

Food Organics



- Removes food from general waste to facilitate recycling.
- Significantly reduces greenhouse gas emissions at landfill level.
- Reprocessed into high grade compost product used in areas such as flower farms and market gardens.

✓ Acceptable	✗ NOT Acceptable
Fruit & vegetables	Plastics – all types including glad/cling wrap, cutlery
Plate scrapings including meat, fish and leftovers	Alfoil
Rice & pasta	Straws
Breads & cake	Food Handler Gloves
Coffee grounds	Glass
Flowers	Cooking oil
Egg shells/eggs	Metals
	Chux cloths
	Paper Towels/serviettes
	Tea bags



Available in
120 litre bins

23 litre bin and Kitchen caddy also available

IMPORTANT:

No bags of any kind (including biodegradable or compostable) are to be used in conjunction with the organic recycling stream, as directed by the recycler.

Bags will result in loads being rejected and incur additional costs.

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NO Contamination is very IMPORTANT

What is contamination:

Contamination is material that affects the composting, handling process or final compost quality. Any material that is not compostable is contamination.

Materials that are particularly problematic for composting:

- Plastics - all types
- Glass
- Cooking Oil
- Metals

If you are unsure, place into your general rubbish bin.

Why is contamination a problem?

Composting processes rely on specific food wastes to make high quality composts.

Contamination affects:

- OH&S risks with people handling the waste;
- Damage to machinery processing the waste;
- Quality of the end product;
- Time required to remove contamination and associated costs.

While small amounts of meats and fish do not affect the composting process, these should be kept to a minimum (such as plate scrapings).

What are the benefits of food waste collection?

Reduce waste to going to landfill - landfill pose detrimental impacts to the environment including leachate, which can find its way into groundwater systems. Less waste going to landfill will extend the life of existing landfills and reduce the number of landfills required;

Reduce Greenhouse Gases - greenhouse gases are produced by materials (including organic waste) in landfill. Methane generated by land filling of organic waste is detrimental as a green house gas. The carbon dioxide from aerobic composting is considered to be part of the normal biogenic cycle;

Facilitate growth in other recycling - food waste takes up a large proportion of your general waste bin. The implementation of a food organics recycling system would reduce the amount of general waste you have and also make it clearer which other materials are suitable and could additionally be recycled. For example you might also be throwing away high volumes of paper/cardboard which can now easily be segregated.