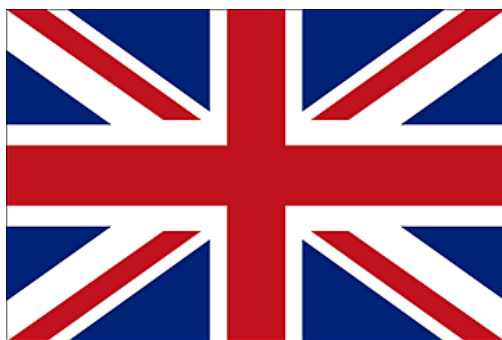




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Rubbish



RUBBISH: SEPARATING WASTE COLLECTION

General information and advices.

It is very important and useful to separate the rubbish: there is less pollution, there is more respect for the environment, it allows the recycling of some materials (e.g. paper, glass) and it reduces waste.

For example, if you recycle paper, it means that less trees will be cut down, so they continue to produce oxygen, and paper that is recycled won't need destroying and won't make pollution.

As a consequence, the use of rubbish tips and incinerators (which cause serious damage to health and environment) will be diminished.

Packaging must also be reduced and recyclable materials should be used.

It is most important to separate the rubbish according to the different materials.

GLASS AND TINS



Glass is a “clean” material, made of sand, limestone and sodium carbonate; it isn't made of polluting substances, so it is easy to recycle and use again.

From collecting tins, you can get several kinds of metal: aluminium, tin and steel.

It's very important to recycle glass and tins because it lets you save many precious materials as well as a lot of energy. It is important to remember that all bottles, cans and tins must be empty, without corks, even better if rinsed out.

Remember:

ALWAYS: bottles, jars and drinking glasses, aluminium cans (with the AL symbol); aluminium cases for food in general (e.g. kuki).

NEVER: ceramic objects, fluorescent lamps.

PAPER

newspapers, cardboard, drink cartons (e.g. for milk, fruit juices)



It is very important to separate the paper and put it into the specially provided containers: it will be machined in order to obtain new paper that can be used again and then recycled again.

In so doing, you avoid cutting trees. It also gives the possibility to save great amounts of energy like electricity and water.

You must remember that drink cartons (for milk and fruits juices) have to be empty, without corks and possibly rinsed out.

Remember:

NEVER: greaseproof paper, chemical paper (plastic coated\plasticized), nylon, cellophane.

PLASTIC



There are several kinds of plastic, with different uses. Every kind has an acronym: PET, PVC, PE (polyethylene), PP (polypropylene), and so on.

Plastic is not biodegradable, but it can be recycled. You must remember that a plastic bottle has a long period of permanence in the environment that ranges from 100 to 1000 years. Therefore it is very important to recycle and recover it. Remember that containers in general must be emptied and crushed to reduce their volume.

ALWAYS: plastic containers for liquids; trays and containers for food; plastic shoppers; films for packaging; bottles for detergents and personal care products, such as shampoos, bath gels and washing powders; blister packs; frozen food containers; cellophane; netting for fruit and vegetables.

NEVER: rubber objects and watering hoses; plastic objects that are not packaging, such as toys; plastic containers marked with the orange symbols denoting hazardous waste.

ORGANIC WASTE



Organic waste means: leftover food, all animal and vegetable food (e.g. chicken bones). Organic waste counts for a 1/3 of domestic waste and its recycling forms the so called "compost": a high quality fertilizer.

You should keep a small bin with a biodegradable bag in it, which can be made of corn pasta. When the bag is full, or every day, as you prefer, you have to take the bag into the brown special refuse bin. The refuse bin opens with its proper key. Do not use nylon bags because they aren't biodegradable.

ALWAYS: small amounts of mown grass, pruning waste and cut flowers, grass, fruit and vegetable waste, coffee grounds, tea and chamomile bags, leftovers from meals, eggshells, paper napkins, small pieces of wood, straw sawdust and leaves.

NEVER: nappies and sanitary towels, rags and other material of non-organic origin.

RUBBISH



All the waste that can't be recycled. This waste has to be put into the grey bin, and then it goes to the rubbish tip. The better the waste is separated and recycled, the less waste there will be, and consequently, there will be less rubbish tips.

ALWAYS: synthetic sponges, nappies and sanitary towels, vacuum cleaner dusts, pieces of jar and pottery, dirty rags.

NEVER: all recyclables that must be taken to the Household Waste Recycling Centres, including electric appliances and audio-video tapes.

HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRE

Orange label: this kind of waste is dangerous if dispersed in the environment.



Remember that 1 gram of mercury (Hg) is enough to pollute 1000 litres of water. The Household Waste Recycling Centres are special areas where there are containers for every kind of separate waste, with a vast range of types.

Those collected: bulky household and inert refuse (e.g. sofa, fridge, TV set); hazardous urban waste (with the orange label, batteries, medicines, fluorescent lamps); used computer components (if left in the environment, this waste disperses noxious substances. It is also collected at many computer shops'); used electric and electronic appliances; used clothing; tyres, car batteries and mineral and vegetable oils.



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