

## Morris McMahon's Environmental Code of Practice for Packaging

### Morris McMahon's Commitment:

- All packaging will conform to all government Acts, Regulations and Australian Standards.
- Will seek to influence uptake of Environmental Code of Practice through supply chain linkages. The overall strategies to reduce environmental impacts across packaging supply and recovery chains will be addressed. MM will promote the National Packaging Covenant and its principles to customers.
- The packaging decision making process will be documented for beneficial and adverse environmental impacts by specific reference to the following points 1-7. If any conflict exists the *Waste Hierarchy* and the requirement for the product to properly perform its primary function will inform consideration of the documented best approach.
- Following are the overall strategies and examples of Morris McMahon's ongoing commitment:
  1. Source reduction
    - Reduction of tinsplate consumption through down gauging, waste and spoilage reduction and energy use in production wherever possible
  2. Potential for Re-use
    - Multiple reuse then recycling of cardboard packaging (cash deposit system)
  3. Recovery and recycling
    - Introduction of single component can handles
    - Consideration of product impact on resource recovery and recycling prior to introduction to market
  4. Incorporating recycled content
    - Promotion of steel as environmentally friendly
  5. Minimising impacts of packaging
    - Avoid use of hazardous or toxic materials
  6. Propensity to become litter
    - Use of Recyclable Steel logo encouraged with customers
  7. Consumer information
    - Recyclable Steel logo promoted and incorporated into packaging artwork whenever possible
    - Literature provided on recycling to customers and end users

### ***The Waste Hierarchy***

Materials should be conserved through more efficient use, the avoidance of unnecessary consumption and the encouragement of re-use, recycling and energy recovery. The waste hierarchy states that wastes should be managed in accordance with the following order of preference:

1. Avoidance (source reduction)
2. Re-use
3. Recycling
4. Energy Recovery
5. Disposal