

## GOOD PRACTICE ALTERNATIVES AND SOLUTIONS

You are charged per bin, not by weight. It makes environmental and financial sense to reduce the volume of waste in your bin to be landfilled. The best way to do this is by minimising or **not** to produce waste in the first place. There are many ways to achieve this:

- **Minimise** waste output through sensible and accurate buying:
  - Buy products with less packaging, consider recyclability of packaging when buying or use suppliers with take back schemes or sale and return;
  - Stock keeping; avoid too much stock causing ingredients to go past sell-by-date;
  - Source locally - better relationship with supplier for more flexible options;
- **Minimise** waste through change in habit and company culture:
  - Serve smaller portions and offer second servings to reduce leftovers;
  - Avoid the use of disposables (plastic tumblers, plates, cutlery, table cloths, napkins, wipes).
- **Composting.** Biodegradable wastes can be composted on site (kitchen/restaurant waste, garden waste, bits of cardboard).
- **Recycling and re-use:**
  - Try and find a supplier that will take some of your bottles back. This is easier if you buy local and/or have some purchasing power.
  - Avoid composite packaging e.g. cardboard with plastic lining, glass bottles with plastic covers. This material is not recyclable.
  - Check if your local council has recycling collection services (some do), or try to get a (council) bottle bank on your parking lot, or have your own bottle bank, share with colleagues and pay together - pull resources;
  - Use colour coded bins for different recyclable wastes.

**WHAT NOT TO DO** (breaches of Duty of Care and/or Licensing Regulations; you could be fined)

- Use other peoples' skip with/without consent
- Take waste home for recycling or composting
- Incinerate/burn waste on site, especially not plastics, oils or other chemicals. These cause black smoke and poisonous gasses.
- Give waste away to unlicensed people who then act as waste management companies

**REDUCE – RE-USE – RECYCLE**

## OTHER RELEVANT REGULATIONS

- **Duty of Care Regulations (EPA 1990 Section 34) (Issue 2 of Series 1)**
- **Hazardous Waste Regulations and the European Waste Catalogue - EWC (including the Hazardous Waste List) (Due mid 2005) (Issue 3 of Series 1)**
- **Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 (Issue 1 of Series 1)**

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

DEFRA Central Government

[www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)

Environment Agency Wales (regulator/licenses and permits/enforcement)

[www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

NetRegs legislation explained

[www.environment-agency.gov.uk/netregs](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/netregs)

Waste Resources Action Plan (Glass recycling)

[www.wrap.org.uk](http://www.wrap.org.uk)

Arena Network Green Dragon scheme

[www.arenanetwork.wales.org.uk](http://www.arenanetwork.wales.org.uk)

Groundwork Environmental Charity

[www.groundwork.org.uk](http://www.groundwork.org.uk)

Federation of Small Business

[www.fsb.org.uk](http://www.fsb.org.uk)

N.B. BRASS is not responsible for the content of external internet sites

These notes will provide a series of guidance on current waste issues from regulation (series 1 now available on BRASS web site), specific industry sector waste problems (series 2) and finally specific individual problems waste streams (series 3).

Each week a different piece of legislation, industry sector or waste type will be discussed. All briefing notes can be downloaded from the website below.

N.B.: These notes are merely a guidance and should not be considered as advice from any of the parties contained within this leaflet.

BRASS Centre  
54 Park Place,  
Cardiff CF10 3AT  
Tel: 02920 876562  
Fax: 02920 876061

[www.brass.cf.ac.uk/wastesurvey.html](http://www.brass.cf.ac.uk/wastesurvey.html)

**BRASS**  
The Centre for Business Relationships  
Accountability, Sustainability & Society

**CARDIFF**  
UNIVERSITY  
PRIFYSGOL  
CAERDYDD

## WASTE MANAGEMENT AND THE TOURISM AND LEISURE INDUSTRY



In the second series of business briefing notes published by the BRASS Centre, the waste issues experienced by individual business sectors are addressed and some basic guidance is provided. Issue 1 of Series 2 highlights waste issues in the tourism and leisure industry, a major growth sector with specific waste management problems and concerns. This leaflet is for the following business sectors: pubs, clubs, restaurants, cafes, hotels, camp and caravan sites, B & Bs, leisure and sport centres, social clubs, golf courses, national parks, sports and entertainment venues. The leaflet draws on data collected from companies involved in the Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2003 conducted in Wales.



Series 2/Issue 1

**Biffoward**  
Investing in the environment

## WASTE AND YOUR BUSINESS

The more waste your companies produces, the less profit your company may be making. Waste costs money and with increasing Landfill Tax and pressures to divert waste from landfill, costs are likely to increase. Within tourism, there is increasing consumer pressure for 'Green Tourism' and increasing demands that companies reduce, re-use and recycle the majority of their wastes. This leaflet provides some information on how your company can respond to some of these pressures. It provides information on the main wastes produced within this sector and how they can be managed.



The following are the typical types of waste disposed by the tourism and leisure companies participating in the Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey (Wales). Standard European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes are provided in red to enable you to complete your waste Transfer Notes and also added is a recommended waste management option in bold.

1 The largest waste stream and most common amongst survey companies was the 'mixed waste' (200301) stream. In almost all cases this waste type was disposed to landfill by a local council. Below is a breakdown of the typical components in the mixed waste skip/wheelie bin/refuse bag:

- ◆ Packaging waste (main components):
  - Cardboard/paper (150101); recycling or composted on site
  - Plastic (150102) recycling
  - Cans/tins (150104) recycling
  - Glass bottles (150107) re-use/recycling
- ◆ Biodegradable Kitchen/Restaurant waste (composted on site) (200108)
- ◆ Various: Cleaning/domestic wastes (200301) Junk mail/envelopes (200101) Floor sweepings and ashtray waste (200301) all to landfill and some garden waste (200201) composted

**REDUCE - RE-USE - RECYCLE**

## 2 Single (separated) packaging waste streams:

- ◆ Glass bottles (150107) re-use/recycle
- ◆ Cardboard/paper (150101) recycling
- ◆ Cans/tins (150104) recycling
- ◆ Plastic packaging (150102) recycling

## 3 Other (non-packaging) single wastes

- ◆ Office paper (200101) recycling
- ◆ Biodegradable kitchen/restaurant wastes (200108) composted on site
- ◆ Cooking/frying oil (200125) recycling
- ◆ Bulky wastes (200307): beds, mattresses, gas cookers, furniture re-use or recycling
- ◆ Electrical waste: cookers, hoovers, cash registers, kettles (200136) re-use or recycling
- ◆ Building /DIY wastes (170904) separation and on to recycling or landfill

## 4 Hazardous wastes. Usually disposed of through suppliers or waste contractors (It's your duty to check their licences and credentials - Duty of Care Series 1/Issue 2):

- ◆ Fluorescent tubes (200121\*)
- ◆ Fridges/freezers (200123\*) tv's/monitors (160213\*)
- ◆ Packaging, contaminated with dangerous substances (150110\*) pool chemicals, oils, batteries, filters from chainsaws and mowers.

## MAIN WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING PROBLEMS IN THE TOURISM & LEISURE INDUSTRY:

The main tourism and leisure wastes, glass, paper and cardboard, cans/tins, kitchen and restaurant waste, can be recycled or composted. This is often difficult due to the following reasons:

- ◆ Local councils often don't provide separate collections from businesses. Companies are not allowed to use civic recycling facilities (bottle banks, bring sites), effectively discouraging recycling.
- ◆ Locations are often rural, too far away from bring sites/facilities that accept recyclables.
- ◆ Mileage per tonne is too high to have it picked up by recyclers, whereas volumes are usually too insignificant to be viable.

**REDUCE - RE-USE - RECYCLE**

- ◆ Urban locations often lack storage/composting space. This makes regular collections of small volumes of waste necessary and complicates separation, recycling and composting.
- ◆ Separation and management of recyclables is labour intensive. It may seem cheaper to put it in the bin but this option is not in the interest of the environment and soon if not already not in your financial interest.
- ◆ Composting on site requires garden space
- ◆ The rise in cost of disposal of waste to landfill (by local council or private contractors) will make it an increasingly less attractive option

## THE WASTE AUDIT OR GET TO KNOW YOUR WASTE

### 2 Key Elements to a basic waste audit:

- Know the waste that you produce
- Know how much time and money waste costs your business

### Steps to take:

1. Walk around buildings and grounds and identify sources of waste;
2. Identify all activities, which result in waste (e.g. feminine hygiene, renovations, food purchasing & preparation, maintenance, office, etc);
3. Identify types (see above for help in identification) of wastes and volumes;
4. Identify resource management problems (too much stock, out of date products, high wastage, ullage);
5. Identify costs, including treatment, handling, storage, transport and final disposal (e.g. increased landfill tax rising to £35 per tonne in 2010 (increase of £8.50 per 1100ltr wheelie bin per lift/week in 2010); increased transport due to lack of hazardous waste landfill sites in Wales);
6. Identify all hazardous wastes and consider how they can be separated and separate and/or replace with a non hazardous product;
7. Look at opportunities to reduce, recycle or reuse (e.g. for staff replacing polystyrene with ceramic cups);
8. Involve all staff in environmental and waste issues, provide training and elect a 'Waste Champion'.

**REDUCE - RE-USE - RECYCLE**