

# Waste Guide for the District of Rohrbach

The **Municipality** is responsible for the registration, deregistration and re-registration of containers and for prescribing waste fees. The **District Waste Association (BAV)** is responsible for organising the collection of waste, used and problematic materials, waste counselling and public relations, waste management planning, and the waste collection centres (German: Altstoffsammelzentren or ASZ).

The prescribed **waste fee** finances the following for normal household quantities:

- Emptying of the residual waste and wastepaper bins and the weekly collection of organic waste
- Construction and operation of the ASZ and collection points for glass and metal packaging
- Treatment and recycling of biogenic waste, other waste, and used and problematic materials
- Landfilling of construction waste



NEVER FORGET WASTE COLLECTION DATES AGAIN  
- WITH THE FREE "ABFALL OÖ" APP!

## Why collect waste separately?

Waste materials separated according to type are valuable secondary raw materials and are sold for the manufacture of new products. In the Rohrbach district, plastics are only collected at the ASZ, as there is no yellow bag. Recycling reduces the overall cost of waste collection and disposal. If we were to throw everything into a waste bin and have it incinerated, it would not only be a particularly unecological way of disposing of our waste, but also the most expensive.

### SONSTIGE ABFÄLLE

#### Restabfall



## Residual waste

RESIDUAL WASTE is the REMAINING waste that is left over after the waste has been accurately and correctly separated. Basically, only the waste that cannot be reasonably appropriately recycled belongs in the residual waste bin.

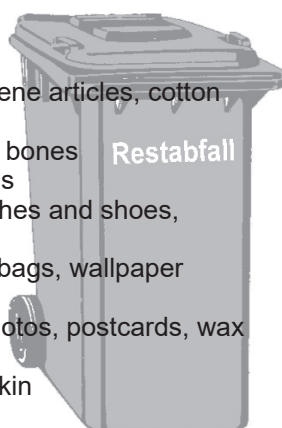
Everything that doesn't belong in the ASZ, the bio collection or the paper bin should and can be thrown into your own grey bin with a clear conscience.

In other words, waste that can't be collected separately, that's free of hazardous substances and that fits into the waste bin. The volume of residual waste can be reduced by consistently avoiding waste and separating it by type.

4,450 tonnes of residual waste from the district (78 kg per inhabitant) end up in the Wels waste treatment plant every year. The exhaust gases are cleaned with modern filter systems so that no pollutants are released into the environment. The plant generates electricity and district heating. From one tonne of waste, around 260 kg of slag, 45 kg of ash, 2.5 kg of filter cake and 1.5 kg of gypsum remain. The volume is reduced by 90%.

## What's allowed in:

- Ash, soot, pencils, ballpoint pens
- Hairbrushes and toothbrushes, hygiene articles, cotton wool, chewing gum
- Chewing gum, dog faeces, cat litter, bones
- Rubber products, lighters, sweepings
- Non-wearable, wet or soiled old clothes and shoes, leather and tailoring waste
- Mirror glass, ceramic glass, Hoover bags, wallpaper
- Carpets, curtains, foam, light bulbs
- Soiled and coated paper such as photos, postcards, wax paper or stickers
- Soiled plastic packaging, sausage skin
- Cigarette butts, nappies, ...



## What's not allowed in:

- Biogenic kitchen and garden waste > **composting**
- Waste paper and cardboard > **waste paper container**
- Glass and metal packaging > **collection point, ASZ**
- Packaging, used and problematic materials > **ASZ**
- Old electrical appliances & batteries > **ASZ**



### Extra residual waste now and then?

Residual waste is disposed of exclusively by means of home collection in the municipality. If you occasionally have a bit more residual waste, you can purchase an orange extra bag at the local authority or the ASZ and put it in the waste bin at the next collection date.

### SONSTIGE ABFÄLLE

#### Sperrige Abfälle



## Bulky waste

Not everything that accumulates as waste in the household or business can be disposed of in the waste bin in front of the house. Some things are too long, too wide, too big - simply too BULKY.

Disposing of bulky waste is very expensive, so it must be separated as accurately as possible from other recyclable waste materials - this saves resources. Households and businesses that pay waste fees in the Rohrbach district can dispose of bulky waste in household quantities (up to 3 m³) free of charge at the ASZ.

## Examples of bulky waste are:

Fishing rods, car furniture (without airbags) and bumpers, pictures, ironing boards, Floor coverings, carpets, curtains, roofing and insulating cardboard, furs, children's toys (large volume), prams, suitcases, Lampshades, upholstered furniture, mattresses, musical instruments, pin boards, Heraklith boards, plexiglass, ring binders, Umbrellas and sunshades, school bags, sporting goods (skis, ski boots, snowboards, ...), etc.

*Many things, such as refrigerators, wallpaper, televisions, washbasins, used tyres, hard plastics or waste wood, do not belong with bulky waste! Please follow the instructions of our ASZ staff!*



## Bioabfall



## Organic waste

Organic waste is a natural and valuable raw material, but only if it is collected separately. 10,000 tonnes of organic and green waste from the district (175 kg per inhabitant) are processed into valuable compost at 20 composting plants every year.

Compost replaces artificial fertilisers and peat and prevents the over-fertilisation of our soil and water. Finished quality compost significantly improves the soil and has considerable fertilising power.

## 1. Kitchen waste

Organic waste from the kitchen can be collected with minimal odour using a maize starch bag in the AirMax! Every household can collect 104 compost bags (paper or maize starch) per year free of charge from the municipality. Organic collection takes place weekly.

- Please place the bags at the collection point the evening before!
- Place your compostable bag in an airy place, but not in direct sunlight!
- Use the AirMax so that the bag can dry all the way through and can be sealed in the meantime!
- Also dispose of your kitchen rolls, paper napkins or handkerchiefs in the compostable bag, because paper regulates moisture and thus reduces odours!
- Wrap meat waste and food scraps in paper towel or newspaper (not glossy paper) first. This can prevent infestation as meat waste is maggots' favourite food!

## What's allowed in:

- Fruit and vegetable waste, cut flowers,
- Garden weeds, potted plants and soil (without the pot!)
- Hair, feathers
- Paper coffee filters and tea bags
- Spoiled food **without packaging**
- Leftover food
- Bones up to the thickness of a finger
- Eggshells
- Small animal droppings (only hay, straw, sawdust)
- Pure wood ash
- Kitchen roll, wrapping paper
- Non-glossy newspaper
- Paper plates, wooden skewers
- Paper napkins, paper towels, tissues, kitchen roll ...



## What's not allowed in:

- Plastic packaging, compostable plastics (except certified organic waste bags with the EN 13432 imprint)
- Large quantities of raw meat\*, animal carcasses\* and liquid waste of animal origin (risk of disease!)\*\*
- Large bones \*Meat & animal carcasses must go to the carcass collection point.
- Cooking oil\*\*\* \*\*Liquid waste must go to private disposal companies. \*\*\*Cooking oils & fats go in the "ÖLI".
- Marinades
- Cigarette butts
- Coated paper such as sausage/cheese paper with plastic film
- Glossy paper and illustrated paper media (printing ink is not degradable)
- Sweepings, Hoover bags, nappies, tampons, sanitary towels
- **Cat litter and faeces**
- Textiles
- Coal ash
- Aluminium foil

**Please never add plastic to the organic waste, it does not decompose and must be sorted out manually!**



## 2. Garden waste

For smaller quantities of leaves, grass, fallen fruit or flower waste, you can buy 80 litre leaf bags from the municipality. These are taken away as part of the organic waste collection. Larger quantities can be taken directly to the composting plant during opening hours (up to 2 m³ of green waste and 4 m³ of prunings free of charge).

## Altpapier &amp; Kartonagen



## Wastepaper &amp; cardboard

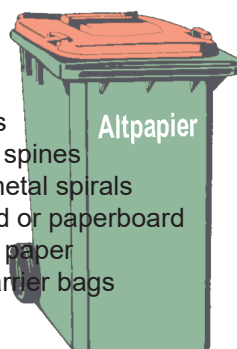
Mixed wastepaper is collected directly from your property. Households and businesses that pay waste charges can use green 240 l paper bins or 1,100 l paper containers with red lids free of charge. The bins are emptied every eight weeks. Additional bins or emptying is possible for an extra fee.

Boxes must be folded before being thrown in to save space in the bins. It's best to bring larger cardboard boxes to the ASZ right away. In contrast to mixed household collection, cardboard boxes are collected separately from wastepaper at the ASZ. There is no downstream, time-consuming sorting.

4,600 tonnes of wastepaper and cardboard from the district (81 kg per inhabitant) are recycled by the paper industry every year. They are able to use 95% of the recycled material in production.

## What's allowed in:

- Newspaper, magazines, leaflets
- Cigarette packs, wrapping paper
- Frozen food packaging, pizza boxes
- Envelopes, books without adhesive spines
- Calendars and notebooks without metal spirals
- Clean packaging made of cardboard or paperboard
- Writing and printer paper, shredded paper
- Kraft paper such as bags, sacks, carrier bags



## What's not allowed in:

- Beverage composite cartons and ring binders > **ASZ**
- Sanitary paper such as tissues, kitchen roll, or napkins > **organic waste collection** or **residual waste bin**
- Waxed paper, photographic paper, coated paper, wallpaper or carbon paper > **residual waste bin**