

Recycling thrives on participation!

Waste separation exploits raw materials and makes recycling possible.



It saves resources and protects the environment whilst less waste is burned and less energy is required for the production of raw materials. This greatly reduces the emission of greenhouse gases such as, for example, carbon dioxide. Used glass, paper and metals can be completely recycled. In the meantime, 30% of plastics are being recycled, and the rest is used for energy. What's more, with the help of biogas plants, it is possible to obtain methane from biowaste which is then able to be used for the generation of heat and power.

Efficient recycling is only possible if we make use of the paper and organic waste bins at home as well as at the recycling yards that are available to the community.

How this concerns me:

Separating trash can save money since fees for trash collection depend on the volume of trash in the bins. The more waste is collected separately, the lower is the volume of residual waste and fees that are associated with it. In addition, facility managers have to spend extra time resorting the incorrectly sorted waste from apartment buildings and dormitories so that, for example, all plastic waste is removed from the paper and organic waste bins. Otherwise, if this is not done, waste disposal companies will not collect the waste.

If everyone would sort his or her own waste, apartment blocks and housing complexes with 100 residents could save € 450 monthly on costs for facility managers and unnecessary waste fees, which would lead to a noticeable reduction in residents' utility costs.

Further information can be found here:

<http://www.awg.de/akt/>

<http://www.stmuvm.bayern.de/umwelt/abfallwirtschaft/>

We, the students of the chemistry seminar "Waste Management" 2013/2014 at the St.-Gothard-Gymnasium in Niederalteich, worked on the subject recycling and as part of which conducted a survey on the topic of waste separation among students at Deggendorf Institute of Technology and the University of Passau. Our results showed that more detailed information on this subject is needed. Therefore, we designed this flyer in cooperation with ZAW Donau-Wald. The translation into English was made by the Deggendorf Institute of Technology.

ZAW
Donau-Wald

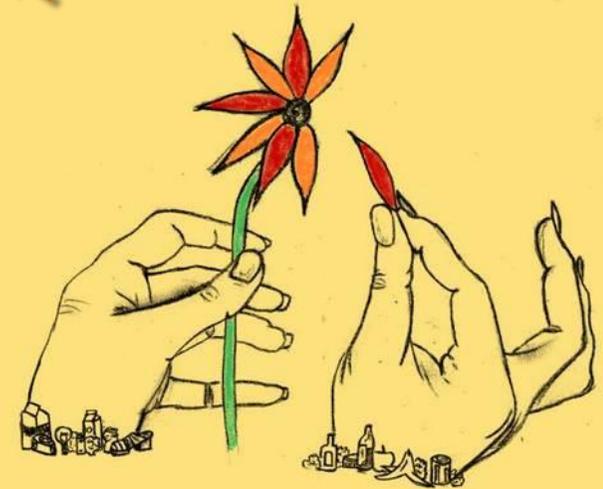


Zweckverband
Abfallwirtschaft
Donau-Wald



ST.-GOTTHARD-GYMNASIUM
NIEDERALTEICH

To sort... or not to sort...

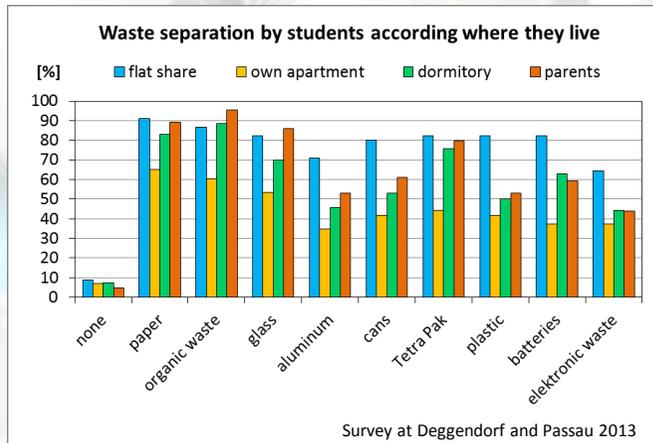


WASTE SEPARATION - An issue that for the purposes of the conservation of resources, environmental protection and thus also for a more sustainable treatment of the earth should be a well-known term and a concern for everyone.

Dear Students, in this flyer you will find important facts about waste separation and the advantages that come along with it.

Where are we located?

Residual waste bins as well as paper and organic waste bins are available outside all residential homes and housing complexes. Students are informed of their location upon moving in; however, more often than not, these bins are used improperly. Organic waste is often disposed of in plastic bags and paper waste bins contain different types of packaging materials such as styrofoam and foil. In the residual waste bins items such as glass and can scrap can often be found even though glass and can scrap bins are located at every apartment block as well as next to large super markets.



A survey of students showed that those who have their own apartment separate waste the least. More than 50% of the respondents admitted that they do not separate aluminum, cans, Tetra Pak, plastic, electronic waste or batteries. The general trend indicates, that everything that is not picked up by waste management companies is not separated.

What goes where?

At home I dispose of:



paper waste

↑
cardboard (boxes, packaging), newspapers, brochures, packaging made of paper

residual waste

↑
trash, sanitary products, vacuum cleaner bags, pens, cartridges, pictures, cigarette butts

organic waste

↑
waste from the garden, yard or kitchen, leftover food

At recycling points I dispose of:



↑
can scrap

↑
glass

What I bring to the recycling yard...:



↑
plastic packaging, styrofoam, drink containers, CDs and DVDs

↑
aluminum, metal scrap, electrical appliances, old textiles

↑
problematic waste (e.g. batteries, energy-saving light bulbs)

Why aren't there any yellow trash bags in our region?

Unsorted packaging, which contains up to 50% residual waste, is collected in yellow trash bags. Thus, the proportion of trash that can actually be recycled after sorting is relatively low. In our rural region it is cheaper to bring packaging of a single-variety to recycling yards where you can also bring many other recyclables and problematic waste items. This system contributes to low trash collection fees, which in our region are 40% lower than the national average.