

Coral Cobh Leisure Centre Environmental Improvement Plan 2011



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1.1 Introduction

Coral Cobh Leisure Centre is located in Cobh Town, Co Cork. The Leisure Centre is committed to participate in the Waste Prevention Programme funded by EPA and implemented in the Cork region by Dr Mary Stack of the Environmental Awareness & Research Unit - Cork Co. Council. The aim of the programme is to identify practical implementable measures which will lead to waste prevention and a reduction in energy and water consumption.

The Leisure Centre consists of a 25 metre swimming pool, gym, steam room and sauna. The Leisure Centre provides swimming lessons to local schools and the general public.

The Coral took over the Leisure Centre in 2009 and is open about 360 days per year.

Participation in this LAPN programme aims to assist the staff at Coral Leisure Centre to improve environmental performance through the implementation of good environmental practices. Environmental management is an all encompassing process that should include every aspect of the Leisure Centre, from finance, human resources and public relations to maintenance, purchasing and planning.

A common barrier to developing, implementing and maintaining a full and effective environmental management system is often due to uncertainty on how to progress. To help initiate this process, the following pages include an evaluation of current practices in addition to various checklists that outline some of the elements that should be considered to increase environmental performance.

When starting an environmental programme the basic steps which you should consider include:

- Management commitment to improvements.
- Staff involvement.
- Identification of realistic achievable targets.
- Continual monitoring.

The combined effect of the above steps is improved environmental performance and a competitive advantage for your business. This process involves identifying the current situation with regard to environmental performance and identifying and implementing practices which will result in improvements. Improved resource use and prevention opportunities are easy to identify when you have clear and comprehensive information about your organisation's activities.

In general, the day to day workings of the park includes the waste generated in the from patrons in the changing rooms, gym, and sauna/steam room, the water used for maintenance of the pool, cleaning, toilets and showers, the energy used for heating the pool, space heating and lighting.

A useful tool when looking at improving the Leisure Centre's environmental performance is looking at key performance indicators relevant to their business. The identification of key performance indicators is very important as environmental improvements are undertaken. KPI's can best measure Coral Leisure improvements will be agreed with the Green Team

FOOTNOTE: KPI's are calculated by comparing different operational periods and resources used against production or a sector based constant. KPI's will allow business compare previous environmental performance against new practices and also monitor and evaluate improvements. Key performance indicator examples include:

*kg of waste / per visitor
kWh energy / per m²
floor area / m³ water*

2 Improving Environmental Performance

In addition to the environmental improvements that can be achieved in business by introducing good housekeeping measures, potential additional benefits include:

- Corporate social responsibility and enhanced corporate image.
- Economic competitiveness.
- Reduced resource consumption.
- Cost reductions through improved efficiency.
- Increased awareness of current and future environmental legislation.
- Attractive to 'green' visitors/tourists and assists with marketing.

2.1 Role of the Green Team.

- A Green Team should be established immediately. It must ensure at this stage that the team is balanced and representative. This team must lead the actions for better environmental practice at the Leisure Centre. A regular date for monthly meetings of Green Team, i.e. *first Monday of every month* is required. A time range should be set on the meeting so everyone knows the start and finishing time. Avoid long meetings.
- Prepare an Environmental Policy in conjunction with the Manager / Green Team and display in a highly visible area.
- Identify a suitable Green Notice Board accessible to all of the staff.
- Survey staff on improvements or actions that they wish to see implemented. Inform staff about your proposed environmental action plan. Ideally provide staff with ten top tips for waste, energy and water management.
- Develop an Awareness Programme i.e. posters, colour coding of bins, signage to maximise segregation and encourage waste prevention energy & water conservation and sustainable merchandise for the souvenir shop.
- Continually advise your visitors and students on environmental initiatives that the park is striving for its White Flag. Their support is required.

2.2 Environmental Awareness Programme (EAP).

The foundation for environmental improvement is the commitment and involvement of all staff that need to understand their role in preventing pollution. Raising awareness of the relevant environmental issues, the cost of waste and energy and the part everyone in the organisation has to play, is an essential first step for a successful waste prevention programme.

2.2.1 Objectives of the EAP:

- Make all employees aware of the objectives of the Coral's Waste Prevention Programme.
- Seek staff involvement in the programme.
- Explain the need for changes and allow people to contribute fully to improvements.
- Communicate sustainability efforts to the general public and visitors.

2.2.2 EAP Actions :

- a. To ensure that all staff in each area are aware of the waste & energy/water policy changes and why they are being made. Use team meetings and emails to disseminate information.
- b. Post the action plan and figures for the current waste, displays and post new information when available on your Green Board. Make sure this board is in a prominent location of high staff usage.
- c. Organise a survey of staff opinions and suggestions for improvement. Possibly reward the best suggestion. In addition to your environmental mission statement consider an annual green slogan that will appear on all emails correspondence to staff. 'Thread softly on our world' won the Cork County Council's slogan campaign when an Action at Work waste prevention programme was activated. Post poster with specific messages and reminders regarding waste issues.
- d. Organise trainings to be carried out in-house.
- e. Email staff on any actions, attempts and failings.
- f. Email tips on dealing with certain waste types, both in work and at home.
- g. Sustainability reporting [i.e. signage] throughout the Leisure Centre, to highlight objectives, targets and achievements or performance.
- h. Run programs and campaigns to engage visitors and the general public to take action for the environment when visiting.
- i. Use Coral's Website for external communication on tis programme.

3 Waste Management Practices on site and recommendations

3.1 Overview

Significant savings can be made by ensuring that waste is managed properly within your business. It is important to identify the quantity and type of waste produced on-site. Once this is done, it is then time to look at your waste and see what can be prevented. All materials suitable for recycling should be segregated at source and bagged or compacted and stored appropriately. Many businesses can save 10% on their waste costs by implementing no cost and low cost waste solutions.

Waste on site is currently managed by Country Clean. 1100 litre wheelie bins are provided for general waste, recyclables and there is also a 1100 litre wheelie bin for cardboard waste only. There are general waste bins and recycling bins located throughout the centre. Each bin is labeled. The the bin. Following the collection of baseline data and audits, the information should be collated and analysed. The following information should be reviewed:

- **Costings for wheelie bins** – The cost for waste disposal has been submitted for 2010. However, the following information should also be obtained if possible,
 - Weight of general waste collected per month in 2010.
 - Weight of recyclable waste collected per month in 2010.
 - Do Country Clean charge by weight or by lift and what is the unit cost?
- **Waste characterisation audit** was scheduled for and untaken on 09 June 2011, to give an initial assessment of waste types being generated. Details of this audit are in appendix A.

3.2 Action Plan on Waste

Develop an action plan [1.3] for at least a 12 month period based on the recommendations below and also based on the findings of the waste audit. Each action plan should provide a set of objectives and targets, and the steps to take to realise these objectives.

The LAPN waste prevention officer will assist the green team with this action plan.

3.2.1 Recommended initial actions on waste to assist with your action plan.

- Discuss signage to accompany each waste receptacle. Consideration should be given to signage with visual graphics of the waste types that can be deposited in the bin. Colour coding of bins could also be considered.

3.2.2 Under general management

Analyse the waste characterisation information supplied by Environmental Awareness & Research Unit. From this data:-

- Check how much cardboard, plastic and other waste you produce – identify what may be preventable.
- Improve segregation and recycling [speak with your service provider] by using clear bags where collection bags are required. Introduce colour coded receptacles for different waste streams and locate at relevant areas. Identify suitable number of waste stations throughout the Leisure Centre in conjunction with the Green Team/management. Have good visible signage at the waste stations. Experience from other projects show that when one person has responsibility for that prescribed area, the waste station is not abused.
- Maintain records for waste sent off-site – a staff member should verify collection and have estimated / actual weight of each collection recorded.
- Prepare a separate hazardous waste plan. Identify items and safe routes for disposal. Consult the LAPN Waste Prevention Officer in developing this plan.

3.2.3 Deliveries

- Ask suppliers to use returnable/reusable packaging. Assign responsibility to this task and monitor regularly.
- Formally review all suppliers asking them how they envisage reducing their packaging.
- Ensure that all pallets / reusable containers are removed off-site by relevant distributors at all times.

3.2.5 Training

- Training which includes awareness campaigns should be provided for all staff on correct waste practices;
- Specific training can be provided for key staff in specific areas. Suggest Integrate short trainings into current staff meetings.

- Use the waste hierarchy diagram as illustrated below showing that prevention [top of the hierarchy] is the favoured option. Remember that recycling is only a means of dealing with waste once generated; therefore, it appears midway on this illustration. What is required from staff are objectives and goals to minimise disposal and achieve a high performance in the top three categories of prevention, minimisation and reuse.

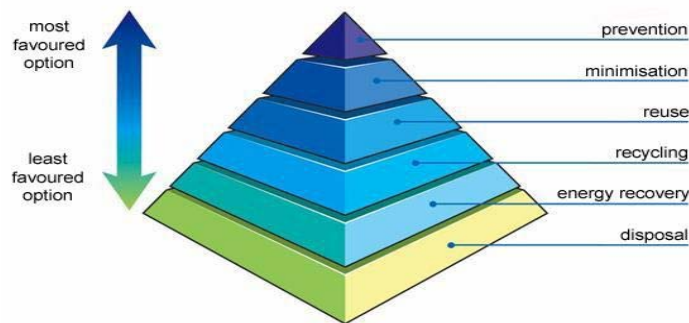


Figure 1 the European Waste Hierarchy

3.2.6 Legislation

- Ensure compliance with all relevant waste legislation. The LAPN Waste Prevention officer can assist you.
- Ensure that all waste collection contractors are permitted.
- Implement a Hazardous Waste Management Programme and monitor and record these actions (fluorescent tubes, batteries).

4. Review Results

In addition to the walk through review and audits, a desktop stop study was also undertaken by the Leisure Centre, examining details of the annual waste arising, energy consumption and water consumption. While this provides excellent baseline data from which to assess the effectiveness of any waste prevention initiative, it is also important to ensure that the centre is getting value for money.

- In terms of electricity, is the Leisure Centre on the correct Tariff? This should be investigated. Please submit a copy of an electricity bill to the Waste Prevention Officer for assistance on this. An Energy Audit should be carried out to identify, low, medium and high cost measures that could be implemented to reduce electricity consumption.
- For Waste, what can your current service provider offer, that would assist in reducing your waste and associated costs. Shop around to see what other services providers can offer. Implement the waste prevention recommendations following the waste audit.
- A water audit should be carried out to identify ways to reduce water consumptions. From the daily water meter readings, the average daily consumption is 24.75 cubic metres.

5. Conclusion

This report aims to provide you with some of the information required to implement good environmental practices in your workplace that will not only assist in improving your environmental performance, but should also help you to save some money. The report will give you guidance and outline potential actions for environmental improvement which should help you along your environmental journey. Managing your environmental performance means putting systems in place within your business that will allow you and your staff identify areas where excess waste is produced, or where excess energy or water is consumed in the course of your day-to-day activities. Keep in mind that environmental improvements can be achieved by employing best practice techniques as outlined in this report.

All figures used for auditing purposes in this Environmental Review are determined to be as accurate as possible at the time of auditing. This work plan is just a starting point and is not about large investments. It is about starting small, tightening up through better on-site management and in time, when the opportunity is right and value for money can be assured improving things like lighting and tap fittings.

Disclaimer: The authors accepts no responsibility for loss or damage occasioned or claimed to have been occasioned, in part or in full as a consequence of any person acting or refraining from acting as a result of a matter contained in this publication.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

Waste Audit Findings

Audit 1

From Friday 27 May 2011 to Thursday 02 June 2011 inclusive, waste from the Leisure Centre was collected and put in clear plastic bags for recyclables and black bags for general waste. A waste audit was carried out on Thursday 09 June 2011. The exact breakdowns of different waste types in each waste stream can be viewed in the attached spreadsheet, *Coral Cobh Leisure Centre Waste Audit 1.xls*. The following Tables and Figures show the results of this survey.

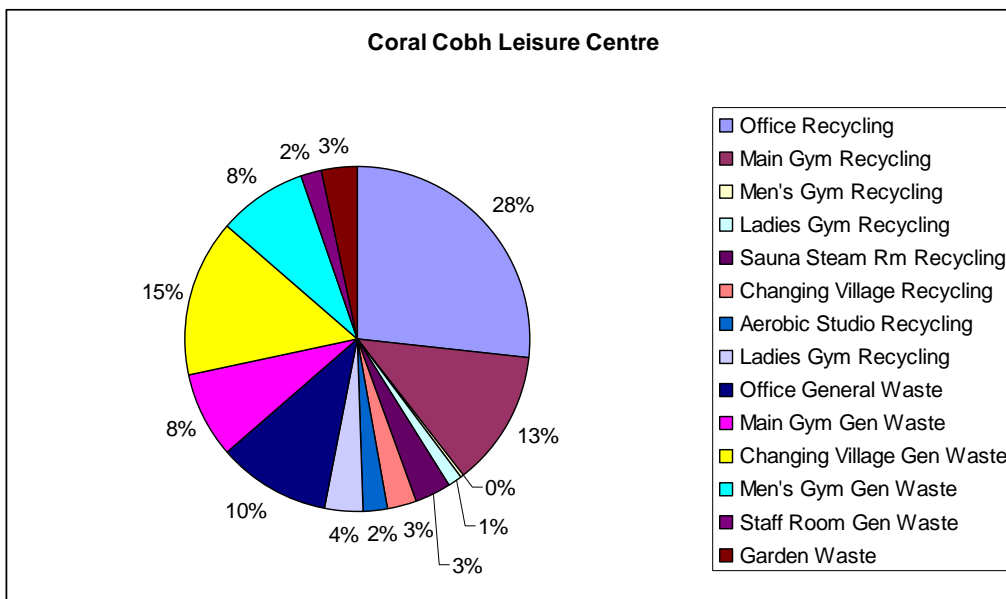


Fig. 1 Breakdown of Recycling and General Waste at Coral Cobh Leisure Centre

Office Recycling Waste

Office Recycling Waste	Kg
Paper	6.8
Cardboard	3.9
Glass	0.0
Plastic	1.6
Metal	0.0
Organic	0.6
Textiles	0.0
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.1
Special	1.1
Total	14.1

Table 1: Actual Weight [kg]Data for One Week of Recyclables from the Office

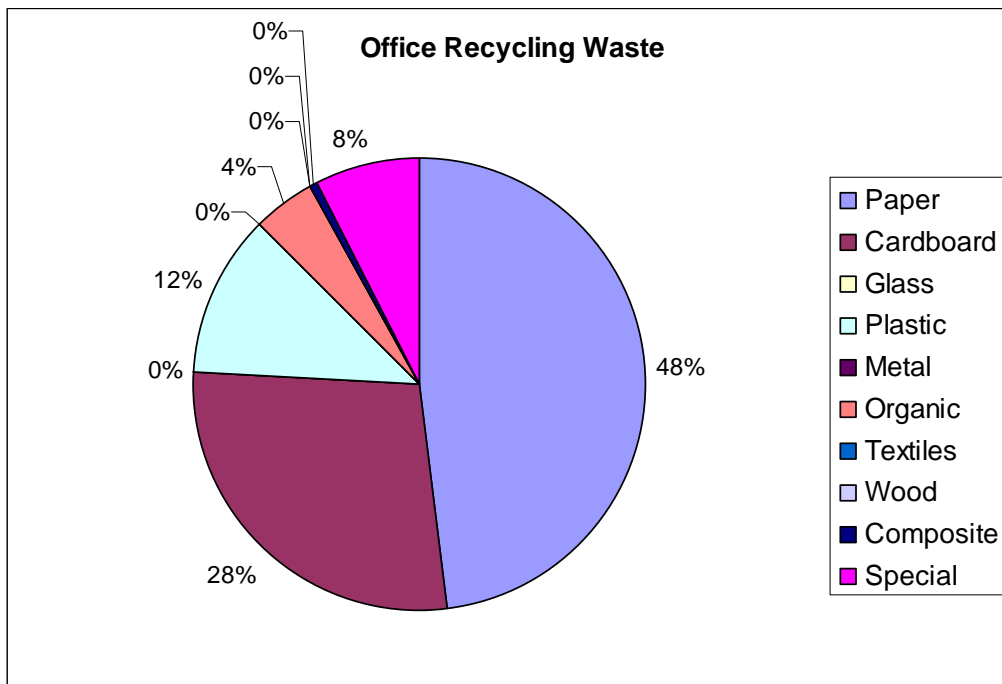


Figure 2 Breakdown of Office Recycling Waste from Table 1

Office General Waste

Office General Waste	Kg
Paper	1.0
Cardboard	0.5
Glass	0.0
Plastic	1.0

Metal	0.0
Organic	0.5
Textiles	0.0
Wood	0.0
Composite	1.1
Special	1.5
Total	5.5

Table 2: Weight Data for One Week of Recyclables from the general office

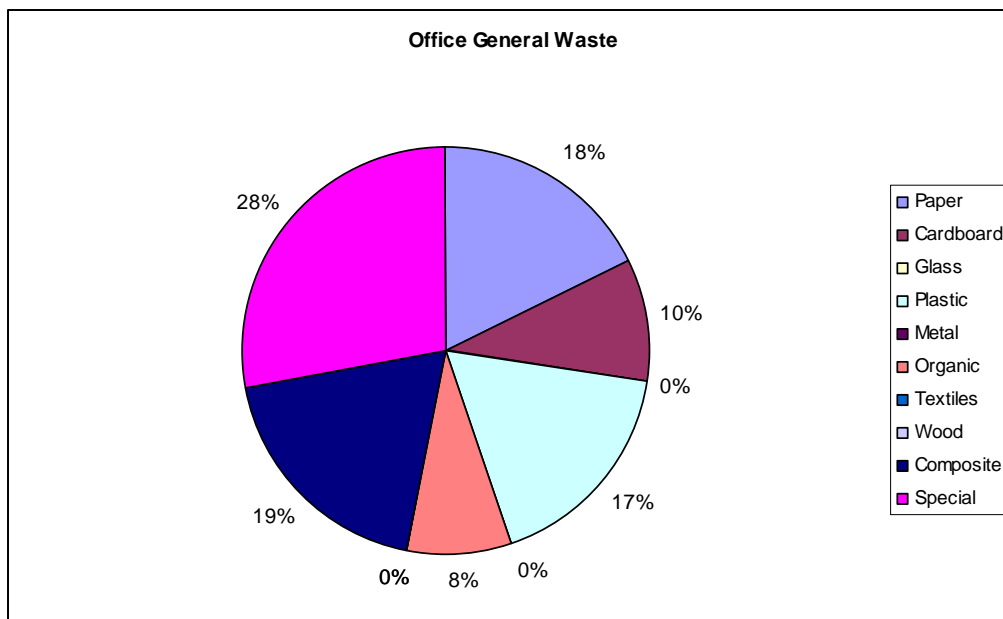


Figure 3 Distribution of data from table 2

Observations:

- A total of 14.1kg of waste was collected in the recycling bins in the office.
- A total of 5.5kg of general waste was collected in the office.
- There is a recycling rate of circa 70% of the waste that is generated in the office.
- Most of the paper in the recycling bin consists of office paper waste.
- The plastic waste in the recycling bin mainly consisted of plastic drink bottles. Some of these drink bottles contained liquids.
- There was some contamination in the recycling bin. Food waste (e.g. banana skins) and used wet tissue waste was put in the recycling bin. These waste types have the potential to contaminated recyclables and should be put in the general waste bin.
- An electrical item was also deposited in the recycling bin.

- Some recyclable materials were put in the general waste bin, such as, cardboard and plastic bottles or other packaging.
- 18% of the general waste bin consists of paper, mainly, used blue tissue paper.
- 17% of the general waste bin consists of plastic film, plastic bottles, and plastic cups.
- 28% of the waste in the general bin consists of special waste, a broken ceramic bowl and rubber gloves.

Main Gym

Recycling Waste

Main Gym Recycling Waste	[Kg]
Paper	4.1
Cardboard	0.0
Glass	0.0
Plastic	0.7
Metal	0.0
Organic	2.0
Textiles	0.0
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.0
Special	0.0
Total	6.8

Table 3: Actual Weight Data for Recycling Waste for One Week from the Main Gym

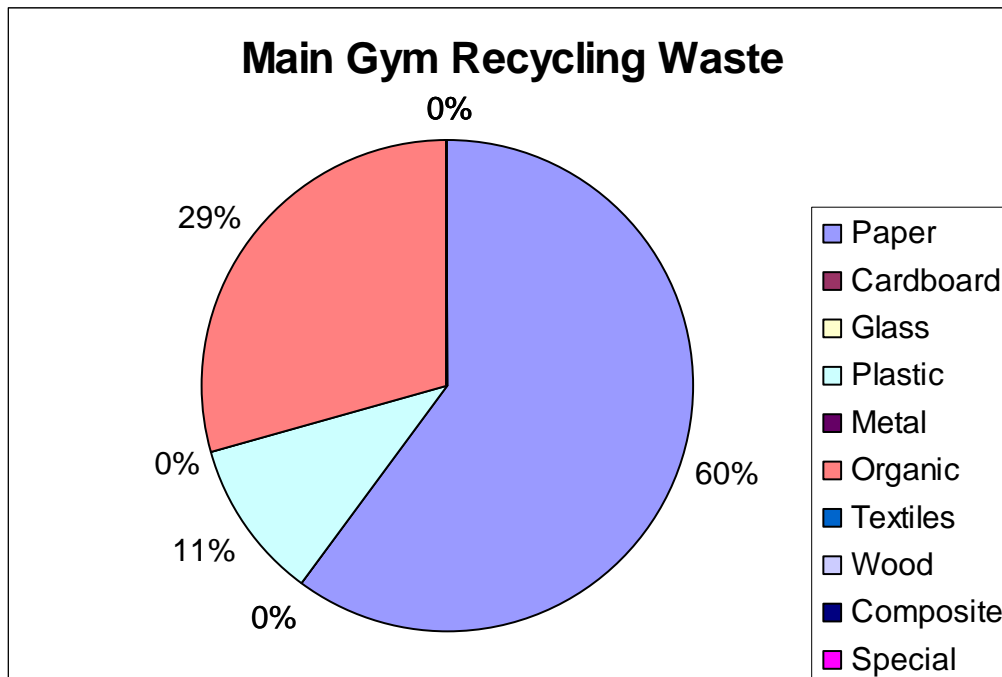


Fig 4. Distribution of data from Table 3.

Main Gym General Waste	Kg
Paper	1.7
Cardboard	0.1
Glass	0.0
Plastic	1.6
Metal	0.0
Organic	0.7
Textiles	0.0
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.0
Special	0.0
Total	4.2

Table 4: Actual Weight Data for One Week of General Waste from the Main Gym

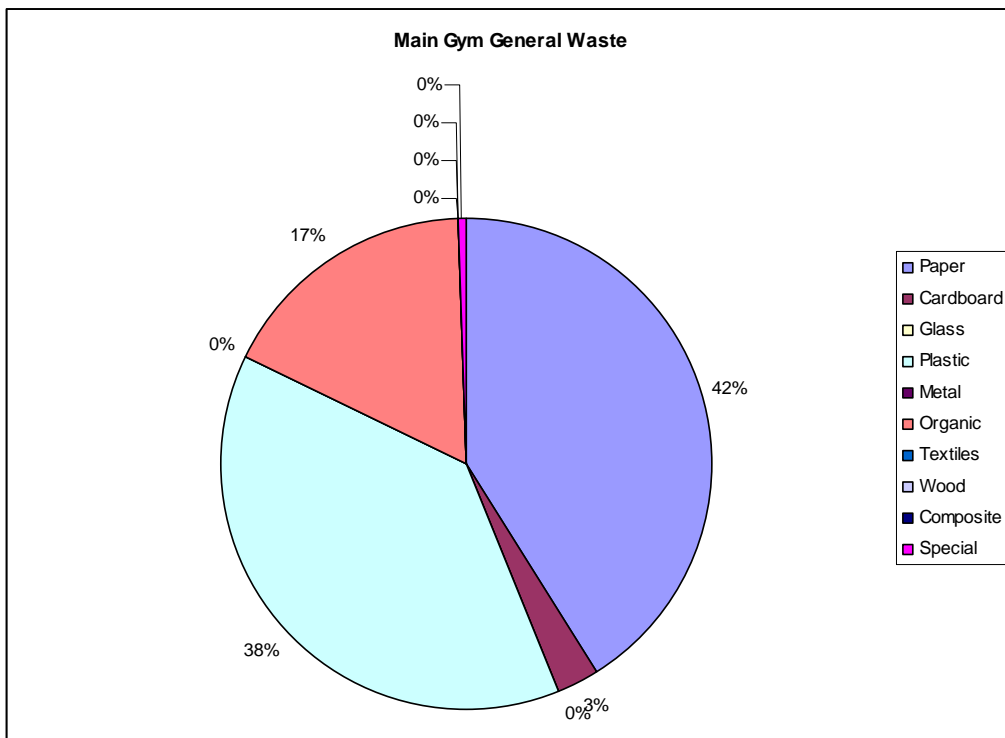


Fig. 5 Distribution of data from Table 4.

Observations:

- A total of 6.8kg of recycling waste was generated in the Main Gym over one week.
- A total of 4.2kg of general waste was generated in the Main Gym over one week.

- There is a recycling rate of circa 62% in the Main Gym. However, this is not a true reflection of the recycling rate as the recycling bins in the Main Gym are largely contaminated.
- 60% of the recycling bins consisted of paper waste, which was predominantly used blue tissue. This waste type is not recyclable and should be disposed in the general waste bin or more favourably eliminated altogether.
- 11% of the recycling waste consisted of plastic drink bottles.
- 29% of the recycling waste consisted of organic waste. This was mainly liquid waste from the plastic drink bottles. Full or half full drink bottles are being put in the recycling bin.
- 42% of the general waste bin consisted of used blue tissue., 38% consisted of plastic drink bottles and 17% consisted of liquid waste from the drink bottles.
- The liquid waste fraction of the bins will add considerable weight to the bins. This is an unnecessary cost if your service provider charges by weight.

Men's Gym

Recycling

Men's Gym Recycling Waste	Kg
Paper	0.2
Cardboard	0.0
Glass	0.0
Plastic	0.0
Metal	0.0
Organic	0.0
Textiles	0.0
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.0
Special	0.0
Total	0.3

Table 5: Actual Weight Data for One Week of Recyclables from the Men's Gym

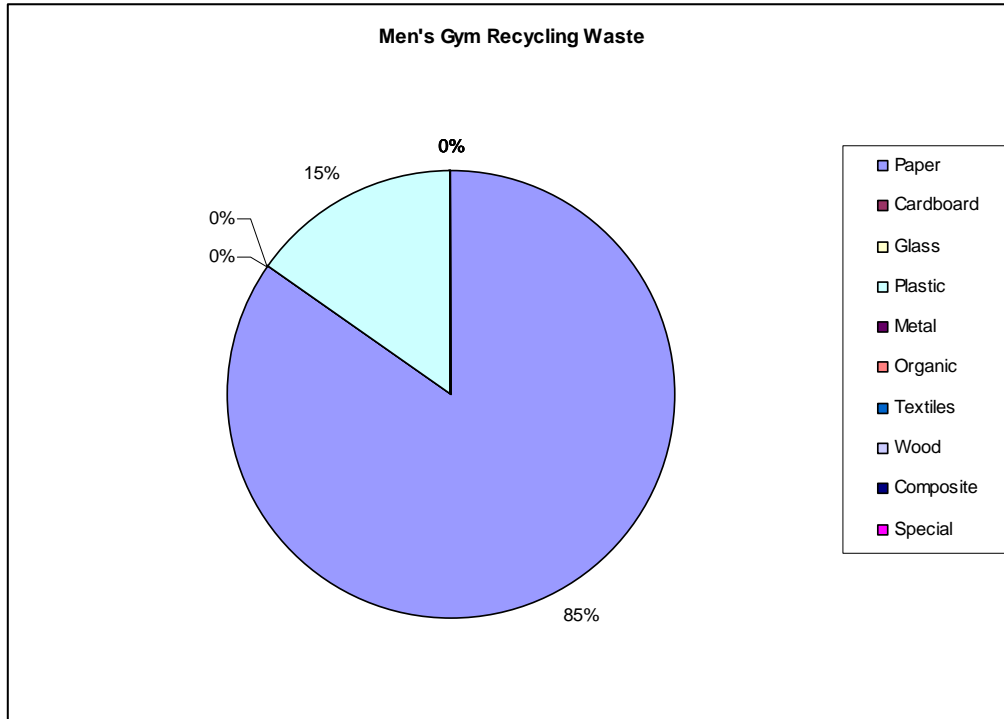


Figure 6. Distribution of data from Table 5

General Waste

Men's Gym General Waste	Kg
Paper	1.8
Cardboard	0.2
Glass	0.0
Plastic	1.7
Metal	0.0
Organic	0.8
Textiles	0.0
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.0
Special	0.0
Total	4.5

Table 6: Actual Weight Data for One Week of General Waste from the Men's Gym

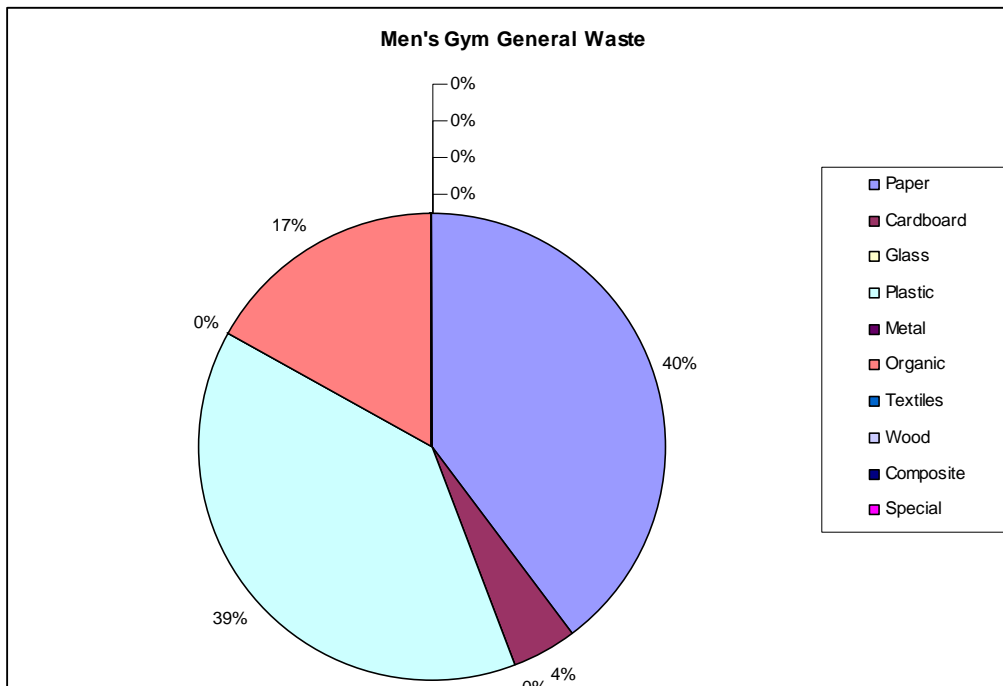


Figure 7. Distribution of data from Table 6

Observations:

- A total of 0.3kg of recycling waste was generated in the Men's Gym over one week.
- A total of 4.5kg of general waste was generated in the Men's Gym over one week.
- There is a recycling rate of circa 0.1% in the Men's Gym.

- 85% of the recyclable waste consists of used blue tissue. The remaining 15% consists of plastic bottles and plastic cups.
-
- 40% of the general waste consists of used blue tissue paper. 39% consists of a combination of plastic drink bottles, plastic cups and shampoo bottles, which could be recycled.
- 17% of the general waste consists of liquid waste from the plastic drink bottles.

Ladies Gym

Recycling Waste

Ladies Gym Recycling	Kg
Paper	0.2
Cardboard	0.0
Glass	0.0
Plastic	0.2
Metal	0.0
Organic	0.1
Textiles	0.0
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.0
Special	0.0
Total	0.6

Table 7: Actual Weight Data for One Week of Recyclables from the Ladies Gym

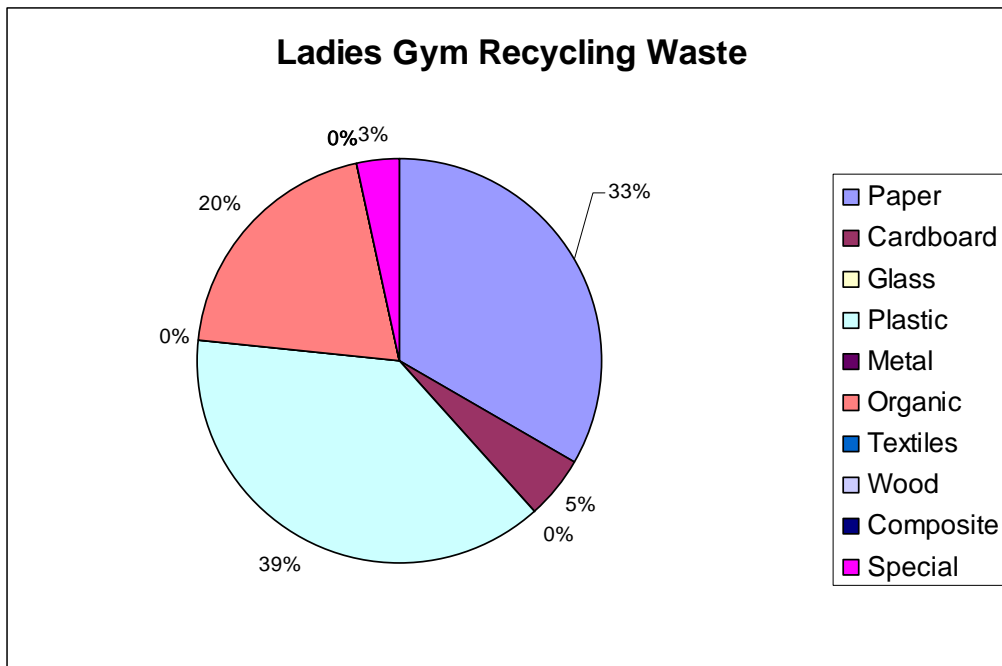


Figure 8. Distribution of data from Table 7

Ladies Gym General Waste	Kg
Paper	0.2
Cardboard	0.1
Glass	0.2
Plastic	0.2
Metal	0.1
Organic	0.6
Textiles	0.0
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.1
Special	0.7
Total	2.0

Table 8: Actual Weight Data for One Week of General Waste from the Ladies Gym

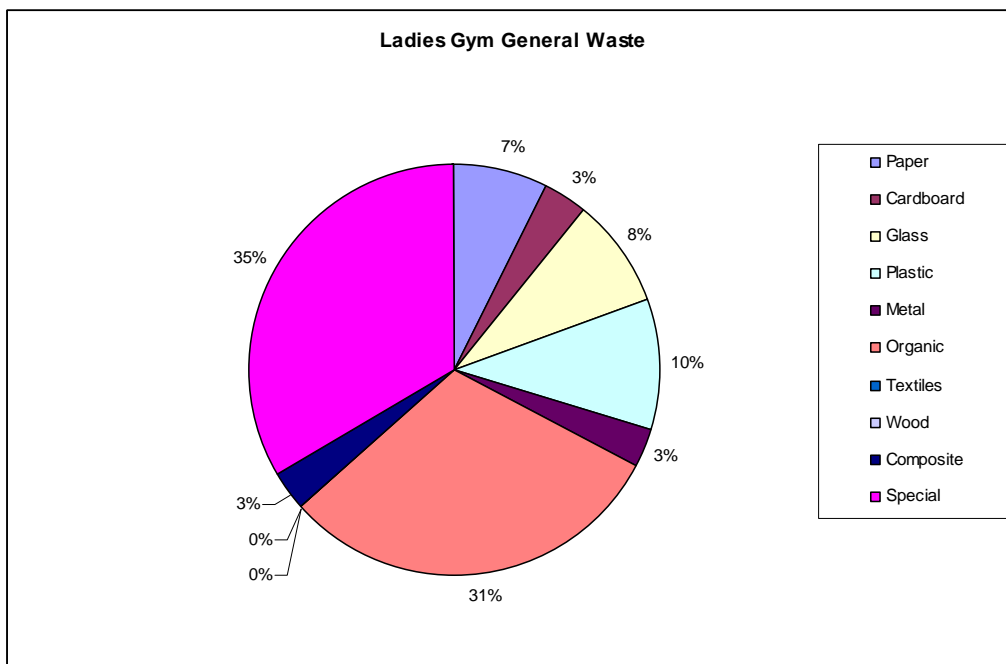


Figure 9. Distribution of data from Table 8

Observations:

- A total of 0.6kg of recycling waste was generated in the Ladies Gym over one week.
- A total of 2kg of general waste was generated in the Men’s Gym over one week.
- There is a recycling rate of circa 23% in the Ladies Gym.
- 33% of the recyclable waste consists of used blue tissue.

- 39% of the recyclable waste consists of plastic drink bottles & plastic cups.
- The liquid waste from the plastic drink bottles amounted to 20% of the recyclable waste.
- 35% of the general waste consisted of a container of Xplode and other special waste such as a timber handle and straps.
- 31% of the general waste is organic waste, which is predominantly food waste.
- 10% of the waste consists of plastic drink bottles and plastic cups.

Sauna/Steam Room

Sauna /Stream Room Recycling Waste	Kg
Paper	0.4
Cardboard	0.0
Glass	0.0
Plastic	1.2
Metal	0.0
Organic	0.2
Textiles	0.0
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.0
Special	0.0
Total	1.8

Table 9: Actual Weight Data for One Week of Recyclables from the Sauna/Steam Room

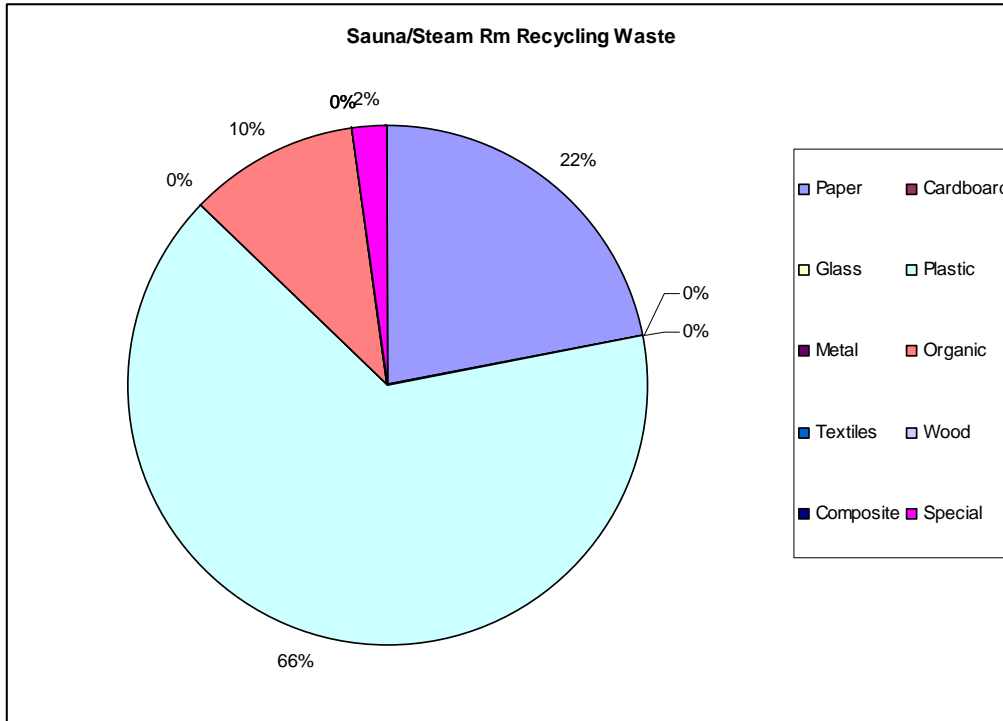


Figure 10. Distribution of data from Table 9

Observations:

- A total of 1.8kg of recycling waste was generated in the Sauna/Steam Room over one week.
- No general waste bin was presented on the day of the audit.
- 66% of the recyclable waste consists of plastic drink bottles and plastic cups.
- 22% of the waste consists of used blue tissue paper.
- The liquid waste from the drink bottles amounts to 10% of the waste.

Changing Village

Changing Village Recycling Waste	Kg
Paper	0.5
Cardboard	0.0
Glass	0.0
Plastic	0.2
Metal	0.0
Organic	0.0
Textiles	0.3
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.1
Special	0.4
Total	1.5

Table 10: Actual Weight Data for One Week of Recyclables from the Changing Village

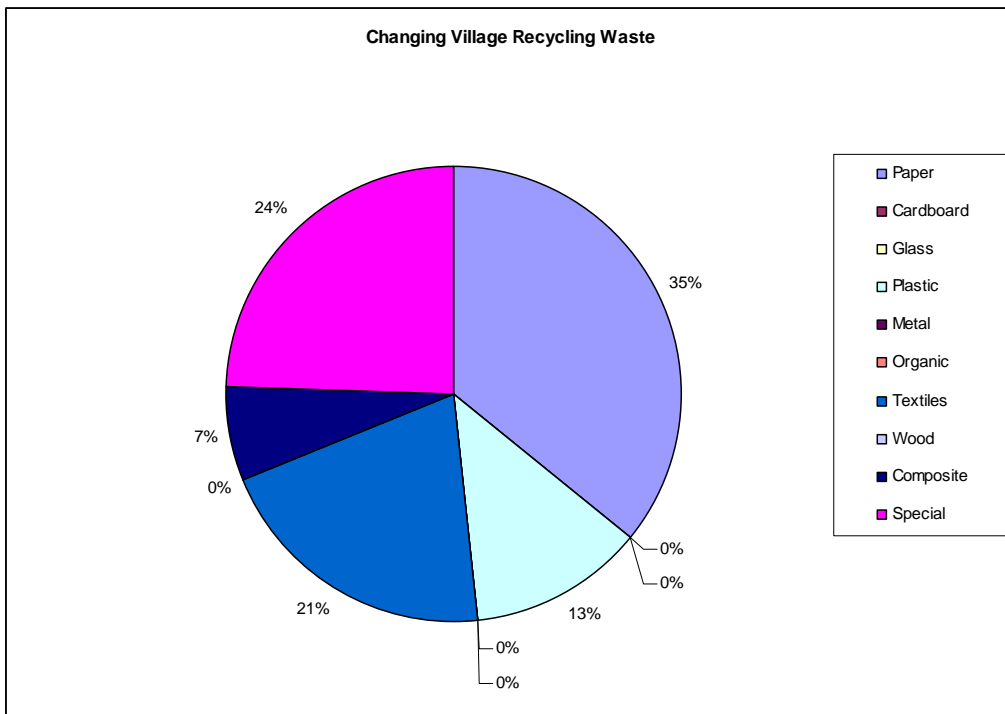


Figure 11. Distribution of Data from Table 10

Changing Village General Waste	Kg
Paper	2.0
Cardboard	0.0
Glass	0.0
Plastic	1.0
Metal	0.0
Organic	0.1
Textiles	3.4
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.0
Special	1.4
Total	7.9

Table 11: Actual Weight Data for One Week of General Waste from the Changing Village

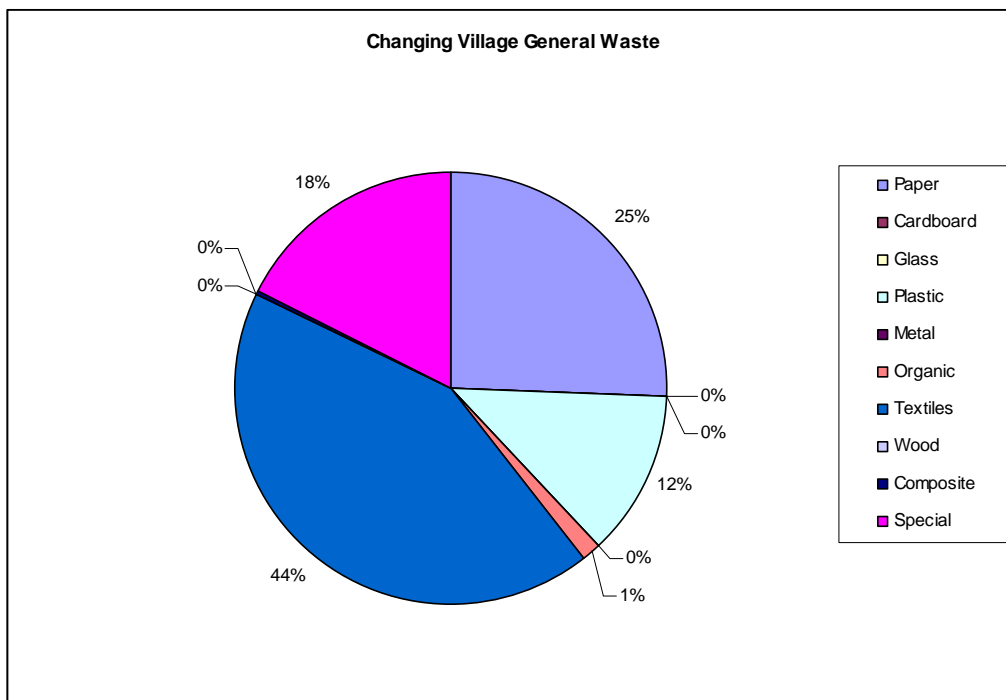


Figure 12 Distribution of Data from Table 11

Observations:

- A total of 1.5kg of recycling waste was generated in the Changing Village over one week.
- A total of 7.9kg of general waste was generated in the Changing Village over one week.
- 35% of the recyclable waste consists of used blue tissue paper.

- 24% of the recyclable waste consists of special waste, such as, goggles & wipes.
- 13% of the recyclable waste consists of plastic drink bottles and shampoo bottles.

- There is a recycling rate of circa 16% in the changing village.
- 44% of the general waste consists of nappies & clothes items e.g. swimming hat.
- 25% of the general waste consists of used blue tissue paper.
- 18% of the general waste was special waste, with items, such as, goggles, arm bands, aerosols, gloves & shoe covers.
- Plastic bottles and shampoo bottles made up 12% of the general waste.

Aerobic Studio

Aerobic Studio Recycling Waste	Kg
Paper	0.6
Cardboard	0.0
Glass	0.2
Plastic	0.3
Metal	0.0
Organic	0.0
Textiles	0.0
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.0
Special	0.0
Total	1.1

Table 12: Actual Weight Data for One Week of Recyclables from the Aerobic Studio

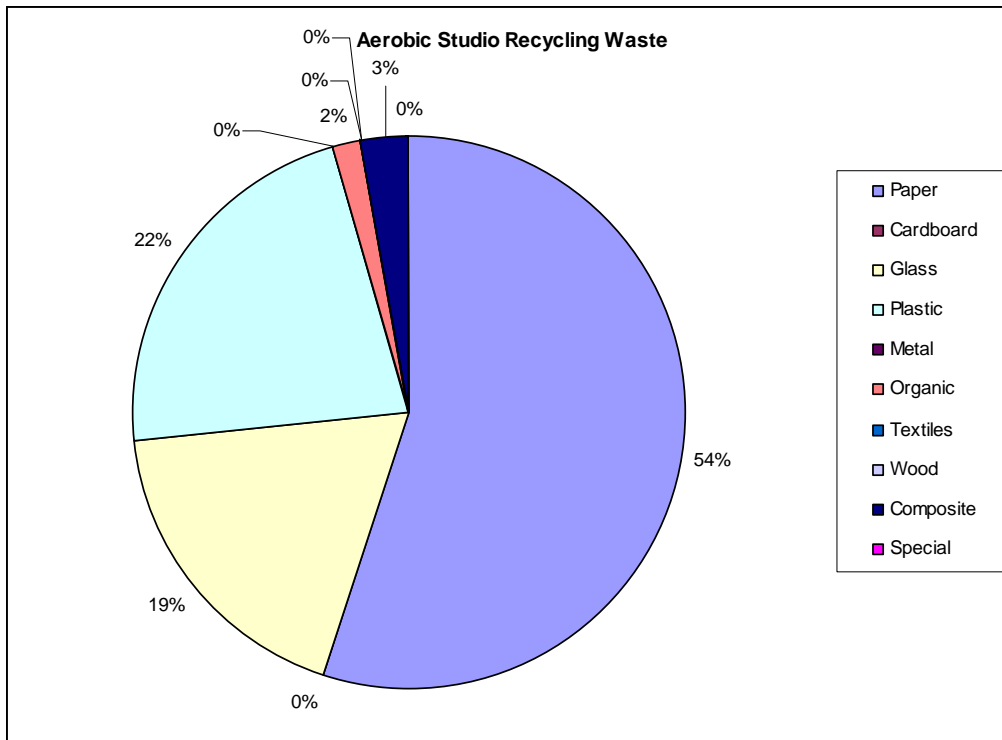


Fig 13 Distribution of Data from Table 12

Observations:

- A total of 1.1kg of recycling waste was generated in the Aerobics Studio over one week.
- No general waste bin was presented on the day of the audit.

- 22% of the recyclable waste consists of plastic drink bottles.
- 54% of the waste consists of used blue tissue paper.
- 19% of the waste consisted of glass.
- The liquid waste from the drink bottles amounts to 2% of the waste.

Staff Room

Staff Room Waste	Kg
Paper	0.5
Cardboard	0.0
Glass	0.0
Plastic	0.2
Metal	0.0
Organic	0.1
Textiles	0.0
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.0
Special	0.0
Total	1.0

Table 13: Actual Weight Data for One Week of waste from the Staff Room

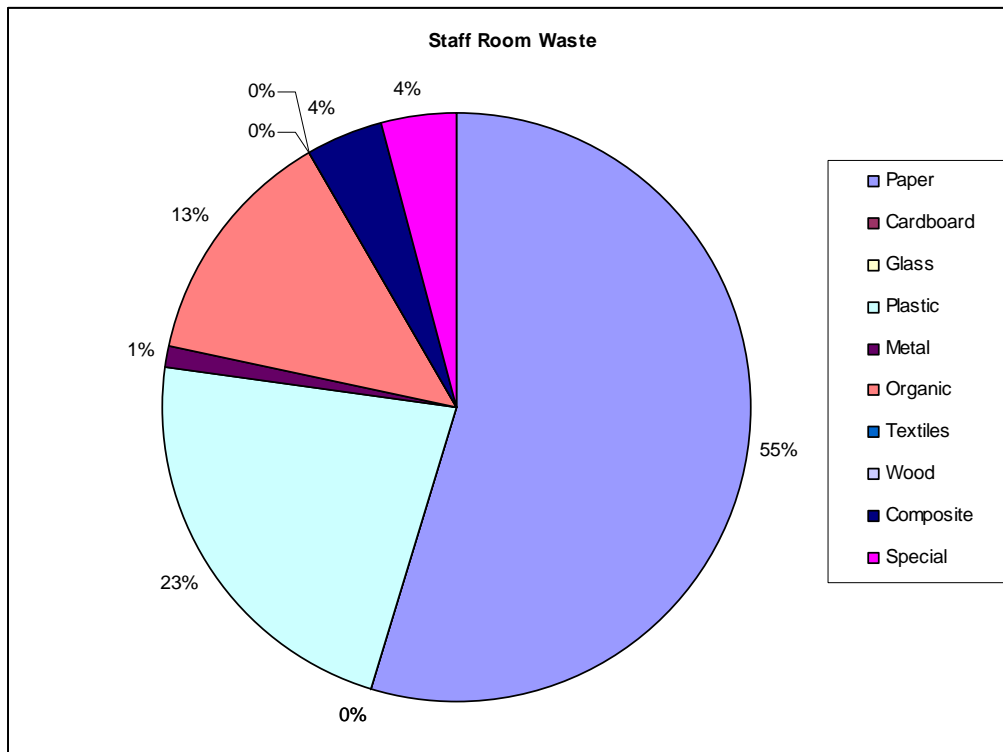


Figure 14. Distribution of Data from Table 13

Observations:

- A total of 1.0kg of waste was generated in the Staff Room over one week.
- No general waste bin was presented on the day of the audit.
- 23% of the waste consists of plastic drink bottles and food packaging.
- 55% of the waste consists of magazines.
- 13% of the waste is organic and comprises of food waste and liquid waste from drink bottles.

Garden Waste

Outdoor Waste	Kg
Paper	0.0
Cardboard	0.1
Glass	0.0
Plastic	0.3
Metal	0.1
Organic	1.0
Textiles	0.0
Wood	0.0
Composite	0.2
Special	0.0
Total	1.8

Table 14 Actual weight data for one week of waste from the outdoor area.

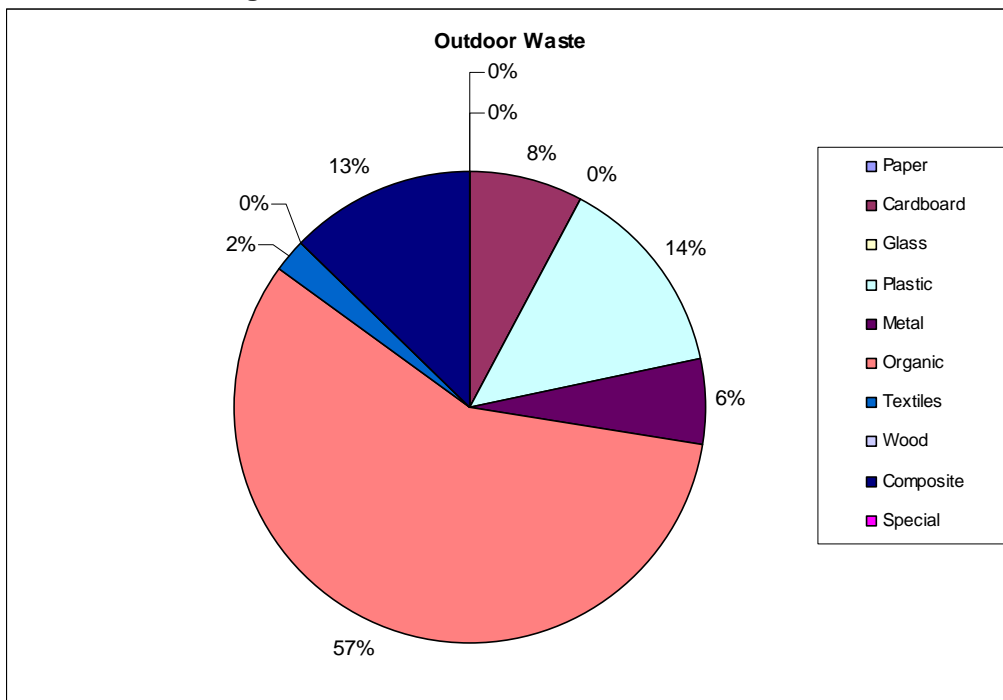


Figure 15. Distribution of Data from Table 14

Observations:

- A total of 1.8kg of waste was generated in the outdoor area over one week.
- 57% of the waste consists of garden green waste and some liquid waste from drink bottles.
- 14% of the waste consists of plastic drink bottles.

- 13% of the waste consists of coffee cups and confectionary wrappers.

Recommendations

Coral Cobh Leisure Centre should now prepare and implement a waste prevention action plan based on the findings of the audit report:

The following actions should be considered.

- Improve signage at bins. Consider large graphic posters with images of the waste types that can be put in the bin. Consider colour coding the bins.
- Implement a double sided printing policy. Set the print profile of each computer to default double sided printing.
- Communicate through email as much as possible.
- Reduce the contamination of recycling bins. Most recycling bins are being contaminated with tissue paper, liquid drinks and food waste.
- Plastic bottles contribute significantly to the quantity of waste that is produced by the Leisure Centre. Implement an initiative to encourage patrons to bring a reusable drink bottle to the Leisure Centre. This is to reduce the quantity of plastic bottle and plastic cups in the waste.
- Plastic cups are also a significant waste stream. Consider removing cups at water stations, reusable bottles can be refilled instead. Or alternatively, replace plastic cups with paper cups??
- Request patrons to finish drinks before disposing of plastic drink bottles, or take it home. Liquids, in drinks bottles, are a source of contamination for the recyclable waste.
- Used blue tissue paper is the main waste type which is produced at the Leisure Centre. It is disposed both in the recycling bin and the general waste bin. This waste type is not recyclable and should not be disposed in the general waste bin. An action plan needs to be prepared to eliminate or reduce this waste stream. The following actions could be considered:
 - Use reusable cloths for cleaning
 - Request patrons to bring and use their own towel for wiping down equipment in the gym. This would eliminate the use for blue tissue paper in the gyms/ steam-sauna room etc.
 - Provide adequate signage to ensure the tissue is disposed in the general waste in only.
- Hazardous waste needs to be disposed of appropriately. For example, used CFL bulbs were disposed in a recycling bin. CFL bulbs are hazardous and should be disposed at a facility authorised to accept this waste type or collected by waste collector who is authorised to accept this waste type. Contact your local Civic Amenity Site, to

determine if the CAS can accept this waste type from Coral Cobh Leisure Centre.

- There was some cardboard packaging, however, on the day of the audit, a staff member informed the audit team, that normally there is more cardboard packaging per week. Efforts should be made to reduce packaging waste. Contact your suppliers and discuss with them, ways to reduce packaging waste, such as, supplier take back packaging or use reusable packaging, e.g. plastic crates.
- During the waste audit, some shampoo bottles were observed. However, this waste stream was not significant. From experience with other swimming pools, shampoo/shower gel bottles can be a problem. Particularly from schools. One solution is to provide/sell refillable novelty shampoo bottles.

- **Photos of audit**

Waste is separated into different waste streams, weighed and photographed.



Bin Signage



Used Blue Tissue Paper



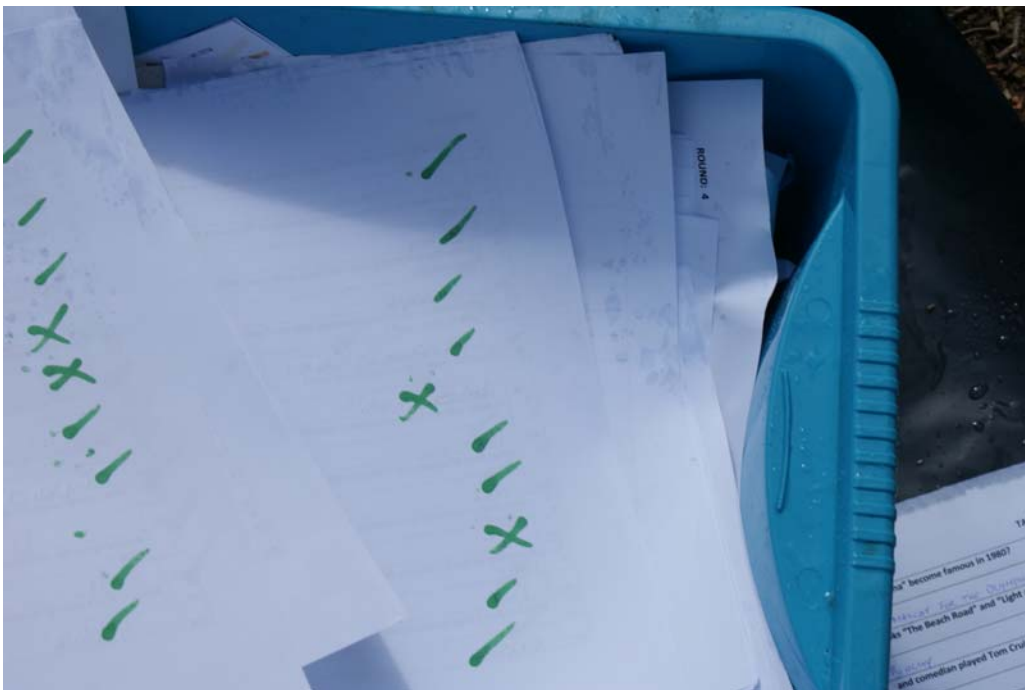
Some of the Plastic Drink Bottles



CFL Bulbs – Hazardous Waste found in recycling bin



Paper Waste – How can this be reduced?



Paper Waste – use double sided printing



Unused plastic drink cups



Used plastic drink cups



Nappies



Mixed waste – segregation of recyclables and general waste needs to be improved.



Some of the Shampoo bottles observed during the audit