



Banana
SHIRE
SHIRE OF OPPORTUNITY



WASTE AND RECYCLING MANAGEMENT PLAN

2022 - 2025

DOCUMENT CONTROL SUMMARY SHEET

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DOCUMENT CONTROL SUMMARY SHEET	1
TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
CONTENTS	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
2.0 WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ACTIONS	7
3.0 WASTE FACILITIES IN THE BANANA SHIRE	11
4.0 REGULATORY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	14
5.0 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS AND DATA	19
4.0 CONSULTATION AND REVIEW	21
6.1 CONSULTATION	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
6.2 REVIEW	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
7.0 READINGS	22
APPENDIX 1 – QUEENSLAND RECYCLING DATA	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.



Australian households waste 2.5 million tonnes of food each year, or more than four kilograms per household per week.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Queensland Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 required local governments to develop a Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan.

The aim of this Plan is to fulfil Council's obligations under the Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 through the implementation of efficient and effective waste reduction and recycling operations in the Banana Shire.

In Australia, Waste Reduction and Recycling is a fast growing multi-billion-dollar economic industry. Regionally, in central Queensland actions are happening to create economies of scale solutions. Locally, communities and business are creating Treasure from Trash which is already having significant economic benefits to the local community.

Containers for change in Biloela has recycled nearly 5,000,000 containers a year at 10 cents per container which equals \$500,000.00 that is going back into the local community.

At a fundamental level separating the waste and the recycling is the most important aspect of any waste reduction strategy. In the kitchen, in the garage and in the backyard once wastes are mixed with the recyclables everything gets harder, if not impossible to sort. The resource material then needs to go to Landfill.

If it's plastic in the green waste or nappies in the cardboard once it's mixed, then it becomes waste, and the potential economic benefit is lost. How then do we motivate households to separate the waste from the recyclables?

The single use plastic ban is a recent example of how legislation is being used to reduce plastic contamination of recyclables.

In this plan, three strategies that will allow Council to improve waste reduction and recycling have been identified:

- Leadership – A grass roots, collaborative approach in which Council and other agencies to provide local relevant examples of waste reduction and recycling.
- Infrastructure – Developing waste reduction technology and facilities that will increase the opportunity for recycling to occur.
- Waste Reduction Management - Creating the means for monitoring performance so that progress can be measured and assessed.

These strategies have been developed into actions that will assist Council meet its obligations to reduce waste and improve recycling.

This draft Plan will undergo public consultation from 1 August 2022 – 31 August 2022, to allow public comment on the Plan.

Once this Plan has been adopted, it will be current for three years, expiring in 2025.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Under the Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011, each local government in Queensland is required to adopt a Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan.

Waste management is a traditional role of local government that has expanded through the development of waste transfer stations, reduction of material going to landfill and the introduction of sites for recycling and public education.

State and Federal Governments have legislated to prioritise the need to reduce waste and increase recycling.

1.2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

These objectives must if practicable be guided by—

(a) the waste and resource management hierarchy (shown here); and

(b) the following policy principles also apply

- (i) the polluter pays principle;
- (ii) the user pays principle;
- (iii) the proximity principle;
- (iv) the product stewardship principle.



1.3 OUTLINE OF THE PLAN

- Section 1 - Identify strategic principles for waste reduction and recycling.
- Section 2 - Identify waste reduction and recycling action.
- Section 3 – Description of current waste infrastructure
- Section 4 – Outline of QLD legislative requirements.
- Section 5 - Data, monitoring, and performance.

An extract of the most recent data on recycling in Australia.



Source – Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment 2018.

2.0 WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ACTIONS

Local grass roots actions are needed to reduce the volume of wastes being generated and improve recycling practices in the Shire.

These actions build on existing opportunities and progressing towards achievable targets.

The following targets that have been identified:

Action 1	BRINGING COMMUNITY ON THE JOURNEY
LEADERSHIP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop Councils leadership role to raise awareness and understanding. 2. Support community involvement with reuse and recycling projects.
Action 2	REDUCING WASTE TO LANDFILL
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partner with business, government, and community groups to invest in new technology and transport options. 2. Provide infrastructure and resources to improve waste separation and processing at waste transfer facilities.
Action 3	MANAGE WASTE SUSTAINABLY
MANAGEMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve data collection and introduce quarterly monitoring and reporting. 2. Monitor new economic opportunities to increase resource recovery.

2.1 **BRINGING COMMUNITY ON THE JOURNEY**

Some of the key motivations for residents to participate in recycling and waste reduction include;

- Direct monetary returns like Containers for Change;
- Conscious decisions to wage the “War on Waste” challenge;
- Donating to a charitable cause, eg. the local Lions Club.

Council can build on the work currently being done by local businesses and charities already involved in these activities.

Local examples;

1. Containers for Change already supports a number of jobs locally in receiving and sorting containers prior to transport.

There are many containers still going to Landfill so there is a potential to increase employment and economic returns in this area.

2. Cardboard Processing – Across the shire there is still a significant amount of cardboard going to landfill.

The returns available for clean cardboard are considered sufficient to warrant employment of an additional cardboard receiveal and sorting facility.

3. Reusing and repairing – The Biloela Men’s shed undertakes repairs of small plant, furniture, tools and other items that would end up as landfill.

Income from the sale of goods is donated to charity or utilised to purchase new machinery and consumables.

4. Mulching and Landscaping - There are ten (10) waste transfer stations located throughout the Banana Shire. There is potential to engage with the local community to help landscape those facilities and further promote recycling initiatives.

A local focal point for recycling activities?

What changes might we see with some community ownership, a layer of cardboard and 100mm of mulch and some native plants?

2022 – THE CURRENT PICTURE	2032 – THE VISION
NOW	THEN
TRANSFER STATION	RESOURCE CENTRE
It’s just a mess	Wow, there are shrubs and trees everywhere
Ohh it stinks!	Occasionally you get a smell but its not bad.
I won’t go out there	Amazing what they have done with the place
There is lots of waste	Most stuff gets recycled

2.2 WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE OPPORTUNITIES

Provided that markets can be found for the recycled products, investment in waste infrastructure and resources can have significant community benefits.

Some examples include;

1. Regional Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) – The previous facility at Rockhampton (Parkhurst) was destroyed by fire in November 2020.

Quotations are currently being sourced for a replacement facility that will process recyclable glass, plastic, cardboard from the region for sorting and marketing. Banana Shire Council is considering participation in this service (when available) and the introduction of a yellow bin service to residents.

2. FOGO – Processing of Food and Organic waste is arguably the fastest growing waste recycling process with many schemes being operated and trialed in larger cities. Further information is available in QLD Organics Strategy 2022-32.

3. Mulching – Processing and disposal of green waste costs ratepayers many thousands of dollars annually.

Council may investigate using mulch to create landscaped areas on Council Landfills, Parks and Gardens this would potentially reduce mowing, eliminate weeds, and improve soil conditions and moisture retention.

4. Composting – Turning the mulch into compost raises the returns considerably but requires a specific Environmental Authority in most cases.

Council may consider inviting expressions of interest to create a composting operation in the local area.

5. Concrete Crushing and Processing – Waste concrete can be reprocessed into many products but reuse for filling and road construction at an existing waste facility is (subject to quantity limits) the most efficient and effective because of regulatory constraints.

Further information see – QLD End of Waste Code – Concrete Returned.

6. Metal waste processing – Steel, aluminium and copper are highly sort after commodities and provide considerable income. Processing these wastes include sorting, dismantling of electrical appliances.

Metal prices are currently at high levels and although some metal recycling activities have high labour requirement good returns are available.

7. Biochar Kiln – No commercially available options have been identified.

8. Combustion / Gasification / Mechanical-Biological – A number of options are available for burning and processing carbon based components of the waste stream. These options generally require a large scale facility and limited commercial options are available for Banana Shire Council.

2.3 MANAGING WASTE SUSTAINABLY

There are many groups already involved in waste activities in the Banana Shire and the introduction of community-based awards would potentially raise awareness and participation in waste reduction and recycling activities.

1. 2020-25 Projects to Reduce Waste and Increase Recycling.

- a. Council increase media and promotional materials to assist Households and Schools reduce waste and increase recycling.

Measurable outcome - Calculate and report quarterly community participation (site visits or clicks).

2. 2020-25 Projects to reduce waste generation;

- a. Council adopt an internal waste management system across all operations and encourage others to become a paper-light operation.
- b. Council fund an annual waste reduction competition and award for Households (\$500), Schools (\$500), Council staff (\$500.00), local business \$500.00 and local community groups \$500.00.

Measurable outcome - Report quarterly waste volume and participation per group.

3. 2020-25 Projects to increase recycling;

- a. Council provide monetary incentives (up to \$500 (per waste facility) to local community or local business to mulch and landscape (100m²) sections of eleven (10) waste transfer facilities.
- b. Council work with contractors and staff to reduce volume of Cardboard going to landfill by reducing contamination of cardboard bins.
- c. Provide facility for collection waste batteries, metals and electronic waste at Eleven (11) waste transfer stations.

Measurable outcome – Report quarterly volume of waste and recycling diverted.

4. 2020-25 Project to Improve waste reduction and recycling.

- a. To influence recycling through positive procurement decisions. For example; A policy of reducing mowed grass areas and increasing mulched and landscaped areas.

Measurable Outcome – Recycled products purchased. Area mulched, and landscaped increased, mowed area decreased.

5. 2020-25 Project to Improve data collection and reporting systems;

- a. That Councillors receive a quarterly report detailing waste and recycling tonnages from Council activities, households, schools, community groups, and business.

Measurable Outcome – Report prepared and submitted to Council quarterly.

3.0 WASTE FACILITIES IN THE BANANA SHIRE

The Banana Shire Council contains nine (10) transfer stations at local townships and landfills at Trap Gully via Biloela and stand by facilities at Taroom. These existing sites are generally widely spaced throughout the Shire with waste and recyclables being transported over large distances.

Council is currently implementing a program to improve the monitoring and surveillance of waste and recycling operations through installation of automatic gates and cameras at remote unmanned waste facilities.

Domestic waste disposal and recycling is generally available at all Council waste facilities

Commercial waste is only accepted at Trap Gully Landfill, 142 Forestry Rd via Biloela.

Domestic waste generated from townships all over the Banana Shire (that cannot be recycled) are transported to Trap Gully to be deposited in Landfill.

3.1 EXISTING WASTE MANAGEMENT & RECYCLING FACILITIES

Details of Waste Management & Recycling Facilities and a summary of services provided are outlined in the following Table.

FACILITY	DOMESTIC WASTE	GREEN WASTE	SCRAP METAL	CARD BOARD	MOTOR OIL	BATTERIES	GLASS & PLASTICS	DRUM MUSTER	E-WASTE	TYRES	COMMERICAL WASTE	CONCRETE	TIP SHOP	HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS
BANANA	YES	YES	YES	YES	No	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
BARALABA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
BILOELA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
JAMBIN	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
MOURA	YES	YES	YES	YES	No	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
THANGOOL	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
THEODORE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
WOWAN	YES	YES	YES	YES	No	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
CRACOW	YES	YES	YES	NO	No	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
TAROOM	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
TRAP GULLY	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO

Table 1 – Waste and Recycling Facilities in the Banana Shire

Waste that can be diverted for recycling at Council’s waste facilities will generally be accepted free of charge (except for tyres), however some load size limits may apply.

Additional information regarding, Asbestos, Hazardous and other regulated wastes is available on Council website.

3.2 NEW LANDFILL OPTIONS

Councils' primary landfill at Trap Gully has approximately 2 years capacity left at current waste generation rates. Council is currently considering options for managing waste into the future.

3.3 DOMESTIC KERBSIDE COLLECTION OF WASTE

Council currently provides a fortnightly kerbside waste collection service for 240L Mobile Waste Bins (red bins) and a fortnightly kerbside for 240L Mobile Cardboard Bins (blue bins) using 240 litre mobile bins.

3.4 COMMERCIAL COLLECTION OF WASTE

JJ Richards PL and Cleanaway PL provide commercial waste services throughout the Banana Shire.

3.5 WASTE & RECYCLING COLLECTION SERVICES

	FORTNIGHTLY WASTE (240L RED BIN)*	FORTNIGHTLY CARDBOARD (240L BLUE BIN)*	COMMERCIAL WASTE SERVICES	CONTAINERS FOR CHANGE
BANANA	YES	YES	YES	NO
BARALABA	YES	YES	YES	YES - CVL
BILOELA	YES	YES	YES	YES - CVL
JAMBIN	YES	YES	YES	YES - CVL
MOURA	YES	YES	YES	YES - KRT AUTO
THANGOOL	YES	YES	YES	YES - CVL
THEODORE	YES	YES	YES	YES - T. LIONS
WOWAN	YES	YES	YES	NO
CRACOW	YES	YES	YES	YES - NBR
TAROOM	YES	YES	YES	YES - WDOP
GOOVIGEN	YES	YES	YES	YES - CVL
KOKOTUNGO	YES	YES	YES	NO

* DOMESTIC WASTE ONLY

LEGEND

CVL = CALLIDE VALLEY LIONS

KRT = KRT AUTOMOTIVE - MOURA

WDOP - WESTERN DOWNS OUTREACH PROJECT

NBR = NORTH BURNETT RECYCLING

3.6 COMMUNITY REUSE AND RECYCLING INITIATIVES

Community reuse organisations are as diverse as their materials and users.

Some important recycling initiatives in the Banana Shire include:

Callide Valley Lions – Containers for Change – Jambin, Thangool, Baralaba

Biloela Recycling – Containers for Change - Biloela

Biloela Mens Shed – Recycling and Reuse initiatives - Biloela

KRT Automotive – Okana St, Moura – Containers for Change - Moura

Western Downs Outreach Project Inc – Taroom

North Burnett Recycling, Mulgildie - Cracow

St. Vincent De Paul – Clothing, kitchenware, bric-à-brac and furniture

Garage Sale Trail - Choose to reuse and join 400,000 Australians who put second hand first as part of Australia's biggest weekend of garage sales in November each year.

Note: The Planet Ark website provides a wide range of listings for Community Initiatives outside of the Banana Shire.

Council has in the past provided financial assistance to approved community groups to carry out recycling operations. Future proposals will be considered on merit.

3.7 DRUMMUSTER

DrumMuster is for the collection of empty, clean, chemical containers around the Shire. Collection centres are as follows:

- Biloela Transfer Station - Banana Shire Council – (07) 4992 9500
No appointment required
- Moura Transfer Station - Banana Shire Council – (07) 4992 9500
No appointment required
- Taroom Transfer Station - Banana Shire Council – (07) 4992 9500
By appointment only
- Theodore Aerodrome - Banana Shire Council – (07) 4992 9500
By appointment only
- Wowan Dixalea area – Wowan State School P&C – 0408 199 247
By appointment only

Local Contact

See DrumMuster Website or call (02) 6206 6868.

4.0 REGULATORY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ACT 2011

The *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* establishes a new framework to modernise waste management and resource recovery practices in Queensland, promote waste avoidance and reduction and encourage resource recovery and efficiency.

The objects of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* are:

- 4.1.1 To promote waste avoidance and reduction, and resource recovery and efficiency actions;
- 4.1.2 To reduce the consumption of natural resources and minimise the disposal of waste by encouraging waste avoidance and the recovery, re-use and recycling of waste;
- 4.1.3 To minimise the overall impact of waste generation and disposal;
- 4.1.4 To ensure a shared responsibility between government, business and industry and the community in waste management and resource recovery; and
- 4.1.5 To support and implement national frameworks, objectives and priorities for waste management and resource recovery.

The key provisions of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* include:

- 4.1.6 A waste disposal levy on industry waste sent to landfill;
- 4.1.7 A requirement for Queensland Government agencies and local governments to prepare waste management plans;
- 4.1.8 Introduction of product stewardship arrangements for any waste products that are identified as a growing problem for landfill in the future; and
- 4.1.9 Strengthened litter and illegal dumping offences, including public reporting of vehicle-related littering offences.

4.2 WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING REGULATION 2011

The *Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011* is subsidiary to the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* and provides details about the said Act.

The key provisions of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011* include:

- Fees for applications under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*;
- Management of used packaging materials; and
- Details about who is required to plan and report about waste management.

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1994

The object of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* is to protect Queensland's environment while allowing for development that improves the total quality of life.

Chapter 2 of the Act gives authority for the Minister to make environmental policies to enhance or protect Queensland's environment, including waste management.

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REGULATION 2019

The *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019* outlines the regulatory requirements for environmental activities, including waste management activities that are environmentally relevant.

4.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2009

The purpose of the *Local Government Act 2009* is to provide for:

- 4.5.1 The way in which a local government is constituted and the nature and extent of its responsibilities and powers; and
- 4.5.2 A system of local government in Queensland that is accountable, effective, efficient and sustainable.

The Act principles are as follows:

- 4.5.3 Transparent and effective processes, and decision-making in the public interest;
- 4.5.4 Sustainable development and management of assets and infrastructure, and delivery of effective services;
- 4.5.5 Democratic representation, social inclusion and meaningful community engagement;
- 4.5.6 Good governance of, and by, local government; and
- 4.5.7 Ethical and legal behaviour of councillors and local government employees.

Under the Act, local government is able to adopt utility charges for waste management, in order to provide waste management services, activities and facilities. S92 (4) provides that Council can levy "Utility charges" for waste management.

4.6 NATIONAL WASTE POLICY 2018

The *National Waste Policy* provides a coherent, efficient and environmentally responsible approach to waste management in Australia. The Policy, agreed by all Australian environment ministers and endorsed by the Council of Australian Governments, sets Australia's waste management and resource recovery direction.

The aims (briefly) of the National Waste Policy are to apply circular economic principles for waste, recycling and resource recovery:

Principle 1 – Avoid waste, encourage efficient use, reuse repair. Design products so waste is minimised and share knowledge of products and materials that avoid waste and conserve resources throughout their life cycle.

Principle 2 – Improve material collection systems and quality of materials being recycled. Develop product stewardship through an inclusive approach.

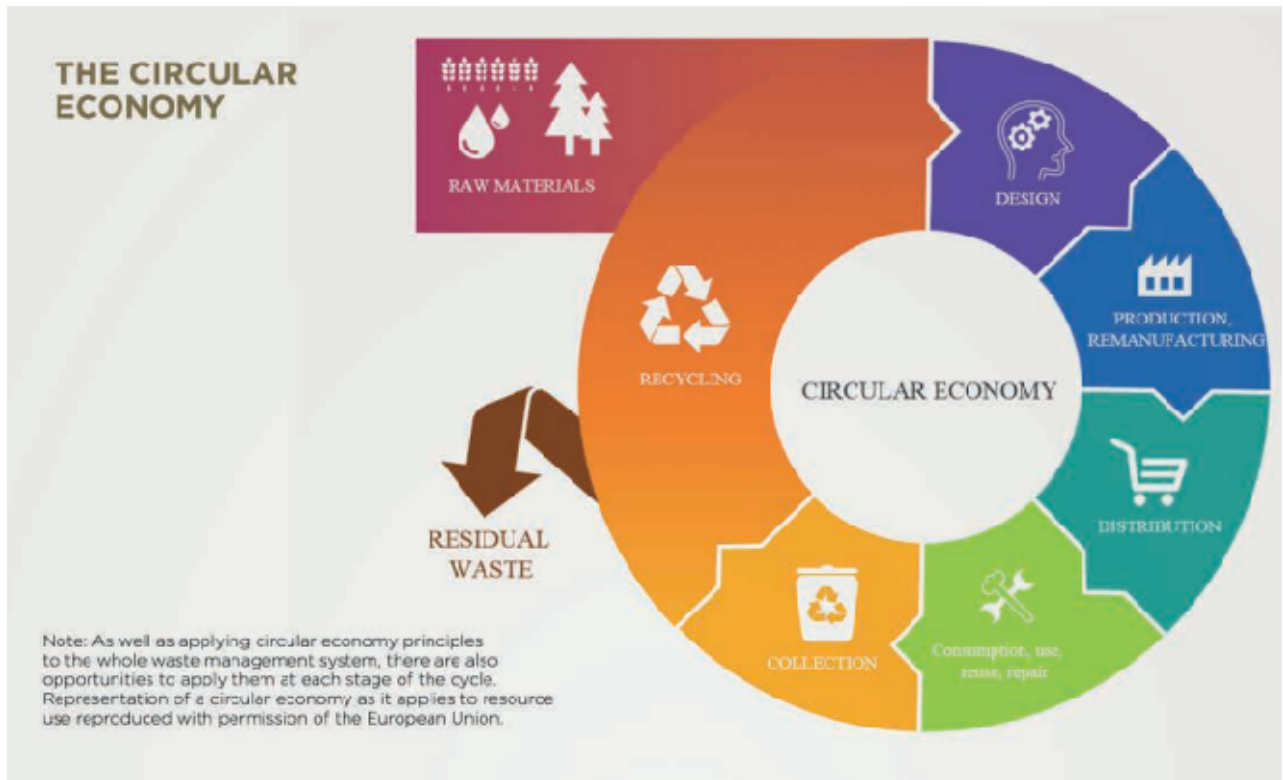
Principle 3 – Increase the use of recycled material and build demand and markets for recycled products and improve sustainable procurement by Governments.

Principle 4 – Better manage material flows to benefit human health, the environment and the economy. Including reducing plastics, packaging, hazardous waste and organic waste.

Principle 5 – Improve information to support innovation, guide investment and enable informed decisions. Including improved national data and reporting on material flows, wastes and recycling.

The data from the Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment provided in 2018 indicates;

The six key areas of the circular economy are:



These translate into the following national targets;

1. Ban the export of waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres, commencing in the second half of 2020
2. Reduce total waste generated in Australia by 10% per person by 2030
3. 80% average resource recovery rate from all waste streams following the waste hierarchy by 2030
4. Significantly increase the use of recycled content by governments and industry
5. Phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025
6. Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill by 2030
7. Make comprehensive, economy-wide and timely data publicly available to support better consumer, investment and policy decisions.

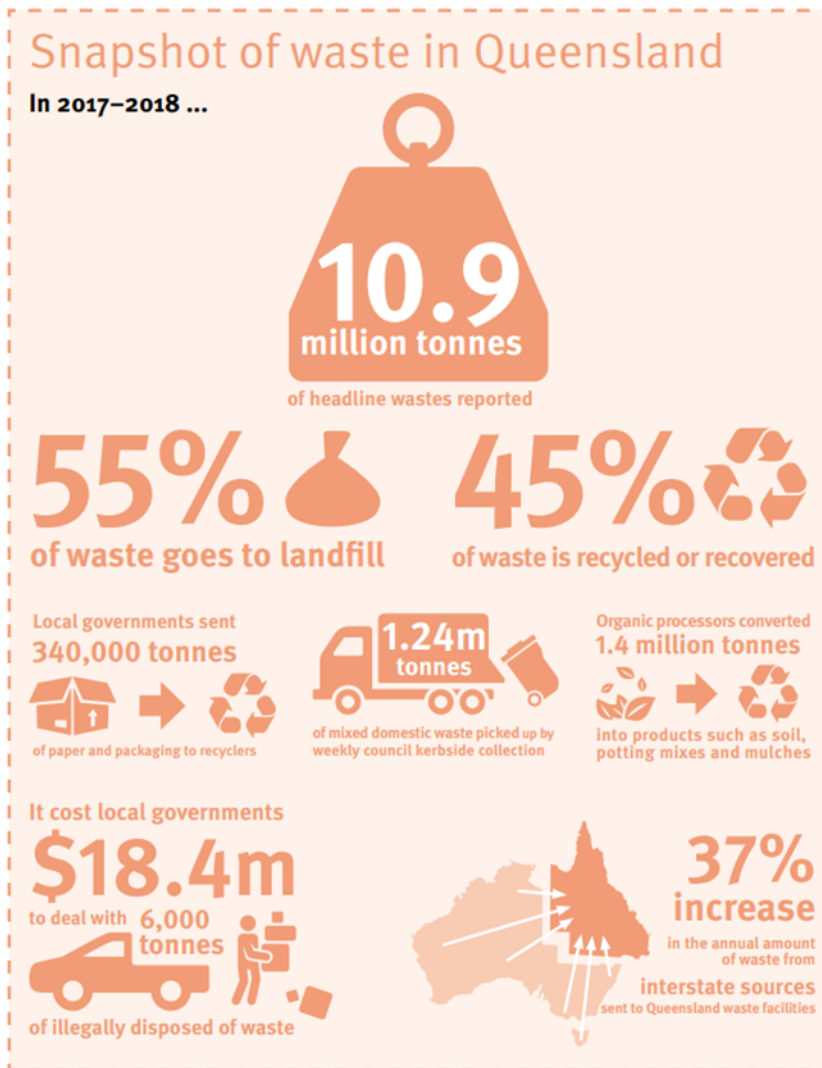
4.7 QUEENSLAND WASTE AVOIDANCE AND RESOURCE PRODUCTIVITY STRATEGY 2014-2024

The Queensland Government is working with the community and industry to develop the *Queensland Waste Avoidance and Resource Productivity Strategy 2014-2024*. This Strategy outlines the new vision and direction for

The strategy is underpinned by five guiding principles:

1. Protecting human health and the environment to secure our future prosperity.
2. Sharing responsibility for avoiding unnecessary consumption and improving resource management.
3. Recognising of the economic, environmental and social costs of waste generation and disposal.
4. Recognising of regional differences and opportunities.
5. Full lifecycle management of resources.

Compare the data from 2017-2018



Courtesy – Report Recycling and Waste in Queensland, QLD Government. 2019.

Compare the data from 2019-20

In 2019–20:



Courtesy – Report Recycling and Waste in Queensland, QLD Government. 2019.

5.0 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS AND DATA

5.1 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

As per information provided by the Queensland Treasury and Trade, the population projection figures for the Banana Shire Council can be found in *Table 4.4.1 Banana Shire Population Projection*.

Banana Shire can expect a steady increase in population over the twenty year period between 2011 – 2031, approximately 3.8% growth per five (5) years.

Table 4.4.1 Banana Shire Population Projection^(a)

YEAR				
2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
15,742	16,948	17,310	17,759	18,277

(a) Sourced from Queensland Treasury and Trade – Queensland Regional Profile.

With the steady population growth expected in the Banana Shire in the foreseeable future, a steady growth in residential development is also expected.

Commercial industry in the Banana Shire is mainly comprised of agriculture and mining, which is expected to experience a gradual growth as per the expected population figures.

Major industrial sites in the Banana Shire are as follows:

- 4.1 Baralaba Coal Mine, Baralaba (Cockatoo Coal)
- 5.1 Callide Power Station, Biloela (CS Energy)
- 6.1 Callide Coal Mine, Biloela (Batchfire)
- 7.1 Dawson Coal Mine, Moura (Anglo American)
- 8.1 Teys Brothers Meatworks, Biloela
- 9.1 Queensland Nitrate Plant, Moura

5.2 CURRENT KERBSIDE COLLECTION SERVICES

Banana Shire Council offers kerbside collection services for general waste and cardboard waste in Biloela, Taroom, Moura, Banana, Dululu, Goovigen, Jambin, Thangool, Theodore and Wowan.

Kerbside Garbage Services (Red lid) - 4,155 services collected weekly.

Kerbside Cardboard Collection (Blue lid) – 4,155 services are collected fortnightly.

Kerbside Comingled Collection (Yellow lid) – Plastic and glass is not financially viable due to transport costs but options are currently being considered to provide this service.

810 Properties are not serviced by a kerbside collection service.

5.3 TRANSFER STATION DISPOSAL

Table 4.2.1 Transfer Station Figures lists the tonnage of general waste collected at the transfer station and transferred to the Trap Gully Landfill.

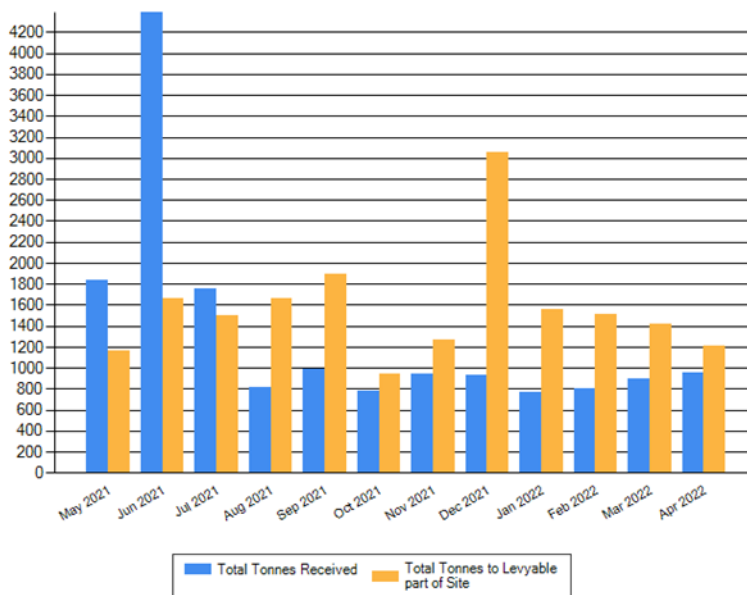
Transfer Station	Population 2016	Tonnage 21/22	Tonnage / Person
Banana	356	115	0.323033708
Baralaba	314	91.5	0.291401274
Biloela	5758	1020.45	0.177222994
Cracow	89	35.96	0.404044944
Jambin	151	206.81	1.369602649
Moura	1,786	389.14	0.217883539
Taroom	869	140.66	0.161864212
Thangool	741	392.78	0.530067476
Theodore	438	208.01	0.474908676
Wowan	216	153.8	0.712037037
Totals	10718	2754.11	0.25696119

The table indicates an average of 0.256 tonnes / person

5.4 LANDFILL DISPOSAL

Table 4.3.2 Landfill Figures lists the tonnage of general waste deposited at Council's landfill over the year.

Tonnage Summary chart:



5.5 RECYCLING

At the time of going to print the steel recyclers were still on site.

FACILITY	GREEN WASTE 2021 m3	CARD BOARD Tonnes	BATTERIES Tonnes	ALUMINIUM Tonnes	COPPER Tonnes	STEEL Tonnes
BANANA	150	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50
BARALABA	250	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
BILOELA	4,000	532	18	2,598	4.9	236.99
JAMBIN	n/a	0.37	n/a	n/a	n/a	
MOURA	2,500	10	5	0.5	0.5	80
THANGOOL	300	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
THEODORE	400	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
WOWAN	500	0.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	
CRACOW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
TAROOM	940	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	

5.6 CONTAINERS FOR CHANGE

Containers for Change Biloea have reported the following volumes of containers in Biloea 2021-22.

Region	Site Name	Aluminium	Glass - Mixed	PET - Clear	Liquid Paper Board	HDPE	PET - Colour	Steel	Other Materials	Total
07 Fitzroy	Biloea Recycling - Biloea	2,597,775	1,104,437	904,280	76,465	89,424	102,905	1,662	198	4,877,146

6.0 CONSULTATION AND REVIEW

The draft Plan will be available for viewing on Council's website, together with an online survey that can be completed by the public.

It is anticipated that the amended Plan will be tabled for adoption at Council's Ordinary Council Meeting.

Legislation requires this Plan to be reviewed every three (3) years. Subsequently, the next major review of this Plan will commence in late 2025.

7.0 READINGS

Queensland Organics Strategy 2022-32

Economic Importance of waste to Queensland Economy WRIC 2018

Central Highlands Waste Reduction and Recycling Management Plan 2016-26

North Burnett Waste Reduction and Recycling Management Plan 2021-26

Cairns Waste and Recycling Management Strategy 2018-2027

North Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2020-2030

Rockhampton Regional Council Waste Strategy 2020-2030

Gladstone Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2019

Burnett Inland Economic Development Strategic Plan 2016-2020

Central Highlands Economic Master Plan 2017-22