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PLASTIC BOTTLE DECISION TREE



Is safe tap water available?

YES

NO

Eliminate bottled water

+ Benefits

Reduced: waste & costs, transport & emissions, storage & refrigeration.

- Disadvantages

Lost revenue.

Is the water quality suitable for a water filtration system?

YES

NO

Install water filtration systems and bottle on site in reusable bottles for sale or for self refill

+

Reduced: waste & likelihood of litter, long-term cost savings, transport & emissions, storage & refrigeration, maintain revenue stream.

-

Initial investment, structural & procedure change, customer trust, water wasted by osmosis processes.

Do suppliers of returnable & reusable bottles exist?

YES

NO

Large plastic bottles (for return to supplier & refill)

Glass bottles (for return to supplier & refill)

+

Enhanced circularity, reduced waste, cost & likelihood of litter.

-

Lost revenue if customers refill for free, transport & emissions, storage, heavy to handle, hygiene procedures for guests refilling own bottles.

+

Enhanced circularity, premium image, reduced waste & likelihood of litter.

-

Increased emissions as heavier to transport, increased cost, unsuitable for use at pool and beach, heavy to handle.

Does the country have a good recycling system?

YES

NO

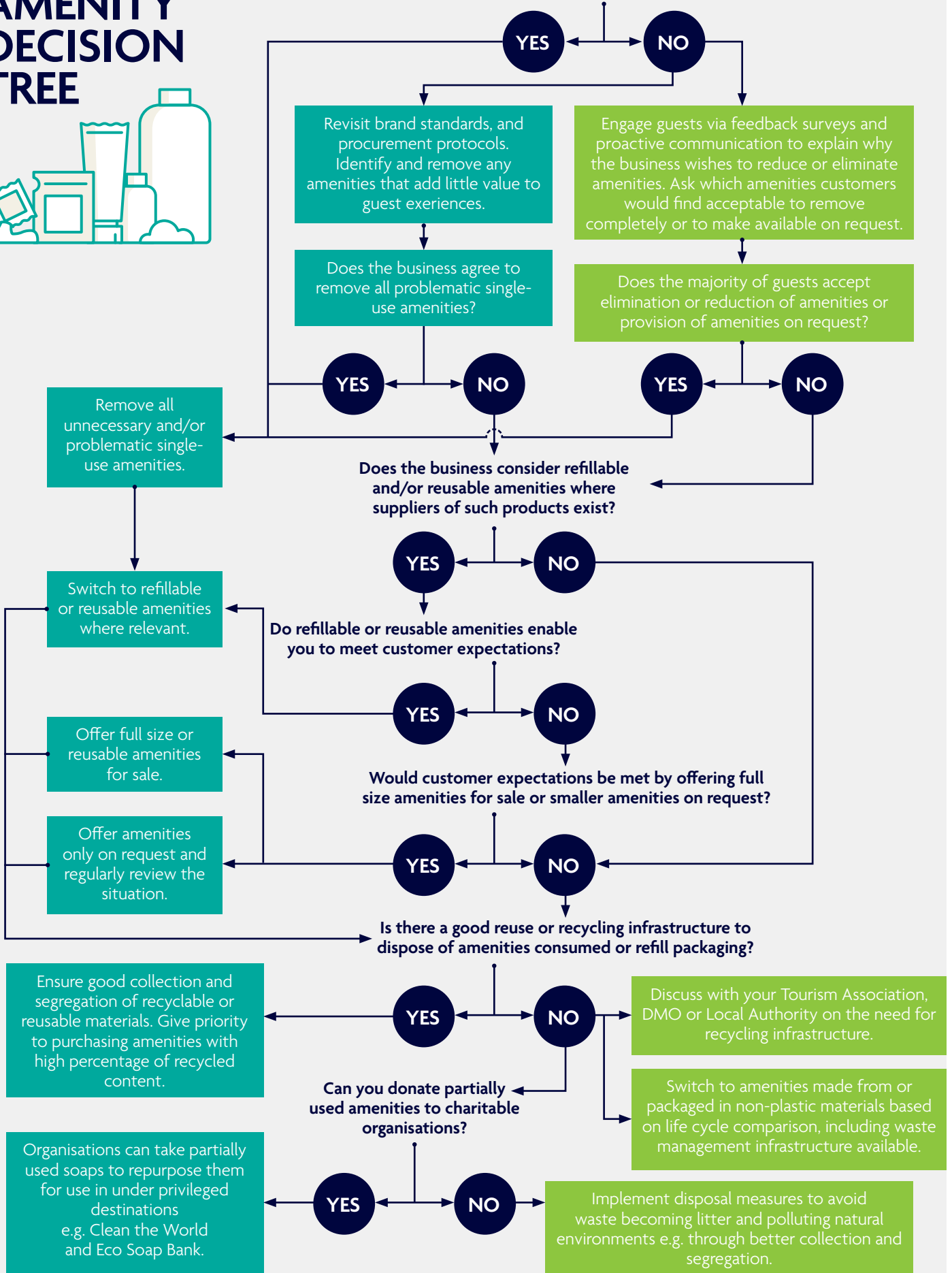
Consider switching to different materials, based on life cycle comparison (sourcing of materials, production methods, waste management infrastructure available, etc.). Consider for instance plastic with high recycled content or aluminium.

Lobby for changes in water quality, engage with supply chain to encourage implementation of any of the above and lobby for improved waste management. Catch waste to prevent it from leaking into the environment.

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Can single-use amenities or those that are unnecessary or problematic be removed without compromising existing brand standards and customer satisfaction?

AMENITY DECISION TREE



Continuously re-assess your situation in line with changes e.g. availability of alternatives, legislation and changes to local infrastructure.

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PACKAGING DECISION TREE



Is single-use plastic packaging used anywhere within your business (e.g. food and drink delivery, consumable materials, retail items, laundry delivery, cereal boxes, individually wrapped fruit)?



Excellent. Share your success to inspire others.

Can any single-use packaging be replaced with new procedures (e.g. fruits, vegetables delivered in returnable crates, frozen items delivered in returnable cool boxes, laundry delivered in reusable garment covers)?



Eliminate packaging where possible and replace with new procedures.

Train staff on new procedures, ensure health and hygiene standards are met if choosing reusable alternatives and create guest communications to make sure changes are accepted and fully understood.

Can you engage with suppliers to remove or minimise packaging from within the supply chain?



Prioritise suppliers that:

1. Deliver products or services in reusable or returnable packaging.
2. Commit to design alternatives packaging that does not create unintended trade-offs.
3. Provide clear and reliable information on the characteristics of the packaging being used (e.g. recyclability, percentage of recycled material, etc.).

Assist guests and staff in accepting new packaging by explaining why packaging has changed and the associated positive impacts.

Do public or private sector services exist to collect problematic packaging (e.g. snack wrappings, plastic film)?



Provide effective means for staff to collect and prepare segregated waste collection.

Are there any livelihood projects that would benefit from problematic used packaging (e.g. crafts people or organisations that create eco-bricks and paving tiles)?



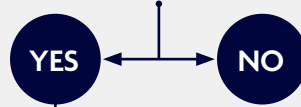
Provide customers and staff with clear instructions to dispose of packaging responsibly to avoid waste becoming litter and polluting natural environments.

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BAGS & LINERS DECISION TREE

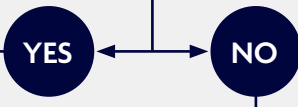


Are single-use plastic bags or liners used anywhere within your business (e.g. waste collection, guest laundry, glass covers, take-away bags, retail bags)?



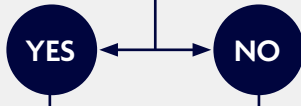
Excellent. Share your success to inspire others.

Can any bags or liners be eliminated completely and replaced with new procedures (e.g. laundry returned in a basket, ceramic tray for glasses in bathrooms)?



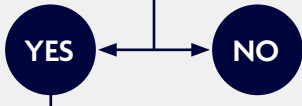
Eliminate bags and liners where possible and replace with new procedures (e.g. waste bins with a removable inner cylinder that can be washed).

Can you switch to bin liners made from 100% recycled plastic, home compostable material or line bins with leaves or used newspapers?

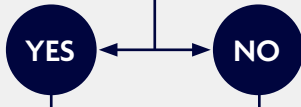


Only provide bin liners where necessary and only change bin liners when soiled (may not always be possible in times of illness outbreak).
Ensure criteria for replacing a bag liner are established and clearly communicated to staff.

Do you offer your customers any plastic bags?

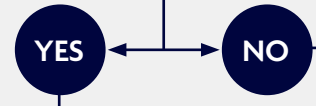


Are suppliers of reusable bags available and/or a feasible option?



Provide customers with reusable shopping bags on loan with clear communications on long-term use.

Can you engage with suppliers to remove or minimise use of plastic bags and liners from within the supply chain?



Prioritise suppliers that:

1. Commit to remove bags and liners from their service (e.g. food delivery, laundry).
2. Commit to deliver products and services in reusable or returnable packaging.
3. Offer non-plastic alternatives, based on life cycle comparison, e.g. with high percentage of recycled content.

Priority Option: Encourage customers to bring their own bag or provide non-plastic bags on request and at cost.
Secondary Option: Reduce use of virgin plastic by purchasing bags with highest possible percentage content of recycled plastic or bags that are certified as home or commercially compostable and offer only on request.

Ensure that you provide customers and staff with clear instructions to dispose of bags, liners and their contents responsibly to avoid waste becoming litter and polluting natural environments.

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PLASTIC CUPS DECISION TREE

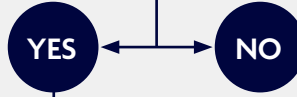


Are single-use plastic cups (SUPC) used anywhere within your business?



Excellent. Share your success to inspire others.

Do customers consume drinks off site?



Implement a reusable cup lending scheme across business sites or in collaboration with other similar businesses in your area.

+ Benefits

Reduced use of SUPC, innovation factor, unique value proposition or reputation, opportunity for collaboration with other businesses or authorities.

- Considerations

Requires business or local infrastructure, requires sufficient cooperating businesses to be successful, requires strict hygiene standards and initial investment costs may be high.

Incentivise customers to bring their own reusable cups or levy a charge on single-use cups.

+ Benefits

Reduced use of SUPC, reduced costs, quick and easy to implement, discounts are already popular, good communication increases awareness and sustainability reputation.

- Considerations

Requires changes to serving processes to meet hygiene standards, staff training and levies may drive customers elsewhere.

Choose non-plastic alternatives based on life cycle comparison (sourcing of materials, production methods, waste management infrastructure available, etc.)

+ Benefits

Improved reputation, reduced reliance on virgin plastic.

- Considerations

Does not reduce single-use waste, risk of 'greenwashing' and burden shifting, lack of waste management infrastructure for appropriate disposal.

SUPC are used to minimise emissions associated with weight (airlines/cruises):

Switch to other single-use materials with lower climate impact (e.g. paper outer with home compostable liner, commercially compostable materials or alternatives made from recycled content).

+ Benefits

Reduced use of SUPC, does not negatively impact emissions and creates good perceptions.

- Considerations

Disposal infrastructure may not exist, source materials may not be more sustainable so LCA comparison may be needed and cost may increase per unit.

SUPC are used for cost reasons:

Re-distribute budgets to implement returnable cup scheme (e.g. reusable branded cups covered by marketing department, not by food and beverage).

+ Benefits

Reduced waste, improved reputation and perception, reduced costs over time.

- Considerations

Investment in stock, changes to operational processes and infrastructure, staff training and possible theft or loss of stock.

SUPC are used for health, safety or operational reasons*:

Implement processes that facilitate the use of alternative reusable products and that meet health and safety standards.

+ Benefits

Reduced waste, improved reputation and perception, reduced costs over time.

- Considerations

Investment in stock, shelf life of alternative materials, changes to operational processes and infrastructures, staff training and possible theft or loss of stock.

None of the above are possible at the current time. Are single-use cups disposed of on site by staff or customers?

Implement clear instructions and disposal measures to avoid waste becoming litter and polluting natural environments.



Ensure that customers are fully aware of responsible disposal practices in line with single-use materials and relevant waste disposal infrastructure to avoid waste becoming litter and polluting natural environments.

Continuously re-assess your situation in line with changes e.g. availability of alternatives, legislation and changes to local infrastructure.

*Whilst we acknowledge that single-use plastic items can prevent injury, they are often used to allay concerns around hygiene. It is important to highlight that single-use plastic items and packaging are not sanitization measures in themselves. See Global Tourism Plastics Initiative (2020) - Recommendations for the tourism sector to continue taking action on plastic pollution during COVID-19 recovery. www.oneplanetnetwork.org/get-involved-call-case-studies