Shellharbour CITY COUNCIL

WASTE AND SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS STRATEGY

2024 - 2034



Provide comprehensive, value for money waste and resource recovery services, position Council to meet future waste and sustainable material demands and facilitate the transition to a circular economy by planning for future infrastructure, technology and service needs.

GreenOakConsulting



Acknowledgement

Shellharbour City Council acknowledges
the Traditional Custodians of Dharawal Country
and recognises their continued
connection to the land.

We pay our respects to Elders past,
present and emerging and the
contribution they make to the
life of this City.

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1. Introduction

Shellharbour City Council is committed to providing leadership to the Shellharbour community and ensuring our strategic position aligns with that of the Federal and State Government. This Shellharbour City Council Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2024 - 2034 (WSM Strategy) has been prepared following the review and update of the National and State Government circular economy and resource management strategies, policies, supporting delivery programs and actions plans. The WSM Strategy will contribute to the delivery of Councils Community Strategic Plan 2022-2032 and will also inform Councils Waste and Resource Recovery Policies, and Councils Delivery Program and Operational Plans.

Since the last iteration of Councils Waste Management Strategy, there has been a significant shift in the strategic direction set by the Federal and State Governments. The new strategic direction focuses on creating a circular economy and ensuring suitable infrastructure is available within Australia to sustainably manage materials.

Subsequently Council has aligned the objectives in this WSM Strategy with the objectives in the NSW Waste Delivery Plan (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2021).

2. Legislation & Strategic Direction

The Australian waste management industry is currently experiencing a period of significant change at both policy and operational levels. The ban on waste exportation in recent times has required a significant shift in the regulation and management of waste generated in Australia. Policy reforms and new strategic frameworks have been prepared/are required to be prepared by all tiers of government, with the requirements identified at the federal and state levels flowed down to local government and industry. An overview of the key documents governing and setting the strategic direction for the waste and sustainable materials sector is provided below.

2.1 National Waste Policy & Action Plan

At a national level, the National Waste Policy 2018, National Waste Policy Action Plan 2019 and National Waste Policy Action Plan – Annexure 2022 provide an overarching framework to guide the management and recovery of the Nations waste and resources until 2030. There is a significant focus on better supporting economic health, and reducing the impact that waste has on our environment and communities (DCCEEW, 2018).

The National Waste Policy 2018 identifies that whilst waste generation per person is declining, recycling has increased almost at the same rate, and so while resource recovery is improving, the net amount disposed per person remains stable. Unfortunately, the diversion of waste to resource recovery opportunities is not significant enough to counter the impacts of population growth, and so Australia's overall waste disposal continues to increase year on year (DCCEEW, 2018).

The National Waste Policy 2018 addresses new ways of approaching waste management and resource recovery to create a circular economy. A circular economy "aims to change the patterns of natural resource use in the economy in order to achieve sustainable growth by slowing, narrowing or closing material loops" (DCCEEW, 2018). Achieving a circular economy requires significant strategic alignment, investment and infrastructure and so the Policy also continues to apply principles of 'The Waste Hierarchy' (**Figure 1- The Waste Hierarchy (National Waste Policy 2018)**) to aid all Australians in understanding their ability to influence and contribute to solving the Nations waste crisis. (DCCEEW, 2018).



Figure 1- The Waste Hierarchy (National Waste Policy 2018)

The five key principles and associated strategy statements of the National Waste Policy 2018 are detailed in the table below.

Table 1 - National Waste Policy 2018 - Key Principles and Strategies

Principle	Strategy
Principle 1: Avoid waste • Prioritise waste avoidance, encourage efficient use, reuse and repair • Design products so waste is minimised, they are made to last and we can more easily recover materials.	**Strategy 1 - Waste avoidance** Deliver coordinated actions that help the community and businesses avoid and minimise waste, including through better design, reuse, repair, and sharing of products and services. **Strategy 2 - Design** Design systems and products to avoid waste, conserve resources and maximise the value of all materials used at every stage of a products life. **Strategy 3 - Knowledge sharing, education and behaviour change** Implement coordinated knowledge sharing and education initiatives, focused on the waste hierarchy and the circular economy, that address the needs of governments, businesses and individuals, and encourages the redesign, reuse, repair, resource recovery, recycling and reprocessing of products.
Principle 2: Improve resource recovery • Improve material collection systems and processes for recycling • Improve the quality of recycled material we produce.	**Strategy 4 - Product stewardship** Develop and implement partnerships across government and business to ensure ownership and responsibility for action to minimise the negative impacts from products, ensure the minimisation of waste and maximise reuse, repair and recycling of products and materials throughout their life cycle. **Strategy 5 - A common approach** Implement a common approach towards waste policy and regulation, particularly in relation to national opportunities to support development of markets for recycling. **Strategy 6 - Improving access** Identify and improve regional, remote and Indigenous communities' ability to access, influence and participate in a circular economy. **Strategy 7 - Increasing industry capacity** Identify and address opportunities across municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, and construction and demolition waste streams for improved collection, recycling and energy recovery, to deliver ongoing improvements in diversion from landfill, improved quality of recycled content and use of the waste hierarchy.
Principle 3: Increase use of recycled material and build demand and markets for recycled products	**Strategy 8 - Sustainable procurement by governments** All Australian governments consider environmental issues in their approach to goods and infrastructure procurement and promote demand for recycled materials and products containing recycled content. **Strategy 9 - Sustainable procurement by business and individuals** Businesses and individuals in Australia take environmental issues into account when purchasing or manufacturing goods and services, and promote domestic demand for recycled materials and products containing recycled content.





Principle	Strategy
Principle 4: Better manage material flows to benefit human health, the environment and the economy	**Strategy 10 - Plastics and packaging** Reduce the impacts of plastic and packaging on the environment and oceans, reduce plastic pollution, and maximise benefit to the economy and society. **Strategy 11 - Sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste** Manage and regulate chemicals and wastes throughout their lifecycle to minimise environmental and human health impacts and meet Australia's national and international obligations. **Strategy 12 - Reduce organic waste** Reduce organic waste, including garden and food waste, by avoiding their generation and supporting diversion away from landfill into soils and other uses, supported by appropriate infrastructure.
Principle 5: Improve information to support innovation, guide investment and enable informed consumer decisions	**Strategy 13 - Data and reporting** Continue to support consumers and manufacturers to make more informed decisions by improving national data and reporting on material flows, wastes and recycling, including economic aspects and reporting indices. **Strategy 14 - Market development and research** All Australian governments and businesses generate and report information to support creating and maintaining markets for recycled materials, both domestically and internationally.

(DCCEEW, 2018)

2.1.1 National Waste Policy Action Plan – Annexure 2022

The National Waste Policy Action Plan 2019 was updated in 2022 as it was agreed by Ministers that the Nation must do more to prevent waste, including more efficient production and better product design (DECCEEW, 2022).

The ongoing actions applicable to local government, either directly or through supporting business and community, include seven key targets:

Target 1 - Ban on export of waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres, commencing in the second half of 2020

Target 2 – Reduce total waste generated in Australia by 10% per person by 2030

Target 3 – 80% average resource recovery rate from all waste streams following the waste hierarchy by 2030

Target 4 – Significantly increase the use and recycled content by governments and industry

Target 5 – Phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025

Target 6 – Half the amount of organic waste sent to landfill for disposal by 2030; and

Target 7 – Make comprehensive, economy-wide and timely data publicly available to support better consumer, investment and policy decisions.

The National Waste Policy Action Plan - Annexure 2022 – Local Government Actions provides additional detail of the actions assigned to 'All Government' or specifically 'Local Government' and the associated target dates (DECCEEW, 2022).

2.2 NSW Waste and Resource Recovery Legislation and Regulation

The management of domestic waste is legislated by the *Local Government Act 1993, Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001 and the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.*

2.2.1 Local Government Act 1993

The Local Government Act, 1993 requires that local governments must provide and levy charges for domestic waste management services. All efforts in domestic waste management must comply with the following sections.

Section 496 Local Government Act 1993, stipulates that:

> *"496 Making and levying of annual charges for domestic waste management services*
>
> *(1) A council must make and levy an annual charge for the provision of domestic waste management services for each parcel of rateable land for which the service is available.*
>
> *(2) A council may make an annual charge for the provision of a domestic waste management service for a parcel of land that is exempt from rating if—*
>
> *(a) the service is available for that land, and*
>
> *(b) the owner of that land requests or agrees to the provision of the service to that land, and*
>
> *(c) the amount of the annual charge is limited to recovering the cost of providing the service to that land."*

Further, Section 504 of *The Local Government Act 1993* details:

> *"504 Domestic waste management services*
>
> *(1) A council must not apply income from an ordinary rate towards the cost of providing domestic waste management services.*
>
> *(1A) Subsection (1) does not prevent income from an ordinary rate from being lent (by way of internal loan) for use by the council in meeting the cost of providing domestic waste management services.*
>
> *(2) Income to be applied by a council towards the cost of providing domestic waste management services must be obtained from the making and levying of annual charges or the imposition of charges for the actual use of the service, or both.*
>
> *(3) Income obtained from charges for domestic waste management must be calculated so as to not exceed the reasonable cost to the council of providing those services."*

2.2.2 Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001

The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* is aimed at reducing waste and increasing resource recovery. This legislation covers all sections including construction and demolition (C&D), commercial and industrial (C&I) and municipal which includes domestic waste sourced from kerbside waste collections, litter and litterbin waste, illegal dumping and waste generated by Council operations (Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act, 2001).

2.2.3 Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and Protection of the Environment Operations Waste Regulation 2021

The *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* and *Protection of the Environment Operations Waste Regulation 2021* regulates the way waste is managed to protect environment and human health (NSW EPA, 2023). This legislation has a significant impact on Councils levying of Domestic Waste Management Charges as waste to landfill has an imposed 'Waste Levy' which is a mechanism aimed at increasing the cost of disposal making resource recovery more economically viable. In 2023/2024 the Waste Levy, within the Metro Levy Area, which Shellharbour is in, for every tonne of waste landfilled, $1563.20 per tonne of waste and is payable to the NSW Environment Protection Authority. This Levy is increased annually (NSW EPA, 2023).

2.3 NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041

Under the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001* the State Government is committed to updating its waste strategy every five years. The NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 replaces the former Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014 – 2021 (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2021).

The NSW WSM Strategy updates NSW priorities for waste and resource recovery to reflect the NSW Circular Economy Policy Statement, the Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020 -2030 and the National Waste Policy Action Plan 2019.

The NSW WSM Strategy focuses on three key areas as detailed in below.

Table 2 – NSW WSM Strategy Focus Area's and Key Considerations

Focus Area	NSW Key Considerations
Focus Area 1 - Meeting the states infrastructure and service needs	• Recovery and recycling infrastructure must keep pace with demand • Critical residual waste infrastructure is urgently needed • Role of energy from waste • Coordinating waste and resource recovery infrastructure planning • Facilitating joint procurement of household waste services
Focus Area 2 - Reducing carbon emissions through better waste and materials management	• Mandating food and garden organics collection for all NSW households and select businesses • Support circular design to reduce carbon-intensive materials and increase recycling • Leading the way to stimulate circular investment and innovation • Requiring gas capture technology at all landfills • Recovery of energy from waste through biogas production
Focus Area 3 - Protecting human and environmental health from waste pollution	• Stopping illegal dumping • Managing hazardous wastes • Helping the community deal with problematic and hazardous waste • Tackling litter • The role of the waste levy • Supporting recycling innovation • Support local communities

(Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2021)

2.3.1 NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy – A guide to future infrastructure needs

The NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy – A guide to future infrastructure needs complements the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 and focuses on identifying waste and resource recovery infrastructure required to process and manage materials anticipated to enter the waste stream over the next twenty years (DPIE, 2021).

The circular economy and waste infrastructure needs are grouped into the following three key focus areas:

1. Residual Waste - it is anticipated that Greater Sydney will exhaust its non-putrescible landfills by 2028 and putrescible landfill capacity by 2036.
2. Organics – Require increased capacity to manage organics derived from the commercial and industrial (C&I) sector and organics generated within Greater Sydney
3. Plastics – Significant increase in processing capacity required to meet government targets to triple the amount of plastic recycled by 2030 (DPIE, 2021).

This strategy identifies the throughput of existing facilities in each region and currently available capacity. It then looks forward at pipeline projects and the future needs at 2030 and 2040 (DPIE, 2021). The Illawarra is well positioned with infrastructure capacity, and so Local Government Area's on the fringe of Greater Sydney, such as Shellharbour City, are in a unique position to potentially support processing and/or disposal capacity and ensure our own waste management facilities remain viable in the long term.

2.3.2 NSW Plastics Action Plan

It is estimated that over 800,000 tonnes of plastic waste is generated in NSW every year and only 10% of that is recycled. The NSW Plastic Action Plan identifies four key outcomes and subsequent actions which are detailed in Table 3 - NSW Plastics Action Plan Outcomes and Actions (NSW DPIE, 2021).

Table 3 - NSW Plastics Action Plan Outcomes and Actions

Outcome	Actions
Outcome 1: Reduced plastic waste generation	• Action 1: Introduce new legislation to reduce harmful plastics - Phase out single use plastics - Set design standards to limit the impact of harmful plastics - Making producers and brand owners of plastic packaging more responsible • Action 2: Accelerate the transition to better plastic products
Outcome 2: Make the most of our plastic resources	• Action 3: Support innovation
Outcome 3: Reduced plastic leakage	• Action 4: Tackle cigarette butt litter • Action 5: Reduce the risk of nurdles (small pellets) entering the environment
Outcome 4: Improved understanding of the future of plastics	• Action 6: Support plastics research.

(NSW DPIE, 2021)

2.3.3 NSW Waste Delivery Plan

The NSW Waste Delivery Plan details how the NSW Environment Protection Authority will work with the various sectors and levels of government to minimise the impact of waste on humans and the environment. The Plan aims to drive changes within government and the waste industry to support and grow a circular economy. The key initiatives in the Waste Delivery Plan include:

- Diverting organics from landfill
- Increasing uptake of landfill gas capture and waste-derived biogas
- Building waste sector resilience to climate change
- Creating a carbon-negative waste sector
- Leveraging government purchasing power to stimulate a local circular economy
- Review regulatory settings to enable the circular economy; and
- Build on success to improve business recycling (NSW EPA, 2021)

2.3.4 NSW EPA Position Statement on FOGO

In 2022 the NSW EPA released a position statement following a study examining compost derived from food organics and garden organics (FOGO) and garden organics (GO) across NSW. The study identified the need for better input control to reduce contamination in FOGO/GO bins (NSW EPA, 2023).

The position statement has placed further restrictions on items that are acceptable in the FOGO stream, to include:

- Food;
- Garden organics; and
- Compostable fibre-based (paper) or plastic caddy liners that comply with Australian Standard AS 4736-2006.

This revised position now excludes all fibre-based products made from cardboard packaging, timber and bamboo, including:

- Paper towels/serviettes;
- Coffee filters;
- Baking paper;
- Pizza boxes; and
- Plates, bowls and cutlery.

Research has shown that these fibre-based products often contain additives to protect the product from moisture and grease. Some packaging has also been found to contain substances, including Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), which may impact human and environmental health (NSW EPA, 2023).

Other items now also excluded from FOGO include compostable and/or biodegradable plastics (other than AS4736-compliant kitchen caddy liners) and dust and lint from vacuum cleaners, dryers and washing machines due to the potential presence of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) chemicals and microplastics (NSW EPA, 2023).

2.4 NSW Circular Economy Policy – Too Good To Waste

The NSW Circular Economy Policy – Too Good to Waste was developed to guide NSW Government to transition to a circular economy. A circular economy will change the way items are produced, manufactured, sold and used, with the aim of minimising waste and enhancing environmental outcomes (NSW EPA, 2019).

The NSW Circular Economy Policy aims to create a consistent language and direction for NSW, define governments role, provide clear principles and outline key focus areas to guide planning and implementation (NSW EPA, 2019).

The key principles in the policy include:

1. Sustainable resource management;
2. Resource productivity;
3. Designing out waste;
4. Maintaining the value of products and materials;
5. Innovative solutions for resource efficiency;
6. Creation of jobs in the circular economy; and
7. Fostering behavioural change.

2.5 Net Zero Plan – Stage 1: 2020 – 2030

The Net Zero Plan – Stage 1: 2020 – 2030 developed by the NSW Government aims to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050, and it identifies that in order to achieve the target all tiers of government will need to be strategically aligned (NSW Government, 2020). Four key priorities are identified as follows:

1. Drive uptake of proven emissions reduction technologies that grow the economy, create new jobs or reduce the cost of living'
2. Empower consumers and businesses to make sustainable choices'
3. Invest in the next wave of emissions reduction innovation to ensure economic prosperity from decarbonisation beyond 2030; and
4. Ensure the NSW Government leads by example.

2.6 Illawarra Shoalhaven Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022 - 2027

In November 2022 the Illawarra Shoalhaven Joint Organisation (ISJO) released their Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022-2027 for its constituent Councils. ISJO's strategic vision is for "*A confident, vibrant and productive region that protects our environment through sustainable waste management and by focussing on transitioning to a circular economy"* (ISJO, 2022).

The three key themes and the respective objectives identified in the Illawarra Shoalhaven Regional Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2022 – 2027 to achieve the strategic vision are details below in Table 4 - ISJO Strategy Key Themes and Objectives.

Table 4 - ISJO Strategy Key Themes and Objectives

Themes	Objectives
Theme 1 - Avoid, reuse and recovery of resources	1.1 – Reduce the amount of organic waste sent to landfill 1.2 – Significantly increase the use of recycled materials be Councils and Industry 1.3 - Facilitate opportunities in the shared economy to avoid generation of waste in the region
Theme 2: Protect the environment	2.1 – Reduce the impact of illegal dumping on the environment 2.2 – Reduce the impact of litter on the environment 2.3 – Increase the correct disposal of problematic and hazardous waste
Theme 3: Strategic leadership and collaboration for sustainable material management	3.1 – Monitor waste generation within the region and plan for future infrastructure needs 3.2 – Investigate, support and implement innovative circular solutions to regional waste management 3.3 – Support the NSW Government to meet their target of net zero emissions by 2050 through better waste and materials management

(ISJO, 2022)

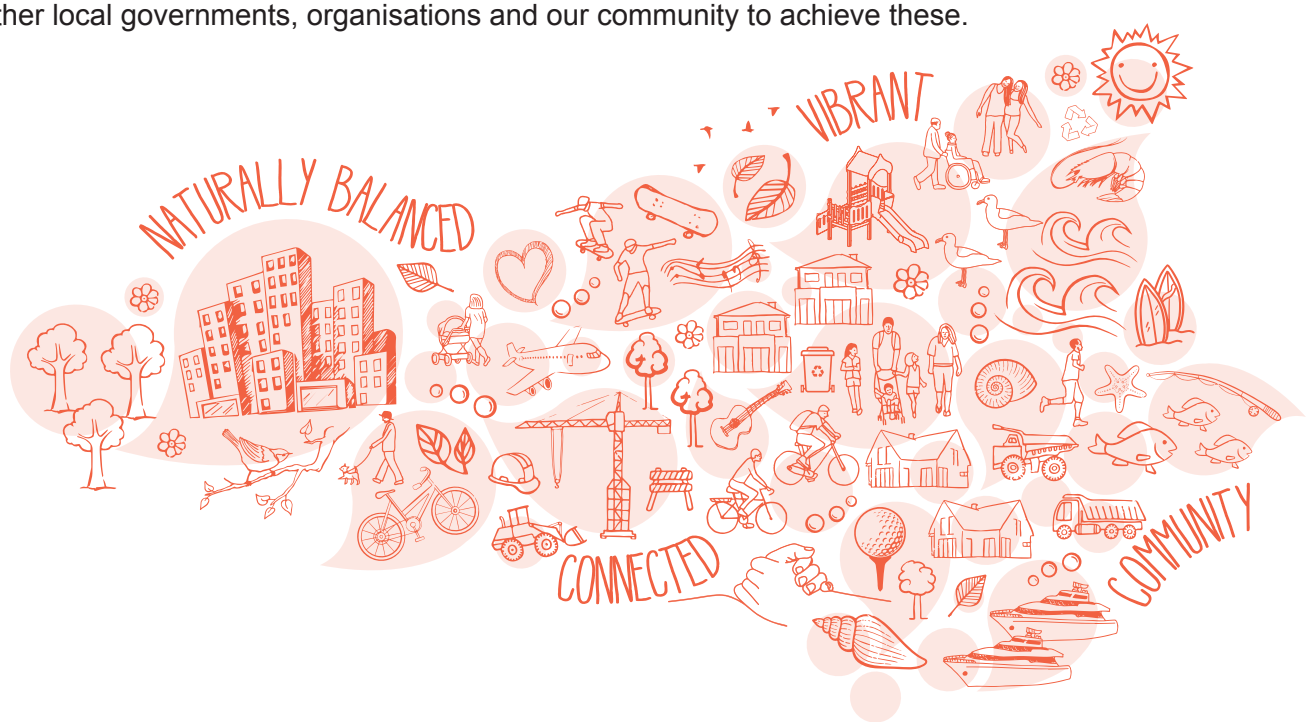
2.7 Shellharbour City Council Strategic Framework

This WSM Strategy will contribute to delivery of Councils Community Strategic Plan 2022-2032 and will also inform Councils waste and resource recovery policies, and Councils Delivery Program and Operational Plans.

2.7.1 Shellharbour City Council Community Strategic Plan 2022 – 2032

The Community Strategic Plan 2022-2032 (CSP) was updated in 2022 and paves the way for Council to achieve our strategic vision that “We are a naturally balanced, vibrant and connected community”.

The CSP is based on seven long-term objectives and details how Council will work with state, federal and other local governments, organisations and our community to achieve these.



The CSP identifies where we are now, and where we want to be and a set of indicators have been developed to measure our success along the way which seek to respond to community, environmental, economic and leadership challenges.



The key objective “We are sustainable” applies directly to the management and recovery of resources and the following two actions identify how Council proposes to achieve this:



2.1.3	**Partner with the community to inspire innovative practices, that promotes sustainability**
2.1.4	**Our waste is managed as a valuable resource and the environmental impacts are minimised**

The indicators to assess the achievement of these targets are:

- Increased importance of supporting initiatives that will reduce peoples impact on the environment;
- A reduction in waste to landfill; and
- Increased satisfaction with the kerbside collection services.

2.7.2 Zero Emissions Shellharbour Strategy 2022 - 2050

On 15 December 2020, Council committed to a net zero emissions goal for both its operations and the whole of the City by 2050. Broadly, this refers to achieving a state where the generation of greenhouse gases is counterbalanced by the removal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. In practice, Council aims to achieve net zero by reducing emissions as far as possible, then offsetting the remainder. Council is actively managing their greenhouse gas emissions and is demonstrating leadership and accountability by becoming carbon neutral.

The development of the Zero Emissions Shellharbour Strategy 2022 – 2050 maps out the Council and community targets, adopting a flexible approach to accommodate investigations, innovations and emerging technologies. The Strategy addresses the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Councils own landfill operations as addressed in "Objective D – Waste: Improve Operational Energy Efficiency of Dunmore Waste and Recycling Depot and reduce emissions from landfill".

The two goals established to achieve Objective D and better emission performance for the DRWDD are:

- "Maximise the amount of waste diverted from landfill through best practise in waste avoidance, recovery and management; and
- Investigate opportunities to efficiently capture landfill gas and convert it to energy"

2.8 Strategic Interrelationships

The following diagram (**Figure 2 - Strategic Interrelationships**) illustrates the interrelationships of the national, state and regional waste strategic documents and how these will influence Councils own strategic and operational plans.

The overarching National Waste Policy 2018, National Waste Policy Action Plan 2019 and National Waste Policy Action Plan – Annexure 2022 are the key strategic documents leading waste and sustainable materials management throughout Australia. The State policies have been developed to specifically assist NSW in achieving the national and state targets, followed by then regional strategy developed by ISJO. Council has a range of overarching strategic documentation to address all Council operations and functions, which this Strategy aligns with.

The policies, Waste and Sustainable Materials – 5 Year Action Plan and Waste Delivery Program and Operation Plans shown at the bottom of the diagram are the most agile of all strategic documents. These documents will be developed, updated and amended as required, to ensure Councils waste operations and services are adapting to changes in statutory requirements, community and operational needs and changes within the industry.

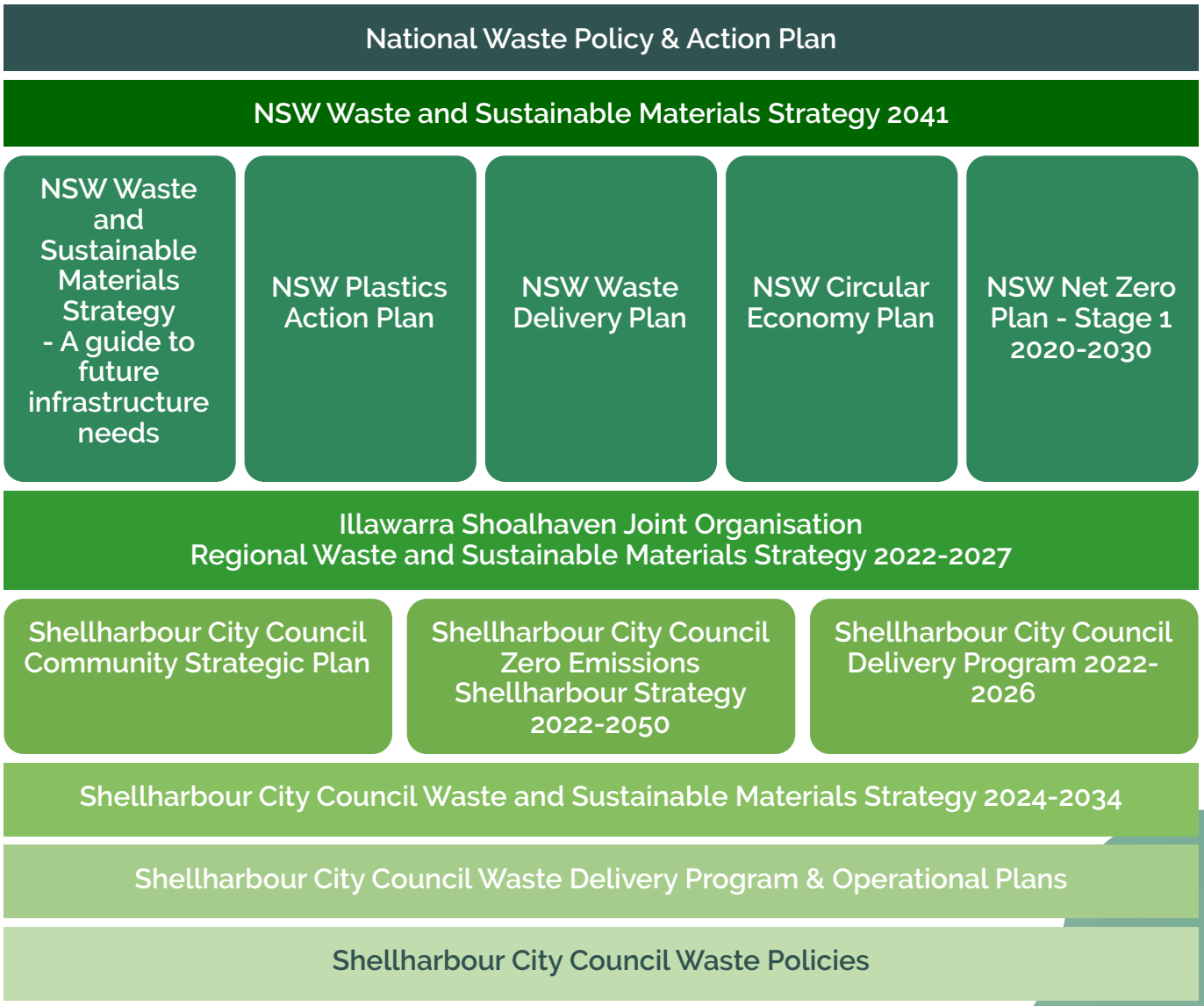


Figure 2 - Strategic Interrelationships

3. Where are we now?

3.1 Population and Demographics

Shellharbour City is located in the heart of the Illawarra Region approximately 100km south of Sydney. It is bordered by Wollongong Local Government Area (LGA) to the north, the South Pacific Ocean to the east, Wingecarribee LGA to the west, and the Municipality of Kiama to the south.

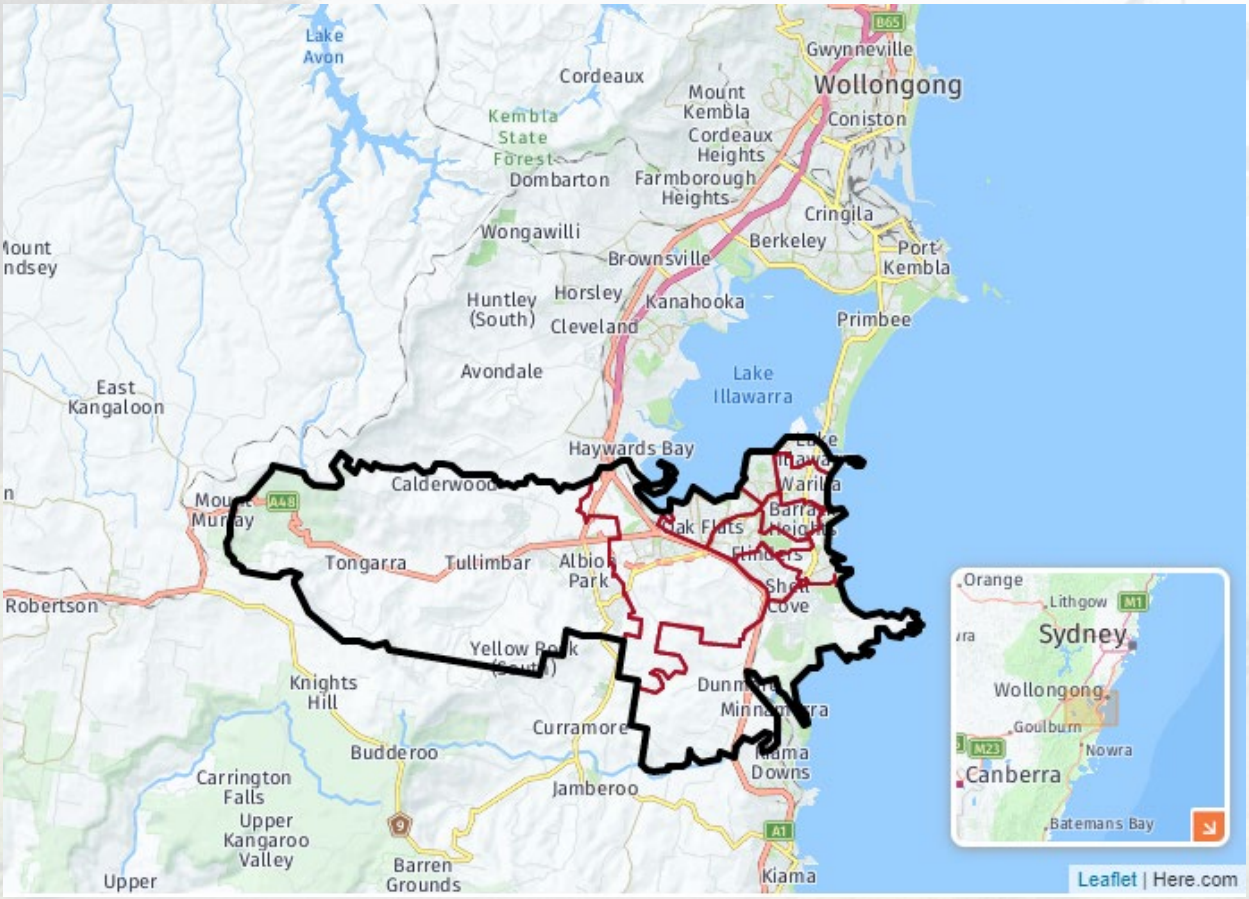


Figure 3 - Shellharbour LGA Proximity Map (Profile iD, 2023)

The Shellharbour City LGA spans 14,739ha and its population is projected to exceed 80,052 in 2023 and continue to climb 27.14% over the next 18 years to 101,777 in 2041. Shellharbour residents reside predominantly in freestanding houses (78.%), followed by medium density housing (19%), high density housing (0.9%), and the remaining 1.5% of the population reside in 'other' dwelling types including cabins, houseboats and caravans (Profile iD, 2023).

Shellharbour City population data approximates that 23% of the population is 17 years or younger, 52% are aged between 18 to 59 years old, and 25% are 60 years or older. Almost 80% of the population were born in Australia, and 5% of the total Shellharbour population are First Nations people. The remainder of the population is made up of people who were born overseas including the United Kingdom, North Macedonia, New Zealand, Germany, The Philippines, Italy, Spain, India, South Africa and Portugal.



78%
live in freestanding houses

19%
in medium density housing

Population
80,052
2023 Estimate

Population
101,777
2041 Prediction

52%
aged 18 to 59 years

3.2 Summary of Council Services and Infrastructure

3.2.1 Kerbside Waste and Recycling Collection Services

Council provides residents with a three-bin collection system consisting of FOGO, Waste and Recycling and offers a range of bin sizes that can be adjusted to suit the size and the needs of each household. The options include:



Additional FOGO, recycling and waste bins are also available for residents that require more disposal capacity. 'Irregular Collections' can also be purchased to supplement a standard collection service to assist during periods where disposal requirements increase, for example a special household event. A range of other support services can also be purchased including 'Compassionate Services' and 'Wheel In Wheel Out Services', eligibility criteria applies.

Council also provides a 'fee for service' Bulk Kerbside Collection Service for large unwanted items such as broken furniture, mattresses and tyres.



3.2.2 Resource Recovery Infrastructure and Landfill Operations

Council owns and operates a putrescible waste landfill and associated resource recovery activities located at the Dunmore Recycling and Waste Disposal Depot (DRWDD) 44 Buckley's Road, Dunmore NSW 2529. Within the DRWDD are several facilities dedicated to recovering resources and diverting waste from landfill, these include:

- Resource Recovery Centre;
- Reviva Centre;
- Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) Processing Facility;
- Landfill gas capture and flare system; and
- Leachate management system.

Based on design capacity and current disposal behaviours the landfill is anticipated to reach capacity in 2058. Avoiding waste generation, increasing resource recovery and diverting waste to alternative technology facilities can all assist with increasing the life of this facility.

The DRWDD has two Environment Protection Licences (EPL's):

- EPL 5984 – Covers the landfill operations and resource recovery activities onsite. The Scheduled Activities covered under this licence include:
    - Composting;
    - Extractive activities;
    - Waste disposal (application to land);
    - Waste processing (non-thermal treatment); and
    - Waste Storage.
- EPL 12903 – Covers the activities associated with the FOGO Processing Facility and Resource Recovery Centre. The Scheduled Activities covered under this licence include:
    - Composting; and
    - Waste storage.



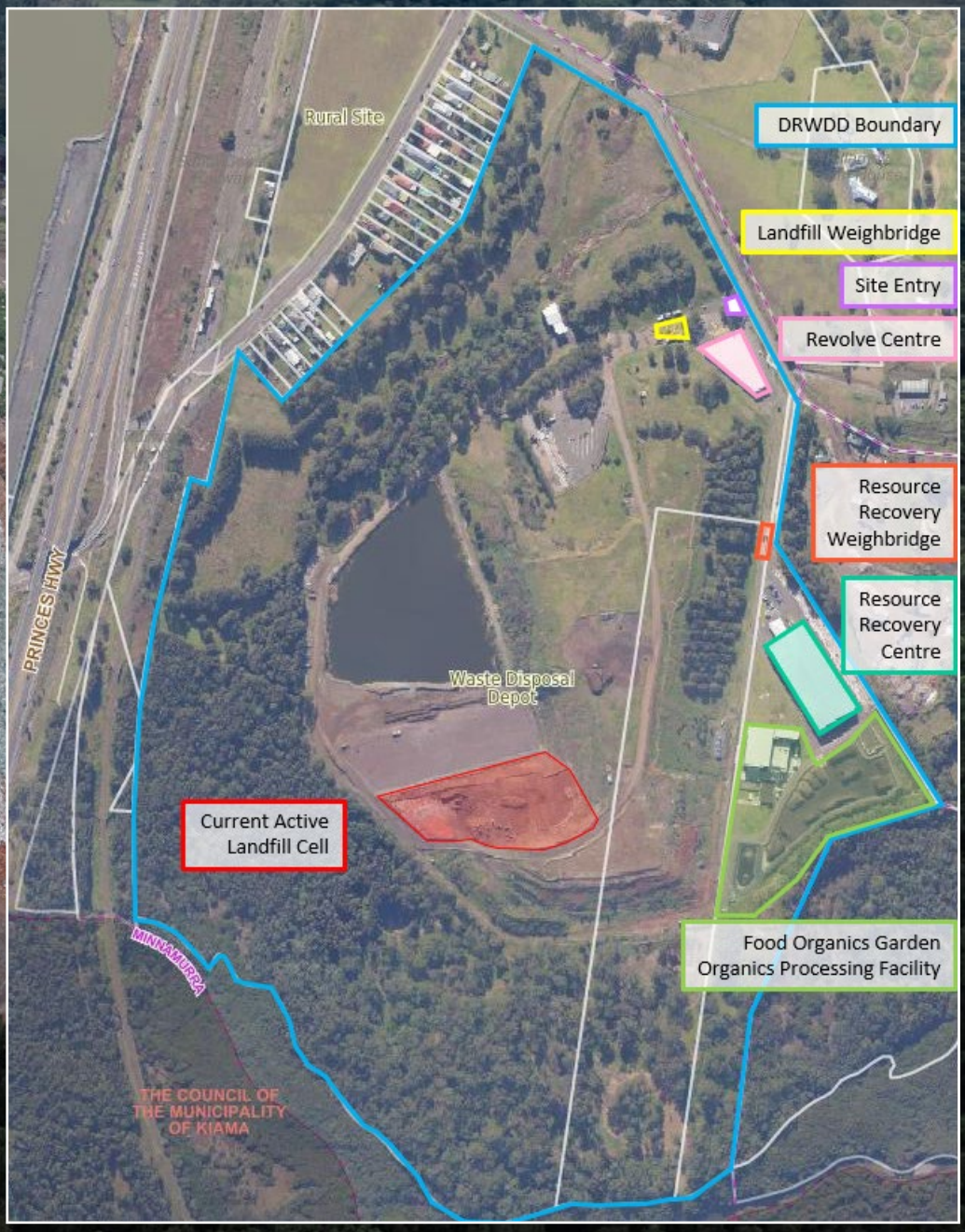
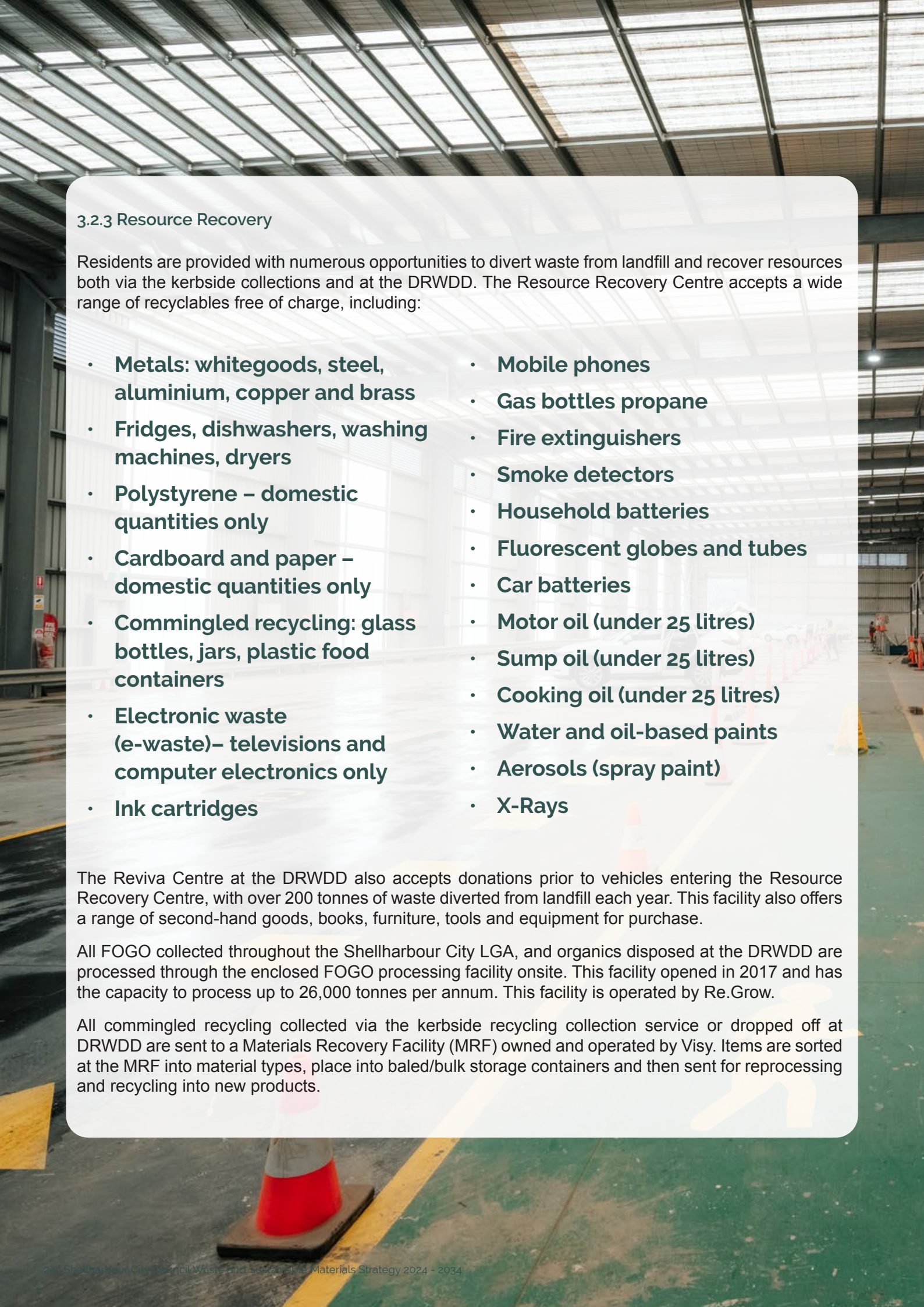


Figure 4 - Dunmore Recycling and Waste Disposal Depot Site Map



3.2.3 Resource Recovery

Residents are provided with numerous opportunities to divert waste from landfill and recover resources both via the kerbside collections and at the DRWDD. The Resource Recovery Centre accepts a wide range of recyclables free of charge, including:

- Metals: whitegoods, steel, aluminium, copper and brass
- Fridges, dishwashers, washing machines, dryers
- Polystyrene – domestic quantities only
- Cardboard and paper – domestic quantities only
- Commingled recycling: glass bottles, jars, plastic food containers
- Electronic waste (e-waste)– televisions and computer electronics only
- Ink cartridges
- Mobile phones
- Gas bottles propane
- Fire extinguishers
- Smoke detectors
- Household batteries
- Fluorescent globes and tubes
- Car batteries
- Motor oil (under 25 litres)
- Sump oil (under 25 litres)
- Cooking oil (under 25 litres)
- Water and oil-based paints
- Aerosols (spray paint)
- X-Rays

The Reviva Centre at the DRWDD also accepts donations prior to vehicles entering the Resource Recovery Centre, with over 200 tonnes of waste diverted from landfill each year. This facility also offers a range of second-hand goods, books, furniture, tools and equipment for purchase.

All FOGO collected throughout the Shellharbour City LGA, and organics disposed at the DRWDD are processed through the enclosed FOGO processing facility onsite. This facility opened in 2017 and has the capacity to process up to 26,000 tonnes per annum. This facility is operated by Re.Grow.

All commingled recycling collected via the kerbside recycling collection service or dropped off at DRWDD are sent to a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) owned and operated by Visy. Items are sorted at the MRF into material types, place into baled/bulk storage containers and then sent for reprocessing and recycling into new products.


Motor oils
Other oils
X-rays
Mobile phones
CONDITIONS OF ENTRY
Non-motor oils

3.2.4 Domestic Kerbside Waste Composition

In the most recent kerbside waste audit undertaken in February 2023, 232 households were randomly selected and the contents of their waste, recycling and FOGO bins were analysed. Of this sample it was identified that most items are being placed in the correct bins, however there is an opportunity to further increase resource recovery and divert more resources from landfill (EC Sustainable Pty Ltd, 2023).

To improve resource recovery in the recycling stream, 14.2% of the waste bin and 0.8% of items placed in the FOGO bin could have been placed in the recycling bin. Contamination rates in the sampled recycling bins were high at 12%, by reducing this it will ensure more recyclables can be recovered (EC Sustainable Pty Ltd, 2023).

FOGO bins had a much lower contamination rate at only 2.8%, however, almost a third of materials disposed in the waste bin could have been recovered through FOGO (31.9%) and some residents were found to have also placed FOGO material in their recycling bins (1.3%).

The content and portions of each waste stream are illustrated below. If all materials were place in their correct bins, it is estimated that the resource recovery rate would reach 74.4% under the current service provisions.

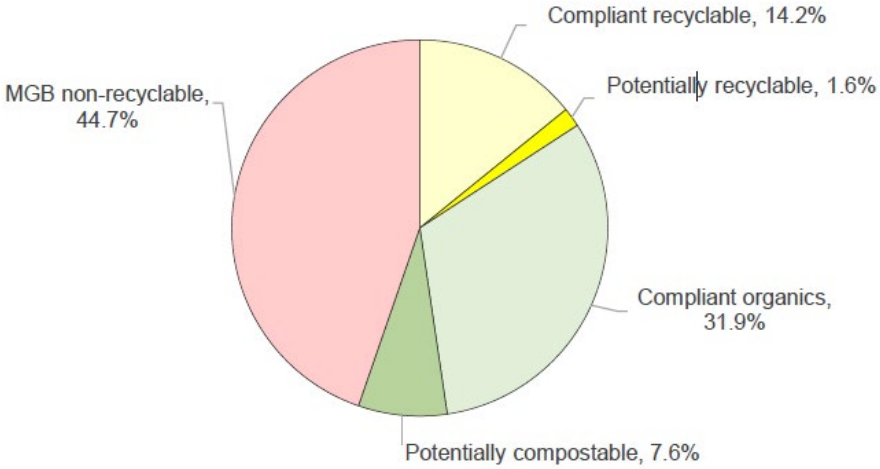


Figure 5 - Waste Stream Composition (EC Sustainable Pty Ltd, 2023)

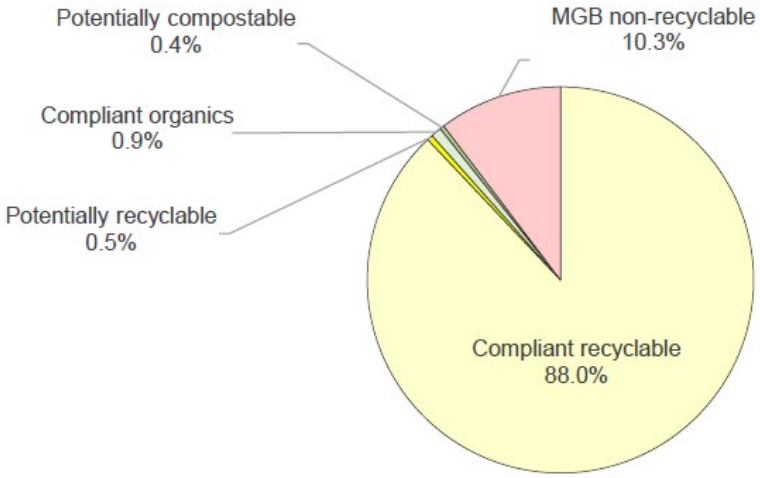


Figure 6 - Recycling Stream Composition (EC Sustainable Pty Ltd, 2023)

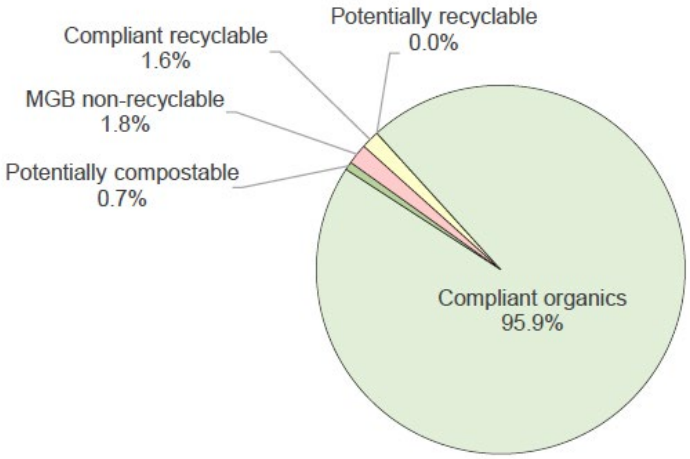


Figure 7 - FOGO Stream Composition (EC Sustainable Pty Ltd, 2023)

3.2.5 Domestic Kerbside Waste Generation

The following table shows the quantity of materials collected from residents over a five year period. Waste generation has steadily increased, whilst recycling has remained relatively stable over this period, it is noted however that the contamination rate in the recycling stream is increasing. FOGO tonnages significantly increased in 2021/2022 due to the optimum growing conditions and rain received in the region during this time.

Table 5 - Domestic Kerbside Materials Collected between 2018 - 2023

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Waste Collected	12,641.28	12,911.10	13,907.40	14,072.10	13,706.30
Recyclables Collected (t)	5,559.42	5,512.63	5,608.70	5,802.70	5,529.60
Recyclables Contamination (t)	381.71	456.53	515.80	555.40	590.30
Recyclables Contamination (%)	6.87%	8.28%	9.20%	9.57%	10.70%
FOGO Collected (t)	11,844.64	11,789.40	13,116.50	15,395.40	12,774.70
FOGO Contamination (t)	141.21	188.50	241.50	313.90	449.20
FOGO Contamination %	1.19%	1.60%	1.84%	2.04%	3.50%
Bulky Waste Collection – Waste (t)	64.30	166.16	72.64	182.00	165.20
Total Kerbside Material Collected (t)	**30,173.94**	**30,379.29**	**32,777.88**	**35,611.20**	**32,193.97**
Total Recovered (t)	16,945.44	16,657.00	18,040.54	20,487.80	17.282.97
Total Landfilled (t)	13,228.50	13,722.29	14,737.34	15,123.40	14,911.00
Overall Percentage Resource Recovery	**56.07%**	**54.83%**	**54.94%**	**57.34%**	**53.66%**

The total amount of materials collected has increased by 6.9% over the past five years, whilst the amount of material collected for recycling or reprocessing has increased by 12.8%. The estimated population growth over this period is 8.3% (Profile iD, 2023). This indicates that waste generation is increasing at a slower rate than population growth, meaning household are disposing of less, at an average of 1.3 tonnes per household per annum.



Materials collected
▲6.9%
over 5 years



Population growth
▲8.3%
over 5 years



1.3 tonne
Average household disposal per year

3.2.6 Domestic Waste Generation Forecast

The Shellharbour City LGA population is set to increase by over 27% over the next 20 years, however modelling undertaken as part of the Illawarra Shoalhaven Joint Organisation Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy indicates that if current trends continue, waste generation will increase by 35%, 6% higher than the regions average (ISJO, 2022).



Figure 8 - Shellharbour City Waste Generation Projections (ISJO, 2022).

3.2.7 Waste Education

Each year, Council delivers a variety of waste education campaigns and events, including National Recycling Week, Plastic Free July, Chemical Cleanout Events, Clean Up Australia Day and the Garage Sale Trail. These campaigns are promoted through social media, the shellharbourwaste.com.au website, radio, newspaper, mail outs, signage and Council newsletters such as Sustainable Shellharbour. The waste campaigns are aimed at encouraging the community to reduce their input to landfill and contribute to a more sustainable future.

In recent years Council has also successfully delivered ‘targeted’ education campaigns, these include:

Compostable Bag Campaign

In the 2021/2022 financial year, Council conducted a grant-funded FOGO initiative involving the distribution of certified compostable bags to all Shellharbour City households. The initiative aimed to increase FOGO participation and divert additional food waste from landfill. Residents received a free six-month supply of “Little Green Bags” (75 bags) and a caddy (if requested).

Council’s compostable bag roll out successfully delivered effective behaviour change in the FOGO system, and a kerbside bin audit identified:

- The food organics resource recovery rate increased from 32% to 47%;
- The household compostable bag usage increased from 6% to 34%; and
- Contamination decreased from 2.8% to 2.3%.

Due to the success of this initiative, Council approved a second compostable bag campaign which was conducted in July to September 2023.

Bin Contamination

Council's kerbside waste collection contractor regularly conducts kerbside bin audits and monitor contamination throughout the city. The contractor organises site visits, letters and educational brochures to be provided to residents identified as having contaminated bins.

School Visits

Council's kerbside waste collection contractor is currently redeveloping a Stage 3 School Program for Primary Schools across the LGA. The program will align with the syllabus and the contractor is aiming to visit all 21 public, catholic and independent primary schools each year.

3.2.8 Financial Control

In 2022/2023 Council's total expenditure on domestic waste management was $16,576,000. Under the *Local Government Act 1993*, the Council must provide domestic waste manage services to residents, and monies collected under the Domestic Waste Management Charge must only be spent on the provision and management of these services. Council cannot use general funds to pay for waste services and vice versa.

A significant portion of domestic waste management expenditure is attributable to the NSW Government Waste Levy. The total Waste Levy paid by Council for domestic waste was $2,260,508 in 2022/2023.

As Council owns the DRWDD, fees are controlled to prolong the life of this community asset and stabilise costs associated with the disposal of domestic kerbside waste. Council also receives revenue at this facility from commerical sources.

3.2.9 Commercial and Industrial Waste

Waste is accepted from the commercial and industrial (C&I) sector at the DRWDD. Fees and charges are based on market pricing and are reviewed and adopted annually by Council.

3.2.10 Construction and Demolition Waste

Construction and demolition (C&D) material can often be recovered for use in DRWDD operations. This material needs to meet strict criteria and may be stockpiled and reused for engineering purposes including batters, fill and lining or operational purposes, such as landfill cover material. C&D general waste is also accepted for disposal and Councils fees and charges apply.

4. Where are we heading?

4.1 Strategy Scope & Context

Since the last iteration of Councils Waste Management Strategy there has been a significant shift in the strategic direction set by the Federal and State Governments. Due to export bans initially imposed by China, Australia's waste management and resource recovery sector has had to pivot in recent years to focus on building onshore capacity and capability.

The new strategic direction focuses on creating a circular economy, and continuing to manage hazardous and problematic wastes, supporting communities, and improving performance. Council's objectives under this WSM Strategy have been aligned with the NSW Waste Delivery Plan to ensure Council continues to provide residents with comprehensive, value for money waste collection and resource recovery services whilst ensuring both Council and our community are working towards the State and Federal targets.

4.2 Vision

The aim of this WSM Strategy is to:



Provide comprehensive, value for money waste and resource recovery services, position Council to meet future waste and sustainable material demands nd facilitate the transition to a circular economy by planning for future infrastructure, technology and service needs.

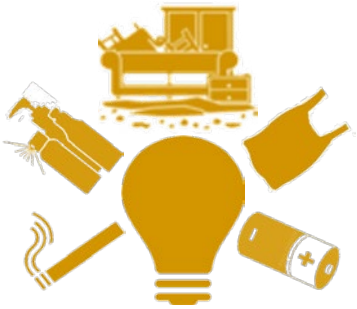
4.3 Objectives

To deliver the vision, Council will focus on the following four key objectives;



Objective 1

Working towards zero carbon emissions by building a resilient circular economy



Objective 2

Managing the risk of problematic, harmful and unnecessary waste



Objective 3

Supporting our community to work towards zero waste



Objective 4

Optimising our performance

5. What are our actions?

5.1 Objective 1 – Working towards zero carbon emissions by building a resilient circular economy

Table 6 - Objective 1 Initiatives and Actions

Initiatives	Actions
1.1 Diverting organics from landfill	1.1.1 Reduce the amount of FOGO disposed in the general waste (red) bin 1.1.2 Increase local business participation in FOGO (green) bin collection services 1.1.3 Help the community to reduce food waste
1.2 Decrease carbon emissions and work towards achieving carbon negative operations	1.2.1 Increase the efficiency of landfill gas capture at the DRWDD 1.2.2 Campaign/support Waste Levy rebates for landfills with gas capture systems installed 1.2.3 Reduce carbon emissions from waste and resource recovery fleet, plant and infrastructure 1.2.4 Seek funding opportunities to reduce carbon emissions, and deliver projects where successful
1.3 Building waste operations resilient to climate change	1.3.1 Prepare a severe weather event risk management plan for DRWDD 1.3.2 Revise local emergency waste management plans 1.3.3 Operate the DRWDD in line with industry best practice and within Environment Protection Licence parameters
1.4 Leveraging purchasing power to stimulate local circular economy	1.4.1 Establish procurement processes across Council that consider sustainable materials, recycled content and whole of life carbon emissions 1.4.2 Support research opportunities that identify new circular economy and sustainable material technologies
1.5 Increase business recycling	1.5.1 Support local business resource recovery initiatives 1.5.2 Promote the NSW EPA's Bin Trim program in Shellharbour City

5.2 Objective 2 – Managing the risk of problematic, harmful and unnecessary waste



Table 7 - Objective 2 Initiatives and Actions

Initiatives	Actions
2.1 Preventing litter	2.1.1 Participate in regional and NSW EPA Litter Prevention Programs 2.1.2 Capture data to participate in NSW Litter Data Framework, inform future programs and monitor success 2.1.3 Conduct composition audits to assess options for bin placement and/or deployment to higher use areas
2.2 Preventing illegal dumping and strengthening the way we regulate waste crime	2.2.1 Develop campaigns to target illegal dumping 2.2.2 Provide cost effective domestic collection services to adequately manage waste and resources generated by residents 2.2.3 Structure fees and charges at the DRWDD to encourage resource recovery and divert waste from landfill 2.2.4 Investigate illegal dumping incidences
2.3 Improving the management of hazardous and household problem wastes	2.3.1 Implement recovery of new items as product stewardship programs are expanded 2.3.2 Continue to participate in funded CRC programs at the DRWDD 2.3.3 Support Chemical Clean-Out collection events in the Shellharbour LGA 2.3.4 Promote asbestos awareness
2.4 Aligning hazardous waste tracking with the national system	2.4.1 Participate in the regulations amendment consultation process 2.4.2 Incorporate updated regulations for waste tracking

5.3 Objective 3 – Supporting our community to work towards zero waste



Table 8 - Objective 3 Initiatives and Actions

Initiatives	Actions
3.1 Working towards national and state targets	3.1.1 Reduce total waste generated by 10% per person by 2030 3.1.2 Achieve 80% average resource recovery rate from all waste streams by 2030 3.1.3 Significantly increase the use of recycled content in Council operations and construction projects 3.1.4 Reduce litter by 60% by 2030 3.1.5 Reduce plastic litter by 30% by 2025
3.2 Avoiding plastic waste	3.2.1 Develop a campaign to identify local businesses still providing single use plastics and assist to recover unused items for recycling and implement alternatives 3.2.2 Develop a regulatory program to enforce legislated ban on single use plastics
3.3 Engaging with the community to maximise resource recovery	3.3.1 Participate in community and Council events to promote waste and resource recovery and sustainable living 3.3.2 Better understand the community's waste and resource recovery needs 3.3.3 Support industry business partners to undertake waste and sustainable material initiatives
3.4 Educating and promoting sustainable waste practices	3.4.1 Develop targeted education campaigns to avoid waste and increase resource recovery 3.4.2 Promote the CRC and resource recovery opportunities available at the DRWDD
3.5 Seeking local government waste and sustainable material support funding	3.5.1 Seek funding opportunities for Local Government waste and sustainable materials initiatives and deliver projects where successful 3.5.2 Collaborate with ISJO to secure regional waste group funding 3.5.3 Seek opportunities to partner with other Councils to streamline services, improve operational efficiency and provide value for money services to our community

5.4 Objective 4 – Optimising our performance



Table 9 - Objective 4 Initiatives and Actions

Initiatives	Actions
4.1 Being smart with data to facilitate continuous improvement	4.1.1 Improve how we collect, manage and use data 4.1.2 Create accessible and collaborative approaches to data collection and reporting 4.1.3 Track progress against targets
4.2 Delivering operational, environmental and financial sustainability	4.2.1 Investigate opportunities to improve operational, environmental and financial viability at the DRWDD 4.2.2 Provide quality, value for money waste and resource recovery services to the community 4.2.3 Provide appropriate infrastructure to meet the waste management needs of the community 4.2.4 Prolong the life of, and safely manage the DRWDD
4.3 Investigating strategic infrastructure and investment opportunities	4.3.1 Participate in the EPA's feasibility assessment of circular economy infrastructure 4.3.2 Identify opportunities to minimise domestic waste to landfill
4.4 Collaborating to procure value for money services	4.4.1 Work with neighbouring councils within Illawarra and Shoalhaven areas to undertake joint procurement where suitable opportunities present
4.5 Leveraging technology to enhance operational performance	4.5.1 Enhance operational efficiency 4.5.2 Consider practical trials for emerging technology to assess DRWDD business compatibility
4.6 Investing in the professional development of our Waste and Resource Recovery Staff	4.6.1 Participate in industry events to remain at the forefront of industry changes and development 4.6.2 Continually develop our staff in line with industry changes and emerging technologies 4.6.3 Provide education, training and leadership opportunities for staff

6. Measuring our Success

The following **Table 10 - Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy Indicators and Success** identifies the key indicators and what success looks like for each of the Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2024-2034 objectives. Progress against these indicators will be reported on quarterly via Councils Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R).

Table 10 - Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy Indicators and Success

Objective	Key Indicators	What Does Success Look Like?
1. Working towards zero carbon emissions by building a resilient circular economy	• Reduce organic content in waste stream • Increase landfill gas capture • Increase circular economy initiatives in Council procurement	• Shellharbour City actively avoid generating waste and send less waste to landfill • We support Shellharbour's thriving circular economy • We contribute to Shellharbour achieving 'net zero' carbon neutral status
2. Managing the risk of problematic, harmful and unnecessary waste	• Reduce incidence of litter • Increase illegal dumping surveillance • Increase participation in hazardous waste initiatives	• Problematic wastes are disposed of safely and appropriately • Shellharbour City open spaces are free of illegal dumping and litter • Our community embraces alternatives to problematic and household hazardous waste
3. Supporting our community to work towards zero waste	• Reduce total waste generated per capita • Eliminate the use of single use plastics • Secure relevant grant funding	• Community chooses the correct bins to recover their resources • All single use plastics are eliminated from Shellharbour City • Funding is utilised to enhance waste and sustainable material initiatives
4. Optimising our performance	• Increase municipal waste diversion >80% • Deliver against WASM 5 Year Action Plan • Deliver value for money waste and resource recovery services	• Shellharbour City are leaders in waste and resource recovery • Our business is agile and financially sustainable • Our Waste and Resource Recovery staff are highly engaged and knowledgeable

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8. Appendices

8.1 National Action Plan Annexure 2022 – Local Government Actions

The following table summarises all actions assigned to the Local Government Sector under the National Action Plan. The information has been extracted directly from the National Action Plan Annexure 2022 (DECCEEW, 2022). Actions that were not allocated or associated with 'Local Government' (or captured under the catch all 'All Governments') have not been included below. Items relevant to Local Government/ All Governments were deemed be subsequently relevant to Shellharbour City Council.

Table 11 - National Action Plan Annexure 2022 Local Government Actions (DECCEEW, 2022)

National Target		Local Government Actions			
		Action	Lead	Partners	By
Target 1 - Ban on export of waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres, commencing in the second half of 2020	Export ban Commitment	1.03 - Develop new markets for recycled products and materials	All Governments	Business Sector	Ongoing
		1.04 - Build industry capacity and infrastructure to collect, separate, recycle and remanufacture recycled materials	All Governments	Waste and Resource Recovery Sector & Business Sector	Ongoing
		1.06 - Analyse and report on national infrastructure capacity requirements with a particular focus on plastics, paper, glass and tyres	All Governments	Waste and Resource Recovery Sector	2023
		1.07 - Adopt sustainable procurement policies, targets and guidance for the use of recycled content and support government agencies to improve their recycled content procurement practices	All Governments		2023
		1.09 - Explore a legislative framework to prevent the landfilling of recyclable material	All Governments		2022

National Target		Local Government Actions			
		Action	Lead	Partners	By
Target 2 - Reduce total waste generated in Australia by 10% per person by 2030	Avoid food waste	2.02 - Develop and publish a National Food Waste Implementation Plan, to halve food waste by 2030	Food Innovation Australia Limited (FIAL)	All Governments	Delivered
		2.03 - Support the Fight Food Waste Campaign to avoid foodstuffs going to landfill	All Governments	NGOs	2022
	Avoid business waste	2.04 - Report on lessons learned and options to support waste reduction in the commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition waste streams	All Governments	Waste and Resource Recovery Sector & Business Sector	2023
		2.05 - Deliver targeted programs to build businesses' capability to identify and act on opportunities to avoid waste and increase materials efficiency and recovery	All Governments	Business Sector	Ongoing
	Improve reuse and reparability	2.07 – Support community-based reuse and repair centres, enabling communities to avoid creating waste	All Governments	NGO's	Ongoing
	Encourage innovation	2.08 - Give greater public recognition to businesses that are promoting sustainable packaging design through design awards	Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation	All Governments	Ongoing
		2.09 - Deliver the industry-led target of 100% of all Australia's packaging being reusable, recyclable or compostable	Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation	All Governments	2025
	Encourage sustainable design	2.11 - Develop Australian standards or adopt appropriate international standards that maximise the value of materials throughout the life of a product, to increase life cycle potential and avoid waste	Business Sector	All Governments	2024
		2.12 - Support and promote circular economy principles in urban planning, infrastructure and development projects	All Governments	Business Sector	Ongoing
	Improve consumer awareness	2.13 - Align community education efforts to reduce food waste, to maximise impact and reduce confusion	State and territory governments & Local Governments	Australian Government	2025
		2.14 - Improve consumer information to increase recycling rates and improve the quality of materials in kerbside recycling collection through the Australasian Recycling Label	Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation	All Governments	Ongoing
		2.15 - Undertake research to better understand the contributing factors of household contamination of kerbside recycling collection, to inform future interventions	Australian Government	Local Governments	2023

National Target		Local Government Actions			
		Action	Lead	Partners	By
Target 3 - 80% average resource recovery rate from all waste streams following the waste hierarchy by 2030	Implement effective Product Stewardship for priority products	3.03 - Evaluate the effectiveness of product stewardship and extended producer responsibility activities across the country, to help inform future efforts	Australian Government	All governments, Business sector & Waste and Resource Recovery Industry	2024
		3.05 Preferred stewardship scheme for photovoltaic systems (a) identified and (b) in place	Australian Government	All governments, Business sector & Waste and Resource Recovery Industry	(a) 2023 (b) 2025
	National Standards and Specifications	3.06 Prioritise the development of national standards and specifications, or adopt appropriate international standards and specifications, for the use of recycled content in a broad range of capital works projects, prioritising road and rail	Australian Government	All Governments	2025
		3.07 Consider national standards for kerbside recycling collection and materials recovery facilities to improve consistency and performance	All Governments	ALGA	2022
		3.08 Explore how to better align reporting systems to agreed national classifications and definitions for data and reporting, including surveys of recycling, to improve sharing of information	All Governments		2025
		3.09 Develop a common approach to restrict the disposal of priority products and materials in landfill, starting with lithium ion batteries, materials collected for the purpose of recycling, and e-waste	All Governments		2024
	Exports, cross-border transportation of waste, proximity principle and waste levies	3.13 Investigate how to develop and best implement an agreed national approach to the movement of waste, to improve environmental outcomes of waste management	All Governments		2023
	All communities have access to waste management and processing	3.14 Report on opportunities to promote regional collection and recycling of soft plastics through expansion of the Regional Model for Soft Plastics	Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation	All Governments	2025
		3.15 Develop shared infrastructure and collection processes for packaging waste in remote and regional areas through the Remote and Regional Waste Collection Partnership	Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation	All Governments	Ongoing
		3.16 Explore opportunities to leverage existing regional development programs to support better waste management and resource recovery	All Governments		2023

National Target		Local Government Actions			
		Action	Lead	Partners	By
Target 3 - 80% average resource recovery rate from all waste streams following the waste hierarchy by 2030	All communities have access to waste management and processing	3.17 Increase access to resource recovery and waste management infrastructure for regional, remote and Indigenous communities in every state and territory	All Governments		2023
	Support Waste Industry Transformation	3.19 Develop performance standards for material recovery facilities, and assess opportunities for other standards (such as for markets, products and waste professionals)	Waste and Resource Recovery Industry	All Governments	2023
		3.21 Deliver industry-led target of 70% of Australia's plastic packaging being recycled or composted	Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation	Business Sector & All Governments	2025
		3.22 Implement the Waste and Resource Recovery Data Roadmap to harmonise waste data nationally	All Governments	Waste and Resource Recovery Industry	2025
Target 4 – Significantly increase the use and recycled content by governments and industry	Governments model sustainable practices	4.01 Determine use of recycled content in road construction to establish a baseline and allow reporting on actions to significantly increase recycled content use	Australian Government	All Governments	2024
		4.02 Partner with Infrastructure Australia, the Green Building Council of Australia and the Australian Institute of Quantity Surveyors to improve demand for recycled materials	Australian Government	All Governments	2024
		4.03 Work with industry to identify specific opportunities to increase uptake of recycled content in buildings and infrastructure with priority given to plastics, glass and rubber	All Governments & Business Sector	Waste and Resource Recovery Industry	Ongoing
		4.04 Devise specific procurement targets across all government procurement, with details about how the target will be calculated, achieved and audited	All Governments		2025
		4.05 Report on government procurement activities that have significantly increased the use of recycled material in infrastructure projects, including where possible the percentage of capital works projects that include recycled content	All Governments		2027
		4.06 Report on progress in achieving procurement targets	All Governments		Ongoing
	Labelling and Support	4.07 Investigate ways to support and promote businesses using circular economy practices, such as awards or recognition schemes	All Governments	Business Sector	2024
		4.08 Incorporate information about the percentage of recycled content in packaging into the Australasian Recycling Label, to allow informed consumer choice	Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation	All Governments	2024

National Target		Local Government Actions			
		Action	Lead	Partners	By
Target 4 – Significantly increase the use and recycled content by governments and industry	Labelling and Support	4.09 Encourage Australian businesses to adopt and publish sustainable procurement policies, including use of recycled content	Business Sector	All Governments	2022
		4.10 Support the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation to develop and deliver an industry-led target for average recycled content to be included across all packaging	All Governments	Business Sector	2025
		4.11 Identify financial and other incentives to assist businesses to design for, and use, greater volumes of recycled materials across their supply chains	Australian Government	All Governments & Business Sector	Delivered
Target 5 - Phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025	Reduce and clean up plastic litter	5.03 Implement measures to reduce ship-sourced waste in accordance with the International Maritime Organisation's Action Plan to address marine plastic litter from ships	Australian Government	All Governments & Business Sector	2025
	Reduce reliance on problematic plastics	5.04 Identify problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic packaging to provide an evidence base for industry to take coordinated action	Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation	All Governments	Delivered
		5.06 Phase out 100% of microbeads from rinse off cosmetic and personal care products, and report on options to broaden the phase out to other products	Business Sector	All Governments	Delivered
		5.07 Phase out problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic packaging through design, innovation or introduction of alternatives	Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation	All Governments & Business Sector	2025
	Chemicals and hazardous waste	5.09 Better manage the import, export, use, manufacture and end-of-life disposal of products and articles containing hazardous substances	All Governments		2022
Target 6 - Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill for disposal by 2030	Improve recovery of organic waste	6.01 Consider whether updated national standards and specifications for organic waste products are required to improve industry and customer certainty	Australian Government	All Governments	Delivered
		6.03 Provide support to develop distributed infrastructure solutions to process organic waste, including composting infrastructure	State and territory governments & Local Governments	Australian Government & Australian Local Government Association (ALGA)	2022
		6.04 Deliver Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) collection to metropolitan households and businesses	State and territory governments & Local Governments	Australian Local Government Association (ALGA)	2030
Target 7 – Make comprehensive, economy-wide and timely data publicly available to support better consumer, investment and policy decisions		Nil			

(DECCEEW, 2022)

Shellharbour
CITY COUNCIL

Enquiries and feedback should be made to:
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