

TBT: Waste Management (WM2)

Waste Minimisation and Segregation

What?

The Waste Minimisation sets out a preference of options for managing waste in terms of what is best for the environment. It gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, then recycling, then recovery, and last of all disposal.

Also, there is a legal requirement to take all reasonable steps to segregate dry recyclables – metal, glass, plastics, paper waste, and card and food waste for separate collection.

Why?

By committing to Waste Management, you are also supporting your organisation by:

- Preventing pollution;
- Ensuring legal compliance (duty of care);
- Meet your corporate social responsibility targets;
- Reducing costs.

You can save money by applying good environmental practice:

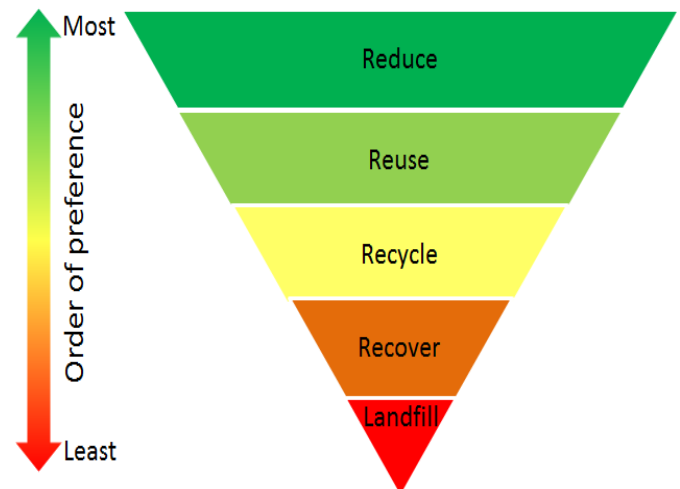
- Sort and segregate the waste you do produce to help you to recover value from it;
- Reduce the cost of disposing waste.

You can avoid environmental harm:

- reduction, reuse and recycling waste minimise the environmental effects of disposing waste to landfill;
- no wasted raw materials, energy or consumables;
- incorrectly disposing of waste could potentially create water pollution and damage habitats;

Duty of Care:

- Every load of waste it's received or passed to others must have a Waste Transfer Note (WTN), for non-hazardous.



Do

- ✓ Reduce the amount of waste created on site.
- ✓ Reuse materials until no longer fit for purpose.
- ✓ Make sure the bins/skips/compactors are labelled clearly.
- ✓ Always use the correct containers and segregate waste for recycling.
- ✓ Keep hazardous wastes stored separately from non-hazardous wastes.
- ✓ Store waste away from drains.
- ✓ Report any faults with waste storage facilities (such as damage) to your manager.
- ✓ Ask your supervisor/manager for advice if unsure about the correct waste segregation.
- ✓ Clear up when is carried out.

Don't

- ✗ Put waste materials into the wrong waste container.
- ✗ Mix different types of waste (cross-contamination), it prevents recycling.
- ✗ Open or start to use new product/materials before the ones in use are empty.
- ✗ Burn or bury waste, it's illegal.
- ✗ Dispose of waste liquids and oils down drains.
- ✗ Mix hazardous waste with non-hazardous waste type.
- ✗ Leave materials unprotected and where they are likely to be damaged by wind, rain or mud.