

Draft Integrated Waste Management Strategy
A Pathway for Resource Recovery

Document for public consultation March 2014

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Executive Summary

Providing sustainable and cost effective waste management solutions is a major challenge for every Australian council. In 2006 Tweed Shire Council (TSC) adopted an integrated waste strategy and the actions that have been implemented as a result of this have allowed Council to effectively respond to key challenges in the provision of cost effective and relevant services for residents of the shire. This has included Council pursuing a regional approach to planning for critical infrastructure developments, the roll out of the voluntary garden organics collection service and improvements to the kerbside recycling service, just to name a few. By gaining approval to develop a new landfill facility that will provide long term disposal security for the local community, Council has ensured that we are equipped for the foreseeable future for waste disposal.

In the intervening period, both Federal and State governments have introduced a number of pieces of legislation and regulation that will have a significant impact on the operations of Council, and that need to be considered from a strategic perspective if TSC is to remain compliant and continue to be seen as being a leader in the region, whilst providing services to residents that are relevant.

In developing an Integrated Waste Strategy that will help guide TSC's resource recovery efforts over the coming decade and beyond, independent waste specialist Hyder Consulting has reviewed TSC's existing situation and provided a range of projections based on potential impacts, the most significant of which is a likely increase in household waste projected to rise from 40,000 tonnes per annum currently, to at least 53,000 tonnes and potentially 100,000 tonnes by 2029–30 based purely on population projections.

The focus of this strategy is on those elements of the waste management business where Council has the most ability to influence the outcome and in particular the household waste streams. There is a state based target of 66% landfill diversion of this waste stream under the NSW *Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy*, although when recently reviewed the State Government expressed a desire to increase this to 70%. Council is currently diverting just under 50% of all household waste.

This provides the impetus for TSC to implement best practice collection and processing as this will be the only real means of pursuing these targets.

TSC commissioned Hyder to conduct the necessary analysis and investigations to assess Council's waste management capacity, potential constraints, and opportunities. The aim is to provide a clear pathway to significantly improve resource recovery. The detailed analysis required assessment and interpretation of various streams of data and information to provide a frank assessment of the current position, and to develop options and recommendations that will allow Council to improve the management of waste and resources within the shire.

The Draft Strategy includes detailed calculations, modelling and data interpretations that TSC will use to guide tactics and programs to meet the recommendations. This briefing document provides the summation of the technical content and recommendations in order to allow the public to assess the proposed direction offered by the Integrated Waste Strategy. The strategy documents a high-level vision for TSC, and explains the priority actions that Hyder recommended TSC pursue in order to continue improving on waste and resource recovery management and consequently narrow the gap between our current performance and the state based targets.

Analysis is provided in order to compare the relative merits of continuing with a 'business as usual' approach to manage future waste streams, with alternate scenarios that involve the implementation of some potentially significant changes. It is important to note that business as usual is not achieving the targets required by the State Government. The key recommendations for TSC to consider are presented as Priority Actions (in no weighted order) in this report;

- **Action 1: Recovering food organic resources**
- **Action 2: Developing new infrastructure**
- **Action 3: Cleaning up the streets**
- **Action 4: Alternative methods of driving resource recovery**
- **Action 5: Regional collaboration**

- **Action 6: Education and promotion**

A description of each Priority Action is contained in this public consultation paper, along with the basis for the proposed action, linkage with Council's Community Strategic Plan (Delivery Plan and Operational Plan) and the impact it will have on TSC's overall target of reducing waste to landfill.

The headline finding of the Integrated Waste Strategy is that, by following the recommendations in the report TSC could raise the current level of waste diverted from landfill from around 50% currently to above 60%.

If you have comments or feedback on this strategy please submit to waste@tweed.nsw.gov.au by the submission close date. Alternatively you may wish to forward written responses to:

General Manager
Tweed Shire Council
PO Box 816,
Murwillumbah NSW 2484,

Marked attention: Feedback on proposed Tweed Shire Council integrated Waste Strategy.

Your feedback will help Council improve the way it manages your waste and recycling services.

Regional Context

Over 86,000 people currently live in the Tweed Shire region, based on published ABS data from the 2011 Census, and Department of Planning Population Growth Forecasts¹. The Tweed has a total of 17 villages across the council area, and major towns include Tweed Heads, Murwillumbah, Kingscliff and Pottsville.

TSC is adjacent to the NSW Local Government Areas of Byron, Kyogle and Lismore, with Gold Coast City Council on the Queensland side of the border to the North. TSC covers an area of 1,303km² including 37km of coastline.

The region is popular with tourists, and retirees. The *Far North Coast Regional Strategy 2006–2031* (NSW Department of Planning) flags that the region is “facing major demographic changes”, due to a high population growth rate (26% increase projected from 2006-2031) and a median age expected to rise from 39 to 51 years by 2031. The proportion of the population aged 65 years or above is expected to more than double by 2031, while the proportion of young people is projected to decline to 14%, leaving just 54% of the population in the working age group.

Rapid population growth and a growing number of tourists visiting the region has resulted in a change from an economy historically dominated by agriculture to one now dominated by service sector industries (84%), and manufacturing and construction (12%).

The local economy is made up of retail, hospitality, agricultural and tourism industries; as the major employers in the region, as well as construction, fishing, and light industry that significantly contributes to the local economy. The Tweed region employs about 35,000 people.

TSC's proximity to Queensland is also significant when planning for future waste management needs. A previous *Regional Waste Disposal Strategy* (Hyder 2012) highlighted that significant benefits could be derived by taking advantage of the high availability of low-cost, well-managed disposal points within South-East Queensland (SEQ), and TSC has subsequently taken advantage of this availability.

Tweed is part of what the EPA refers to as the Regional Regulated Area (RRA) of NSW, where the landfill levy for 2013–14 is set at \$53.70 per tonne. The levy will increase by \$10+CPI each year until 2015–16, reaching at least \$73.70 at this time. There is currently no waste levy in QLD and this is part of the appeal of transporting waste there.

Regional Collaboration

Tweed is part of the Northern Rivers Regional Organisation of Councils (NOROC), and North East Waste (Newaste, previously known as the North East Waste Forum). Newaste manages a range of regional projects aimed at achieving sustainable waste and resource management on a regional basis, that contribute toward achieving the waste reduction targets set by the NSW State Government. Through these forums, TSC has a strong history of regional waste collaboration. Newaste is made up of:

- Ballina Shire Council
- Byron Shire Council
- Clarence Valley Council
- Kyogle Council
- Lismore City Council
- Richmond Valley Council, and.
- Tweed Shire Council

Council Officers regularly attend meetings within the region to determine ways that improve resource sharing in the provision of waste and recycling services and infrastructure.

¹ Council's own data suggests population across the LGA in 2012 was actually 86,866.

Need for an Integrated Strategy

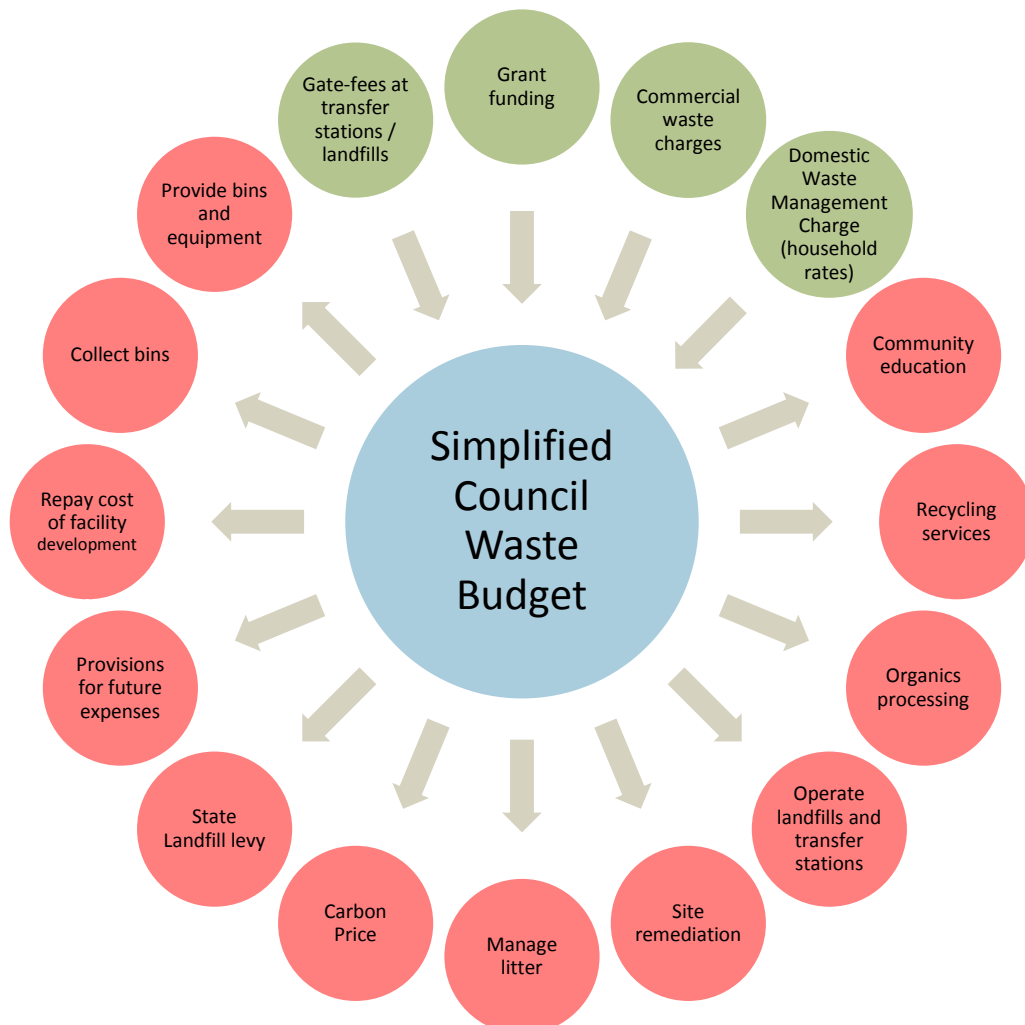
The provision of community waste management services is a core function of every local government in Australia, and the cost of providing these services has increased markedly over the last decade. One reason for this is that landfills, which were traditionally a relatively cheap and easy disposal option for most waste materials, have become much more expensive to develop and operate in the modern world.

Operational costs have increased significantly in NSW due to the Government's application of a levy on every tonne of waste disposed in the region's landfill in order to encourage greater resource recovery. The levy for TSC is currently \$53.70/tonne, with this set to increase to at least \$73.70/tonne by 2015–16. Only a small percentage of the monies collected (around 30%) is returned as grants to local governments with the program of reimbursement in its final year in 2012/13. It is also extremely difficult and expensive to develop a new landfill relative to earlier periods due to the complexity of design and regulatory constraints.

A primary consideration for TSC in development of this Integrated Waste Strategy is identifying opportunities to reduce the cost burden of waste services on the community by providing sustainable waste management solutions in the most cost effective manner. This includes consideration of opportunities to extend the useful life of its waste assets, including both Stotts Creek Resource Recovery Centre and the recently-approved Eviron Road Landfill development.

The following diagram provides a simplified description of general council waste management budgets, which aim to balance a wide range of expenses against two primary income streams, being the Domestic Waste Management Charge applied to ratepayers, and the gate-fees paid by users of Councils disposal facilities. Grant funding and revenue from commercial users are also a potential source of income.

A key opportunity to reduce the cost burden of waste management, and extend the life of its existing landfill assets will be realised if Council can minimise the waste produced by Council and households that needs to be disposed of into landfill.

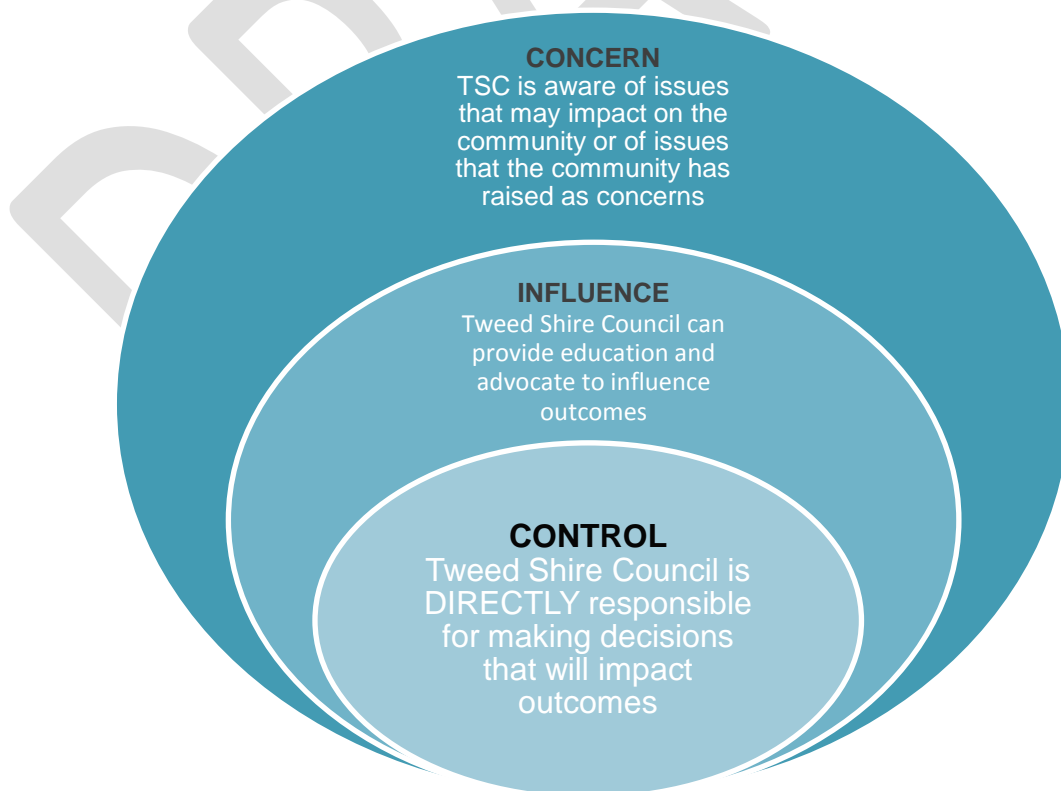


Focus of the Strategy

Solid Waste in the Tweed Shire is derived from a number of sources. For strategic planning purposes this is broken up into three main streams, which are household materials (municipal solid waste, MSW), waste generated by businesses (commercial and industrial waste, C&I) and waste generated through building and development activity (construction and demolition waste, C&D). Council is also a generator of waste through activities such as roads construction, and this has also been considered in the development of this integrated waste strategy.

A distinction has been made between areas where TSC has control in terms of ability and responsibility to directly make decisions. For example, Council is directly responsible for choosing the collection and processing options provided to households, but council cannot directly control how a specific household uses those collection services: In other circumstances Council can try to influence outcomes by providing appropriate education and training. Other issues, such as global climate change are seen as being beyond the scope of the council to control or influence, but decisions will be guided in part by community concern about these issues. Council's role in these circumstances would be to advise.

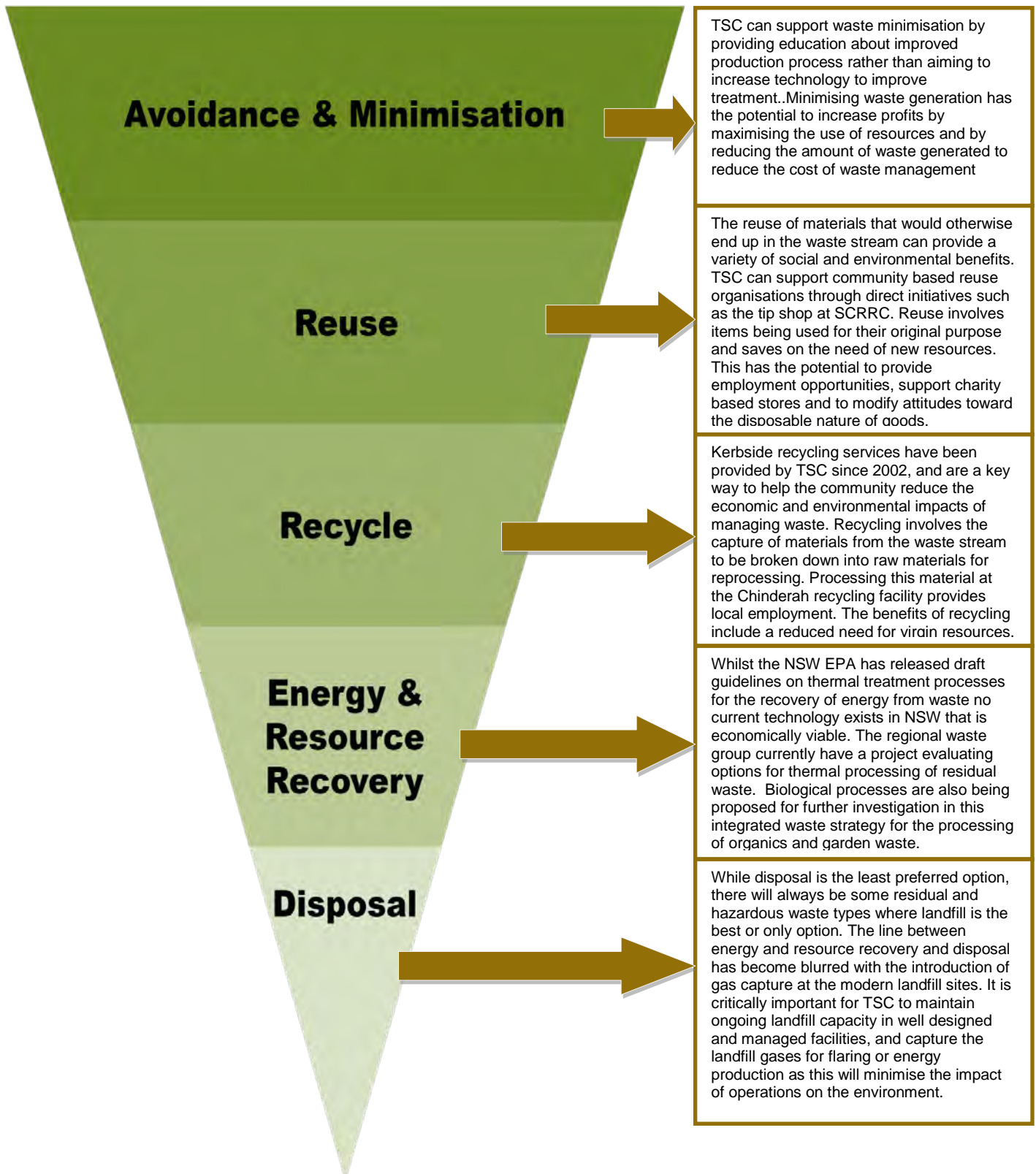
The key focus of this Integrated Waste Strategy is those areas where TSC is directly responsible for making critical decisions on behalf of its community in relation to certain waste streams, that is the domestic waste stream. The Strategy also identifies where Council believe opportunities exist to influence outcomes relating to commercial waste streams.



Aligning with the Waste Hierarchy

The Waste Hierarchy is a list of approaches to managing waste arranged in order of preference that has been adopted as a guiding management principle by many governments in Australia and overseas. The options that the TSC's Integrated Waste Management Strategy will focus on are guided by this hierarchy which sees avoiding and or minimising the creation of waste as the most desired outcome with intermediate options right through to landfill disposal as the least desired outcome.

The diagram aligns what TSC can and cannot do in relation to each level of the waste hierarchy.



Priority action 1: food and organics

TSC's current landfill diversion rate is 46%. The current target set by the NSW Government for diversion from disposal of the municipal waste stream is 66% by 2014.

While tweaks and continual improvement to existing systems will help maintain current recovery rates the existing systems are generally performing well against industry benchmarks, and to significantly lift TSC's performance it will be necessary to implement relatively large changes to the status quo. Specifically, TSC needs to address the organic materials currently comprising 39% of the residual waste stream. There is also the potential to capture a further 8.3% of the waste as garden organics and 23.1% which is made up of household recyclables.

Options for recovering food and garden organics in the commingled waste stream include processing the residual waste stream through an Advanced Waste Treatment (AWT) facility, or supporting residents to separate out their food scraps for co-collection with garden organics.

Previous studies that have been used to inform the development of this strategy, have found that processing of residual waste streams by AWT does not appear commercially viable using existing available technology. Modelling shows that the economic cost is significantly higher than alternate options for organics processing involving 'in vessel' biological treatment.

The introduction of a combined Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) weekly collection service presents the most cost effective opportunity for TSC to achieve a significant improvement in resource recovery performance. Once collected it is incumbent on Council to ensure the material is processed for beneficial reuse.

In considering the total domestic waste management system (across collections, processing, disposal and education), implementing a compulsory weekly FOGO service to all urban residential properties is estimated to increase costs by 10% in the first year, but lead to savings of around 2% compared to Business as Usual (BAU) costs over the period 2016–17 to 2029–30 and, importantly, result in landfill diversion performance increasing from the current 46% to around 60%. Without implementing a FOGO service TSC is unlikely to be ever able to achieve the state based target (currently 66%) for diversion.

The implementation of a FOGO system will require changes to community behaviour, and the transition will need to be carefully managed. A range of potential scenarios have been explored, but the most favoured option involves introducing the FOGO service to urban households only, with the servicing of the green-lidded organics bin transitioning to a weekly cycle while the red-lidded bin, which should contain limited putrescible waste after food is removed, being serviced on a fortnightly cycle. Changing collection frequency would ideally involve the implementation of a compulsory service, rather than the current opt-in organics service, if economies of scale is to be achieved whilst allowing hygiene and odour issues to be addressed in the residual waste bin.

The impact of varying levels of community participation in the FOGO service is explored in the strategy. The improved performance and reduced costs to TSC under scenarios where there is high participation rates underlines the importance of developing an effective community education and engagement strategy.

Introduction of a FOGO service will require TSC to secure access to an appropriate facility for processing of the collected materials and the strategy provides recommendations relating to the fleshing out of options.

Timing

The logical time for implementation would allow the changeover to take place at the end of the current collection contract on 30 November 2016. Work on community engagement and developing a contract specification can commence immediately.

Linkage to Community Strategic Plan

2.3.4.4 Supporting Community Life by improving kerbside resource recovery rates and reducing total waste to landfill

Priority action 2: developing new infrastructure

TSC's existing approved disposal infrastructure is well placed to meet the Council's needs in relation to existing community waste services. It is however in the development of processing options related to the diversion of waste that works are required.

Should the Council introduce the recommended FOGO (Priority Action 1) collection service, they will need access to a facility capable of processing the collected garden and food organics. By including organics it is likely that the regulation of the service would require an enclosed composting/processing facility.

There are several options potentially available to TSC for the processing the organics including:

- Use of an existing facility (noting there are currently no appropriate facilities in the LGA)
- Development of a new facility on land offered by TSC (potentially at Eviron Road, or at Stotts Creek Resource Recovery Centre (SCRRC))
- Development of a new facility on an alternate site (in or out of the LGA).

Whilst market testing to determine which option provides the lowest cost to achieve the desired outcomes, it is noted that development of organics processing infrastructure within the TSC LGA may be an attractive option as:

- Previous studies have suggested additional FOGO processing capacity may be required within the Northern Rivers region
- TSC does have sites which appear broadly suitable for development of organics processing infrastructure, such as SCRRC and Eviron Road (subject to necessary approvals)
- Relevant benchmark information suggests TSC could attract a better commercial rate for processing at a local facility, compared with the cost to transport and process at a facility outside of the region
- The NSW Government is making grant funding available for development of resource recovery infrastructure (though the \$465.7 million Waste Less Recycle More incentive)

The timing of the NSW Government's Waste Less Recycle More (WLRM) grants becoming available as TSC investigates development of a significant piece of regional resource recovery infrastructure is fortuitous. TSC could be well positioned to access grant funding to help offset the costs of long-term infrastructure development, and content within this strategy could be used as the basis of a grant application that could be rapidly developed as details of the proposed funding system are announced.

Timing

A facility should be available to coincide with the conclusion of the current collection contract in December 2016. Work on community engagement and developing a design and contract specification to commence immediately

Linkage to Community Strategic Plan

2.3.4.1 Supporting Community Life by construction of necessary associated infrastructure to appropriately manage waste

Priority action 3: cleaning up the streets

TSC currently offers a bi-annual hard waste collection service that is available to all households at no additional cost with the service charge incorporated into the Domestic Waste Management Charge to help residents manage waste materials that do not fit within their standard mobile garbage bins. While uptake of this service is high, the current means of delivery presents a number of issues including unsightly public areas around collection time, and a range of WHS and environmental risks associated with large volumes of waste being placed out on the street for collection.

There are alternative options being offered elsewhere that may help to address these issues. The best practice approach to managing this issue is introduction of a booking system that allows residents to request a bulk waste collection service at a time that (generally) suits them. This results in a better outcome for residents, who do not need to stockpile material until the defined collection period. It can also result in a more orderly and organised process, with the council better able to assess data and exert some control over the process.

There are a range of options around system design, including opportunities to recover additional resources. For example, when residents in the City of Sydney book a service, staff enquire about the items being disposed and may direct a third-party re-use organisation (such as local charity organisations) to assess the condition of the item and determine if it can be reused.

Evidence from other Australian councils shows introducing a full 'user pays' booking system is likely to result in significantly less community uptake than if the system is 'free'. To balance the principles of user pays with the need to make the system accessible enough to discourage illegal dumping, the recommended approach is for TSC to provide every household with at least one 'free' booking per year, with any additional bookings being charged on a cost recovery basis.

The strategy considered cost scenarios and participation rates associated with currently operating booking systems across Australian councils. In summary, the overall cost of a booking system does have the potential to be significantly cheaper for TSC than the current kerbside bulk waste collection service. The cost of the service can either be incorporated into the DWMC or offered as a user pays service.

As TSC has approximately three years to run on the existing contract, any variation to the current arrangement would require negotiations with the contractor. There is an opportunity to open negotiations with the current contractor to determine the cost and their likely acceptance to move away from the remaining bulk waste collections towards a booking system.

This alternative means of providing the bulk waste collection service should only be adopted if favourable terms can be successfully negotiated with the current contractor as the current arrangement provides excellent accessibility at a reasonable cost, and is locked in contractually until November 2016. Following this a booking system could be market tested as against a fixed number of services to determine a real market cost comparison.

Timing

Council may wish to seek to amend the arrangements with the current contractor to determine the likely acceptance and cost of altering the means of service delivery for the rest of the current contract term to offer a booking service for bulk waste collection if the negotiations show merit from a financial perspective. Should the contractor agree to favourable terms, Council would need to develop the support mechanisms and communication strategy to allow this to commence, as well as providing consideration as to how these elements would be provided. Given the need to undertake negotiations it would be reasonable to expect this to be possibly implemented during the second half of 2014 pending successful negotiations.

Linkage to Community Strategic Plan

2.3.4.4 Supporting Community Life by improving kerbside resource recovery rates and reducing total waste to landfill

Priority action 4: alternative methods for driving resource recovery

As highlighted in the Priority Action 1, the highest priority for TSC to increase its landfill diversion rate involves capturing organics from the domestic waste stream. There are however other components of the domestic waste stream that could also be recovered and recycled.

An additional potential method of capturing resources from the residual waste stream is the use of a pre-sorting facility (dirty MRF), where the general approach involves a 'last chance' attempt to salvage the mixed relatively high value materials such as metals, plastics and potentially cardboard, that are in the residual waste stream.

Based on TSC's waste composition data from the 2013 audit, it is estimated that a pre-sorting facility has the potential to recover around 5-10% of TSC's current domestic residual waste stream by targeting ferrous and non-ferrous metals, plastic containers, and cardboard materials. This could boost TSC's overall municipal waste diversion rate by around 3-5 percentage points. If all residual waste were subjected to this sorting process it is likely that this figure would increase further.

It should be noted that such a pre-sorting facility could complement the proposed FOGO system (see Priority Action 1). If the proportion of organics in the residual waste stream was reduced through introduction of a FOGO system, the relative proportion of recoverable material for the Dirty MRF would increase, and it would also be easier to access this material as there would be less contamination to deal with in the sorting.

A critical question around development of a pre-sorting facility is whether it is economically viable to recover small quantities of salvageable materials that can be relatively easily captured from the residual waste stream. In order to determine this, further investigations would need to be undertaken to determine whether the marginal returns justify the expense. These investigations should be expanded to include the possibility of adding commercial waste streams to the mix, in order to assist in determining the viability of the technology. Council is also seeking to determine whether the existing building at SCRRC would be suitable to be used or modified to host the pre-sorting facility.

A number of potential pre-sort system designs could be considered for use by TSC, which range in technical complexity from a completely automated system, through to a manual sorting system. As the complexity decreases so does the amount of resources recovered and the investment outlay.

Each of the general concepts would require some degree of manual labour, and would be likely to increase local employment opportunities compared with the current approach.

Timing

Further investigation to commence immediately to determine the feasibility of introducing pre-sorting of waste coming into the Stotts Creek Resource Recovery Centre in order to increase the overall level of material salvaged from the household waste stream.

Linkage to Community Strategic Plan

2.3.4.1 Supporting Community Life by construction of necessary associated infrastructure to appropriately manage waste

Priority action 5: regional collaboration

TSC has a strong history of collaboration with other councils to progress a regional approach to waste infrastructure planning and development. Given the limited size of each individual council in the region, it is likely that multi-council collaboration will either be necessary or at least highly desirable in order to achieve the economies of scale necessary to enable significant infrastructure developments.

Previous studies guiding development of the Integrated Waste Strategy indicated TSC would likely need to collaborate with at least one other council in order to have sufficient combined waste volumes to support the development and use of any Advanced Waste Technology (AWT) to treat household kerbside-collected red-bin waste. However, it was also clear that none of the AWT technologies for residual waste are immediately commercially attractive for development in the region.

In the long-term, if energy-from-waste technologies are proven to be able to achieve the outcomes currently anticipated (in terms of high diversion rates, at a cost comparable with landfill disposal) in the Australian context, then the opportunity may arise for regional collaboration for the treatment of residual waste.

To this end, it is important for TSC to maintain relationships with the other councils in the region, including the other member councils of North East Waste (Newaste), as well as neighbouring Gold Coast City Council. It would be prudent to open dialogue with Queensland Councils, to entertain options reflecting synergies between TSC and local government authorities in SEQ.

The Chinderah recycling facility is located within Tweed Shire and this facility receives material from Scenic Rim, Toowoomba, Byron and Kyogle Councils. In this spirit TSC has the opportunity to continue with, or improve on its standing in the region in terms of providing of infrastructure, such as the more immediate opportunity for regional collaboration in relation to processing of food and garden organics (FOGO).

While it is highly likely that TSC will have sufficient FOGO tonnage to justify development of a stand-alone processing facility from a technical standpoint, the inclusion of additional feedstock may present an opportunity to improve the commercial viability of the facility and ultimately reduce costs to TSC. Planning for development of an organics processing facility should include consideration around regional options, and discussions through the Newaste forum as well as with South East QLD organisations regarding potential project partners or organisations that wish to avail themselves of the service.

Notwithstanding TSC's current enviable position in relation to landfill disposal capacity (having access to high-quality, low cost facilities, as well as having approval to develop its own local solution if needed), there are a number of incentives for TSC to actively participate in the current planning for a regional landfill facility. As a contingency model, and to form part of TSC's business continuity planning, service level agreements should be sought with regional neighbours in terms of waste acceptance during times where access is restricted to TSC facilities, such as during significant rainfall events.

TSC should continue to develop and innovate around waste and recycling management, and provide insight into the opportunities that waste provides in terms of resource recovery, recycling, and energy from waste. These opportunities should continue to be highlighted in the context of the Far North Coast Regional Strategy and the North East Waste Strategic Plan, and input into the strategic thinking of advocacy groups such as Sustain Northern Rivers and Regional Development Australia.

Timing

Continued commitment to regional waste and recycling resource sharing and improved efficiencies can commence immediately.

Linkage to Community Strategic Plan

2.3.4 Supporting Community Life by building on regional collaboration

Priority action 6: Education and promotion

TSC has a strong history of providing quality education and promotion to its community through a coordinated education program delivered through the Sustainable Living Centre, as well as by participation, promotion and advocacy of events such as World Environment Day, National Recycling Week, Tweed River Festival, and Landfill Open Days. TSC can encourage waste avoidance and minimisation in the following ways:

- 1 Integrating waste avoidance and minimisation principles into Council's procurement policies
- 2 Educating the community about the importance of waste avoidance and minimisation, and offering practical advice of ways in which to achieve this
- 3 Directing local businesses towards waste avoidance and minimisation resources.

Potential actions for TSC include:

- Providing more focus on the importance of waste avoidance and minimisation in TSC's procurement policy. The current policy (Version 1.4, adopted on 20 March 2012) states:

"Officers making decisions on the procurement of goods and services must consider relevant sustainability criteria associated with the goods or services", and suggests sustainability criteria such as recycled content, end of life disposal and durability.

Adoption of the NSW Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy (WRAPP) could also be beneficial.

- The NSW Government offers resources such as Sustainability Advantage (which provides advice, training, networks and tools to assist businesses in driving sustainability within their workplace, in energy, water and waste), and TSC could play a role in promoting such resources within the local business community.
- TSC can encourage large local businesses to sign up to the Australian Packaging Covenant, which is a voluntary agreement with the Commonwealth Government to increase resource efficiency and reduce the environmental impact of packaging
- TSC could coordinate or support existing campaigns against certain disposable items (such as plastic bags) in order to raise residents' awareness of waste generation
- TSC can continue to support regional initiatives through North East Waste, such as the Love Food Hate Waste campaign.

TSC currently encourages reuse in the community through the provision of the tip shop at SCRRRC, but there are other ways in which TSC could contribute to increasing reuse, including:

- Support existing community-based initiatives and other local reuse charity organisations. This could include working in conjunction with these organisations to increase reuse opportunities from hard waste collections (see Priority Action 3).
- TSC may be able to provide support to reuse organisations through developing a formal network for communication and collaboration between reuse organisations and other relevant partners.
- It could be possible to build demand for used products in the commercial sector, especially in the fit-out market. TSC can lead by example by procuring reuse items for government offices where possible.
- Supporting initiatives such as Second Hand Saturday, the Bicycle Recycling Network, Lifeline Book Fair and bagshare schemes will enable TSC to promote reuse opportunities.

Timing

Continued commitment to regional waste and recycling resource sharing and improved efficiencies can commence immediately.

Linkage to Community Strategic Plan

2.3.4 Supporting Community Life by building on behavioural change campaigns

Have your say

Council is seeking feedback from the Tweed community on the Draft Integrated Waste Management Strategy.

Formal, written submissions can be made to Council via email to tsc@tweed.nsw.gov.au or by post to:

Draft Integrated Waste Management Strategy
General Manager
Tweed Shire Council
PO Box 816
MURWILLUMBAH NSW 2484

All submissions must be received by close of business on Friday **xxxx** 2014.

DRAFT



TWEED

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