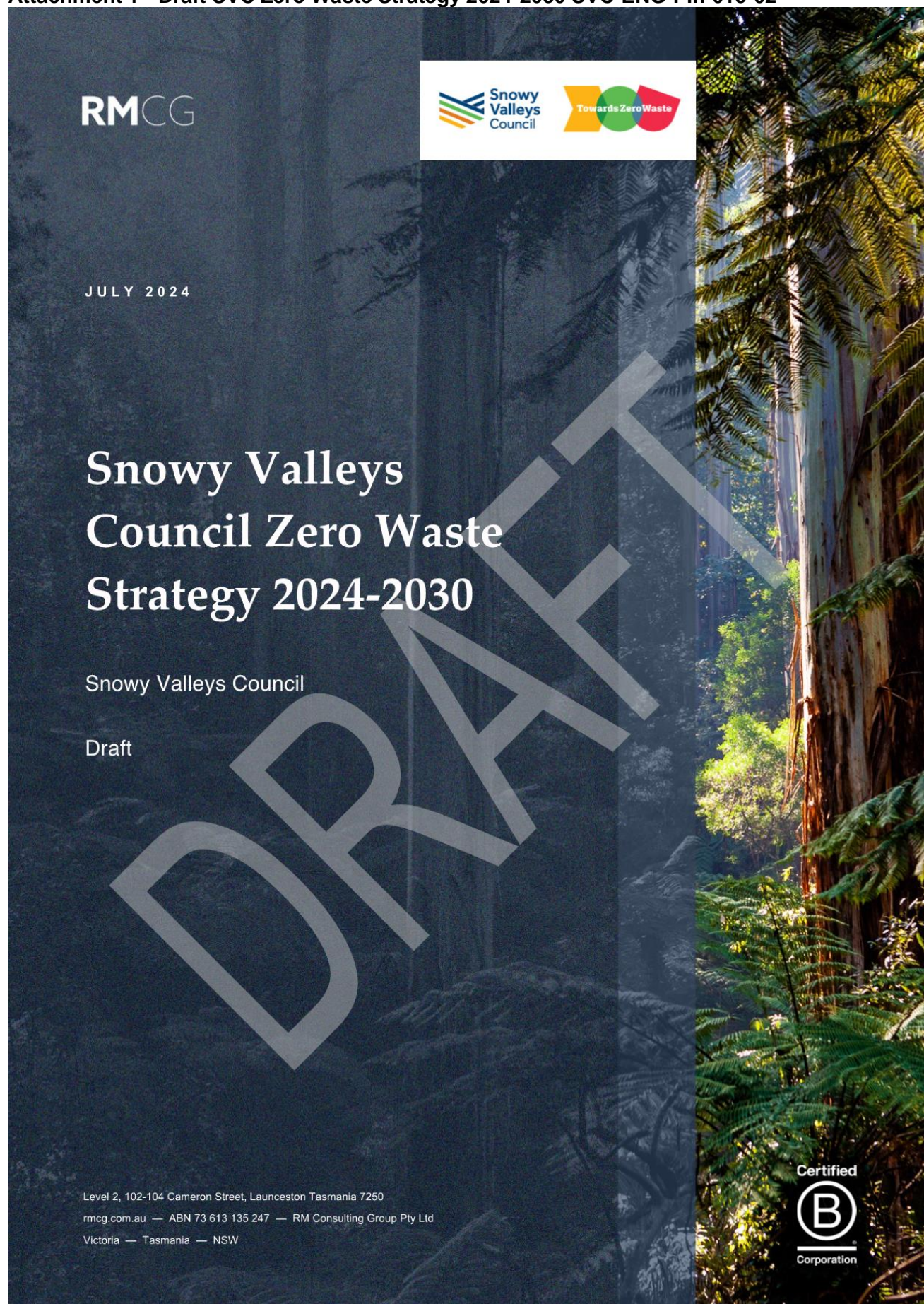


## **10.6 SVC ZERO WASTE STRATEGY 2024-2030 - PUBLIC EXHIBITION - ATTACHMENT**

### Attachment Titles:

1. Draft SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2024-2030 SVC-ENG-PIn-015-02

**Attachment 1 - Draft SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2024-2030 SVC-ENG-Pln-015-02**





# Acknowledgements

Reviewing and updating the Snowy Valleys Council Zero Waste Strategy has relied on generous input from a range of SVC staff, residents, Councillors and local business people. Staff and contractors have co-operated to collect data that provides the statistical evidence of progress made towards zero waste.

The original SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030 was ambitious and long-term. SVC has demonstrated a strong commitment to waste reduction targets and the capacity to innovate to meet goals. Progress to-date augers well for this revised 2024-2030 portion of the Zero Waste Strategy.

Special thanks to:

**Mayor and Councillors:**

- Mayor Ian Chaffey
- Deputy Mayor Trina Thomson
- Councillor Johanna (Hansie) Armour
- Councillor Julia Ham
- Councillor Sam Hughes
- Councillor James Hayes
- Councillor Mick Ivill
- Councillor John Larter
- Councillor Brent Livermore

**Snowy Valleys Council team:**

- Interim General Manager, Steven Pinnuck
- Director Infrastructure & Works, Duncan Mitchell
- Director Community & Corporate, Jessica Quilty
- Waste Management & Strategy Officer
- Communications & Marketing Officer
- Team leader Tumut, Talbingo, Khancoban, Batlow, Adelong and Tumbarumba

**Key industry participants:**

- John Stanfield, Manager, Valmar
- Neil Bye, Gilmore Recycling Plant
- Greg Webb Coordinator.

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the Country that we work on throughout Australia and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present, and we acknowledge emerging leaders. Moreover, we express gratitude for the knowledge and insight that Traditional Owners and other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people contribute to our shared work in Australia.

We pay respects to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. We recognise that Australia was founded on the genocide and dispossession of First Nations people and acknowledge that sovereignty was not ceded in this country. We embrace the spirit of reconciliation, working towards self-determination, equity of outcomes, and an equal voice for Australia's First People.

## Glossary and Acronyms

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
C&D	Construction and demolition is solid, mostly inert waste generated by processes such as building and demolition
C&I	Commercial and industrial is solid waste generated by businesses, industries (including shopping centres, restaurants and offices) and institutions (hospitals, schools, government offices) but not MSW (municipal solid waste) or C&D waste
CRJO	Canberra Region Joint Organisation of Councils
CDS	Container Deposit Scheme also known as Earn and Return is the initiative whereby drinking containers can be returned at a value of 10c per item
Circular economy	An alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose of) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life
Co-mingled recycling	Recyclable material that can be placed into a kerbside recycling bin including plastic containers, paper/cardboard, tins, cans, liquid paperboard (LPB) and glass bottles
CRC	Community recycling centres
Diversion rate	The proportion of all recycled materials or those otherwise recovered (through an energy-from-waste facility) compared to the total amount of waste generated
EPA	NSW Environment Protection Authority
E-waste	End-of-life electronic equipment such as televisions, computers, mobile phones, stereos and small electrical appliances (but not whitegoods)
FOGO	Food organics and garden organics
Hazardous material	Sometimes referred to as problem waste and includes batteries, fluorescent tubes/bulbs, household chemicals, paints, medical waste/needles, oils, e-waste and batteries often collected through CRC sites
JO	Joint organisations
LGA	Local Government Area
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
MRF	Material recovery facility
MSW	Municipal solid waste generated in households and by local government operations including kerbside services, parks and gardens, street sweeping and public bin
NP	National Parks (NSW)
PEF	Processed engineered fuel is a product generated from non-recyclable material with high calorific value for the application as a fuel in cement kilns
PFAS	So called 'forever chemicals' that are used in, for example, food packaging, cosmetics and fire retardants, and persist in the environment and may be harmful to human health
REROC	Riverina Eastern Regional Organisation of Councils
Residual waste	Waste that can be disposed of in the red-lidded kerbside bin, that theoretically does not include any material that could be recycled through a co-mingled recycling, FOGO or community recycling facilities
Resource Recovery	Includes all recycling, additional to kerbside recycling, such as the recovery of steel, green waste, FOGO waste, CRC material, tyres, mattresses, C&D material and so forth
RRC	Resource Recovery Centre

ROC	Regional Organisation of Councils
Sustainable Development	Economic development that does not deplete natural resource, meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability for future generations to do the same
SVC	Snowy Valleys Council
WARR	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery
Waste Hierarchy	A principle describing seven levels of waste program priorities from most preferable to least preferable
WtE	Waste to energy is the process of generating energy, heat or electricity from non-recyclable waste

Summary

The Snowy Valleys Council (SVC) local government area is located in the South West Slopes region of NSW. It covers an area of almost 896,000 hectares and includes the major towns of Tumut and Tumbarumba.

SVC provides waste management services and infrastructure to the Council's almost 15,000 residents, offering kerbside collection in larger towns and drop-off services for smaller communities.

Progress to-date on the SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030

The efforts of SVC staff, councillors, local businesses and residents has seen a strong shift in the management of waste over recent years. The *SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030* was adopted by Council in 2019, and many of the actions in that Strategy have been implemented, resulting in measurable waste wins.

For example:

- Average of 6kg/week less general waste being sent to landfill from each household
- 31% increase in the volume of comingled recycling being sent to resources recovery
- Average of 12kg/week food organic and garden organic (FOGO) waste being diverted from landfill for each household.

These waste wins have been driven by an effective community education campaign by SVC, the development of updated waste infrastructure, and active participation by motivated SVC residents. The infographic (Figure ES-1) below shows some of the detail of SVC's waste recovery successes since 2019.

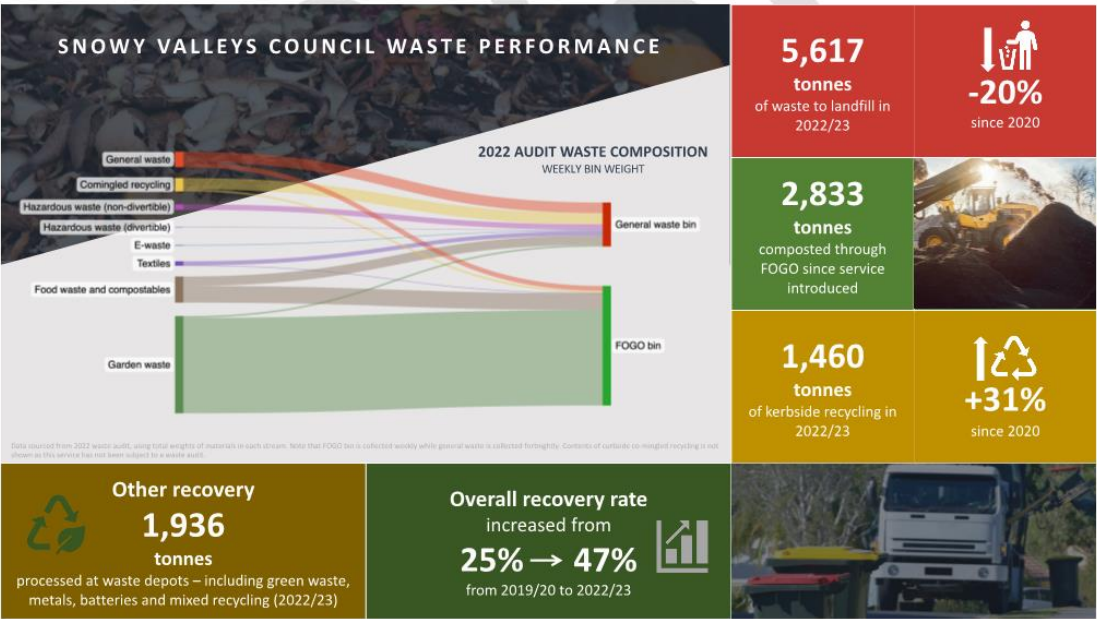


Figure ES-1: Waste performance summary

As part of the *SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030* Action Plan, SVC committed to a mid-term review of the Strategy. Analysis of waste and resource recovery data, and interviews with key SVC stakeholders have been undertaken to inform this review. The review also considers changes to key NSW and Federal legislation relating to resource recovery, and how those changes are impacting SVC's options for managing waste.

### Summary of the SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2024-2030

The new *SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2024-2030* refines targets from the original Strategy, removes actions that have already been undertaken and identifies a deliverable set of actions going forward. This will allow SVC to continue on its positive trajectory reducing the volume of waste to landfill, recovering valuable materials, protecting public amenity and creating employment.

Table ES-1 outlines the *SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2024-2030* goals.

**Table ES-1: Waste recovery goals for SVC's revised Zero Waste Strategy 2024-2030**

BASELINE 2019-2020	MEASURE	GOAL	PROGRESS 2022-23	2030 TARGET
7,053	Tonnes MSW to landfill/annum	Decrease total tonnes of MSW to landfill/annum	-29%	-70%
0.476	Tonnes MSW to landfill per capita/annum	Decrease average per capita tonnes of MSW to landfill/annum	-29% (0.334tpa)	-70%
To be established	Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>e</sup>	Decrease emissions associated with landfilling	To be developed	
25%	Percentage of resources recovered <sup>*</sup>	Increase total resource recovery rate	47%	80%
4.3kg	Average weight of FOGO in red bin/capita <sup>#</sup>	Divert FOGO from landfill	-92%	-98%

<sup>\*</sup> Total tonnage of material recovered (FOGO + kerbside recycling + other) compared with total tonnage waste (FOGO+ kerbside recycling + other recovery + landfill).

<sup>#</sup> From kerbside bin audit data.

The *SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2024-2030* will achieve its goals via 19 actions that are aligned under four (4) themes summarised below. These themes and actions are described in greater detail in sections 4.3 and 4.4 of this Strategy.

#### Theme 1: Waste education and advocacy for behaviour change

Objective: Promote action in the upper level of the waste hierarchy – avoid, reduce and reuse – whilst creating an innate understanding of the value of resources in the community.

1. Develop SVC Waste and Resource Recovery Education and Engagement Plan 2024-2030
2. Include waste education activity in SVC staff position description/s
3. Include waste education activity in SVC operational plan.

#### Theme 2: Data capture and intelligent decision making

Objective: Understand the full picture of current waste generation so actions to achieve the goals can be targeted, measured and effective.

4. Automate waste data collection at weighbridges, and utilise data to drive improvement
5. Audit kerbside collection bins and RRC waste, and utilise data to drive improvement
6. Collate litter and illegal dumping data, and utilise in decision-making and advocacy.



**Theme 3: Infrastructure and service provision**

Objective: Optimise recycling and processing capabilities in SVC. Council material recovery facilities are the key infrastructure to achieve this, and continual improvement to that infrastructure will drive progress.

7. Improve layout at SVC RRC sites
8. Upgrade Gilmore material recycling and diversion processing capability
9. Supplement kerbside collection services
10. Reduce illegal dumping in SVC National Parks and camping locations
11. Generate renewable energy at SVC-operated sites, where appropriate
12. Review the costs and benefits of the 4x annual waste voucher system.

**Theme 4: Innovation and circularity**

Objective: Plan beyond recycling to create business opportunities for circular use of materials. Striving for innovation and local circularity builds community resilience, builds capacity for Councils to manage resources and, more broadly, grows local employment.

13. Implement a public procurement policy to support a growing local circular economy
14. Advocate for healthy, reliable local markets and processing facilities for recyclables
15. Identify and mitigate risks to SVC from changes to recyclables markets, processing and legislation
16. Improve the recovery rate of C&D materials by encouraging the use of recycled C&D material and investigating a development of local C&D waste recovery facilities
17. Continue to expand waste recovery options
18. Implement incoming bans on the use of single use plastics
19. Identify and take up opportunities to innovate SVC's resource recovery approach.



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 COUNCIL CONTEXT

Snowy Valleys Council covers an area of almost 896,000 hectares, and includes the major towns of Tumut and Tumbarumba, as well as smaller townships including Adelong, Batlow, Brungle, Jingellic, Khancoban, Rosewood, Talbingo and Tooma (Figure 1-1). SVC was formed in 2016 from the amalgamation of Tumut Shire and Tumbarumba Shire. This has allowed the waste management services and infrastructure to become harmonised, yielding substantial efficiencies to operation of collection services and sites management.

The population of SVC was recorded at 14,891 in the 2021 Census and had increased by 3% since the Census in 2016. The population is centred in the main townships (Tumut and Tumbarumba) but the SVC covers a large land area, so offering kerbside and drop-off services for the smaller communities is logistically complex and costly. The Council's waste team are working to increase the reach of kerbside services, aiming to increase services but not costs.



**Figure 1-1: Snowy Valleys Council boundaries and major towns<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Map from [Snowy Valleys Council Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018-2022](#)

SVC was previously a member of the Riverina Eastern Regional Organisation of Councils (REROC) but have now joined the Canberra Region Joint Organisation (CRJO). CRJO is a government body that works to connect communities and provide leadership among eleven Councils in the south east NSW region. Different opportunities for collaboration have resulted from this membership, which represents more Councils and a more substantial population than REROC did, especially when it comes to accessing funding for collaborative projects. The CRJO represents a population of 750,000 and area of 4,800,000 hectares.

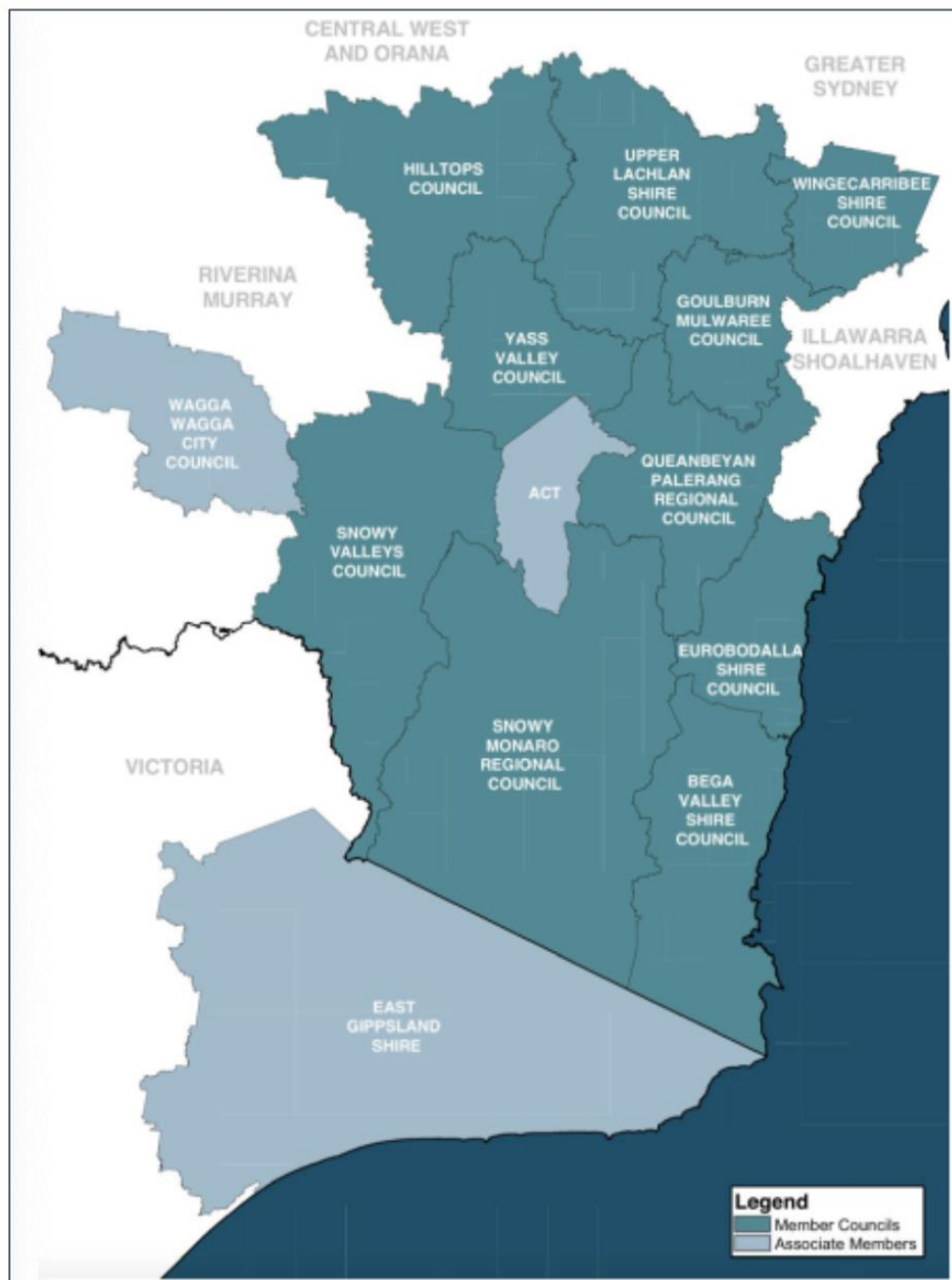


Figure 1-2: Ten LGAs and the ACT make up the Canberra Region Joint Organisation (CRJO)



## 1.2 STRATEGY UPDATE

The Snowy Valleys Council (SVC) *Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030*<sup>2</sup> committed SVC to review and update the Strategy in 2024, at the midpoint of implementing actions under the original Strategy. The aim of this update is to review actions achieved and progress towards the Zero Waste goals, and to reassess the strategic direction and actions needed going forward.

Prior to 2019, the SVC did not have a waste strategy and landfilled almost 9,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste (MSW) per year, with less than 25% overall recovery rate. Many of the SVC's waste sites were poorly managed and unsafe. The recycling options available to the community were limited and inconsistent between sites and communities. Green waste and food organic material was being sent to landfill, with associated transport cost and generation of significant greenhouse gas emissions.

This updated Strategy documents what has been achieved, and the result of the changes. It outlines the strategic direction for SVC to continually improve and meet the demands of the current regulatory landscape and other drivers for change.

As such, this updated Strategy:

- Revisits the resource recovery principles that are guiding SVC's direction, and summarises relevant changes to NSW regulation (Chapter 2)
- Documents how SVC has performed against the original SVC *Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030* targets (Chapter 3)
- Reshapes SVC's strategic direction (targets, themes, actions) to guide future progress (Chapter 4).

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<sup>2</sup> [SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030](#)

## 2 Principles & Drivers

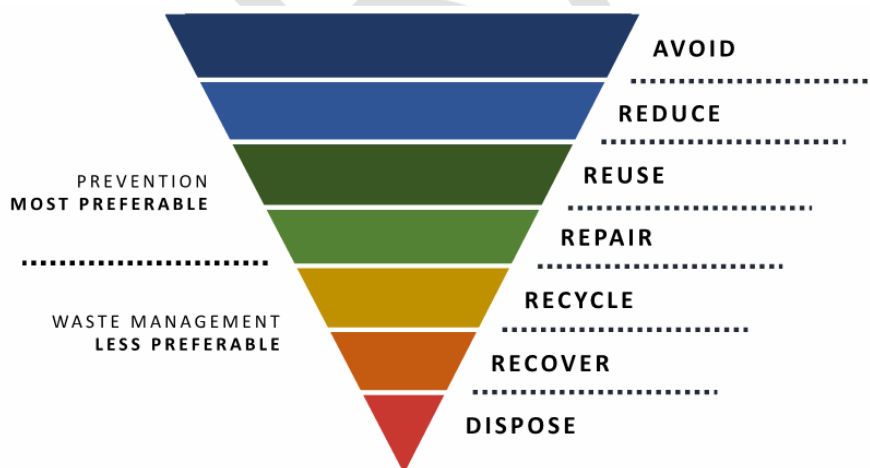
### 2.1 PRINCIPLES

The NSW State Government adopted a circular economy approach to managing materials in their *Circular Economy Policy Statement 2019*<sup>3</sup>. The concept of the circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose of) and is visualised in Figure 2-1. It aims to keep resources in use for as long as possible, extracting the maximum value from them while in use, then recovering and regenerating products and materials at the end of service life for each item. The transition to a completely circular economy is complex as there is no disposal to landfill (disposal is called 'leakage').



**Figure 2-1: Circular economy as applied to the waste and resource recovery supply chain<sup>4</sup>**

As an ideal, circular economy thinking drives improved system design and resource efficiency, but many of the drivers of circularity are outside the control of Councils. Critically, the design of materials, products and systems create the opportunity for a circular economy. Councils are responsible for the infrastructure and systems to collect and handle materials, and have little influence on product and packaging design, distribution and consumption and factors that drive the generation of waste. As such, the waste hierarchy concept is currently suitable as a basis for the strategic decision making of Councils (see Figure 2-2). The waste hierarchy prioritises preferred options for management of waste/material, where avoid and reduce are preferred, followed by reuse, recycle, etcetera, through to disposal via landfill as least preferred.



**Figure 2-2: Waste hierarchy – options for post-consumer resources in preferred order**

<sup>3</sup> [NSW Circular Economy Policy 2019](#)

<sup>4</sup> Picture from the [National Waste Policy 2018](#)

2.2 STATE AND FEDERAL DRIVERS

SVC’s actions have been a local response to changes in the way that waste and resources are viewed and governed at State and Federal level. The original *Snowy Valleys Council Zero Waste Policy 2019-2030* responded to targets set in the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014–21* (WARR Strategy), the *National Waste Strategy 2018* and the *National Waste Action Plan* in 2019<sup>5</sup>. The new *SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2024-2030* responds to recent updates to each of these.

Recently, the State Government has published the *NSW Waste and Sustainable Material Strategy 2041*. Key reforms in that Strategy are listed below and targets are shown in Table 2-1. There is a range of legislative supports, funding schemes and policies to galvanise councils toward meeting the NSW targets.

Key reforms:

- Phasing out problematic single-use plastic items
- Financial incentives for manufacturers and producers to design out problematic plastics
- Government agencies to preference recycled content (procurement policies)
- Mandating the separation of food and garden organics for households and selected businesses
- Incentivising biogas generation from waste materials.

Table 2-1: Targets from the *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041*

TARGETS
Reduce total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030
Achieve 80% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2030
Significantly increase the use of recycled content by governments and industry
Phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025
Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill by 2030
Reduce litter by 60% by 2030 and plastics litter by 30% by 2025
Triple the plastics recycling rate by 2030

Several recent initiatives have relevance to SVC and other councils operating Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) collection and composting. The *NSW Plastic Action Plan 2021*<sup>6</sup> bans the use of 13 specific problematic single-use plastics (e.g. lightweight plastic bags, plastic stirrers, non-compostable fruit stickers). NSW EPA is also a signatory to the *National PFAS Position Statement*<sup>7</sup> and has recently banned compostable packaging going into FOGO due to the high levels of PFAS ('forever chemicals') found in many compostable packaging products<sup>8</sup>.

Another notable plan for SVC’s waste strategy is the NSW EPA’s *Waste Delivery Plan 2021*<sup>9</sup> which prioritises:

1. **Waste sector resilience to climate change** (e.g. identify and manage WARR sites risks from extreme weather events; develop waste management capacity for waste streams from extreme event damage)
2. **Carbon negative waste sector** (e.g. support establishment of local markets for recovered resources, industrial ecology and biogas generation)

<sup>5</sup> [National Waste Action Plan 2019](#)

<sup>6</sup> [NSW Plastics Action Plan 2021](#)

<sup>7</sup> [National PFAS Position Statement 2019](#)

<sup>8</sup> [FOGO Information for Households 2023](#)

<sup>9</sup> [NSW EPA Waste Delivery Plan 2021](#)



3. **Procurement policies to stimulate and support circular economies**
4. **Regulatory settings to enable circularity** (e.g. waste levy review on five yearly cycle; continuous improvement/revision of EPA policies like *Revised Resource Recovery Framework 2023*<sup>10</sup> which proposes support for change via evolution of EPA guidelines, orders and reporting requirements.

## 2.3 REGIONAL DRIVERS

SVC is now a member of the CRJO which has issued a *Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022-2027*. The CRJO recognises that a regional scale approach is most likely to align with government policy objectives and funding initiatives. Given a large portion of cost (and carbon) associated with waste and resource recovery is transportation, local co-operation to optimise waste management at regional scale makes sense. The CRJO's agreed targets and key performance indicators (KPIs) are listed in Table 2-2. Through CRJO, SVC could benchmark waste and resource recovery activity with other participating councils, and to identify opportunities to share infrastructure across council boundaries in the CRJO area.

**Table 2-2: Canberra Regional Joint Organisation Targets and KPIs**

TARGET	KPI	#	SOURCE DATA
Advocate for the reduction of total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030	Annual reduction in waste generates per person	1	EPA WARR Reports
Advocate for an average recovery rate for 80% for residual waste recycling and organics by 2030	Annual increase in recovery rate for residual waste, recycling and organics	2	EPA WARR Reports
Significantly increase the use of recycled content by governments and industry	Annual increase in the use of recycled content	3	Councils
Support the phase out of problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025	Annual decrease in use of problematic and unnecessary plastics	4	Compositional Audits
Halve the amount of organics waste sent to landfill by 2030	Annual reduction in organics sent to landfill	5	Compositional Audits + EPA WARR Reports
Reduce plastic litter items by 30% by 2025	Annual reductions in plastic litter	6	EPA Litter Audits
Reduce the overall litter by 60% by 2030	Annual reduction in litter	7	EPA Litter Audits
Triple the plastic recycling rate by 2030	Annual increase in plastic recycling	8	Compositional Audits + EPA WARR Reports
Net Zero Emissions by 2050	Annual decrease in emissions	9	Councils

## 2.4 LOCAL DRIVERS

The *Snowy Valleys Community Strategic Plan 2028* attests to a high level of engagement by the community, and their desired direction for the SVC area. Themes 3 and 5 of the Plan include statements about the community's expectation on waste service improvements. For example, in *Theme 3: Our Natural Environment*, there are four strategies directly relevant to the waste management including: '3.3 We sustainably manage waste through a commitment to resource recovery and best practice waste management'.

<sup>10</sup> [EPA Resource Recovery Framework 2023](#)

## 2.5 THE LINK BETWEEN LANDFILL AND EMISSIONS

The Climate change (Net Zero Future) Act 2023 outlines the reduction targets for NSW as:

- 50% reduction on 2005 levels by 2030
- 70% reduction on 2005 levels by 2035
- Net zero by 2050.

The supporting Net Zero Plan. Stage 1 – 2020-2030 makes the link of emissions from organic waste in landfill and sets the target of net zero emission from organic waste by 2030 by actions such as FOGO collections for councils and high quality composting.

The SVC have developed a Net Zero Council Guide with CRJO which outlines a pathway of action to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. It identifies that the main source of emissions comes from landfilling organic matter. Whilst an SVC specific inventory of emissions footprint has not yet been developed<sup>11</sup> rough estimates in the Net Zero Council Guide indicate that landfill can be up to 57% of councils' emissions for council in the CRJO region. Hence, this strategic document and related actions will have a strong link to Council's commitments for emission reduction.

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<sup>11</sup> The SVC 'Plan on a page – Net Zero Action FY24/25' includes an action to 'Commission an Emissions Inventory piece of work – consultant work'.

## 3 Progress To-Date

### 3.1 OVERVIEW

Kerbside bin audits and waste facility data show SVC has made substantial progress on the waste reduction and resource recovery goals in the *SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030*. Key drivers have been an effective community education campaign by SVC, updated waste infrastructure, and participation by motivated residents.

Compared with data from 2020, householders diverted 12kg/week on average of organic waste from landfill, there was a 31% increase in volume of comingled recycling collected, and an average of 6kg/week less general waste being sent to landfill from each household (Figure 3-1).

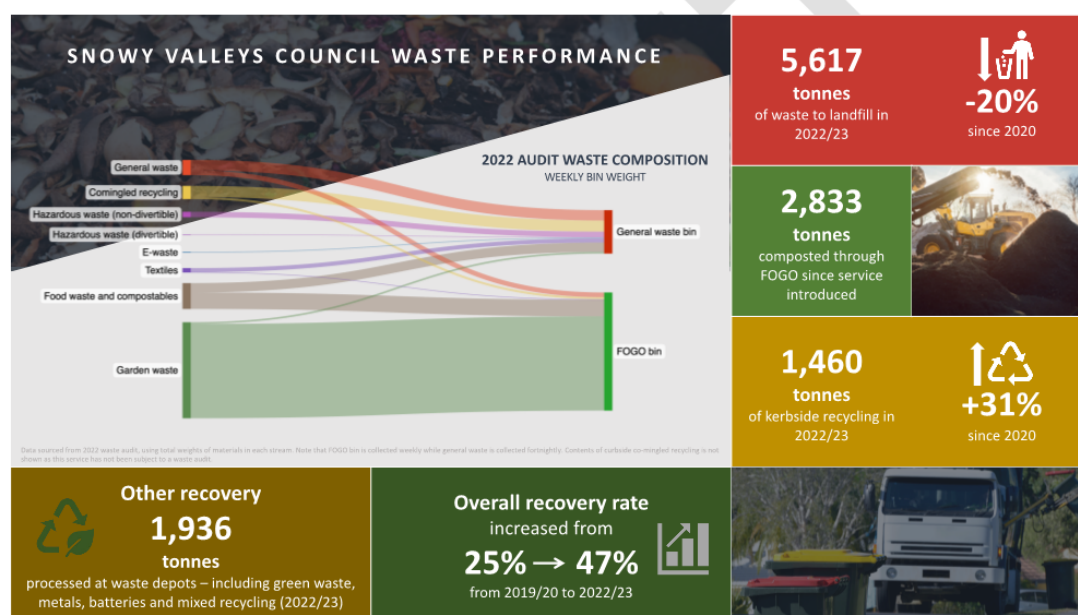


Figure 3-1: SVC 2023 – progress towards zero waste

Bin audits undertaken before and after the FOGO service commenced (e.g. 2020 versus 2022) show residents are diverting substantial amounts of food and garden waste into their FOGO bins and have decreased the weight per household of comingled recycling being incorrectly placed in general waste bins (Figure 3-2).



Figure 3-2: SVC 2020 and 2022 kerbside bin weight and composition



The SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030 set out specific goals for recovery and diversion of different waste streams, to be measured at the SVC's six resource recovery centres. Table 3-1 shows SVC waste collection, recovery and landfilling between 2019 and 2023. Average total per capita waste generation has risen from 0.63 tonnes/person in 2019/20 to 0.72 tonnes/person in 2022/23, which is likely due to greater volume of garden waste being collected (FOGO). Importantly the percentage total recovered material from the waste stream has risen from 25% in 2019/20, to 47% in 2022/23. This is a substantial change and puts SVC on-track to meet its Zero Waste Strategy goals for 2025. More detailed information on 'kerbside collection' and 'recovery centre performance' is provided in sections 3.2 and 3.3, below.

**Table 3-1: Waste landfill and recovery rates 2019/20 to 2022/23**

OVERALL RECOVERY RATES	2019/20	2020/21	2021/2022	2022/2023
Total landfill (general waste)	7,053	7,673	6,733	5,617
Kerbside FOGO	-	-	1,167	1,666
Kerbside recycling	1,113	1,270	1,336	1,460
Other recovery	1,180	1,604	1,524	1,936
Total recovered	2,293	2,874	4,027	5,062
<b>Total waste</b>	<b>9,346</b>	<b>10,547</b>	<b>10,760</b>	<b>10,679</b>
<b>Total recovery rate</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Average per capita generation (tonnes/year/person)</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>

## STORIES FROM THE COUNCIL

### WASTE EDUCATION IS KEY TO SVC RESOURCE RECOVERY SUCCESS

Community engagement and education has been crucial to generating the behaviour change SVC needed to meet their ambitious resource recovery goals. SVC staff and the waste contractor, Valmar Industries, have co-operated on community outreach and education during 2019-2023, using a range of communication channels.

SVC has an active Facebook feed with 7,000 followers. The SVC Communications Team post several stories about waste each month, and monitor the number of 'likes' each post receives. A SVC Waste app was launched in January 2021, and now has 6,500 subscribers. The app includes a bin night calendar that subscribers can search with their address; an A-Z Guide on which bin to put various wastes in; and access to free transfer station vouchers. SVC

Communications Team explained:

*'they get a free roll of FOGO bags via the app, and free waste transfer station vouchers. Its great active engagement.'*

There is a website A-Z Guide on what waste goes to what bin, and SVC staff often refer phone callers to that list.

Community meetings and school visits are used as opportunities to talk with people about waste processes and answer questions. During 2023, Mr Martin Canteros-Paz (SVC Resource Recovery Officer) presented at 15 events and Mr John Stanfield (Manager, Valmar Industries) attended several of these events. Mr Canteros-Paz and Mr Stanfield said:

*'We talk with View Clubs, Rotary groups. We keep schools up to date – they are champions of new ways to do things'*

SVC Communications Team also publishes an e-Newsletter - there were six stories about waste included in 2023. There is a weekly radio slot for SVC, and the Communications Team also contribute newspaper articles for local papers: Tumut and Adelong Times (Tuesdays and Fridays). Tumbarumba Times (Wednesdays). Corryong and Khancoban Courier (weekly).

### 3.2 KERBSIDE COLLECTION

Specific goals for the kerbside collection aspect of waste management at SVC, and progress to-date are outlined in Table 3-2.

#### KEY MESSAGES FROM Table 3-2.

- Kerbside general waste has strongly reduced since introduction of FOGO bins.
- More data is needed to assess avoidable food waste
- Recycling rates for food and garden materials have improved substantially since the introduction of FOGO bins
- More data is needed to assess e-waste, hazardous materials and textiles.

**Table 3-2: Goals and progress for waste reduction and recycling in kerbside services**

STRATEGY GOAL	2025 GOAL	2023 AUDIT	ASSESSMENT
Reduce waste generation in the kerbside general waste bin	-50%	-59%	Target exceeded
Reduce waste generation in the kerbside recycling bin	-10%	+16%	Not on track
Reduce avoidable food content in the FOGO bin	-50%	?	Unknown
Increase recycling rates for garden material from general waste	+99%	+98%	On track
Increase recycling rates for food material from general waste	+50%	+66%	Target exceeded
Increase recycling rates for comingled recycling material from general waste	+50%	+77%	Target exceeded
Increase individual recycling rates for e-waste, hazardous materials and textiles	+50%	?	Unknown

### 3.3 RESOURCE RECOVERY CENTRE PERFORMANCE

The change in volume of materials separated for recovery at the resource recovery centres (RRC) is summarised in Table 3-3.

**Table 3-3: Recovery for specific materials and their trends compared to 2020 baseline**

MATERIAL	TREND SINCE 2020	ASSESSMENT FROM 2019/20 TO 2022/23
Green waste	Fluctuating (increased in 2020/21 with the impacts of bushfires)	Increased material recovery, from 143 tonnes to 220 tonnes
Metals	Fluctuating in relation to bushfires (up in 2020/21, down in 2021/22)	Increased material recovery, from 280 tonnes to 930 tonnes
Agricultural chemical drums	Steady increase	Increased material recovery, from 10 tonnes to 17 tonnes
Batteries	Fluctuating but overall increase in response to education and increased service locations	Increased material recovery, from 4.54 tonnes to 17.78 tonnes
Mixed recycling (received at RRC's)	Fluctuating (increased to 2021/22 then dropped)	Decreased material recovery, from 450 m <sup>3</sup> to 421 m <sup>3</sup>
Silage wrap	Steady increase	Increased material recovery, from 15 tonnes to 35 tonnes

The RRC's have been fundamental to effective transition of the

1. Seasonal waste weekend to waste vouchers,
2. Implementation and management of CDS, and
3. The processing location for recycled resources. These three topics are discussed in the following box (overleaf).

## STORIES FROM THE COUNCIL

### TRANSITION TO WASTE VOUCHERS

Prior to 2019 the SVC offered a Seasonal Waste Weekend service; four times a year residents could dispose larger household items free of charge at RRCs. As the service was very popular, there was pressure on sites and staff on the Seasonal Waste Weekends which resulted in safety issues and poor recovery potential. The SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030 supported implementation of a voucher system for residents which commenced in 2021. Four free vouchers a year were allocated for each household to dispose bulky material. Of the 35,512 vouchers allocated in 2022-23, 4,577 were redeemed. This has resulted in the ability to receive material safely, and better recover items for reuse and recycling. This has also reduced the cost of operation for the Council.

### CONTAINER DEPOSIT SCHEME (CDS)

The number of containers recovered through the CDS has steadily increased since it was introduced in 2017. Recovery rose sharply in 2019 from 2.7 to 4.1 million items when the over-the-counter deposit system was replaced with an automated singulator machine. The number of containers recovered has increased to 4.7 million for the 2022/23 financial year. This number is expected to exceed 5 million in the 2023/24 financial year.

### ABOUT MARKETS FOR RECYCLED MATERIAL

SVC and Valmar staff explained some of the challenges facing the relatively new Australian systems and markets for various species of recyclable material. These challenges are important because they have potential 'flow back' implications for SVC, because the dollar return on recovered materials subsidises kerbside collection, sorting services and infrastructure.

*'The market for recyclables is volatile and changes all the time. For example, Visy was giving \$95/tonne for clean paper and cardboard but now it's only \$75/tonne. We [also] have an allocation so [we] can't sell more than that to them at the moment. When the rules come in about not shipping paper and cardboard offshore, the market will likely tighten again and could get difficult to move paper and cardboard, or cover costs or make a profit.'*

*'Without CDL and the income we generate from that, our business wouldn't be viable. Bottles are sold for processing. CDL is about 80% of our product.'*

*'Markets for other types of recyclables is challenging. [There is the] example of silage wrap not being resalable with more than 4% contamination. With hail netting that had different kind of plastic in it [zip ties], we couldn't sell it. It was cheaper to get new plastic from Indonesia.'*

*'[We] need to explore any options locally to pelletise plastic, like [get] the CRJO to support a facility. [There are] export bans on plastics coming, it needs to be processed in Australia and so it's a buyer's market, and that makes it difficult to sell [plastics from kerbside collection].'*

*'The full costs of recycling need to be clear. Council is currently paying for transport and that might not remain viable.'*



4 Zero Waste Strategy 2024-2030

4.1 VISION

Snowy Valleys Council is striving for zero waste to landfill and supports an innovative community where waste avoidance at home and in the workplace is driven and encouraged by a progressive council. Council leads by example in procurement policies and best practice transfer stations.

The desire to create a sustainable and resilient place to live has prompted use of circular economic principles for materials, and this has generated new business and employment, whilst saving costs for the council and its residents.

4.2 GOALS

4.2.1 OVERVIEW

The Snowy Valley Council staff, contractors and residents have achieved clear and measurable success during the first five years of the *SVC Zero Waste Strategy 2019-2030*. Continued pressure from National and State legislation, and a societal shift towards circularity means SVC's momentum on resource recovery needs to be maintained.

Since 2019 the data and reporting mechanisms used have shown that more streamlined goal setting and tracking is required. The goals in Table 4-1 establish the purpose of SVC's revised *Zero Waste Strategy 2024-2030*. SMART goal setting ensures that goals can be achieved by implementing the key principles: specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound.

Table 4-1: Waste recovery goals for SVC's revised Zero Waste Strategy 2024-2030

BASELINE 2019-2020	MEASURE	GOAL	PROGRESS 2022-23	2025 TARGET	2030 TARGET
7,053	Tonnes MSW to landfill/annum	Decrease total tonnes of MSW to landfill/annum	-29%	-40%	-70%
0.476	Tonnes MSW to landfill per capita/annum	Decrease average per capita tonnes of MSW to landfill/annum	-29% (0.334tpa)	-40%	-70%
To be established	Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>e</sup>	Decrease emissions associated with landfilling	To be developed		
25%	Percentage of resources recovered <sup>*</sup>	Increase total resource recovery rate	47%	50%	80%
4.3	Average kg weight of FOGO in red bin/capita <sup>#</sup>	Divert kerbside FOGO from landfill	-92%	-95%	-98%

<sup>\*</sup> Total tonnage of material recovered (FOGO + kerbside recycling + other) compared with total tonnage waste (FOGO+ kerbside recycling + other recovery + landfill).

<sup>#</sup>From kerbside bin audit data.

<sup>e</sup>CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents, which is a measure allowing other greenhouse gasses (e.g. methane) to be accounted for using one metric.

#### 4.2.2 ACHIEVING THE GOALS

##### **Decrease total and per capita tonnage of MSW to landfill**

To meet the 2025 target of 40% reduction, SVC will need to reduce a further 755 tonnes of per year of waste being sent to landfill.

This can be achieved by addressing the significant quantities of divertible organic and co-mingled recycling materials that are currently entering the kerbside residual stream. The 2022 audit of kerbside residual and FOGO bins identified that only 51%, or approximately 2,500 tonnes per year, of the residual bin is generally comprised of residual waste. 26% of the contents comprised of food and garden organics and 25% co-mingled recycling that should be in the recycling bin. A 30% redirection of recoverable material (food, garden and co-mingled material), to the correct bins would allow SVC to meet its 2025 goal<sup>12</sup>. Using the data of the current performance in education and awareness-raising could improve the sorting and assist in achieving the goals (see actions 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 14 and 20).

Achievement of the 2030 goal of 70% reduction in tonnes of waste to landfill/annum will require strong actions. This goal may depend on factors outside the direct influence of SVC, such as circularity considered in design of goods, improved resource recovery options and availability, transport to other major logistical centres, and reductions in waste from a production or consumption point of view.

However, continuous improvement from the community's waste sorting habits to redirect recoverable material to the correct bins would allow SVC to achieve a 65% diversion goal.

The other key source of landfilling is self-haul material at the RRC, so improved recovery of material received there from general use, and during the use of waste vouchers, will be required. Improved recovery options could include systematic change in how material comes into the site and thus staff ability to recover items. For example,

- Using different charges and the weighbridge to differentiate the cost of landfill versus recycling options
- A dedicated recovery shop (tip shop) that can check electricals and repair items
- Improved recycling markets to facilitate recovery of material currently without a market (plastic silage, polystyrene).

A goal to decrease per capita tonnes of MSW to landfill/annum has been included in Table 4-1 in case SVC experiences unexpected or dramatic fluctuation in population. A sharp increase in population would likely increase the tonnage of MSW to landfill, beyond the target metrics, and may require SVC to respond in terms of adjustment to the balance of waste mitigation activities, waste management capacity or waste infrastructure.

##### **Increase total recovery rate and divert FOGO from landfill**

To meet the 2025 goal, SVC must try to increase the total recovery rate by only 3%.

Addressing the significant quantities of divertible organic and co-mingled recyclable materials currently entering the kerbside residual stream, as discussed above, would also significantly increase total recovery rate. A campaign aimed at educating and encouraging the community to use the kerbside bin sorting system correctly could yield significant progress against this goal, without the need to implement additional services for resource recovery.

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<sup>12</sup> Based on the 2022 audit results and current data.

Achieving the 2030 goal of 80% total recovery will require improved kerbside sorting in addition to additional recovery services and/or a lower rate of waste to landfill. Achievement of this goal is conceivable with improved services, systems and infrastructure (skips, collection and sorting) at current facilities. These would also support SVC's response and connectedness to state and national directives (such as product stewardship programs and targeted grants). It would also be useful to work collaboratively with the region, for example, via the CRJO.

The target for FOGO diversion is very likely to be achieved simply through improved community behaviour related to the current service (e.g. less FOGO material into the red bin). In addition, programs that focus on food waste reduction (i.e. Love Food Hate Waste) will reduce FOGO waste generation.

### 4.3 STRATEGIC THEMES

#### Theme 1: Waste education and advocacy for behaviour change

**Objective:** Promote action in the upper level of the waste hierarchy – avoid, reduce and reuse – whilst creating an innate understanding of the value of resources in the community.

Continual delivery of education and intervention to encourage behaviour change is one of council's key roles. As an ever-changing landscape of material and products enters the market, community education must continue and evolve. The provision of information is critical to achieve and maintain effective use of SVC waste services. What enters the markets and what can be processed is largely out of council control, so it is critical to remain adaptive and communicate clearly about how residents can manage waste correctly for recovery and changes to resource management, including what to do with new, emerging waste streams.

The SVC team, including SVC's Resource Recovery Officer, Communication Team and Customer Service Team as well as Valmar staff, have collaborated effectively and efficiently to deliver waste education and advocate for behavioural change. The approach of getting information into the community has been multipronged (e.g. signage, radio, newspaper, online, in person, etc.). However, the actions for this theme have largely been driven by individuals in the SVC. This leaves the Council vulnerable in the event of loss of key staff. The type of activities delivered under this theme are a normal part of a Council's roll but in the SVC the tasks and responsibilities remain largely undocumented and unstructured. Three actions will address the current needs of this theme:

1. Develop SVC Waste and Resource Recovery Education and Engagement Plan
2. Include waste education activity in SVC staff position description
3. Include waste education activity in SVC operational plan.

#### Theme 2: Data capture and intelligent decision making

**Objective:** Understand the full picture of current waste generation so actions to achieve the goals can be targeted, measured and effective.

Evidence-based decision making, and measurable change should be the foundation of any business. Waste data recording and analysis at SVC has greatly improved in the last three years. With the installation of the new weighbridge infrastructure, data capture, data accuracy and its usefulness for guiding research recovery operations has become high quality. However, software and supporting systems for recording and use of the data is yet to be developed. Other supplementary data collection is also required. Three actions will address the current needs of this theme:

4. Automate waste data collection at weighbridges, and utilise data to drive improvement
5. Audit kerbside collection bins and RRC waste, and utilise data to drive improvement
6. Collate litter and illegal dumping data, and utilise in decision making and advocacy.

### Theme 3: Infrastructure and service provision

**Objective:** Optimise recycling and processing capabilities in SVC. Council material recovery facilities are the key infrastructure to achieve this, and continual improvement to that infrastructure will drive progress.

Optimise recycling and processing capabilities in SVC. Council material recovery facilities are the key infrastructure to achieve this, and continual improvement to that infrastructure will drive progress.

The achievements under this theme in the last three years have been significant. They include harmonisation of services, improved safety and recovery options at the RRCs, the introduction of a FOGO bin at kerbside, and the move away from waste weekends to the waste voucher system. The sites and services are now well set up to respond to new opportunities and challenges. Also, with the strong achievements of the last few years, council can focus on other infrastructure and services that will improve recovery across the region. The following actions will deliver on the objective and current needs of this theme:

7. Improve layout at SVC RRC sites
8. Upgrade Gilmore material recycling and diversion processing capability
9. Supplement kerbside collection services for currently unserved communities and waste streams
10. Reduce illegal dumping in SVC National Parks and camping locations
11. Generate renewable energy at SVC-operated sites, where appropriate
12. Review the costs and benefits of the 4x annual waste voucher system.

### Theme 4: Innovation and circularity

**Objective:** Plan beyond recycling to create business opportunities for circular use of materials. Striving for innovation and local circularity builds community resilience, builds capacity for Councils to manage resources and, more broadly, grows local employment.

SVC has excelled in managing organics locally: collecting, processing and distributing within the SVC boundaries. This success needs to be sustained. Some circularity actions have not been achieved and have been highlighted in recent new state and national directives as priorities (e.g. procurement; C&D recovery). In addition, new types of waste material continue to emerge in the WARR sector, like built in single-use batteries, solar panels and vapes. SVC needs to remain adaptive to respond to these new challenges and opportunities. The following actions target known and potential innovation opportunities:

13. Implement a public procurement policy to support a growing local circular economy
14. Advocate for healthy, reliable local markets and processing facilities for recyclables
15. Identify and mitigate risks to SVC from changes to recyclables markets, processing and legislation
16. Improve the recovery rate of C&D materials by encouraging the use of recycled C&D material and investigating development of local C&D waste recovery facilities
17. Continue to expand waste recovery options
18. Implement incoming bans on the use of single use plastics
19. Identify and take up opportunities to innovate SVC's resource recovery approach.



#### 4.4 ACTION PLAN

This Action plan describes actions to achieve the goals set out in Table 4-1. Each action is associated with specific objectives, and the objectives align with SVC's four waste action themes. Table 4-2 summaries revised actions carried over from the 2019-30 Strategy, and proposed new priority actions for the next 3 years or 2024/25 to 2027/28. With key reform completed, the aim of the new strategy is for actions to be more streamlined.

Currently the actions listed below have not been costed or allocated specific timing. Timing will be reliant on annual SVC budgets, staff capacity and opportunistic or external funding sources. Those actions that are high priority, mandatory, low cost or a necessary precedent to other actions are highlighted grey in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2: Summary of themes, objectives and actions for the new strategy (priority actions highlighted grey)**

THEME	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	HOW	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<b>Waste education and advocacy for behaviour change</b>	Promote action in the upper level of the waste hierarchy: avoid, reduce and reuse, whilst creating an innate understanding of the value of resources in the community	1. Develop SVC <i>Waste and Resource Recovery Education and Engagement Plan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop draft Plan and seek stakeholder feedback. Include SVC-led education activities and seek options to engage with State or Federal government funded programs, and private waste initiatives</li> </ul>	Plan developed, endorsed by Council, and implemented  Annual report of activity against the Plan.
		2. Include waste education activity in SVC staff position description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify which role/s will implement education activity described in the Plan (Action 1). Incorporate waste education activity into existing SVC position descriptions and/or employ new staff to do waste education</li> </ul>	New PDs written, endorsed and form part of annual performance review.
		3. Include waste education activity in SVC operational plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity identified in the Plan (Action 1) included in the SVC Operational Plan, with appropriate budget allocation where necessary</li> </ul>	Actions in the Operational Plan and budget allocated annually.
<b>Data capture and intelligent decision making</b>	Know the full picture of current waste generation to target actions and funding, and set	4. Automate waste data collection at weighbridges, and utilise data to drive improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement automated kerbside collection data systems at weighbridges, MRFs and composting operations;</li> <li>Develop collation and reporting system for tracking waste and recovery tonnages;</li> <li>Use collated data and reporting to guide decisions (e.g. fee and charge decisions, education campaigns, advocacy for recyclers/contractors, funding bids);</li> </ul>	Up-to-date and accurate waste data available and used in SVC decision-making  Regular operational review process established (e.g. every 6-12 months)

THEME	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	HOW	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
	measurable KPIs for implemented strategies	5. Audit kerbside collection bins and RRC waste, and utilise data to drive improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct biennial kerbside bin (red, yellow, green) audits according to 'Guidelines for Conducting Household Kerbside Residual Waste Audits in NSW Local Government Areas'</li> <li>As needed, conduct visual composition audits to identify contamination and composition of waste delivered to RRC (including general, hazardous, C&amp;D and C&amp;I waste streams);</li> <li>Develop an audit result reporting system against SVC waste goals and Net Zero Emissions Plan (Table 4-1);</li> <li>Use audit results to guide operational decisions (e.g. fee and charge decisions, education campaigns, advocacy for recyclers/contractors, funding bids).</li> </ul>	Up-to-date, accurate waste data available and used in SVC decision-making.  Measures on, for example: number of bin inspections completed; number of times 'contamination button' in truck pressed; number missed bins reported; number of extra flips; increased volume of public bin waste requiring above normal servicing.
		6. Collate litter and illegal dumping data, and utilise in decision making and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement and maintain a litter and illegal dumping reporting register</li> <li>Seek NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service input to data gathering and development of responses.</li> </ul>	Up-to-date and accurate litter and dumping data is available and used in SVC decision-making, and in negotiations with NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.
<b>Infrastructure and service provision</b>	Optimise the use of existing recycling capabilities and increase processing capability and capacity in the most effective logistical manner	7. Improve layout at SVC RRC sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep records of improvements required;</li> <li>Opportunistic funding sought for continual improvement to layouts and operation at all sites to increase service, recovery and safety.</li> </ul>	Descriptions, photos and justification of changes  Funding proposals submitted, and amount of funds granted.
		8. Upgrade Gilmore material recycling and diversion processing capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare plans to upgrade current Valmar-operated MRF to improve working conditions and recovery from co-mingled streams, and process source-separated streams from RCC's;</li> <li>Seek funding for the works, employ contractor to undertake upgrade and commission upgrade.</li> </ul>	Funding proposals submitted, funds granted, upgrade complete  Gilmore MRF recovers more material, pictures of upgrades and description of improvements.
		9. Supplement kerbside collection services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase waste collection servicing through alternatives to kerbside collection (e.g. bank of Bins (BOB), e-swap programs, automated access to resource recovery centres at Adelong and Batlow)</li> </ul>	BOB, e-swap and automated access are established and data monitoring of usage informs management and decision-making about supplementary servicing.
		10. Reduce illegal dumping in SVC National Parks and camping locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate and trial new solutions to illegal dumping associated with National Parks and camping locations</li> </ul>	Tonnage of illegal dumping is recorded, and declines over time;  Tonnage of waste collected through new solutions recorded.
		11. Generate renewable energy at SVC-operated sites, where appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate the business case for installing solar panels over old SVC landfill sites;</li> <li>Seek funding pathways for installations.</li> </ul>	Funding is accessed, solar panels are installed and operational

THEME	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	HOW	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
		12. Review the costs and benefits of the 4x annual waste voucher system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit the volume and types of waste delivered to SVC RRC under the voucher system;</li> <li>Estimate the cost to SVC of foregone revenue from the voucher system;</li> <li>Describe the overall social and financial costs and benefits of the voucher system;</li> <li>Review alternative systems or changes to current service.</li> </ul>	<p>Data gathered on energy generated, emissions avoided.</p> <p>Social value, waste volume and types, and financial costs of voucher system are reported, and inform SVC decision on continuation of the voucher system.</p>
<b>Innovation and circularity</b>	Plan beyond recycling to create business opportunities for circular uses of materials and innovative waste processing that can bring employment into the council area	13. Implement a public procurement policy to support a growing local circular economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create and implement a public procurement policy for council to purchase local, reused, repurposed and recycled products. For example, using Sustainability Victoria's procurement toolkit for Councils<sup>13</sup></li> </ul>	SVC circular economy procurement policy and guide exists and is used for purchasing and integrated with Operational Plans across the council.
		14. Advocate for healthy, reliable local markets and processing facilities for recyclables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicate and co-operate with Valmar and other local businesses to support improved and continued markets for recycled materials;</li> <li>Communicate and co-operate with CRJO and other Councils to support and improve continued markets for recycled materials.</li> </ul>	<p>Recycled materials continue to be collected, sorted and sold to processing facilities</p> <p>No recycled materials stockpiled</p> <p>Contractor continues to provide collection and sorting services.</p>
		15. Identify and mitigate risks to SVC from changes to recyclables markets, processing and legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate potential for changes to recyclables markets and processing capacity into SVC waste risk planning and mitigation</li> </ul>	<p>SVC Risk Register and Risk Mitigation Strategy include assessment and contingency for realistic/foreseeable changes to these markets</p> <p>Risks are reviewed and updated annually.</p>

<sup>13</sup> Sustainability Victoria [Buy Recycled Procurement Toolkit 2024](#)

THEME	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	HOW	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
		16. Improve the recovery rate of C&D materials by encouraging the use of recycled C&D material and investigating development of local C&D waste recovery facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore opportunities to increase recovery, processing and reuse of C&amp;D waste (e.g. masonry for clean fill; roadbase from concrete; recovered and reused timber; chipping woody waste; separation and recovery of aluminium, glass, steel)</li> <li>Seek co-operation and support from NSW and ACT governments and regional groups (e.g. CRJO) to establish C&amp;D sorting and processing facilities for SVC and the wider region</li> <li>Establish/refer to guidelines for C&amp;D waste reuse and hazardous materials/contaminants (e.g. asbestos<sup>14</sup>)</li> <li>Include guidelines for procurement and use of recycled materials for roads, gardens, landscaping, minor works etc. when developing a council procurement policy (action 13)</li> <li>Engage with builders, developers and waste contractors to divert C&amp;D waste to recycling and reuse.</li> </ul>	<p>Baseline data on tonnes of C&amp;D waste available, and data on materials and tonnes recovered.</p> <p>Tonnes to landfill reported and informs SVC decision-making, pricing, strategy.</p> <p>Modern C&amp;D sorting and processing facilities or processes established and in use.</p>
		17. Continue to expand waste recovery options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate the business case for new technologies and processes to recover existing waste streams;</li> <li>Investigate the business case for emerging technologies and processes for the recovery of new waste streams (e.g. solar panels, e-bikes).</li> </ul>	<p>New waste streams are being diverted from landfill</p> <p>Data on diversion of those waste streams is collected and informs SVC decision-making.</p>
		18. Implement incoming bans on the use of single use plastics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop communication plan to inform SVC staff, local businesses and SVC residents that single-use plastics are banned, and why;</li> <li>Develop communication plan to inform SVC staff, local businesses and SVC residents that compostable takeaway food containers are banned from FOGO, and why;</li> <li>Develop and implement operational plan for managing compostable takeaway food container contamination of FOGO.</li> </ul>	<p>MSW bin audits show a decrease in weight of single use plastics and increase in weight of compostable takeaway containers</p> <p>FOGO bin audits show decrease in weight/incidence of compostable takeaway food containers</p> <p>Data is collated and informs community education activity.</p>
		19. Identify and take up opportunities to innovate SVC's resource recovery approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bid for State and Federal government funds to develop new technologies and processes;</li> <li>Engage with external programs, research and other opportunities to maintain up-to-date SVC waste knowledge and systems;</li> <li>Co-operate with other councils, the CRJO and private enterprise to take advantage of resource recovery opportunities that arise;</li> <li>Be ready to respond to waste-related threats and risks that arise.</li> </ul>	<p>Bids are submitted to State and Federal grant rounds</p> <p>Programs offered by third parties are taken up/delivered in the SVC area</p> <p>SVC joins with other Councils/CRJO to submit regional funding bids.</p>

<sup>14</sup> For example, [Safework NSW Management of Asbestos in Recycled Construction and Demolition Waste Guide 2010](#)



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