

Lleihau gwastraff

Wyddoch chi... bod 87 miliwn o dunelli o wastraff solid yn cael ei gladdu bob blwyddyn.

Mae yna le i bob busnes, mawr a bach wneud gwahaniaeth yn ymaes yma. Mae pawb yn cynhyrchu gwastraff, ac fe all bawb ei leihau hefyd.

Mae yna resymau busnes sylfaenol, ar ben yrhai amgylcheddol, am leihau gwastraff:

- Mae rhaglen drefnus ac effeithiol o leihau gwastraff yn gallu arbed hyd at 1% o drosiant y cwmni.
- Mae pob punt gaiff ei arbed o gostau deunyddiau'n bunt ychwanegol ar elw'r busnes.
- Mae cynnod 'talw costau' arferol cynlluniau o'r fath yn cael eu mesur, ar gyfartaledd, mewn misoedd nid blynnydoedd.
- Mae llawer o fesurau lleihau gwastraff yn costio dim, ond yn dod â chanlyniadau mawr.
- Mae mwya mwyo gwsmeriaid yn ffafrio cwmnïau amgylchedd-gyfeillgar.
- Mae mwya mwyo fusnesau'n mynnu effeithlonrwydd o ran defnydd adnoddau gan eu cyflenwyr a'u partneriaid.
- Mae deddfwriaeth, yn y DG ac o Ewrop, yn ein gorfodi ni gyd i fynd i'r afael â thrin gwastraff. Mae peidio â chydymffurfio'n golygu gorfod talu dirwyon. Neu waeth.
- Mae gwastraff yn costio mwy nag y byddech yn ei feddwl. Pan ystyriwch chi'r deunyddiau, costau eu trin, y gwastraff ynni a llafur, mi welwch chi fod gwir bris gwastraff yn aml hyd at 5-20 gwaith cost cael gwared arno.

Waste Minimisation

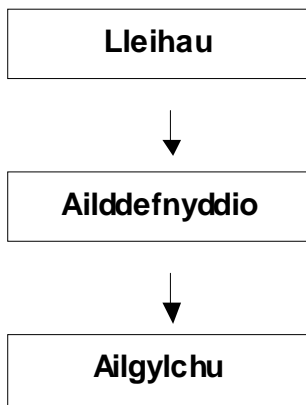
Did you know... 87 million tonnes of solid waste goes to landfill each year.

It's not just manufacturers or big companies that can make a real difference. Every business produces waste, and every business can cut it.

There are fundamental business reasons, as well as environmental ones, for minimizing waste:

- A systematic waste minimisation programme could save 1% of turnover.
- Every pound saved on material costs goes straight to the bottom line. Average payback periods for such initiatives are measured in months, not years.
- Many waste minimisation measures cost nothing, but yield big results.
- Customers increasingly favour environmentally-friendly companies.
- More and more businesses demand resource efficiency from their suppliers and partners.
- Legislation, both in the UK and from Europe, is forcing us all to address the issue of waste. Non compliance means fines. Even prosecution.
- Waste costs more than you may realise. When you consider the materials, the costs of treatment, energy and wasted labour, you'll find the real price tag on waste is often 5-20 times the cost of disposal.

I leihau gwastraff mae angen dechrau o'r dechrau - hynny yw, peidio a'i greu yn y lle cyntaf. Mae modd cynllunio i osgoi gwastraff. Os ydych chi'n creu llai o wastraff, mae llai o waith trin, ailgylchu ayb. Mae ailgylchu'n bwysig, ond ei briod le ydi pen pella'r ffordd o feddwl sy'n creu rheolaeth gynaliadwyar wastraff. Mae o'n fwy na mater o ddiffodd goleuadau, neu drwsio tapiau sy'n gollwng. Mae o'n golygu lleihau'r hyn mae rhywun yn ei gynhyrchu, yn ei ddefnyddio neu'n cael gwared arno o'r hyn nad ydi'ch busnes yn ei aildefnyddio neu'n ei werthu.



Canllaw i Leihau Gwastraff

– cynnal awdit gwastraff syml !

Meddyliwch am eich busnes. Pa un o'r rhain ydych chi'n ei ddefnyddio?

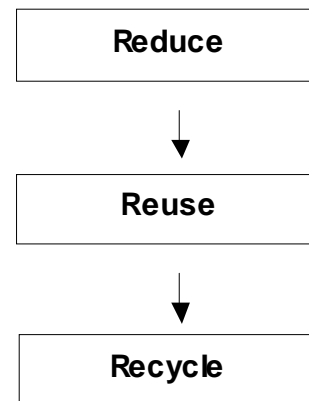
- Dŵr
- Papur, cardfwrdd, deunyddiau pecynnu
- Sylweddau
- Nwy
- Cyfansoddion Organic Anweddol (VOCs)
- Trydan
- Inc a phaent
- Offer swyddfa a chyfrifiadurol
- Gwastraff solid

Y cam cyntaf o ran lleihau gwastraff ydi cynnal awdit gwastraff.

Mesurwch, mesurwch, mesurwch! – cynnal awdit gwastraff

Yn syml mae hyn yn golygu cymryd golwg

Waste minimisation is all about reducing waste at source — not creating it in the first place. Waste can be designed out. Make less. What you don't make, you don't need to recycle. Recycling, important though it is, should be at the end of a chain of thinking leading to sustainable waste management. It's not just turning off lightbulbs, or fixing leaky taps. It's reducing production, use or disposal of anything that isn't reused or sold by your business.



A Guide to Waste Minimisation

- waste auditing made easy!

Think about your business. Which of these do you use?

- Water
- Paper, board & packaging
- Solvents
- Gas
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- Electricity
- Inks & paints
- Office & computer equipment
- Solid waste

Your first step to waste minimisation is to undertake a waste audit.

Measure, measure, measure!- Undertaking a waste audit

This simply means taking a comprehensive and

cyffredinol a thrwyadl ar eich gweithgaredd fel busnes yng ngolwg y rhestr uchod. Dydi o ddim yn waith cyffrous iawn, ond mae mesur eich gwastraff yn hanfodol. O wybod faint o wastraff - o ran ei swm a'i gost - mae eich busnes yn ei gynhyrchu, mae modd i chi gyfrifo maint eich arbedion, mesur unrhyw gynnydd, creu meincnod ac argyhoeddi pobl eraill.

Yn gyntaf mae angen adnabod y llefydd sy'n creu gwastraff lefel isel, er enghraifft, tapiâu sy'n gollwng. Yna ewch yn eich blaen i adnabod llefydd gallasant fod yn cynhyrchu gwastraff sylweddol. Ewch am dro o gwmpas eich lle gwaith. Bydd angen ffigurau ar gyfer pob math o wastraff, mawr a bach, yn cynnwys:

- defnydd dŵr, trydan a nwy – o'ch biliau
- papur, cardfwrdd, deunydd pecynnu – i mewn ac allan
- manion swyddfa ac offer
- gwastraff bwyd o weithgaredd arlwyio
- VOCs, sylweddau a chemegolion eraill
- costau sgipiau a gwastraff sy'n cael ei gladdu - o'ch isgontractwyr
- costau trin carthffrwd - o'ch isgontractwyr

Fe ddylai awdit gwastraff:

- Adnabod pob man sy'n cynhyrchu gwastraff
- Adnabod ffynhonnell y gwahanol fathau o wastraff
- Monitro'r gwastraff er mwyn adnabod ei faint a'i fath, a'i effaith ar yr amgylchedd
- Sefydlu dulliau o fesur gwastraff er mwyn caniatáu monitro
- Adnabod costau cyfredol cael gwared ar y gwastraff, yn cynnwys triniaeth, trafod â llaw, ei storio a'i gludo. Adnabod unrhyw fathau o wastraff sy'n beryglus ac ystyried sut ybyddai'n bosib ei wahanu o wrth brif ffrwd y gwastraff, neu sut y byddai modd defnyddio rhywbeth arall nad oedd yn beryglus yn ei le.
- Edrych ar gyfleoedd i leihau, ailgylchu neu aildefnyddio'r gwastraff
- Gosod targedau ar gyfer lleihau gwastraff

thorough look at your business activities with the above list in mind. It may not sound terrifically exciting, but measuring waste is essential. By knowing how much - in quantity and cost – your business wastes, you can calculate savings to be had, track progress, benchmark and convince others.

First, aim to identify low-level waste producers, such as leaking taps. Then, move on to the big waste producers: the areas where large amounts of excess waste are likely to be produced. Literally walk round your premises. You'll need figures for all wastes, big and small, including:

- water, electricity and gas consumption - from utility bills
- packaging, paper & board - inbound and outbound
- consumables and office equipment
- food waste from catering activities
- VOCs, solvents and other chemicals
- skips and landfill - from your subcontractors
- effluent treatment - obtain costs from your subcontractor

A waste audit should:

- Identify all points at which waste is generated
- Identify the origin of each type of waste
- Monitor the waste to identify its quantity and type, and its environmental effects
- Establish methods of measuring the waste for monitoring purposes
- Identify the costs of the current disposal methods, including treatment, handling, storage and transport. Identify any wastes which are hazardous and consider how they can be separated from the main waste stream, or replaced with a non hazardous product.
- Look at opportunities to reduce, recycle or re-use the waste
- Set targets for reducing waste

Gyda'ch bod bellach wedi creu darlun o'ch gwastraff ac o'i faint o, mae hi'n bryd bellach edrych ar sut i'w leihau.

Blaenori – Y gwastraff mwyaf gyntaf – mae hyn o fudd i bawb, ac yn dod ag arbedion mawr yn gyflym. Beth ydi'r gwastraff mwyaf – carthffrwd? gwastraff solid sy'n mynd i'w gladdu?

Edrychwch ar beth sydd â'r gost net fwyaf, er enghraifft - costau cael gwared ar wastraff, neu ddefnydd ynni.

Syniadau da – Cymrwch air gyda'r staff sy'n ymddrin ag, a chael gwared ar eich gwastraff, a byddwch yn barod i newid yr hyn sy'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd. Gofynnwch:

- Oes yna unrhyw un wedi trin ymater yma fel problem o'r blaen?
- Pam bod yna gymaint o wastraff?
- Oes yna broses y byddai modd ei ddiweddarau?
- Beth ydych chi'n meddwl y buasai'n bosib ei wneud i leihau'r gwastraff?

Mae holi'r bobl sy'n gweithio'n agos at y broblem yn gallu bod yn fuddiol iawn. Fe ddylai bod modd, gyda chyfraniad arbenigol gan yrhai sy'n gweithio'n agos â'r broblem, creu rhestr gweithredu o bethau y gellid eu gwneud i leihau neu gael gwared ar broblem gwastraff. Fe all sesiwn anffurfiol o bledu syniadau fod o fudd yn hyn o beth.

Lluniwch gynllun gweithredu ar gyfer y tymor byr, canolig a hir, gyda dyddiadau, costau a thargedau ar gyfer pob rhan ohono.

Now you've mapped out and quantified wastes, it's time to look at how to cut them.

Prioritise - It's in everyone's best interest to target major sources of waste first, yielding early successes and savings. Look at the largest quantities going to waste. This could be effluent, or solid waste going to landfill.

Look at the highest net costs, for example waste disposal costs, or energy consumption.

Welcome ideas - Talk to your staff involved in handling and dealing with this waste, and be prepared to challenge and question existing practices. Ask:

- Has anyone looked at this as a problem before?
- Why is there so much waste?
- Is there a process that could be updated?
- What do you think could be done to cut waste?

Simply asking for ideas from those who work close to the problem can work wonders. The team, with expert contributions from those directly involved, should be able to come up with a list of actions to reduce or eliminate waste. If it helps, informally brainstorm for ideas.

Devise an action plan for the short, medium and long term, with dates, costs and targets for each strategy.

