Why is Council collecting food waste?
Over half the material in Moreland garbage bins is food waste. When food waste is taken to landfill for disposal, it produces the harmful greenhouse gas, methane, as it breaks down. Methane has a global warming potential 25 times greater than carbon dioxide.

Collecting food waste in the organics bin and composting it allows it to be returned to the soil, ensuring all the resources that went into producing, processing and transporting the food are not lost.

Enriching the soil with compost improves soil structure along with nutrient and water retention, which improves crop yields and reduces the potential for soil borne diseases to develop in plants. Compost can also increase soil and plant health and reduce the need for pesticide and synthetic fertiliser usage.

What happens to my food waste?
After collection, your food and garden waste is taken to the Veolia organics recycling facility in Bulla. This facility uses in-vessel composting technology to process organic waste, which eliminates odour emissions and kills weed seeds and bacteria. This highly controlled composting process takes six to ten days to convert food and garden waste into usable compost. It’s then used to improve soil in a wide range of settings including farms, parks, schools and community gardens. To find out more about where your composted food and garden waste is used visit backtoearth.vic.gov.au.

Why is Council collecting food waste?
Over half the material in Moreland garbage bins is food waste. When food waste is taken to landfill for disposal, it produces the harmful greenhouse gas, methane, as it breaks down. Methane has a global warming potential 25 times greater than carbon dioxide.

Collecting food waste in the organics bin and composting it allows it to be returned to the soil, ensuring all the resources that went into producing, processing and transporting the food are not lost.

Enriching the soil with compost improves soil structure along with nutrient and water retention, which improves crop yields and reduces the potential for soil borne diseases to develop in plants. Compost can also increase soil and plant health and reduce the need for pesticide and synthetic fertiliser usage.

Language Link

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Contact Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>9283 1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>9283 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>9283 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>9283 1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>9280 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>9280 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9280 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>9280 1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagalog</td>
<td>9280 1918</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can now place food waste in your food and garden organics bin.

Your guide to:
- what you can put in your organics bin;
- what happens to food and garden waste after collection; and
- ways to minimize mess and smell in your organics bin.
What can go in your organics bin

- Fruit & vegetable scraps
- Citrus, onions & garlic
- Seafood
- Coffee grounds & loose leaf tea
- Dairy products
- Breast, pasta, rice & cereal
- Branches, twigs, leaves
- Lawn clippings
- Weeds

What cannot go in your organics bin

- Plastic bags & packaging
- Meat & bones
- Coffee pods & tea bags
- Egg shells
- Coffee cups & paper plates
- Tree stumps & ash
- Metal, glass & plastic recyclables
- Vacuum dust & hair
- Dishcloths
- Nappies & baby wipes
- Kitty litter, dog & cat droppings
- Garbage & cigarette butts

How to recycle your food waste in 3 easy steps

Step 1. Collect your food scraps
Collect your complimentary kitchen bench top caddy from a Council Customer Service Centre. Use your caddy to collect your food waste. You can line your caddy with newspaper, a paper bag or paper towel to reduce mess and odour. Do not use plastic bags of any kind (including compostable bags). A sprinkle of bi-carbonate soda can also help to reduce odour.

Step 2. Empty your caddy into your organics bin
Empty your kitchen caddy into your organics bin along with your grass, leaves and garden waste. You can use garden waste to line your organics bin before adding food waste to reduce mess and odour.

Step 3. Place your organics bin out for collection
Place your food and garden organics bin out for collection on your usual collection day.

The compost made from the contents of your organics bin is used on farms. It’s important that no plastic goes in this bin as it could end up in the soil that grows our food!

IMPORTANT!
Items labelled compostable or biodegradable such as nappies, plates, cups or cutlery cannot go in your organics bin.