

City of Marion

245 Sturt Road Sturt
8375 6600

2008 / 2009 ANNUAL REPORT

To the SA Public & Environmental Health Council pursuant to Section 44 (1) of the

PUBLIC & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACT 1987

1 PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH WORKFORCE

1.1 Environmental Health Staff Numbers

Please provide a snapshot of council's environmental health workforce on **30 June 2009** by completing the tables below.

This information is requested to inform State and National environmental health workforce initiatives.

Permanent <i>full time</i> employed environmental health officers (approx 38 hours/week) (30 June 2009)			
Full name	Qualifications	EHO experience (years/months)	Commenced working for council (date)
Robert Polain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diploma Royal Society of Health • Certificate of Meat Inspection • Certificate Food Inspection and Nutrition • SA Department of Health Approved Food Auditor 	32 Years	August 1987
Laura Both	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Applied Science (Environmental Health) • SA Department of Health Approved Food Auditor 	9 years / 6 months	December 2000
<i>Nathan Maple – Currently on 12 Months unpaid leave</i>	Bachelor Environmental Health		

Permanent part time employed environmental health officers (30 June 2009)				
Full name	Qualifications	Average hours worked per week	EHO experience (years/months)	Commenced working for council (date)
Sorren Crout	Bachelor of Applied Science (Environmental Health)	19 Hours	7 years 3 months	February 2002

Temporary contract employed environmental health officers (30 June 2009)				
Full name	Qualifications	Average contracted hours worked per week	EHO experience (years/months)	Contract start/finish dates
Jamie Woodward	Bachelor Applied Science (Environmental Health)	38 Hours	5 years 4 months	Finish May 2010
Suzanne Kentish	Bachelor Applied Science (Environmental Health)	19 Hours	6 years	Finish May 2010

Number (FTE) of Ancillary Staff that assist council to fulfil its responsibilities under the <i>Public & Environmental Health Act, 1987</i> (30 June 2009)	
Immunisation Nurses	1 (Part Time)
Administration	0.3
Other (please specify)	1 Co-ordinator Community Health and Safety

1.2 Staff Training

Detail training and development implemented during the financial year to maintain/develop EHO or ancillary staff skills and knowledge.

Course Title	No of Staff Attending
St John First Aid Certificate	4
Mandated Notification Reporting	9
Environmental Health Australia SA Branch State Conference	5
Conflict Resolution Course	1
Food Enforcement Course SA Branch Environmental Health Australia	2
Legionella Seminar – Department of Health	5
Clandistine Drug Laboratory – Environmental Health Australia	2
Environmental Management System Auditor Training	1
Environmental Health Officer Regulating Activities – Dealing with the Ombudsman	2
EHO Infection Control Workshop for Skin Penetration	1

PUBLIC & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACT & REGULATIONS

Complete details of measures taken under Part III of the P&EH Act (protection of public health relating to sanitation, drainage and protection of water supplies) & P&EH Regulations (waste control).

Section No.	Type	No. of complaints received	No. of notices served	No. of court / appeals / expiations
Public & Environmental Health Act, Part III				
15 & 16	Prevention / offences re insanitary conditions on premises	28	1	0
17	Control of offensive activities	17	0	0
18	Discharge of wastes in a public place	0	0	0
19	Private thoroughfare	0	0	0
20	Provision of adequate sanitation	1	0	0
21	Pollution of water	41	0	0
22	Closure of water supplies	0	0	0
Regulations 1995 - Waste Control				
Reg. 19	Maintenance orders	0	0	0
Reg. 24	Connect to STEDS	0	0	0

2.1 Monitoring and management of Insanitary Conditions

2.1.1 Please briefly describe the chief causes of insanitary conditions reported (eg hoarded materials, pest infestation).

The majority of insanitary conditions within the City of Marion relate to hoarding of large amounts of material and putrescible waste both inside the premises and in the yards of property. This often results in pest infestations and offensive odours. Several complaints have also related to putrescible rubbish bins.

2.1.2 Please briefly describe the properties most implicated in the insanitary conditions reported (eg rental properties, privately owned).

For the last financial year the majority of insanitary condition complaints received were regarding privately owned properties (50%). This was followed by an even split between Housing SA properties (25%) and private rental properties (25%).

2.1.3 Please briefly describe the primary impediments to resolving the insanitary conditions reported.

Investigating and resolving complaints of insanitary conditions can be time consuming - To ensure natural justice has been provided, Environmental Health Officers must first allow the occupant a reasonable time period to comply based on the public health risk of the property. The majority of complaints received by the City of Marion this financial year have related to Housing SA properties. Environmental Health Officers give the resident (tenant) a reasonable time period to comply. If the situation is not rectified in this time period the issue is then referred to Housing SA as the owner of the property, and Environmental

Health Officers are then required to give Housing SA further time to rectify the complaint. This can cause the issue to become very drawn out and often complainants do not understand why the issue has taken so long to be rectified.

Mental health issues – The majority of insanitary conditions are as a result of the individual having some form of mental health issue. When trying to address the issue Environmental Health Officers will try to connect the individual with a support service. It is difficult to find what services are available (if any) and if an organisation is able to work with the individual Environmental Health Officers have no power to make the person seek that service. It is often difficult to locate support services for residents with mental health issues particularly if they have not been diagnosed, therefore making them ineligible for any support. Environmental Health Officers find that a large portion of insanitary conditions reoccur because the mental health issue of the individual has not been addressed. In addition to this, even when support services are found to assist the resident, these services do not always agree with the action and time frame that EHOs request. For example an EHO may work with support services for a long period of time to try and allow a resident to rectify an insanitary condition on their own, however a point will eventually be reached where due to the public health risk a clean up of the property needs to be ordered. This is a very difficult situation for the EHO, individual and support agency as although the residents wellbeing and mental state is taken into account, the public health risk must eventually over ride this.

2.2 Monitoring and management of Offensive Activities

2.2.1 Please briefly describe the offensive activities requiring the action described in the table above under the Public and Environmental Health Act 1987.

Environmental Health Officers have responded to many complaints regarding dust from development sites and woodfire smoke. Whilst there is little action that can be taken regarding these types of complaints, Environmental Health Officer's take pro-active measures to try and combat the issues. Development sites that are creating dust are asked to water down the site where possible. When a report of excessive woodfire smoke is received, an educational pamphlet is sent to the property where the problem is occurring and an educational video is also available for residents upon request.

3 PRIORITY OF PUBLIC & ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

3.1 List the more significant environmental health issues currently facing the local community and what is being done to address them

Climate Change Adaptation

The City of Marion has identified active response to climate change as a key direction in it's Strategic Plan 2008 - 2020, and has been looking at how support will be provided to residents due to the continuing issues associated with climate change. Climate change may result in hotter days and will have an impact on particular sections of the community such as the elderly and very young. This can lead to increased incidences of heat stress and increased spread of infectious diseases such as dengue fever and ross river virus. As part of an Australian Government Department of Climate Change funded Local Adaptation Pathways Program the City of Marion was successful in receiving a grant to undertake a climate change adaptation project with a focus on Council's operations.

Council's climate change risk assessment process closely followed the processes and templates provided by the City of Marion Risk Management Framework, as well as the Australian Government's climate change risk management guidelines. The analyses

provided throughout this project utilised Council's risk assessment matrix, along with the consequence criteria and the likelihood definitions provided in the Framework

Following climate change risk identification and assessment, all of Council's climate change risks were grouped under the following nine impact areas. These impact areas were then used to categorise the risk treatments (or adaptation actions).

- a) Increased community servicing and staffing requirements
- b) Higher asset maintenance requirements and additional asset capital costs
- c) Adverse community health and wellbeing impacts
- d) Adverse staff health and wellbeing impacts including loss of productivity
- e) Adverse biodiversity impacts
- f) Increased energy and water demand and unit price
- g) Rising insurance premiums and increased exposure to litigation
- h) Requirement to modify Council policies
- i) Other.

Priority actions will be included in the Healthy Environment Plan currently being developed as one of four theme plans sitting under the City of Marion Strategic plan 2008 - 2020.

3.2 Prioritisation process

3.2.1 How was council made aware of these priority issues (eg investigation, research, complaint)?

The City of Marion receives complaints and concerns from the community on a regular basis, these issues are referred to the relevant department within council for actioning. Formal consultation is also undertaken with the community such as surveys conducted regarding crime prevention and community consultation sessions held around the strategic plan and the Healthy Environment Plan. The City of Marion also becomes aware of community issues through partnerships and networks with other organisations such as Westfield, State Government and other Local Government Authorities.

3.2.2 How were these issues prioritised (number of people affected, risk, politics)?

The City of Marion has a corporate strategic plan which outlines the key corporate key priorities and targets. The City of Marion is also in the process of developing a Healthy Environment Plan which will further set key targets and priorities. Each work area has set a work area plan which outlines the priorities and targets for each year.

Complaints that are received on a daily basis are prioritised according to the level of risk to the community and the environment.

3.3 Detail any programs specifically aimed at dealing with public health issues related to vulnerable groups in your community (eg aboriginal, migrants, and the aged).

City of Marion Access Action Plan

In response to the Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act (1992), the City of Marion Access Plan was produced in consultation with all Departments of Council, some Government Agencies and stakeholders from the local community.

The Access Action Plan develops a strategy for addressing and changing particular Council practices that may result in discrimination against any person with a disability. Actions to increase accessibility to our community are being progressed in the areas of Policy, Information and customer service, Open space, Facilities, Physical services, Building and Planning, Communication and Training.

The Access Action Plan is an active document that will respond to current knowledge available and therefore be regularly updated. It is intended to be an educative tool for the community and Council Staff. The Access Action Plan is an empowering document that is expected to change as Council further develops processes, knowledge and skills in the practical implications of the Disability Discrimination Act (1992).

Strategy for Older People in the City of Marion

A Strategy for Older People in the Marion Community was developed in consultation with the community. The strategies include Home Help and Support, Transport, Housing and Supported Accommodation, Community Safety, Health, Information, Participation versus isolation, Volunteers, Carers, Funding and resources, and Strategic partnerships and regional planning.

Services Available

Services available to frail older people, adults with a disability and their carers: cleaning, maintenance, community transport, social support, respite. Information is available in other languages. Small fees apply to most services, however fees can be reduced, waived or payment terms arranged for those who are financially disadvantaged. No eligible resident will be denied a service on the grounds of their incapacity to pay. Residents are required to pay for any materials.

Community Care Services are jointly funded by City of Marion and Home and Community Care to help residents to remain in their home longer. Services are provided in-line with Home and Community Care National Service Standards and responsive to individual circumstances.

Heat Wave Response

During the heat wave at the beginning of 2009 the City of Marion conducted a mail out to all known elderly residents within the area. This was to make residents aware of the risks associated with the heat wave and advise them of actions they should take to protect their health. Water was also provided free of charge at the Council administration centre to any person feeling ill whilst visiting the centre.

Cultural Programs

The City of Marion supports and works in partnership with culturally diverse and Aboriginal people through community cultural development projects, programs and events.

Programs include:

- A Community Grants Program with two categories which support applications from culturally diverse communities
- Support of local organisations such as the Marion International Association
- Participation in the Local Government Reference Group through Australian Refugee Association and the Migrant Resource Centre of South Australia
- Participation in the Centrelink Multicultural Forum
- Citizenship Ceremonies
- Library service with languages other than English (LOTE) collection that covers 27 different languages including DVD's and CD's.

Annual events supported by the City of Marion include Harmony Day in March and Reconciliation Week in May.

Food Safety Auditing

As per the requirements of the Food Act, premises providing food to vulnerable populations (such as child care centres and aged care facilities) are required to have food safety plans in place that have been audited by an accredited auditor. The City of Marion has 2 accredited auditors to provide this service to facilities within the council area.

4 DISEASE CONTROL

4.1 Monitoring of Pools & Spas (public aquatic facilities) to minimise the incidence of water-borne illness *(please complete the table below and provide details of any special activities, eg, training etc.)*

Type of Pool	Number in area	Number of routine inspections	Number of complaints	Number of Inspections related to complaints/investigations	Total number of inspections
Swimming	13	13	1	1	14
Spa	3	3	0	0	3
Hydrotherapy	0	0	0	0	0
Waterslide	1	1	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17	17	0	0	18

4.2 Monitoring & investigation to minimise the incidence of Legionnaires Disease
(please complete the table below and provide details of any special activities, eg, training, investigations etc)

Type of System	Number registered in area	Number of routine inspections	Number of complaints	Number of Inspections related to complaints/investigations	Total number of inspections
Cooling Water System	30	12	0	0	12
Warm Water System	9	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	12	1	0	12

Due to changes in the legislation regarding legionella, the City of Marion spent a significant amount of time implementing new systems to ensure that the correct procedures were being followed and all of the required premises had completed the required registration forms and had an understanding of the changes. As a result, not all cooling towers within the Council area were inspected and sampled within the financial year however this has been completed since.

4.3 Monitoring and control of Waste Control Systems *(eg. septic tanks, STEDS, CEDS)*

Type of System	Number of applications	Number of routine inspections	Number of complaints
Septic Tank	0	0	0
Aerobic System	0	0	0
Other (name)	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

The majority of areas within the City of Marion are serviced SA Water mains sewerage. Only a minimal amount of waste control systems are received by the City of Marion (is any) in any given year.

4.4 Immunisation programs

Please provide details on the number of clinics conducted during the reporting period

<i>Clinic Type</i>	<i>Number of Clinics</i>
Number of Council Operated Public Clinics	24
Number of School Clinics	48
Number of Internal (Council Staff) Influenza Clinics	4
Number of External Influenza Workplace Clinics	7
Number of Other Workplace Clinics	0
Total	83

4.5 **Notifiable Disease Follow Up**

The City of Marion Environmental Health section receives monthly reports from the Communicable Disease Control Branch regarding residents who have suffered from a notifiable disease. If the notifiable disease is a food poisoning bacteria and the individual has implicated a food premises within the City of Marion, an investigation of that premises will be carried out to ensure that the premises is complying with the Food Act and Food Hygiene Regulations. If a notifiable disease has been contracted by a person who works in a high risk industry (eg food handlers, child care workers or health care workers), EHOs may contact the person to advise that they should not return to work until they are clear of symptoms and to ensure that they are aware of the importance of adequate hand washing.

4.6 **Monitoring of Hairdressing, Beauty & Skin Penetration businesses**

Type of Facility	Number in area	Number of routine inspections	Number of complaints	Inspections related to complaints/investigations	Total number of inspections
Tattoo Parlours & Body Piercing	11	10	0	0	10
Hairdressing & Beauty Salons (including those that undertake skin penetration)	79	72	0	0	72
Other					
Total	90	82			82

Hairdressers within the City of Marion are inspected on a biannual basis and tattoo parlours and body pierces are inspected on a yearly basis due to the higher risk associated with these practices.

4.7 Monitoring and control of Vectors and Other Pests (include level of activity, control measures, number/regularity of complaints, education programs etc)

Vector or Pest	Number of Complaints	Control Program (Y/N) (Please provide further details below)
Mosquitoes	0	N
Rodents	28	Y
Head Lice	1	Y
Flies	0	N
Pigeons	0	N
Scabies	0	N
Cockroaches	0	N
Bees	64	Y
European Wasps	183	Y
Other – Ants	2	N

Rodents – City of Marion General Inspectors are responsible for responding to rat complaints. They provide advice to residents on control and baiting. If a number of complaints are received within a localised area, a letter drop is conducted to provide information to all of the residents in that particular area. If the issue is found to relate to an insanitary condition the concern is referred to an Environmental Health officer for further investigation.

Head Lice – Environmental Health Officers carry out information sessions at schools, child care centres and community groups where requested to provide current information and treatment methods for head lice. Environmental Health Officers have also produced an information sheet for parents who require further assistance.

Bees – The City of Marion employs a contractor to remove bees from Council property. Residents are responsible for the removal of bees from private property.

European Wasps – The City of Marion receives reimbursement from the European Wasp Equalisation Fund. A private contractor has been engaged to eradicate the nests and a rebate is received from the State Government relevant to the number of nests destroyed per financial year. The number of nests destroyed this year was much higher than the 2007/2008 year and this is indicative of the European wasp cycle where higher numbers are often found one year and lower the next.

4.8 Monitoring & control of Animal Keeping Facilities (eg. domestic animals, petting zoos, kennels)

There are 40 horse stable complexes within the City of Marion, including Allan Scott Park. Environmental Health officers inspect these stables once per year for cleanliness, vermin control and mosquito control. Targeted education with the stables and trainers has also been undertaken to ensure that horse owners are aware of their responsibilities to remove horse faeces from the road and footpath when the horses are being walked from the stables to the racecourse.

4.9 Outline any preparation work done for Pandemic Flu

The City of Marion does not have any specific actions in place regarding pandemic flu planning, however a comprehensive Emergency Management Plan has been developed and would be enacted in the case of a pandemic flu outbreak.

In response to the swine flu outbreak early in 2009, the City of Marion undertook several actions to combat the spread of the disease. This included;

- The formation of a critical incident group involving departments within Council such as Risk Management, Environmental Health and Community Care.
- Providing hand sanitisers at high use areas throughout the Council buildings (such as photocopiers).
- Email reminders to all staff members reminding them of the importance to 'wash, wipe and cover'.
- Putting up 'wash wipe and cover' posters (provided by the Department of Health) in public places and sending them out to schools within the Council area.

5 PUBLIC & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.1 Does Council have a current Public & Environmental Health Management Plan or Strategic/ Corporate Plan that forward plans the environmental health activities of Council?

YES

Provide a summary of how the Plan responds to the needs of the local community, how it is progressing and how regularly it is reviewed.

During the 2007/2008 financial year a significant amount of consultation was conducted to produce a draft strategic plan. During 2008 consultation was undertaken regarding the draft plan via the 'Making Marion' project stage 2. The purpose of the second stage of the 'Making Marion' project was to seek feedback from the community and other stakeholders on the Draft City of Marion Strategic Plan 2008-2020. Council also sought to increase and broaden community participation and engagement in the review of the strategic plan and throughout August 2008 provided community members and other stakeholders with a number of opportunities to give feedback. The Draft Plan was published on the City of Marion website inviting feedback, while copies were made available through the libraries and the administration centre. Letters of invitation to respond were sent to a number of key external stakeholders including other Councils, State Government, key local businesses, schools, religious organisations, youth centres, SAPOL, multicultural and Kaurua representatives. Four 'Making Marion' Think Tanks were held (one in each Council Ward) to gain feedback on the Draft Plan. A randomly selected group of twelve residents from each Ward was invited to participate in a focus group style 'Think Tank' facilitated by an external facilitator. The group was selected as far as possible to represent key demographics of the area, such as age range, gender mix and cultural background. In addition, a Multicultural Forum and Conversation Café were held in the Council Chambers. Staff and Elected Members also took the 'conversation couch' out to two shopping centres and to the Marion Cultural Centre for two days throughout the Marion Learning Festival.

The feedback received from the second stage of the 'Making Marion' community engagement process generally supported what was already contained in the Draft Strategic Plan and there were few suggestions for changes. The community engagement approaches enabled those who participated to learn more about Council and its activities and to express their opinions and concerns for their community.

At the end of 2008, the City of Marion's strategic plan 2008-2020 'broad horizons bright futures' was endorsed by Council. The Strategic Plan is based on the simple concept that if we as a community decide on where we want to go, we will reach our goals - and potentially achieve much more.

The plan contains a number of elements:

- The Themes describe at the highest level key aspects of the Community and Corporate Vision, and indicate the fundamental goals which we strive for
- The Directions represent where we need to go to reach our destination in the year 2020, they can also be seen as the purposes which motivate us
- The Strategies indicate how we will go about working to achieve these directions, and the means we will use to get to our destination
- The Targets give us concrete, measurable objectives or milestones we aim to reach along the way, and timeframes for achieving them
- The Measures are the ways in which we will go about determining whether we have achieved, or are going to achieve, our targets

The addition of targets and measures across the whole plan is a new step for Council. Progress against these targets will be reported to the community on a regular basis through an annual performance report, which will show whether progress is on track, off track or needs modification. The targets and measures will be reviewed over the life of the plan as we gradually improve our capacity to set, measure, achieve and report against targets.

The City of Marion is now in the process of developing plans for each of the four themes which are Community Wellbeing, Cultural Vitality, Dynamic Economy and Healthy Environment. These plans will further pinpoint specific targets which will be fed by the individual work area plans.

The Strategic Plan undergoes a simple review annually and a comprehensive review every 3 years. The themed plans will be reviewed every 4 years.

6. HEALTH EDUCATION / PROMOTION & COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Include Council initiatives, activities and programs designed to promote public health issues to the community including those delivered in partnership with others. (eg. training sessions, workshops, radio interviews, presentations / education sessions to schools/community groups, educational materials produced, newsletter articles, studies or trials). Provide details of consultation and community involvement, the variety of communication tools used (eg. local newspaper/radio, Council pamphlets, shopping centre displays) and how projects are evaluated.

Acceptance into the Healthy City Alliance

In June 2009 the City of Marion was accepted into the Alliance for Healthy Cities. The Alliance for Healthy Cities is an international network aiming at protecting and enhancing the health of city dwellers. The Alliance is a group of cities and other organizations that try to achieve the goal through an approach called "Healthy Cities".

The Healthy Cities approach was initiated by the World Health Organization. In order to cope with the adverse effects of an urban environment over health, the WHO has been promoting the approach worldwide.

The Healthy Cities approach is based on the concept that the social, economic and physical environment is the key to the health of city dwellers. The Healthy Cities program aims to cope with health issues that have emerged with urbanization. While urbanization is underway at an alarming pace worldwide, urban health issues become complex and this complexity requires cooperation between the conventional health sector and non-health sectors.

Sustainability Street

Marion Council and the Natural Resource Management Board engaged Vox Bandicoot to establish a Sustainability Street Village project in the Edwardstown/Ascot Park/Parkholme area.

The Sustainability Street Approach is a basic training program in ecologically sustainable living around the home and in the neighborhood. It's also about connecting with neighbours and making new friends in the local community.

The 'Sustainability Street' project model was developed in Victoria by environmental group Vox Bandicoot, and is delivered in South Australia in partnership with the Adelaide & Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board (the NRM Board).

The initial aim of the pilot Sustainability Street project was to target people living within the Bray Street stormwater catchment adjacent to the Morphettville Racecourse Wetlands. This location was selected by the NRM Board with the aim of improving stormwater quality and reducing the domestic use of herbicides containing simazine.

While this was the rationale used by the NRM Board to select the project location, Vox Bandicoot's approach is to work with the community to respond to their strengths, interests and aspirations, and determine a street or neighbourhood location based on community interest.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & SUSTAINABILITY

Provide details of activities designed to reduce and prevent exposure of individuals to health hazards. May include number/types of complaints received, issues dealt with, concerns, inventories held etc.

7.1 Monitoring to ensure Potable Water (eg. rainwater tanks, bores)

The City of Marion is serviced with reticulated mains water supplied through SA Water.

7.2 Monitoring to ensure Water Quality / Protection of Waterways and Catchments

Water management is a critical issue for the City of Marion. The two biggest impacts that the City of Marion have on the urban water cycle are through:

- Consumption of water for the irrigation of parks and reserves;
- Management of stormwater.

The following sections provide a summary of the water management activities being undertaken by the City of Marion.

Sustainable Irrigation

Council has developed a water-wise approach to irrigating its public reserves using a combination of tighter scheduling and improved infrastructure.

"Active" recreation reserves are now only watered according to their base irrigation requirements, determined through a water efficiency model that considers local climatic conditions and vegetation type.

Little or no watering of "passive" recreation reserves allows them to "brown off" over summer.

In addition to saving water, plants that are not suited to these new watering regimes are being replaced, where possible, with drought tolerant local indigenous species. These plants use less water and provide an added benefit to the restoration of the City of Marion's natural biodiversity.

Other water saving irrigation activities include:

- Converting irrigation systems from manual to automatic
- Irrigation audits,
- Use of subsurface irrigation
- Use of water meters on bores
- Reducing the area of certain reserves being irrigated
- Ceasing irrigation entirely on a number of reserves
- Using deep mulches on garden beds and revegetated areas to reduce evaporation
- Using new technologies and the monitoring their performance.

Council is also committed to working under the new Level 3 Water Restrictions and reducing demand on local groundwater supplies. Through the above activities and guidance from the Irrigated Public Open Space (IPOS) Code of Practice, the City of Marion receives permits for compliance with the water restrictions from SA Water.

Conserving Water in Council Buildings

Buildings owned and/or managed by the City of Marion have been audited to identify actions that could be undertaken to reduce energy and water consumption.

Below is a summary of the activities undertaken:

- Use of dual flush toilets and trials of water efficient urinals in all end-of-life replacements
- Water saving shower heads at the Marion Swimming Centre and Sports Clubs
- Insulation (lagging) on hot water pipes
- Use of water efficient kitchen appliances in end-of-life replacements
- Flow restrictors and aerators on replacement taps in bathrooms and kitchens
- Pool blanket at Marion Swimming Centre.

Additional measures will continue to be made during building upgrades and asset replacements.

Stormwater and Water Sensitive Urban Design

At the City of Marion we are taking a new approach to stormwater management, by using the principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD).

Developments that use WSUD are carefully designed with the consideration of stormwater as a valuable asset that should be protected and conserved.

There is a broad range of small and large-scale projects managed by the City of Marion throughout the Council area that aim to improve stormwater quality and reduce flooding risks.

One of the most prominent examples in the City of Marion is the Warriparinga Wetland.

The City of Marion's Cultural Centre on Diagonal Road also demonstrates Water Sensitive Urban Design through its innovative stormwater reuse system. The system was designed in association with the Urban Water Resources Centre of the University of South Australia.

Stormwater runoff from the roof and carpark is passed through a filter detention system that is under the front plaza area. The water then enters a borehole to recharge an aquifer some 50m underground. This recharges the aquifer with around 2 megalitres of filtered water each year.

The water stored in the aquifer is then pumped back up to the surface where it is used in the Marion Cultural Centre to flush the toilets.

Other projects and activities include:

- Future development of a wetland at Oaklands Park
- Harbow Grove stormwater collection and reuse project, Seacombe Gardens.
- Small sedimentation and stormwater detention ponds such as those at Tartonendi Reserve and Tonsley Reserve in Mitchell Park
- Beadnall Terrace water sensitive traffic calming device in Glengowrie
- Requirements for all new houses, significant additions to existing houses, and some existing houses affected by land divisions, north of Seacombe Road to have rainwater detention tanks
- Gross pollutant traps (GPTs). There are 34 throughout the Council that are regularly cleaned.

Policy and Planning

To assist in the delivery of these water management strategies, the City of Marion has joined a program called the Water Campaign™. The Water Campaign™ is an international freshwater management program which aims to build the capacity of local government to reduce water consumption and improve local water quality. The Water Campaign™ has been developed by the Oceania branch of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) and is delivered in South Australia in collaboration with the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board.

7.3 Waste Management Practices (domestic waste, landfills, green waste, recycling, solid waste, hazardous waste) (eg. types and regularity of services)

The City of Marion continues to participate in a number of initiatives that reduce the amount of Council generated waste going to landfill including: office paper recycling; green waste recycling; and reuse of road profilings and clean fill. Council also processes concrete and bitumen waste to PM21 or compliant rubble that is used within Council projects.

The City of Marion operates a three bin kerbside waste and recycling system in partnership with the Cities of West Torrens and Holdfast bay. This includes a weekly domestic waste collection and fortnightly green organics and recyclables collections.

In addition to the weekly kerbside collections, the City of Marion offers residents two hard rubbish collections each rating year. Bookings are required and residents can dispose of a maximum amount of one cubic meter per collection.

To support community recycling of specific items, the City of Marion provides a drop off service to recycle old fluorescent globes. Residents and ratepayers can bring up to six domestic globes at any one visit for recycling. During 2008/09 166 kg of fluorescent tubes were collected for recycling.

A 'Mobile Muster' mobile phone recycling drop-off point is also located in the Administration Building foyer for public use.

7.4 Monitoring of Contaminated Land

The City of Marion's Contaminated Land Register identifies potentially contaminated sites within the City of Marion. Only sites declared by the EPA as contaminated are listed as actual contaminated on the register, other sites are listed as potentially or possibly contaminated based on activities that have been carried out on the site in the past. The register is used for planning purposes. In the 2008/09 year a review of this register was implemented. This is as a result to the impending changes to the Land Sales Business and Conveyancing (Land Contamination) Regulations.

The City of Marion conducts regular monitoring for gas and leachate at three of Council's disused dump sites to ensure that any risks to the public or the environment identified as handled appropriately.

7.5 Monitoring and Control of Hazardous Substances (eg. asbestos, medical waste)

The City of Marion has a community needle collection service which allows residents to purchase sharps containers for \$5 each. Residents can drop off full containers at various participating chemists for disposal.

The City of Marion's General Inspectors will collect and safely discard syringes that are found in public places within the City of Marion. Residents are encouraged to contact the City of Marion if they find a syringe in a public place and not try to discard of it themselves.

Environmental Health Officers provide advice to residents regarding asbestos products and removal. Information brochures are available and can be sent to residents upon request.

7.6 Monitoring of Air Quality

As previously discussed the City of Marion received a number of complaints with regard to smoke generated by residential combustion heaters. This year, in addition to education pamphlets and an article in 'City Limits', an educational banner was produced and placed on display at the City of Marion Administration Centre to educate residents regarding the correct use of wood heaters.

7.7 Noise Complaint Investigations

All noise complaints that are received by the City of Marion are referred to the EPA.

7.8 Monitoring and Control of Recreation Facilities (eg. risk assessment of playgrounds, inspections of camping areas etc.)

Regular inspections are undertaken of all City of Marion playgrounds by trained staff. Any issues are rectified immediately or removed. There is also a fire risk schedule in place for all parks and reserves to ensure that grassed areas are adequately mowed and do not present a fire risk.

In the last financial year a comprehensive risk assessment on the use of Council reserves including playgrounds and the interaction between various users has been undertaken with staff from relevant areas within the City of Marion. The risk assessment was carried out using the Council's Enterprise Wide Risk Management Framework, incorporating a brainstorming workshop session to identify, assess and evaluate risks and was facilitated by the Risk Manager. Risks have been captured on a risk register which included information about

current mitigation activity as well as any future action plan required to further manage risks. The risks are also mapped on a risk matrix to reflect the overall risk rating of identified risks at inherent and residual level.

The risk profile for the City of Marion's playgrounds and reserves and the interaction of users reflects that effective and proactive risk management systems are in place. Robust systems are in place for the planning and designing of reserves and playgrounds with experienced staff that have a strong understanding of the applicable standards. Furthermore proactive risk management is part of the process with key stakeholders involved in the identification and assessment of risks throughout the planning and designing phases.

The inspection and repair program is also very effective, however the minor items identified as part of the audit of this process are being addressed.

7.9 Emergency Planning Activities (eg. disaster recovery / business continuity plans)

Regional Council Approach

The Cities of Holdfast Bay, Marion, Mitcham and Unley have developed a Regional Framework that is designed to provide support to current Council systems in place to manage emergencies as well as provide scope for future, ongoing planning and development of improved strategies to prevent, prepare to respond to or recover from emergencies within the community.

SCEMPPlan is a Regional based Emergency Management framework that has been developed following consultation with internal and external stakeholders and in conjunction with Emergency Service Organisations. SCEMPPlan is a 'live' document, with continuous and ongoing review being required to ensure that it continues to reflect best practice and supports current local arrangements

Emergency Management Project Work

Four partner Councils; Holdfast Bay, Marion, Mitcham and Unley have undertaken Emergency Management Project work for the past 2 years, with the assistance of federal funding from the Local Grants Scheme of the Working Together to Manage Emergencies.

The Stage 1 Project focused on undertaking an Emergency Risk Assessment across the Region, with a large emphasis placed upon Community opinion.

The Stage 2 Project has seen a significant increase in the awareness of Emergency Management and its Planning across the Region. Stage 2 has also seen the development of

- Regional Emergency Management arrangements, including Incident Management arrangements
- Emergency Management Training programme for employees
- Creation of online Emergency Management information portal

A final outcome of the Stage 2 Regional Emergency Management Project is the Sturt Community Local Government Emergency Management Planning Forum. This group is tasked with the ongoing planning of Emergency Management arrangements across the Region and to maintain the essential link between the partner Councils.

7.10 Rural and Urban Planning Activities (eg. number of development applications assessed by EHOs)

Applications that are received by the Development Assessment Department which may have potential public or environmental health implications are referred to an Environmental Health Officer for assessment prior to granting development approval. Examples include new or alterations to food premises, hairdressers and horse stables or any development application involving contaminated or potentially contaminated land.

7.11 Other

Environmental Management System

Councils have a key responsibility in the management of their local environment. Their decisions and activities impact upon local and regional environments. The City of Marion has recognised the need to manage the environmental impacts of its activities by putting in place an Environmental Management System (EMS) that is accredited to international standards (ISO 14001.2004).

What is an EMS?

EMS stands for 'Environment Management System'. It is a tool for managing the impacts of an organisation's activities on the environment. It provides a structured approach to planning and implementing environmental protection measures.

The international standard (AS/NZ ISO 14001) provides a recognised standard for EMS development.

What areas does Marion's EMS Cover?

Marion's EMS covers the environmental performance in all areas of its operations. This includes planning, design and implementation of activities relating to:

- Pollution prevention (includes stormwater pollution, air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and land contamination);
- Waste management, minimisation, recycling and reuse;
- Chemical management and use;
- Use of energy, water and other resources;
- Protection of flora, fauna and habitats/ecosystems; and
- Purchasing (includes goods, services and contractors).

Date this report was / is to be presented to Council

22 / 09 /2009

This report is to be submitted by 30th September 2009 in soft copy emailed to:

andrew.vickers@health.sa.gov.au

Please note that hard copies are no longer required to be sent to the Public and Environmental Health Council.