



**Moreland**  
City Council

# **Towards Zero Waste - annual data report 2020/21**

## **Overview**

This report provides key statistics and a summary of Council's annual data collected for the last financial year as well as the four-year period 2017/18 to 2020/21 on the kerbside collection of waste and diversion of waste from landfill in Moreland.

## **Measuring our progress**

The data provided in this report helps us measure our progress against the key goals and targets set out in the Waste and Litter Strategy 2018 - 2022 as well as new State Government targets introduced in Recycling Victoria: a new economy (2020 - 2030).

### **Waste and Litter Strategy 2018 targets**

- Introduce a kerbside food and garden waste collection service.
- Increase the number of households composting their food waste.
- Reduce the percentage of food waste in the waste to landfill stream.
- Aim for zero waste to landfill by 2030 with an interim target to achieve 60% waste diversion (recycling and organic waste) by 2022.
- Enable households to reduce the amount of material presented as waste (garbage) to below 7kg/household/week by 2022.

### **Recycling Victoria: a new economy targets**

- Divert 80% of waste from landfill by 2030, with an interim target of 72% by 2025.
- Cut total waste generation by 15% per capita by 2030.
- Halve the volume of organic material going to landfill between 2020 and 2030, with an interim target of 20% reduction by 2025.
- Ensure every Victorian household has access to food and garden organic waste recycling services or local composting by 2030.

## Waste data collection

The waste data provided in this report is based on the following (see also Data Sources):

- Data on the weight (tonnage) of waste that Council collects as part of its kerbside garbage, recycling and food and garden organics service. The combination of the three kerbside streams is known as 'total waste generation'.
- Data on tonnages collected via the hard waste collection service and sourced from Council's hard waste contractor.
- Bin composition (what is in the bin) and contamination (what should not be in the bin) data is gathered through kerbside bin audits (by weight) and sourced from Council's bin audit contractor. Bin inspections (visual assessment) provide additional data on contamination which is sourced from Council's bin inspection contractor.
- Population and housing data for Moreland were used to generate per capita and per household estimates of waste. This includes annual Estimated Resident Population for Moreland and number of households based on Moreland population forecasts.
- Data on food and garden organics service participation rates are sourced from Council bin and rates information.

## Key statistics for annual comparison

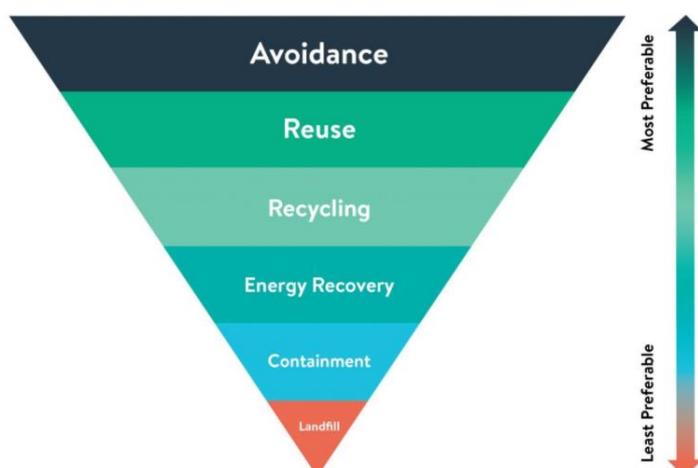
In the year 2020 - 2021 the amount of kerbside waste collected in Moreland was:

- Total Garbage: 29,871 tonnes
- Total Recycling: 16,104 tonnes
- Total Food and Garden Organics: 13,052 tonnes
- Total waste generation (kerbside garbage, recycling and organics combined): 59,027 tonnes
- Total waste generation per capita: 313 kilograms per person
- Diversion rate for kerbside bins (percentage of total waste diverted from landfill): 49%<sup>1</sup>
- Percentage of all households in Moreland using the food and garden organics service: 74%
- Percentage of organics (food and garden waste) present in the landfill stream: 44%<sup>2</sup>

## Waste hierarchy

Goals and targets relating to waste generation are in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which sets out the preferred approach to managing waste. The waste hierarchy (Figure 1) shows that the most preferable way to manage waste is to avoid producing it, while the least preferable is to send it to landfill.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 1: The waste hierarchy



<sup>1</sup> The formula to calculate the diversion rate is: recycling + organics / total waste x 100

<sup>2</sup> Source: Waste Audit 2021

<sup>3</sup> Source: Barwon South West Waste and Resource Recovery Group, website 2021

## Annual waste tonnages over the past 4 years

Since the adoption of the Waste and Litter Strategy in 2018, the amount of kerbside waste collected by Council that is sent to landfill has not altered significantly. This is despite an increase in the total amount of organics collected, which has increased by 4,000 tonnes over this time. Recycling has also remained consistent over this time, with minimal variation to the tonnages collected.

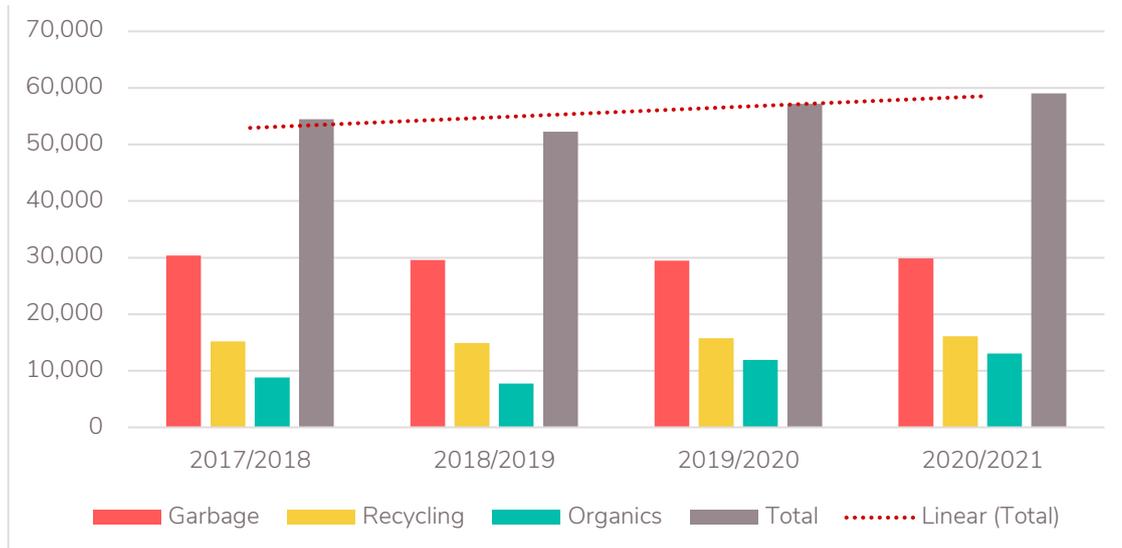
In July 2019, food was added to the fortnightly opt-in organics collection service (formerly known as the green or garden waste service). The number of households using this service has increased to 74% of the municipality, up from 64% at the time food was introduced. In 2020/21 the total amount of organics collected increased by 9% from the previous financial year.

Over 2020 and 2021 Health orders relating to the Covid-19 pandemic have resulted in Victorians spending more time at home. For many people working from home since March 2020 resulted in more pressure on household waste services. As such the data for the 2020/21 financial year can be considered somewhat atypical as compared to previous years.

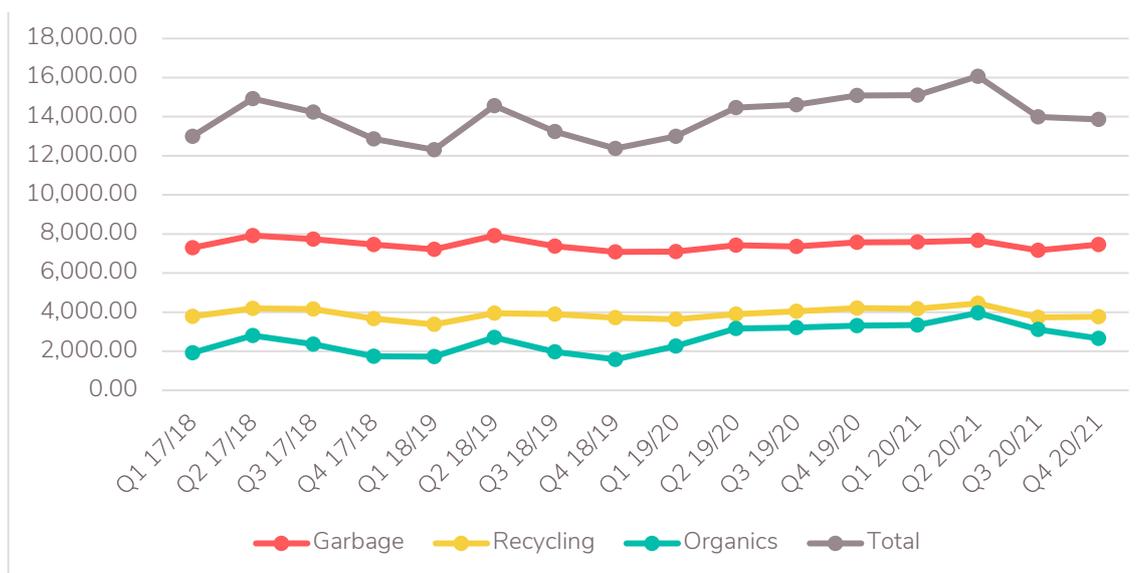
The "Landfill Levy" is a tax on waste sent to landfill which is set by State Government under the Environment Protection Act, which increases annually. In 2020 the Government outlined reforms to this tax in Recycling Victoria, setting out significant increases over the next 4 financial years. This was delayed due to the pandemic with only moderate increases occurring up to 2018/19 and no change from 2019/20 to 2020/21. The cost however increases significantly in the 2021/22 financial year, up from \$65.90 per tonne in 2020/21 to \$105.90 per tonne in 2021/22.

The following two graphs show the total tonnages of kerbside garbage, recycling and organics collected in Moreland in the 4-year period from 2017/18 to 2020/21, on an annual and quarterly basis.

Graph 1: Annual kerbside waste tonnages 2017/18 to 2020/21



Graph 2: Quarterly kerbside waste tonnages 2017/18 to 2020/21



## Total waste generation per capita and per household for 2020 - 2021

Estimates of waste generation per capita are based on kerbside waste tonnages and the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for Moreland for each relevant financial year.<sup>4</sup>

Estimates of waste generation per household are based on kerbside waste tonnages and the total number of households as estimated by Moreland City Council's forecasts for each relevant year<sup>5</sup>.

Total waste generation includes the materials collected at kerbside from all waste streams i.e. garbage, recycling and organics.

The goal is to reduce total waste generation, not just waste sent to landfill, because whilst it is preferable to recycle items into other products this still represents a waste of resources (in the manufacture, transportation and reprocessing of materials) and the preferred higher order goal in the waste hierarchy is to avoid waste generation.

Table 2 below shows the average waste generation (in kilograms) per person and per household in Moreland for the year July 2020 to June 2021.

Table 2: Total waste generation per capita and household for 2020/21

Average garbage generation	Per week	Per year
Per person	3 kilograms	158 kilograms
Per household	7 kilograms	374 kilograms
Average recycling generation	Per week	Per year
Per person	1.5 kilograms	85 kilograms
Per household	4 kilograms	202 kilograms

<sup>4</sup> Source: Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for Moreland municipality, Australian Bureau of Statistics, data released 30/3/2021 and current to 30/6/2020. Note that estimates of waste per capita for financial year 2020/2021 are based on ERP 2020, as ERP 2021 has not yet been released.

<sup>5</sup> Source: Forecast ID Moreland version 2017.

Average organics generation	Per week	Per year
Per person	1.3 kilograms	69 kilograms
Per household	3 kilograms	163 kilograms
Average total waste generation	Per week	Per year
Per person	6 kilograms	313 kilograms
Per household	14 kilograms	739 kilograms

## Total kerbside waste generation per capita over the past 4 years

Total waste generation (in kilograms) per person decreased moderately for garbage and increased for organics over the period July 2017 to June 2021.

Graph 3 shows the amounts (kgs) per stream of waste generated per capita over four years from 2017/18 to 2020/21.

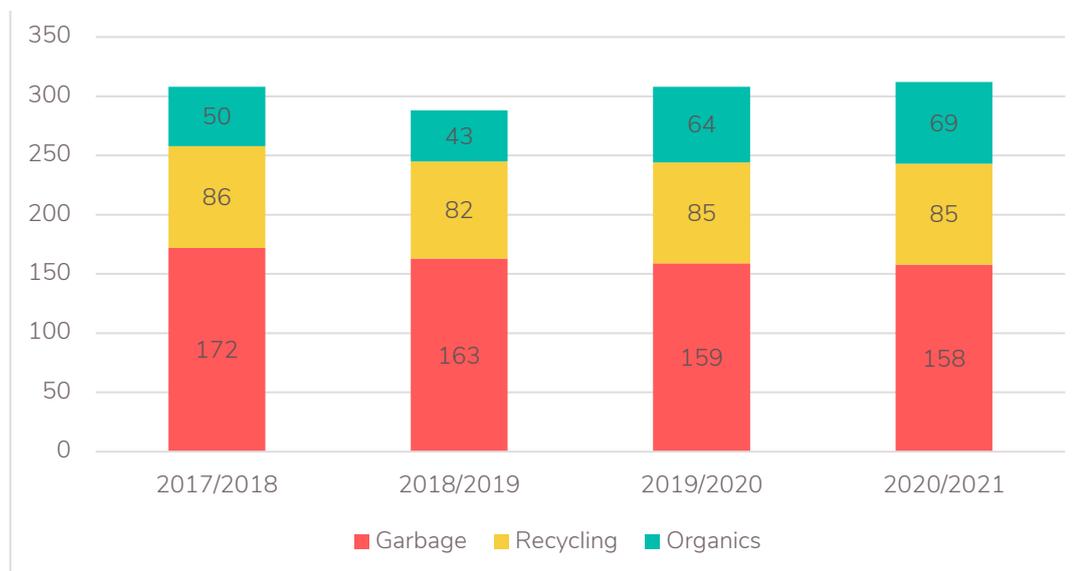
The average amount of garbage generated by one Moreland resident in one year decreased from 172kgs in 2017/18 to 158kgs in 2020/21. **This represents an 8% decrease in garbage generation per capita over this time.**

The average amount of recycling generated by one Moreland resident in one year decreased from 86kgs in 2017/18 to 85kgs in 2020/21. **This represents a 1% decrease in recycling generation per capita over this time.**

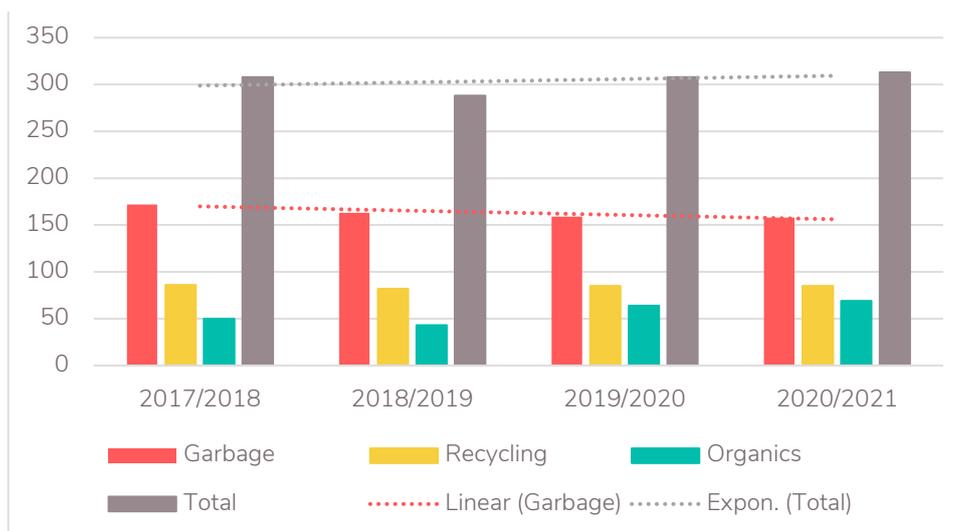
The average amount of organics generated by one Moreland resident in one year increased from 50kgs in 2017/18 to 69kgs in 2020/21. **This represents a 38% increase in organics generated per capita over this time.** This could be attributed to an increase over this period in the number of households with an organics bin.

The increase in organics recycling means that even though garbage (waste to landfill) generation per capita decreased over this four-year period, total waste generation per capita increased by 1% from 17/18 to 20/21 and by 2% from 2019/20 to 2020/21.

Graph 3: Total waste generation (kgs) per capita per year



Graph 4: Total waste generation per capita from 2017/18 to 2020/21



### Measuring our progress

#### Council target:

- Enable households to reduce the amount of material presented as waste (garbage) to below 7kg/hh/wk by 2022.

#### Recycling Victoria target:

- Cut total waste generation by 15% per capita by 2030.

#### The results:

- In the year 2020/21 the average weekly garbage generation per household in Moreland was 7kgs.
- In the year 2020/21 the average annual total waste generation per capita in Moreland was 313kgs, an increase of 2% (up from 308kgs in 2019/2020).

## Bin composition: physical audit data (proportional volume of materials)

Bin composition data is obtained through a physical audit of bin contents, where the materials are sorted into categories and weighed. The data tells us the percentage of materials in each waste stream, including the materials that belong in that bin as well as the materials that do not belong. This data helps us measure household compliance with the bin rules and where confusion exists around what goes in which bin.

### Garbage stream - physical audit data

The 2015 Kerbside Garbage Audit sampled the garbage bin contents of 600 households (120 households per day over 5 days). The results of the 2015 garbage audit indicated that food waste made up over half (52%) of the contents of the garbage stream (counting containerised/packaged food waste) and 48% not counting containerised food, while resource loss (items that should have been placed in the recycling bin) made up a further 20%. Nappies and sanitary products accounted for 10% of the garbage stream.

The 2021 Kerbside Waste Audit (undertaken in November 2021) sampled the contents of 180 garbage, 180 recycling and 180 organics bins over 9 days (20 bins per day of each stream). The results of the 2021 waste audit indicated that food waste made up 41% of the garbage stream (counting containerised/packaged food waste) and 32.5% not counting containerised food, while recyclables accounted for 11%. Nappies and sanitary products accounted for 10% of the garbage stream, clothing and textiles accounted for 4.5% and pet waste (faeces and cat litter) made up a further 4%. A summary of key findings from the 2015 and 2021 physical audits are presented in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Results of physical bin audits 2015 and 2021 for garbage

Category	% of garbage stream 2015	% of garbage stream 2021
Food (includes packaged food)	52%	41%
Garden organics	4%	3%
Nappies / sanitary products	10%	10%
Clothing / textiles	7% (includes other organic)	4.5%
Pet waste	counted in 'other organic'	4%
Other	5%	23.5%
Hazardous / E-waste	2%	3%
Recyclables (resource loss)	20%	11%

### Resource loss - half of the 'waste' sent landfill has value

Resource loss is defined as any item placed in the garbage bin that should have been placed in the recycling or organics bin for recovery. According to the 2021 audit, 55% of the materials in the garbage stream should not be sent to landfill and could be placed into another bin to be recycled or processed. The main items that count as 'resource loss' are recyclables and food and garden organics.

### Recycling stream - physical audit data

The 2015 Kerbside Recycling Audit sampled the recycling bin contents of 600 households (120 households per day over 5 days). The 2021 Kerbside Waste Audit sampled the contents of 180 garbage, 180 recycling and 180 organics bins over 9 days (20 bins per day from each stream).

In 2015 glass bottles and jars made up 36% of the recycling stream, while paper and cardboard accounted for a further 35%, with contamination at 17%.

In 2021 glass bottles and jars made up 26% of the recycling stream, while paper and cardboard accounted for a further 31% and contamination made up 30%. A summary of key findings from the 2015 and 2021 physical audits are presented in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Results of physical bin audits 2015 and 2021 for recycling

Category	% of recycling stream 2015	% of recycling stream 2021
Glass bottles and jars	36%	26%
Paper and cardboard	35%	31%
Recyclable plastic containers	7%	8%
Recyclable metal (steel, aluminium)	3%	4%
Liquid paperboard / other	2%	1%
Contamination	17%	30%

### Contamination - wrong items in the recycling bin almost doubled in 2021

In 2015 the recycling contamination rate was 17%, this almost doubled in 2021, up to 30%. Items counted within the 30% contamination category in 2021 included glass fines (6.94%), bagged garbage (6.80%), other (4.48%), bagged organics (2.89%), non-recyclable rigid plastics (2.06%), containerised/package food (1.61%), clothing/textiles (1.17%), plastic films (1.16%), organics (0.97%), building materials/dirt/rock (0.70%), ceramics (0.52%), bagged recyclables (0.38%), e-waste (0.32%).

## Organics stream - physical audit data

The 2021 Kerbside Waste Audit sampled the contents of 180 garbage, 180 recycling and 180 organics bins over 9 days (20 bins per day of each stream). Food waste made up 5.5% of the organics stream, while garden organics accounted for a further 91%, with contamination at 3.5%. There is no pre-existing data to compare with the 2021 audit. A summary of key findings from the 2021 physical audit are presented in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Results of physical bin audit 2021 for organics

Category	% of organics stream 2021
Food	5.5%
Garden organics	91%
Contamination	3.5%

### Supplementary information: Home composting

The Compost Community program has been running in Moreland since 2016. The program provides subsidies and rebates for residents to purchase a wide range of home composting equipment (e.g. compost bins, worm farms, bokashi bins, aerators) to suit a variety of living situations. Participants also benefit from the education resources available through the program such as website content, factsheets, mailouts, webinars and a compost helpline.

The number of households purchasing equipment through the program provides an indicator of the total number of households directly composting their food and organic waste in Moreland. However, direct composting rates are difficult to measure and the number of households participating in the Compost Community program each year is likely to be less than the total number of households in Moreland composting at home. This is due to the likelihood that some households will be composting with equipment procured from outside of the Compost Community program and/or households who have previously participated in the program (i.e. purchased equipment) do not necessarily require equipment purchases each year.

In 2020/21, 279 households purchased compost equipment through the program, up from 137 households in 2019/20, an increase of 103%. It is likely that this increase in participation was due to the introduction of a higher rebate being offered on compost equipment (up to \$50 from \$20) which came into effect in May 2020.

### Measuring our progress

#### Council targets:

- Introduce a kerbside food and garden waste collection service (*achieved 2019*).
- Increase the number of households composting their food waste.
- Reduce the percentage of food waste in the waste to landfill stream.

#### Recycling Victoria target:

- Halve organic material going to landfill between 2020 and 2030, with an interim target of 20% reduction by 2025.

#### The results:

- In 2010 an estimated 35% of households composted their food waste in Moreland (Household composting survey, 2010).
- Food waste was introduced into the opt-in kerbside green waste collection service in July 2019, and an estimated 74% of households in Moreland now opt-in to this service (Moreland bin data, 2021).
- Based on Council's physical bin audits it is estimated that food waste made up 41% of waste by weight collected in the kerbside garbage stream in 2021, which is an 11% reduction from 52% in 2015.
- As an indication of households directly composting their own waste; a total of 279 households purchased subsidised composting equipment through Compost Community in 2020/21, an increase of 103% from 137 households in 2019/20.

## Bin composition: visual audit data (frequency of bin contamination)

The Bin Inspection Program has been running in Moreland since 2010. The purpose of the program is to inform residents when they have put the wrong item in a bin (contamination) to increase awareness of correct bin use and to reduce contamination<sup>6</sup>. The program also acts to monitor contamination hotspots.

The visual bin inspection program is carried out monthly by Council's bin inspection contractors as part of its waste collection monitoring and education program.

Compared to physical audits which measure actual weights of bin contents as a proportion of the waste stream, visual inspections identify bins that are contaminated - i.e. the proportion of households that are contaminating the contents of their bins. Visual inspections can be more readily and frequently implemented. Therefore, contamination data from visual audits can also provide a useful supplement to physical audit data by providing information on trends over time.

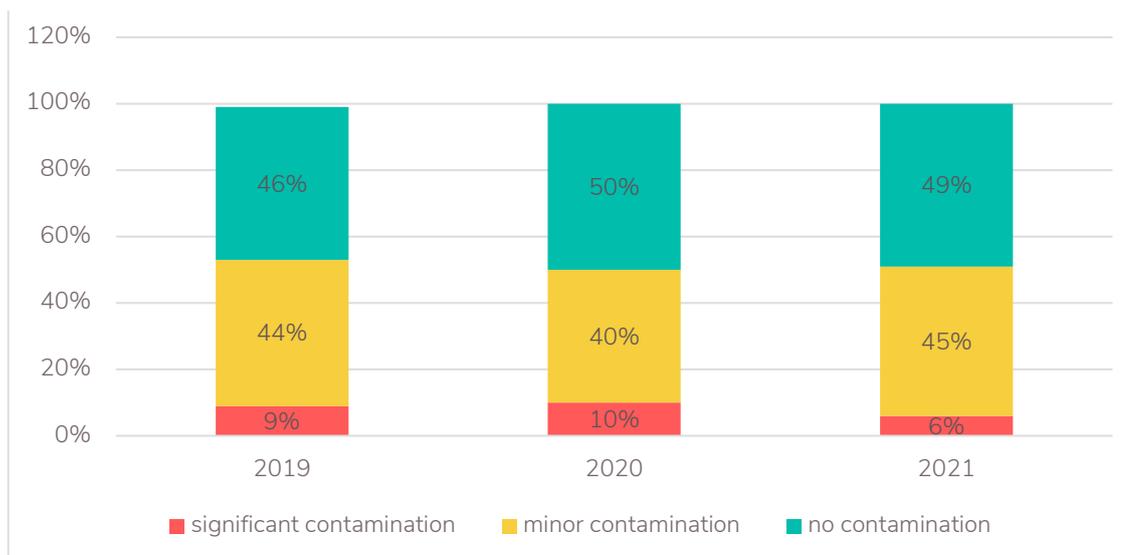
Recycling and organics bins are inspected for contamination. Bins found to have minor contamination (1 - 3 items) receive a bin tag indicating which items should not have been placed in the bin however the bin will still be collected. Bins found to have significant contamination (4 or more items of general waste or 1 or more items of hazardous waste) receive a rejection sticker on the lid and the bin will not be collected. Bins with correct items placed in them receive a 'well done' bin tag. Bin inspections are conducted via a visual assessment by a trained auditor. The results are based on what auditors observe in the bins and are different to the results obtained via physical waste audits which provide percentages based on weight for the composition of the bin or waste stream. Bin inspections tell us the how many bins are found to contain contamination as opposed to waste audits which tell us how much contamination is in a bin or waste stream.

### Recycling bins - visual inspections

Bin inspection results for recycling bins over the past 3 years indicate that on average around half of the bins inspected are fully complying with the bin rules. As shown in Graph 5, the other half of bins inspected are found to be contaminated, with on average 10% of these bins having significant contamination and receiving a rejection sticker.

Visual bin inspections show that around 50% of recycling bins contain contaminants. Physical waste audits show that when aggregated, this contamination amounts to approximately 30% of the recycling stream by weight<sup>7</sup>.

Graph 5: Bin contamination visual inspections - Recycling 2019 - 2021



<sup>6</sup> Contamination is defined as any item placed in a recycling or organics bin that cannot be processed by the receiver.

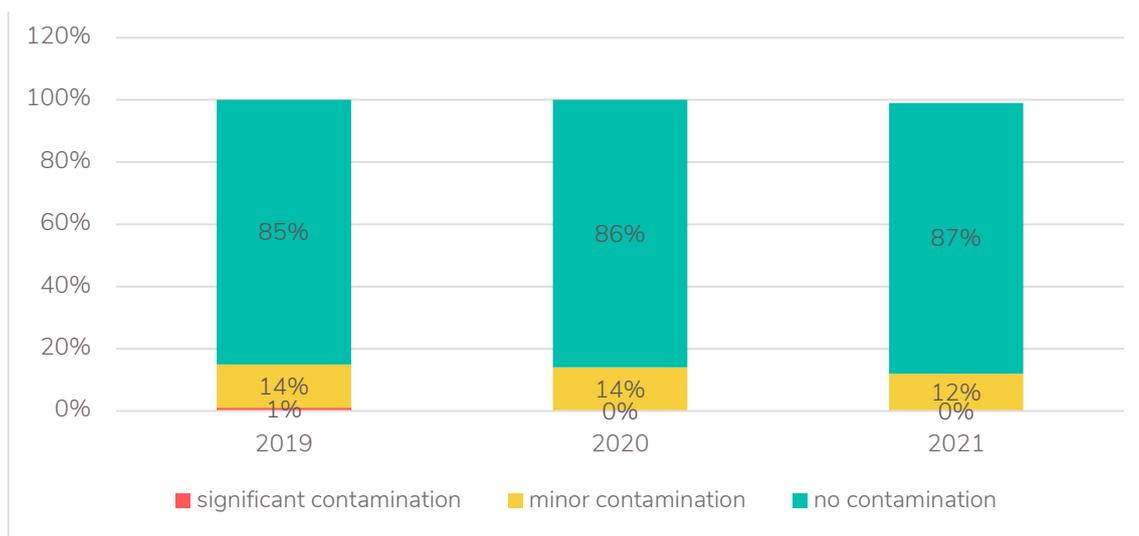
<sup>7</sup> Source: Waste audit, 2021

## Organics bins - visual inspections

Visual bin inspection results for organics bins over the past 3 years indicate that on average 5 in every 6 organics bins inspected were complying with the bin rules. The other 1 in 6 bins inspected were found to be contaminated, with on average less than 1% of these bins having significant contamination and receiving a rejection sticker as shown in Graph 6 below.

Visual bin inspections show that around 15% of organics bins inspected contain contaminants. Physical waste audits show that when aggregated, this contamination amounts to approximately 3.5% of the organics stream by weight<sup>8</sup>.

Graph 6: Bin contamination visual inspections - Organics 2019 - 2021



### Measuring our progress

There is currently no target at a local or state government level to reduce contamination in the recycling or organics streams.

However, the presence of contamination in these streams indicate that households are unsure about what to put in which bin. Contamination has multiple impacts including financial penalties for Council and materials that must be sent to landfill as they are no longer able to be reprocessed.

### The results:

Physical bin audits indicate that:

- The contamination rate, by weight, in the recycling stream has increased to 30% in 2021 up from 17% in 2015.
- The contamination rate, by weight, in the organics stream was 3.5% in 2021.

Visual bin audits indicate that:

- The proportion of households contaminating their recycling bins from 2019 - 2020 has been relatively consistent at around 50%.
- Amongst households participating in the kerbside organics collection, household bin contamination rates have remained consistently low with less than 15% of participating households contaminating their organics bins from 2019 to 2021.

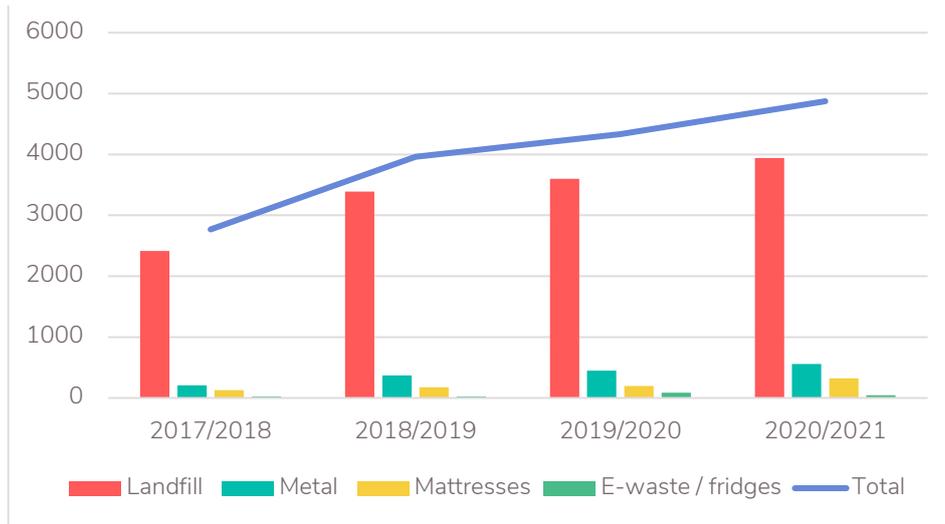
<sup>8</sup> Source: Waste Audit, 2021

## Annual hard waste tonnages from 2017/18 to 2020/21

Graph 7 below shows the annual tonnages of hard waste collected in Moreland for the period July 2017 to June 2021. Note: a second hard waste collection per year was introduced in 2018. Overall there was a 63% increase in the amount of waste collected and sent to landfill via Council's hard waste collection service when the period 2017/18 is compared to the 2020/21 period.

There has been a steady increase in the annual total tonnes of waste sent to landfill via the Council hard waste collection in the period 2017/18 to 2020/21 which indicates that the service generates significant amounts of waste. However, an increase in annual total tonnes of hard waste recycled over the same period indicates that the service also provides a valuable opportunity to collect a range of materials for recycling.

Graph 7: Annual tonnes of hard waste tonnages 2017/18 to 2020/21



Graph 8 below shows the annual tonnages of hard waste sent to landfill along with the amount of material diverted from landfill for recycling in the period 2017/18 to 2020/21. Materials that are collected separately for recycling include scrap metals, mattresses, e-waste and fridges. In the period 2017/18 to 2020/21 the amount of material collected for recycling increased by 161%.

Graph 8: Annual tonnes of hard waste recycled and landfilled 2017/18 to 2020/21

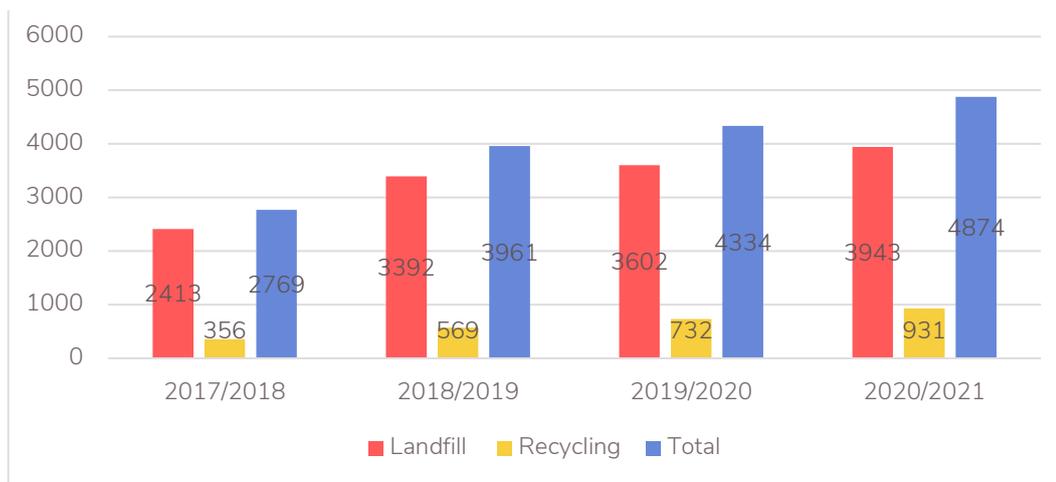


Table 6 below shows the per person and per household amounts of hard waste generated in 2017/18 and 2020/21. The average amount of hard waste generated and sent to landfill has increased over this period as has the average amount of hard waste generated and recovered for recycling.

Table 6: Total hard waste generation per person capita and per household for 2017/18 and 2020/21

Average total hard waste generation	2017/18	2020/21
Per person	16kg	26kg
Per household	39kg	61kg
Average hard waste (to landfill) generation	2017/18	2020/21
Per person	14kg	21kg
Per household	34kg	49kg
Average hard waste (for recycling) generation	2017/18	2020/21
Per person	2kg	5kg
Per household	5kg	12kg

### Measuring our progress

There is currently no local or state government target to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill via the hard waste collection service.

#### The results:

- Since 2017/18 the amount of waste sent to landfill via the hard waste service has increased by 63%, up from 2,413 tonnes in 2017/18 to 3,943 tonnes in 2020/21.
- Since 2017/18 the amount of waste recovered for recycling via the hard waste service has increased by 161%, up from 356 tonnes in 2017/18 to 931 tonnes in 2020/21.
- In the year 2020/21 the average annual total hard waste generation per household in Moreland was 61kgs, an increase of 22kg (up from 39kg in 2017/18).
- In the year 2020/21 the average annual total waste generation per person in Moreland was 26kgs, an increase of 10kgs (up from 16kgs in 2017/18).

## Other material recovery services

Council provided two additional services to enable the recovery of items for recycling, reuse or donation. Recycling stations provide a recycling option for targeted items not accepted in the kerbside system, while the Ecoactiv Digital Platform enabled recovery of items outside of and in addition to the municipal hard waste collection service.

### Recycling stations at customer services centres

Three recycling stations for collection of hard to recycle / hazardous items such as fluorescent globes and tubes, mobile phones, batteries, VHS and cassette tapes, CDs and DVDs are located at our 3 customer service centres. Covid-19 restrictions severely impacted operation of this service in 2020/21, in the months when customer service centres were open the amounts collected for recycling were:

Item	Weight (kgs)
Household batteries	406
Mobile phones + digital cameras	371
Fluorescent tubes + globes	248

## Ecoactiv Digital Platform

In July 2020 Council initiated a partnership with Activ Group to trial a digital platform for the recovery of items from landfill for recycling, donation and reuse. The Ecoativ Digital Platform provides curated options for home collection, donation or drop-off of items. Depending on the material type and volume, costs to the consumer may apply for this service.

Covid-19 restrictions severely impacted operation of this service in 2020/21. In this period a total of 1,708 residents accessed Ecoactiv. The most common items the service was accessed for were furniture, materials & packaging, household appliances and textiles & apparel. During the months when the service was operational the following number of items were diverted from landfill:

Item	Number of items
Furniture	536
Materials & packaging	151
Household appliances	53
Textiles & apparel	16

## Waste collection, receipt and disposal contracts

Service	Delivery model / contractor	Expires
Garbage, Recycling and Organics collection - North of Bell Street	In-house	
Garbage, Recycling and Organics collection - South of Bell Street	Citywide	2024
Garbage disposal	Cleanaway Melbourne Regional Landfill (MRL) Regional contract	2023
Recycling receipt	Visy Heidelberg Materials Recovery Centre (MRF)	2022
Organics receipt	Veolia Bulla Organics Facility Regional contract	2028
Hard Waste collection	WM Waste Management	2022
Hard Waste disposal / recycling	Cleanaway, Sims Metals, others	2022

## Sources of data

### Forecast ID Moreland (forecast.id)

Forecast.id is a forecast procured by the City of Moreland and developed by consultants ID. The version used in this fact sheet was last updated in 2017 and covers a forecast period from 2016 – 2036. Further information can be provided by the Moreland Research Team: [research@moreland.vic.gov.au](mailto:research@moreland.vic.gov.au) or 9240 1111.

### Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

Each year the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) releases an estimate of the population for each 'Statistical Area 2' (SA2) and municipality (local Government Area). The most current ERP at the time of writing and used in this report is the 2020 data release (current to June 202). Further information can be found online:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/regional-population>

## Waste tonnages

Waste tonnage data is updated weekly and reconciled monthly by the Moreland city Council Waste Services team. Tonnages are taken from truck weights recorded on the weigh bridge at disposal and processing facilities. This data is aggregated to establish the total waste generation as well as the amount per stream each financial year.

All material collected via the kerbside recycling bin is counted as recycling however some of this material (contamination) will be sent to landfill by the processor.

All material collected via the kerbside garbage bin is counted as landfill however some of this material (resource loss) could have been diverted from landfill into recycling or organics processing.

## Waste stream composition - physical waste audits

The composition of material in the different waste streams is determined through a physical audit of bins. The contents of a representative sample of bins from each waste stream are separated into categories and weighed. The 2021 audit used a sample of 180 bins per stream. The weights are converted into percentage of total bin content.

## Bin contamination - visual bin inspections

The presence of contamination in recycling and organics bins is identified through bin inspections. The results are based on what auditors observe in the bins and are different to the results obtained via physical waste audits which provide percentages based on weight for the composition of the bin or waste stream. Bin inspections tell us the how many bins are found to contain contamination as opposed to waste audits which tell us how much contamination is in a bin or waste stream.