

Measuring what is produced to manage where it goes, solid waste is a major source of pollution for the planet. Waste is generated in nearly all activities that humans undertake. To date, our contractor's solution has been to bury it under the ground in a landfill. This 'out of sight, out of mind' solution has not been very effective and has created a new set of problems that need to be dealt with.

Problems with old-style landfills include the:

- Production of offensive odors
- Generation of leachate, which can contaminate nearby waterways
- Emission of greenhouse gases
- Attraction of vermin and disease.

Amora Hotel Riverwalk Melbourne recognises the need to reduce waste in all areas. This has been on a broad scale to reduce reuse & recycle.

We have been segregating paper, plastic, glass, e waste, & metals. We are actively minimising the use of single use plastics & non-recyclable items. We actively encourage our customers & contractors to do the same.

This is designed as Plan-Do-Check-Improve: Plan - Do - Check - Improve

- 1. Plan: Identify an opportunity to improve a process or processes
- 2. Do: Implement the improvements identified
- 3. Check: Assess the results to determine how effective initiatives are
- 4. Improve: Continual improvement in annual Benchmarking Assessments



1.0 Plan (Purchasing Policy) Under the EarthCheck Company Standard Organisations are required to ensure local and fair-trade goods and services are purchased by the business, where available. As such it is recommended that organisations commit to a Purchasing Policy for the procurement of local food, goods, other consumables and services. A purchasing policy is an effective tool to minimise waste since it allows you to determine the kinds of products and services that are delivered to your organisation and how they are packaged. For example, organisations may commit to the following initiatives through a Waste Management Plan:

- Purchase cleaning products in concentrated forms
- Purchase products containing recycled content
- Give preference to purchasing products with minimal packaging
- Purchase fresh food in reusable crates and containers that can be recycled like cardboard or paper instead of plastics
- Engage key suppliers about their commitment to working with you to reduce waste by taking back their materials for reuse
- Ensure that perishable products are placed in storage as soon as possible after delivery Sample Waste Management Plan 3
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- Reuse or recycle empty cardboard boxes When planning waste management procedures and identifying waste reduction opportunities, the following should be considered across each stage of the waste management hierarchy:
- Supply Chain Management: How can we work with both suppliers and waste contractors to minimise waste quantities received and maximise waste reuse and recycling opportunities?
- Standard Operating Procedures: Do we have clear standard operating procedures which address waste issues and specify appropriate procedures for waste management?
- Training & Education: Do we train and educate staff and guests on standard operating and waste management practices?
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2.0 Do (Reducing Waste to Landfill)

In a commitment to reduce waste sent to landfill, the key is to try not to create the waste in the first place. A large proportion of waste is generated from unnecessary packaging on goods and food products you purchase. In documenting a Waste Management Plan, work with each department throughout the organisation to implement waste minimisation initiatives, including the identification of responsibilities and targets.



3.0 Check (Waste Audit) A Waste Audit is simply an assessment of waste that is generated. It is a valuable tool as it tells you:

- How much waste there is in total
- What the waste consists of and the quantities of each type of material
- Where the waste was generated
- Where it ends up (e.g. landfill, composting plants)

Using this information, it is possible to target activities and suppliers producing the most waste going to landfill. It helps to identify where reducing waste at the source is going to be most practicable and effective. Waste audits also identify environmentally viable alternatives to landfill for the waste that cannot be eliminated, and you can look at alternative methods of disposal such as reuse, recycling or composting.

Management support is essential for ensuring the smooth completion of the audit and means that any findings or recommendations are more likely to be considered and implemented. You will need to justify the time and resources needed to do the audit.

Calculating the Weight of Your Waste

We will get all of the waste information from CSC Waste & Bottle Cycle & other miscellaneous suppliers

Management Plan 9 4.0 Improve (Annual Benchmarking Assessment)

Continual improvement can be measured by way of annual Benchmarking Assessments. Under the EarthCheck Program, organisations are required to collect and submit Benchmarking data against each of the Core Benchmarking Indicators, including Waste Sent to Landfill by way of annual Benchmarking Assessments.



10 Annex 1: Waste Minimisation How can I reduce my waste production?

We will continue to measure so that we can benchmark through EarthCheck, along with reassessment of various waste streams. This will be accomplished by

Rethink

- Adopt an environmental purchasing policy
- Consider whether single-serve packages and disposable goods are necessary
- Carry out a waste audit of your central waste bin and identify the materials that can be avoided, reused or recycled
- Purchase goods made of recycled materials in preference to virgin materials
- Adjust order quantities to prevent wastage

Reduce

- Avoid over-packaged goods (e.g. newspapers wrapped in plastic)
- Purchase goods in bulk, preferably in refillable or returnable containers
- Avoid single-serving products (e.g. sugars, butters, condiments, cereals, biscuits, sweets, milks, coffee etc)
- Avoid disposable items (e.g. plastic drinking cups, doilies, coasters, shavers)
- Store food in reusable containers to reduce the use of plastic film
- Photocopy on both sides of paper
- Use reusable envelopes for internal mail
- Use electronic mail to send information
- Store information in electronic form rather than on paper
- Encourage suppliers to pack goods in returnable reusable plastic crates

Reuse

- Scrap paper as notepads
- Coat hangers from the laundry
- Reuse fabric serviettes rather than continually disposing of paper serviettes

Recycle

- Office paper, Cardboard, Newspapers, Magazines
- Glass bottles, Jars, Plastic milk and Soft Drink bottles, Aluminum cans
- Cooking oil
- Scrap metal & e waste
- Toner and printer cartridges