

TACKLE



Good practice identified during action A1

Number/code: GOV17	
<u>Title</u> : WASTE AUDIT	
Guidelines section:	
X Governance Operational management	
Context of the event	Procurement
Event	Mobility and logistics
Stadium management	

Description

A waste audit is an analysis of a facility's waste stream. Auditing the materials generated at the facility will help identify what types of recyclable, compostable, and other materials the facility generates, and how much of each category is currently recovered for recycling or discarded. A waste auditor investigates the sources, composition, weight, volume, seasonal variation, and destinations of the materials that the venue generates. Using the data collected, it is possible to identify the financial feasibility, costs, and benefits of enhancing recycling and composting program.

1) The San Francisco Giants evaluate their entire waste management program as one system and work with their waste haulers, concessionaires, and other partners to identify inefficiencies and cost savings potential. Jorge Costa, senior vice president of ballpark operations, offered an example: "To upgrade our loading dock, we proposed to spend something like \$60,000 to revamp the layout, so we needed to calculate how we would recoup that investment. We worked with recology, our waste partner, to minimize the number of trash hauls and dumping costs. We reevaluated and economized on the bags and bins we were using. We also thought more systemically about savings around the ballpark by cutting down on broom costs and labor costs."

Environmental benefits

Improve separate waste collection.

Economic benefits

Lower waste disposal costs.

Applicability and replicability potential

It should be implemented in every stadium.

Source

NRDC Report (p. 9)