i>
13.	Phakayitsane	ward cllr	083 676 0306	<i>Phakayitsane</i>
14.	N. Nsukizelo	ward Cllr	083 625 9630	<i>N. Nsukizelo</i>
15.	<i>✓</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>✓</i>	
16.	<i>✓</i>	<i>✓</i>	<i>✓</i>	
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MS. Workshop did not take place on the attendance dropped from 19 Councillors on the 27 July 2010, to 14 Councillors on this day.



MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

P.O.BOX 3, CARLETONVILLE, 2500 - TEL: (018) 788 9500, FAX: (018) 786 1105

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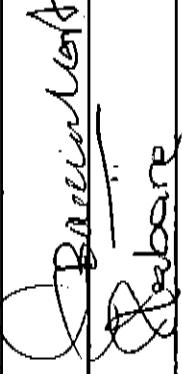
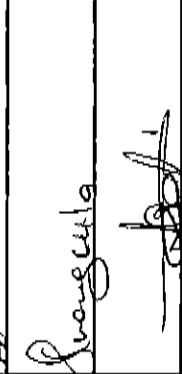
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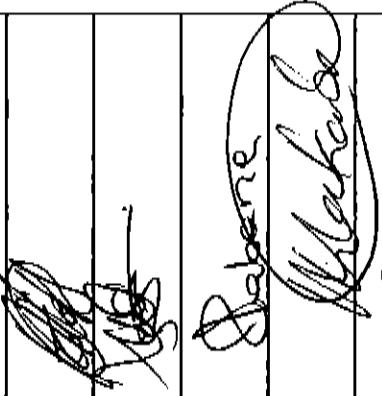
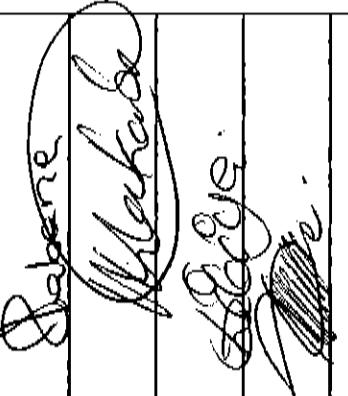
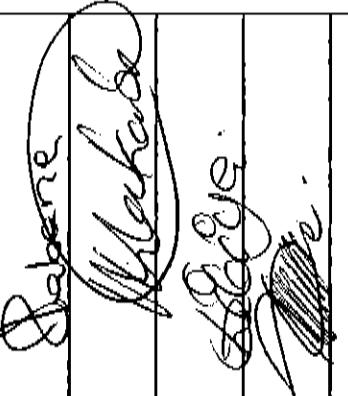
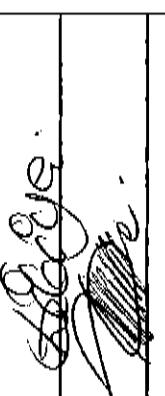
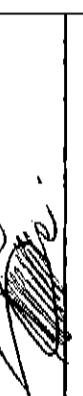
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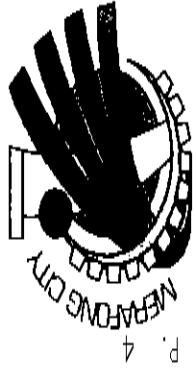
DATE : 27 JULY 2010
TIME : 10H00
VENUE : NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER (MUNICIPAL OFFICES, HALITE STREET, CARLETONVILLE)

NO	NAME & SURNAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
1	Ezried Mawigne	Manager: Waste	083 556 0373	
2	J.S. Coetzee	Councillor	083 770 1881	
3	R.D. Badenhorst	Councillor	082 923 1542	

NB: Councillors requested that the workshop be postponed due to poor attendance, they want all Councillors to take part in the workshop.

NO	NAME & SURNAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
4	J.D. Bagewurst	Clerk	082 328 9002	
5	Disbo Tatbant	Ward Cllr	041 805 0824	
6	M. M. Molamvu	Clerk	082 371 8519 018 789 9088 0836487683	
7	Hebce Melubi	Ward Cllr		
8	M. E. C. Sibya	Clerk	07855 75347	
9	Zamiza Madubela	Clerk	0836775291	
10	Edwars Sivakarvan	Clerk	0836777948	
11	M. C. Raneku	M.M.C. Member, Sandton E.	071 8566119	
12	El Mphohele	Ward Cllr	0836777922	
13	S. L. Nonqela	Ward Cllr	0836259848	
14	S. G. Mangali	Ward Cllr	0836487577	

NO	NAME & SURNAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
15	Zibonelo Nofhiso	Ph Councillor	0734086689	
16	Xouswa Naxabani	Ph cur	0836427375 0837889721	
17	Disobo Tshame	Ward cur	0718550824	
18	Lucas Makobe	Ward Cllk	0836487511	
19	Linolwic Sibya	Wrd/PH SACH	0836087561	
20	Simon Raphaelf	Ward Finance	0718566113	
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MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

P.O.BOX 3, CARLETONVILLE, 2500 – TEL: (018) 788 9500, FAX: (018) 786 1105

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN WORKSHOP FOR COUNCILLORS

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE : 10 AUGUST 2010
TIME : 08H00am
VENUE : NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER

DATE : 10 AUGUST 2010

TIME : 08H00am

VENUE : NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER

NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
1.	Ezequiel Mavhawane	Manager: Waste	082 556 0373	
2.	J. D. BARDENHORST	CEO	082 3489 002	
3.	RD BAGGINS	Chair	082 923 1549	
4.	S. J. CANTRELL	CIAA	083 730 1881	
5.	Dalebo Tolokane	CIAA	071 255 0824	
6.	Phineas Corane	Wards Cllr.	082 645 7993	
7.	AKUINGA Michaela	wards Cllr.	083 648 7610	
8.	Lucas Takha	Electric	083 648 75411	
9.	YASSEN VAN VUUREN	PR Cllr.	018 787 5511	
10.	YANU NGANTINDENI	Wards Cllr	083 648 7565	
11.	Motsiwaletsi	Wards Cllr	083 648 7562	
12.	ZI THULELE GUYA	Wards Cllr	083 648 5293	
13.	M. H. KEYITSWAPE	Wards Cllr	083 626 0306	
14.	M. S. MUSIZEDU	Wards Cllr	082 6259630	
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				

MR. Workshop did not take place on the attendance dropped from 19 Councillors on the 27 July 2010, to 14 Councillors on this day.



MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

www.merafong.co.za

P.O.BOX 3, CARLETONVILLE, 2500 – TEL: (018) 788 9500, FAX: (018) 786 1105

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN WORKSHOP FOR COUNCILLORS

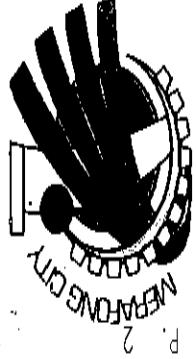
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE : 24 AUGUST 2010

TIME : 09H00am

VENUE : NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER

NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
1.	Ezebel Mafangane	Manager: Waste	018-788 9848	
2.	Metshebi Letse	WMC Health care	0836487562	
3.	Utganiso Mnywane	PL all.	0187875511	
4.	Nonhlanhla Mabikizela	Waste	0836259630	
5.	Lebese Tshabane	Proc for Police	0836487583	
6.	Magarei Sisonke	Waste Child	0856713464	
7.	Lucy Mabasa	Waste	0836452551	
8.	Molisa Mau	C/I/R.	08237185-14	
9.	KD. BUDGENHOST	Cler.	0824231543	
10.	Donald Napho	Minced Rd 4 Tourism	0833253030	
11.	Zuluze Gwuyi	Waste	083645992	
12.	ME SECHWENG	Waste Care	0836487566	
13.	Ne-Molihama	EOCS	0826437615	
14.	Le Mthobane	Waste/ ECO	08361177822	
15.	Z. M. ADSELA	PL C(R)	0836775291	
16.	X.S. NGXABANI	PR care (MDC Projects)	0187899721	
17.	N.M. MAKATHA	PR care	0836474102	
18.	HARRY LUTANA	Single WASH	0836434482	



MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

DATE : 08 JULY 2010
TIME : 17H00
VENUE : CARLETONVILLE CIVIC CENTER

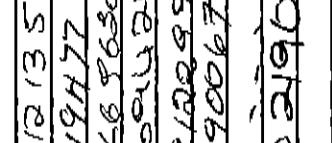
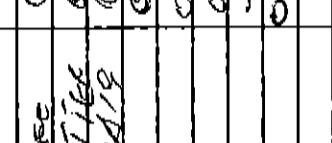
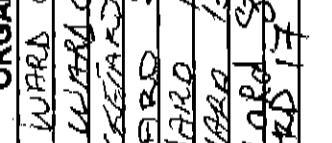
NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
1.	Ernest Mavunga	Manager: Waste: NACLM	018-788 9848	Ernest Mavunga
2.	WMC Manager: Waste	WMC Manager: Waste	023 648 7562	WMC Manager: Waste
3.	Robert Sibanda	Ward Committee	082 393 0863	Robert Sibanda
4.	Robert Komati	Ward Committee	083 532 9320	Robert Komati
5.	Nekoa Ramotswane	Ward 11	073 1730 6910	Nekoa Ramotswane
6.	Abrahm Tsotetsi	Ward 6	083 682 4733	Abrahm Tsotetsi
7.	Muzima Moyle	Ward 10	073 814 4896	Muzima Moyle
8.	Leso Motlana	Ward 8	073 765 5602	Leso Motlana
9.	Thabo Seem	Ward 34	078 529 8682	Thabo Seem
10.	Thabo Mthembu	Ward 10	0789101240	Thabo Mthembu
11.	Lineo Langa	Ward 11	074 075 9054	Lineo Langa
12.	Shelma Maboko	Ward 7	083 666 2875	Shelma Maboko
13.	Leanne David	Ward 17	073 743 6695	Leanne David
14.	Leanne David	Ward 18	082-783 1476	Leanne David
15.	Leanne David	Ward 18	082 564 76050	Leanne David
16.	Lizelle Mekelle	Ward 03	0790178760	Lizelle Mekelle
17.	Leso Noyo	Ward 04	0786666980	Leso Noyo
18.	Nolizwe Ngodwana	Ward 04	083 736 6661	Nolizwe Ngodwana

NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
19.	LIMA MOLLET	WARD 6	07832410342	Mollet.
20.	JOYCE SOKYA	Ward 03	0726569858	
21.	YOLISSE TISONGNE	Ward 18	0723045713	
22.	MELITA BEGUTI	Ward 18	07333357377	
23.	JOSEPH NALI	18	0790878367	
24.	JOSEPH MUSIKO	DR. NALI	0832250955	
25.	GIL RIA MECKER	WARD COMMITTEE	0735848326	
26.	CEPHRICA SAKUTOGANA	Ward Committee	0724420326	
27.	L. JESSEY KALIBA	WARD 21	0824154982	
28.	MARIS PHELENI	WARD 03	0733106955	
29.	PHILLIP M'ADIBI	WARD 15	0726314812	
30.	JOYCE HAZO	WARD 09	0729120184	
31.	ELIZABETH MONTSHENG	WARD 18	08244041091	
32.	ETTA PHOLGONE	WARD 17	0785353717	
33.	THELIPSE Mbowela	WARD 14	0731262467	
34.	NO MATHONSE MUNETHWA	WARD 04	0785063479	
35.	MATAPANGI PAPANGI	WARD 04	07837434670	
36.	BONGI MABONGI	Community member	0834205063	
37.	THOMAS SETHO	WARD 06	0719590538	
38.	MARIE EUGENIA KEMBWE	WARD 20	07849490348	
39.	EROLINE BIBIYE	Ward 16	07663035638	
40.	THUKANE LERHOA	WARD 16	0768039070	
41.	LUCKY BUNDEA	WARD 09	0738581233	
42.	KORAN MANDISA	WARD 01	0737242820	
43.	THEBEKA FELINE	WARD 03	0794791840	
44.	NOMITHELE SOKA MATUMBU	WARD 19	0838619804	
45.	MALOLEMENE SETHUSA	WARD 25	0782236931	
46.	MUSINA BULULAWI	WARD 19	0826616763	
47.	KOMA PHATIYE	WARD 24	0834251946	
48.	LINDAWE LA TSHENGA	WARD 05	0728858840	
49.	DINTLSETSE KG SESETI	WARD 24	08492034747	
50.	JOHANNES SOMBANG	WARD 24	07362061370	
51.	NOCAWEZI QATYANA	WARD 8	0737525799	CRM

NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
52.	Z. B. Mensionok	Ward 5	08386401634	
53.	U. B. Chomma	Ward 5	0838561848	
54.	ZUREZETHEM CHUM	Ward 5	0780153724	
55.	Eric, c. T. Hobere	Ward 5	074649310	
56.	Mapwya Mibesi	Ward 5	0732454568	
57.	Melba (a) Maxnoulli	Ward 5	0894637318	
58.	12405 Pacfone	Ward 7	0764070239	
59.	M. TESSIAS MASHGE	Ward 3	0781514699	
60.	E. Uamngiitso CHIHLI	Ward 4	0768294272	
61.	T. A. V. D. Msimakhe	Ward 17	0830457536	
62.	Frank Mokosena	Ward 17	0747188086	
63.	Zamson Mthakathi	Ward 03	0726526854	
64.	Nomvula Mazinathu	Ward 23	08835138030	
65.	B. S. Mwize	Ward 04	08322387792	
66.	Nondzozo Machuzaedi	Ward 04	0731713667	
67.	Rachel Tawonchi	Ward 21	083233117334	
68.	M. K. Oyag	Ward 15	083364487574	
69.	R. J. S. J. S. S.	Ward 15	0713813291	
70.	S. G. G. G. G. G. G.	Ward 15	0782767555	
71.	D. G. G. G. G. G. G.	Ward 15	0734437359	
72.	J. G. G. G. G. G.	Ward 15	0837297000	
73.	Y. K. K. K. K. K. K.	Ward 14	07308333612	
74.	K. K. K. K. K. K. K.	S. C. O.	0796151192	
75.	S. K. O. S. S. B. B. B. S. S.	S. C. O.	0710256548	
76.	M. Magelline Messece	Ward 11	07338168408	
77.	N. L. N. N. N. N. N. N.	Ward 5	0789839108	
78.	S. E. B. O. G. G. G. G.	Ward 7	0734185244	
79.	K. K. K. K. K. K. K. K.	WARD 10	0733082970	
80.	K. K. K. K. K. K. K. K.	22/1/2019	022/85520224	
81.	K. K. K. K. K. K. K. K.	22/1/2019	0790327866	
82.	N. N. N. N. N. N. N.	Ward 9	0822216064	
83.	Maria Chappage	Ward 20	0730192090	
84.	J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J.	Ward 12	0720561803	

NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
85.	Sophine Gireen HERDO	ANCYL Ward Committee	073 406 3675	SS. Herdo
86.	Hugo Afeky	ANC Ward - 14	073 906 1929	H. Afeky
87.	Gabita Soschile	ANC Ward - 14	022 9120441	Gabita Soschile
88.	Sylvia Soni	Ward 11	072 2142501	Sylvia Soni
89.	Miyamoto Makoto	Ward Committee Ward 01	073 468 9905	Miyamoto Makoto
90.	ACOLSTH MOTOREWAING	Ward Committee Ward 01	0325131109	ACOLSTH MOTOREWAING
91.	Maged Mkhale	Ward 02	073 8542755	Maged Mkhale
92.	Kapab Scum	Ward 02	072 4894 504	Kapab Scum
93.	Khaweesh Diamond	Ward 02	078 562 1403	Khaweesh Diamond
94.	M. F. SELLWOOD	Ward 10 Club	063 648 7576	M. F. SELLWOOD
95.	Shivam Mafana	Ward 15 Ward Comm.	073 1595709	Shivam Mafana
96.	David Rockfele	Ward 26	073 5603193	David Rockfele
96.	Abdullah Sharjee	Ward 04	073 14349204	Abdullah Sharjee
97.	Selvaraj Mutharase	Ward 01	0781868080	Selvaraj Mutharase
98.	S. R. S. ABS/SETSO	Public Participation	073 803 9744	S. R. S. ABS/SETSO
99.	James Measure	Space Bureau Office	071 085 3991	James Measure
100.	Al Madikane	Ward Committee Ward 19	0791514848	Al Madikane
101.	Al Madikane	Ward Committee Ward 19	0791514848	Al Madikane
102.	Joseph. O. O. T. S.	Ward 25	03 075335318	Joseph. O. O. T. S.
103.	Palera Mafana	Ward 10	078 3045081	Palera Mafana
104.	Alastair Matludha	Environment Committee	018289043	Alastair Matludha
105.	Alastair Matludha	Environment Committee	06 08258153	Alastair Matludha
106.	M. N. M. N.	Plenty of Candy	08353502703	M. N. M. N.
107.	Victor Magalane	Ward Committee Ward 06	0784749659	Victor Magalane
108.	Victor Magalane	Ward Committee Ward 06	0784749659	Victor Magalane
109.	Ted Soutar	Ward 10	077 9019924	Ted Soutar
110.	Dominique Teixeira	Ward 10	022 664 2570	Dominique Teixeira
111.	Elie Galloway	Neighbourhood	083 642 7157	Elie Galloway
112.	MLA (Mkhale)	Ward Committee Ward 02	082 7352 320	MLA (Mkhale)
113.	Tudji Mkhale	Ward 14	083 406 804	Tudji Mkhale
114.	Kefune Mephane	Ward 6 Committee	073 233 7576	Kefune Mephane
115.	Thabo Lefama	Ward Committee	072 888 9751	Thabo Lefama
116.	Andine Madletsi	Ward 11	07336713713	Andine Madletsi

NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
249.	Victoria Mcwaijka Bambu	Ext 4 Ward 2	0731983363	<i>M. Bambu</i>
250.	MANDISA Dlamini	MONALESHOKE WARD 14	0782780281	<i>M. Dlamini</i>
251.	Lucky Ntshabane	ext 72 WARD 7	0733373776	<i>L. Ntshabane</i>
252.	Yokoboi Vamanda	Ward Committee w 13	0781015178	<i>Y. Vamanda</i>
253.	HOSE MALESHEWA	Ward Committee	0735052382	<i>H. Maleshewa</i>
254.	Sezibane Mlanjeni	Ward 4 5	0733891589	<i>S. Mlanjeni</i>
255.	Potlana Nobilele	Ward Committee	0733072680	<i>P. Nobilele</i>
256.	Leah Gonda	Ward 23	0789238734	<i>L. Gonda</i>
257.	Yomazic Goldiwe	Ward 9	0763080525	<i>Y. Goldiwe</i>
258.	Angelah K. Broto	1883rd Avenue (Ward 10)	07850129	<i>A. Broto</i>
259.	Yip Nyanuya	WARD 7	0842353786	<i>Y. Nyanuya</i>
260.	L. M. Lephethu	WARD 19	0728130485	<i>L. Lephethu</i>
261.	T. T. Thoi	Ward 15	0732768595	<i>T. Thoi</i>
262.	Lip Matapola	1108 Pooi	0698577266	<i>L. Matapola</i>
263.	Ad. Bophelo	Ward 15	0731471788	<i>A. Bophelo</i>
264.	Ad. Bophelo	Ext 9 Central	0711141446	<i>A. Bophelo</i>
265.	Yokawale Shoyana	Ward 15	0721104773	<i>Y. Shoyana</i>
266.	Norutso Betsu	WARD 18	0198605508	<i>N. Betsu</i>
267.	Motusatsi Makuti	Wards 18	0781661058	<i>M. Makuti</i>
268.	MTHOMBENI MTEKWEZANE	WARD 3	0822963592	<i>M. Mtekwezane</i>
269.	J. T. M. Sase N	Wards 13 12 on 4	0822376319	<i>J. T. M. Sase N</i>
270.	N. P. Kukiger	Ward 21	07264303550	<i>N. P. Kukiger</i>
271.	Olisa Ngakarani	MNC P/S/S	08367827182	<i>O. Ngakarani</i>
272.	Maphela Dumini	S. b. Chitsonwile	07143430861	<i>M. Dumini</i>
273.	Pintle Ramphela	WARD 6	0780977040	<i>P. Ramphela</i>
274.	Onica M Dube	WARD 6	0737634366	<i>O. M. Dube</i>
275.	Yolisa Mafoko	Ward 9	0718350824	<i>Y. Mafoko</i>
276.	Tererita Lanyeni	Ward 26	0731594287	<i>T. Lanyeni</i>
277.				
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NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
150.	Redemptus Tselile	WARD COMMITTEE	0710412135	
151.	Rele Motlhatso	WARD COMMITTEE	0797319477	
152.	Constance Motliso	SECRETARY WARD 19	0723669630	
153.	Constance Motliso	WARD 26	08350143130	
154.	Phumla N. Makumi	WARD 13	0239912299	
155.	Patrick Marangwa	WARD 13	0719490067	
156.	W. O. Sery Ophana Basa	WARD 8	—	
157.	SECRETARY CHIEFTAINES	WARD 17	0718602190	
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NO	NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION / ORGANISATION	CONTACT NO	SIGNATURE
117.	Johnanne Baffet	HIC Ward 21	07812558897	
118.	Lesego Mogenosi	Prue Ward Committee & 0747268522	0747268522	
119.	Madisa Sefuka	0781364214	0781364214	
120.	MEPHEM MADIBO	0787982044	0787982044	
121.	SISTER DITIE	0787982044	0787982044	
122.	MEPHEM HETTIE	0716350211	0716350211	
123.	MEPHEM SANTA MAMMO	0724207874	0724207874	
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IWMP WORKSHOP FOR COUNCILLORS: 24 AUGUST 2010

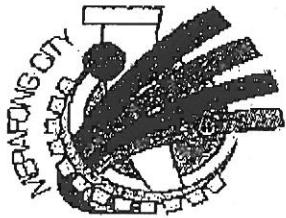
NO	COMMENT	RESPONSE
1	Has the draft IWMP been presented to the EXCO Members?	A request was made for an appointment for the draft IWMP to be presented to the EXCO Members, but presentation didn't materialize as the Waste Department is still awaiting invite by EXCO.
2	IWMP should have been finalised before the adoption of the IDP 2010/2011 in order for its projects to form part of the current IDP projects. Planning should be coordinated.	The comment is welcome as valuable and perhaps Council will assist in incorporating the approved IWMP and its projects into the IDP 2010/2011.
3	IWMP should take into consideration the Urban Renewal Programme (URP).	URP has been considered and just to highlight one project that relates to the URP, establishment of formal recycling programme will assist in the environmental outlook as well as the economic status of some of the households. A workshop to Community Members has been held in the beginning of August 2010 with the recycling Companies to enlighten the Communities about the environmental and economic benefits of recycling. Buy-back centres will be established and the contacts established with the recycling companies.
4	Outsourcing Waste Management should be considered as an option.	Outsourcing as an option of some of the services of the waste management is also included in the plan, which should be informed by the Section 78 process of the MSA.
5	What is licensing which is being referred to in the plan and who will be licensed?	Is the licensing of the waste management activities as referred to in the Waste Act, No 59 of 2008 e.g. collection, transportation, recycling etc. Service Providers who will be undertaking these services within the jurisdiction of Merafong Municipality should be licensed according to the Act and this will assist in creating a data base and having the information about waste activities taking place within the Municipality.
6	Is the temporary storage at Andrew Tennant Swimming pool in Fochville been closed or made to be a permanent public drop-off facility?	The area is a temporary storage and the containers which are placed in site will be removed as soon as the Fochville drop-off facility is in operation.
7	The period of rehabilitation of Fochville landfill site as provided	The rehabilitation has commenced and expected to be completed soon. The

	in the Court order has expired and Council has not finalised the rehabilitation process.	targeted date as set by the Court order is May 2011 and by then the rehabilitation will be long completed.
8	Remuneration levels on the proposed Organisational structure should be in accordance with the SALGBC salary scales.	The structure will be taken to the Local Labour Forum for the confirmation of the remuneration levels.
9	How does the Province assist the Municipality?	Municipality will be in a better position to request for assistance from the Province when the IWMP has been approved as it stipulates the necessary strategies for implementation in order to improve the service delivery.
10	How is the budget allocation being made into projects? As waste is deemed to be making a huge profit out of the revenue collection and its projects are suppose to be having sufficient funding.	Waste Management service is not rein fenced therefore cannot be made to finance only its activities. When revenue is collected on monthly basis is being allocated to various activities and projects in accordance with the monthly demand of Council.
11	Land availability is not addressed and no indication is made to acquire land for the proposed projects.	The land acquiring process will be informed by the feasibility studies which are intended to be undertaken prior projects implementation.
12	Is Council charging the correct tariffs in terms of the service rendered? Because the plan indicates that some of the tariffs are very low in comparison with other Municipalities.	New Waste tariffs have been proposed and submitted to the Office of Finance for them to be made part of the previous budget process. But, when budget approval was made it seems they were not part for only the old tariffs have been part of the approved budget. The matter to be followed-up with the Finance Directorate.
13	Are waste fleet needs being prioritised to improve service delivery?	Fleet requirements in terms of the current needs and the future needs have been submitted to the Fleet Consultant and Amansondo for consideration. Decision still to be made.
14	Why is the Roll-Out of 240L Bins project not part of the implementation plan? Whereas is the project which is receiving the priority attention from Council.	The project will be listed in the final document.
15	How far is the pilot project of the roll-out of the 85l bins in the Fochville area? Which were meant for the indigents?	The roll-out of the 85l bins is being phased – out by the roll-out of the 240l bins as the systems are totally different and cannot be applied concurrently.
16	How far are the street litter bins which were part of the 2010	The project will be followed-up and the findings will be reported.

	FIFA World Cup legacy projects?	
17	In some of the projects stipulations are not made for them to follow the procurement process of Council.	All the projects which are listed in the plan will be following the normal procurement process of Council.

APPENDIX J

ROLL-OUT OF 240L BINS



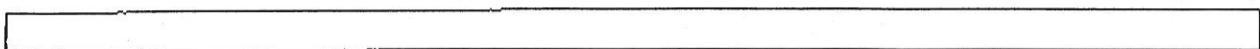
MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Project Charter

- ROLL-OUT OF 240L BINS

PREPARED BY:

**Manager: Waste Management
Merafong City Local Municipality
August 2010**



Project Charter Summary

Business Area	MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
Project Number	
Project Title / Name	ROLL OUT OF 240L BINS
Executive Sponsor	MERAFONG CITY FINANCE DIRECTORATE
Project Owner	MERAFONG CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
Project Authorization Date	17 MAY 2010
Project Start Date	SEPTEMBER 2010
Project End Date	MARCH 2011
Project Effort in Man Days (Workdays)	158 DAYS
Project Duration in Calendar Days (Elapsed Time)	FIVE (8) MONTHS
Cost Budget	R 20 500 000,00
Cost Centre (Section / Department Budget Number)	FINANCE DIRECTORATE VOTE NUMBER:
Status reporting frequency	MONTHLY

AUTHORITY TO PROCEED

DESIGNATION	RESOLUTION	DATE
SE. MANTJANE MANAGER: WASTE MANAGEMENT	AUTHOR	06 MAY 2010
NE. MOKGETHI ED: COMMUNITY SERVICES	RECOMMENDED	06 MAY 2010
MG. WIENEKUS CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	RECOMMENDED	16 MAY 2010
EM. LESEANE MUNICIPAL MANAGER	APPROVED	17 MAY 2010

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12. COSTING AND PAYMENT PROCESS	9

1. Background

Merafong Waste Management services require to be enhanced through the proper storage options and the suitable vehicle lifting devices. The 240L bins will be of great importance in increasing the storage capacity to the households refuse. Rear End Loader (REL) Waste Compactor Vehicle mechanical lifting devices should be installed for the compatibility to the 240L bins. Additional Rear End Loader Compactor Vehicles are required to maintain the service delivery making use of the 240L bins. The system is intended to phase-out the refuse bags system, which is currently in use and not user-friendly in relation to the current trends in the Waste Management Industry.

The project will be funded internally by MCLM.

The roll-out is intended for the entire Merafong in the areas where currently the service is being rendered and the settlements in which the service will be extended to in the current financial year. Currently door to door refuse removal is rendered to 30 678 households. In the current financial year of 2010/2011 the service is envisaged to be extended or introduced to 4 979 houses. The total number of houses intended for the roll-out of the 240L bins will be 35 657.

2. Objectives

- To increase the waste storage capacity.
- To curb littering and illegal dumping.
- To improve environmental outlook.
- To enhance the quality of refuse removal service.
- To minimize the personnel injuries.

3. Scope of the Project

The coverage of the 240L Bins roll-out project is intended for the entire community of Merafong who are the recipient of refuse removal service and the areas in which it will be introduced in the current financial year.

New REL Waste Compactor Vehicles should be acquired to augment the current fleet and as well they should be made compatible to the system by the installation of the 240L bins mechanical lifting devices.

Appointment of the Superintendent: Waste is critical for the assistance with the roll-out of this project. The recruitment of the afore-mentioned incumbent should precede the project implementation to enable the Employee to follow the project cycle from the initial stages. Non employment of this Official will worsen the managerial gap which exists in the Waste Department due to lack of the professional technical middle and lower management staff.

The Service Provider/Consultant should be appointed to review the refuse collection routes in an endeavour for the optimal usage of collection vehicles. Suitable Consultant should be appointed prior the implementation of the project, to enable Council to acquire the useful qualitative assessment report in terms of; collection routes and

service points. The technical report will be essential to determine the fleet requirements to suit the Roll-out of the 240L bins.

Individual households will be supplied with 1 x 240L bin, at a cost (as determined by Council) to the household. Refuse removal tariffs equivalent to the capacity of the supplied bins will be levied as determined by Council.

Intensive awareness creation will be embarked on to educate the Community about the significance of the project in their daily lives. This Community participation process will be comprised of Ward Meetings, Visits to Schools, distribution of flyers and door to door campaign to intensify the programme of education. The appointed Service provider should develop a Community education plan which is relevant to this project and should proceed bins distribution. The plan will be pre-approved by the Municipality.

4. Approach

To strive for the fulfilment of the objects of Section 24 (a) and (b) of the Constitution, through the improvement of the waste storage system. Roll-out activities which are responsive to the following objects of National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 59 of 2008; (a) To protect health, well-being and environment by providing reasonable measures for – (v) preventing pollution and ecological degradation and (vii) promoting and ensuring the effective delivery of waste services.

The introduction of this system is aimed at attaining the clean environment. Knowledge will be imparted to Community members on this newly implemented system, for the benefits of its sustainability and attaining its goals. Service Provider will be appointed through the competitive bidding process to deliver the following services; awareness creation to communities, supply and delivery of the 240L bins and distribution of 240L bins to individual households.

5. Deliverables

The proposed system is aimed at enhancing the waste storage capacity and the refuse removal from the households. This will be assisting in educating the community about the necessity of good waste management practices.

- 35 000 x 240L bins
- Review of Collection Routes
- Appointment of Superintendent: Waste
- Additional REL Waste Compactor Vehicles
- 240L bins mechanical lifting devices
- Community Education Plan
- Bins distribution Plan

Detailed specifications attached (**Annexure "A"**)

Intensive Community participation programme will be embarked on to educate communities about the roll-out of project as stipulated in this business plan.

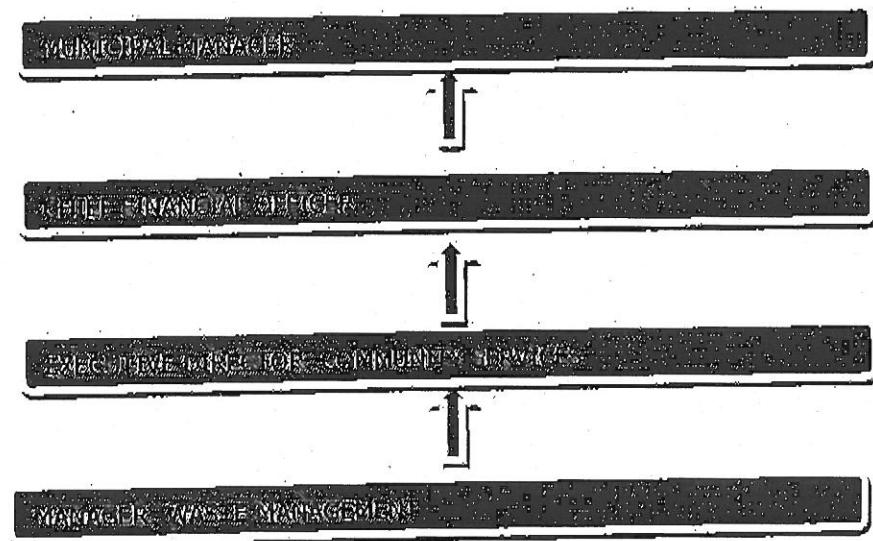
6. Benefits, Assumptions and Success Criteria

- Increased waste storage capacity
- Reduction of littering
- Reduction of illegal dumping
- Clean environment
- Awareness creation on waste management
- Community participation

7. Dependencies

- Support services of the Department of Supply Chain Management

8. Project Organization



9. Timing

Task	Description	Start Date	End Date	Responsible Office
1.	Appointment of Superintendent: Waste	23 August 2010	30 September 2010	Acting Manager: Human Capital
2.	Appointment of the Consultant to review the collection routes and handing over of the Consultant technical report	23 August 2010	16 October 2010	Manager: Waste Acting Manager: Supply Chain

3.	Project Specifications	23 August 2010	25 August 2010	Manager: Waste
4.	Recommendation of Specifications	26 August 2010	27 August 2010	ED: Comm. Services
5.	Tender Advertisement	01 September 2010	18 September 2010	Acting Manager: Supply Chain
6.	Tender Evaluation	28 September 2010	08 October 2010	Bid Evaluation Committee and additional Members as recommended in the advert publication report.
7.	Tender Adjudication	14 October 2010	21 October 2010	Bid Adjudication Committee
8.	Appointment of Service Provider and signing of Project Legal Contract	22 October 2010	20 November 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipal Manager - ED: Community Services - Chief Financial Officer - Acting Manager: Legal - Manager: Waste - Acting Manager: Supply Chain
9.	Community Education	01 December 2010	28 January 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service Provider - Superintendent : Waste - Manager: Corporate Communication & Marketing
10.	Supply & delivery and Distribution of bins	01 February 2010	29 April 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service Provider - Superintendent : Waste - Manager: Corporate Communication

				& Marketing
11.	Acquiring of 3 additional RELs and Installation of 10 mechanical lifting devices	02 November 2010	29 April 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipal Manager - Chief Financial Officer - ED: Community Services - Manager: Waste Management - Amasando
12.	Training of Waste Personnel	01 April 2011	29 April 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amasando - Service Provider - Superintendent : Waste
13.	Utilization of the new system	02 May 2011	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manager: Waste - Superintendent : Waste
14.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linkage of accounts with bins serial numbers - Appropriate billing 	02 May 2011	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chief Financial Officer - Manager: Income - Service Provider

10. Issues and Risks

Key issues and risks include:

Risk	Impact	Mitigating Action	Probability	Severity
Lack of support by community members	Negative impact on service delivery	Community consultation/education programme	High	High

11. Project Implementation Proposal

Tender documents will be developed for advertisement and bids solicited for the procurement of the required goods as stipulated in this business plan and the project specifications.

The Project of 240L bins will be rolled-out in accordance with the Community Education Plan and Bins Distributions Plan as submitted by the Service Provider and approved by the Municipality.

Community members will be required to produce the Municipal account statement and sign-off to acknowledge receipt of the 240L bin.

Relevant records should be provided by the Service provider as a proof of bins distribution. The bins will be engraved with the Council name and the unique serial number for them to be associated with individual households.

Ward Councillors will be provided with distribution schedule immediately after the service provider has been appointed.

12. Costing and Payments Process

Quantity	Description	Costs
1	Consulting Company to review the collection routes	R 400 000,00
35 000	240L Bins	R 13 000 000,00
10	240L bins lifting mechanism	R 1 800 000,00
3	19m ³ Rear End Loader Compactor Vehicle	R 4 800 000,00
46	01 All Cllrs meetings 01 Ward Committees & CDWs 24 Ward Meetings 20 School visits	R 100 000,00
35 000	Distribution of 240L bins to households and capturing of delivery records	R 400 000,00
Total		R 20 500 000,00

Payment Process:

Item No	Service	Period of Service Delivery	Amount	Period of Payment
1.	Consultation for the review of collection routes	23 Aug 2010 – 16 Oct 2010	R 400 000,00	19-23 Oct 2010
2.	Tender Advertisement	28 Sept – 08 Oct 2010	R 15 000,00	12-16 Oct 2010
3.	Education Programme	01 Dec – 28 Jan 2011	R 100 000,00	01 – 08 Oct 2011
4.	Supply and Delivery of 3 x REL	02 Nov 2010 – 29 April 2011	R 4 800 000,00	02 – 13 May 2011
5.	Installation of 10 x Mechanical Lifters ad training of Personnel	02 Nov 2010 – 29 April 2011	R 1 800 000,00	02 – 13 May 2011
6.	Supply & Delivery & of 35 000 Bins	01 Feb – 29 April 2011	R 13 000 000,00	02 – 13 May 2011
7.	Distribution of 35 000 Bins	01 Feb – 29 April 2011	R 400 000,00	02 – 13 May 2011

Project: Roll-out of 240L Wheelie bins

Object: an advertisement should be published on both national and local print media to invite proposals.

Specifications.

1. Required level of service

- It is expected of the appointed service provider to provide the following services; supply and delivery of 240L bins, awareness creation to communities/recipients of bins, roll-out/distribution of bins to community members.

2. Supply and delivery of 240L Wheelie bins : (specifications)

- Bins must be SABS approved
- Raw material: virgin high density polyethylene (HDPE) material
- Capacity: 240 litre
- Height: 1080mm
- Width: 580mm
- Length: 640mm
- Mass:±15kg
- Tyres:200mm solid rubber
- Axles: solid steel electroplated
- Wheels: 2 x static
- Upper edge comb:990mm
- Wheel diameter: 200mm
- Front pick up comb: reinforced with 5 webs and honeycombing. The design must be fully compatible with the approved lifting devices/mechanism installed on Rear End Loader (REL) Waste Compactor Vehicles
- Container body: a consistent wall thickness of not less than 4mm and not more than 5mm
- Serial numbering: engraved in white on side of the container body not less than 8mm in height x 9 digits. Month and year of manufacturing must be incorporated in the serial number. Numbering from 1 – 35 000
- Embossing: name of the authority must be engraved in white on the front face of the bin, minimum 40mm height: MCLM
- Quantity: 35 000
- Colour: charcoal
- Delivery: items should be delivered to MCLM offices in Carletonville
- Warranty: items should have 12 months warranty
- Maintenance: items must have 24 months maintenance plan

3. Education to Community members

- Intensive awareness creation sessions must be held to impart knowledge to communities about the project
- Appointed service provider should develop an implementation programme to roll-out the education sessions.
- Education should precedes the distribution of bins

4. Distributions of bins

- bins must be delivered to all qualifying households
- appointed service provider must develop an implementation plan to distribute bins
- tangible records of proof of delivery will be required
- bins serial numbers must be linked with the house number and the municipal account number