BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

















FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

South Carolina's hospitality industry is a large consumer. Each facility purchases goods and services, creates and manages waste, uses energy and water, and just like an individual leaves an environmental footprint. Operating in an environmentally responsible fashion, the state's hospitality industry can lead by example with everyday, cost-effective practices that help protect and preserve South Carolina's environment as well as the quality of life for all South Carolinians. This "Best Management Practices" (BMP) fact sheet is part of a series.

Conducting a Waste Audit

A waste audit helps your facility estimate the type and amount of waste generated as well as examine current waste management practices and costs. The information gained from an audit is critical in developing a waste management plan that includes waste reduction and recycling.

This BMP fact sheet includes work sheets to document current waste operations and a checklist to identify the type of material produced, the areas of generation and potential waste reduction and recycling strategies. Before you begin the audit, consider the following steps.

STEP 1: Check the records.

- Take a look at your current waste hauler's records. Find out how much waste is being removed from your facility on a weekly or monthly basis and calculate the total annual disposal cost. Use the "Current Waste Operations Work Sheet" on page 2 to complete this step.
- Review purchasing records. This will help you gain perspective of what and how much material is brought into your facility.

STEP 2: Designate an audit team.

Consider involving members from all areas of the facility. For example, someone from the back of the house may have a better understanding of operations than someone working in the front of the house.

STEP 3: Gather supplies.

Rubber gloves, plastic bags, tarps and a scale may be needed depending on the thoroughness of the waste audit being performed.

STEP 4: Conduct the waste audit.

- Place a large plastic sheet or tarp on the floor and spread a typical day's worth of garbage on it. Sort the materials by type (e.g., paper, plastic bottles). If space is limited or your facility is large, use a "representative" sample of waste.
- Using the "Identifying Waste Work Sheet" on pages 3-4, record the type of material found as well as the point of generation. Include an estimate of each material's percentage of the waste stream. If possible, use a scale to weigh materials and provide a more accurate measurement.
- Recycle or dispose of the material once all materials have been recorded or weighed.

If time is limited, another option is to perform visual audits in conjunction with a walk-through of each area. Visual audits usually involve looking into trash receptacles and estimating the amounts and types of waste generated. The "Identifying Waste Work Sheet" also can be used to assist in visual audits.

Waste Audit Follow-up

Once you complete the waste audit and have a better understanding of what waste is generated, you are ready to determine the best ways to reduce, reuse and recycle. Here are some easy steps that may help.

1. Reduce and reuse.

- With information gathered from the waste audit, look over purchasing records again. Are there any ways that these processes can be adjusted to reduce waste or reuse materials (e.g., is there excess packaging that could be eliminated)?
- For more waste reduction and reuse tips, see the BMP fact sheet "Waste Reduction and Reuse" at www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/recycle/green_hospitality/pubs/waste_reduction.pdf.

2. Recycle.

- Recycling may save money in avoided disposal costs and generate revenue through the sale of recyclables. Recycling also saves natural resources and energy.
- Find a market for your recyclables. For market resources, see the BMP fact sheet "Recycling" at www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/recycle/green_ hospitality/pubs/bmp_recycling.pdf.
- For help with starting a recycling program, contact the S.C. Green Hospitality Program. It offers free, confidential and non-regulatory technical assistance. For details, visit www.scdhec.gov/greenhospitality.

3. Educate staff.

- It is vital that all staff know about any new waste management programs including waste reduction and recycling activities. Send e-mails or post bulletins giving instructions on the proper procedures for different types of materials.
- Don't forget to include custodial staff even if they are a contracted service. They need to know the correct procedures.

4. Track and evaluate the program.

- Establish a record-keeping system to help track the effectiveness of the waste management program.
- Remember to track cost savings and revenue generation.
- Evaluate the program at least once a year and adjust when needed.

Current Waste Operations Work Sheet I. DISPOSAL Name of hauler: _ List all collection points inside and outside the building: Amount currently collected: Frequency of collection: Average bill: Billing frequency: ___ Bills based on weight or volume?_ Where is waste finally disposed (which landfill)? II. RECYCLING List current recycling efforts: Material collected: How are the recyclables collected? Total amount recycled: _ Percentage of overall waste currently recycled: Recycling revenue: __ Recycling costs: Calculate avoided disposal costs (i.e., how much money you are saving by recycling as opposed to throwing away materials). Multiply the amount recycled by your disposal costs. Call 1-800-768-7348 for assistance.



The S.C. Green Hospitality Alliance is a free, voluntary program designed to: 1) help South Carolina's hospitality industry reduce the environmental impact of its operations as well as incorporate environmental stewardship and sustainability in its business practices; and 2) promote and recognize member hotels, restaurants as well as other hospitality facilities for their environmentally conscious practices. The Alliance is a partnership of the S.C. Restaurant & Lodging Association and DHEC's Green Hospitality Program. Visit www.scdhec.gov/greenhospitality or call 1-800-768-7348 for more information.



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IDENTIFYING WASTE WORKSHEET

Use this worksheet to identify and record the types of waste produced, the areas of generation and potential waste reduction and recycling strategies. In some cases, a walk-through may indicate that an existing recycling program is not being fully utilized. The information needed to complete this worksheet can be obtained by conducting a walk-through of targeted functional areas of your facility, looking carefully at contents in waste containers as well as interviewing supervisors and employees. Certain areas tend to generate large amounts of waste, such as loading docks, guest rooms, kitchens, conference rooms and management offices. Also, review the grounds maintenance activities. Be sure that you have contacted the appropriate staff to inform them of the walk-through and that they support staff being interviewed. Consider interviewing housekeeping staff. Information will be most complete if you conduct the walk-through just before containers are emptied. Avoid conducting the walk-through when unusual activities are taking place or during unusually slow or busy times.

MATERIAL	IN THE WASTE STREAM?	ESTIMATED PERCENT OF WASTE STREAM	AREAS OF GENERATION	POTENTIAL WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING STRATEGIES
PAPER				
Green bar computer paper	☐ Yes ☐ No			
White ledger paper	☐ Yes ☐ No			
White form-feed paper	☐ Yes ☐ No			
White copy paper	☐ Yes ☐ No			
White ledger pads	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Cash register receipts	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Adding machine tape	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Envelopes	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Windowed envelopes	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Colored paper	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Yellow legal pads	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Letterhead	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Message pads	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Newspapers	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Magazines	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Corrugated cardboard	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Cardboard tubes	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Mixed waste paper	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Unwanted mail	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Coated stock	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Stick-on notes	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Paperboard (e.g., cereal boxes)	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Paper plates/cups	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Napkins/towels	☐ Yes ☐ No			
PAPER (continued)				
Tissue paper	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Wax-coated paper	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Plastic-coated paper	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Carbon paper	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Other paper	☐ Yes ☐ No			
PLASTIC				
#1 PET (e.g., soda bottles)	☐ Yes ☐ No			
#2 HDPE bottles (e.g., milk jugs)	☐ Yes ☐ No			
#2 HDPE film	☐ Yes ☐ No			
#3 Vinyl bottles, pipe, siding	☐ Yes ☐ No			
#4 LDPE film	☐ Yes ☐ No			
#5 Polypropylene	☐ Yes ☐ No			
#6 Polystyrene foam	☐ Yes ☐ No			
#6 Rigid polystyrene	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Other plastic	☐ Yes ☐ No			

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MATERIAL	IN THE WASTE STREAM?	ESTIMATED PERCENT OF WASTE STREAM	AREAS OF GENERATION	POTENTIAL WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING STRATEGIES
METAL				
Aluminum cans	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Aluminum foil	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Other aluminum				
(e.g., rain gutters, etc.)	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Steel cans	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Other ferrous metals	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Other metals	☐ Yes ☐ No			
GLASS	'			
Brown	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Clear	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Green	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Other glass	☐ Yes ☐ No			
LIGHTING				
Fluorescent bulbs	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Incandescent bulbs	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Other lighting	☐ Yes ☐ No			
FOOD SCRAPS				
Baked goods	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Cooking oil	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Fruit/vegetable scraps	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Grease	☐ Yes ☐ No			_
Meat scraps	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Other food scraps	☐ Yes ☐ No			_
WOOD	l res lino			
Lumber	☐ Yes ☐ No	1		
Crates Pallets	☐ Yes ☐ No			
	☐ Yes ☐ No			_
Land-clearing debris	☐ Yes ☐ No			_
Other wood	☐ Yes ☐ No			
YARD TRIMMINGS	DV DN			
Grass clippings	☐ Yes ☐ No			_
Leaves and brush	☐ Yes ☐ No			
AUTOMOTIVE ITEMS				
Lead-acid batteries	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Used motor oil	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Used oil filters	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Used antifreeze	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Scrap tires	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Other automotive items	☐ Yes ☐ No			
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS				
Furniture	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Linens/towels	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Mattresses	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Rechargeable batteries	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Appliances	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Electronics	☐ Yes ☐ No			
Toner/inkjet cartridges	☐ Yes ☐ No			
OTHER MATERIAL				