

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT **OF COUNTRY** GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIONT ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIA SOUTH PACIFIC SOUTHERN OCEAN

ZOOM ETIQUETTE



PLEASE MUTE YOUR MICROPHONE WHEN YOU ARE NOT SPEAKING



PANIC STATIONS = TEXT CAMERON 0450064941 OR USE CHAT FUNCTION



CHAT FUNCTION THAT YOU CAN USE, WE WILL SHARE REFERENCES



NAME ON SCREEN, BEHIND OWN COMPUTER, HECTIC ON TIME

WE ARE A BOUTIQUE CIRCULAR ECONOMY CONSULTANCY ON A MISSION TO TRANSFORM ECONOMIES TO SERVE PEOPLE AND NATURE





SOME OF OUR CLIENTS

GOVERNMENT



























MINING







UTILITIES







RioTinto



RETAIL





L'ORÉAL

PROPERTY & INFRASTRUCTURE Charter Hall 🔷

dexus









OTHER



aurecon











COREO TEAM







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PROJECT OVERVIEW

A demonstration of circular material flows within a mixed-use precinct.

- 1. Waste audit
- 2. Workshop 1
- 3. Circular Economy Maturity Assessment
- 4. Workshop 2
- 5. Material pathway for chosen stream





AGENDA

HOW THINGS WILL RUN

Circular economy education QV today

Break

Waste audit (process & results)

Break

Collaboration Session

Next steps & close







PRACTICE POLL

MENTI CODE: 7953 7018

Practise Question - What sector are you representing today?



INTRODUCTION & FUN FACT







POLL

The creation phase

POLL

The production and consumption phase

POLL

The disposal phase



THE LINEAR ECONOMY VS. THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

THE LINEAR ECONOMY AN INTERCONNECTION OF THREE THINGS

FOSSIL FUELS

Providing cheap energy

2

CHEAP CREDIT

Expanding buying power to the masses

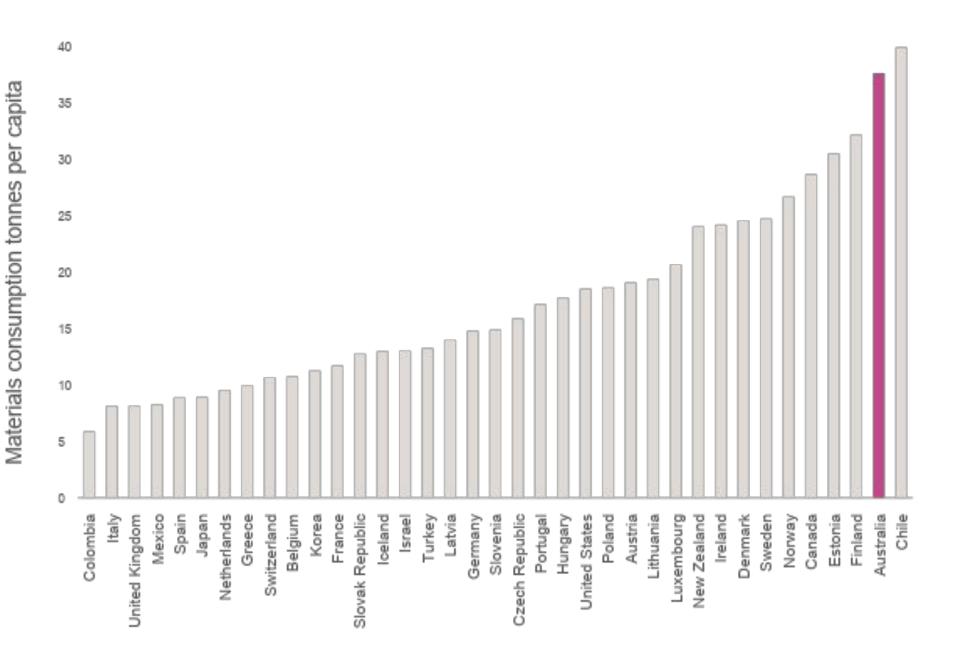
ECONOMIES OF SCALE

Producing and consuming more and more

WE EXTRACT AND USE A LOT OF RESOURCES

Australia extracts and uses 38 tonnes of primary resources per capita each year

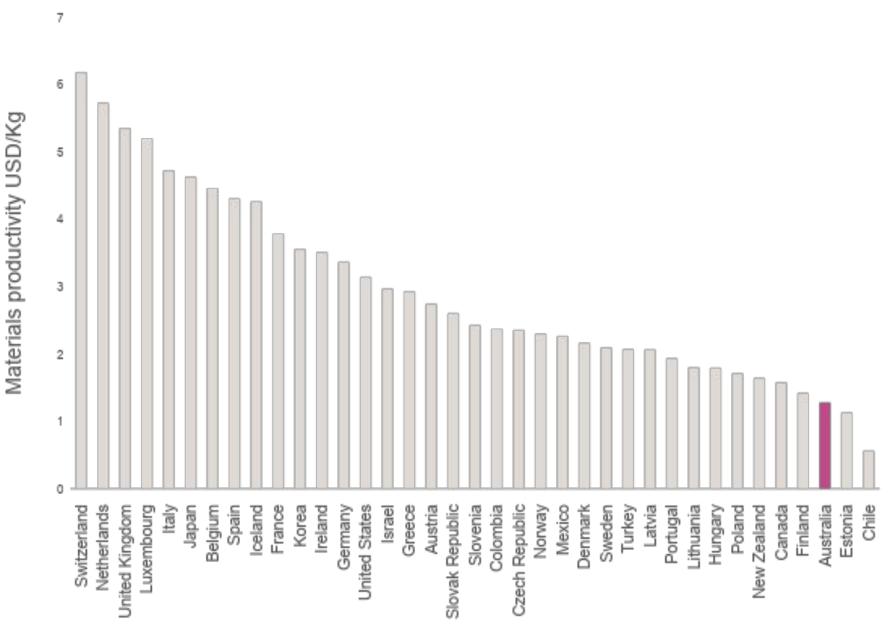
2 x the OECD benchmark



BUT HAVE LOW MATERIAL PRODUCTIVITY RATES

We generate only US\$1.28 of output for every kg of material consumed

Less than half the OECD benchmark



SOURCE: OECD 2019 coreo.com.au

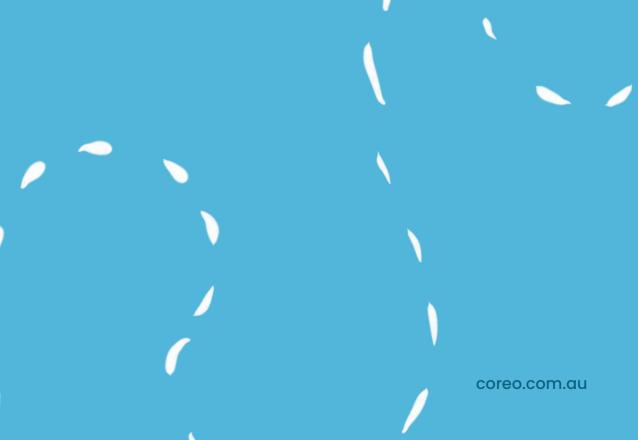
WHAT IF...

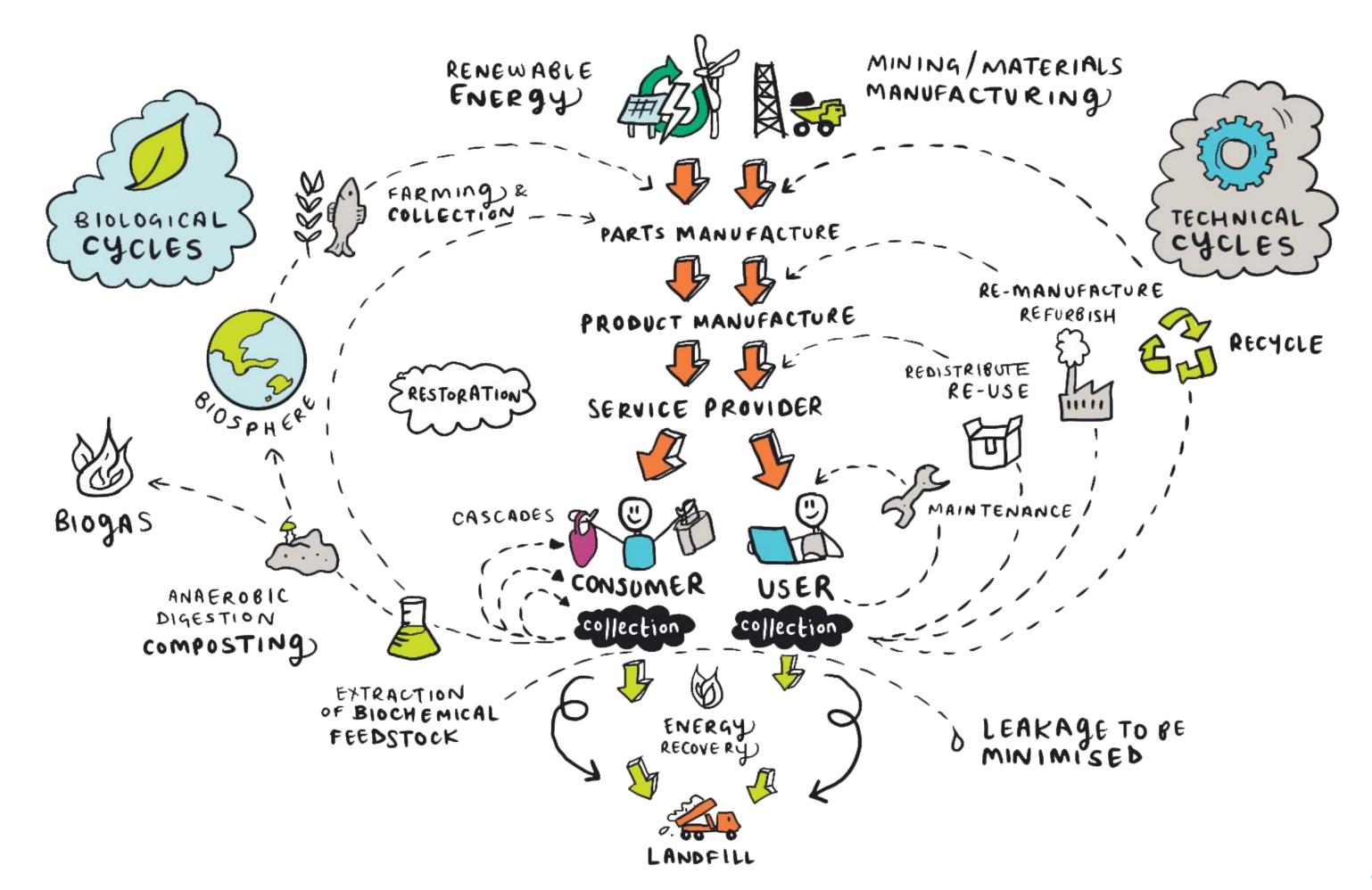
BOTH SCALE AND THE CONCEPT OF SELLING MORE AND MORE GOODS COULD BE CHALLENGED PROFITABLY?





- A circular economy aims to redefine growth
- It is about values and value creation
- It is an economic model that is designed to be restorative and regenerative





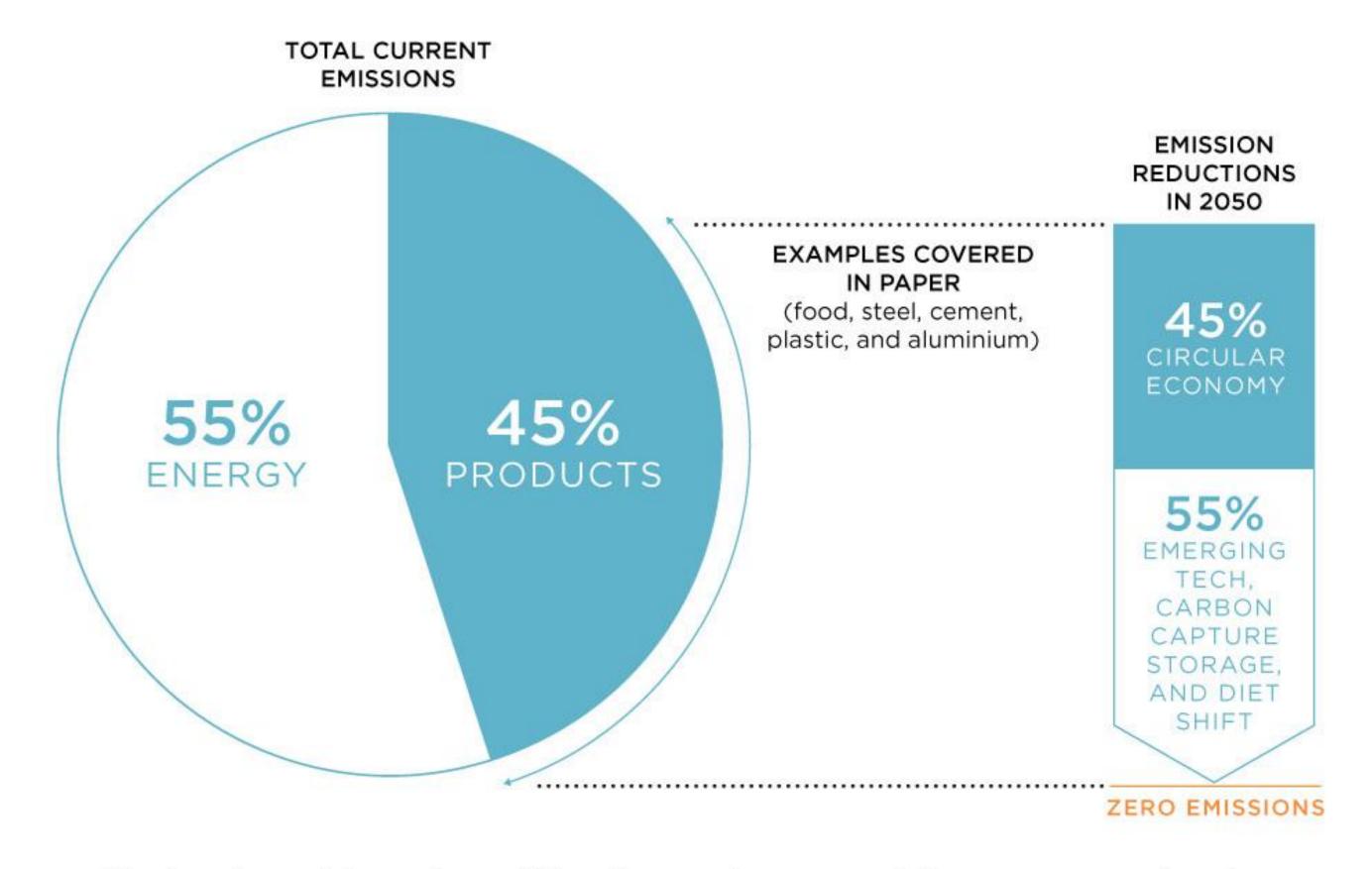
"THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY ISN'T ABOUT ONE
MANUFACTURER CHANGING ONE PRODUCT, IT IS ABOUT
ALL OF THE INTERCONNECTED COMPANIES AND
GOVERNMENTS THAT FORM OUR INFRASTRUCTURE AND
ECONOMY COMING TOGETHER... IT'S ABOUT RETHINKING
THE OPERATING SYSTEM ITSELF."

- Dame Ellen MacArthur









Underpinned by a transition towards renewable energy, a circular economy can help tackle the overlooked 45% of emissions by transforming the way goods are made and used.



THREE PRINCIPLES OF A

CIRCULAR ECONOMY - ,

- DESIGN OUT WASTE
 AND POLLUTION
- KEEP PRODUCTS & MATERIALS IN USE
 AT THEIR HIGHEST VALUE FOR AS LONG AS POSSIBLE
- REGENERATE NATURAL SYSTEMS





FIVE BUSINESS MODELS OF A CIRCULAR ECONOMY



Resource Recovery



Circular Supplies



Product Life Extension



Sharing Model

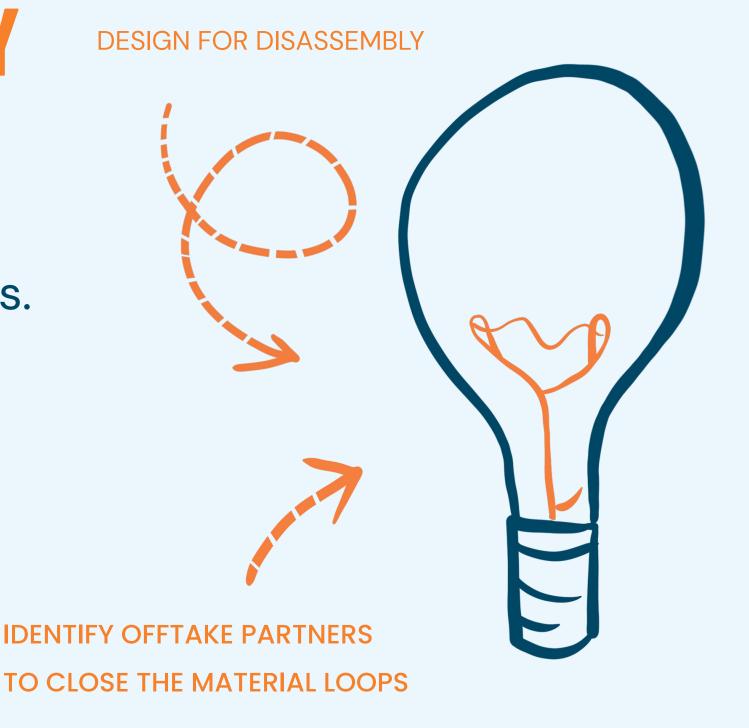


Product As A Service



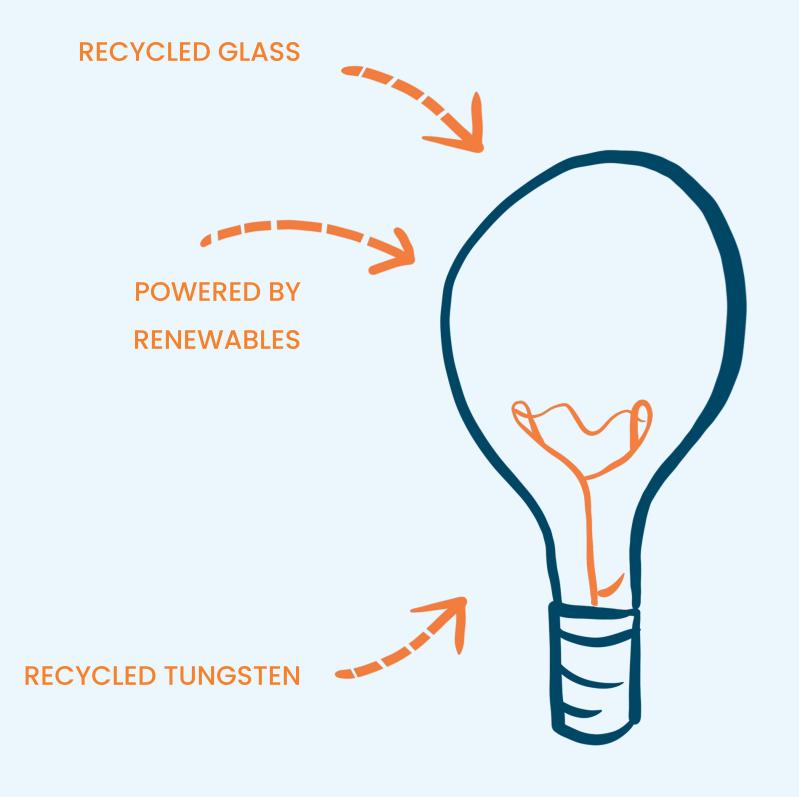
Leverage technology to recover and reuse resource outputs.

Aim to eliminate material leakage and maximise economic value.



CIRCULAR SUPPLIES

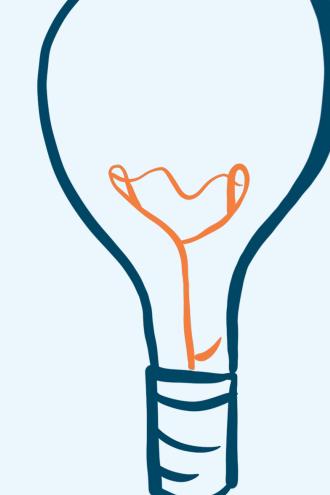
Replace traditional material inputs with bio-based, renewable, or recovered materials. Reduce demand for virgin resource extraction in the long run.



PRODUCT LIFE EXTENSION

Extend the life cycle of products and assets to ensure they remain economically useful.

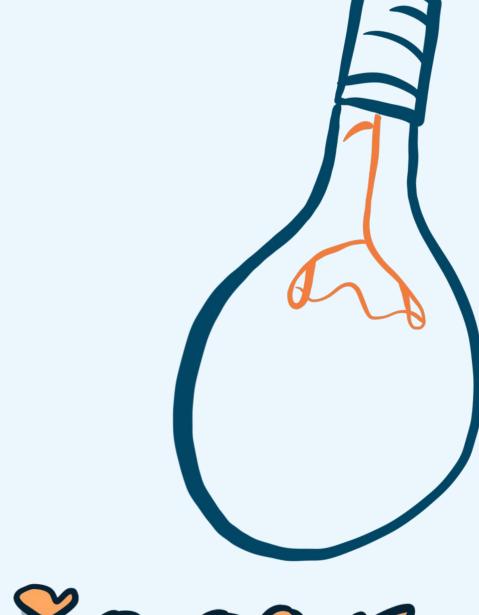
EVER HEARD OF THE CENTENNIAL BULB? **LEDS**



This is a bulb that has been burning continuously for 116 YEARS!



Sharing of under-utilised products can reduce demand for new products and their embedded raw materials.



CAN WE ALL STAND UNDERNEATH IT?



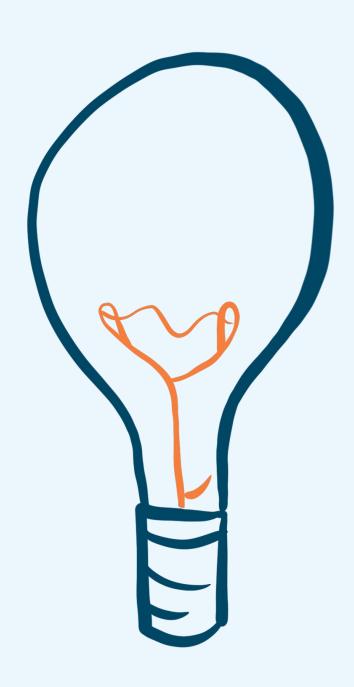


PRODUCT AS A SERVICE

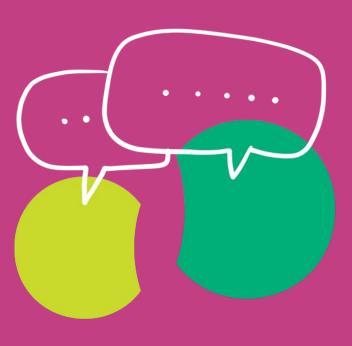
Customers use products through a lease

or PAY-FOR-USE arrangement versus the conventional approach to ownership.

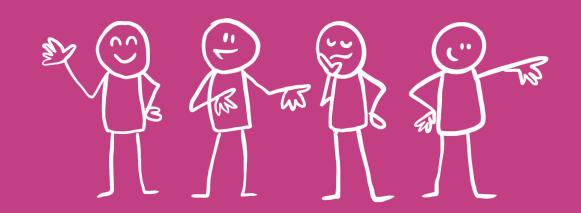
WHY BUY THE BULB WHEN ALL YOU WANT IS THE LIGHT?



BREAK



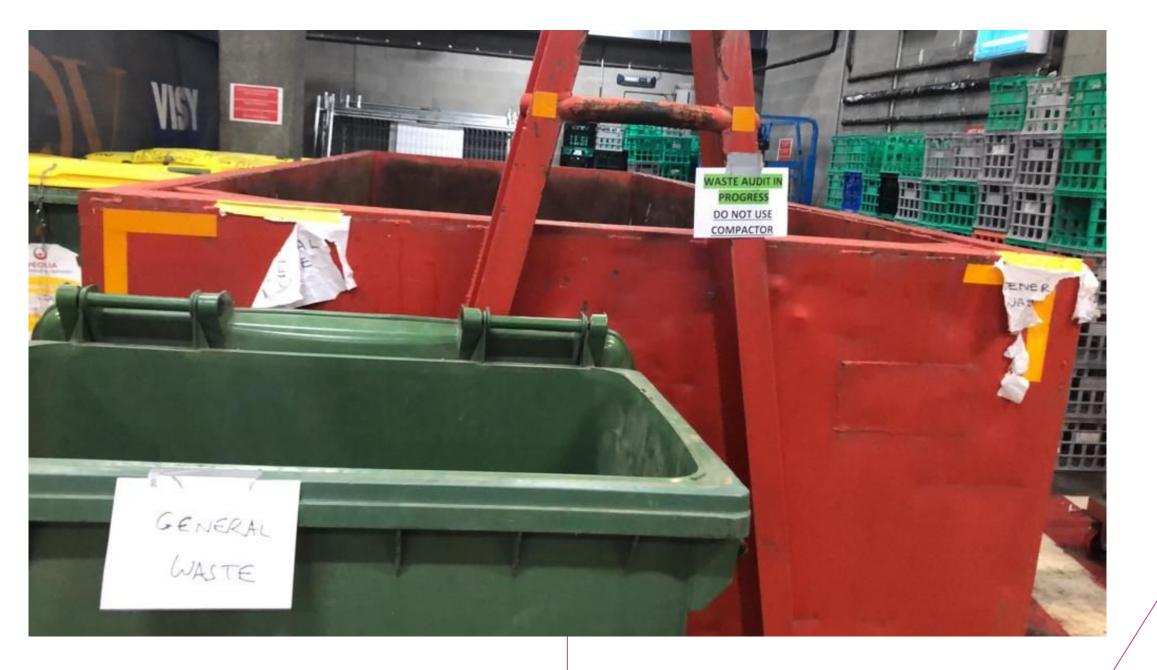
QV TODAY

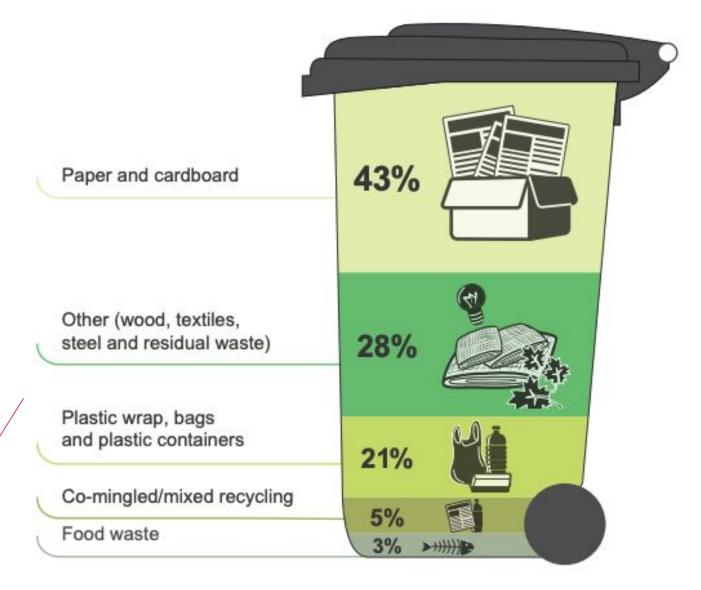




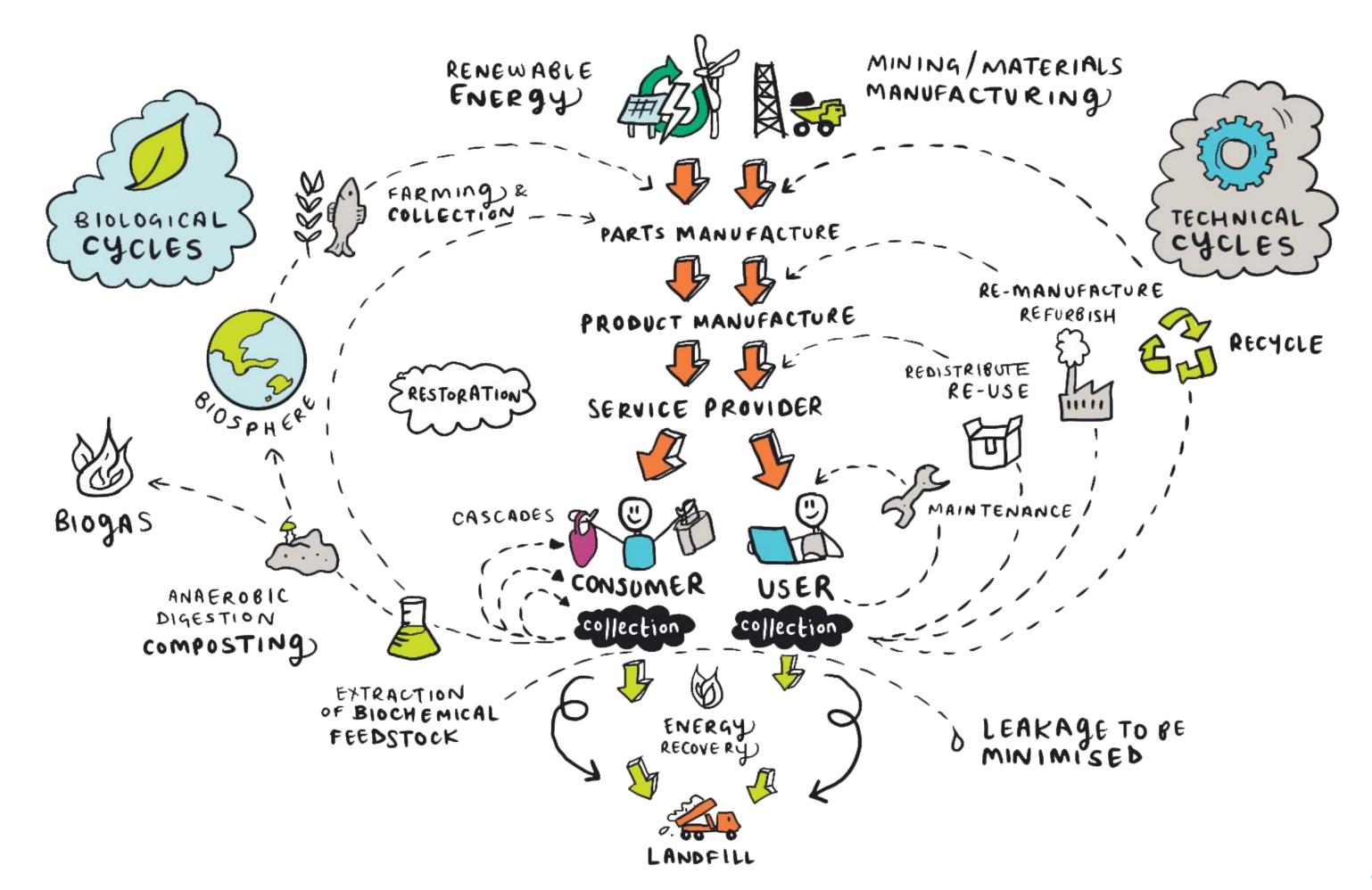
• QV retail, 180 & 222 Lonsdale Street.

- 137,500 sqm lettable
- 3 connecting buildings
- Over 120 retail and 9
 corporate customers





Bins in Dock 2, QV Centre













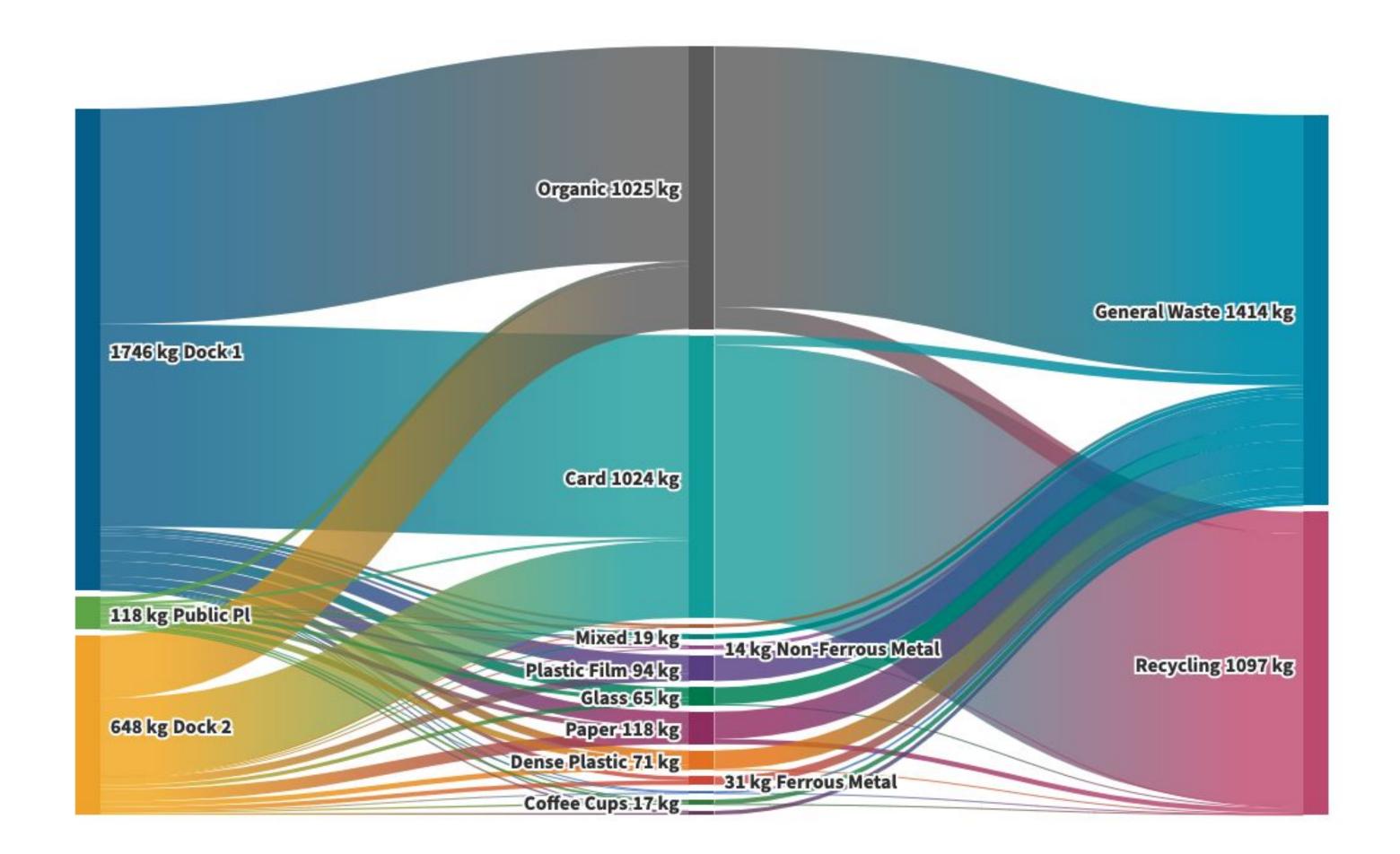




What do you think is the largest waste stream at the QV centre?

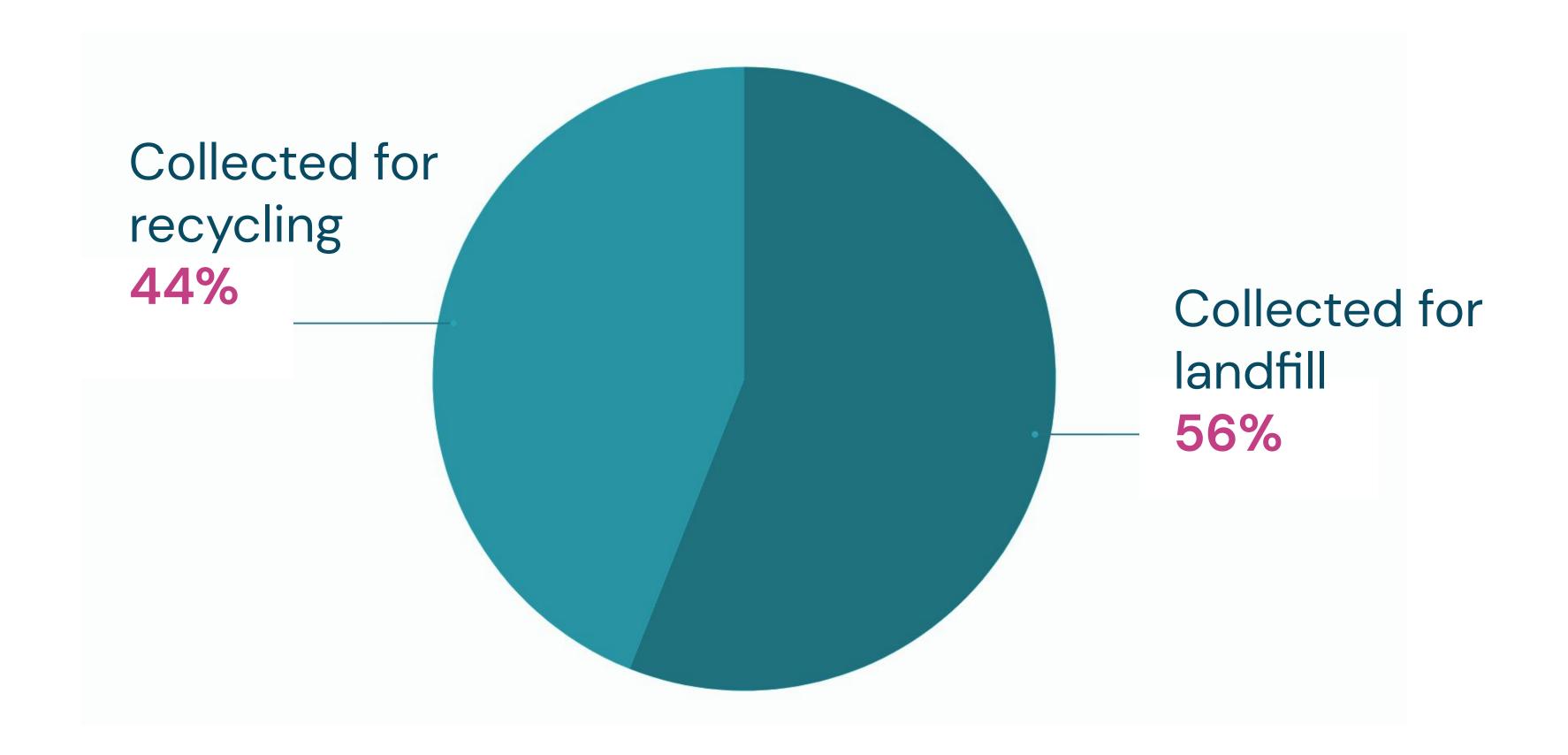
What percentage of the centre's waste do you think is recycled or recovered?

Which material type do you think has the biggest impact on our environment across its lifecycle?

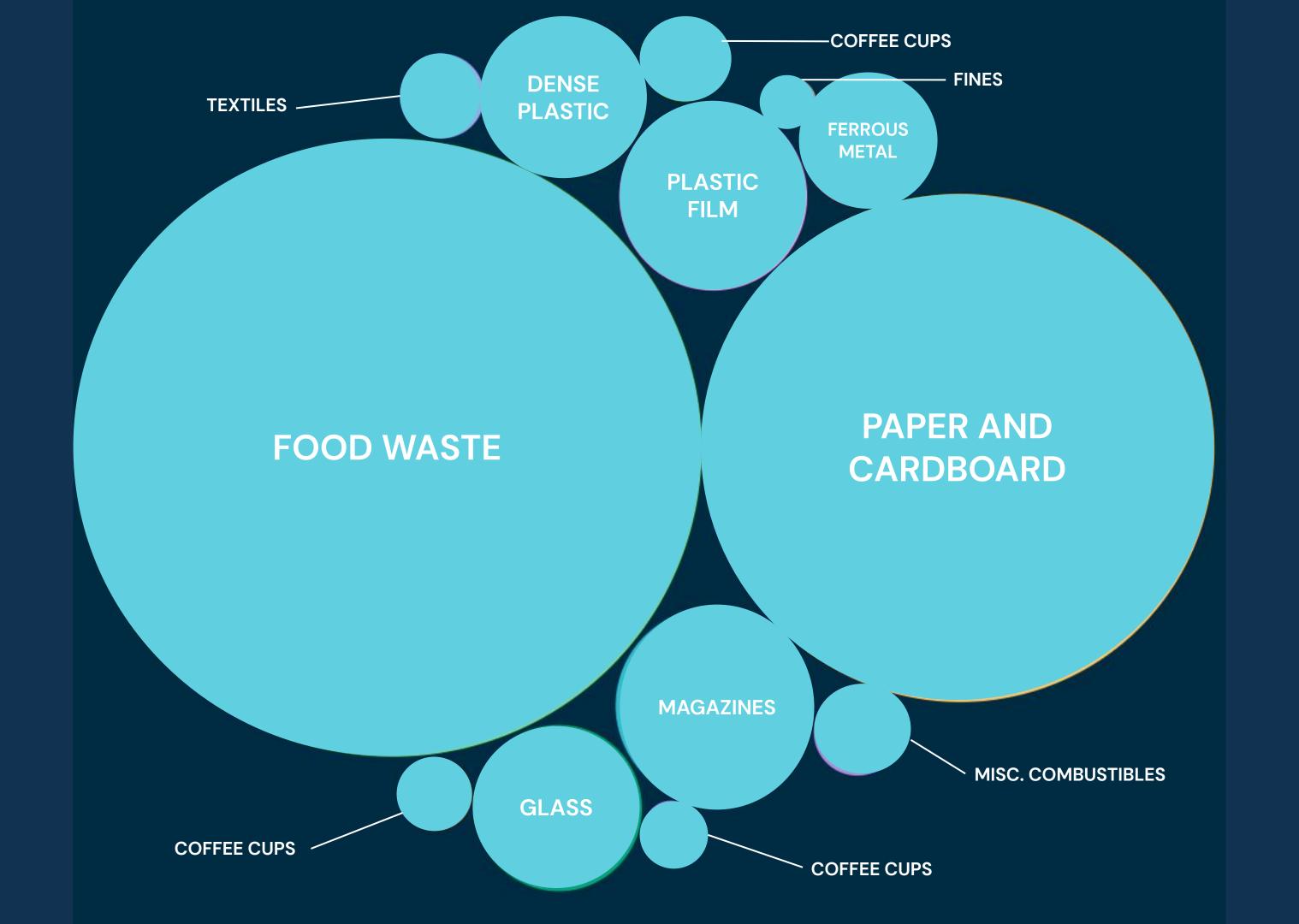




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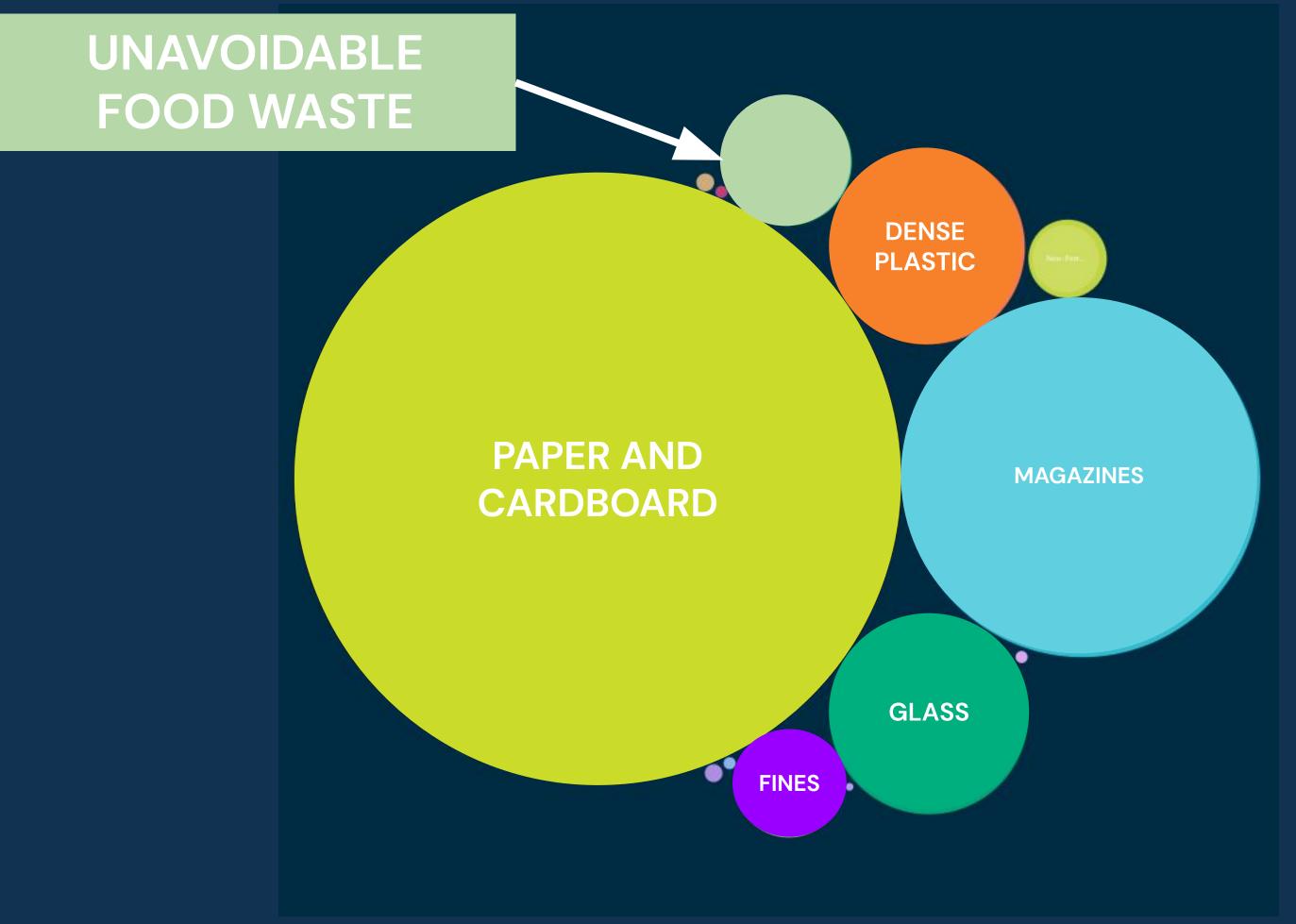
FOOD WASTE



1.024 tonnes

- Unavoidable Food Waste (746.14kg)
 - Post consumer (i.e. left on plate) and non-edible food (i.e. scraps)
- Avoidable Food Waste (278.65 kg)
 - Food or drink that at some point was edible (incl. contaminated plastics and dairy products)
- Impact
 - o **Production:** water, land, fertiliser, transportation
 - o End of life: decomposes to produce methane
 - Carbon Footprint:
 - Recoverability: Composting regenerating soil, input for insect farming, waste to energy

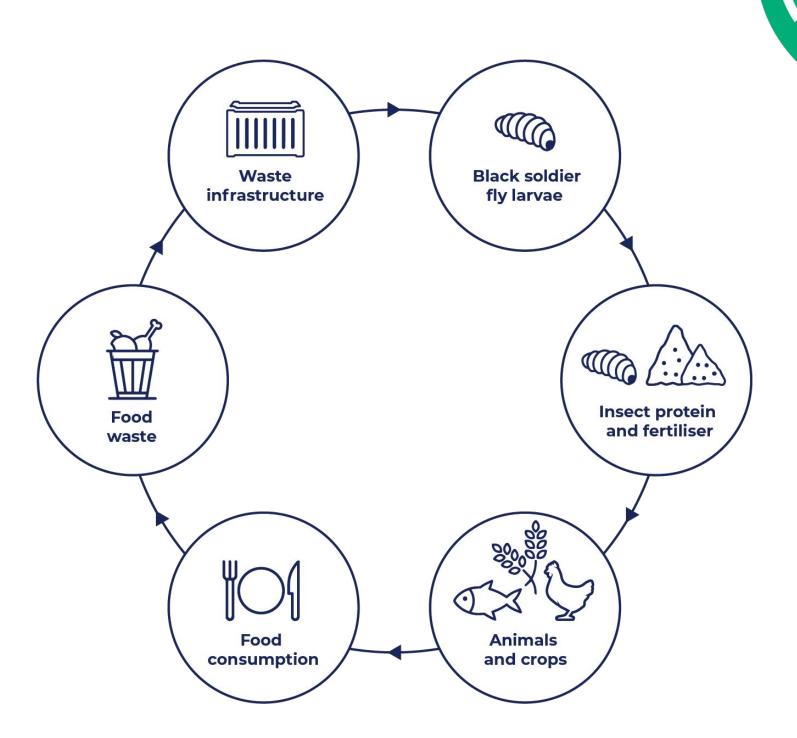




GOTERRA

CASE STUDY







WINOW CASE STUDY

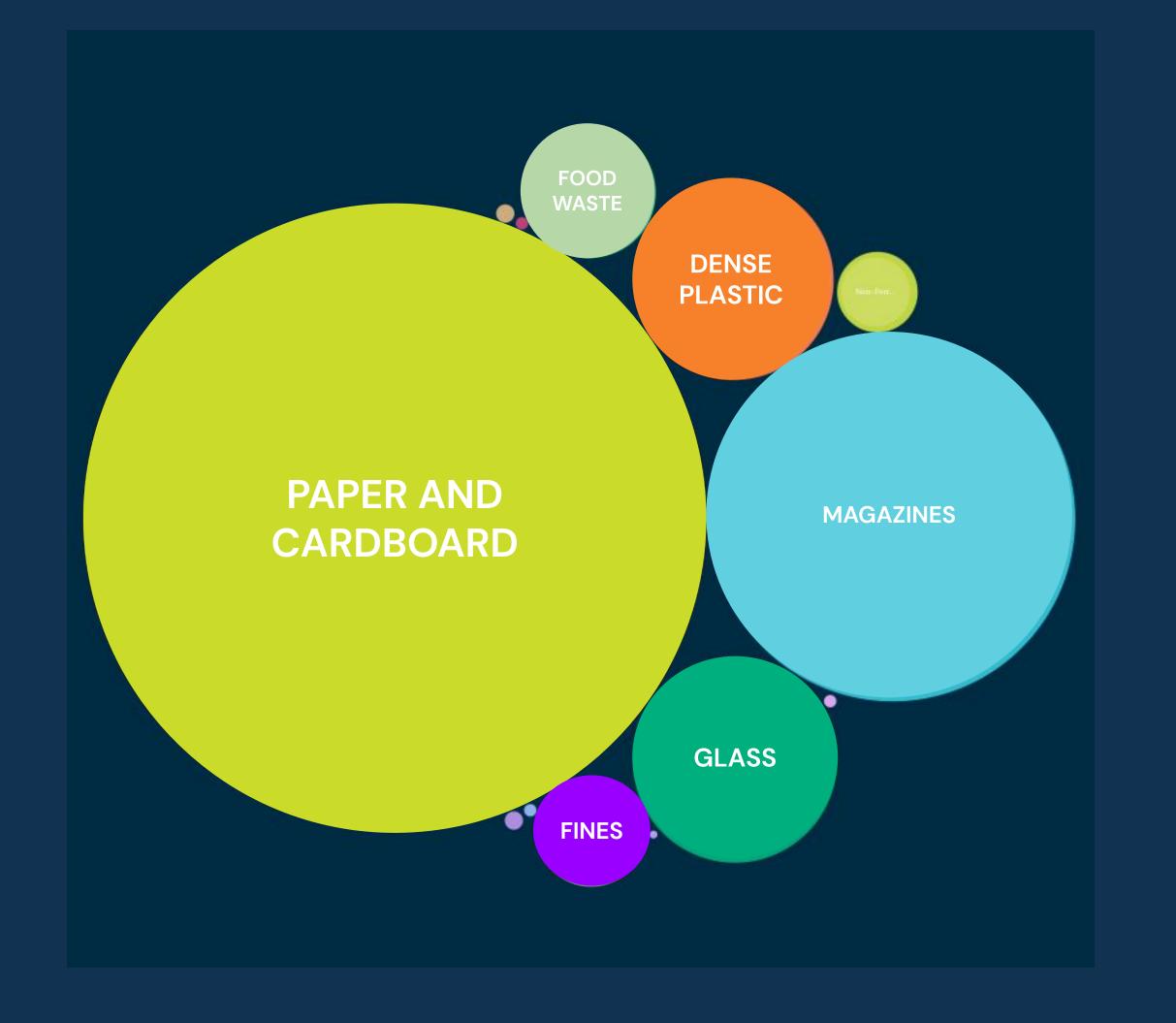












PAPER AND CARD

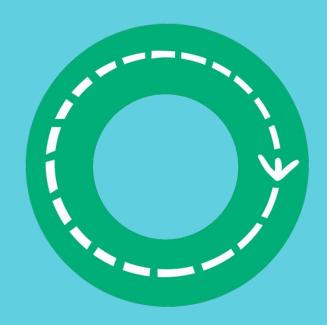


1.142 ton

- Paper (117.61kg)
 - Newspaper, magazines, packaging paper, etc.
- Card (1024.34 kg)
 - Cardboard Packaging/boxes
- Impact:
 - o Production: deforestation, water, air
 - Carbon footprint:
 - End of life: When paper rots, it emits methane gas, 25 times more toxic than CO2
 - Recoverability: Highly recyclable and established processes



RECYCLING PAPER INTO CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS



CASE STUDY





DENSE PLASTICS -

71.2kg

- PET/HDPE Bottles (31.56 kg): Water, Milk, Cleaning bottles
- LDPE, PP, PS Containers (17.96kg): Styrofoam
- PET/HDPE Containers (11.64kg): Disposable clear food packaging
- Impact:
 - o **Production:** petroleum, natural gas, water, toxic emissions
 - o Carbon footprint: 6,400 CO2e per tonne
 - End of life: leach into the environment, polluting the soil, air and underground water, break-down to microplastics
 - o Recoverability: Highly recyclable and established processes

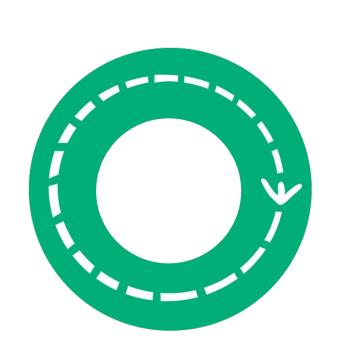


SOFT PLASTICS - 75 93.8 kg

- Description: Carrier bags, sacks and liners, packaging film
- Impact:
 - o Production: natural gas, oil, electricity
 - End of life: Landfill or pollutant in natural environment (causing toxic leaching)
 - Carbon Footprint: 6,400 CO2e per tonne
 - Recoverability: Specific recycler

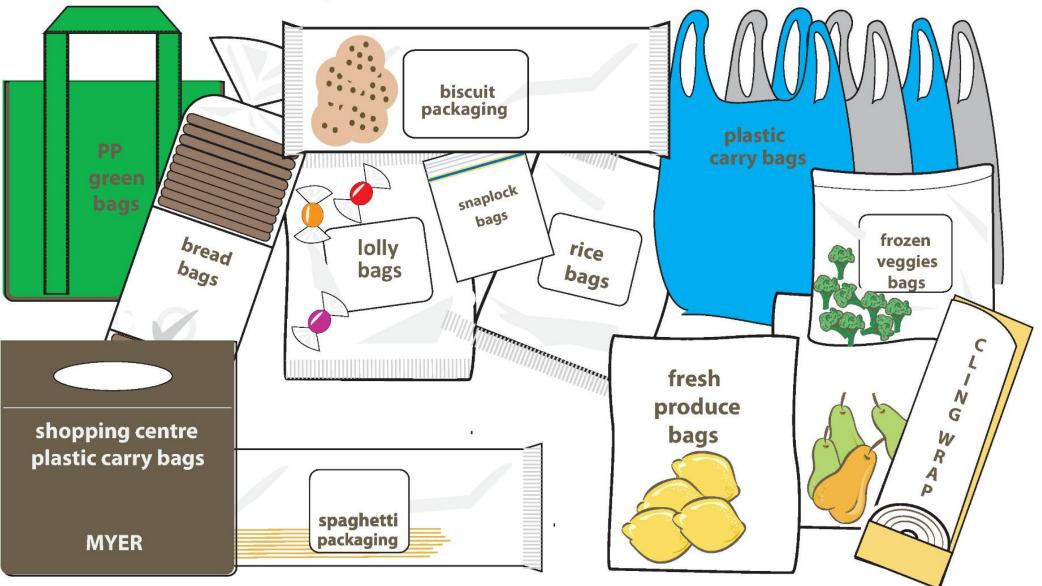


REDCYCLE CASE STUDY









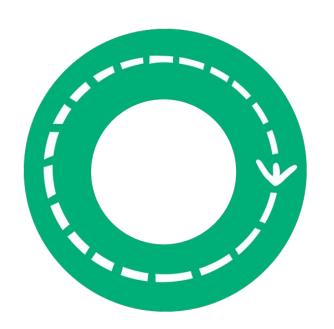
RED Group is dedicated to recovering and recycling plastic films, bags, and packaging that would otherwise be disposed of in landfills across Australia.

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SINGAPORE HAWKER HALLS

CASE STUDY





BREAK





METALS

44.48 kg

- Ferrous (30.77 kg): iron or steel rods or drums
- Non ferrous (13.71 kg): aluminium cans
- Impact:
 - o Production: extraction, land, air pollution, waste
 - End of life: Soil contamination leaching, highly toxic and impact natural ecosystems
 - o Carbon Footprint: 26,700 CO2e per tonne
 - o Recoverability: Highly valuable and infinite recyclable



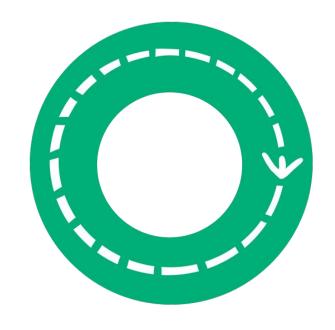
GLASS 65.43 kg

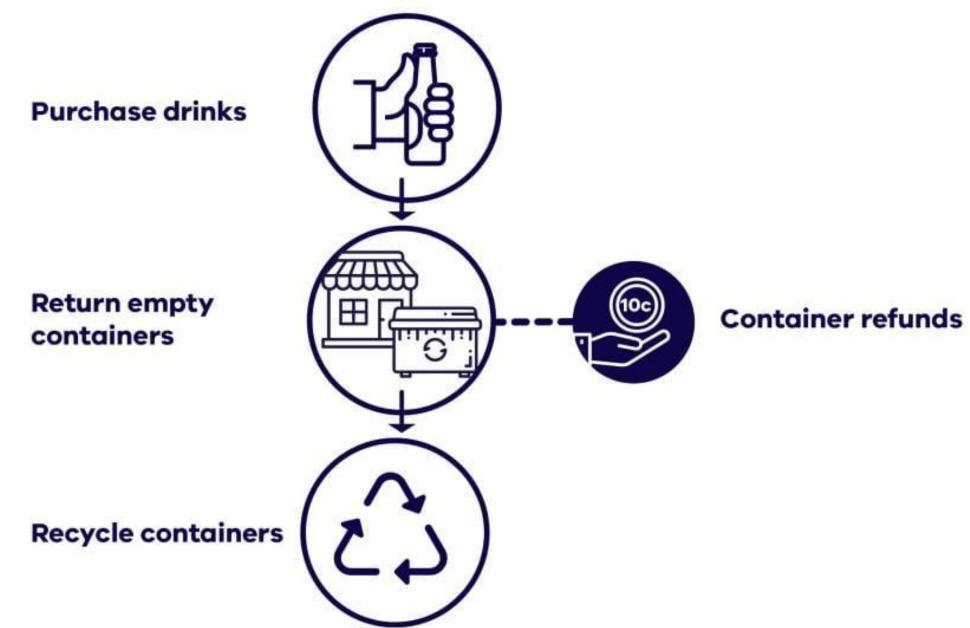
- **Description:** clear bottles, coloured bottles, pyrex, windscreens
- Impact:
 - o Production: emissions, energy intensive
 - o End of life: air and water pollution
 - o Carbon Footprint: 2,000 CO2e per tonne
 - Recoverability: fully recyclable



CONTAINER DEPOSIT SCHEME

CASE STUDY







TEXTILE

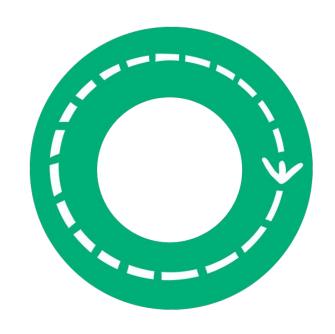
14 kg

- Description: Non-clothing textiles (i.e. dish cloths)
- 0% recycled
- Impact:
 - Production: water, emissions, oil-based plastics used to create textiles
 - End of life: land and ocean pollution, toxic microfibers pollution
 - o Carbon Footprint: 12,800 CO2e per tonne
 - Recoverability: Challenging and limited options for post-industrial non-clothing textile waste



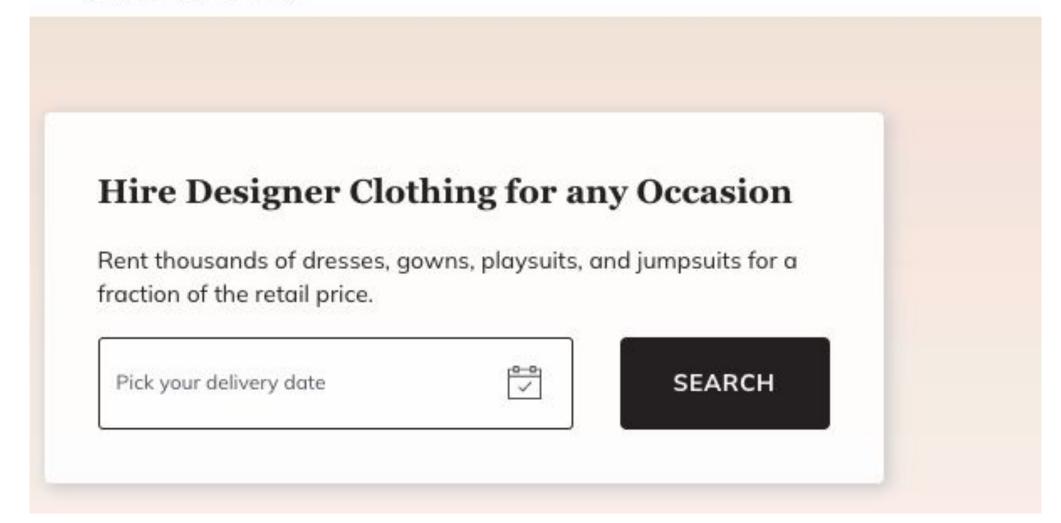
GLAMCORNER

CASE STUDY





WAYS TO RENT MEMBERSHIP ONE TIME RENTAL



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COMBUSTIBLE/HAZARDOUS

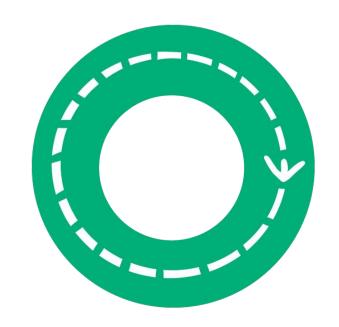
30 kg

- Description: household chemicals, E-Waste, ceramic, styrofoam, treated timber
- Impact:
 - Production: water, emissions, oil-based plastics used to create textiles
 - o Carbon footprint: Broad category, depends on product
 - o End of life: Highly toxic and potential fire hazard
 - Recoverability: Specialty recyclers and disposal required



PONYUP FOR GOOD

CASE STUDY













DEVICE DONATION

Organisations PonyUp decommissioned technology

DATA CLEANSE

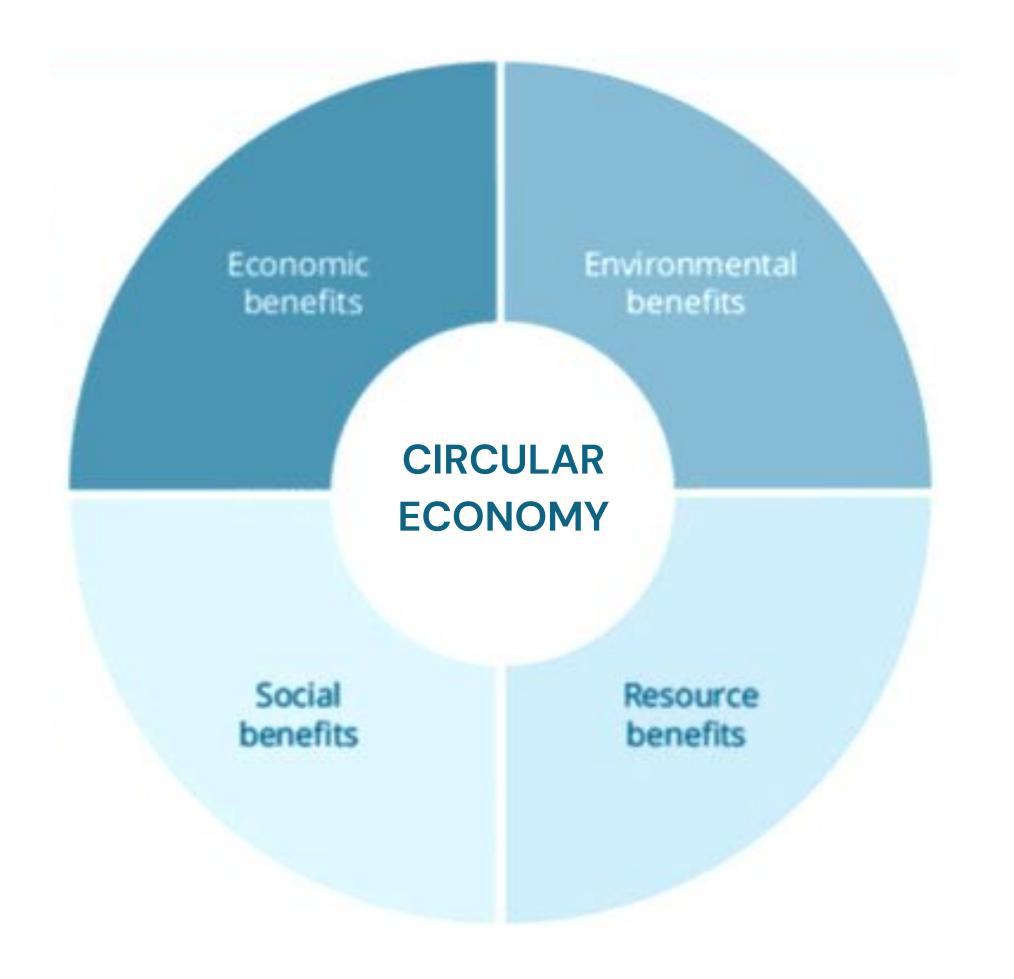
Data is erased from devices using Federal Government certified data security processes

DEVICES REUSED

Cleansed devices are sold for reuse, effectively reducing toxic e-waste landfill

50% OF PROFIT TO FOOD RESCUE

50% of all profits are donated to SecondBite who redistribute surplus food to vulnerable Australians





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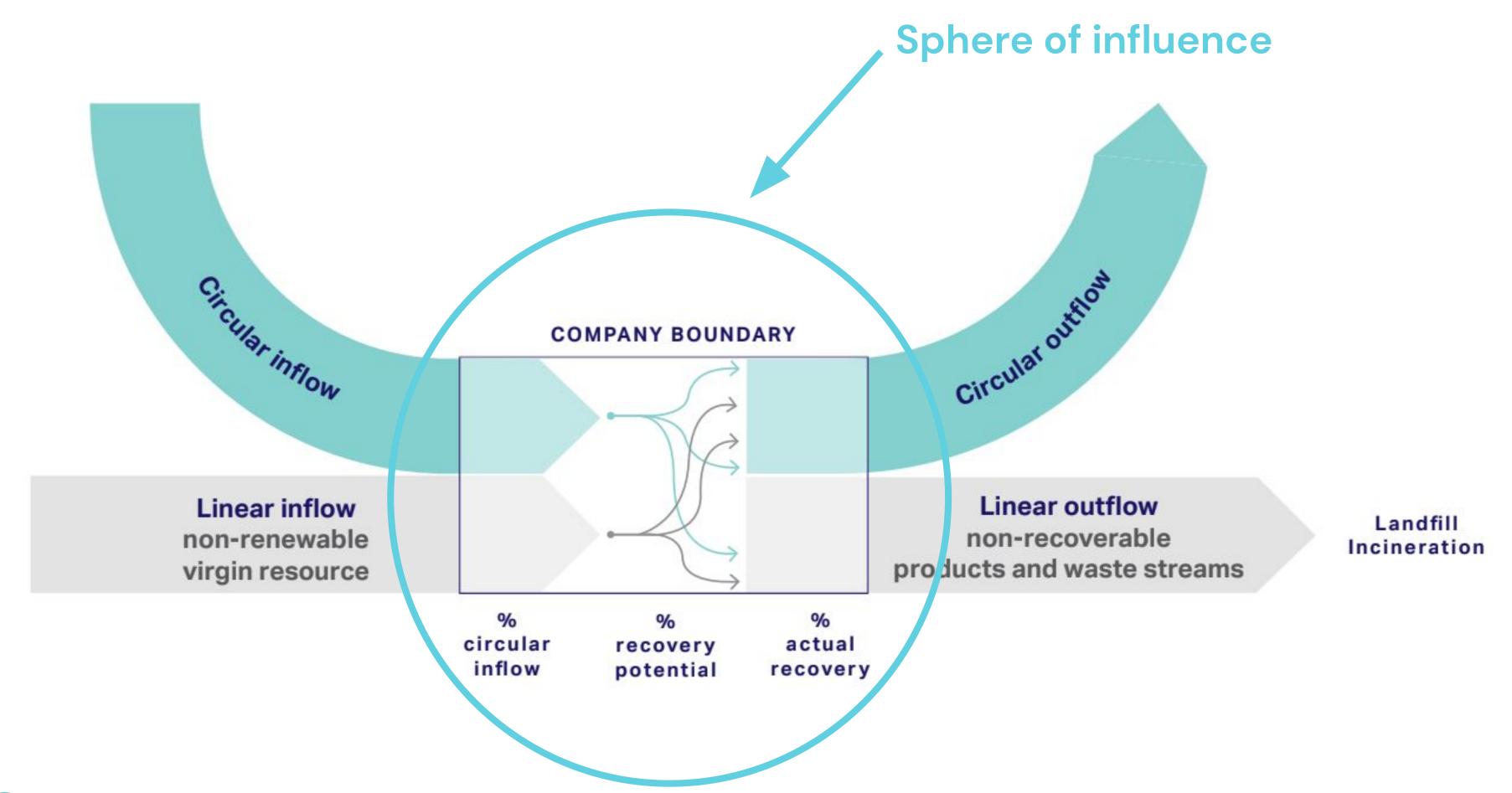


PUT EFFORT WHERE IT MAKES THE MOST DIFFERENCE

Paper cup = 100 g CO2

Aluminium can = 1,400 g CO2





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 AND POLLUTION
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 AT THEIR HIGHEST VALUE FOR AS LONG AS POSSIBLE
- REGENERATE NATURAL SYSTEMS







Which waste stream should we redesign at the QV centre for the greatest environmental benefits?

Which waste stream would be most valuable to you if it were redesigned?

Overall, which two waste streams do you think should go on to the next phase of this project?

NEXT STEPS

CIRCULAR ECONOMY MATURITY ASSESSMENT



• WORKSHOP 2

• ACTION BABY ACTION- ROADMAP FOR REDESIGNING A WASTE STREAM AT QV



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