

Better Practice Guideline Charity Bin Management

2026

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Introduction

Charity bins (Figure 1) provide the community with a convenient way to donate unwanted clothing and household items for resale by charitable reuse organisations. Community demand for convenient donation points remains strong and well-located collection bins are a cost-effective method for charitable reuse organisations to collect donations. The collection and sale of donated items deliver substantial community benefits, including funding for community services, access to low-cost clothing and household goods and employment opportunities for community members (Rawtec, 2026). The reuse of items aligns with waste hierarchy priorities and helps support a circular economy. Charity bins remain a valuable collection option when implemented in accordance with the better-practice approaches in this Guideline and supported by strong partnerships between Local Governments and charities.



Figure 1: Good Sammy and Alinea co-located charity bins.

Illegal dumping at charity bins

Charities frequently experience illegal dumping (Figure 2) at charity donation bins. Illegal dumping can result in loss of amenity, clean-up costs, criminal activity and potential environmental harm, which can lead to the removal of charity donation bins (Waste Authority, 2018).

This Guideline addresses the illegal dumping of items at charity bins, but these techniques may also apply to mitigating illegal dumping outside charity stores.

Illegal dumping can occur when:

- bins are full
- items are too large to be placed inside the bin
- individuals choose not to dispose of items through appropriate waste management channels
- people remove items from the bin and leave them at the base of bins.

Items left outside donation bins under these circumstances constitute illegal dumping.

Objective

The objective of the Guideline is to assist Local Governments in establishing formal partnerships with charitable reuse organisations for the placement of charity bins on public land. These arrangements aim to ensure charity bins are conveniently located, safe and well managed for the community, while:

- reducing litter and illegal dumping
- addressing issues associated with charity bins on private property, such as within shopping precincts
- ensuring bins are appropriately sited and maintained in line with reasonable community standards
- simplifying Local Government operational requirements
- promoting the diversion of reusable materials through charitable collections.



*Figure 2: Illegal dumping at Good Sammy, Canning Vale Headquarters.
Credit: Alexandra Casey*

Supporting Mechanisms

Several supporting programs and resources are available, including:

- The [Waste Authority Charitable Recyclers Rebate](#), which provides charitable reuse organisations with a rebate for the disposal of waste material that is illegally dumped at their premises (at charity bins or shopfronts).
- The [Waste Authority Better Practice Guidelines for Charitable Recyclers](#), which assist charitable reuse organisations to manage illegal dumping and unusable donations.
- Charitable Reuse Australia's documents, including [Charitable Donation Bins: Planning Principles for Local Government](#) and [Voluntary Code of Practice](#).
- The Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety's list of [licensed charities](#).
- The [Reducing Illegal Dumping on Charity Operators Resource Toolkit](#), developed by the New South Wales Environmental Protection Authority (NSW EPA), to assist charity operators to reduce illegal dumping around clothing collection bins and shop areas.
- Waste Authority grants, such as the [WasteSorted Donation Improvement Program grant](#).

Applicable Legislation

Charitable Collections Act 1946

Any organisation collecting money or goods from the public for charitable purposes, needs to be licensed under Section 6 of the *Charitable Collections Act 1946*. This is relevant to Local Government assessing organisations that are seeking to place charity bins on Local Government land.

Environmental Protection Act 1986 and Litter Act 1979

Illegal dumping is a prosecutable offence under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and minor instances of illegal dumping or littering can attract infringement notices under the *Litter Act 1979*.

Local Government Act 1995 and Local Laws

Local Governments have both the authority and the responsibility to manage what is placed on land under their care and control. Under the *Local Government Act 1995, Part 3, Subdivision 4: Impounding abandoned vehicle wrecks and goods involved in certain contraventions*, a Local Government is within its rights to require the removal of unauthorised structures.

The *Local Government Act 1995* s3.5 also provides the head of power for Local Government functions, such as specific provisions that detail how Local Laws are to be made. The [WALGA Member Services portal](#) provides Model Local Laws that can be adopted or modified to include provisions that require organisations to obtain a permit prior to placing charity bins on Local Government land. The Model Local Laws can be adopted by a Local Law made under the *Local Government Act* by gazettal reference, with or without modifications. These Local Laws include:

- The Model *Activities in Thoroughfares and Public Places and Trading Local Law* Clause 2.2(1) makes provision for general activities to be allowed with a permit.
- The Model *Local Government Property Local Law* Clause 3.13(1) can be modified to specify that activities requiring a permit include "deposit or store anything on local government property" (taken from the City of Stirling's *Local Government Property Local Law 2009*).
- The [WALGA Template Waste Local Law](#) can be modified to include "A person must not deposit litter in any public place other than in a litter bin or receptacle" (taken from Section 3.8 of the City of Stirling's *Waste Management Local Law 2010*).

Better Practice Approaches

Charitable Reuse Organisations vs For-Profit Organisations

Registered charitable reuse organisations should be the only organisations authorised to place collection bins on Local Government property. This requirement recognises the distinct role charitable reuse organisations play in delivering essential community services, compared to private businesses that collect clothing and household goods for commercial gain.

Eligible charitable organisations are identified using the following criteria*:

- Licenced under the Western Australian Charitable Collections Act 1946
- Have Deductible Gift Recipient status from the Australia Taxation Office
- Directly collects or receives goods at public drop-off or donation points, such as charity bins or shopfronts, in accordance with a community service or activity that benefits the community. For example, organisations that provide relief for the sick, infirm, poor, destitute, or unemployed and their dependents.
- Collection activities undertaken by the organisation must be voluntary or not-for-profit and with no commercial interest (i.e. undertaken exclusively to support the charitable purpose of the charitable recycler).
- The organisation must not sell or allow their brand to be used by commercial operators to solicit donated goods. The charity bins and donations, including their processing, must be under the direct ownership and control of the charity.

*These criteria are taken from the Waste Authority Charitable Recyclers Rebate, which offers a rebate on the Landfill Levy paid by charitable reuse organisations on unusable material left at their facilities in the Perth metropolitan area (Waste Authority, 2025).

Policy and Application Process

Policy

A consistent and documented Council policy provides a clear framework for managing charity donation bins on Local Government controlled land. The policy supports effective operational management by:

- identifying and maintaining lists of approved sites
- limiting use of Local Government controlled land to registered charitable reuse organisations
- setting maximum numbers of bins per site and per charitable recycler
- establishing an evaluation process to assess site performance and impacts.

While charitable reuse organisations are responsible for the ongoing maintenance of their bin sites, Local Governments are often the first point of contact for community feedback relating to illegal dumping or other undesirable activities. An example Council Policy is provided in **Appendix 1** (adapted from the City of Stirling).

Application Process

It is recommended that charitable reuse organisations seeking to place donation bins on Local Government controlled land are required to submit a signed application form, which forms the basis of a written agreement (such as a Memorandum of Understanding). This application process provides a consistent basis for Council assessment and approval of charity bins.

The application form may require charitable reuse organisations to provide:

- evidence of charity registration and Australian Taxation Office (ATO) status

- details of bin management arrangements, including collection frequency and monitoring processes, as outlined in the Bin Management section
- proposed bin locations supported by photographs or images
- proof of insurance coverage.

An example application template is provided in **Appendix 2**. Use of a standard application process supports effective charity bin management by:

- reducing administrative burden through clearer approval, ownership and maintenance arrangements
- supporting the selection of appropriate and strategic bin locations that can be verified using Local Government mapping systems
- enabling ongoing engagement with approved charitable reuse organisations to support monitoring and timely resolution of issues
- ensuring accurate and up-to-date contact details are available to respond to community enquiries and concerns.

Bin Management

The severity of dumping at bin sites is likely to be higher when bins are full. Therefore, it is important for the charity bin management plan to include frequent bin collections. This helps to prevent the formation of normative ideas that illegal dumping is acceptable (Leggatt- Cook, Grevis-James, Wilson, Batchelor, & Hall, 2016). The Plan should also include a maintenance schedule to ensure the appearance is maintained to an appropriate standard (e.g. removing graffiti) (NSW EPA, 2021).

Charity reuse organisation tours

Site tours of charity collection and sorting facilities can be requested as part of any agreement to place bins on Local Government land. WALGA recommends officers and Elected Members undertake these visits prior to entering contracts to confirm the legitimacy of operations and discuss any concerns directly with the organisation.

Bin Placement and Considerations

Effective placement of charity donation bins is critical to maximising appropriate donations and minimising illegal dumping, vandalism and safety risks. Bin placement should be informed by a site-specific assessment and ongoing monitoring considering:

- site selection
- design and safety requirements
- infrastructure (including lighting, CCTV cameras, fencing and access control)
- signage and information
- co-location.

Site selection

- Locate bins in high-activity, well-used areas to encourage passive surveillance to discourage illegal behaviour. Passive surveillance is the casual surveillance by members of the community as they go about their daily activity.
- Avoid placement in pedestrian thoroughfares or traffic lanes.
- Ensure bins are visible, well-lit and safely accessible, including for collection vehicles.
- Limit the number of bins per site to match demand and reduce overflow.
- Give priority to charitable reuse organisations that demonstrate strong site maintenance practices.

Design and safety requirements

Bins should be positioned and installed to minimise risks to public safety, maintain access, and reduce fire hazards. Bins must:

- be securely fixed (e.g. to a concrete pad) to prevent movement or unauthorised relocation
- not obstruct sightlines, building access or emergency routes
- be positioned to reduce fire risk, including appropriate separation from buildings and infrastructure
- allow collection vehicle access without disrupting traffic flow or requiring illegal parking
- swing-chute bins should no longer be used due to the serious safety risks they present.

Fill-level monitoring: Bins may be fitted with AI or sensor-based systems to indicate when they are full and require collection, which can be particularly useful at low-volume sites. Otherwise, bins should be serviced regularly as part of standard collection routes.

Infrastructure

Lighting

Adequate lighting (Figure 3) is one of the most effective deterrents to illegal dumping and vandalism. Consider:

- assessing sites at night to identify poorly lit or high-risk areas
- installing motion-activated or LED lighting to improve visibility and reduce energy costs
- locating lighting to support informal surveillance while minimising impacts on neighbours
- protecting lighting fixtures from vandalism.



Figure 3: Charity bins in a carpark with fencing, lighting and CCTV.

Fencing and access control

Fencing may reduce after-hours dumping at some sites but is not suitable everywhere and may shift dumping behaviour to nearby locations. Before installing fencing, consider:

- whether dumping is likely to relocate nearby
- impacts on access for staff, volunteers, donors and customers
- local planning approvals and amenity impacts.

Where fencing is installed, gates should be locked outside operating hours and clearly identify that dumping outside the site is an offence.

CCTV cameras

CCTV cameras can assist in reducing illegal dumping at charity bins through:

- **deterrence:** visible CCTV increases the perceived risk of identification, discouraging illegal dumping
- **evidence collection:** recorded footage can support investigations and, where appropriate, enforcement or prosecution

- **improved understanding of dumping behaviour:** footage can help identify when and why dumping occurs, including peak periods or repeat behaviour.

Signage and Information

Clear, consistent signage helps set expectations and supports enforcement. All bins should clearly display:

- accepted materials
- the responsible organisation's name and contact details
- a 24-hour contact number for urgent issues
- a statement that illegal dumping is an offence under the *Environment Protection Act 1986* and *Litter Act 1979* (Figure 4).

Signage should be:

- clear, well presented, succinct and use minimal text
- consistent (e.g. remove old signage to avoid confusion)
- placed at eye level and in the most obvious position as possible.

Enforcement vs education style signage

Enforcement signage highlights the consequences of illegal dumping, including relevant legislation and associated fines. Complementing this, educational signage can explain the financial impact of dumping on the charity and direct people to appropriate alternatives for donating goods when the charity bin cannot be used (Figure 5).

Co-location

Co-locating charity bins with complementary facilities delivers strong convenience, operational and compliance benefits. Locations such as transfer stations, landfills, reuse shops and recycling hubs allow residents to access multiple drop-off services in one place, improving participation while reducing contamination and misuse.

Prominently placed bins at secured and supervised sites make use of existing infrastructure and oversight, helping deter illegal dumping and enabling better management of donated materials. For example, reuse and recycling hubs in South Perth and Fremantle co-locate charity reuse with initiatives such as Containers for Change. In these locations, organisations like Good Sammy operate alongside Containers for Change infrastructure to capture value from multiple material streams.

Similarly, charity shopfronts increasingly place wheelie bins outside stores during opening hours, providing a highly visible and convenient drop-off point that staff can bring inside for sorting once full (Figure 6).



Figure 4: Charity bins with signage.

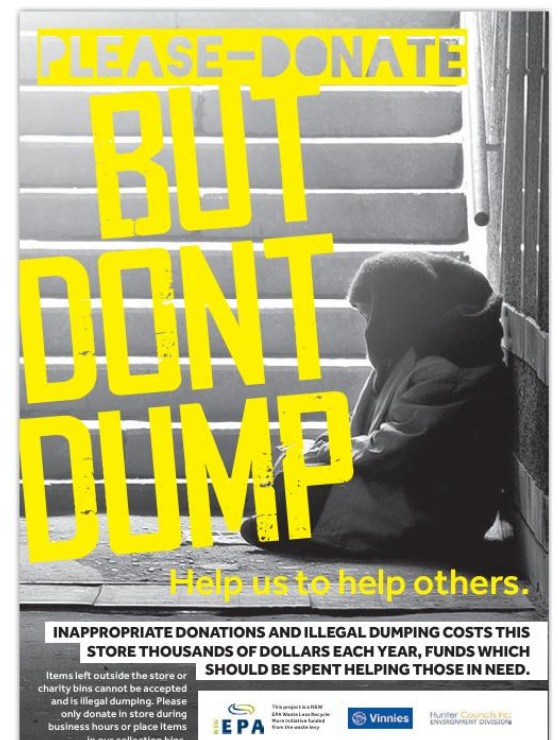


Figure 5: Education signage.
Credit: NSW EPA.



Figure 6: Wheelie bins for donations at charity shopfronts.

Case Study: Wembley Downs Tennis Club – carpark of Empire Reserve

As shown in Figure 3, the Good Sammy charity bins are co-located with Alinea in a well-lit, CCTV-monitored car park. The site includes two nearby 240L general waste bins and rear fencing that supports clear site definition and functionality. The charity bins are serviced two to three times per week, typically collecting around 400 kg of donations weekly, with volumes increasing to approximately 800–900 kg during peak periods a few times each year.

Education

Local Governments can play an important role in supporting charity bins by educating the community about their positive benefits which helps encourage correct bin use.

Providing information and running education campaigns

Education campaigns can address key contributors to illegal dumping, including lack of awareness about appropriate donations, available donation options and the financial burden dumping places on charities (NSW EPA, 2021). These campaigns should be implemented when new collection bins are established, in response to ongoing dumping issues, or during periods of increased risk such as holiday periods. Consistent messaging can be supported through existing WasteSorted assets from the [charity dumping reduction campaign](#), alongside clear information on Local Government waste services to help residents make informed disposal decisions.

Local Governments can also collaborate with charitable reuse organisations to provide alternative collection options. For example, the City of Canning has partnered with Good Sammy on a pilot [on-demand collection](#) program, giving residents up to 10 bags a year through which they can donate quality pre-loved items (including free collection from their property). Larger items can be collection through [Good Sammy's home collection](#) service. Promoting both Local Government waste services and complementary charity collection options improves accessibility and helps reduce illegal dumping.

Private property

Local Governments may receive complaints about charity bins located on land outside their control, particularly where land ownership is unclear. In these situations, they may offer to follow up with the relevant charity or landowner on behalf of the resident or provide contact details for further follow-up. Logging complaints related to bins on private property helps identify recurring issues and supports constructive engagement with charities and landowners, while maintaining positive relationships with the community.

Charity bins located on private property do not fall within Local Government jurisdiction (Figure 7); however, Local Governments can work with charitable reuse organisations to encourage appropriate bin placement across their area. Newly established bins on private sites, such as car parks, may be noted and landowners contacted if issues arise. As landowners may not always be aware of activity on their property, notifying them when bins become targets of damage or illegal dumping supports timely action and improved management.



Figure 7: Charity bins within private property line.

Staffing

Local Governments should assign responsibility for responding to community feedback, liaising with charitable reuse organisations and monitoring charity bins to a designated department or team. Where practical, monitoring can be undertaken by officers who are regularly in the same area, enabling issues such as illegal dumping or vandalism to be identified early and addressed collaboratively with charitable reuse organisations.

All feedback received by customer service staff, rangers and Elected Members should be directed to the delegated team responsible for coordinating responses, maintaining a centralised record of issues and actions and confirming outcomes with residents. Clear internal communication is essential, so all staff understand who is responsible for charity bin matters and how issues and complaints are to be managed.

Illegal dumping

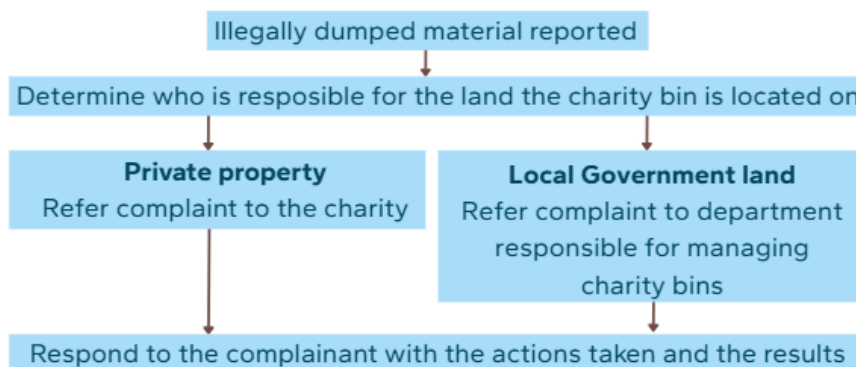
Short term response

Severe issues at charity bin sites, such as excessive illegal dumping, fire or injury, require immediate action and may necessitate removal of bins. Recurrent complaints may also indicate that a site is unsuitable. Decisions should be based on the impact of incidents rather than the number alone and clear criteria for removal and relocation should be documented in Local Government policy.

Regular site inspections support early identification of issues and enable charitable reuse organisations to respond promptly. As charitable reuse organisations may not be located in the area of the bins, strong partnerships with Local Governments are essential to support effective monitoring and timely issue resolution.

When residents or Local Government staff report illegal dumping, or other issues, to the Local Government department managing charity bin operations, team members can take steps to address the issue shown in the flow chart (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Flow chart to manage illegal dumping complaints.



Long term response

Charity bins should be removed from unsuitable locations and, where possible, relocated within the Local Government area. Sites may be considered unsuitable where bins are under-utilised or subject to ongoing illegal dumping or vandalism.

For example, if one complaint of severe illegal dumping a month has been received on a charity bin site over a 12-month period, the Local Government should advise the charity that the bin must be removed and relocated to a more appropriate site. Occasional or minor incidents may not warrant

removal. Relocations should avoid peak donation periods, such as during holidays, where practicable, and charitable reuse organisations may be required to manage dumping at former sites for a short period after relocation.

Prosecution

CCTV cameras can assist with enforcement by capturing vehicle details associated with illegal dumping. Where sufficient evidence is collected, including information about the dumped material, charities or Local Governments may pursue prosecution under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* or the *Litter Act 1979*.

Evaluation

An annual visual review of all the charity bins and evaluation of the written agreements with charitable reuse organisations can assist Local Governments to monitor the overall impact of the charity bins and make any necessary changes to ensure compliance with the Local Government's policy. The annual review can include:

- Photographing each bin and surrounds to ensure they are clean, without graffiti or damage, clear of litter and illegal dumping and located where they were approved to be.
- Reviewing the log of reported incidences and complaints and informing charitable reuse organisations of changes that need to be made, such as relocating bins where illegal dumping has been an ongoing problem.
- Reviewing and updating service agreements to reflect bin user behaviour. Hot spots for illegal dumping or overfull bins can be addressed in partnership with charitable reuse organisations.

Local Governments may request data from charitable reuse organisations on the quantity of donations received at collection bins to inform Council and the community about waste diversion outcomes achieved through charity operations. An annual review of charity bins on Local Government land can be used to assess trends in bin performance, identify problem sites, monitor complaint levels and evaluate the effectiveness of working relationships with charitable reuse organisations.

Regular review also supports effective resource allocation by assessing compliance with Local Government policy, identifying the need for changes to practices and reviewing the time and effort required to manage charity bins relative to outcomes achieved. This evaluation process provides an opportunity to highlight positive diversion results and promote good outcomes to the local community.

References

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Example Charity Bins on Local Government Controlled Land Policy

Responsible Directorate	Infrastructure
Responsible Business Unit/s	Waste Services
Responsible Officer	Manager Waste and Fleet Services
Affected Business Unit/s	All

Objective

The policy aims to control and regulate the placement and management of charity bins on Local Government controlled land so to avoid nuisance, minimise environmental impact and effectively manage safety and risk.

Scope

This policy relates to a Charity registered with the Australian Taxation Office under the provisions of the *Charitable Collections Act 1946* that directly collect, sort and sell the clothing. These are the only organisations that are permitted to have clothing bins located on Local Government controlled land.

The provision of this policy excludes all private business.

The exclusion of a private business also prohibits the application and place of charity bins by any charity which has licenced the use of the Charity name to a private business for the purpose of clothing collections and where the charity bins and processing of donations is not under direct ownerships and control of the Charity.

Charity bins being placed on [Private Land](#) must contact the Local Government's [Approvals Business Unit](#) to ascertain any statutory requirements applicable.

Policy

Statement

Charity bins are beneficial for the community of [\[Local Government\]](#) because:

- Charity bins assist residents to dispose unwanted clothing and household items.
- Charitable institutions or organisations depend upon charity bins as an economical and convenient means of obtaining clothing donations from the public to support their services.
- Charity bins divert a substantial amount of reusable material from landfill, resulting in less pressure being placed on waste disposal services as well as supporting the protection of the environment.

Application for Approval

- A written application for placing a charity bin/s must be submitted by the bin owner together with:
 - a) Site plan to a suitable scale showing the location of the bin on the property, vehicle arrangements and any adjoining buildings.
 - b) Plans showing the size of each bin including colour and wording details.
 - c) Proposed schedule of emptying and site clean-up including days and times.



- d) The bin owners' written confirmation of indemnifying the Local Government against any suit or action arising from or incidental to the placement and/or serving of the bin
- e) Written evidence of Public Liability Insurance providing the bin owner a limit of indemnity not less than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000)
- f) The bin owner's written acceptance of responsibility for any damage done to any public road, kerb, footway or landscaping from the placement, use and servicing of the bin.
- The granting of any approval will be subject to any necessary [Local Government] planning requirements in the form of a permit.
- The approval for the placement of a charity bin will be for a period of up to two (2) years or lesser term.
- A nominal fee may be set by [Local Government] from time to time.

Site Requirements

- Banking of bins is preferable, and the placement of these bins will require the approval of the [Local Government]. The number of charity bins permitted on each site will be limited to a maximum of two (2) by any single Charity.
 - Where practicable, a collective limit of six (6) bins to a specific site may be granted and determined on a site-specific basis.
 - Where the sites are not fully occupied, a repeat Charity may be permitted to occupy an additional site, assessed on a merit basis.
 - In the event the approved site is fully occupied, approval to place a bin/s on other Local Government controlled land may be granted.
 - The [Manager Waste and Fleet] has sole discretion in these instances.
- The bin/s must be emptied on a regular basis and the area around the charity bin must be maintained in a neat and tidy condition at all times. This requirement will continue to apply for a period of up to three (3) months following removal of a bin/s from a location, subject to the site remaining vacant.
- The placement of the bin/s must not obstruct an access way or parking place or detract from the amenity of the area.
- Bin/s must be clean, neatly painted, maintained to a satisfactory standard and clearly displaying the registration and contact details of the Charity. Structural damage, graffiti, or the like, must be rectified or removed within two (2) working days unless the bin/s present an immediate hazard to the public, in which case the matter must be attended immediately either by removal of the bin/s or other remedial action being undertaken to rectify the problem.

Unauthorised Bins and/or Failure to Comply with Order

Bins placed without approval or not removed immediately following failure to comply with this Policy, will be impounded and a redemption fee, as specified in [Local Government]'s Annual Fees and Charges, shall be paid to release, to offset the Local Government's costs.

A bin shall be impounded for a period not longer than six (6) weeks. If payment is not received for its release within that time, the bin will become the property of the Local Government to be disposed of at the Local Government's discretion.

Renewal

The bin owner may seek the renewal of the permit in writing, provided the application is received no later than three (3) months prior to the expiry date. The decision to renew or terminate the permit will consider the satisfactory performance of the Charity to meet its compliance obligations.

Register of Charity Bins on Local Government Controlled Land Permit

A register of all charity bins on Local Government controlled land will contain:

- Approved locations
- Copy of each approved application
- Copy of each site monitoring assessment
- Schedule of fees and charges (if applicable).

Definitions

Bin Owner means Registered Charity established and run to advance or promote a charitable purpose, registered with the Australian Taxation Office under the provisions of the Charitable Collections Act 1946 and is licensed under the provisions of that Act.

Charity Bin is defined as:

- Bins or containers that are so constructed as a closed container, with a weatherproof title chute at the top and on the front permitting clothing to be deposited, a locked door permitting the Charity which owns the bin to empty it; and
- Must not exceed the following dimensions:
 - Width 1.2 metres
 - Depth 1.3 metres

Relevant Policies/ Management Practices/ Documents

Nil.

Legislations/ Local Law Requirements

Local Government Act 1995

Charitable Collections Act 1946

Environmental Protection Act 1986

Litter Act 1979

Planning and Development Act 2005

Local Government Property Local Law

Thoroughfares and Public Places Local Law

Appendix 2: Example Application – Charity Clothing Bins on Local Government Controlled Land

Applicant	
Date:	
Name of Charity/ Organisation:	
Address of Charity/ Organisation:	
Registration Details (where applicable):	
Applicants Name:	
Postal Address:	
Phone:	Daytime contact No.:
Mobile:	Fax
Email:	
(Person nominated must have authority to locate and service clothing bins)	
Collector Details	
Collected by:	
If not the same as above, an operator may be nominated only if property in clothing bin passes to above listed charity.	
Collection frequency:	
Contact Person:	
Postal Address:	
Phone:	Daytime contact No.:
Mobile:	Fax
Email:	
Details of Organisation	
Is the Organisation a Registered Charitable Organisation: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Does the Organisation agree to comply with the Australia Taxation Organisation – Charitable Purposes Act 1946: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Location	
(Sketch plan & photographs to be provided with application)	



Street:

Suburb:

Sketch Plan of the area

Insurance Details

Permit agreements will not be issued unless you have Public Liability insurance for the approved area. Please complete this form, giving details of your Public Liability Insurance. Please note that it is required to arrange for [Local Government] to be named on your policy as a joint insured for the respective rights and interests of your not for profit group and the Local Government in respect of your clothing bin on Local Government controlled land. The Local Government requires Public Liability Insurance of a minimum \$10 million for subject Permit.

Details of Public Liability Insurance

I hereby declare that I, on behalf of the above named organisation, as the occupier of the above noted location, are insured for legal liability to the public in respect of personal injury and property damage for a limit of indemnity of not less than \$10 million and all of the particulars and information supplied in connection with this application are true and correct. I acknowledge that I am aware of my obligations under the Disability Discrimination Act.

Name of Insurance Company:

Public Liability Policy Number:

Period of Insurance from:
Limit of indemnity:
I understand that this insurance shall not be cancelled or lapse without the agreement of [Local Government] and the Policy Document shall be endorsed to this effect. This insurance includes the cross liability clause.
Signature:
Date:
Indemnity
This indemnity form must be completed and signed before licence agreement can be issued.
Name of Applicant:
(referred to hereafter as the Permit Holder) holds [Local Government] (referred to hereafter as the Local Government) harmless, and releases and indemnifies and keeps released and indemnified, from and against all actions, suits, claims, demands, costs, charges and expenses for which the Local Government, its servants, agents or employees may be held liable in respect of any loss damage, accident or injury of whatsoever nature or kind and however sustained or occasioned and whether to property or persons in connection with the use of this public area and any work connected therewith pursuant to this permit but excluding such liability arising from any negligent act, default or omission, on the part of the Local Government, its servants, agents or employees either solely or in contribution thereto.
Signature:
Date: