

Prepared for the District Council of Streaky Bay



### **Document verification**

Date	Version	Title	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
7 Dec 2023	V1 (Draft)	District Council of Streaky Bay Waste & Resource Recovery Strategy (2024-2027)	J. Webb	M. Rawson M. Bailey	M. Rawson



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### **Foreword from the CEO**

To be completed by Council.



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Acrony	yms						
C&D	Construction and demolition						
CPI	Consumer Price Index						
EMP	Environmental management plan						
EOI	Expressions of interest						
EP	Eyre Peninsula						
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority						
FOGO	Food organics and garden organics						
HDPE	High-density polyethylene						
LPB	Liquid paperboard						
SA	South Australia						
SDG	Sustainable development goals						

# Strategy Background & Drivers

### Introduction

The District Council of Streaky Bay (Council) is located on the Eyre Peninsula of South Australia. It has a population of around 2,250 persons, most of whom reside in the main township of Streaky Bay, as well as the smaller communities of Perlubie Beach, Smooth Pool, Baird Bay, and Sceale Bay. Throughout the year, the region receives many tourists, which peaks during the summer months. This tourism plays a pivotal role in the local economy, supported by agriculture, aquaculture, and fishing.

The Council is the main provider of waste and recycling services and facilities to its community. In doing so it faces many challenges, including:

- Distance to major waste disposal and recyclable material processing facilities.
- Management of sudden increases in waste during peak tourist season.
- Lower ratepayer base for funding waste/recycling services and facilities.

In recognition of these considerations. In 2023, the Council (supported by Rawtec) developed this Waste & Resource Recovery Strategy 2024-2027 (Strategy). The Strategy was informed by:

- A background review of Council's current services and performance (see Attachment 1: Background and Options Report).
- A workshop with staff and elected members to approve the recommended initiatives and actions in the Background and Options Report.

Figure 1: Map of the Council area and waste and recycling facilities



### **Council Services & Facilities**



### **Kerbside services**

The Council provides the community with two bin collection services, including:

- Weekly kerbside collection of household and business general waste bins.
- Public place general waste bin collection.

A small number of public place 10c container bins are also provided in the town's main street, jetty and reserves areas. The collection of these is undertaken by a contractor (who retains the income of the collections),



### **Streaky Bay Transfer Station**

The Council-operated Streaky Bay Waste Transfer and Resource Recovery Centre (Transfer Station) is located at 28964 Flinders Highway, Streaky Bay. It is situated next to the now-closed Streaky Bay Landfill and a Council-owned parcel of land used for civil construction material and equipment storage. The Transfer Station:

- Receives mixed hard/trailer waste, various recycling streams (e.g. cardboard, scrap metal), and other streams (e.g. drumMUSTER chemical drums).
- Has a large shed for receiving and baling of cardboard and sorted CDS containers from the CDS Centre.
- Includes various infrastructure/equipment, including a large asphalt pad, a smaller storage shed, concrete bays for receiving waste, and firefighting water tanks.



### **Cans and Bottles Recycling Centre**

Located within the main Transfer Station shed, the Cans and Bottles Recycling Centre (CDS Centre) receives and sorts eligible containers. Non-glass containers are baled, and glass bottles are crushed before transport and recycling. In 2022/23 the CDS Centre received around 1,264,000 deposit containers and ~30 tonnes of non-CDS (glass jars and wine and spirit bottles.).



### **Cungena Landfill**

The Council's only operating landfill is the Cungena Landfill (Landfill) located at 56 Dickson Drive, Cungena, around 67 km or 50 min drive from Streaky Bay. The site covers a total area of around 4.2 hectares. Accepted waste includes:

- Kerbside/public place general waste, transferred directly in the collection vehicle.
- Mixed hard/trailer waste and treated timber and other waste streams from the Transfer Station, transferred by the contractor.
- Small amounts of mixed hard/trailer waste and asbestos, received directly at the landfill (by appointment only).



### Other services and facilities

- Waste oil collection facility (at Council's depot).
- Five closed landfills.
- An unsupervised site used by the Council for storage of road maintenance materials, and construction and demolition (C&D) waste.

### **Waste Generation & Landfill Diversion**

# Recycling Landfill 67%

Figure 2: Disposal outcomes (2022/23)

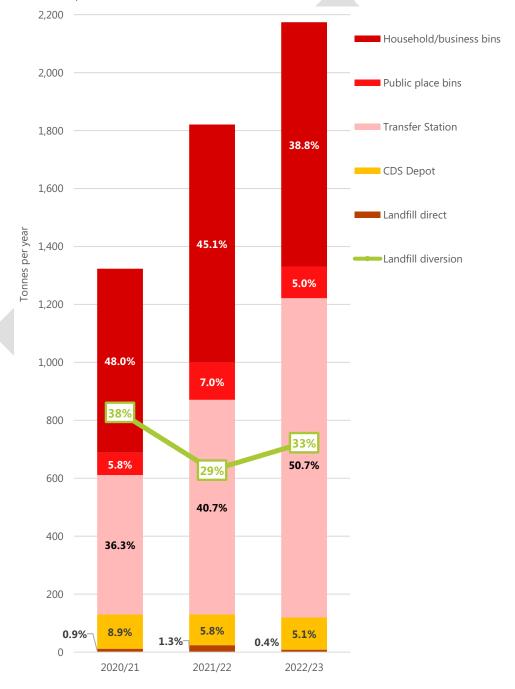
Figure 3: Estimated waste generation by service/facility and overall landfill diversion rate (2020/21 to 2022/23)

### Overall waste generation and landfill diversion performance

In 2022/23, of all material collected or received by the Council's waste and recycling services and facilities (as):

- 67% (~1,450 tonnes) was landfilled.
- 33% (~710 tonnes) was diverted from landfill through recycling/resource recovery activities (as shown in Figure 2)

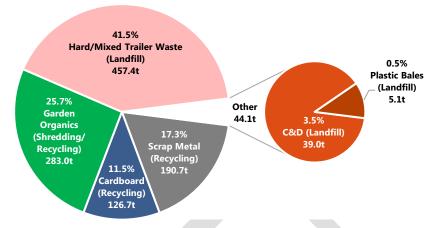
As evident in Figure 3, waste generation has been increasing for the last three years across the Council's services and facilities. This is mainly driven by household/business bins and the amount of material received at the Transfer Station.



### **Transfer Station**

The Transfer Station received around 1,100 tonnes of waste and recyclables in 2022/23 (Figure 4). This is primarily driven by hard/mixed trailer waste (~42%), which is transferred and disposed of at the Landfill.

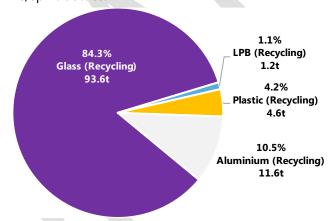
Figure 4: Summary of the amount of material received at the Transfer Station by stream (2022/23)



### **CDS Centre**

The CDS Centre received around 11.1 tonnes of containers and bottles in 2022/23 (Figure 5). This included 1.264 million deposit containers and ~30 tonnes of non-CDS glass jars and wine/spirit bottles.

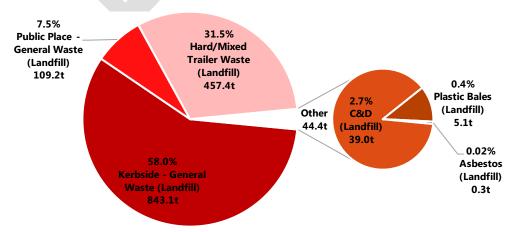
Figure 5: Summary of the amount containers received at the CDS Centre by stream (2022/23)



### **Cungena Landfill**

The Landfill received around 1,450 tonnes in 2022/23 (Figure 6). This was mostly from kerbside general waste bins and hard/mixed trailer waste from the Transfer Station.

Figure 6: Summary of the of the sources of landfilled streams in (2022/23)



### **Strategy Drivers**

### **Council drivers**

### Council dilivers

### **Council Waste Management Policy**

The Council Waste Management Policy (under review) outlines guidelines for efficient waste management services. This includes the residential kerbside collection service, detailing resident obligations and consequences for non-compliance. It covers collection route properties, timing and days, and additional services.

The policy addresses business kerbside collection, the Waste Management Collection Levy, and the use of kerbside collection stickers. It extends to the community, nonprofit organisation collections, and management/operational aspects (e.g. gate fees) of the Streaky Bay Transfer Station and Cungena Landfill.

### Waste Management & Resource Recovery Strategy 2017-2022

The 2017-2022 Waste Management & Resource Recovery Strategy aimed to enhance sustainable waste practices. It targeted closing landfills, establishing a Transfer Station, and introducing kerbside collection. The plan included streamlining recycling, fostering eco-consciousness, and educating the community. Aligned with external policies like South Australia's Waste Strategy 2015-2020 and the Environment Protection Policy, it adapted to evolving community needs, aspiring to create a greener waste management system.

### **Strategic Management Plan 2020-2040**

The District Council of Streaky Bay Strategic Plan 2040 (The Plan) will help the Council shape the future of the for the next 20 years. It includes the following key guidance for this Strategy development:

- Vision: To be the most liveable community on the Eyre Peninsula.
- Pillar: A Healthy Natural Environment and an Attractive Build Environment.
- Goal: We will manage waste according to the waste hierarchy of reduce, reuse, and recycle.

### **Changing community expectations**

The community served by the Council, which includes both residents and visitors, is seeing changes in its demographic makeup and expectations regarding access to waste and recycling services. People who are moving to this area from bigger cities are used to having greater access to kerbside and drop-off recycling services. These expectations were affirmed by a recent community survey on waste and recycling in the region undertaken by the Council.

### **Challenging waste streams**

Challenging streams identified include:

- emerging building materials such as laminated polystyrene panels, which are difficult to handle (as they spread polystyrene around the site)
- oyster baskets
- offal.



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2017 - 2022







### **Regional drivers**

The Council's municipal neighbours include the District Council of Ceduna, the District Council of Elliston, and the Wudinna District Council (see map in Figure 7). Together they form the northwest region of the Eyre Peninsula and are the most western councils in SA. These councils have similar challenges such as remoteness, low population density, and spikes in visitors from outside the region during the peak holiday season. They provide various waste and recycling services and facilities to their communities. Other regional drivers (detailed further in Appendix 1) include:

- The wider Eyre Peninsula region
- The Eyre Peninsula Waste and Resources Strategy 2023-2033
- Outback Communities and Parks.

Table 1: Demographics and key waste and recycling services and facilities of the Western EP councils<sup>1</sup>

Council	Population	Dwellings	Businesses	Kerbside services	Facilities
District Council of Streaky Bay	2,254	795	310	General waste	<ul><li>Transfer Station</li><li>Landfill</li><li>CDS Centre</li></ul>
District Council of Ceduna	3,650	1,328	382	General waste	<ul><li>Transfer Station</li><li>Landfill</li></ul>
District Council of Elliston	1,037	380	177	<ul><li>General waste</li><li>Comingled recycling</li></ul>	Transfer Station
Wudinna District Council	1,164	414	238	<ul><li>General waste</li><li>Comingled recycling</li></ul>	<ul><li>Transfer Station</li><li>Landfill</li></ul>
Total	8,105	1,918	1,107		

Figure 7: Map showing neighbouring councils and major waste/ resource recovery facilities



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> ABS 2023, Data by region, link. Notes: Population & businesses (2022 estimates), dwellings - occupied private dwellings on census night (2021).

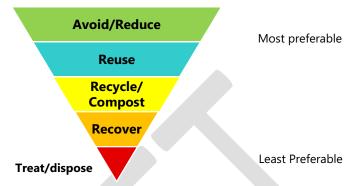
### **Environmental drivers**

The key environmental drivers for the Strategy include the waste management hierarchy and the circular economy.

### Waste management hierarchy

The waste management hierarchy is the internationally accepted preferred order of waste and recycling management practices (see Figure 8).

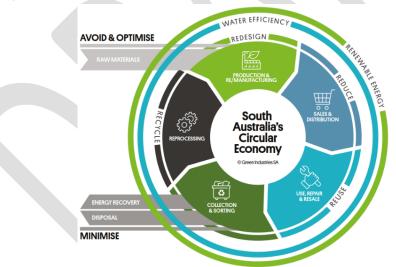
Figure 8: The waste management hierarchy



### **Circular economy**

The circular economy is a system where waste has been designed out and products and materials are continually used at their highest value. Keeping material out of landfill and in the circular economy makes the most of valuable and scarce resources, reduces the use of virgin materials, decreases greenhouse gas emissions and creates local jobs and investment.

Figure 9: Summary of the circular economy (Image source: Green *Industries SA)* 



### State, national, and international drivers

Several state, national, and international drivers that are linked to and are guided by the waste management hierarchy and circular economy were considered. Detailed further in Appendix 1, these include:

- Supporting the Circular Economy: SA Waste Strategy 2020 2025
- SA Waste Levy
- Recycling and Waste Reduction Bill 2020
- National and SA Food Waste Strategy
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

District Council of Streaky Bay Waste & Resource Recovery Strategy (2024-2027)

### **Mission**

Strategy mission:

"The Council will support its community transition to a circular economy by providing cost-effective services, facilities, and supporting measures that reduce waste and increase resource recovery."

### **Guiding Principles**

The Strategy's initiatives and priority actions will aim to:

- Reduce waste generation & increase recycling/recovery
- Improve service efficiency & reduce costs
- **Promote local solutions<sup>2</sup>**
- Support service/facility improvements with education.

### **Objectives**

Strategy objectives:

- 1. The Council will achieve a more than 50% landfill diversion rate by 2027 across all services and facilities overall (from 33% in 2022/23).
- 2. The Council will increase the community's access to recycling and circular economy-related services.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Where able to.

### **Initiatives**

The Council will investigate/implement the following initiatives:

Aligning guiding principles											
Reduce waste	Improve	Duamata	Support								
generation &	service	Promote local	service/ facility								
increase recycling/	ycling/ efficiency &		improvements								
recovery	covery reduce costs	solutions	with education								

**Initiative A: Improve the** cost and management efficiency of landfill streams and reduce longterm risks to Council

**Initiative B: Investigate** options to introduce recycling services in the next collection service contract

**Initiative C: Promote and** prioritise collaboration opportunities with neighbouring councils

**Initiative D: Develop a** long-term Transfer **Station Improvement Plan** and upgrade the facility over time

**Initiative E: Support the** community transition to the circular economy through initiatives such as education and funding



# Initiative A: Improve the cost and management efficiency of landfill streams and reduce long-term risks to Council

Figure 10: Indicative timeline for Initiative A priority actions



# A.1 Investigate closing Cungena Landfill and seeking an alternative landfill option(s)

The investigation will consider outcomes from the tender process and other sources (external analysis/review) to understand options for alternative landfill arrangements. This includes but is not limited to:

- Alternative landfills (and distance from Streaky Bay), for example:
  - Ceduna Landfill (110km)
  - Veolia's Glenfield Waste Management Facility, Butler, SA (290km)
  - Kimba landfill (237km).
- Short-term (e.g. temporary arrangements) and long-term (e.g. Transfer Station upgrades) options for efficient and cost-effective waste handling and transport, for example:
  - Keeping kerbside general waste in the collection vehicle.
  - Bulk bins (e.g. compactor bins).
  - Bulk transport (B-Double vehicle).

Investigation outcomes will support the decision-making process for how and when to transition to any alternative landfill options and close Cungena Landfill.

### A.2 Update the Cungena Landfill EMP, including closure requirements

This involves seeking external services to review and update the Cungena Landfill environmental management plan (EMP). This includes, but is not limited to:

- Current site operation and use.
- Capacity and remaining cell life.
- Requirements for closing and rehabilitating the landfill in the next 3-7 years.

### A.3 Stop receiving materials at the Landfill and begin rehabilitation process

Based on the outcomes from priority actions A.1 and A.2 and if viable, transition to alternative landfill options and close and rehabilitate the Landfill.

### Initiative B: Investigate options to introduce recycling services in the next collection service contract

Figure 11: Indicative timeline for Initiative B priority actions



# **B.1** Include options for introducing recycling services in the next collection services contract tender

This involves tendering and obtaining pricing for the household/business kerbside collection service options in Table 2. This includes options for:

- Services for smaller communities (e.g. bin banks).
- Options for an additional bin(s) of each stream (e.g. for an additional fee).
- Peak season supporting measures (e.g. additional general waste collection(s) post-Christmas, New Year's Eve, and Easter long weekends).

Table 2: Recommended household/business kerbside collection options to include in the next service tender

Kerbside services to tender	General waste	Comingled recycling	Garden organics (no food)	Fortnightly provision
Current service: Weekly general waste service	1 x 140L weekly	No service	No service	Total = 280 litres
Option 2: Fortnightly waste and recycling service*	1 x 140L fortnightly	1 x 240L fortnightly	No service	Total = 380 litres
Option 3: Fortnightly three- stream bin service*	1 x 140L fortnightly	1 x 240L fortnightly*	1 x 240 litre fortnightly*	Total = 620 litres

<sup>\*</sup>Monthly Comingled Recyclables may also be an option.

### **B.2** Investigate the feasibility of introducing recycling services

To support the decision-making process for when and how to introduce recycling services, the Council may:

- Undertake internal (or seek external) cost impact/benefit analysis.
- Understand and seek funding (e.g. grants) to support the process.
- Consult with the community on the proposed service options and what supporting measures are needed.

### **B.3 Introduce recycling services**

Based on the outcomes from priority actions B.1 and B.2, and if viable, introduce kerbside recycling services.

# Initiative C: Promote and prioritise collaboration opportunities with neighbouring councils

Figure 12: Indicative timeline for Initiative C priority actions



# C.1 Jointly tender the next collection services contracts with neighbouring councils

This includes leading (if viable) the tendering of the Council's next collection service contract in collaboration with the District Council of Ceduna, the District Council of Elliston, and the Wudinna District Council.

# C.2 Promote and drive collaboration opportunities between neighbouring and wider EP councils

This includes participating in (and leading where able to) collaboration opportunities neighbouring and wider Eyre Peninsula (EP) councils such as:

- Following the joint tendering of the collection services contract (priority action C.1), collectively:
  - Manage contracted services (e.g. joint contract review panel).
  - Educating communities on service changes, waste generation reduction, and increasing recycling performance.
- Jointly procuring management of other waste streams (e.g. mulching of garden organics or collection of E-waste, scrap metal, tyre, hazardous waste)
- Participating in wider EP Councils forums and opportunities to collaborate (services, infrastructure, education).

# C.3 Investigate the feasibility of a regional subsidiary/authority to facilitate participant waste and recycling services

The investigation should include, but not be limited to:

- Participants (e.g. neighbouring, other nearby councils).
- Arrangements (subsidiary/regional authority) and participant responsibilities.
- Scope of services provided on behalf of the participating councils (either contracted or undertaken in-house) may include, but are not limited to:
  - Collection services, including kerbside and public places.
  - Facility operation, including landfills, transfer stations, and other sites (e.g. processing, resale shops).
  - Other services such as bulk transport, on-site processing (e.g. garden organics), collections (e.g. E-waste, tyres, hazardous waste).
  - Education.
- Other considerations include legislation/policy changes, costs, resourcing, and community consultation.

# Initiative D: Develop a long-term Transfer Station Improvement Plan and upgrade the facility over time

Figure 13: Indicative timeline for Initiative D priority actions



### **D.1 Develop a Transfer Station Improvement Plan**

This includes developing a formal, but flexible plan that enables the Council operations manager to investigate and implement efficiency and service improvements over time (if viable). The plan should include:

- Short and long-term improvements identification.
- Provision for external support where required (e.g. cost analysis, design).

### **D.2 Implement short-term improvements**

Short-term improvements for consideration include:

- Update the site's EPA SA licence from a 'landfill' facility to a 'transfer station'.
- Rename the facility to the 'Streaky Bay Resource Recovery Centre' to promote its role in facilitating resource recovery, not just transfer to landfill.
- Implement a software/platform option for cashless receival of gate fees and better tracking of customers and received amounts without a weighbridge.
- Simplify and update gate fees to recover actual costs for waste stream receiving, transferring and disposal of waste streams, including higher fees for commercial customers and limit items/materials accepted for free.
- Procure additional equipment/plant to increase material handling capability and efficiency (e.g. multi-purpose loader).
- Divert all C&D waste to the Transfer Station and investigate options to close and secure the current unsupervised site, including options/requirements for site rehabilitation.
- Improve site layout/traffic flow and supervision and install and resource a gatehouse to direct and monitor traffic.
- Improve baler efficiency (e.g. pre-shred large cardboard).
- Relocate the current bays for better supervision and install larger concrete block bays for mixed hard/trailer waste to improve collection efficiency.

### **D.3 Implement long-term improvements**

Long-term improvements for consideration include:

- A community-run reuse/resale shed.
- Infrastructure changes for more efficient management of landfill streams (at-level drop-off/loading of waste directly into bulk bins/transport vehicles).
- Explore including or supporting other/ related uses or activities at the site (e.g. native tree nursery, solar farm on top of closed landfill, composting).

# Initiative E: Support the community transition to the circular economy through initiatives such as education and funding

Figure 14: Indicative timeline for Initiative E priority actions



# **E.1** Provide ongoing education to the community waste on reduction and increasing recycling

This includes education to:

- Support service and facility changes.
- Change behaviour to reduce waste reduction and increase recycling.
- Help the community understand the true cost of managing waste/recycling in the region.

Education initiatives may include:

- Communication and education related to:
  - New service introduction (e.g. kerbside recycling).
  - Transfer Station disposal fee saving ('Sort N Save').
- Tours (e.g. school/community groups) of facilities (e.g. Transfer Station).

### E.2 Support initiatives that reduce waste or reuse/recycle waste locally

This includes supporting community organisations and businesses through:

- Community grants/incentives for:
  - reusable takeaway packaging initiatives
  - household/community composting
  - pallet reuse/refurbishment etc.
- Support sustainability-themed community events (e.g. markets, festivals), including providing recycling bins (if introduced).
- Consider requiring new developments to plan for and be responsible for waste generated in building design, build, and operation, including identifying in development applications:
  - Initiatives to minimise waste generation and prioritise using locally recyclable materials.
  - If any problematic materials are used (e.g. laminated polystyrene panels),
     identify how they will be minimised, managed, and disposed of.
  - How the cost of waste disposal is included in construction costs.

# E.3 Investigating the feasibility of a community-run reuse/resale shed at the Transfer Station

This includes investigating the viability and needs of a community-run reuse/resale shed at the Transfer Station. This may include an expression of interest (EOI) process to local community groups understand interest from third parties (e.g. community groups) to manage reuse/resale shop.

## **Priority Action Roadmap**

A1 Investigate closing Cungena Landfill and seeking an alternative landfill and seeking an alternative landfill option(s) A2 Update the Cungena Landfill EMP, including closure requirements to Council A3 Stop receiving materials at the Landfill and begin rehabilitation process B1 Incude options for introducing recycling services in the next collection service contract B2 Investigate the feasibility of introducing recycling services in the next collection service contract B2 Investigate coptions to introduce recycling services in the next collection services contract B2 Investigate coptions to introducing recycling services in the next collection services contract B2 Investigate coptions to introducing recycling services B3 Introduce recycling services C1 Jointly tender the next collection services contracts C2 Promote and drive collaboration opportunities between neighbouring and wider EP councils C3 Investigate the feasibility of a regional subsidiary/authority to facilitate participant waste and recycling services D3 Implement long-term improvements D3 Implement long-term improvements E1 Provide ongoing education to the community waste on reduction and increasing recycling services contracts E2 Support the community ransition to the circular economy ferough initiatives such as seducation and funding E3 Investigating the feasibility of a community-run	Initiative	Priority actions	2024				2025				2026				2027		
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# Appendices

### **Appendix 1: Other Strategy Drivers**

### Other regional drivers

### **Eyre Peninsula region**

The Eyre Peninsula (EP) region has a population of around 59,000 persons, around 3.5% of the population of South Australia. Most residents (62% or ~35,660 persons) live in the regional cities of Whyalla and Port Lincoln. Other key townships include Ceduna, Coffin Bay, Cowell, Cummings, Elliston, Kimba, Streaky Bay, Tumby Bay, and Wudinna. Port Augusta, with a population of 14,102, located along the main highway to Adelaide, is also an important stakeholder and service provider in the region.



2023-2033

# urces Strategy

### The Eyre Peninsula Waste and Resources Strategy 2023-2033

The 11 councils<sup>3</sup> that make up the Eyre Peninsula (EP) share similar challenges for waste. In 2023 the EP LGA commissioned the Eyre Peninsula Waste and Resources Strategy 2023-2033 to identify opportunities for collaboration between councils, commercial enterprises, NGOs and government agencies in transitioning from a linear & recycling economy to a circular economy. Its vision is for the EP to be a best-practice example regional of a sustainable place-based circular economy.

### **Outback Communities and Parks**

South Australia's Outback Communities (unincorporated areas of South Australia) are to the North of The Council and neighbouring councils (Figure 15). These remote regions have many challenges in managing waste recycling including:

- Low population density and vast distances between settlements create challenges for waste collection logistics and waste and recycling education.
- Lack of waste management and resource recovery facilities.
- Limited human resources and expertise.

The Council should consider where it can support these communities in its services.

Figure 15: Outback Communities and Parks near to the Council



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> District Council of Ceduna, District council of Cleve, District Council of Elliston, District Council of Franklin Harbour, District Council of Kimba, District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula, City of Port Lincoln, District Council of Streaky Bay, District Council of Tumby Bay, City of Whyalla, and Wudinna District Council.

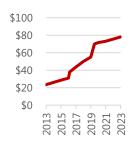
### State, national, and international drivers

A range of state, national, and international drivers have been considered in the identification of opportunities and development of the Strategy.



### Supporting the Circular Economy: SA Waste Strategy 2020 - 2025

The SA Waste Strategy 2020-25 is driving the state to achieve higher resource recovery, waste avoidance, and developing the circular economy. A target of zero avoidable waste to landfill by 2030 and no new landfills to service metro Adelaide reinforces this transition. The SA Waste Strategy requires regional councils to set a landfill diversion target to progress resource recovery. It acknowledges that pathways to higher diversion will be region-specific and that communities will have a strong role to play in contributing to increased resource recovery and reducing waste generation.



### **SA Waste Levy**

The SA Waste Levy is a fee charged for every tonne of waste sent to a landfill in SA. It aims to incentivise resource recovery by increasing the costs of waste disposal. The non-metro waste levy has more than doubled over the last 10 years, from \$23.50 for 2013/14 to \$78.00 for 2023/24. It is expected to continue to increase in line with Consumer Price Index (CPI) rises.



### Recycling and Waste Reduction Bill 2020

The Australian Government is taking the lead in managing waste and recycling. In December 2020, The Recycling and Waste Reduction Bill 2020 was passed. It bans the export of unprocessed waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres over the coming years and requires waste to be managed onshore. This legislation is supported by significant federal investment in the resource recovery industry to increase recycling and remanufacturing of waste materials, create jobs and develop local circular economies.



### **National and SA Food Waste Strategy**

The Australian Government is targeting a 50 per cent reduction by 2030 in the 7.3 million annual tonnes of food waste. SA released a food waste strategy in 2021 and this shows the government's commitment and focus on the opportunity of food organics. The Council area is a prominent agricultural region and will benefit from pursuing innovative solutions to increasing the value and creating products from agricultural and food waste.



### **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals**

Goal 12 of the sustainable development goals (SDG) is to 'ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns'. Targets for 2030 include halving food waste, reducing waste generation, promoting sustainable procurement practices and improving sustainability reporting.



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