



**CORANGAMITE  
SHIRE**

# **Resource Recovery and Waste Management Strategy**

**Corangamite Shire  
2019-2029**



Resource Recovery and Waste Management Strategy  
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**Corangamite Shire Council's Resource Recovery and Waste Management Strategy (the strategy) outlines sustainable waste management and resource recovery initiatives for the next 10 years.**

## Introduction

### Vision and scope of the strategy

This strategy builds on past waste and recycling achievements in the Shire and sets out resource recovery and waste management strategies over the next 10 years (2019-2029).

The strategy provides Council with the direction needed to achieve Corangamite's waste vision and objectives:

- reduce waste generation
- increase resource recovery to extend the lifecycle of materials
- provide waste services and infrastructure that meet the needs of the community.

These align with regional waste and resource recovery goals set by the Barwon South West Waste and Resource Recovery Group, of which Corangamite Shire Council is a member.

The strategy was developed in collaboration with the local community, incorporating comments received from the community as part of a public consultation process.

#### VISION

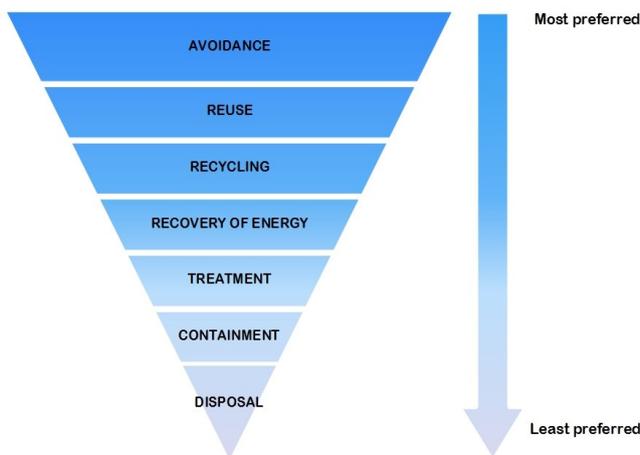
*To reduce waste generation, increase resource recovery to extend the lifecycle of materials, and provide waste services and infrastructure that meet the needs of the community.*



## Council's role in waste management

Corangamite Shire Council acts within a wider waste management planning framework as shown in Figure 1.

The underlying principle of waste management policies in Australia is the **waste management hierarchy** which is included in Victorian environmental legislation. The hierarchy establishes the following order of preference for waste management:

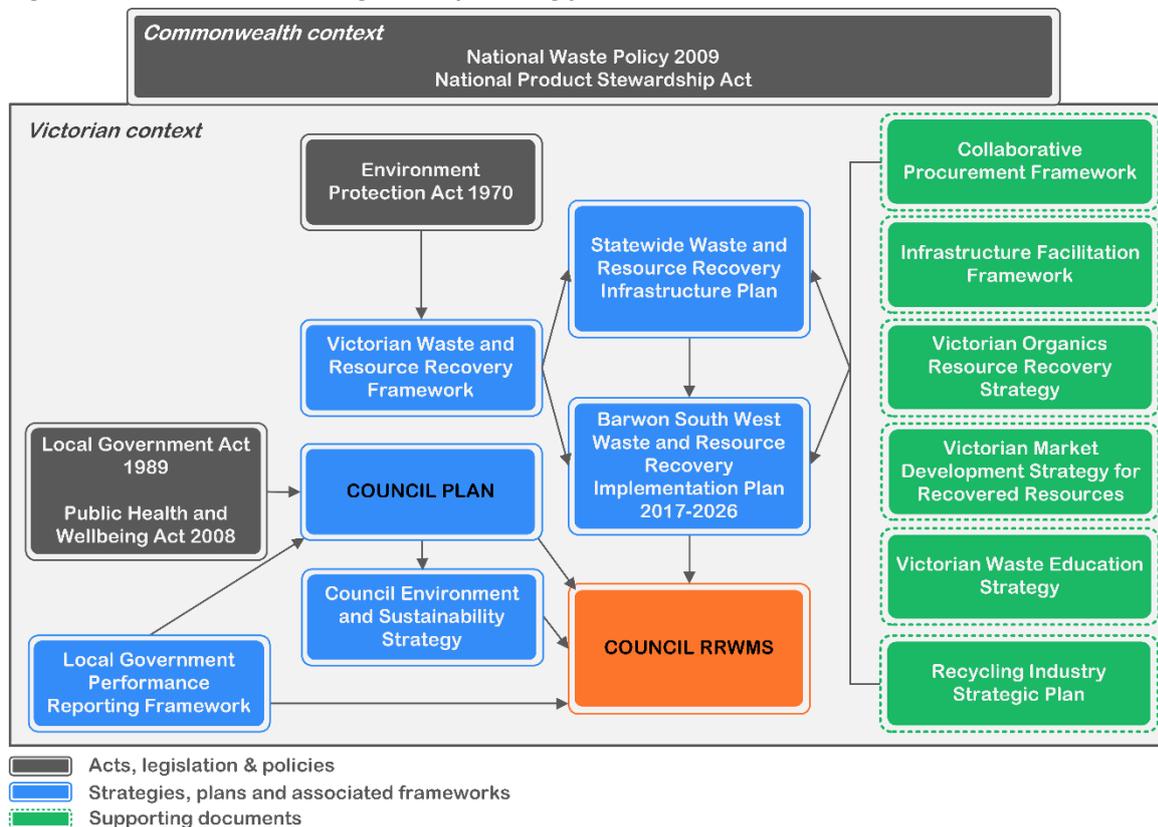


Under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*, Councils are required to perform waste management functions that are consistent with Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Implementation Plans.

The *Local Government Act 1989* (and *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*) also outlines Council's responsibility for maintaining the municipality in a clean and sanitary condition, planning for and providing community services and infrastructure, ensuring that services are delivered in accordance with best value principles, and striving for continuous improvement in service delivery.

Council is committed to meeting its waste management responsibilities and has considered a range of overarching policies, plans, regulations and the waste management hierarchy in the development of this strategy.

**Figure 1 Waste management planning framework**



# Where are we now?

## Council services

Council is committed to providing effective and cost-efficient waste and recycling services and infrastructure to the Corangamite community.

### Kerbside collections

Council currently provides a three-bin kerbside collection service to more than 5,300 properties including residential, community and commercial properties. This is outlined in Table 1.

The collection area currently covers the townships of Camperdown, Cobden, Derrinallum, Glenormiston, Gnotuk, Lismore, Noorat, Port Campbell, Skipton, Simpson, Terang and Timboon.

### Waste in public spaces

There are approximately 308 public place waste and recycling bins located across the Shire to manage litter within public spaces such as lake reserves, caravan parks, pools etc. Around 228 of these are waste bins while around 40 are recycling bins.

Key litter hotspots are along highways and tourist areas.

### Street sweepings

Street sweepings are carried out by in-house staff on a daily basis.

### Waste from local events

Council offers event organisers the free option to borrow a Waste Wise Events trailer to provide appropriate waste and recycling infrastructure at public events. This trailer includes 12 waste bins, 12 recycling bins and bin caps.

### Education and engagement

Council provides waste and resource recovery education via the Council website, the kerbside collection calendar and the A-Z waste and recycling guide.

Educational programs are provided on an ad-hoc basis and may involve presentations to schools and community groups.

### Littering and illegal dumping

Littering and illegal dumping is generally managed in accordance with local laws by Council's parks and gardens team.

**Table 1** Summary of kerbside collection services 2017

| Service                                  | Bin size | Bin design  | No. of properties serviced | Collection frequency                                  |
|--|----------|---|----------------------------|---|
| General waste                            | 120 L    |  Lid: red<br>Body: dark green        | 5,300                      | Weekly  |
| Recycling                                | 240 L    |  Lid: yellow<br>Body: dark green     | 5,300                      | Fortnightly   |
| Food organics and garden organics (FOGO) | 240 L    |  Lid: Lime-green<br>Body: dark green | 5,300                      | Fortnightly from Jan to Sep<br>Weekly from Oct to Dec |

## Recycling and waste disposal facilities

Council operates waste and recycling facilities at:

- Corangamite resource recovery centre/transfer station (RRC/TS)
- Derrinallum RRC/TS
- Port Campbell RRC/TS
- Simpson RRC/TS
- Skipton RRC/TS
- Timboon RRC/TS.

Materials that currently can be dropped off free of charge include:

- car batteries
- e-waste
- *drumMUSTER* agricultural chemical containers
- gas bottles
- steel
- waste motor oil.

Other materials (such as comingled recyclables, dead animals, garden waste, mattresses, silage wrap and tyres) are accepted for a fee. However, free garden waste disposal is offered annually over a two-week period (in late November to early December) to help residents prepare for the fire season.

No sites accept asbestos, liquid waste, volatile, explosive or flammable materials and medical/infected or prescribed wastes. The infrastructure at each RRC/TS is aging and needs to be upgraded to bring them up to best practice and to allow for future diversion of additional materials (such as e-waste). Some upgrades may include additional covered areas, bunding and hardstand areas.

Timboon RRC/TS is also outgrowing its current site and may need to be relocated in the near future to ensure the facility is able to meet the needs of the community in the long term, particularly during peak tourist season.

There are no 'Detox your Home' services for the disposal of household hazardous waste in the Shire. Council will continue to promote the use of 'Detox your Home' facilities in Ballarat, Colac and Warrnambool.



**Corangamite Regional Landfill** is licensed to accept both putrescible and industrial solid waste, and currently manages waste from within the Shire as well as outside.

Corangamite Regional Landfill is the only landfill within the Barwon South West region and is considered to be of state significance to Victoria's waste infrastructure network. It has a long life expectancy (over 50 years), playing an important role in the long-term planning of waste management in the Shire, the region and the state.

The purpose-built regional facility is engineered to comply with EPA regulations for best practice, is well supervised by Council staff and operates based on a user-pays system. It is considered to be one of Council's most valued assets.

The current landfill gas management system consists of passive venting from capped cells. Council has developed a Landfill Gas Remediation Action Plan to better manage landfill gases to best practice standards and minimise environmental and human health impacts.

Co-located at the landfill are the Corangamite RRC/TS and composting facility which has a processing capacity of up to 10,000 tonnes/year of food and garden waste.

Around 3,000 tonnes of food and garden waste collected from kerbside and transfer stations is processed annually using an open windrow system. The compost produced is in accordance with the Australian Standard.

Council will continue to undertake appropriate measures to ensure the landfill is managed in accordance with environmental regulations.

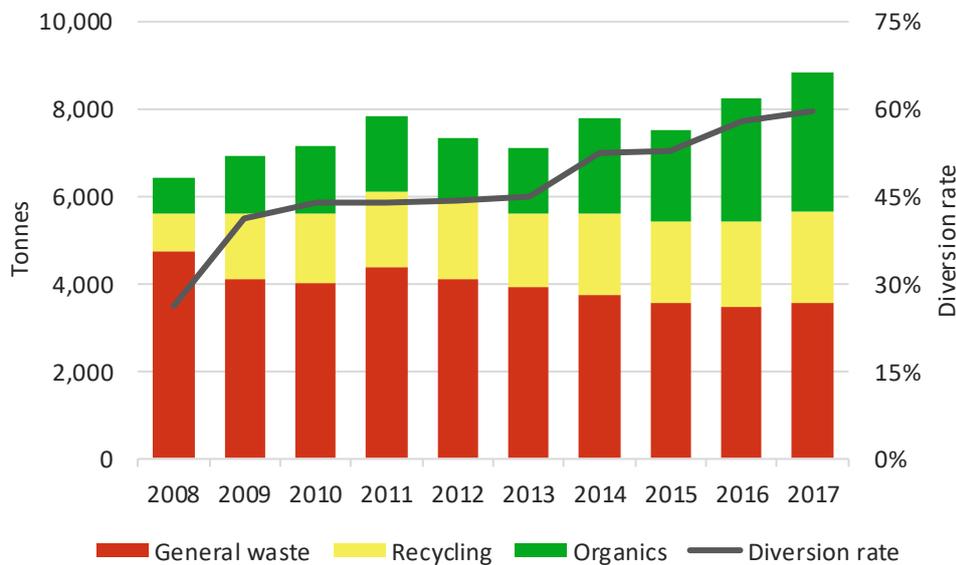
An initiative in the short-term will be responding to the Victorian Government's statewide ban on the disposal of e-waste to landfill. The ban will cover any electronic waste with a plug or battery and take effect from July 2019. Council will ensure appropriate diversion measures are put in place to meet this requirement.



## Waste generation and material recovery

The total quantity of municipal waste generated between 2008-2017 is shown in Figure 2. Over the last 10 years, there has been a slight decline in the quantity of general waste while organics and recycling have increased. The main factor that has influenced this waste trend has been the introduction of the three-bin system in 2008.

**Figure 2** Waste and material generation 2008-2017



All chart labels refer to the end year of the financial year e.g. 2017 refers to 2016-17

In 2016-17 an estimated 8,800 tonnes of waste were generated in the Shire. Most of this was collected via kerbside and public place bins (around 60%), while the remaining waste was collected via resource recovery centres/transfer stations (RRC/TS) (around 40%).

The average amount of waste generated from kerbside in 2017 was around:

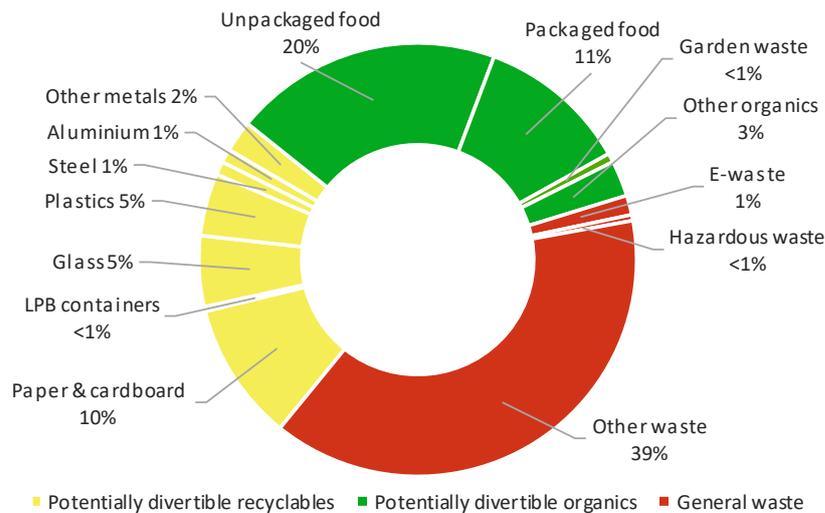
- 117 kg of residual waste per person
- 86 kg of recyclables per person
- 121 kg of organic waste per person.

Council conducted a kerbside bin audit in 2018 to gauge how well the bins are used by Corangamite residents. The results for each bin have been summarised in the figures overleaf.

In 2017, around 60% of all waste collected from kerbside and RRC/TS was diverted from landfill.



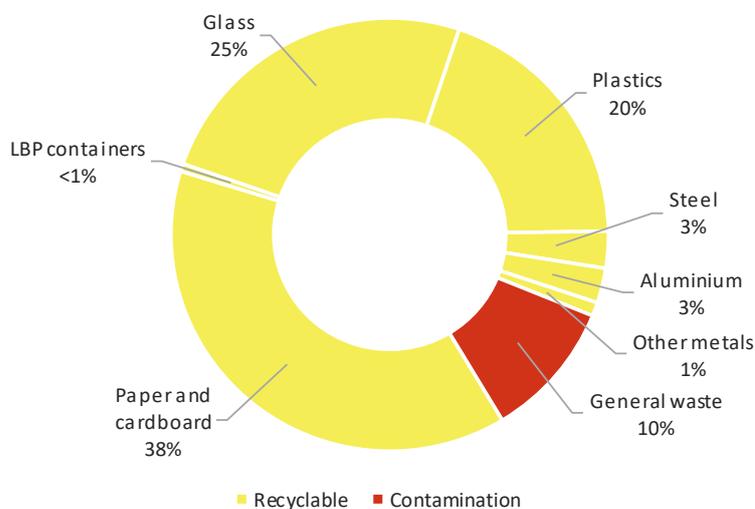
**Figure 3 Average composition of materials in general waste bins, 2017 and 2018**



Total may not add up to 100% due to rounding

On average, general waste bins have a small proportion (by weight) of garden waste. This indicates that most residents have a good understanding that garden waste should be placed in the FOGO bin. However, this is not the case for food waste and recyclables. Large proportions of food waste (around 31%) and recyclables (around 25%) continue to be incorrectly placed in the general waste bin, rather than placing them in the FOGO or recycling bins to divert them from landfill.

**Figure 4 Average composition of materials in recycling bins, 2017 and 2018**

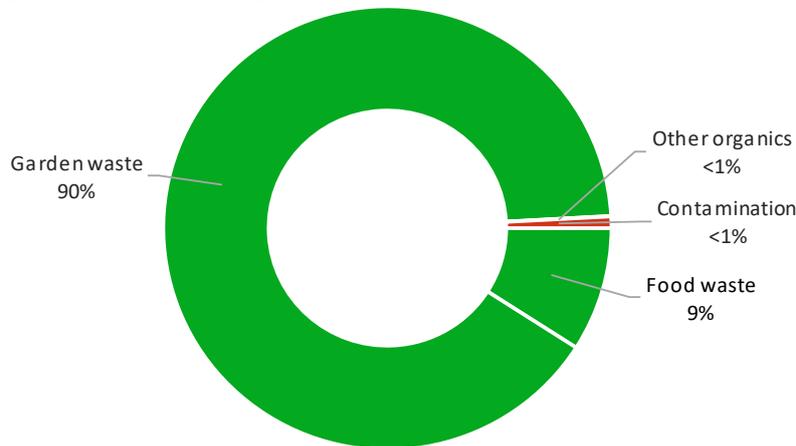


Total may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Recycling bin audit results in Figure 4 show that paper and cardboard make up the largest proportion by weight in recycling bins (average of around 38%). The average contamination rate is around 10%, however in some townships this can be as high as 15%. The main contaminants are bagged recyclables, food waste, non-recyclable rigid plastics and plastic film. It is important to use kerbside bins correctly to minimise contamination and maximise the benefits of recycling (e.g. less waste sent to landfill, avoided greenhouse gas emissions from landfill disposal). Contamination can greatly impact the material quality of recycling loads and if contamination rates are high, loads may be rejected from processing.

FOGO bins comprise of mainly garden waste and have low contamination rates of less than 1% as shown in Figure 5. The average proportion of food waste in FOGO bins is around 9%. However, this average is skewed by two townships that achieve higher food waste diversion through the use of kitchen caddies. Most townships do not have kitchen caddies and have seen little improvement in diversion since 2014 with less than 1% by weight of food waste in FOGO bins.

**Figure 5** Average composition of materials in FOGO bins, 2017 and 2018



Total may not add up to 100% due to rounding



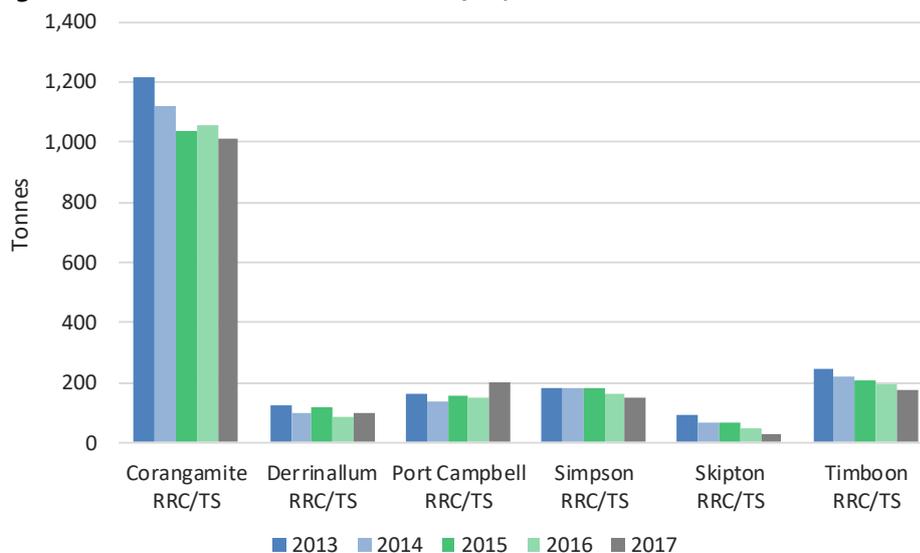
Kerbside general waste bins have large amounts of food waste and recyclables.

Recycling bins have high contamination rates.

The proportion of food waste in FOGO bins varies but is generally low.

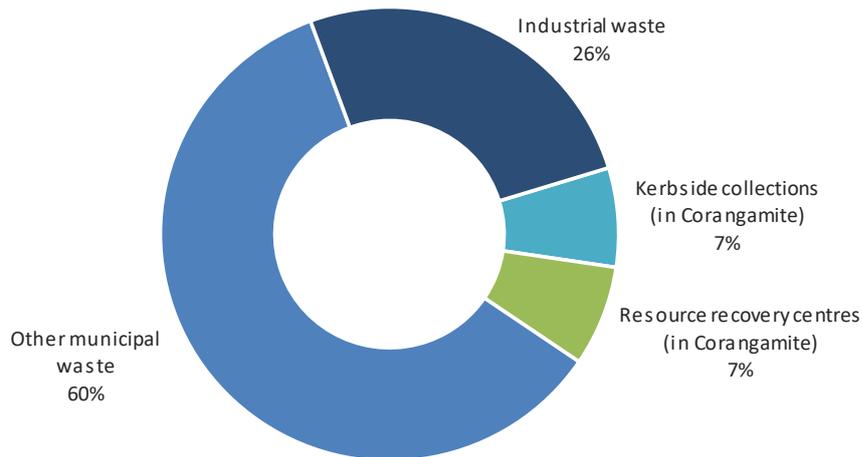
Figure 6 shows the quantity of waste received at RRC/TS in the Shire between 2013 and 2017. Waste tonnages at most RRC/TS appear to be declining, except at Port Campbell RRC/TS which has slightly increased over the last four years.

**Figure 6** Waste received at RRC/TS, 2013-2017



In 2017, around 26,700 tonnes of general waste were deposited at Corangamite Regional Landfill. Figure 7 shows the proportion of waste received by source. Most of the waste received at the landfill is municipal waste which comes from outside of the Shire. Industrial waste makes up around 26% of the total incoming waste; this is also from outside the Shire. Only around 14% of the total waste landfilled is from within the Shire.

**Figure 7 Waste at Corangamite Regional Landfill by source, 2017**

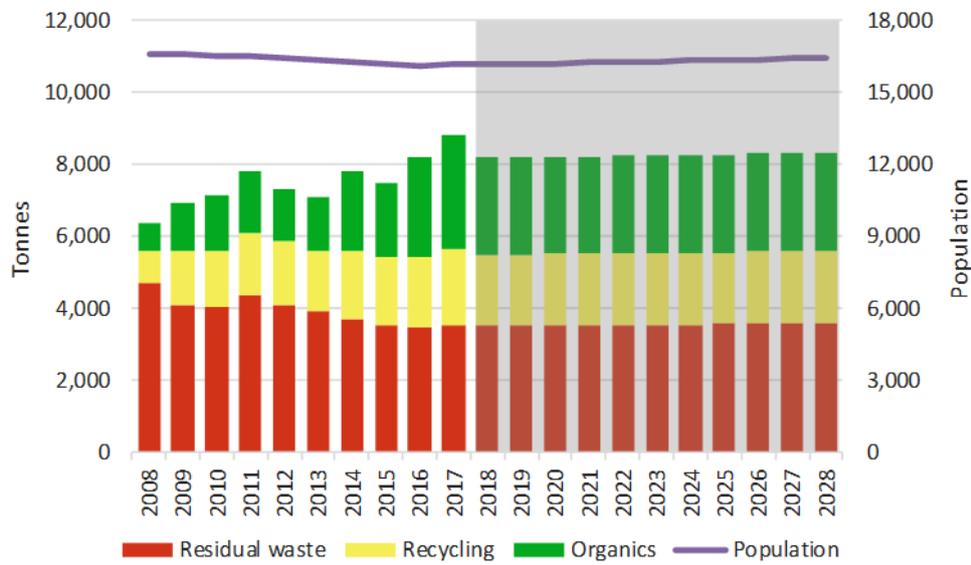


Future population growth in the Shire is predicted to be low compared to other councils in the Barwon South West region. By 2028 the population is forecast to be around 16,400 which is close to a 2% increase.



At current growth trends, the total municipal waste generated in Corangamite is estimated to increase from 8,200 tonnes in 2018 to around 8,300 tonnes by 2028 (compared to the past 10-year average of around 7,500 tonnes/year).

**Figure 8** *Projected waste and recycling generation, 2008-2028*



*Shaded area refers to the projection period.*

Corangamite Regional Landfill has capacity to continue landfilling for at least 50 years. However, this could potentially be shortened or extended depending on future landfilling rates.



## Performance and achievements

Some of Corangamite's past waste and resource recovery achievements are highlighted below.



Around 64% of waste collected from kerbside bins was diverted from landfill in 2017 (this is a 73% increase compared to 2008 levels)



Increased organics recovery from kerbside by 25% in 2017 compared to 2016 levels



Introduced a fortnightly kerbside food and garden waste bin collection service (with weekly collections between October and December)



Completed a kitchen caddy and compostable liner trial in 2017 in several townships



Introduced free garden waste drop-off at all resource recovery centres/transfer stations for two weeks in preparation for the fire season



Increased the Shire's organics processing capacity from 2,500 tonnes to 10,000 tonnes per year



Closed other landfills to concentrate all disposal activities at the Corangamite Regional Landfill (an engineered, licensed regional facility recognised as a site of state significance)



Achieved cost savings from the rationalisation of waste bins and improved collection at Council offices



Introduced public place recycling; installed waste volume sensors on public place waste bins and compactor bins for more efficient collection



Improved kerbside collection performances using live video monitoring and GPS systems installed on collection trucks

According to the 2017 Local Government Community Satisfaction survey, waste management received an index score of 69 out of 100. Compared to large rural councils in Victoria (which scored an average of 67 out of 100), Corangamite Shire Council is performing better than the average.

In 2018, Council conducted an online community satisfaction survey on Council managed waste services, facilities education programs and other waste issues. Key findings have been summarised below.

- The main methods of waste disposal used by residents are Council's kerbside bin collection service (66%) and transfer stations or landfill (24%).
- All respondents believe recycling bins are the most important kerbside collection service. Most (94%) indicated they are very or extremely satisfied with the service.
- Most respondents consider the organics bin collection service to be excellent and efficient (particularly the weekly services offered in spring/summer), although the service could be extended.
- Most respondents thought that waste facilities were important (62%) and they were either extremely or very satisfied with the service (64%). Suggested improvements were related to garden waste, mattresses and recovery opportunities.
- The community would like more education on what can and cannot be recycled, what happens to Corangamite's recycling and organics, how to dispose of hazardous materials, and how to recycle more things.
- The most common waste and recycling issues were having to deal with unnecessary packaging, disposal costs at transfer stations and correct bin use.
- The types of materials residents find difficult to manage or dispose of are batteries, hard waste, paint cans, plastics and polystyrene.



## Objectives for the future

Corangamite Shire Council has established the following waste objectives for the next 10 years:

- to reduce waste generation
- increase resource recovery to extend the lifecycle of materials
- provide waste services and infrastructure that meet the needs of the community.

These objectives align with other council and regional plans including the Barwon South West Waste and Resource Recovery Implementation Plan 2017-2026.

**Table 2**      **Goals and objectives**

| Key area                         | Barwon South West Waste and Resource Recovery Group (WRRG) regional objectives  | Council objectives   |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Behaviour change                 | Achieve behaviour change that reduces waste generation and increases resource recovery                                | Reduce waste generation  |
| Resource recovery and innovation | Encourage innovative and cost-effective ways to increase resource recovery  | Increase resource recovery to extend the lifecycle of materials                |
| Market development               | Identify and establish industry relationships to build market opportunities to maximise resource recovery             |  |
| Collaborative procurement        | Facilitate the aggregation of services through joint procurement to maximise resource recovery and cost effectiveness |  |
| Strategic planning               | Plan for future waste and resource recovery infrastructure and service needs for the region                           | Provide waste services and infrastructure that meet the needs of the community |



## What do we do to achieve this?

The Shire is expected to face a number of waste and resource recovery challenges over the next 10 years which could affect waste management in Corangamite. Key challenges include:

- minimising contamination rates in recycling bins to improve the quality of recyclables for recovery
- increasing food waste diversion from households to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from landfill disposal
- managing litter in tourist areas during peak seasons
- ensuring waste facilities have sufficient material capacity (e.g. e-waste capacity in preparation for the Victorian e-waste ban from landfill)
- improving waste facilities to meet best practice and ensure the level of service to the community is maintained
- managing Corangamite Regional Landfill to ensure future financial viability
- pressures to reduce waste service costs to the community
- possible changes to regulatory requirements around closed landfills and other waste facilities where applicable
- monitoring emerging waste issues and trends to ensure Corangamite is well prepared for any changes and any impacts are minimised (e.g. Victorian plastic shopping bag ban)

Council has also identified a number of opportunities for improving waste management and resource recovery in the areas of waste avoidance, community education and awareness, collection and recovery, waste and recycling infrastructure, disaster waste management, data recording and monitoring systems and resourcing. To work towards achieving Corangamite's waste vision and objectives, Council has developed a range of strategies that focus on overcoming such challenges as well as taking advantage of these opportunities.



14 key strategies have been developed to work towards achieving Corangamite's waste vision and objectives.

Table 3 summarises the key strategies for achieving Corangamite’s waste management objectives over the next 10 years.

**Table 3**      **Strategies to achieve our objectives**

| Objectives   |     | How we will achieve these outcomes?   |
|--|-----|---|
| 1. Reduce waste generation.  | 1.1 | Support and promote waste avoidance and minimisation programs   |
|  | 1.2 | Explore innovative and cost-effective options to increase food waste avoidance and diversion in the community   |
|  | 1.3 | Explore options to avoid and minimise waste from Council operations   |
|  | 1.4 | Plan and implement effective measures to minimise and manage disaster waste as needed   |
| 2. Increase resource recovery to extend the lifecycle of materials.                | 2.1 | Provide enhanced community education to increase awareness and encourage behaviour change around waste diversion and resource recovery                  |
|  | 2.2 | Advocate on waste and recycling issues and support local and regional programs that promote resource recovery   |
|  | 2.3 | Explore local and regional opportunities to maximise resource recovery and extend the lifecycle of materials  |
|  | 2.4 | Investigate options for improving resource recovery at waste facilities   |
| 3. Provide waste services and infrastructure that meet the needs of the community. | 3.1 | Work with other councils and organisations to identify opportunities for delivering more efficient and cost-effective services                          |
|  | 3.2 | Investigate options to increase community service levels and support greater resource recovery from households and businesses                           |
|  | 3.3 | Review waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services to minimise waste generated in public spaces   |
|  | 3.4 | Explore innovative systems to improve waste and recycling services and the robustness of data management  |
|  | 3.5 | Review the RRC/TS network to ensure usage and accessibility meets future community needs  |
|  | 3.6 | Upgrade waste facilities as needed to improve operating efficiency and ensure facilities are in accordance with best practice standards and regulations |

A detailed implementation plan has been developed for these strategies and is provided in the Appendix. Actions in the implementation plan have been prioritised and will be implemented in the short-term (0-2 years), medium-term (2-5 years) or long-term (5-10 years) timescale.

## Next steps to implement the strategy

Council will work to implement the strategy. The implementation plan will be reviewed and updated annually to ensure continual improvement in waste management services within the Shire. The review will involve an assessment of Corangamite's performance as well as the approach to incorporate any new actions needed to achieve the waste objectives and align to the community's needs.

Council will also continue to measure Corangamite's kerbside waste service performance in accordance with mandatory reporting to the Victorian Government.

Other non-mandatory performance indicators will also be monitored, such as the kerbside waste generated per household (kg per household per year) and total municipal waste diversion rate in the Shire (%).



Council will review the resource recovery and waste management implementation plan annually.



## Glossary

| Term                                     | Definition  |
|--|---|
| Avoidance                                | Practices which prevent the generation of waste   |
| Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste    | Solid inert waste generated from trade, commercial and industrial activities including the government sector such as waste from offices, manufacturing, factories, schools, universities, state and government operations and small to medium enterprises, etc.                         |
| Comingled recyclables                    | Materials combined generally for the purposes of collection, mainly through municipal collection services. Includes plastic bottles, other plastics, paper, glass and metal containers. Comingled recyclable materials require sorting after collection before they can be reprocessed. |
| Containment                              | Long-term storage of waste requiring a high degree of control to prevent contamination  |
| Disposal                                 | Deposit of materials, typically into landfill   |
| Diversion rate                           | Tonnes of materials diverted from landfill (recyclables and organics) divided by the total tonnes of waste generated (residual waste, recyclables and organics). Generally expressed as a percentage by weight.   |
| Food organics and garden organics (FOGO) | Combined food and garden waste generally for the purposes of collection, mainly through municipal collection services. Food waste includes meat, fruit, vegetable scraps, etc. and does not include liquid waste. Garden waste includes glass clippings, tree prunings and leaves, etc. |
| Municipal solid waste (MSW)              | Solid waste generated from municipal and residential activities, including waste collected by, or on behalf of, a municipal council   |
| Recovery of energy                       | Extraction of calorific value to create usable energy   |
| Recycling                                | Using valuable components of waste in other processes   |
| General waste                            | Also known as garbage or residual waste, it is material that cannot be reused, recycled or recovered and is sent to landfill for disposal   |
| Resource recovery centre (RRC)           | A facility established to receive and/or recover reusable and recyclable materials that would otherwise be destined for disposal. Can be combined with a transfer station and may include a resale centre.  |
| Reuse                                    | Direct reuse of materials without additional processing   |
| Transfer station                         | A facility allowing the drop-off and consolidation of garbage and a wide range of recyclable materials. Can be combined with a resource recovery centre and may include a resale centre. Does not undertake processing activities.  |
| Treatment                                | Reduce volume or change composition to reduce hazard or nuisance  |

## Appendix: Implementation plan

| Strategy  | Action   | Priority |
|---|--|----------|
| <b>1. Reduce waste generation</b>   |  |          |
| 1.1. Support and promote waste avoidance and minimisation programs  | 1.1.1. Support and participate in regional and state waste avoidance and minimisation programs (such as Sustainability Victoria's Love Food Hate Waste, sustainable/green shopping etc.)   | H        |
|   | 1.1.2. Support and promote community led initiatives on waste avoidance and minimisation by establishing community networks (such as 'War on Waste' groups) and facilitating buy/swap/sell events as necessary   | H        |
| 1.2. Explore innovative and cost-effective options to increase food waste avoidance and diversion in the community                          | 1.2.1. Explore options to better promote home composting (and community gardens) to further reduce food waste sent to landfill   | M        |
| 1.3. Explore options to avoid and minimise waste from Council operations  | 1.3.1. Identify opportunities for Council to avoid and minimise waste in its operations, including increasing green purchasing to promote circular economy, trialling a paperless office system, recycling food waste from office kitchens, reducing single-use plastics   | H        |
| 1.4. Plan and implement effective measures to minimise and manage disaster waste as needed  | 1.4.1. Continue to offer free garden waste drop-off in preparation for the fire season   | H        |
|   | 1.4.2. Ensure appropriate measures are in place for disaster waste management  | H        |
| <b>2. Increase resource recovery to extend the lifecycle of materials</b>   |  |          |
| 2.1. Provide enhanced community education to increase awareness and encourage behaviour change around waste diversion and resource recovery | 2.1.1. Improve the promotion of existing waste and recycling services and programs and explore more effective avenues for the delivery of educational materials to the community (e.g. phone 'apps', waste tours)  | H        |
|   | 2.1.2. Increase community awareness about what happens to Corangamite's waste, recycling and organics  | H        |
|   | 2.1.3. Continue to participate in the Barwon South West WRRG education network 'Education Working Group' and ensure community education aligns with regional and state education strategies (such as the <i>Barwon South West Waste and Resource Recovery Education Strategy 2018-2022, Victorian Waste Education Strategy</i> ) | M        |
|   | 2.1.4. Re-develop and implement education campaigns and update as necessary to enable behaviour change around the main waste issues (e.g. contamination, correct bin use and food waste diversion) and inform the community on emerging issues (e.g. e-waste ban, single-use plastic bag ban)                                    | H        |
|   | 2.1.5. Encourage and support school participation in the ResourceSmart Schools program   | H        |
|   | 2.1.6. Identify opportunities and participate in regional and state education and engagement programs as they become available (including kerbside audit programs, e-waste recycling)  | H        |
|   | 2.1.7. Continue to look for joint procurement and educational opportunities across the region  | H        |

| Strategy  | Action  | Priority         |
|---|---|------------------|
|   | 2.1.8. Promote the community's waste and recycling performance to encourage improved waste diversion in homes   | M                |
|   | 2.1.9. Expand education programs to businesses to encourage less waste generation and recycling contamination and increased food waste diversion (e.g. by taking food waste to Corangamite Regional Landfill for composting)  | H                |
| 2.2. Advocate on waste and recycling issues and support local and regional programs that promote resource recovery                  | 2.2.1. Advocate via Council groups and government organisations (e.g. Barwon South West WRRG, Municipal Association of Victoria, Sustainability Victoria) on issues such as product stewardship programs for hard to recycle materials, plastic pollution, container deposit scheme, additional resourcing, etc.<br>2.2.2. Promote community led resource recovery initiatives such as clean-up events  | M                |
| 2.3. Explore local and regional opportunities to maximise resource recovery and extend the lifecycle of materials                   | 2.3.1. Support regional programs (such as Barwon South West WRRG's 'Aspire' program) in improving resource recovery for businesses<br>2.3.2. Ensure sufficient financial and staffing resources are available to match the waste services provided<br>2.3.3. Seek joint resources where available and opportunities to collaborate with Barwon South West WRRG and others where possible  | M<br>H<br>L      |
| 2.4. Investigate options for improving resource recovery at waste facilities  | 2.4.1. Develop a capital investment plan based on the RRC/TS network assessment and implement facility upgrades to meet future demands and best practice standards<br>2.4.2. Ensure resource recovery infrastructure in place at RRC/TS encourages recycling of cardboard, comingled recyclables and e-waste from businesses<br>2.4.3. Investigate options to support community op shops (or similar) and residents to recover items before sending to RRC/TSs and Corangamite Regional Landfill  | H<br>H<br>M      |
| <b>3. Provide waste infrastructure and services that meet the needs of the community</b>  |   |                  |
| 3.1. Work with other councils and organisations to identify opportunities for delivering more efficient and cost-effective services | 3.1.1. Identify and participate in collaborative procurement opportunities with other councils for kerbside collections where it is mutually beneficial<br>3.1.2. Explore collaborative arrangements with Parks Victoria to increase visitor preparedness for the 'carry in, carry out' policy at national and state parks in the Shire<br>3.1.3. Work with relevant agencies, groups, etc as needed to improve waste management  | H<br>L<br>L      |
| 3.2. Investigate options to increase community service levels and support greater resource recovery from households and businesses  | 3.2.1. Assess kerbside bin life and consider replacement options as part of the next kerbside contract due in 2020.<br>3.2.2. Investigate the cost-benefit of expanding the kerbside collection service (including on-route collections)<br>3.2.3. Investigate and implement alternative bin configurations and collection frequencies that maximise resource recovery where it meets community needs (e.g. small and large families) in the next kerbside collection contract (including exploring 360 L recycling bins to assist in diversion)<br>3.2.4. Subject to the outcomes of the behaviour change program, expand the kitchen caddy and compost liner program to all properties that receive a kerbside collection service to encourage greater food waste diversion | L<br>L<br>L<br>L |

| Strategy   | Action   | Priority |
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|  | 3.2.5. Provide annual compostable liners to each kerbside resident and support businesses to stock replacements if the community require more  | L        |
|  | 3.2.6. Consider trialling fortnightly waste and weekly FOGO collection services once diversion of food waste has improved  | M        |
|  | 3.2.7. Explore the option of returning compost products (if processed to a safe standard) to the community to assist with education campaigns around organics diversion and recovery       | M        |
|  | 3.2.8. Continue to monitor for additional resource recovery opportunities as they become available (e.g. plastics, nappies, etc.)  | M        |
|  | 3.2.9. Explore options for additional drop-off locations for household batteries and other materials.  | H        |
|  | 3.2.10. Work with local businesses (particularly in the food manufacturing and hospitality sectors) to explore options for reducing and diverting food waste                               | M        |
|  | 3.2.11. Explore the feasibility of food waste diversion options for businesses, including a collection service (provided by council or by private collectors) and shared organics compound | L        |
|  | 3.2.12. Promote other outlets for the recovery of materials not provided by Council waste and recycling services   | L        |
| 3.3. Review waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services to minimise waste generated in public spaces | 3.3.1. Review the distribution and collection frequency of public place bins and upgrade infrastructure to meet demand as needed   | L        |
|  | 3.3.2. Conduct public place bin audits to inform the expansion of the public place recycling infrastructure network as required  | L        |
|  | 3.3.3. Continue to trial solar powered compactor bins and investigate other options to service high use public place waste bins  | M        |
|  | 3.3.4. Assess the outcomes from the solar powered compactor bin trial to determine the feasibility of rolling out bins at a wider scale  | M        |
|  | 3.3.5. Review current clean-up and enforcement measures to better manage illegal dumping (e.g. increased monitoring systems, targeted actions and education tools)                         | M        |
|  | 3.3.6. Ensure appropriate bin infrastructure is available at farmers' markets and other local events to minimise waste and increase recycling  | H        |
|  | 3.3.7. Continue to monitor and identify key litter hotspots and consider other options to prevent and further minimise litter (including litter traps)                                     |          |
| 3.4. Explore innovative systems to improve waste and recycling services and the robustness of data management    | 3.4.1. Investigate RFID tags as part of future bin replacement programs  | L        |
|  | 3.4.2. Investigate improved monitoring and data collection systems such as alternative video monitoring systems for collection, fault systems, cashless systems at waste facilities, etc.  | L        |
|  | 3.4.3. Continue to monitor and seek continual improvement of waste management services and data recording by keeping up with technology and industry trends where possible                 | L        |

| Strategy   | Action   | Priority |
|--|--|----------|
| 3.5. Review the RRC/TS network to ensure usage and accessibility meets future community needs  | 3.5.1. Establish a benchmark policy for the coverage of residents by travel time to a waste/recycling facility   | L        |
|  | 3.5.2. Assess the RRC/TS network in the Shire with the view to rationalise facilities and improve service standards  | L        |
|  | 3.5.3. Work with Barwon South West WRRG and Sustainability Victoria to expand material recovery opportunities to the Corangamite community (including 'Detox your Home') | M        |
| 3.6. Upgrade waste facilities as needed to improve operating efficiency and ensure facilities are in accordance with best practice standards and regulations | 3.6.1. Implement recommended actions from the 2018 landfill financial modelling study  | M        |
|  | 3.6.2. Invest in landfill gas management at Corangamite Regional Landfill  | L        |
|  | 3.6.3. Upgrade the landfill invoicing and weighbridge IT systems to better meet the needs of users and Council   | L        |
|  | 3.6.4. Develop improved composting systems (e.g. in-vessel) and attract new customers  | L        |
|  | 3.6.5. Ensure Council's closed landfills are assessed and managed to meet regulatory requirements to minimise risk of potential harm to human health and the environment | M        |
|  | 3.6.6. Work with environmental auditors to obtain approval to stop monitoring requirements for Noorat closed landfill  | L        |

*Priority of actions: low priority (L), medium priority (M) and high priority (H)*