

Kicking Goals to Reduce Food Waste in Landfill:

How Sporting and Community Clubs can Reduce Their Impact of Incorrect Food Waste Disposal

2021



Local Government Professionals Australia, SÁ
Emerging Leaders Program 2021

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Executive Summary

The aim of this report is to investigate what major improvement could be made within the Local Government sector in the next 18 months. Incorrect disposal of food waste has been identified as a significant issue currently impacting Councils financially, as well as having long term implications on the environment. At a residential level, there has been success in the diversion of food waste from landfill due to a range of Council driven initiatives.

However, little focus has been given to commercial facilities which also has a significant contribution to the amount of food waste going to landfills. For the purpose of this report, sporting clubs and recreational facilities have been targeted as the majority operate a kitchen and/or canteen, and currently produce significant amounts of food waste.

To obtain a greater understanding of food waste disposal habits in these types of facilities, a survey was conducted, with a variety of sporting clubs across six Council jurisdictions participating and providing valuable insight. In addition, several Local Government Waste and Sustainability Officers were also approached to identify any successful strategies that currently exist within the sector and, if these could be implemented within sporting clubs.

Results from the survey suggested that many staff/volunteers from within sporting facilities believe that there is currently inadequate education and waste infrastructure to correctly dispose of food waste. The report concludes that additional resources need to be supplied to these facilities to promote correct food waste disposal.

It is recommended that each Council jurisdiction follow a staged approach, which includes increased education and infrastructure, to implement behavioural change in commercial kitchens, to ensure sporting clubs can consistently dispose of food waste correctly and autonomously.



Table of Contents

01	<i>Introduction</i>	p4
02	<i>Methodology</i>	p4
03	<i>Impact of Incorrect Disposal of Food Waste</i>	p5
04	<i>Current Strategies within Councils</i>	p6
05	<i>External Case Study</i>	p7
06	<i>Food Waste Management Habits Within Sporting Clubs</i>	p7-8
07	<i>Recommendation</i>	p9-10
08	<i>Risk Assessment</i>	p11
09	<i>References</i>	p12
10	<i>Appendices</i>	p13-27

Introduction

Food waste continues to be a significant contributor to materials currently placed in general waste bins and landfill within SA (Green Industries SA 2021a,.8).

Increasing the diversion of food waste from landfill could not only increase kerbside performance, but also reduce costs to Council (Green Industries SA 2021a, p.32).

The Local Government sector currently focus heavily on residential initiatives to improve the management of food waste disposal, however presently there is very limited focus on recreation and sporting facilities. Councils have a commitment to ensure that the community is provided with adequate recreational services and facilities and this should include food waste management.

Whilst most recreational and sports clubs' general services are outlined through either a strategic management plan or consultation with the community, the general operational controls on a day-to-day basis, such as correct methods of waste disposal, is often out of Council's control.

This report aims to identify the current habits around the disposal of food waste within sporting and community clubs to determine how Council can model an initiative for these groups, to improve their diversion of food waste over the next 18 months.

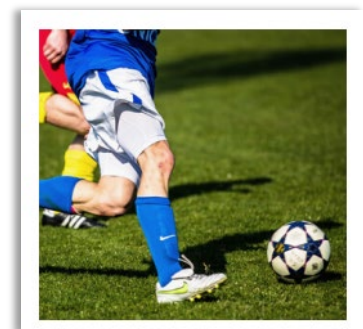


Methodology

To ensure relevant information regarding current food waste disposal within sporting clubs was captured, the following groups were targeted for consultation:

- A variety of local sporting clubs within five metropolitan and two regional Councils
- Council Waste and Sustainability Officers
- Green Industries SA
- Eastern Waste Management Authority

The consultation was a mixture of targeted questions and surveys which aimed to identify current habits, educational awareness and barriers preventing correct disposal of food waste. (Refer to appendix two for interview and survey responses).



Impact of Incorrect Disposal of Food Waste

In Australia, significant improvement is needed to reduce the amount of waste being sent to landfill. Amongst other materials, food waste is a major contributor, which in addition to environmental implications, is estimated to be costing the Australian economy around \$20 billion dollars each year alone (Department of the Environment and Energy 2017).

Green Industries SA (2021a, p.32) identified that in 2019-20 a total of 671,800 tonnes of waste across all streams was collected at the kerbside across South Australia, with 352,300 tonnes (52.4%) disposed to landfill, and only 186,100 (27.7%) collected from the green organics bin.

For context, in South Australia waste collected from our household general waste bins contains up to 40% of food waste materials, and about 26% for commercial and industrial waste streams, which can all be disposed of in the green organics bin and composted (Green Industries SA 2021b, p.8).

The solid waste levy imposed by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) in South Australia is currently \$146/tonne (metropolitan areas) and \$73/tonne (regional areas) for the 2021-22 year, with Council's also paying an additional gate fee of approximately \$50 for every tonne taken to landfill (EPA, 2021). In comparison, disposal of green organics costs approximately \$50/tonne, which equates to a saving of roughly \$150 for every tonne diverted from landfill (EPA, 2021).

The costs associated with waste disposal represent a significant portion of South Australian Council's operating budgets, and even a small increase in food waste diversion from landfill will result in significant savings, which could then be diverted into funding streams that will benefit sporting and recreational clubs.

For example, if a Metropolitan Council with an annual residual waste stream of 7,200 Tonnes was able to divert an additional 5%, or 360 Tonnes, of food waste from landfill to green organics, this would equate to annual saving of approximately \$54,000. Additional examples of potential savings are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Examples of Potential Financial Savings

	Residual Waste	+5% Diversion	Savings
Example 1	4,500 Tonnes	225 Tonnes	\$33,750
Example 2	12,000 Tonnes	600 Tonnes	\$90,000
Example 3	32,000 Tonnes	1,600 Tonnes	\$240,000

Aside from the financial impacts to Councils, processing of landfill also results in a significant waste of natural resources and generates large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions. If global food loss and waste was a country, it would be the third largest emitter of carbon dioxide after the United States and China (United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) 2021).

Despite the amount of waste disposed at landfill in South Australia falling by 6.9% between 2010-2019, the overall recovery rate of 48.7% is well below Green Industries SA's target of 70% waste diversion by 2025, making it clear that there is still a lot of work to be done (Green Industries SA 2021c, p.4)

The table below includes the quantities collected from kerbside across South Australia, by waste streams and the breakdown between metropolitan and regional South Australia. The overall Tonnes collected at kerbside in 2019-20 was 671,800 (Green Industries SA 2021a, p.10).

Refer to Appendix 1 for further kerbside waste recommendations

Collection	SA Overall		Metro		Regional	
	2019-20 overall (tonnes)	Proportion of total	2019-20 Metro (tonnes)	Proportion of total	2019-20 Regional (tonnes)	Proportion of total
Residual Waste	352,300	52.4%	256,300	49.5%	96,000	62.3%
Organic	186,100	27.7%	158,100	30.5%	28,000	18.2%
Recyclables	133,400	19.9%	103,400	20.0%	30,000	19.5%
Total Materials	671,800	100%	517,800	100%	154,000	100%
Recovery Rate	47.6%		50.5%		37.7%	

¹ Rounded figures only. Regional figures are estimations based on population proportions. This rate does not include other aspects of MSW such as resident waste drop-offs, non-kerbside CDL returns, hard waste, or street sweepings.

Current strategies within Councils

Currently all forms of metropolitan waste collection are through an contractual agreement with the waste collection contractors and local Councils. Each Council jurisdiction will have a nominated waste collector and it is through this partnership waste and recycling is achievable (Hyder Consulting 2011, p.20).

Organic waste is managed within each council at varied levels and there has been some great successes at a local residential level. The City of Holdfast Bay have implemented the use of a Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) bin, combined with a volunteer pilot program of a weekly green-bin collection commencing from September 2020.



In November 2020, it was recorded that 86.7% of food waste was now being diverted away from landfill from the 800 households which nominated to volunteer for the program (City of Holdfast Bay 2020). City of Mitcham, in partnership with Green Industries SA, piloted a three-year program. In 2018, they supplied a bench top container (kitchen caddy), compostable bags and education materials to 5,500 households in St Marys, Clapham, Panorama, Pasadena and Eden Hills and at the end of the three-year period a total of 21% of food scraps were diverted from landfill within the trial area (City of Mitchem 2021a).

Similar initiatives had been undertaken within other Local Councils, highlighting that Council's focus has been on household food waste diversion. A trend in the information received from interviews with Council Waste and Sustainability Officers was that there are currently no active strategies or initiatives in place to either educate or improve incorrect food waste disposal within sporting clubs, which is a great opportunity missed by Councils.



Sporting clubs have strong ties within the local community, a diverse supporter base and the ability to significantly influence the local community. If Council's could improve food waste practice within sporting clubs through increased resources and targeted education, it could result in not only better practices at the sporting clubs, but also within residential dwellings and businesses. This could be particularly useful in regional areas where green waste services are not offered.



External Case Study

In 2014, the Highbury Primary School initiated the “From Good to Great” strategy, which was aimed at diverting waste from landfill by improving existing recycling (Wipe out Waste 2014). This process was facilitated by Keep South Australia Beautiful (KESAB). This initiative identified current habits, outlined recommended actions, how it can be sourced, and the infrastructure required to do so.

From the initial assessment, a successful grant application to Zero Waste SA was obtained. The funding provided the means to procure a selection of bin separation infrastructure. By having the bins installed, combined with educational strategies, resulted in an 80% reduction in volume of landfill material within two weeks.

Food Waste Management Habits Within Sporting Clubs

South Australians have a distinctive passion for sport and our growing population is increasingly keen to watch and participate in it, and with increased spectators and participation can come an increase in food waste (Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing 2020, p. 4).

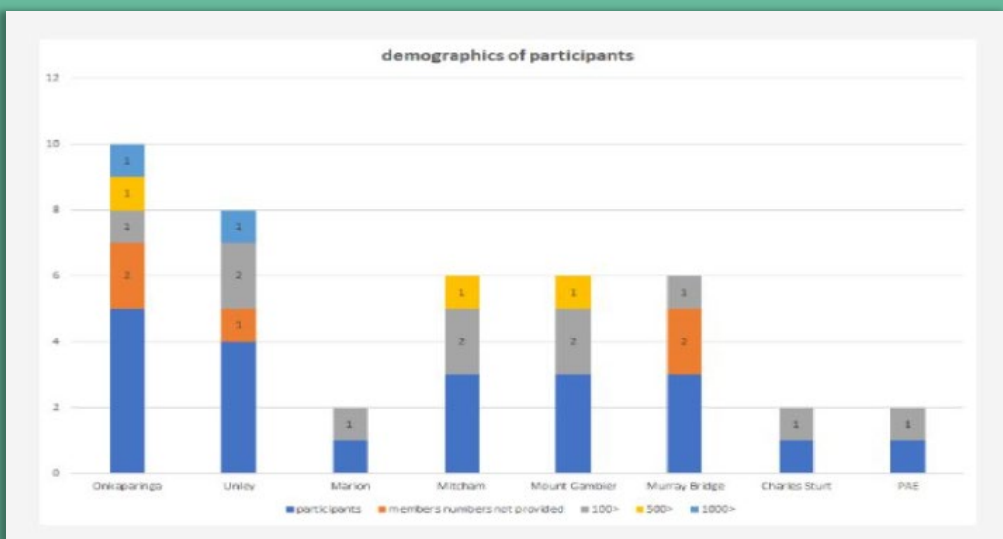
Limited research has been undertaken in South Australia in relation to examining the food waste management habits within sporting clubs. Therefore, to assist in understanding the current habits within sporting clubs’, a survey was carried out in August 2021 and included 21 sporting establishments located across eight Local Government Agencies (LGA) in South Australia.

The survey consisted of four sections:

- demographics of the sporting clubs,
- causes of food waste,
- management of waste, and
- who is responsible for endorsing correct management of waste?

In total, 21 sporting clubs completed the survey, with the survey being provided electronically via survey monkey by the ELP team, either through current professional contacts or in one case, one author sent the survey via their Recreation network system within their organisation mailing list.

The majority of respondents were board members of the clubs. All respondents were advised and guaranteed their anonymity when participating in the survey. The survey also included closed- ended questions allowing the respondents to choose multiple answers.



21
Club Participants

58%

Participants believe if they were supplied with green bins, it would assist in diverting food waste.

Community sporting clubs rely heavily on volunteers, and generally the focus is on coordinating trainings and game days, therefore implementing new procedures and policies for Club members can be difficult. Fundraising is also a focus for volunteers and is an important part of running a successful club. According to the survey conducted, many sporting clubs, particularly larger clubs such as Bowling and Football Clubs, operate a kitchen and/or canteen.

77% of Clubs surveyed stated they operate a canteen, with some stating they also run a BBQ area, 86% also run a kitchen. Although these facilities are essential, 91% of Clubs surveyed highlighted the main reason for producing food waste was leftover food from Club members and customers. This highlights there is a need to further educate members so that the food that is being prepared and sold can be disposed of correctly.

Due to volunteer's main focus being on day-to-day operations and fundraising, it is not surprising the main reason for not disposing of food waste correctly is due to the difficulty and time required for volunteers to appropriately monitor and manage as their focus is on other recycling, such as bottles and cans, which can provide the Clubs with an additional revenue stream.

The majority of Clubs are either somewhat educated, or have no education, when it comes to food waste disposal. Due to a lack of education, findings indicate food waste is primarily placed within a general waste bin as Figure 3 details. However, there was also a strong emphasis on distributing it to club members and pets. Based on these findings, it acknowledges that clubs are re-using where they can prior to placing it in a general waste bin.

What does your Club currently do with food waste?

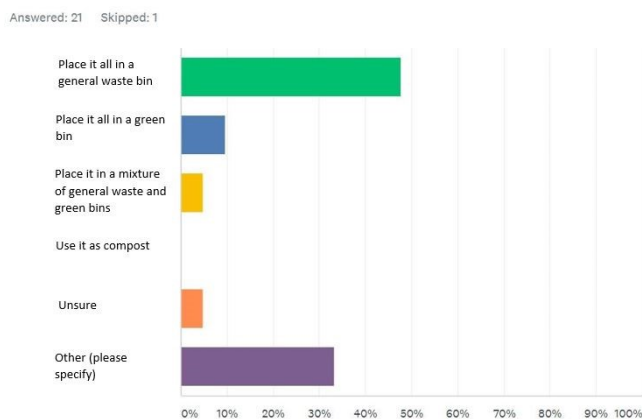
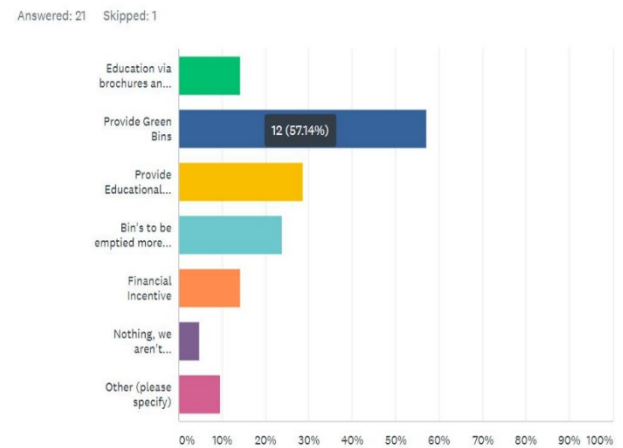


Figure 3 - Summary of how sporting clubs are disposing of food waste (Survey Monkey, 2021)

Club members and customers disposing of their food waste into Council general waste bins results in more waste being sent to landfill. This waste could be placed in green bins if they were supplied, with 58% of those surveyed indicating that if they were supplied with green bins, this would assist in diverting their food waste.

What do you think will encourage your club to dispose of food waste correctly?



Placing green bins in public areas without educating club members on what can be placed in this bin can create further issues. Although this is not monitored, past experiences have shown that public space recycling does not work well unless it is for the 10 cent containers.

Like with public events, food contamination is an issue and people are unlikely to separate food from food containers into organics/recycling bins.

Improved diversion is possible behind the scenes – in canteens, bars, offices and providing tools and education to be able to assist clubs to divert this waste is essential.

Ongoing training and reminders for volunteers is essential in the diversion of food waste (City of Onkaparinga, 2021, interview questions).

Emphasis from participants also suggested to encourage the correct disposal of food waste, education through brochures and face to face sessions is imperative to influencing positive changes.

Refer to Appendix two for full survey and interview results.

Recommendation

Based on the consultation outcomes, it is recommended that a staged approach be considered to help improve food waste habits at local sporting clubs over the next 18 months. Results from the survey identified that labor-intensive activities are difficult for volunteers to monitor and will be unsuccessful, therefore, a simplified approach should be implemented. A low-cost program will provide Council with the opportunity to pilot the initiative without significant upfront costs, reducing the financial risk if the program outcomes are not achieved.

From these observations, a four-quarter approach, like that of a football game, has been developed and outlined in Table 2 below.

Stage 1: Trial planning & preparation			
Recommendation	Implementation	Timeline	Measure
Seek commitment from trial participants including benchmarking surveys	Councils to identify trial participants via expressions of interest. Participation in the trial is voluntary but commitment is essential for entire duration of the 12-month trial. Surveys relating to food waste disposal should be run in conjunction with this process to determine suitability of the club to the trial.	1 month	Obtain commitment from minimum of 3 suitable sporting clubs to participate in the trial.
Determine budget and allocation of resources for establishment and ongoing management of trial program and it's participants	Depending on number of trial participants, Council to appoint a staff member(s) as they see fit to lead the trial implementation phase & oversee ongoing management of trial participants. A budget should also be allocated to the project to cover all materials & costs to manage all stages of the trial implementation.	1 month	Commitment of required budget and resources.
Determine bin infrastructure required to be supplied to sporting clubs	Council appointees to work with Waste and Sustainability Officers to arrange for those venues participating in the trial that don't have existing Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) bins on premises to have 250L FOGO bins ordered in readiness for commencement of the trial. In addition, allocate to each venue a suitable number of industrial sized kitchen organics bins to be purchased, source suppliers, and determine supply of biobags needed for each club for duration of the trial.	1 month	All trial participants allocated equipment required to successfully complete the trial.
Arrange domestic-level FOGO bin collection for sporting clubs	Council appointees to work with waste management contractors to include those sporting clubs participating in the trial that didn't have an existing FOGO bin collection service, to be added to fortnightly collection routes for duration of trial period.	1 month	Work with waste collection contractor to monitor frequency of sporting club bin collection.

Stage 2: Education

Recommendation	Implementation	Timeline	Measure
Develop food waste education workshop	Council appointees to collaborate with Waste and Sustainability Officers to develop an initial food waste education workshop to facilitate to all sporting clubs and their relevant staff at commencement of trial period. Schedule time for facilitation of workshop in line with trial commencement.	1 month	Workshop outline developed and scheduled.
Prepare correct food waste disposal signage	Council to prepare easy-to-read, eye-catching signage specific to the trial focus, for sporting clubs to display in prominent food preparation areas and on relevant bins to encourage correct food waste disposal. To be provided at commencement of the trial.	1 month	Signage ready for distribution.

Stage 3: Trial Rollout

Recommendation	Implementation	Timeline	Measure
Program rollout	In month leading up to trial commencement, Council appointees to arrange for bin infrastructure to be delivered to trial participants, signage displayed, and workshops facilitated in readiness for trial start date.	1 month	All trail participants distributed equipment required to successfully complete the trial. Evaluations conducted following conclusion of workshops to capture effectiveness.
Commencement and management of 12-month pilot program	Commencement of 12-month trial. Regular and meaningful follow up to promote communication throughout duration of program will be crucial to the success of the program.	12 months	Regular check-ins with trial participants throughout duration of program.

Stage 4: Evaluation & Feedback

Recommendation	Implementation	Timeline	Measure
Re-run surveys within trial participants to determine success of the program	Surveys to be reconducted as a tool for evaluating the success of the program, based on whether behaviour change in relation to food waste has been identified within sporting clubs as a direct result of the trial.	0.5 months	Surveys completed with all trial participants.
Seek feedback from stakeholders and collate data for presentation to Council	Seek feedback from key stakeholders and collate information in readiness to present to Council to enable decisions to be made regarding whether the concept will progress further.	0.5 months	Informative presentation to Council outlining the results of the trial and a recommendation.

Refer to Appendix three for Gant project schedule

Risk Assessment

A risk assessment approach toward implementing a food waste trial program has been considered to ensure causes, consequences, controls and accountabilities are identified and assessed with relevant information recorded. The aim of risk identification surrounding the food waste program is to develop an inclusive list of events that may occur and, if they do, are likely to have an impact on the achievement of our objectives.

The identified risks are listed below:

1. Sporting Community & Volunteer Learning and engagement education program not improving food waste outcomes
2. Small sporting community groups will not be able to provide food waste education choices that meet their learning needs
3. Council staff whilst running the education program onsite suffer an injury or stress / trauma event as a result of an OH&S incident.
4. Infrastructure is not adequate to provide space for the trial green bins or the green bins are damaged during the trial program.
5. Financial implications for LG Councils.

Refer to Appendix four for full review of risk assessment.



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Appendices

Appendix 1 – Research

Recommendations from South Australia’s Kerbside Waste Performance Report 2018-19. <https://www.greenindustries.sa.gov.au/resources/sa-kerbside-waste-performance-report-2019>

Across South Australia, between 2010-11 and 2018-19: • Total material collected through kerbside waste collection decreased by 3.3%. • The amount of waste going to landfill fell by 6.9% (25,700 tonnes). 04 South Australia’s Kerbside Waste Performance Report 2017-18 The 2018-19 Adelaide metropolitan area recovery rate of 48.7% is below the South Australia’s Waste Strategy 2020-2025 (GISA 2020) household bin systems target of 70% waste diversion by 2025, making it clear that there is still work to be done.

The findings of this report suggest that the following changes are necessary to improve the diversion of kerbside waste from landfill:

1. Adopting a standardised three-bin system across all metropolitan councils to include as a minimum service to all households: a. fortnightly collection of co-mingled recyclables b. fortnightly collection of organics, including food waste. This will have an immediate impact on raising the kerbside diversion rate. Universal rollout of area-wide food waste diversion systems will raise waste diversion rates and may narrow the gap between best and least performing councils.

2. Standardised, consistent materials collected in kerbside bin-based services across all metropolitan councils The state-wide Which Bin campaign launched in May 2019 has aided the consistency of education and awareness efforts as it has a standard list of materials that can be placed in the recycling and organics bins.

This will reduce confusion for residents about which bin to use, reduce contamination of the recyclables stream and organics stream and divert more food waste from the residual stream. Time and effort can be wasted in tailoring the message to individual councils’ residents to accommodate the different bin services on offer within a council area.

To build up a culture of waste minimisation and behaviour change takes time and requires reinforcement of the key messages constantly. Costs can be reduced in the longer term by providing the same message to all households across all councils.

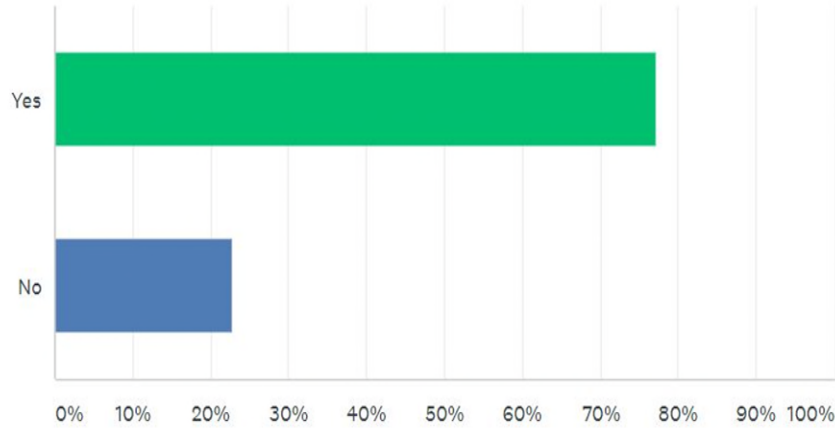
3. Standardisation of bin infrastructure to comply with AS 4123.7 The standard promotes the adoption of common colour coding of waste, recycling and organics kerbside bin collection services across Australia and is intended to support correct recycling ‘automatic’ and ‘unthinking’ behavior.

Appendix 2 –Survey results and interview responses

Survey Response

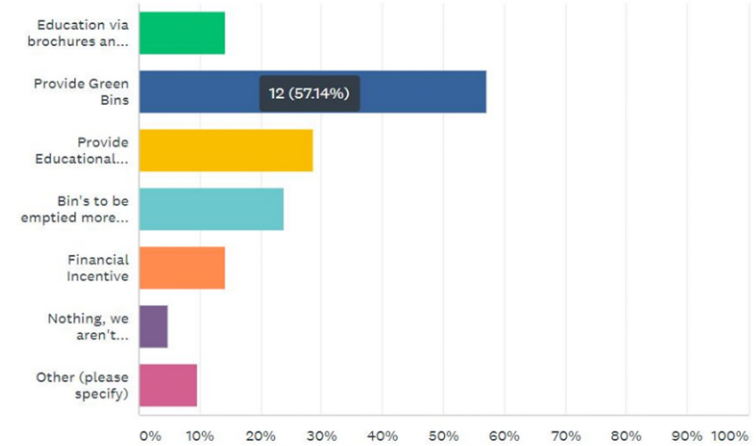
Does your Club operate a canteen?

Answered: 22 Skipped: 0



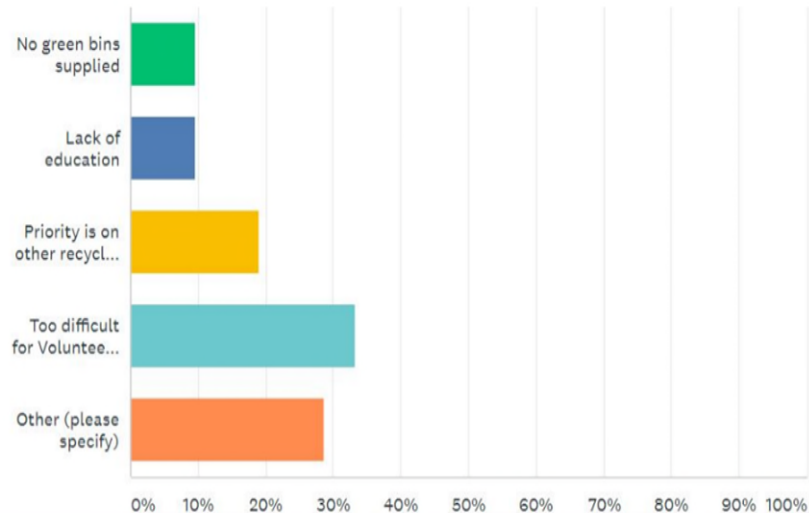
What do you think will encourage your club to dispose of food waste correctly?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 1



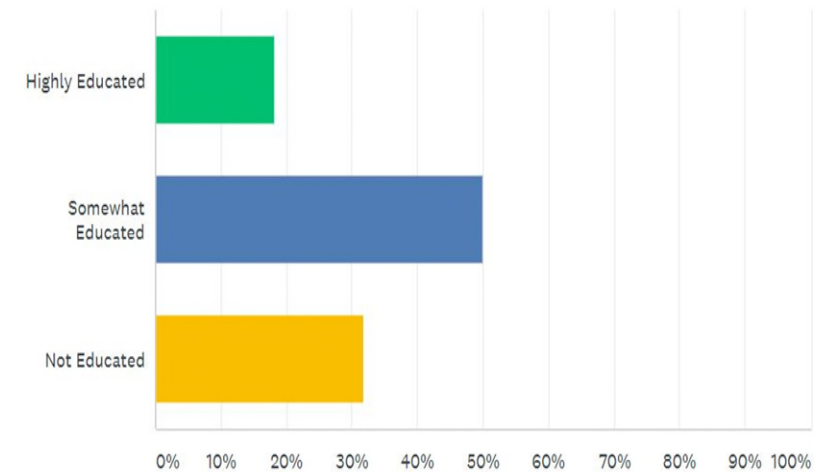
If you believe you may be disposing of food waste incorrectly, what is the main reason why this is occurring?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 1



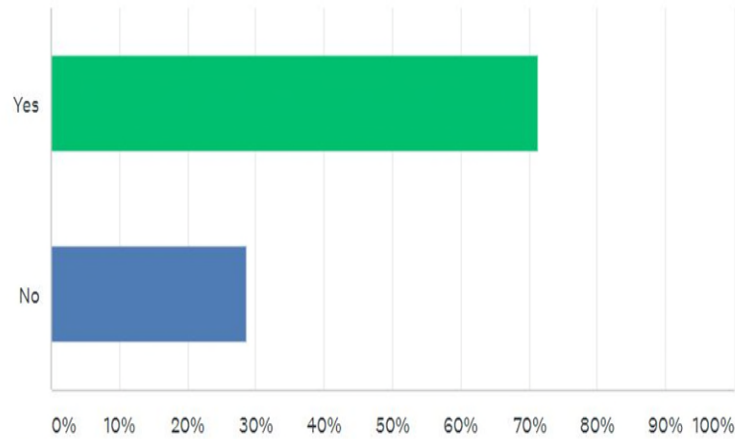
In terms of food waste disposal, what level of Education do you believe your Club has?

Answered: 22 Skipped: 0



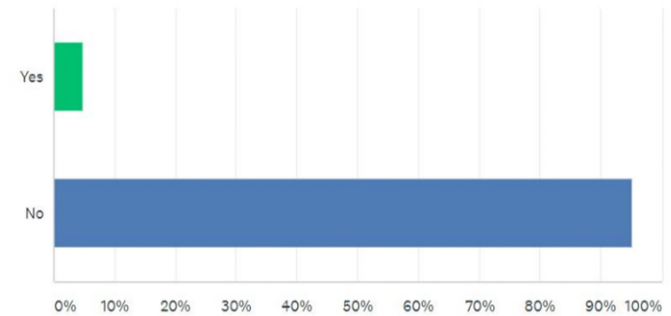
Do you believe Local Government play a role in assisting Clubs with Food Waste Management?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 1



Has your Club been involved in any programs relating to food waste?

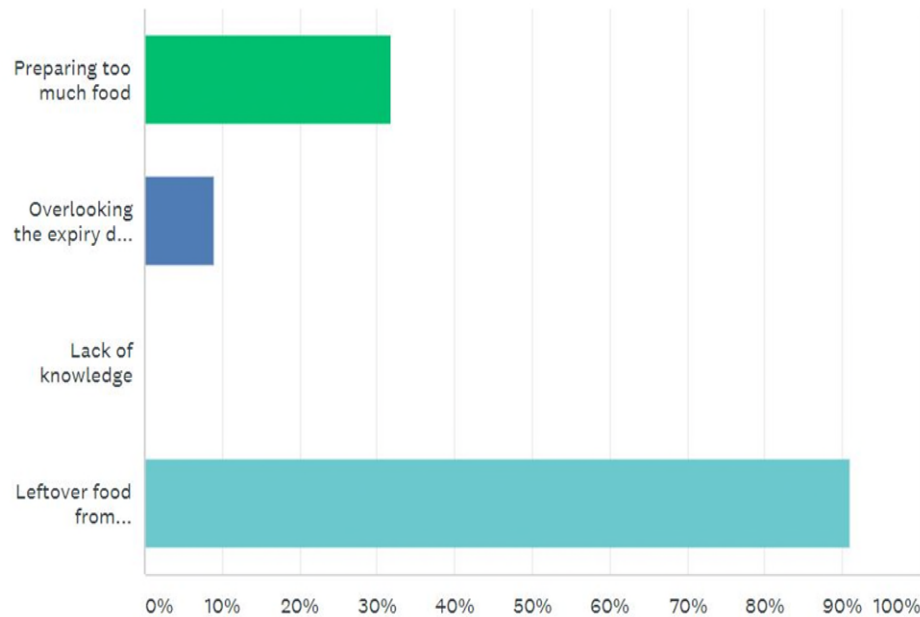
Answered: 21 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	4.76%	1
No	95.24%	20
TOTAL		2

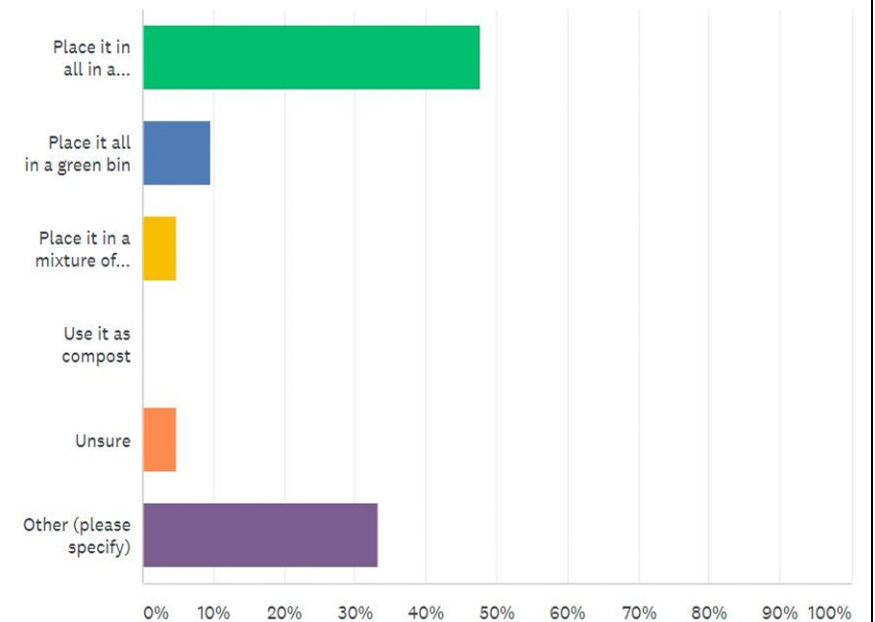
What are the reasons your Club produces food waste?

Answered: 22 Skipped: 0



What does your Club currently do with food waste?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 1



Survey Responses

General Information - position, postcode of sporting club and number of members	Does your Club operate a kitchen?	Does your Club operate a canteen?	What are the reasons your Club produces food waste?	In terms of food waste disposal, what level of Education do you believe your Club has?	What does your Club currently do with food waste?	If you believe you may be disposing of food waste incorrectly, what is the main reason why this is occurring?	What do you think will encourage your club to dispose of food waste correctly?	Has your Club been involved in any programs relating to food waste?	Do you believe Local Government play a role in assisting Clubs with Food Waste Management?
5167, Port Noarlunga South 1000 members	Yes, Cooking and supplying meals	Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members	Not Educated	Place it in all in a general waste bin	Too difficult for Volunteers to implement and monitor	Education via brochures and sessions with Council's Waste Management Teams Provide Green Bins Provide Educational Images on Bins to show what should be placed in which bin Bin's to be emptied more regularly Financial Incentive	No	No
5034, Goodwood 1201+ members	Food prep, cooking and service	Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members	somewhat educated	Place it in all in a general waste bin	Priority is on other recycling such as cans and bottles	Provide Green Bins	No	YES, we would be far better with our food waste if we were provided with a green bin and some education for the kitchen and canteen staff.
5159, Happy Valley 550 players	Cooking meals	Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members	Not educated	Place it in all in a general waste bin	Too difficult for Volunteers to implement and monitor	Financial incentive	No	Yes
5166, O'Sullivan Beach members detail not provided	Yes	Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members	somewhat educated	Place it in all in a general waste bin	No green bins supplied	Financial Incentive Provide Educational Images on Bins to show what should be placed in which bin Provide Green Bins	No	No, The OBSCA Complex were denied the supply of Green Waste bins
5047, Sturt approx 370 playing members	No	Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members	Highly Educated	Place it all in a green bin	No response	Provide Green Bins	'Double Blues Go Green' initiative, a program designed to minimise all types of waste	Yes

5290, Mt Gambier 150 members	Basic food prep, cooking, teas, events	No	Leftover food from Customers/members	Highly Educated	taken home for chickens and dogs	Not a lot of waste anyway	No response	No	No response
5062, Kingswood 150 members	No	Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members	somewhat educated	Place it all in a green bin	don't believe disposing incorrectly	Bin's to be emptied more regularly	No	Yes
5062, Mitcham 800 members	Hot chips, pies,	Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members	Highly Educated	Place it in all in a general waste bin	Priority is on other recycling such as cans and bottles	Provide Green Bins	No	No
5062, Hawthorn 400+ members	Yes, Basic Food Prep for Functions, Sandwich making for Pennant bowls, soup for Social Bowls	No	Leftover food from Customers/members	somewhat educated	Give to members that have chickens or sell to members at end of night. We have many elderly members that are happy for a meal that they can freeze or have the next day.	We don't have a lot of waste. Kitchen is only used for specific functions, so no food left in fridges	We already have green bins and as previously mentioned food scraps go to the chickens	No	Yes, I don't like wasting food, so left overs normally go to someone who can use it.
5034, Goodwood 300 members	Meal prep and service 2x per week	Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members Preparing too much food	Not educated	Place it in all in a general waste bin	Too difficult for Volunteers to implement and monitor	Provide Educational Images on Bins to show what should be placed in which bin	No	Yes
5290, Mount Gambier 650 Members	Yes, basic food preparation. Mainly deep-fried food and sandwiches.	Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members Preparing too much food	Not educated	Some volunteers put in a bucket for me to take home to chooks and worms but not all other do put in general waste.	Lack of Education	Provide Green Bins Education via brochures and sessions with Council's Waste Management Teams	No	Yes, Education is the key. Could form part of food certificate training course.

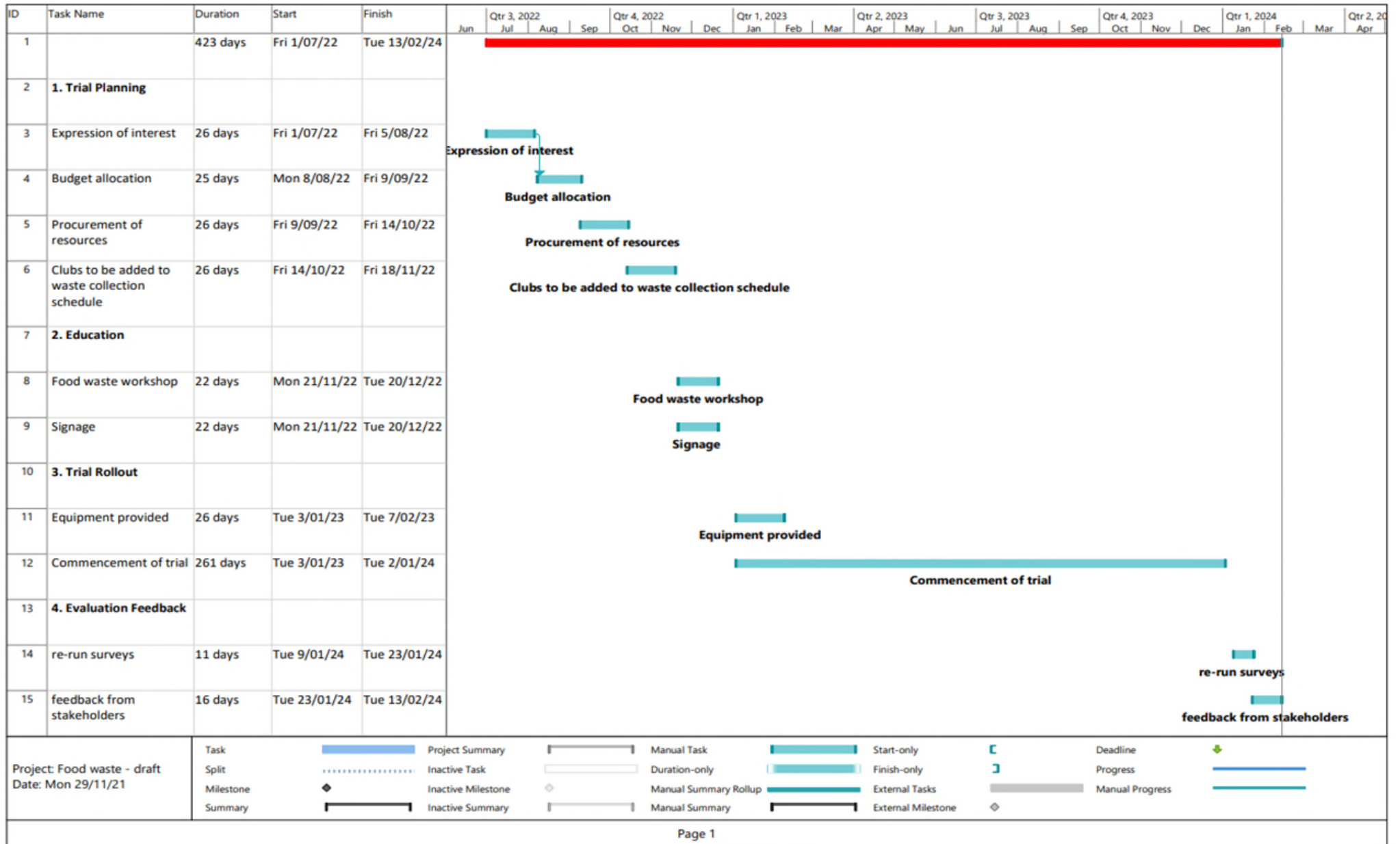
5084, Kilburn 400 members	Food prep and cooking	Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members Preparing too much food	somewhat educated	Distribute it	Too difficult for Volunteers to implement and monitor	Bin's to be emptied more regularly	No	In my experience, local govts (in our case Adel city Council) would implement solutions that would require full time employed staff. They are not concerned about what impositions they place on volunteers and then in turn impose penalties on the club for not meeting their requirements. For that reason, we would not welcome the assistance of council
5290, Mount Gambier 500 members	Yes, Basic food preparation/canteen	Yes	Preparing too much food	Somewhat Educated	If too much food is cooked it is given away at the end of the day for free	No green bins supplied	Provide Green Bins Nothing, we aren't interested	No	Yes
5011, Woodville approx 100 members	Occasional use only for food prep. Since COVID no catering. Tea and coffee only	No	Overlooking the expiry date of food	Highly Educated	We don't currently have any food waste	N/a	Not relevant	No	Yes
5034 Goodwood 300 members	Basic food prep, cooking and service	No	Leftover food from Customers/members	Somewhat Educated	Place it in all in a general waste bin	Priority is on other recycling such as cans and bottles	Provide Educational Images on Bins to show what should be placed in which bin	No	Yes
5022, Grange 320 members		Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members	Somewhat Educated	Place it in all in a general waste bin	No, green bin, too difficult for volunteers	Provide Green Bins	No	Yes
5253, Murray Bridge approx 300 members	Food prep for meals and game day meals	Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members Preparing too much food	Somewhat Educated	N/A	Lack of education	Provide Green Bins	No	No, we have 3 kitchens. One in the club for meals a BBQ shed and club canteen.
5253, Murray Bridge no member details provided	No	No	Leftover food from Customers/members	Not educated	unsure	Too difficult for Volunteers to implement and monitor	Education via brochures and sessions with Council's Waste Management Teams	No	Yes

5172, Willunga 150+ members	Thursday n Saturday dinners	Yes	Leftover food from Customers/members	Somewhat Educated	Place it in a mixture of general waste and green bins	Too difficult for Volunteers to implement and monitor	Provide Green Bins Bin's to be emptied more regularly	No	Yes
5254, Mypolonga no member details provided	Yes, Basic food prep and cooking	Yes	Preparing too much food Leftover food from Customers/members	Somewhat Educated	Try and distribute it to people at the venue before any gets thrown out. If there is still some left over normally sent home with people for chicken/animal feed. Only after that will the food be placed in the bin	lazy volunteers	Provide Green Bins	No	All this food talk has made me hungry
5171, McLaren Vale no member details provided	If yes, what is the kitchen used for? e.g. basic food prep, cooking etc.: basic food prep, cooking, weekly club meals	Yes	Preparing too much food Leftover food from Customers/members	Not educated	Place it in all in a general waste bin	Priority is on other recycling such as cans and bottles	Provide Green Bins Provide Educational Images on Bins to show what should be placed in which bin Bin's to be emptied more regularly	Unsure	Yes
5034, Goodwood no member details provided	Yes, Serving of meals at night after training and games. Also have a canteen	Yes	Overlooking the expiry date of food Leftover food from Customers/members	Not educated	Place it in all in a general waste bin	Too difficult for Volunteers to implement and monitor	Provide Educational Images on Bins to show what should be placed in which bin	No	Yes

Interview questions					
Council	Does your council currently record food waste from sporting clubs?	What does your council currently provide to sporting and community clubs to help encourage correct waste management?	Do these activities encourage correct diversion of food waste from general waste?	In the past, has your council undertaken initiatives to help encourage correct food waste disposal in sporting and community clubs?	Does your council have future targets focusing on waste management within sporting and community clubs?
City of Unley	No. We encourage our residents and businesses to separate their food waste and to dispose of it via the kerbside green bin, or commercial organics collection. Information and advice have been provided to interested Sporting Clubs on the best methods of collection & disposal – but it is left to them to implement at their respective club.	Other than information and advice, nothing further. All Sporting Clubs are provided with a domestic level of waste collection, with any further waste being considered as commercial waste and therefore, the responsibility of the sporting club to manage.	If any Sporting Club wanted to manage their waste disposal better, Council would work with them to find the best and most cost-effective method of separating and disposing of their waste.	Yes, we have worked with SANFL Sturt Football Club, in identifying their types of waste and provided suggestions for improvement, which has led to changed behaviour of players, members, etc and with assistance of other consultants in the waste industry, proven a high diversion of waste going to landfill and proven not only sustainable outcomes, but outgoing costs too.	No, but would be interested in working with Sporting Clubs to show them how they can improve their waste disposal and capture valuable resources that can be recycled or composted.
City of Mount Gambier	No	No. There are other programs focused at schools and residential but not specific to sporting clubs.	N/A	No	No current future targets or programs planned.
City of Charles Sturt	CCS is in the process of transition, several our sporting clubs across to our bulk bin collection service which includes the option for food waste collection. This will be up to each individual club as to whether they access the food waste bins or not. Case by case	Bulk waste, recycling and organics bins are offered to our clubs to support them to manage their waste correctly. We also offer bin signage and the option to have an education officer come and work with the club to review their waste streams and make sure they are maximising recycling	It is hoped we will see an improvement as previously clubs have been poor performers in this space as they have only had access to waste bins. This is a relatively new project, so it is too early to say how the clubs are performing and interactive with the service.	No, hence the new project to encourage clubs to improve their recycling including food waste.	No specific targets at this stage but they may be something we look at down the track as clubs come across to the bulk bn service.

City of Onkaparinga	No	<p>We provide kerbside collection bins, as per our service guidelines. Signage can be downloaded from our website</p> <p>In 2019 we connected with all sporting groups to update all bins (ensured all bins were the current red/yellow/green lidded bins, repaired bins and removed unused bins) also labelled bins with the relevant sporting club or facility name to help reduce bin theft.</p> <p>Our Waste & Recycling Education team offer information presentations regarding appropriate disposal. Most recently they have audited, reported & presented options to the Christies Beach Sporting Club</p>	<p>Although this is not monitored, past experiences have shown that public space recycling does not work well unless it is for the 10 cent containers. Like with public events, contamination, mainly food, is an issue and people are unlikely to separate food from food containers into organics/recycling bins. Improved diversion is possible behind the scenes – in canteens, bars, offices. However only with ongoing training and reminders for volunteers</p>	No. n/a	<p>There are currently no targets. We have contacted sporting groups to offer support and education, with few responses.</p>
City of Mitcham	<p>As far as I am aware we do not record food waste specifically from sporting clubs.</p>	<p>We supply all our residents including sporting groups, community groups, schools etc education sessions which can be arranged. These can either be given by Michaela and me or East Waste and with schools KESAB look after this area. We are also happy to visit with groups at any time and see if there is anything we can help them with regarding their waste disposal system. This year we have been up to the Blackwood Football Club and have arranged more bins and stickers etc for them to try and help them reduce landfill waste and use their green bins for their food waste.</p>	<p>Our education sessions can be tailored to whatever the group would like us to speak about. Our last two sessions were directed at food waste disposal and recycling.</p>	<p>A) As far as I am aware these sessions have always been available. B) All our sessions that have taken place have always been extremely successful</p>	<p>Not currently however I am very willing to promote this to these groups. Michaela and I this year have held sessions for – Balyana (Bedford Industries group) – Blackwood Rotary Club & Blackwood Hills View club and all have been extremely successful. Especially the Balyana night the residents have really taken on doing the right thing with recycling to the degree where we have had to supply them with more yellow bins as they were running out of room and they are no longer filling their blue bins as much. If you would like maybe, we can work together on coming up with type of promotion material to target specifically these groups.</p>

Appendix 3 - Project Gant Schedule – Food waste program



Appendix 4 - Risk Assessment: Education Trial Program

Define the risk event including a risk title and a short description	Describe the risk event cause/s and consequence/s.	Describe any existing policy, procedure, practice or device that acts to minimise the risk	Describe the actions to be undertaken for those risks requiring further treatments.
<p>Risk Title Sporting Community & Volunteer Learning and engagement education program</p> <p>Risk short description There is the risk that the sporting communities will not improve food wastes outcomes.</p> <p>There is the risk that engagement fails to improve their food waste reduction to their sporting community.</p>	<p>Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of volunteers within sporting communities • Inadequate marketing resources • Administrative burden for sporting community groups • Ability to train and retain appropriately skilled volunteers to facilitate food waste process • Lack of leadership within sporting communities • Failure to engage in food waste program and other sustainability activities <p>Consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to achieve food waste results • Reputation damage to the LGA Council • Criticism from sporting community • Best outcomes for LG and sporting groups not achieved • Decreasing expression of interest (EOI) within sporting community groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGA Councils Sustainability plan and ongoing development • Local Council sporting community plans • Review engagement to ensure each sporting community group is 'known and valued' through a strong collaborative relationship with the Local Council Liaison Officer • Active Food practice training via the Local Council Agency • Strengthen online socials practices • Ongoing involvement by sports community • Promote and publicise online positive and successful sporting groups • Regular ongoing meetings to monitor and review progress between sporting groups and the LG Liaison officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop tailored strategies for volunteers including specific educational outcomes targets • Evaluation of performance data and research to identify needs and implement best practice education strategies via the Trial program • Continue to develop and implement communication and engagement strategies • Continue to build volunteers and sporting communities capacity in food safety and waste • Provide ongoing professional learning for all expert training staff to ensure a base level of understanding of food waste • Work with LGA, DEW and Green Industries to review, improve and implement strategies to improve learning • Monitor and review risk as a regular agenda item at within sporting community general meetings • Council Liaison Officer to continue managing and facilitating relationships to ensure collaboration between sporting groups and local council. • Broaden range of resources for sporting community groups to utilise • Collaboration between LG Liaison Officer and sporting community groups to work towards the personalising of learning for all volunteers • Update the LGA trial program website to ensure it reflects EOI details and evaluation of the progress/success of the program. • Develop a strategy for enhancing communication and the quality of information for sporting group leaders.

Define the risk event including a risk title and a short description	Describe the risk event cause/s and consequence/s.	Describe any existing policy, procedure, practice or device that acts to minimise the risk	Describe the actions to be undertaken for those risks requiring further treatments.
<p>Risk Title Small sporting community group</p> <p>Risk short description There is a risk that small sporting community groups will not be able to provide education choices that meet their learning needs, for food waste.</p> <p>There is the risk of decreasing support from the sporting group community.</p>	<p>Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to attract interest • Lack of capacity and expertise of volunteers within sporting community groups • Lack of aspiration from volunteers to complete extra work • Lack of support from members of the sporting community groups. • Lack of quality facilities and equipment • Failure to deliver improvement in food waste outcomes • Declining signup of new sporting community groups • Poor stakeholder management between LGA Councils • Lack of leadership within sporting group • Lack of resources <p>Consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to achieve improved food waste outcomes • Declining signup impacting food waste program • Other important services affected • Reputation damage for the LGA Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Council Strategic Sustainability Plans • Local Council sporting community plans • LGA Councils Strategic Engagement Frameworks • Peer networks across LG Councils • Targeted programs through extra resources • Implement Learning resources • Sporting Communities networks • Communications strategy to inform and involve locals sporting community groups in food waste and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement engagement and communication plan with local Councils via the LGA • Continue implementation of LG trial program • Develop better pathways between sporting community groups and Local Councils productive partnerships, through local communities • Develop and implement sustainability volunteer programs • Build on existing social media • Work with LGA to develop trial program and EOI facilitation • Monitor and review risk as a regular agenda item at within sporting community general meeting • Develop and implement community and engagement plan with sporting group communities • Develop and deliver stakeholder management training / forum for all staff • Promotion via socials and marketing resources, which details purpose, goals and targets

Define the risk event including a risk title and a short description	Describe the risk event cause/s and consequence/s.	Describe any existing policy, procedure, practice or device that acts to minimise the risk	Describe the actions to be undertaken for those risks requiring further treatments.
<p>Risk Title OH&S</p> <p>Risk short description There is a risk that Council staff suffer an injury or stress / trauma event because of an OH&S incident.</p>	<p>Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work-related stress • Slip, trip or fall hazards • Storage, handling and transport of materials and equipment <p>Consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to deliver on food waste targets and key improvement strategies • Recruitment and re-training costs of customer Liaison Officers • Increased workload on volunteers • Loss of corporate knowledge • Poor public image and negative media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutual Liability Scheme insurance • Comply with individual trial Councils OHS Management System • Clearly defined work plan • Promote and publicise Council's expectations regarding core values • Regular leadership team meetings to include any OH&S matters • Provide staff with opportunities for relevant professional development and training • Provide volunteers with support via the SA/NT volunteering organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement communications and engagement plan with Sporting Community Groups • Review and modify storage areas where green bins are located so that frequently accessed are stored between shoulder and knee height • Review OHS incident data files and implement corrective measures • All volunteers involved with training program to include Food awareness program training through their Local Council • Monitor and review risk as a regular agenda item at within sporting community general meeting

Define the risk event including a risk title and a short description	Describe the risk event cause/s and consequence/s.	Describe any existing policy, procedure, practice or device that acts to minimise the risk	Describe the actions to be undertaken for those risks requiring further treatments.
<p>Risk Title Financial implications for Local Councils</p> <p>Risk short description There is the risk that LG Councils financial performance does not support the food waste trial program within their strategic sustainability framework</p>	<p>Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excluded to budget calculation • Over commitment of alternate education funding <p>Consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trial education program strategies cannot be delivered • Educational outcomes not met • Reputation damage to LG Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Managerial/Supervisor budget oversight, monitoring and review of tasks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTE classifications • Compliance to financial annual budget allocations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop financial budget allocations • Review potential external funding via state or federal programs or agencies • Monitor and review this risk as a regular agenda item within the LG Council budget meetings

Define the risk event including a risk title and a short description	Describe the risk event cause/s and consequence/s.	Describe any existing policy, procedure, practice or device that acts to minimise the risk	Describe the actions to be undertaken for those risks requiring further treatments.
<p>Risk Title Infrastructure</p> <p>Risk short description There is the risk that the sporting community group infrastructure is not adequate to provide space for the trial green bins or the green bins are damaged.</p>	<p>Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or damage to green bins • Inadequate maintenance of kitchens and collection of food waste <p>Consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost facilitation of food waste to until green bins replaced • Access space to facilitate movement of food waste to green bins • Improved food waste outcomes not achieved • Inconvenience to every day routine • Reputation damage for the Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Council Strategic Sustainability Plans • Local Council sporting community plans • Local Council waste bin replacement policy and process • Ongoing liaison with food waste local councils' educators to assist • Asset management system • Ongoing liaison with Regional Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure rubbish bin's locations • Assist sporting community groups with space management • Monitor and review risk as a regular agenda item at within sporting community general meeting