



9.0 Recycling

9.1 Objectives

To divert suitable materials from the waste stream for recycling.

*Examples: Using recycled paper that has been re-processed from old newsprint.
Waste oil that is re-refined at Turua and sold as a general lubricant.*

9.2 Background


Recycling will work successfully if there are markets for the recyclable materials. If there is no demand for a particular recycled product, there is no point in recycling the material. Developing sustainable markets for recycled products is a risky business and the private sector is best equipped to handle the variability of demand and pricing of recyclables and recycled products.

9.3 Issues

- Lack of knowledge or information on recycling.
- Communication of the waste management hierarchy.
- Community and business buy-in on the benefits of recycling.

9.4 Methods

- To encourage the community to recycle suitable products by sorting out and depositing recyclables at designated areas in the transfer stations.
- To provide a kerbside recycling service if feasible.

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- To encourage business to recycle commercial waste where possible.
 - To continue providing a rebate on refuse disposal costs at refuse transfer stations when separated recyclables are deposited at the RTS in conjunction with general refuse disposal.

9.5 Performance Measures

- 25% reduction in recyclable material being disposed to landfill and a comparable increase of recyclable material separated at the refuse transfer station.
- The annual average monthly tonnage for the various recyclable materials such as paper, cardboard, glass, plastics, metals, textiles, etc remain status quo or increase as the total monthly tonnage of refuse decreases.
- Community feedback via customer satisfaction survey.

9.6 Monitoring

- Monthly reports on the tonnage and type of recyclable materials to be submitted.