



## **Midlands Local Authorities**

*(Laois, Longford, North Tipperary, Offaly and Westmeath)*

# **Business Guide to Wise Waste Management**

## Foreword

As a result of rising waste management costs, heightened government focus, environmental concerns and corporate social responsibility, efficient and effective waste management has become a high priority for Irish Businesses. The Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan (2006 - 2010) sets out challenging targets for the commercial sector in terms of reducing, reusing and recycling waste over the next five years.

This publication has been prepared by the five Local Authorities in the Midlands Region – Laois, Longford, North Tipperary, Offaly and Westmeath. While not all-inclusive, this reference guide aims to provide practical information and contacts to assist businesses in the Region to better manage their various waste streams and to reduce the amount of waste being created. This reduction should also lead to better efficiencies in terms of managing business waste costs.

While all information is accurate at time of going to print, regulations and companies are continually changing. Each Local Authority in the Midlands Region will have a version of this publication available on their website, which will be kept up to date as information changes. It is not practical to print comprehensive lists of permitted waste contractors for various waste streams. Please do not hesitate to contact your local Environmental Awareness Officer if you would like further information.

## Table of Contents

### **Definitions of Waste ..... 2**

### **Waste Legislation Affecting Your Business..... 3**

- (i) Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2007
- (ii) Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998
- (iii) Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998
- (iv) Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007
- (v) Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007
- (vi) Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007
- (vii) Waste Management (Plastic Bag Levy) Regulations 2001
- (viii) Planning & Development Act 2000 (Auctioneers Signage)
- (ix) Litter Pollution Act 1997 - 2003
- (x) Waste Management Act 1996 Sect 32 (1) (Burning of Waste)
- (xi) Waste Electronic & Electrical Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2005
- (xii) Draft Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2008

### **Getting Started ..... 9**

- (i) Waste Management Planning
- (ii) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

### **Waste Management by Sector..... 14**

- (i) Office Waste
- (ii) Farm Waste
- (iii) Construction & Demolition Waste
- (iv) Hospitality Sector Waste
- (v) Health Services Waste
- (vi) Retail waste

### **Local Authority Contact Details and Useful Links**

## Definitions

### **Producer:**

In relation to waste any person whose activities produce waste or who carries out pre-processing, mixing or other operations resulting in a change in the nature or composition of waste.

### **Waste:**

Any substance which is discarded or otherwise dealt with as if it were waste shall be presumed to be waste or any substance listed in the European Waste Catalogue.

### **Hazardous Waste:**

Any substance listed in the European Hazardous Waste List (HWL) and/or has properties that render it hazardous (e.g. flammable, toxic, corrosive, explosive).

### **Commercial Waste:**

Waste from premises used wholly or mainly for the purpose of a trade or business or for the purposes of sport, recreation, education or entertainment but does not include household, agricultural or industrial waste.

### **Household Waste:**

Waste produced within the curtilage of a building or self contained part of a building used for the purposes of living accommodation.

### **Industrial Waste:**

Includes waste produced or arising from manufacturing or industrial activities or processes.

### **Authorised Waste Collector:**

Holder of a valid waste collection permit.

### **Packaging:**

Any material, container or wrapping, used for or in connection with the containment, transport, handling, protection, promotion, marketing or sale of any product or substance, including such packaging as may be prescribed.

### **Disposal:**

In relation to waste, disposal means any of the activities specified in the Third Schedule of the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended.

# Waste Legislation Affecting *Your* Business

The Waste Management Act 1996 as amended lays down the framework for regulating the waste sector in Ireland in terms of waste management planning, the licensing/permitting of waste facilities and the regulation of waste collectors. In addition there are regulations detailing how specific areas of waste are to be dealt with.

**The following Regulations impact on *Your Business***

### (i) Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2007



These Regulations impose an obligation on all businesses, manufacturers, retailers, importers and distributors who place packaging on the market to segregate specified waste materials that arise on their premises (back door waste) and have it collected by authorised waste operators for recycling. The types of materials that must now be legally segregated for recovery and recycling are glass, cardboard, paper, steel, aluminium, plastic, sheeting and wood.

The packaging regulations also impose additional obligations on major producers of packaging waste:

- i. A major producer is defined as one that places more than 10 tonnes of packaging on the Irish market per year and has a turnover of €1 million or more.

Companies that are major producers must either:

- i. Self comply with a Local Authority, or
- ii. Join the Government approved compliance scheme which is Repak.

**A business that chooses the self-compliance route is required by the Local Authority to:**

- Prepare a plan and a report outlining how it will comply with the Regulations.
- Register with the Local Authority in whose area its premises are located and pay an annual fee.
- Fix a visible notice to each public entrance of the premises, stating that packaging waste will be accepted free of charge for the purpose of recovery.
- Provide facilities at each premises that supplies packaging for the acceptance, segregation and storage of packaging waste.
- On request, collect or arrange for the collection of packaging waste from customers supplied.
- Ensure that packaging accepted or collected is segregated and either returned to the original supplier or sent for recovery.

**In addition, an importer or a packer/filler (i.e. major producer who puts products into packaging for the purpose of supply) must:**

- Ensure that the aggregate weight of packaging waste which is taken back in any

quarterly period is not less than 50% of the packaging supplied in the preceding quarterly period.

- Prepare and submit quarterly reports to their Local Authority on the weight of packaging received, supplied, accepted, recovered and disposed of. Records of this information must be retained for three years.

Self-compliance businesses can satisfy major producer requirements either individually or in co-operation with others, providing that there are no more than 10 major producers participating in any one group scheme and the group segregated deposit facilities are not more than 250 metres from any participating premises.

### (ii) Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998

These Regulations put a duty on hazardous waste producers to keep specified records of any hazardous waste on their premises (i.e. chemicals, batteries, waste oils, asbestos, PCB's).

Business and industries needing to transport or dispose of hazardous wastes are required to use appropriately permitted Hazardous Waste companies/collectors.

### (iii) Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998

These Regulations provide for a system of consignment notes in respect of the movement of hazardous waste within the State and transpose certain related EU requirements into Irish legislation.

A Consignment Note (C1 form) enables Local Authorities to track hazardous wastes and comprises of five bound and numbered copies of different colours and has three parts labelled A, B, C. Any company/collector transporting hazardous waste within the state will require a consignment note. Further information regarding movement of hazardous waste within the state and C1 forms can be obtained from the Local Authority in whose functional area the consignment of hazardous waste originates.

Businesses/producers will be required to sign the C1 form and all parties involved are required to retain copies of this form for at least five years.

### (iv) Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007

Dublin City Council is designated as the National Competent Authority for the export, import and transit of waste shipments under the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations, 2007. All transfrontier shipments (TRS) of waste originating in any Local Authority area in the State that are subject to the prior written notification procedures must be notified to and through Dublin City Council at the National TFS Office established to implement and enforce the Regulations. Contact details are as follows; Dublin City Council, Eblana House, 68-71 Marrowbone Lane, Dublin 8.

### (v) Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007

A person running a waste collection business must apply for and receive a waste collection permit. In the Midlands Region, the relevant issuing Local Authority is Offaly County Council. Transporting waste without a waste collection permit is an offence, as is passing waste onto a person who is not authorised to collect waste.

It is essential that any business using a waste collector ensures that the collector has a valid waste collection permit. Check this by asking your waste contractor for a copy of their waste collection permit or if in doubt, contact your Local Authority. If your waste is found in an illegal waste site, you may be prosecuted and be liable for clean up costs.

The Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 provides operators with the option of applying for a permit for specified regions or multi regions by means of a single application to a single nominated authority.

### (vi) Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007

Small scale waste management activities (e.g. car dismantler, disposal of top soil or sub-soil from excavations or small scale recycling activities) are subject to a waste permit, which is obtained from the Local Authority. Large waste management facilities (e.g. Landfills) are required to obtain a waste licence from the EPA. These Regulations allow the EPA to decide on whether having regard to particular circumstances, the facility requires a waste permit.

### (vii) Waste Management (Plastic Bag Levy) Regulations 2001



A 'plastic bag' is defined as a bag "made wholly or in part of plastic". Bags with plastic laminate or with plastic handles are considered plastic bags under the regulation.

Retailer obligations are:

- To collect 22c in respect of every plastic bag or bag containing plastic including any used for a "two for the price of three" promotion or "pick & mix" that is issued to customers regardless of size unless specifically exempted.
- Remit all plastic bag levies collected to the Revenue Commissioners.

**Exemptions:** Certain types of plastic bags when used in specific circumstances are excluded from the levy. These include:

1. Plastic bags solely used to contain
  - fresh fish and fresh fish products
  - fresh meat and fresh meat products, or
  - fresh poultry and fresh poultry products provided that such bags are not greater in dimension than 225mm in width (exclusive of any gussets), by 345mm in depth (inclusive of any gussets), by 450mm in length, (inclusive of any handles).
2. Plastic bags solely used to contain the products referred to in Paragraph 1 where such products are contained in packaging, (including a bag), provided that such plastic bags are not greater in dimension than the dimensions referred to in paragraph 1.
3. Plastic bags solely used to contain fruit; nuts or vegetables; confectionery; dairy products; cooked food; whether cold or hot, or ice.

### (viii) Planning & Development Act 2000 and Planning & Development Regulations 2001 (Auctioneers Signage)

In accordance with Section 254(1)(d) of the Planning & Development Act 2000 & Sections 200-204 of the Planning & Development Regulations 2001, a person shall not erect, construct, place or maintain an advertisement structure on, under, over or along a public road save in accordance with a licence granted under this Section by the Planning Authority.





A person(s) applying for a licence must furnish in writing to the Planning Authority (at least four weeks in advance) the number of proposed signs to be erected, proposed locations indicated on site location map, design & dimensions of the proposed signs and the length of time the sign(s) will be in position.

In the event of a sign(s) being erected on public property without prior approval i.e. no licence granted, the Environment Section of your Local Authority may serve an on-the-spot litter fine(s) of €150 for each unauthorised sign(s) erected. Furthermore, the person(s) is also responsible for removing the unauthorised sign(s) within a period of seven working days.

For further information on submitting your licence application or on-the-spot fines, contact your Local Authority.

### (ix) Litter Pollution Act 1997 - 2003

#### As a business, you are breaking the law when you.....

- Create litter in the carrying on of a business, trade or activity or in loading, transporting or handling of goods.
- Present commercial/business waste for collection in a manner that creates litter. e.g overflowing bins.
- Own or drive a vehicle used to transport goods/materials or you own/hire skips and fail to take measures to prevent litter (i.e. no netting).
- Place unauthorised articles or advertisements on and deface any structure or other land/door/gate/window/tree/pole or post visible from a public place.
- Operate a retail/mobile outlet and don't provide litter bins or don't clear up litter resulting from your activities (100 metres either side of your premises).
- Put advertising leaflets on the windscreens of vehicles or distribute material in a public place contrary to a Local Authority bye-law.
- If you erect signage on public property without authorisation from your Local Authority (e.g. car boot sales, for sale signs etc).

### (x) Waste Management Act 1996 Section 32 (1) (Burning of Waste) Air Pollution Act 1987, Protection of Environment Act 2003



Burning your business waste is not permitted in any circumstances and is prohibited under the above Waste Management Regulations, the reason being that you are carrying out uncontrolled burning at low temperatures. This is damaging to your health, our environment and causes nuisance to others. Almost three quarters of the dioxins emitted to the air in Ireland come from the burning of waste.

New Regulations are currently being considered, which will give the Local Authorities greater powers in issuing on the spot fines and prosecuting anyone caught burning waste.

### (xi) Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

The WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations were introduced in Ireland in August 2005. They place various obligations on distributors (retailers) of electrical and electronic goods.

Each Distributor of electrical and electronic equipment is prohibited from distributing electrical and electronic equipment from a producer who;

1. is not in possession of a valid Certificate of Registration from the Registration Body or,
2. does not display the registration number on any invoice, credit note, dispatch or delivery docket.

Distributors, i.e. Retailers, when supplying a new product, must accept back waste electrical and electronic equipment from private households free of charge on a one-to-one basis as long as the waste electrical and electronic equipment is of equivalent type or has fulfilled the same function as the supplied equipment, other than contaminated waste electrical and electronic equipment that presents a health and safety risk unless such contamination is on account of a distributor's liability.

## Waste Legislation

All retailers of WEEE are obliged to register ANNUALLY with their Local Authority by completing the relevant form and paying an annual registration fee. This information is available from all Local Authorities.

Once registered, retailers make their own arrangements with WEEE Ireland to accept their WEEE goods. Any Distributor, i.e. Retailer, who distributes electrical and electronic equipment supplied by a producer and displays environmental management costs (EMCs) shall be required to ensure that such costs are indicated in writing to each purchaser.

The above scheme refers to Retailers accepting domestic WEEE. Businesses must make their own arrangements (i.e. Business to Business waste e.g. photocopiers, industrial sized fridges etc.) for collection of commercial WEEE by contacting WEEE Ireland directly.

Further information:

WEEE Ireland

Phone: 01 2992230

Web: [www.weeeireland.ie](http://www.weeeireland.ie)

Email: [info@www.weeeireland.ie](mailto:info@www.weeeireland.ie)

### **(xii) Draft Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2008**

These Regulations are designed to promote the recovery of waste batteries and accumulators (e.g. rechargeable batteries). The Regulations impose obligations on persons who supply batteries and accumulators to the Irish market, whether as retailers, importers or manufacturers. An exemption from these obligations is available to persons who participate in a scheme for the collection, treatment, recovery and disposal of waste batteries and accumulators in an environmentally sound manner operated by an approved body.

Further information is available from your Local Authority

## Getting Started

There are three main elements to having a successful integrated waste management system in your business.

### ***Reduce, Reuse and Recycle***

These elements can be acted upon once you have reviewed the volume and the types of waste that you produce.

### (i) Waste Management Planning

- Step 1 Decide you want to solve your waste problem and get management support.
- Step 2 Involve all staff but identify key person(s) to drive process.
- Step 3 Get your starting point by carrying out a waste audit/review.
- Step 4 Using the results of your waste audit, devise an Action Plan that includes:
- Targets for improvements,
  - Actions that need to be taken, by whom and when,
  - A system to monitor progress,
  - A planned celebration when you meet targets!

### Waste Audit

Waste audits are essential to implementing a successful waste management system. Audits provide your business with important data that will aid you in recognising the right course of action and acquiring the best waste contractor/recycler suited to your needs.

For instructions, audit sheets and information on achieving a successful and simple waste audit visit [www.raceagainstwaste.ie](http://www.raceagainstwaste.ie) and download your free 'Small Change' (small businesses) or 'Take Action at Work' (large organisations) guides.

These guides also provide invaluable tips and hints on reducing, reusing and recycling your business waste.

### (ii) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

#### Reduce

First look at what types and how much waste you are producing and then see where you can make reductions.

- Review purchasing policy for goods with minimal packaging.
- Choose products made from recycled materials to support the industry.
- Choose products that are long-life and durable.
- Avoid disposable items.
- Buy in bulk and use refillable containers.
- For free guides on reducing waste at work visit [www.raceagainstwaste.ie](http://www.raceagainstwaste.ie).



#### Reuse

- Materials that you consider waste could be a resource to someone else – ask around.
- Talk to your suppliers, you may be able to use returnable delivery trays, return certain packaging and/or change to a more environmentally friendly alternative.

#### Recycle

Under the Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2003 all 'Producers' (businesses selling packaged products) must segregate packaging waste and have it recycled. This includes all retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers and any business selling packaged products.

You should save money overall by having waste recovered/recycled as you can offset against high disposal costs. Talk to your authorised waste contractor and recycler in your area to see what materials they can accept, what costs are involved and establish what system best suits your needs. (However, please note that markets for recyclables fluctuate and prices will differ for various materials and most materials have to be exported abroad for recycling.)



## The Steps Involved In Greening Your Business

### Step 1

**Set up an Environmental Team with a strong organised leader.**

**The project leader should have high ranking in the company and report directly to management**

### Step 2

**Undertake a comprehensive waste audit distinguishing what type of waste your organisation has, how much waste it produces, waste costs and the wastes final destination.**

### Step 4

**Monitor your progress and communicate your results and failures.**

**Has your business saved money?  
Have you reduced your waste?**

### Step 3

**Devise a simple plan with step by step achievable actions. Each action should have a timeframe.**

**Communicate your actions to your staff.**



# Waste By Sector

Each type of business creates specific waste streams. This section provides information for specific businesses e.g. Office, Farming, Construction, Hospitality, Health Care and Retail.

## Waste by Sector

### (i) Office Waste

Office waste is to be found in every business because of unavoidable paper work, filing and documenting. Office waste consists mainly of paper, cardboard, toners, electrical equipment and miscellaneous items e.g. employees lunches/canteen waste.



#### Reduce

- Buy recycled paper, pens, pencils.
- Avoid disposables i.e. post it's, plastic cups.
- Remove your name from junk mailing lists.
- E-mail telephone messages.
- Think before you print – do you really need it.
- Set printers to print on double side and photocopy both sides.
- Avoid making duplicate copies of files.

#### Reuse

- Reuse paper for notepads and jotters .
- Reuse envelopes and have internal reusable envelopes.
- Reuse binders, folders, paper clips.
- Repair or refurbish office furniture.
- Refill toner cartridges.

#### Recycle

- Provide recycling facilities for paper, cans and bottles.
- Recycle all electrical wastes.
- Engage a permitted recycling company to collect your segregated waste.

#### Further information:

All the information an office requires on reducing waste including an interactive waste audit tool is available on [www.raceagainstwaste.ie](http://www.raceagainstwaste.ie)

### (ii) Farm Waste

Farmers have always reused and recycled and are ingenious at giving new life to old materials – many farmers already reuse empty containers, repair machinery and replace goods by recycling or adapting waste materials, but there is plenty more that can be done. By taking very simple steps the amount of farm waste created can be reduced or even prevented.

#### Reduce:

- Buy meal in bulk instead of individual bags.
- Carry out annual soil tests to avoid over application of fertilisers.
- Choose products which are long-life and durable.
- Avoid disposable items.
- Triple rinse chemical containers immediately after use to ensure that the containers are eligible to be recycled.

#### Reuse:

- Reuse empty containers, buckets etc.
- Repair old machinery and equipment around the farm.

#### Recycle

- Recycle waste plastics, oil and tyres.
- Recycle your old farm plastics, netting and bags.
- Compost your household waste with your farm yard waste.

Below is a list of companies which can help you reduce, reuse and recycle your farm yard waste. For further information and helpful tips on reducing and recycling around the farm contact your local Environmental Awareness Officer.

#### Further information:

Irish Farm Films Producers Group, Collection of silage wrap, 01 4089966

FRS Network, Farm Plastics Recycling, 0505 21166

Irish Farm Relief Service, Collection of containers, bags and silage wrap  
Cavan 049 8545100, Mullingar 044 9343077, Roscrea 0505 22100

Recyclenet, Collects different plastics, 045 870633

### (iii) Construction & Demolition (C &D) Waste



The construction and demolition industry is one of the largest waste producers in Ireland with the EPA's National Waste Report 2004 estimating that over 11 million tonnes of C&D waste was generated in 2004. While Ireland's rate of recovery at 85.2% is quite high, this is mainly accounted for by soil and stones; recycling rates for core C&D waste materials is relatively low.

Waste reduction, reuse and recycling are important components of sustainable building. C&D waste includes materials generated from building a structure (construction) and those created during the wrecking of a building (demolition debris). The following examples illustrate just how you can make savings on site by choosing reusable and recyclable materials.

#### Reuse:

- wood beams, joists, studs, baseboards, cabinets, cupboards, furnishing, railings, brick, doors and casings, interior windows, bathroom fixtures, light fixtures, ceiling grid and tile.

#### Recycle:

- concrete (often recycled & reused at the site), steel and other metals, pallets, packaging and paper products, fluorescent tubes (unbroken).

### Start Planning for the Future

Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects have been formally endorsed by the National Construction and Demolition Waste Council (NCDWC). The aim of these Guidelines, which apply to public and private sector projects, is to promote sustainable development, environmental protection and the optimum use of resources and to adopt an integrated approach to C&D waste management, throughout the duration of a project. They endorse the waste management hierarchy model, with waste prevention and minimisation being the first priority succeeded by reuse and recycling. Disposal should only be considered as a last resort.

### (iii) Construction & Demolition waste (continued)

#### Project C&D Waste Management Plans

The Guidelines previously mentioned also provide designers, developers, practitioners and competent authorities with an agreed basis for determining the adequacy of Project C&D Waste Management Plans. Developers of projects with significant potential for the generation of C&D waste should prepare an on-site C&D Waste Management Plan. In particular, for projects which are in excess of any of the following thresholds -

1. New residential development of 10 units or more;
2. New developments other than (1) above, including institutional, educational, health and other public facilities, with an aggregate floor area in excess of 1,250 m<sup>2</sup>;
3. Demolition/renovation/refurbishment projects generating in excess of 100m<sup>3</sup> in volume, of C&D waste;
4. Civil Engineering projects producing in excess of 500m<sup>3</sup> of waste, excluding waste materials used for development works on the site.

While outline Project Waste Management Plans will be submitted as part of the planning application, the detailed plan is to be submitted to the Environment/Waste Management Section of the Local Authority for agreement prior to Commencement Notice stage. The developer will be entitled to proceed to implement the Plan as submitted unless the Local Authority indicates, within 6 weeks from the date of receipt of the Plan, that there is a difficulty with the submitted plan.

Further information:  
Construction Industry Federation  
[www.cif.ie](http://www.cif.ie)

Environment Protection Agency  
[www.epa.ie](http://www.epa.ie)

National Standards Authority of Ireland  
[www.nsaiinc.com](http://www.nsaiinc.com)

National Construction and Demolition Waste Council  
[www.ncdwc.ie](http://www.ncdwc.ie)



### (iv) Hospitality Waste

The hospitality sector (e.g. hotels, restaurants, pubs and B&B's etc.) have wide and varied waste streams. Many excellent schemes and programmes have been established over the last few years. These schemes are the best source of information and guidance for the hospitality industry.

Further information:  
Irish Hotels Federations  
Guidelines to implementing a Waste Management Programme for Hotels and Guest houses  
Telephone: 01 497 6459  
email: [info@ihf.ie](mailto:info@ihf.ie)  
[www.ihf.ie](http://www.ihf.ie)

Greening Irish Hotels  
Set up by the Irish Hospitality Institute in conjunction with the Cleaner Greener Production Programme  
Tel: 01 662 4790  
email: [cgpp@ihi.ie](mailto:cgpp@ihi.ie)  
[www.greeningirishhotels.ie](http://www.greeningirishhotels.ie)

Sustainable Energy Ireland  
General guidelines for business and guidelines for energy efficient lighting in hotels.  
Tel: 01 836 0190  
email: queries via website  
[www.sei.ie](http://www.sei.ie)

Hospitality Solutions Consulting Ltd  
A company whose services include consultancy and training on environmental management solutions for the client  
Tel: 021 453 6151  
[www.hsc.ie](http://www.hsc.ie)

Ireland Recycling  
Database of general and specialist waste contractors divided by waste category.  
[www.irelandrecycling.ie](http://www.irelandrecycling.ie)

## Waste by Sector

### (v) Health Services

There are three main types of waste that the health services produce including clinical waste, general waste and recyclable materials.

Anyone involved in the health service industry (hospitals, nursing homes, carers, doctors surgeries) must abide by the relevant legislation governing this sector.

Potentially hazardous waste materials arising from healthcare-related activities (usually referred to as healthcare risk waste) requires special management and the use of costly handling and disposal arrangements to avoid causing infection or injury to those who come in contact with it, and to minimise negative impacts on the environment.

Further information:

Contact the Environment Section of your Local Authority or your authorised waste contractor to advise you how to segregate your waste properly.



## Waste by Sector

### (vi) Retail Outlets

Packaging waste is the main waste material generated by the retail sector. Often this waste could be reduced, reused and recycled.

#### Reduce

Talk to your suppliers to see if there are ways of avoiding unnecessary packaging. Perhaps they could provide you with a better alternative that you can reuse or recycle.

#### Reuse

Talk to your suppliers to see if you can return boxes, trays or packaging for reuse. Can you develop links with a local school who may use paper for artwork or a local farmer who may use paper for animal bedding?

#### Recycle

Carry out a Waste Audit - are you recycling every waste possible? Talk to your local waste contractors who can advise you of materials that are acceptable for recycling. You may need to consider storage issues and if it would be beneficial for you to invest in equipment (e.g. baler) in the long run.

For more details on how to do a waste audit and other useful tips on cutting down on your business waste, download your free 'Small Change' and 'Take Action at Work' guides from [www.raceagainstwaste.ie](http://www.raceagainstwaste.ie) or contact your local Environmental Awareness Officer.





## to do list.....

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**to do list.....**

[illegible]

## Useful Local Authority Contacts

Laois County Council

Tel: 057 - 8664000

Email: [environment@laoiscoco.ie](mailto:environment@laoiscoco.ie)

Website: [www.laois.ie](http://www.laois.ie)

Longford County Council

Tel: 043 - 43300

E-mail: [environment@longfordcoco.ie](mailto:environment@longfordcoco.ie)

Website: [www.longfordcoco.ie](http://www.longfordcoco.ie)

North Tipperary County Council

Tel: 067 - 44791

Email: [environment@northtippcoco.ie](mailto:environment@northtippcoco.ie)

Website: [www.tipperarynorth.ie/environment](http://www.tipperarynorth.ie/environment)

Offaly County Council

Tel: 057 - 9346800

Email: [environment@offalycoco.ie](mailto:environment@offalycoco.ie)

Website: [www.offalycoco.ie](http://www.offalycoco.ie)

Westmeath County Council

Tel: 044 - 9332226

Email: [environment@westmeathcoco.ie](mailto:environment@westmeathcoco.ie)

Website: [www.westmeathcoco.ie](http://www.westmeathcoco.ie)