








A Guide to Waste Separation & Waste Prevention

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What to put into the containers

Boxes (flat-folded)
Brochures
Cardboard
Catalogues
Computer print-outs
Corrugated cardboard (flat-folded)
Detergent boxes (flat-folded)
Envelopes
Exercise books
Flower wrapping paper
Frozen food boxes (marked 'zum Altpapier')
Games boxes
Kraft paper sacks (de-dusted, e.g. fodder sacks, cement sacks etc.)
Laminated cardboard packaging marked 'gefaltet zum Altpapier' (Fold flat and place into waste paper container)
Letters and letter-writing paper, office paper, printing paper and copying paper
Magazines
Newspapers, magazines
Notebooks
Packaging paper, parcel wrappers (e.g. sugar or flour bags, paper sacks for bread, rice cartons)
Paper (clean and unlaminated!)
Paper packaging, paper bags
Pictorials
Stationery
Telephone directories, books



Important: Always separate paper and cardboard if there are separate collections.

What not to put into the containers:

Adhesive tape
Baby's napkins
Carbon and copy paper
Cellophane

Composite paper
Diapers
Hygienic tissues (handkerchiefs, kitchen roll, table napkins)
Labels (gummed, stickers)
Laminated paper, laminated cardboard packaging except if marked 'gefaltet zum Altpapier'
Milk and juice cartons, beverage packaging
Paper (soiled or greasy)
Paper handkerchiefs
Styrofoam
Synthetic materials
Table napkins
Thermo (fax) paper
Wallpaper
Waxed paper

Where can you dispose of your waste paper?

Containers for waste paper, cardboard and corrugated board located near apartment buildings and condominiums, waste collection points, waste dumps, waste recovery centres, recycling drop-off sites.

What happens to the waste paper you have collected?

In Austria the collected waste paper is recovered to a large extent by the domestic paper industry. The paper recovery rate is presently about 72 % in Austria. With this figure, Austria holds a top position internationally. The production of paper from waste paper requires only 25 % of the energy needed for the production of paper from wood; water pollution is cut by 94 %, water consumption by 98 %. Waste paper is not only used to produce the so-called "environmentally friendly paper" (recycled paper). In fact, only a small percentage of the available waste paper is recovered in this way. How high the waste paper content of new



Waste paper, cardboard, paperboard, corrugated board

products can be depends first and foremost on the demands made on the final product. Austria's paper industry therefore focuses the usage of waste paper on cardboard folding boxes and paperboard (waste paper content of 93 % on average), sanitary tissues (77 % waste paper on average), corrugated board and packaging paper (64 % waste paper on average), and newspaper printing paper (63 % waste paper on average).

However, there are technological limits to waste paper recycling: As paper fibres shorten with each reprocessing, paper can be recycled only about six times. For this reason, a certain percentage of primary fibres is always needed to produce paper.

This is important:

- In order to save space in the collection containers, newspapers should be stacked and bulky material such as cartons or boxes should be folded or cut before putting them into the container.
- Do not tear paper to small pieces! Waste paper is sorted before it is recovered. Small pieces complicate the sorting process.
- Please remove paper clips, adhesive tapes, plastic and other packaging material (e.g. styrofoam).



Give preference to products made from waste paper.

The use of recycled paper saves wood and energy and helps reduce the pollution of our rivers and lakes.



Always separate clear glass and coloured glass!

Clear glass

What to put into the containers: Exclusively uncoloured glass!

Clear preserving jars (e.g. for pickled vegetables, jam, children's food)
Condensed milk bottles
Disposable bottles made of clear glass
Disposable soft drink bottles
Disposable wine and spirits bottles made of clear glass
Prescription and medicine bottles (clear-glass, empty); but: Bottles which are not completely empty have to be returned to the pharmacy or disposed of at a problem waste drop-off site.
Small perfume and cosmetic bottles and flacons made of clear glass

Coloured glass

What to put into the containers: Coloured (green, brown, blue) glass, even if only lightly coloured!

Disposable bottles
Disposable wine and spirit bottles
Hollow glass vessels
Prescription and medicine bottles (coloured-glass, empty), but: Bottles which are not completely empty have to be returned to the pharmacy or disposed of at a problem waste drop-off site.
Preserving jars
Small perfume and cosmetic bottles and flacons
Soft drink bottles

What not to put into the containers: Armoured glass!

Beer bottle caps
Capsules
Ceramics
Ceran cooking surfaces
China
Corks
Covers, stoppers
Crown corks
Earthenware (bottles)
Energy-saving lamps (return to specialist shop or problem wastes drop-off site)
Fire-proof glass
Flat glass
Fluorescent bulbs (return to specialist shop or problem waste drop-off site)
Glass vessels
Laboratory glass
Lead crystal (coloured ash trays, figures, carafes and decanters, chandeliers, drinking glasses, vases, etc.)
Lead seals from champagne bottles
Lids
Light bulbs
Mirrors
Plastic bottles
Vases
Wind screens (in Salzburg accepted at some recycling drop-off sites)
Window panes

Where can you dispose of waste glass?

Containers for clear glass and coloured glass at the collection points, waste dumps, waste recovery centres, recycling drop-off sites.

What happens to the waste glass you have collected?

New glass containers can be produced from waste glass without any loss of quality. However, only glass used for packaging, that is,



Waste glass

bottles, glasses, flacons, and other hollow glass vessels, can be recovered in glass works. New coloured glass contains about 70 % broken waste glass, new clear glass about 50 %. The use of waste glass saves resources and cuts the energy required in the production of glass by about 50 %. It is very important to strictly separate clear glass and coloured glass because only absolutely clean clear-glass fractions can produce high-quality clear-glass bottles.

This is important:

- Please separate clear glass and coloured glass. If in doubt (e.g. in the case of lightly coloured glass), always put the vessels into the coloured glass container.
- Please remove beer caps, crown corks, screw tops, corks, metal seals.
- Do not break glass bottles but dump them whole (facilitates post-sorting).
- Earthenware or ceramic bottles (e.g. Steinhäger, Jägermeister as well as some cosmetic bottles) are not to be put into the glass container (disturbing in the glass melting and production) – they have to be sorted out manually.



Glass recycling is good, but better still and more environmentally friendly is the use of re-usable glass containers like jars and bottles with deposit.

Plastic packaging, composite packaging, wood packaging, packaging made of textiles and ceramic



What to put into the yellow container or the yellow sack: Exclusively packaging – however not only from plastic and composite materials but also packaging made of wood, textiles and ceramic (will be separated in sorting facilities)

Plastic packaging

Blister packaging (e.g. for cold cuts)
Buckets (e.g. for water-dispersion paint and other paints)
Canisters
Carrier bags
Cellophane
Containers for shower gels, shampoos, liquid soaps, cosmetic articles, cleaning agents
Cups and tubs (completely emptied, stapled), e.g. for yoghurt, coffee, margarine
Drinking cups (disposable)
Drinks bottles (empty), e.g. disposable PET bottles
Flower pots and foil containers for free-land plants
Foil (e.g. flower wrapping foil)
Hoops, tightening straps (e.g. furniture packaging)
Meat trays (made of foamed plastic)
Packaging and means of packaging made of foamed plastic such as fruit, vegetable and meat trays, “styrofoam” peanuts and chips
Packaging foils
Packaging material made of foamed plastic
Pails (e.g. for water-dispersion paint and other paints)
PET bottles
Plastic bags
Plastic bottles (completely emptied), e.g. for beverages, cosmetic articles, vinegar, detergents and cleaning agents (only if empty, otherwise dispose of at a problem waste drop-off site)

Plastic cans and boxes (e.g. for chocolates)
Plastic caps, plastic covers
Plastic inserts of chocolates boxes or fruit trays
Plastic lids
Plastic nets (e.g. fruit, onion, potatoes)
Refilling containers for detergents
Sacks (completely emptied)
Shopping bags
Styrofoam packaging and packaging material (packaging chips)
Tubes (e.g. for toothpaste or sun cream)

Large quantities of “Styrofoam” should be collected separately and delivered to a waste dump, recycling drop-off site, waste recovery centre, or the like.

Composite packaging

Beverage cartons (milk and soft drink containers)
Blister packaging, e.g. for batteries, writing and household utensils
Cocoa tins (paper-metal composite)
Coffee bags
Laminated frozen food packaging (but not frozen food packaging marked ‘gefaltet zum Altpapier’ – Fold flat and place into waste paper bin)
Laminated paper wrappings such as foils for meat and sausage, soup bags (except if marked ‘gefaltet zum Altpapier’ – Fold flat and place into waste paper bin),
Push-out packages for chewing gum or tablets
Waxed paper

Disposable crockery (made of plastic or laminated cardboard) and disposable cutlery





Plastic packaging, composite packaging, wood packaging, packaging made of textiles and ceramic

Ceramic packaging

Cosmetic bottles (completely emptied)
Cosmetic jars (completely emptied)
Earthenware bottles (e.g. Steinhäger)

Textile packaging

Jute sacks
Nets, e.g. for fruits, onions, potatoes
Potato sacks

Wood packaging

Boxes for cakes, cigars, wine
Wood crates, e.g. for fruits and vegetables
(Please dispose of larger quantities at a waste dump, recycling drop-off site, or waste recovery centre)
Wood-wool / Excelsior

Important: Deliver only empty and clean packaging!

Beverage cartons

Please put beverage cartons into the (ÖKO) BOX or (ÖKO) BAG. If these are not available, you can also put them into the yellow container or yellow sack. (Attention: Regional exceptions!)

Disposable PET bottles

Bottles should be squashed. This saves space in the collection containers (bins or sacks) as well as in the collection vehicles. Less air and more packaging material will be transported, which means that more collection containers can be emptied or collected per collection cycle.

What not to put into the yellow waste bin or yellow sack:

Clothes
Diapers
Flower pots for indoor plants
Foil used in agriculture (agriculture foil, foil tunnels, plastic silage wrap)
Frozen food packaging labelled 'gefaltet zum Altpapier' (Fold flat and place into waste paper container)
Garden furniture made of plastic
Garden hoses
Household articles made of plastic
Lighters
Non-packaging ceramics
Non-packaging plastic or plastic parts
Packaging made of metal, paper or glass
Plastic tubes (conduit pipes)
Records
Sewing waste
Sports articles
Toothbrush
Toys

Where can you dispose of plastic packaging, composite packaging as well as wood, textile, or ceramic packaging?

Yellow sack or yellow bin placed near apartment buildings; collection points, waste dumps, waste recovery centre, recycling drop-off sites

What happens to the plastic packaging and composite packaging you have collected?

The content of the yellow bins and sacks placed near apartment buildings is delivered to a sorting plant. Packaging which is fit for recycling is sorted out, prepared, and used as secondary raw materials in the plastics production.

Plastic packaging, composite packaging, wood packaging, packaging made of textiles and ceramic



In Austria more than 50 % of the collected plastic packaging material from households and businesses are recycled and used for the production of new products.

Foils are used to produce new foils, bottles to produce new bottles or other plastic products (e.g. fleece pullovers from PET bottles).

Plastic or composite packaging collected, but unfit for recycling, is mostly used to replace

fossil fuels in industrial plants (energy recovery). The energy released in incineration is used to produce electric power and/or heat.

The beverage and milk cartons collected in ÖKO-BAGs or ÖKO-BOXes are separated from their plastic or aluminium coats in a paper-producing plant and used to produce cardboard.





Metal packaging, drinks cans, waste metal, iron and steel scrap, small metal items

Attention, there are regional differences: In some municipalities small metal items used for other than packaging purposes are collected together with metal packaging, in others separately. For details please read the information on the collection containers or contact your local waste management service.

What to put into the waste metal bin:

- Aluminium cans, aluminium foils
- Aluminium food trays
- Animal food cans (e.g. for cat or dog food)
- Binding wire
- Cables, wires
- Cans
- Cooking utensils (pans, pots)
- Crown corks
- Cutlery
- Drinks cans (aluminium and tinplate)
- Fittings
- Gas cartouches (empty)
- Machine, automotive and bicycle parts (small)
- Metal caps or lids (e.g. from yoghurt cups or from jars)
- Metal foils
- Metal hoops, tightening straps, steel strips
- Metal screw-tops from jars and bottles
- Metal tools
- Metal toys
- Metal tubes
- Nails
- Pipes (small)
- Screws
- Small iron scrap and iron items (e.g. nails, sheet metal, cutlery, wires, pots)
- Small-sized metal waste (copper, tin, aluminium, tinplate, ...)

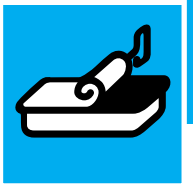
- Spray cans (empty)
- Steel bands
- Tins, tin cans (clean)
- Tools
- Wire
- Yoghurt cup lids

What to dispose of with the scrap metal and iron scrap collection (bigger items):

- Barrels, pails, buckets
- Bathtub (metal)
- Bicycles
- Boiler
- Gutters
- Iron items, big
- Iron pipes
- Kitchen stoves (electric stoves, gas cookers)
- Ovens
- Washing machines
- Wire fences

What not to put into the containers:

- Aluminium- or plastic-coated packaging (e.g. from coffee or pills)
- Any other waste material and packaging such as waste paper, waste glass, plastics, or organic waste
- Building debris
- Demolition waste
- Fire extinguishers that are not empty
- Food and animal food cans that are not empty
- Gas cylinders that are not empty
- Light bulbs
- Paint, lacquer and varnish cans, spray cans, oil cans that are not completely empty (problem waste)
- Residual waste



Where can you dispose of metal packaging, drinks cans, waste metal, and iron scrap?

Waste metal container/blue bin at collection points, waste dumps, waste recovery centres, recycling drop-off sites; bulky waste collection service.

What happens to the metal packaging you have collected?

Tinplate and steel packaging is separated from aluminium by magnet separators. The collected metal packaging is used as secondary raw material in the Austrian steel (blast furnace) and aluminium industries.

What happens to the waste metal and iron scrap you have collected?

The metal items are reduced in size and automatically separated into the different metal fractions. Scrap metal is processed in the steel industry.

This is important:

- In some areas small metal items are collected in the Blue Bin together with metal packaging. For detailed information, please read the information on the collection containers or contact your waste management association or municipal authority.
- Please put only empty metal packaging and (depending on regional requirements) small metal items into the collection containers, never residual waste!
- If necessary, clean cans coarsely.
- Please put only empty metal packaging and (depending on regional requirements) small metal items into the collection containers, never residual waste!

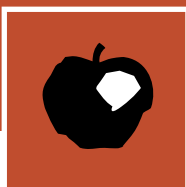
- Do not place bulky scrap, big metal items and appliances into or beside the collection containers, but deliver them to the waste dump, waste recovery centre, recycling drop-off centre, or bulky waste collection service.
- For the bulky waste collection service, please separate bulky scrap from other bulky waste!

Interesting to know:

- One single reusable bottle can replace up to 50 drinks cans.
- The production of one aluminium can requires about 20 times as much energy as one reusable glass bottle and about twice as much as the production of one disposable glass bottle (always calculated for one-litre packs).



Tip: For ecological reasons, make it your principle to do without drinks cans. Give preference to reusable bottles!



Biowaste

What is biowaste?

Biowaste comprises all sorts of garden refuse such as cut grass, cuttings and prunings from trees, hedges and shrubs, dead plants as well as kitchen scrap that is fit for composting.

What to put into the containers:

From your kitchen and household:

Banana peels
Coffee grounds (incl. coffee filters)
Cut flowers
Egg shells
Feathers (small quantities)
Flowers
Fruit residues
Garden mould
Hairs (small quantities)
Newspapers and paper bags used to pre-collect household biowaste
Peels of citrus fruits
Pot plants (without pot)
Salad scrap
Sawdust (from untreated wood)
Soiled paper (uncoated) used in the kitchen that has been in contact with food (e.g. wrapping paper or paper bags for fruit, cheese and sausage, kitchen roll, paper napkins)
Stale bread, old baker's ware and pastry
Tea bags and tea leaves (including filter paper)
Vegetable scrap
Wood ashes

From your garden:

Brushwood
Flowers
Garden residues
Grass clippings
Harvest residues
Hay
Hedge clippings
Leaves

Mulch
Plant waste
Rootstocks
Sawdust (from untreated wood)
Shrub cuttings (chopped or shredded)
Shrubs
Tree cuttings, trimmings, prunings (chopped or shredded)
Vegetable residues
Weeds
Windfall
Wood and wood residues (untreated, without preservatives or varnish)

Meat, bones, leftovers, and deteriorated or perished food may cause problems in the collection and recovering processes either for hygienic reasons or because of their high salt content. Whether the recovering of such wastes is problematic or not will much depend on local conditions and on the recovering methods applied – collection systems will therefore show regional differences.
Please contact your municipal authority to learn which of these organic wastes should be collected in your biowaste bin!

What not to put into the containers:

Recoverables, packaging and other waste like plastic-coated and impregnated papers, tins, beverage and milk cartons, glass, metal, composite materials, and plastics.
Never throw your biowaste into the biowaste bin with a plastic bag!
Demolition waste
Cellophane
Cigarette butts
Coke and coal ashes





Cooking oils and fats
 Dead bodies of animals (deliver to carcass disposal plant)
 Diapers
 Hygienic articles (e.g. baby diapers, tissue handkerchiefs, tampons)
 Leather, leather residues
 Leftovers (liquid, very greasy or salted), e.g. marinades, sauces, cooking oils and fats, soups)
 Medicaments
 Paper (coated, with coloured print or clean, that can go into the separate waste paper bin)
 Plastic bags
 Problem waste, household hazardous waste (e.g. round cells R9 and batteries, any chemicals, paints and varnishes, waste oil)
 Residual waste
 Rubber
 Small animals litter (e.g. cat litter)
 Sweepings
 Textiles
 Vacuum cleaner bags with contents
 Wood (surface-treated, e.g. varnished)

Where to dispose of biowaste (kitchen and garden waste):

Biowaste bin or compost heap in your garden (home composting).

Some associations and municipal authorities offer mobile or stationary chopping services for bulky tree trimmings and brush clippings, accept them at the waste collection centre, or lease choppers.

For information about the disposal at recycling drop-off sites, local chopping or collection services, or for questions concerning home composting, please contact your waste recovery centre.

This is important – Useful tips for your biowaste.

The sealable compost bucket (pre-selection container) for household biowaste:

- Put your compost bucket in a cool place in your kitchen which is within easy reach (e.g. under the sink).
- Always close the compost bucket tightly to avoid flies.
- Empty the bucket at short intervals (every 2–3 days) into the biowaste bin or on the compost heap in order to avoid odour problems.
- Cover the bottom of your organic waste bucket with absorbent paper (kitchen roll, napkins, newspaper), rinse container at regular intervals.
- Wrap damp organic waste in paper (newspaper, paper bags).
- Do not pour liquids into the bucket.
- If you have questions concerning the disposal of meat and sausage scrap, leftovers and bones, please consult your waste management association and watch the information from your municipal authority.

If you have your own biowaste bin:

- On days of collection, place your biowaste bin on the kerbside.
- Do not throw plastic bags into the biowaste bin.
- Place your biowaste bin in a shady place to avoid that the contents becomes too warm.
- If possible, put dry, rough material such as dry grass or leaves into the bin first.
- Always allow garden waste, especially grass and wet leaves, to dry.
- Clean your biowaste bin regularly to avoid odour problems.





Biowaste

- If you have larger quantities of organic waste (e.g. leaves in autumn), please distribute them over several collections.

What happens to the organic waste you have collected?

Biodegradable waste collected in biowaste bins is processed in composting plants to produce high-quality compost which can be used

as a soil conditioner in agriculture and landscape gardening (replaces fertiliser and peat). In some regions biowaste is also recovered in biomethanisation plants. Along with compost also biogas is produced, which can be used to produce heat and electricity.



If you have an opportunity to compost your biowaste yourself, do so – and thereby avoid and recover waste!

Composting in your own garden:

- Place your mixed kitchen and garden waste on the compost heap or into a composting container.
- Always put bones, meat and sausage scrap or boiled food into the middle of the compost heap or cover them well to keep uninvited guests away.
- Chop or shred big branches, twigs, stems etc.
- Use damp material rather than wet one – mix damp material with dry one.
- Add structured material (chopped branches, shredded trees and shrub trimmings, brushwood, straw) in between and intermix the kitchen waste (for better aeration). Add water to a heap which is too dry and structured material to soggy materials; structural material will promote the air supply in the compost and prevent putrefaction.
- Place grass clippings on the compost heap only dry and only in thin layers.
- Your compost heap needs a wind-protected, shady place on open soil.
- Spread soil or “already done” compost over new organic waste.
- Use a coat of grass, soil, earth, straw (cover) or fleece to protect your composting heap from soaking wet or drying out.
- Add compost in layers of 20 to 30 cm.
- Turning the compost will promote the decomposition.

When the above conditions have been fulfilled, the soil animals and micro-organisms (bacteria, fungi, worms) will usually take 6 to 12 months to produce fertile and mature compost from your kitchen scrap.

Advantages of home composting:

You will get valuable fertiliser and soil conditioner which you can use in your garden (more self-sufficiency); vivid experience of nature; meaningful way of waste prevention through the natural cycle.

Home composting can save:

Costs of waste collection and transport
Long distances of waste collection
Mineral fertiliser
Valuable space in landfills

This is important:

Information material and advice on composting as well as on the disposal of meat and sausage scrap and bones is available at your waste management association.





Problem waste – Household hazardous waste

What is to be taken to the problem waste drop-off site:

Accumulators (return to specialised dealer)
Acids
Adhesives, glues
Alkalis
Antifreeze
Antiliming
Brake fluid
Car polish
Car wax
Cleaning agents
Colourings
Detergents
Diesel oil
Diluents for cellulose lacquers, thinners
Disinfectants
Disposable syringes
Fertiliser and fertiliser residues
Fluorescent tubes and bulbs (return to specialised dealer)
Freezers
Gas bottles (unless completely empty)
Grill cleaners
Hair dye
Heating fuel oil
Herbicides, weed killers
Household batteries (return to specialised dealer)
Household cleaners
Medicaments
Mercury thermometers
Metal cleaning products
Motor oil (return to specialised dealer)
Nail polish
Nail polish remover
Oilpan screens (return to specialised dealer)
Oil-soiled waste
Ointments
Paint and pickling removers
Paints (solid/dried up, liquid)
Pesticides, disinfectants, insecticides

Petrol
Photographic chemicals
Plant-protection products
Printed circuit boards
PU foam sprayers that are not completely empty
Refrigerators
Round cells R9 (return to specialised dealer)
Rust inhibitors
Solvents, solvent-containing waste
Spray cans unless completely empty
Stain removers
Stove cleaners
Tablets
Thermometers (with mercury)
Toilet cleaners
Turpentine
Varnishes (solid/dried up, liquid)
Wood preservatives

Cooking oils and fats (frying oil, hardened cooking fat, cooking oil) do not represent problem waste. Nevertheless they have to be collected separately and should best be delivered to a problem waste drop-off site!

Never flush used cooking oil into the sink or toilet because this will cause problems in the sewerage system and in sewage purification plants and lead to high cleaning costs.

Not to be disposed of at problem waste drop-off sites:

Medical bottles (completely emptied), empty bunches (e.g. plastic bottles) of cosmetic articles, cleaning agents and the like, empty atomisers.



Where can you dispose of problem waste?

- Local problem waste drop-off site.
- Shops and stores are obligated by law to take back household batteries, accumulators, fluorescent tubes, energy-saving light bulbs, motor oil, refrigerators and freezers, and toxic agents.
Pharmacies take back expired or unused medicaments voluntarily.

Attention: Also containers with harmful remnants have to be disposed of as problem waste.

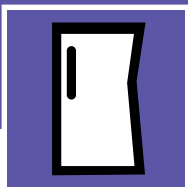
What happens to the problem waste that you have collected?

Problem waste requires disposal processes with high environmental standards. A major part of the hazardous wastes is treated in specific incineration processes. Special procedures are applied for instance to refrigerators and freezers, fluorescent bulbs and TV sets.

This is important:

Problem waste is defined as hazardous waste from households. It poses a threat to human health and to the environment – very often already in the production and consumption phases – and requires special safety measures when it is disposed of. For instance, one litre of waste oil contaminates one million litres of drinking water. Also non-toxic products such as, for example, cooking oil, can cause big problems in the waste water. For this reason, never dump problem waste with residual waste or recoverables and never allow it to enter the waste water. Store your household hazardous waste in a safe place (out of the reach of children and pets) and deliver it to your local problem waste drop-off site. Your district or city council can charge a fee for the collection and treatment of problem waste in cases where shops and stores are under the legal obligation of taking back that waste. For information about tariffs please contact your waste management association. Shops and stores are obligated to take back waste mineral oil, spent batteries and accumulators, oil filters, fluorescent tubes and bulbs, toxic agents (e.g. pesticides) and their packaging, as well as refrigerators and freezers.





Refrigerators and freezers

Refrigerators contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which affect the ozone layer, or climate-relevant substances in the cooling cycle as well as in the insulation foam, compressor oils, and sometimes electric switches that contain mercury. End-of life refrigerators must always be disposed of properly.

According to the amendment to the “Ordinance on the take-back obligation of refrigeration equipment” (in force since March 16, 1995) final consumers receive a disposal voucher over a minimum of EUR 7.27 (ATS 100.00) from the store when buying a refrigerator or freezer. (Before, final consumers received labels covering the entire disposal cost. These are still valid.) The remaining costs of the disposal have to be paid when this appliance is out of repair and disposed of (in the case of the voucher for EUR 7.27, respectively ATS 100.00). The amount due will be calculated at the time the refrigerator or freezer is returned and will be reduced by the “advance payment” of EUR 7.27 (ATS 100.00).

Where to dispose of old refrigerators or freezers:

According to the Refrigeration Equipment Ordinance dealers are obligated to take back anybody's old appliance when he buys a new fridge or freezer and to ensure proper disposal.

The accruing costs are determined by the individual dealer in agreement with the collection or disposal company of his choice. The consumer has to pay a disposal charge.

Former regulation: If a disposal label is attached to the appliance, the owner already paid for the disposal of the fridge or freezer and, with this label, can drop off his old appliance free of charge when buying a new one.

Also if no new refrigerator is purchased, the owner must deliver his old appliance to a waste collection point (waste dump, waste recovery centre etc.) and pay a disposal fee.

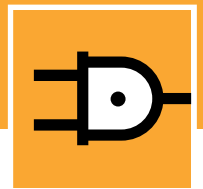
What happens to the refrigerators and freezers that have been collected?

In refrigerator processing plants, the old appliances are treated according to the state-of-the-art.

This is important:

Always keep your refrigerator or freezer upright, never in a tilted or lying position.

The cooling cycle must not be damaged.



What is included:

- Computers, computer screens
- Electrical kitchen appliances (kitchen machines, mixers etc.)
- Electrical stoves
- Electrical tools
- Freezers
- Hoovers
- Irons / Steam irons
- Massaging machines
- Microwaves
- Mobile phones
- Night storage heaters (Take care, they may contain asbestos! Do not detach or disassemble them yourself, but consult an expert!)
- Oil radiators
- Photocopying machines
- Printers
- Radio sets
- Refrigerators and freezers
- Toys (electronic)
- Transmitters
- TV sets
- Video recorders
- Warm-air fan heaters
- Washing machines
- Watches, clocks

What is not included:

- Batteries
- Hoover bags

Where can you dispose of your old electrical appliances?

Waste dump, recycling drop-off site, waste recovery centre.

Some can be returned to specialised shops or stores (disposal fees may be charged!).

Never put electrical or electronic waste into the residual waste container!!!

What happens to the collected old electrical appliances?

Old electrical and electronic appliances are first sorted according to the different types of appliances. After that, they are disassembled mechanically; parts containing harmful substances are removed in order to minimise the share of hazardous components and ingredients. By doing so, non-hazardous fractions are separated from harmful or toxic components and/or operating material and the rate of recovery can be maximised. Operating material (e.g. oil, acid, toner) is properly removed before the appliance is disassembled. The resulting fractions of hazardous and non-hazardous waste components are appropriately recovered (particularly metals), respectively disposed of.

Tip: A CD-ROM entitled 'Sammlung und Verwertung von Elektrogeräten in Österreich' about the collection and recovery of electrical appliances in Austria is available free of charge at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (phone: 01/515 22-0) (German only).



Residual waste

What to put into the containers:

Non-recoverable and non-hazardous waste

Articles of daily use / Household utensils (broken or out of order)
Cat litter
China
Clothes hangers (wood, plastic)
Coal ashes
Cotton-wool tipped sticks
Crystal glass
Disposable diapers
Flat glass
Flower pots
Glassware
Grease-proof paper
Halogen spot lights
Heavily soiled packaging
Heavily soiled recoverables
Hoover bags
Hygiene articles (e.g. cotton-wool tipped sticks, toothbrushes)
Lead crystal glass
Leather and leather residues
Light bulbs (but: Energy-saving lamps have to be returned to specialised shops.)
Photographs
Rubber
Shoes (unless collected in the way of old textile collections)
Slides
Stockings
Sweepings
Tape cassettes
Textile residues (e.g. rags)
Textile waste
Toothbrushes
Toys (broken)
Video tapes
Wallpaper and similar materials
Window panes
X-ray photographs

What not to put into the containers:

Clear glass
Coloured glass
Cooking oil and fats
Garden waste
Metal packaging
Biowaste
Plastic packaging
Problem waste
Waste paper

Where can you dispose of your residual waste?

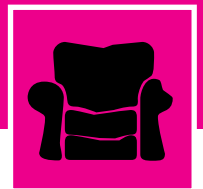
Residual waste container.

What happens to the residual waste you have collected?

At present, most of the residual waste and bulky waste is still landfilled. In the future, it will be necessary to treat such wastes before depositing them. This saves space in landfills and reduces the generation of leachate and landfill gas. Appropriate procedures include the thermal treatment (waste incineration) and the mechanical-biological pre-treatment of residual waste.

This is important:

Only waste which cannot be recovered otherwise should be put into the residual waste container.



What is included:

Wastes which cannot be collected in the residual waste containers because of their bulkiness or weight

- Carpets
- Chip or particle boards
- Curtain rails
- Floorings
- Furniture
- Household appliances (big)
- Lavatory basin (ceramic)
- Mattresses
- Plastic items (big)
- Sanitary appliances
- Skis
- Washing basins (ceramic)

What is not included:

- Biowaste
- Demolition waste
- Waste from enterprises
- Easily detachable iron parts (waste metal container)
- Fluorescent bulbs
- Garbage bags and small items that can also go into the residual waste container
- Problem waste
- Refrigerators and freezers (to be returned to businesses)
- Styrofoam

Where can you dispose of your bulky waste?

Dispose at waste dump, recycling drop-off site, waste recovery centre.

For the collection schedule, please consult the local newspaper or contact your municipal waste management association.

Some waste management associations collect timber waste (e.g. old furniture, window frames and window cases, chipboards, etc.) and fuelwood separately. Please ask your waste management association or municipal authority.

What happens to the bulky waste?

Like residual waste, also non-recoverable bulky waste is landfilled. However, before being dumped the items are checked by the collection point (waste dump, recycling drop-off site, or other).

Timber waste is increasingly collected separately from other bulky waste. It is recovered either by means of “thermal treatment” (= incineration in authorised industrial incineration plants) or recycling (e.g. chipboards).

But also the other recoverable waste fractions, such as metals or plastics, are segregated and then recovered or disposed of, as appropriate.

Certain bulky items that are still usable can be given to a flea market or to charitable institutions (In Vienna, for instance: Bazaar of MA 48).



Old tyres

Old tyres comprise:

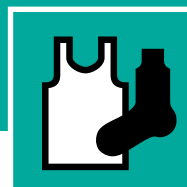
- Bicycle tyres
- Car tyres
- Motorcycle tyres

Where can you drop off old tyres?

Specialised shops or repair workshops,
waste dump, recycling drop-off site.

What happens to the old tyres?

Old tyres are partly retreaded, the major part is
used as fuel in the cement industry.



What to put into the old clothing containers:

- Bed linen
- Downs with ticking
- Household linen
- Table linen
- Underwear of any kind
- Women's, men's, children's clothes
- Woollen rugs and blankets

Old textiles should be clean and fit for wearing when collected! Shoes (tie together in pairs) are sometimes (regional differences) collected within the framework of the old clothing collection. Please inform yourself about the collection scheme of your municipality!

What not to put into the old clothing containers:

- Belts
- Carpets
- Cloth remnants smaller than 30 x 30 cm
- Leatherware
- Nylons
- Oil-soiled rugs
- Rags
- Soiled and worn-out clothes / textiles
- Tailoring waste
- Waste fabrics
- Waste from sewing
- Wet or damp textiles

Where can you dispose of your old textiles?

- Collection container and/or collection initiatives by various institutions such as the Red Cross, Caritas, etc.
- Collections by the municipalities (For the exact dates, please contact your municipal office.)
- Flea markets
- Second-hand shops, clothes exchange centres

This is important:

You will get either plastic bags for the collection or you can also use other bags, but please tie them up well so they will not tear during transport. Do not tear or cut clothes fit for wearing. Put only clean and dry old textiles to the collection.

What happens to the old clothing you have collected?

Old clothes which are still fit for wearing are sometimes sorted out and sold in second-hand shops. Old clothes are also exported to poorer countries. Where charitable institutions organise the collection of old textiles, they are frequently used to support non-profit projects or assistance projects in developing countries.



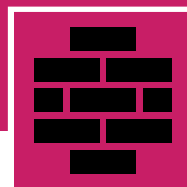
End-of-life vehicles

Where to bring end-of-life vehicles:

End-of-life vehicles that still contain fuels, automotive fluids, batteries etc. are considered hazardous waste and may be accepted only by authorised collectors or end-of-life vehicles recycling agencies, by car repair shops, car dealers or shredders which will dispose of them properly. However, you can also return your old car to the dealer free of charge when you buy a new or second-hand car. If you don't want to buy a new or second-hand car you can find collection points for end-of-life vehicles on

the homepage of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (www.lebensministerium.at/umwelt/ → Abfall). The take-back is free of charge for cars put on the market after the 1. July 2002. From 2007 on it's free of charge for all end-of-life vehicles.

Some municipalities also organise the haulage of the end-of-life vehicles. For more detailed information, please contact your municipal authority or waste management association.



What is included:

- Bricks
- Broken asphalt paving
- Concrete demolition waste
- Excavated material
- Gravel
- Mineral building debris (e.g. concrete, gravel, sand, stones, bricks, tiles)
- Parts of walls
- Plaster
- Roughcast
- Sand
- Stones
- Tiles

What is not included:

- Demolition waste must not be mingled with construction waste (e.g. with installation or insulation materials, plastics, etc.), also wood or iron may be contained only in very small quantities!
- Problem waste / Hazardous waste
- Residual waste



For information, please contact your local waste management service.

Where to dispose of demolition waste:

- Smaller quantities (up to one car trunk) –
Wastes dump, recycling drop-off site, waste recovery centre.
- Collection by municipal or private waste collection companies.



Important addresses, telephone numbers, e-mail and Internet addresses concerning waste management

In many Federal Provinces, waste telephones or waste and environment information services have already been established.

Below please find some important addresses:

Burgenland

- Amt der Burgenländischen Landesregierung, Europaplatz 1, 7000 Eisenstadt
Umweltreferat – Servicestelle
Phone: 02682/600-0
<http://www.burgenland.at>
Email: post.wasser-abfall@bgld.gv.at
- Burgenländischer Müllverband
Rottwiese, 7350 Oberpullendorf
Phone: 02612/424 82-0
Mülltelefon Freeline: 0800/080 61 54

Carinthia

- Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung
Flatschacher Straße 70, 9020 Klagenfurt
Abteilung 15 Umweltschutz und Technik
Phone: 0463/536-0
<http://www.ktn.gv.at>
Email: abfall.abt15@ktn.gv.at

Lower Austria

- Amt der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, Abteilung Umweltwirtschaft und Raumordnungs-Förderung
Landhausplatz 1, Haus 16a, 3109 St. Pölten
Phone: 02742/9005-0
<http://www.noel.gv.at/service/ru/ru3>
Email: post.ru3@noel.gv.at
- NÖ Abfallwirtschaftsverein
Tor zum Landhaus, Rennbahnstraße 29B
P.O.B. 37, 3109 St. Pölten
Phone: 02742/23 00 60
<http://www.noe-awv.at>
Email: office@noeawv.at

Upper Austria

- Amt der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung, Stockhofstraße 40
4020 Linz
Abteilung Umweltschutz
Phone: 0732/7720-0
<http://www.ooe.gv.at>
- District waste management associations
<http://www.ooe-bav.at>
- Oberösterreichische Akademie für Umwelt und Natur,
Stockhofstraße 32, 4020 Linz
Phone: 0732/7720-4402
Email: uak.post@ooe.gv.at
Green phone: 0732/7720-3300
- OÖ Landes-Abfallverwertungsunternehmen AG
Maderspergerstraße 16, 4600 Wels
Phone: 07242/77977-0
Fax: 07242/77977-5
Email: kommunikation@lavu.at

Salzburg

- Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung
Michael-Pacher-Straße 36, 5010 Salzburg
Abteilung 16 – Umweltschutz
Phone: 0662/8042-4379
<http://www.salzburg.gv.at>
Email: umweltschutz@salzburg.gv.at

Styria

- Amt der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung, Bürgergasse 5a
8010 Graz
Fachabteilung 1c
Phone: 0316/877-2156
Fax: 0316/877-2416
Waste information phone: 0316/877-13
<http://www.abfallwirtschaft.steiermark.at>
Email: FA19D@stmk.gv.at



- Amt der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung
Stempfergasse 7, 8010 Graz
Bürgerberatung
Phone: 0316/877-3838
<http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at>

Tyrol

- Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung
Eduard Wallnöfer Platz, 6020 Innsbruck
Abteilung Umweltschutz
Phone: 0512/508-3450 or 3452
<http://www.tirol.gv.at>

Vorarlberg

- Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung
Abteilung Vle-Abfallwirtschaft
Landhaus, 6900 Bregenz
Phone: 05574/511-26605
<http://www.vorarlberg.at/abfallwirtschaft/start.html>
Email: abfallwirtschaft@vorarlberg.at
- Umweltverband
Gemeindeverband für Abfallwirtschaft und Umweltschutz
Vorarlberger Gemeindehaus
Marktstraße 51, 6850 Dornbirn
Phone: 05572/554 50
Fax: 05572/554 50-90
Email: umweltverband@gemeindehaus.at

Vienna

- Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft
Stubenbastei 5, 1010 Wien, Bürgerservice
Phone: 01/51522-5044 or 5045
<http://www.lebensministerium.at>

- Magistratsabteilung 22, Stadt Wien
MA 22-Umweltschutz, Ebendorferstraße 4
1082 Wien
http://www.magwien.gv.at/index/in_umwel.htm
Email: post@m22magwien.gv.at
Umwelt-Hotline: 4000-8022

- Magistratsabteilung 48, Stadt Wien
Abfallwirtschaft, Stadtreinigung und Fuhrpark, Einsiedlergasse 2, 1050 Wien
Misttelefon: 01/546 48
<http://www.magwien.gv.at/ma48/>

- Umweltbundesamt GmbH
Spittelauer Lände 5, 1090 Wien
Phone: 01/31304-0
<http://www.ubavie.gv.at>

- Umweltforum Batterien
Interessensgemeinschaft der österreichischen Batterienhersteller und -importeure
Wiedner Hauptstraße 63, 1045 Wien
Phone: 01/50105-33 24
Email: manfred.kandelhart@wko.at

- Umweltforum Haushalt GmbH & Co KG – Entsorgung von Kühl- oder Gefriergeräten
Mariahilfer Straße 37–39, 1060 Wien
Phone: 01/588 39-26
Fax: 01/588 39 94
<http://www.ufh.at>
Email: info@ufh.at

- Umweltforum Lampen
c/o Wirtschaftskammer Österreich
Wiedner Hauptstraße 63, 1045 Wien
Phone: 01/50105-3324
Email: manfred.kandelhart@wko.at



Tips for waste prevention

The purpose of waste prevention is to reduce the amount of resources used and the ensuing environmental burden. Waste prevention strategies involve the production and processing of goods as well as people's purchasing and consumption behaviour.

Avoid:

- **Unnecessary and environmentally polluting products:**

Buy products in bulk and avoid misleading and very small packaging. Avoid products made of harmful or environmentally polluting materials. Reuse old products or packaging (e.g. preserving jars).

- **Low-quality products:**

Replace them by high-quality, easily repairable products. They can be used for a longer period of time! Buying cheap means buying expensive. Make sure also that the products you buy are recyclable and can be segregated!

Give preference to high-quality products ('Ja zu Al!' – Say yes to Austrian products!)

- **Problematic packaging:**

Any form of packaging causes a certain environmental burden, but some are considered particularly problematic: Aluminium, for instance, is recyclable, but its production and processing are energy-consuming and strongly polluting.

PVC is problematic in the production as well as in the disposal processes.

Composites that are made of different materials such as, for instance, paper, plastic foil and aluminium, can be recycled only in very costly processes.

Purchase:

- **Unpacked instead of packed:**

Use a basket or a cloth bag for shopping.
Buy fruit, vegetables, bread, etc. unpacked.
If this is possible, have cheese and meat

packed into your own container in the shop. Use returnable (glass) bottles, milk churn, breakfast or lunch boxes, shopping basket and bag, shopping boxes for fruit, cheese and sausage, reusable tableware.

Give preference to unpacked fresh food, dry foods in large packages and offals from the butcher's shop sometimes instead of canned food for your dog and cat.

- **Reusable packaging:**

- **Reusable instead of disposable!**

Reusable systems are more environmentally friendly! Returnable bottles can be refilled up to 60 times.

Refill-systems for printers and typewriters, fountain pens with plunger or refill adapter, coloured pencils instead of felt-tipped pencils, dry markers, wax crayons instead of flip chart markers, solvent-free adhesives (refillable). Water-based paints (environment label), cloth diapers or diaper service instead of disposable diapers, cloth handkerchiefs and napkins, hair shampoos and conditioners in refilling flasks or bottles, atomisers instead of sprayers (if possible refillable), plunger and sink strainer instead of drain cleaner, biological pesticides (ask an expert).

- **Recyclable products and packaging**

Recycling means that materials or substances are lead in a cycle: New glass packaging is produced from waste glass, new paper products from waste paper. Give preference to packaging made of reusable, if possible also sustainable, resources (e.g. paper). Buy also recycling products, choose recycled paper (e.g. exercise books, stationery, toilet paper etc. made from 100 % recycled paper).

- **Buy and use only the quantities you really need:** All too much perished and expired food is found in the residual waste!

- **Have your appliances serviced regularly.**

- **Be sparing in the use of cleaning agents.**





Compost biowaste yourself, if possible.

How to stop unsolicited advertising material:

- If you want to be free of advertising printed matter delivered by distribution companies, you can obtain a sticker saying 'Bitte kein Reklamematerial' (No advertisements – Thank you.) from:
Fachverband Werbung, Box: 'Bitte kein Werbematerial', A-1171 Vienna, POB 7000. (Enclose a reply-paid, self-addressed envelope.)
- If you want to stop unsolicited advertising material addressed to you personally (prize competitions, catalogues etc.), send a postcard requesting your registration in the 'Robinson List' to
Bundewirtschaftskammer, Fachverband Werbung, Wiedner Hauptstraße 63
A-1045 Vienna.
- To stop unaddressed bulk mail / advertising mail delivered by the postman, go to your local post office to obtain the sticker 'Bitte keine Postsendungen ohne persönliche Anschrift' (No unaddressed mail items – Thank you.)

Waste incineration at home – self-made air pollution:

Do not burn waste in your oven or in the open air (campfire). Milk cartons, plastic bags, varnished wood waste, chipboard residues, garden waste, and others produce considerable quantities of air pollutants when burned in your domestic oven (e.g. carbon monoxide, dioxin, chlorocarbons, etc.) and contribute strongly to the generation of ozone near ground level ("summer smog"); besides, they also damage your oven. For this reason, burning domestic waste outside the approved plants is prohibited and subject to punishment.

In solid waste heatings, newspaper (but no metallic, glossy paper) may be used only for lighting the fire!

Always bear in mind:

About half of the self-made pollutants will stay at a distance of up to 10 metres around your chimney and will sink to the ground – consider the consequences for your health and the health of your children and neighbours!

Do not burn moist parts of plants (grass, leaves) or any other damp waste in your garden. Also in this case, remember that you pollute the air that you and your neighbours breathe.

The toilet is not a waste bin:

Do not throw or pour any solid or liquid waste into the toilet. This is definitely not the place where they should be disposed of! Cigarette butts, hygiene articles, cooking oils, varnish, etc. block the canal and needlessly affect waste water treatment facilities and the sewage sludge. Waste water pollutes rivers and lakes and poses a threat to our drinking water. The cleaning and repair works entail high costs which must then be offset via the canal dues.

Nature is not a waste dump:

Do not "lose" waste in the countryside. The rehabilitation of unlawfully deposited waste has to be financed by way of the waste collection fees. Unlawful depositing of waste is prosecuted. Construction and demolition waste landfills are really meant exclusively for demolition waste and not for any other residual or bulky waste. End-of-life vehicles have to be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate way and must not be "hidden" in the landscape.

