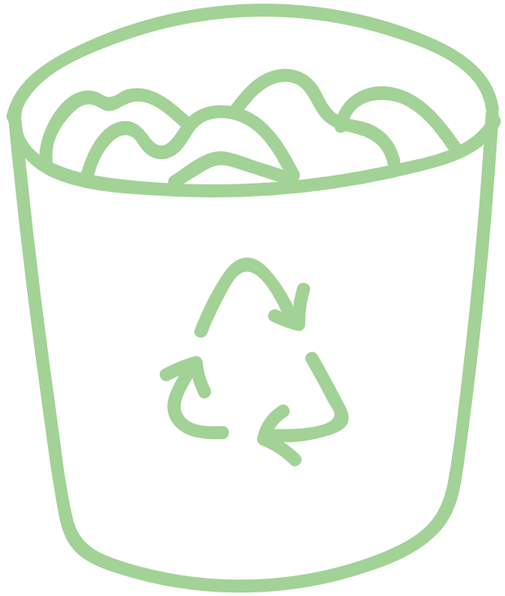
LAPIN YLIOPISTO
UNIVERSITY OF LAPLAND

WASTE MANAGEMENT GUIDE



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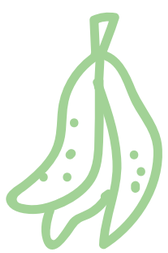
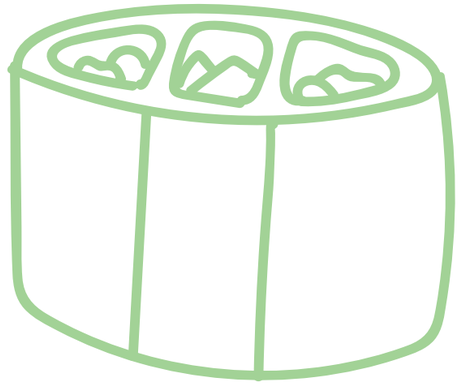




1. INTRODUCTION

As part of the WWF Green Office environmental management system, the University of Lapland has launched its environmental programme for the years 2017–2020. The programme agenda covers waste sorting, waste recycling, communication, and staff and student training. The purpose of this guide is to collect and disseminate information on waste management at the University of Lapland. In doing so it enables us to reduce our waste production and to enhance our waste sorting.

The primary goal of the Waste Act (646/2011) is to reduce the production and harmfulness of waste. The University of Lapland can contribute to this goal for example by enhancing the use of materials and by careful procurement. But since waste is produced no matter what, it should be reused or recycled. This can be addressed for example by recycling our equipment and furniture. In other words, we should use up the existing commodities before purchasing new ones. If waste cannot be reused or recycled, it must be used in some other way either as material or at least as energy.

Storage and final disposal of waste impact the environment, but so do collection and transportation. The environmental impacts of transportation may be reduced by using appropriately sized waste bins, which prevents unnecessary emptying calls. In addition, well-functioning waste management and waste sorting decrease environmental impacts, as a large proportion of waste is sorted for reuse and a minimal proportion ends up in a landfill.

The efficiency of waste management depends on many factors, such as sorting options and sufficient instructions. Most of all, it depends on us users because every employee and student is personally responsible for successful waste sorting at the sites where waste is produced. When waste is placed in the appropriate bins, it will be recycled as raw material. **Remember to sort your waste!**

2. RESPONSIBILITIES IN WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management at the main campus of the University of Lapland is handled by Suomen yliopistokiinteistöt (SYK Oy) together with the university's Property and Procurement Services. SYK procures containers to the university's waste shelters and monitors their functionality and utilization rate together with the property maintenance services (ISS Palvelut Oy).

Our waste containers are provided and emptied by Rovaniemen Ekoteam Oy. The waste is taken from the containers to the Alakorkalo Waste Management Station, run by Napapiirin Residuum Oy. Combustible waste collected in Rovaniemi is loaded in trucks at the Alakorkalo station and transported together with waste from Pello and Ranua to the Laanila Eco Power Plant in Oulu, where the waste is converted into electricity and heat. Biowaste is taken to the Kuusiselkä landfill and composted. Paper and cardboard are collected from the Rovaniemi eco sites and properties to be temporarily stored at the Alakorkalo station, where they are baled and then sent for further processing. Other types of reusable waste are also taken to the Alakorkalo station, where they are given and sold to producer communities (e.g. wooden cases) or collaborators (e.g. scrap metal).

Napapiirin Residuum Oy (http://residuum.fi/) is responsible for the management of reusable household and hazardous waste, the final disposal of non-reusable waste, and waste-related advice and communication in the owner municipalities (Rovaniemi, Ranua, and Pello). Napapiirin Residuum Oy and Napapiirin Energia ja Vesi Oy have jointly examined the possibility of building a biogas plant in Rovaniemi, but the project has not been implemented yet.

The Property and Procurement Services are in charge of outdated furniture, equipment, and machinery in terms of their collection, recycling, and further delivery. The ICT Services collect their own electrical and electronic waste and deliver it to Kajaanin Romu Oy for further processing. The facility officers collect all other electrical and electronic waste material and take it to an appropriate trolley supplied by the ICT Services. Used batteries are collected by SOL Palvelut Oy together with Lapin Systema Oy. Confidential papers, recordings, and transparencies are collected by Heikkinen & Puljula Oy that is in charge of processing our confidential material.

The faculties are responsible for collecting the leftover material and hazardous waste produced on their courses. Hazardous waste is produced mainly in the Faculty of Art and Design, from where the facility officers take it to a dedicated storage. The facility officers commission the Premises and Procurement Services to empty the storage. Hazardous waste is picked up by Lassila & Tikanoja.

Our cleaning services are provided by SOL Palvelut Oy, which empties our waste bins, among other things. The cleaning personnel and the facility officers collect our waste, but also the staff and the students are expected to do their part – everyone at the university is responsible for sorting waste according to the instructions.

Waste management at the university's training school and Rotko (Siljotie) is handled by Suomen yliopistokiinteistöt (SYK) together with the university's Property and Procurement Services. The waste transporting company is Rovaniemen Ekoteam Oy. In Arktikum, waste management is handled by Lapin isännöintikeskus Oy.

3. PRODUCTION OF WASTE AT THE UNIVERSITY

3.1 Waste types

The following waste types are collected at our university:

Confidential papers	*collected at the office*
Scrap paper	*collected at the office, printers, and lecture rooms*
Combustible waste	*collected everywhere*
Landfill waste	*collected separately (e.g. the Faculty of Art and Design)*
Biowaste	*collected in the cafeterias, coffee rooms, and hallways*
Paperboard	*collected in the coffee rooms and hallways*
Cardboard	*collected separately (e.g. the ICT Services)*
Plastic	*not collected separately*
Glass	*collected separately (e.g. the Faculty of Art and Design)*
Scrap metal	*collected separately (e.g. the cafeterias)*
Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	*collected separately (e.g. the ICT Services)*
Hazardous waste	*collected separately (e.g. the Faculty of Art and Design)*
Furniture and construction waste	*collected when necessary*

3.2 Quantities of waste per annum

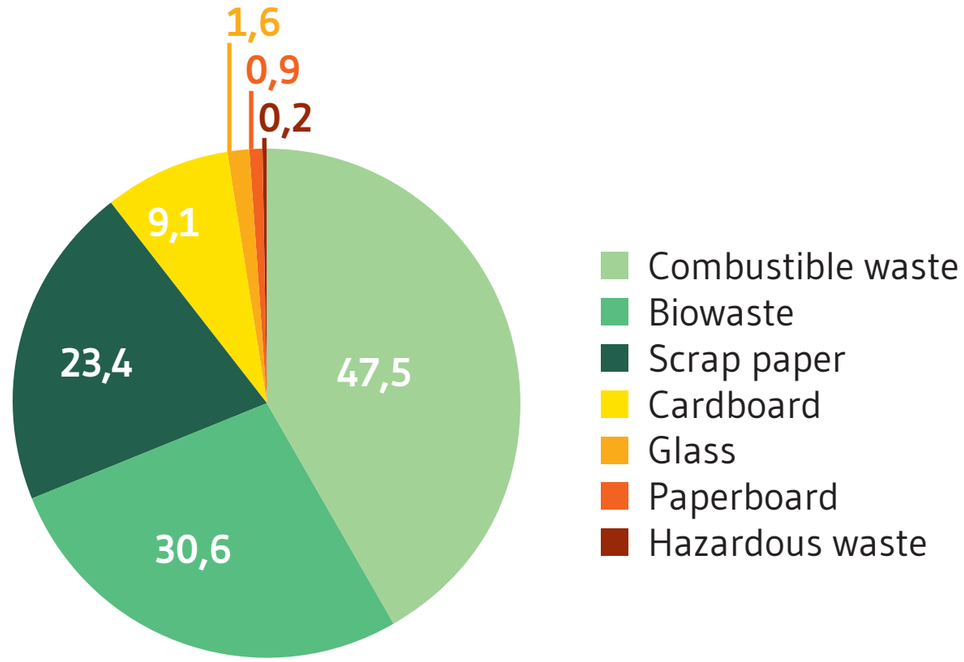
When constructing the Green Office environmental management system, 2016 statistics on the quantity of waste produced at the main campus were collected. The waste produced at the training school, Arktikum, and Rotko is not included in the analysis.

As of 1 November 2015 the city of Rovaniemi has collected combustible and landfill waste instead of mixed waste. Altogether 47,500 kg of combustible and landfill waste was produced on the main campus in 2016. Biowaste came in second, amounting to 30,600 kg. It consists mainly of biological waste from the cafeterias.

The amount of scrap paper, including office paper, was 23,400 kg. Confidential papers are placed in locked containers and eventually destroyed. They amounted to 9,540 kg, in addition to which Heikkinen & Puljula Oy processed 1,040 kg of scrap paper. Cardboard and paperboard are collected separately and they amounted to 9,100 kg and 900 kg, respectively. The collection of cardboard involves cardboard boxes and other brown cardboard, whereas paperboard collection involves packages such as milk containers.

Waste glass was only collected in the Faculty of Art and Design, although it is also produced elsewhere at the university. The amount of collected glass was 1,600 kg. Scrap metal is produced mainly in the cafeterias. Its collection was started in 2017, so there are no statistics on it from the year 2016.

The Faculty of Art and Design produces most of our hazardous waste, of which 200 kg was collected in 2016. Hazardous waste is collected separately and it includes waste electrical and electronic equipment that is delivered to Kajaanin Romu Oy for processing, lamps that are delivered further by ISS Palvelut Oy, and batteries that are recycled by our office supplies vendor (Lapin Systema Oy).



Waste collected at the University of Lapland in 2016 (in tons).

The waste chart shows that our university produces mostly combustible and landfill waste. It would probably be possible to increase the volume of many recyclables, such as biowaste, paper and cardboard, through more advanced sorting. This would in turn reduce the amount of combustible waste. Large companies and educational institutions produce rather large amounts of recyclable waste, which is environmentally and economically worth collecting.

Recyclable waste refers to waste that can be reused either as material or as energy. The recyclable waste materials collected at our university are paper, paperboard, cardboard, glass, metal, biowaste, and combustible waste.

3.3 Monitoring the amounts of waste

The volumes of various waste materials are monitored annually by the property owner (SYK). This also concerns the training school and Rotko, which operate in premises owned by SYK.

In the main building the monitoring is done as part of the annual WWF Green Office reporting, where the amounts of the waste materials are entered into WWF's Climate Calculator. The amounts of combustible and landfill waste are also followed to meet the target of reducing them by 5% during 2017–2019. The baseline is the year 2016 and the targeted reduction translates into 0.6 kg per person. How we succeed in reaching this goal will be reported as part of our general Green Office communication.

4. WASTE SORTING AND COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY

The practices of waste management differ somewhat between our sites based on the property owner and the nature of operations. This guide focuses on the practices at the main campus, but the instructions may be applied to the other sites as well. The general waste sorting instructions apply to all our sites.

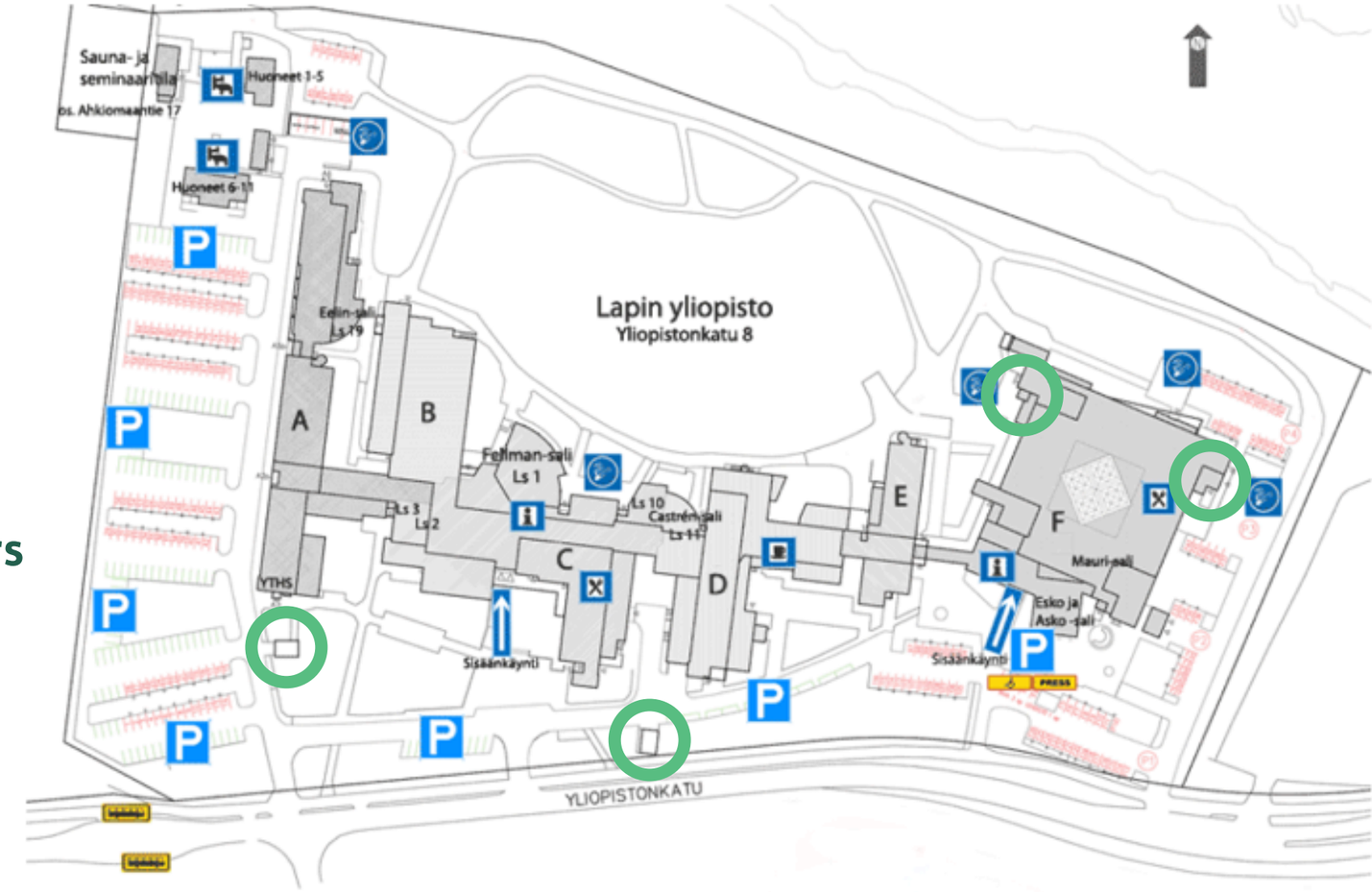
4.1 Sorting and collecting practices

The Green Office environmental management system has enabled us to improve our sorting instructions and our waste sorting options in the public spaces and the staff's coffee rooms. The purpose of this guide is to facilitate and enhance waste sorting and to disseminate information to our community. Information on proper sorting will be provided regularly – at least each time this guide or other instructions are updated.

In addition to this guide, there are sorting instructions around the university, especially in places where waste is collected.

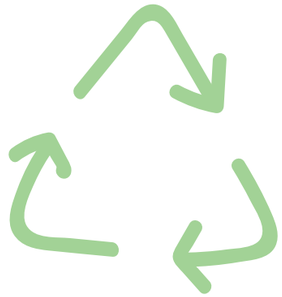
- The hallway sorting bins have tags and pictures indicating the materials to be recycled.
- There are instructions in each coffee room explaining the new sorting practices. There used to be bins for combustible material only, but now we also have separate bins for biowaste and cardboard in the coffee rooms.
- You are recommended to bring your biowaste to the coffee room instead of using the office trash bin.
- To improve the quality of biowaste, there are now more detailed instructions on sorting biological and combustible waste in the cafeterias.
- There are notifications on proper scrap paper sorting and sensible printing near the printers and elsewhere in the staff's premises.

Waste shelters in the area marked with circles



Community waste (biowaste, combustible waste, landfill waste, paper, paperboard, cardboard, metal, and glass) is collected and taken by the cleaning and cafeteria personnel to locked shelters outside. Sorting has been made easier in the waste shelters by marking the bins more clearly and by rearranging them.
Hazardous waste materials are collected to a locked warehouse, where they are stored in dedicated bins. The warehouse is maintained by the facility officers.

During extensive relocations and other such events, the Property and Procurement Services arrange waste containers to the site and instruct the staff in waste sorting. Most of the waste resulting from office relocations consists of scrap paper. When the premises are renovated, the contractors take care of the construction waste.



The university strives to reuse and recycle its outdated furniture, equipment, and machinery. If they can be used as such, they are relocated within the university. If they cannot be used, they can be given to the students and staff free of charge or they can be sold for example through the Kiertonet auction site. The Faculty of Art and Design also collects and utilizes various recycled materials in student assignments.

Recycling: Using waste materials for the original or other purposes, but not for energy production.

Reuse: Using a product or its part again for the original purpose.

5. IMPROVING WASTE MANAGEMENT

One of the criteria for the WWF Green Office certificate concerns the Waste Act and recycling. In addition to that, the university has included other waste and sorting practices in its environmental programme for the year 2017. One of our environmental goals is to reduce the creation of combustible and landfill waste by producing less waste and by enhancing its sorting. This Waste Management Guide has been written to assist us in these activities.

6. ANY QUESTIONS?

Should you have any questions after reading this guide, you may contact the following persons:

University Properties of Finland Ltd. / SYK (property owner)
- waste shelters and the sufficiency of waste bins
- waste management during renovations
- Juha Aavikko

ISS Palvelut Oy (property maintenance)
- tidiness of waste shelters, non-scheduled emptying of bins
- collection of lamps as part of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) recycling
- Heikki Tervonen, Rene Merenmies

SOL Palvelut Oy (cleaning services)
- emptying the trash bins when cleaning the offices
- office and confidential papers
- collection of batteries as part of WEEE recycling
- questions related to waste recycling
- Henna Tervaniemi

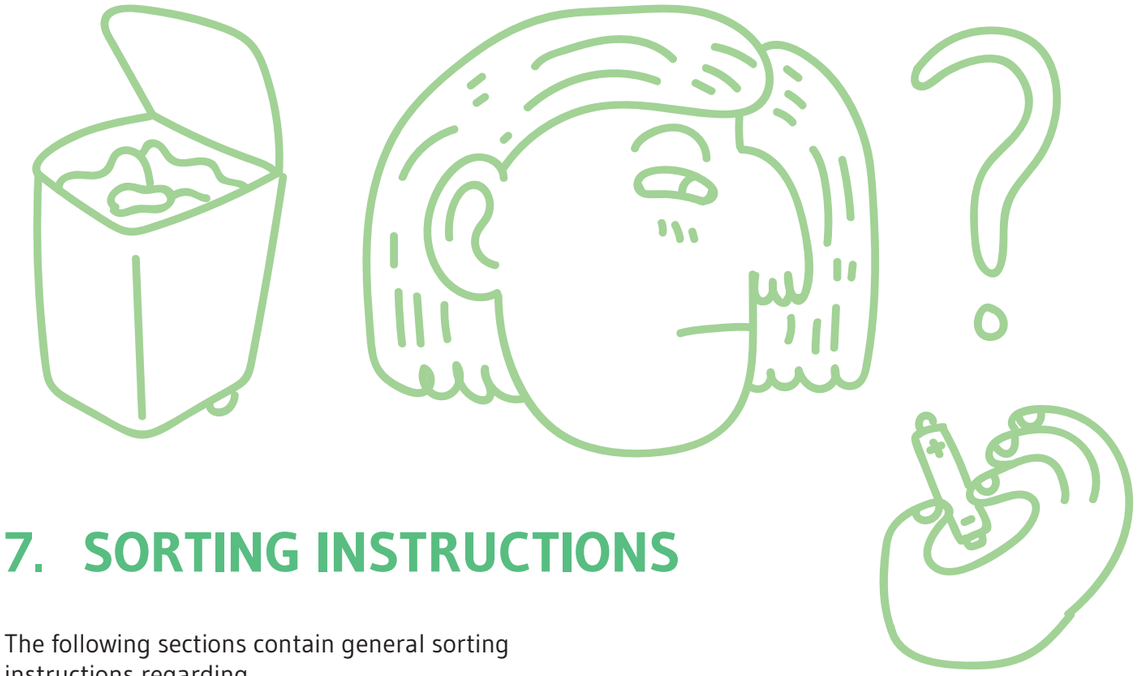
Procurement and Premises Services
- trash bins and their sufficiency indoors
- sorting instructions for staff during renovations and office replacements
- collection of outdated furniture and equipment
- Hanne Alajoutsijärvi

ICT Services
- collection of computers as part of WEEE recycling
- Lisbeth Jacobson

Facility officers
- WEEE collection (excluding the above)
- collection and storing of other hazardous waste
- Heikki Aakkonen

Hazardous waste
- collection of hazardous waste on courses (teachers)
- instructions on processing hazardous waste (teachers)
- storage and forwarding of hazardous waste (Pauli Rantakokko, Property and Procurement Services)

GO Team
- feedback and ideas on waste sorting
- Hanne Alajoutsijärvi



7. SORTING INSTRUCTIONS

The following sections contain general sorting instructions regarding

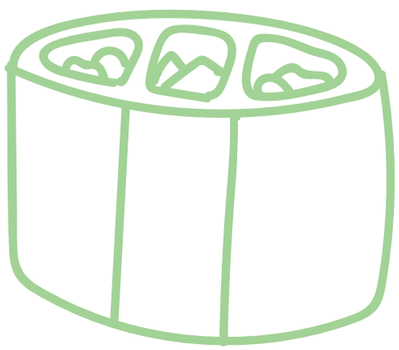
- paper
- paperboard
- cardboard
- biowaste
- glass
- metal
- combustible waste
- landfill waste
- waste electrical and electronic equipment
- hazardous waste

The sorting instructions comply with those laid down by Napapiirin Residuum Oy. Further sorting instructions:

Napapiirin Residuum Oy
http://residuum.fi/

Ekoteam Oy
http://roi-ekoteam.fi/ohjeet/

Everyone is expected to take part in the sorting of waste.



7.1 Sorting of paper

Large amounts of office paper may be collected separately, whereas small quantities may be collected together with other scrap paper. **Office paper is collected together with other scrap paper at our university.** However, all confidential material must be separated from office paper and destroyed. **The paper collection bins are located in the offices, in some of the lecture rooms, and next to printers.** More bins will be deployed if needed. There are bins for confidential papers in the office hallways.

Sticky tapes, staples, etc. need not be removed from office or other scrap paper. Rubber bands and plastic covers, however, must be removed. Office paper wrapping is coated with plastic and therefore not recyclable.

Recyclable paper:

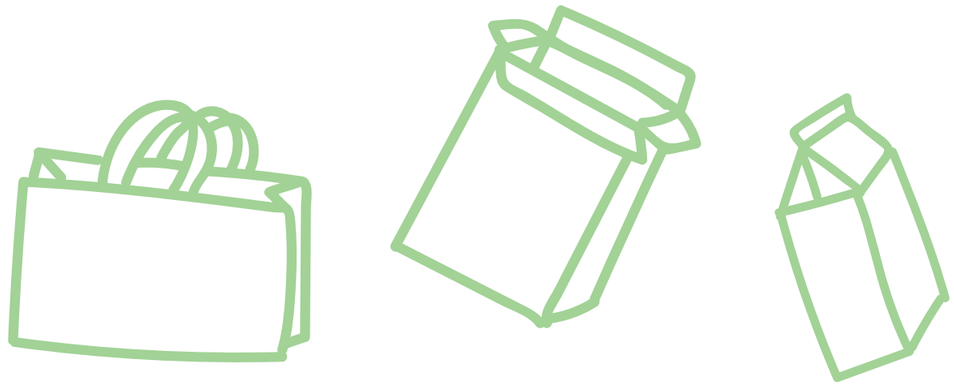
- magazines, ads, envelopes, and other paper products received through mail
- printing paper (also coloured)
- grid and drawing paper
- notebooks, books (without covers), and phonebooks

Non-recyclable paper:

- wet or dirty paper
- paperboard, cardboard, and kraft paper
- receipts and other types of self-replicating paper
- printing paper wrapping
- wrapping paper
- plastic bags and Styrofoam

Recycling

Shredded confidential papers and other white office paper is processed into soft tissue, for example toilet paper. Scrap paper can be used for the production of newsprint.



7.2 Sorting of paperboard

Paperboard refers to fiber packages and other fiber products, such as milk cartons, paper bags, and disposable plates and cups. Brown envelopes and postcards can also be recycled as paperboard. If cardboard is not collected separately, you may shred it and recycle it as paperboard. Make sure that the recycled packages are clean. You can also save space by folding and flattening them.

The University of Lapland collects paperboard mostly in the cafeterias and coffee rooms that now have this new sorting option. Paperboard can also be placed in the main hallway bins with separate containers for combustible waste, biowaste, and paperboard. Please make sure that the countless disposable cups that are consumed daily are recycled as paperboard. Just keep in mind that the lid is combustible waste.

Recyclable paperboard:

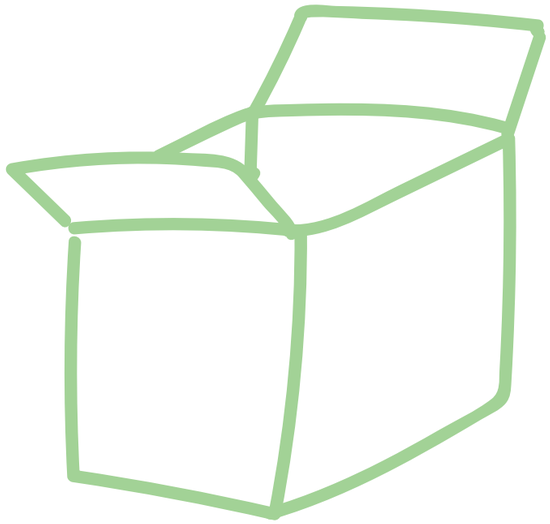
- paperboard containers such as milk and yoghurt cartons, also aluminum-coated ones
- paperboard dry-product packages such as those for cereal and biscuits
- pizza and egg boxes
- disposable plates and cups
- paper bags
- crafts products
- lightly plastic-coated wrapping paper (e.g. printing paper wrapping)

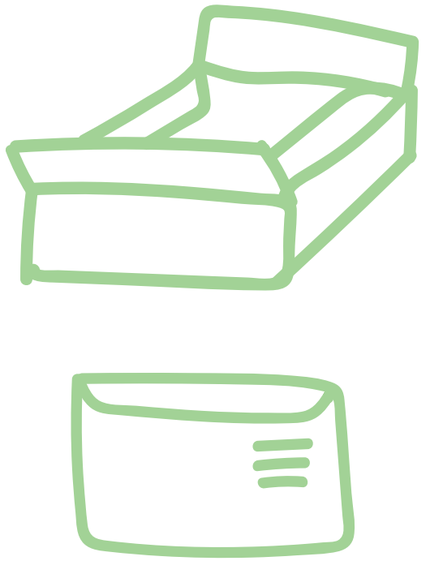
Non-recyclable paperboard:

- dirty packages
- plastic bags and bubble wrapping
- Styrofoam

Recycling

Recycled paperboard is used for manufacturing coreboard and packing materials. The plastic parts of paperboard packages are used for energy production. If they are coated with aluminum, it is separated and recycled.





7.3 Sorting of cardboard

Recyclable cardboard refers to thick, multilayered, and brown material, the most common example of which are cardboard boxes. You do not need to remove sticky tapes or staples when sorting cardboard for recycling. However, you should flatten or fold the items to save space.

Cardboard often accrues in places where goods are unloaded. At the University of Lapland, cardboard waste is produced at and collected by the cafeterias, printing centre, cleaning services, and ICT services. **If cardboard recycling is not possible, you can shred the material and place it in the paperboard bin.**

Recyclable cardboard:

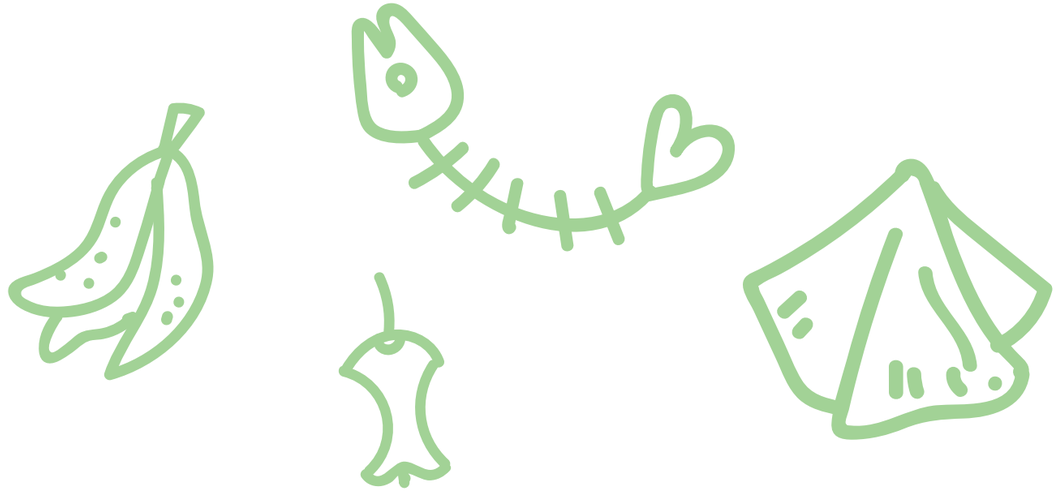
- corrugated cardboard and brown paperboard
- brown kraft paper
- brown paper bags
- brown envelopes

Non-recyclable cardboard:

- wet or dirty material
- plastic and Styrofoam

Recycling

Cardboard is recycled for example as coreboard.



7.4 Sorting of biowaste

Biowaste means organic food or garden waste that is fully biodegradable and non-toxic. You should drain most of the fluids so that the material is not too wet. In this way the bin also stays clean and will not freeze in winter.

The Rovaniemi city centre is a biowaste collection zone, where the waste must be sorted and delivered for reuse if a property consists of five or more apartments or if it produces more than 20 kg of biowaste per week. Biowaste must be delivered to a processing plant or it must be composted by the producer. **At our university, biowaste is collected in the cafeterias, coffee rooms, and main hallways.**

Recyclable biowaste:

- food leftovers
- fruit and vegetable peels
- coffee and tea grounds and filters
- fish bones, bones, and eggshells
- paper tissues and napkins
- potting soil and plant remnants
- cat litter, pet cleaning refuse
- pet droppings in a biodegradable bag

Non-recyclable biowaste:

- plastic, glass, and metal
- diapers and vacuum cleaner dust bags
- liquid cartons
- sandy or littered raking material and rocks
- liquid waste

Recycling

Biowaste can be composted or rotted. Composting yields composted soil and rotting yields biogas for energy production. In Rovaniemi, biowaste is composted and used later for landscaping the landfill, among other things.

7.5 Sorting of glass

The glass sorting instructions were updated in spring 2016, after which only clear and coloured glass bottles and jars can be recycled. Corks and lids must be removed before recycling, but neck rings and labels can be left as is. Returnable beverage bottles can and should be returned to a shop. Many shops also receive non-returnable glass bottles.

The University of Lapland does not have an overarching system for glass recycling because we do not produce much glass waste, yet glass is collected where it is produced, that is, at the Faculty of Art and Design and the cafeterias. In addition, there are some coffee rooms with centralized glass collection facilities. **A small number of glass bottles and jars can be placed among combustible waste if there is no dedicated bin for them.**

Recyclable glass:

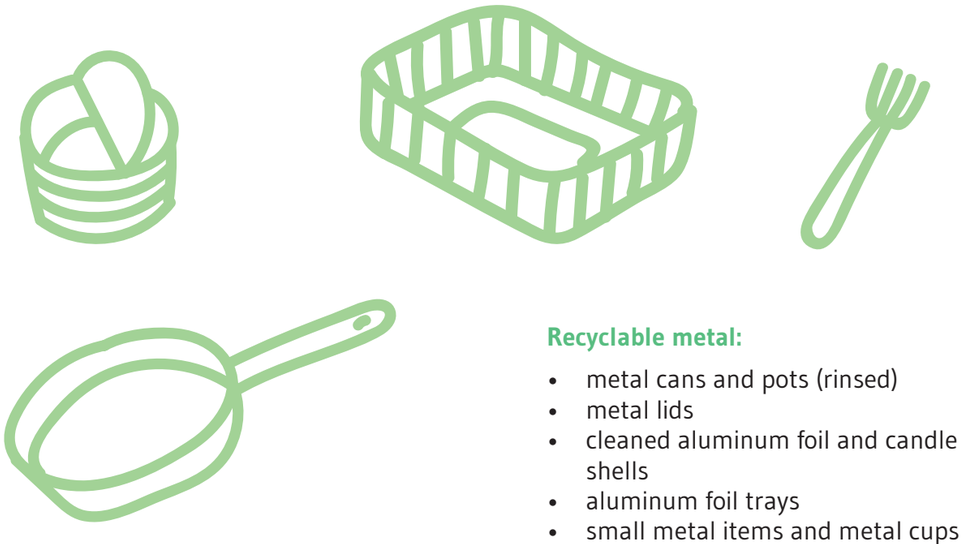
- glass bottles
- glass jars

Non-recyclable glass:

- porcelain and ceramics such as plates and coffee cups
- glass ovenware and coffee jugs
- lightbulbs and fluorescent tubes
- mirrors
- windowpanes
- car windows
- crystal
- metal
- plastic

Recycling

Returnable glass bottles are reused as such. Recyclable glass is turned into glass packages, glass fibre, as well as foam glass that is used as frost isolation material under roads and buildings.



7.6 Sorting of metal

Metal waste refers to objects that are mostly made of metal. Recyclable metal consists of small metal items that are collected here as well as larger metal products that must be delivered to the waste management station. Make sure to rinse and dry all small metal items such as cans and aluminum trays.

At our university, small metal items are created mostly in the cafeterias, where they are placed for recycling. However, there are also some coffee rooms with centralized metal collection facilities. **A modest number of small metal items can be placed among combustible waste if there is no dedicated bin for them.**

Recyclable metal:

- metal cans and pots (rinsed)
- metal lids
- cleaned aluminum foil and candle shells
- aluminum foil trays
- small metal items and metal cups and plates
- kettles and frying pans, also Teflon-coated
- small and completely empty paint containers
- non-pressurised and completely empty aerosol bottles
- metal forks, knives, spoons, scissors, and hand tools
- other small metal items (nails, screws, etc.)

Non-recyclable metal:

- hazardous waste such as batteries
- pressurised metal containers
- empty paint containers with liquid paint (hazardous waste)
- large metal products (delivered separately to the waste management station)

Recycling

Metal can be recycled almost endlessly. Natural resources and energy can be saved using recycled raw materials. Metal is reused as raw material by the steel and foundry industry.

7.7 Sorting of combustible waste

Combustible waste refers to non-recyclable waste that can be burned at an incineration plant. Since recyclable waste should be reused instead of incinerated, you should separate it from combustible waste. And do not forget to separate hazardous waste from other types of waste.

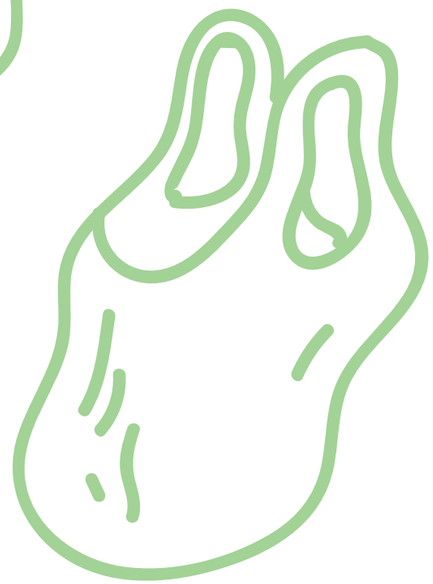
Combustible waste is the most common type of waste produced at our university. Sorting of reusable waste has been and will be enhanced at the university so that it will not end up among combustible waste. Since biowaste is not combustible, you should always bring it to the appropriate bin in your coffee room or to the dedicated bins in the main hallways. This will help us reduce the use of trash bags, as the bag for mixed waste will not have to be replaced so often.

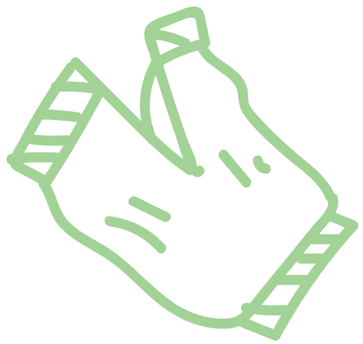
Combustible waste:

- plastics such as bread bags, plastic containers, and food packages
- biowaste (if there is no separate bin)
- coffee bags, snack bags
- textiles
- diapers, sanitary towels, and other toiletries
- vinyl records and CD/DVD disks, video cassettes, etc.
- vacuum cleaner filter bags, cigarette butts
- leather products, foam rubber
- Styrofoam, small amounts of sawdust
- small amounts of non-combustible waste such as lightbulbs, halogen lamps, fuses, and cat litter
- household PVC plastic items such as garden hoses, raincoats, rubber boots, as well as plastic products such as document pockets and coated fabrics
- bicycle tires

Non-combustible waste:

- Reusable materials such as paper, paperboard, cardboard, metal, glass, wood, and garden waste
- ceramic, porcelain, and glass items
- tiles, crystals, mirrors
- large quantities of lightbulbs, halogen lamps, and fuses
- electrical equipment, energy bulbs, and fluorescent tubes
- stone and earth, gritting sand
- flammable or explosive materials
- hazardous waste
- windowpanes and mirrors
- liquid waste and sludge
- large objects (delivered separately to the waste management station)





Recycling

Non-recyclable waste can be used for energy production. Combustible waste collected from the area covered by Napapiirin Residuum is delivered to the Laanila eco power plant in Oulu, where it is turned into energy.

7.8 Sorting of landfill waste

Landfill waste refers to non-recyclable and non-combustible waste, such as windowpanes and ceramics. Keep it apart from combustible waste so that it can be delivered to the appropriate destination.

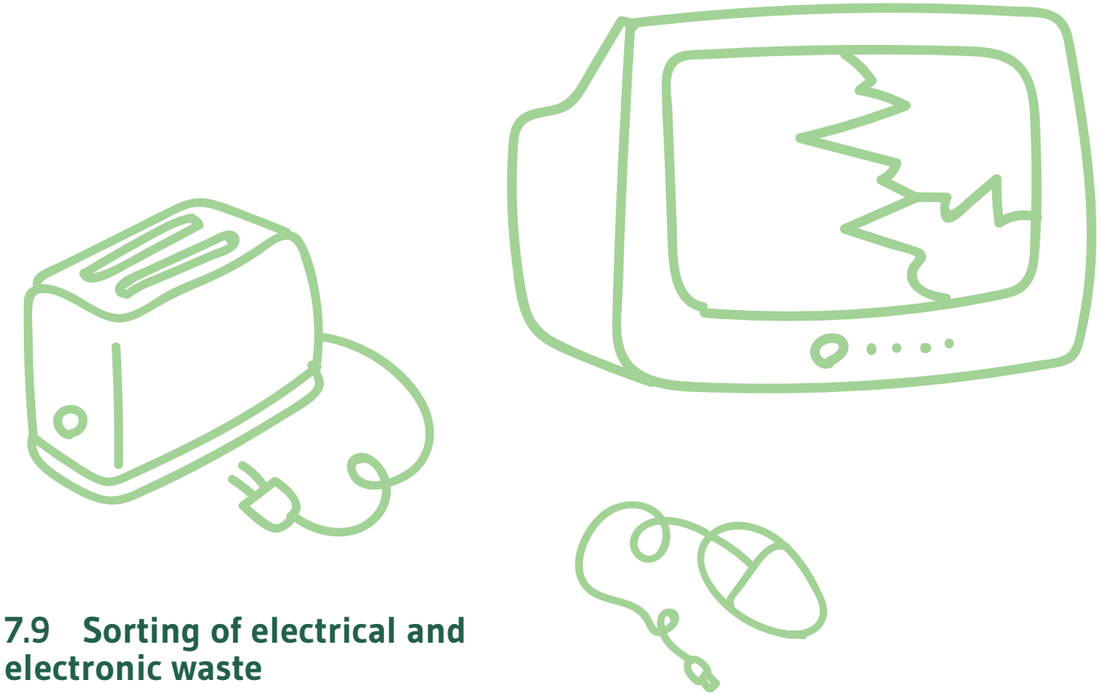
The university has collection points for landfill waste where it is produced, for example in the teaching facilities of the Faculty of Art and Design. We produce landfill waste considerably less than combustible waste and, therefore, containers are placed indoors only when necessary. **Small amounts of landfill waste can be placed among combustible waste if there is no dedicated collection bin for it.**

Landfill waste:

- lightbulbs, halogen lamps, and fuses
- ceramic, porcelain, and glass items
- crystals, mirrors
- small windowpane pieces
- only items that are non-recyclable and non-combustible
- only small pieces of non-combustible waste

Not regarded as landfill waste:

- biowaste
- reusable waste (glass, metal, etc.) and hazardous waste
- electrical equipment
- Large, non-combustible items must be delivered directly to the waste management station!



7.9 Sorting of electrical and electronic waste

In the EU, the abbreviation WEEE is used for waste electrical and electronic equipment. Most outdated electrical devices are classified as hazardous waste, but they are nevertheless collected as a waste type of its own. WEEE recycling covers devices of all sizes.

Most of our WEEE recycling material consists of laptop and desktop computers and monitors, which are collected by the ICT Services. Other electrical devices are collected by the facility officers, whereas lightbulbs and lamps are collected by the property maintenance services.

WEEE-recyclable items:

- freezers, refrigerators, dishwashers, washing machines, and tumble dryers
- TVs, light fixtures, razors, coffeemakers, mixers, microwave ovens, stoves, and ovens
- stereo sets, radios, DVD players, Digiboxes, video sets, clock radios, and vacuum cleaners
- phones, laptops, desktops, monitors, tablets, toasters, hairdryers
- fluorescent tubes and lamps

Recycling

Most electrical and electronic devices can be recycled when properly processed. The decommissioned devices are disassembled, the hazardous waste is taken to proper processing, and the materials (e.g. metals) are recycled.

7.10 Sorting of hazardous waste

Hazardous waste refers to materials that may harm nature and people even in small quantities. If hazardous waste is released to nature or the sewage system, it will end up at the top of the food chain. In other words, sooner or later we will be eating, drinking, and breathing it.

It is therefore essential to sort hazardous waste. Hazardous waste in a landfill may pose a danger and be harmful to the workers and to the landfill's surroundings. If mixed with combustible waste, it may damage the incineration plant.

Waste electrical and electronic equipment is to be separated from other hazardous waste. Batteries are collected by the cleaning services and WEEE primarily by the ICT Services (also by the facility officers when necessary). Lamps are collected by the property maintenance services in connection with replacements.

Collection of other hazardous waste is coordinated by the facility officers together with the faculties' contact persons. Apart from WEEE, batteries, and lamps, hazardous waste is produced mainly by the Faculty of Art and Design. The faculty's contact persons in this matter are the teachers on whose courses the waste is produced.

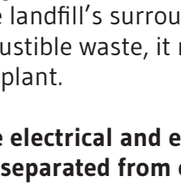
Hazardous waste must always be kept apart from other waste. It must be packed well and marked clearly. Hazardous waste materials must never be mixed together.

Most common types of hazardous waste:

- waste oil and oil filters
- lead batteries and battery acid
- paint, glue, and varnish (also hairspray and nail polish)
- solvents such as turpentine, thinner, acetone, and petrol
- unused and outdated medicines (to be returned to the pharmacy)
- plant protection products and pesticides
- alkaline detergents (for dishwashers, ovens, etc.)
- mercury thermometers
- photographic processing chemicals
- button cells and rechargeable Ni-Cd batteries (collected separately)
- radiator, brake, and clutch fluids
- pressure-treated wood
- waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE, collected separately)

Hazardous waste to be recycled separately:

- fluorescent tubes (less than 25 cm), fluorescent lamps, and energy saving lamps (retailers, WEEE recycling)
- fluorescent tubes (more than 25 cm) and light fittings with fixed lamps (WEEE recycling)
- batteries, button cells, and rechargeable batteries (retailers, WEEE recycling)
- mercury thermometers and unused medicines (pharmacies)



Recycling

Even hazardous waste can be recycled to some extent. It is treated in special processing plants for example by means of incineration. The energy produced by incineration is turned into electricity or used for district heating. The residue can be reused for example as infrastructure construction material.

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