

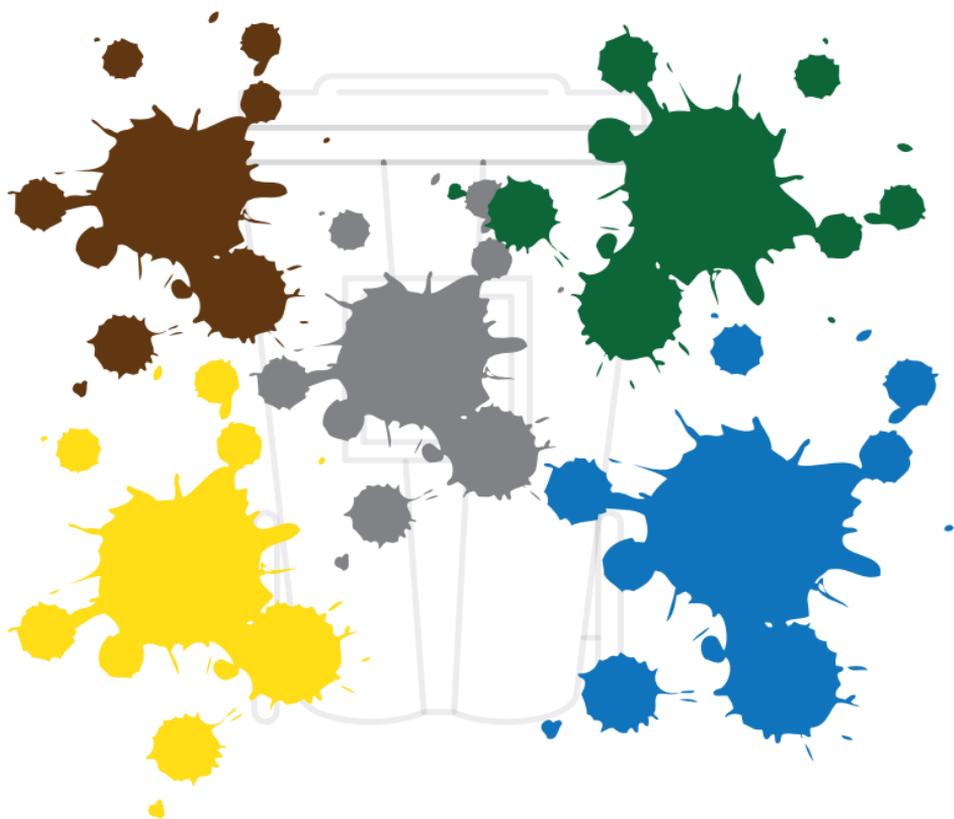
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SHORT GUIDE TO SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTIONS



Right from our childhood we should have printed on our minds the idea that we are all garbage collectors [...]. Dealing with waste intelligently will help to really appreciate human equality.

Mahatma Gandhi

This short guide helps to understand separate waste collection, and the recovery and recycling of materials.

Each day, lots of objects pass through our hands and they can be transformed into refuse in just a few hours.

Being aware when purchasing objects and materials, reusing them creatively to give them a second life and especially carrying out separate waste collections: these are the choices of those who

care about the future.

Separate waste collections are a gesture of civility and respect for the environment, for one's neighbour and for ourselves.

With one small action we can achieve great results.



 **WHAT YOU CAN PUT IN:**
newspapers, magazines, books (you can also donate these to the school library), exercise books, paper and cardboard boxes, pizza boxes only slightly-soiled

 **WHAT YOU CANNOT PUT IN:**
till receipts, plasticized and oven paper, tetrapaks or tetrabriks

PAPER AND CARDBOARD

to make one tonne of paper from virgin cellulose it takes 440,000 litres of water, but it takes only 1,800 litres to make 1 tonne of recycled paper!



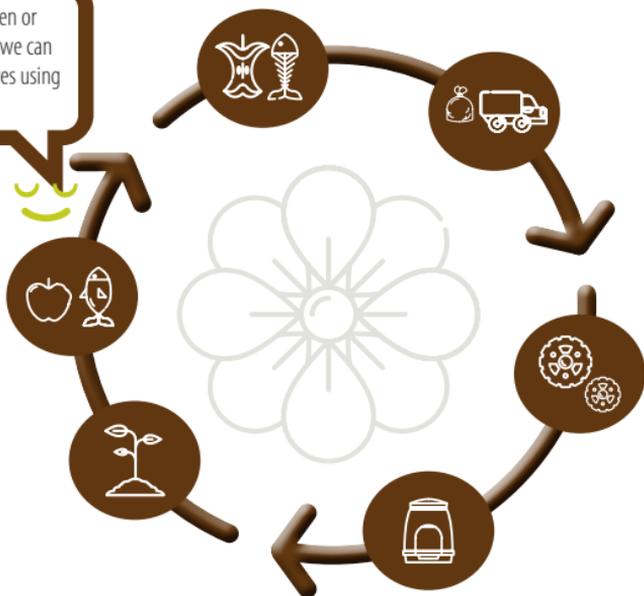
Cellulose waste recovered by separate collection is sent to the paper mill, where it is divided up and transformed into a watery pulp. With various processes, this gives rise to a new sheet of paper, cardboard, etc.

ORGANIC

 WHAT YOU CAN PUT IN:
food leftovers, fruit, vegetables
serviettes soiled with food
cut flowers, tea bags

 WHAT YOU **CANNOT** PUT
IN: Serviettes contamina-
ted with detergents and/or
soap, woven fabrics, synthe-
tic pet litters

If we have a garden or
vegetable patch, we can
make soil ourselves using
a composter



Organic waste recovered through separate collection is sent to composting plants or it can be put into domestic composters.

Through composting, we obtain a soil that can be used in vegetable patches and gardens.



WHAT YOU CAN PUT IN:

Plastic containers (bottles, jars, snack wrappers), tetrapaks, plastic cups and plates, small metal cans



WHAT YOU **CANNOT** PUT IN:

plastic cutlery, stationery, toys, CD and DVD cases, plastic objects



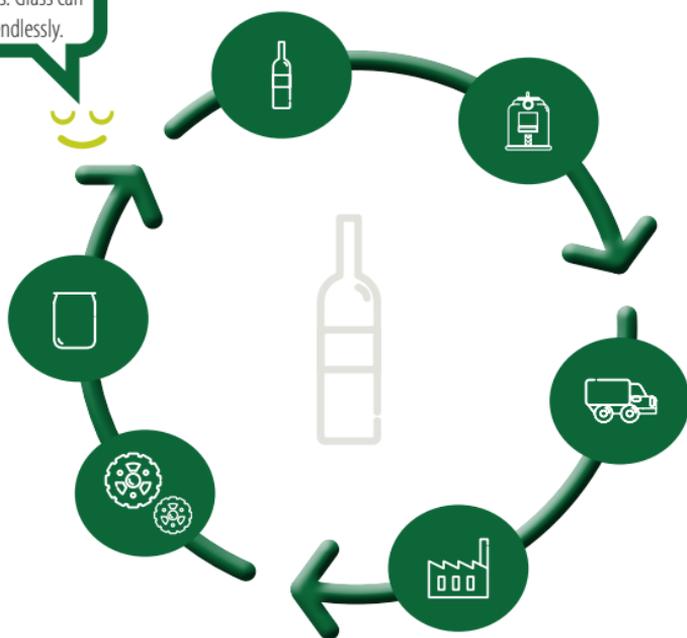
Packaging collected separately is taken to selection plants. After washing at 200°, the cooled, fluid paste is "reborn" in granular form, which can be given new shapes.

GLASS

 WHAT YOU CAN PUT IN:
glass bottles and jars, small
glass containers

 WHAT YOU **CANNOT** PUT IN:
Light-bulbs and neon tubes,
mirrors, glass panes, ceramics,
terracotta pots

With 1 kg of recovered
glass we obtain 1 kg of
recycled glass. Glass can
be recycled endlessly.



The glass collected, when deprived of its “false friends” (glass panes, ceramics, mirrors, etc.), arrives at the furnaces in the glassworks where it is melted at over 1500°. Using the appropriate moulds, it takes on new shapes and can be recycled endlessly!



WHAT YOU CAN PUT IN:

Broken toys and other broken items, rags, stationery, sponges, kitchen gloves and cloths, nappies and sanitary towels

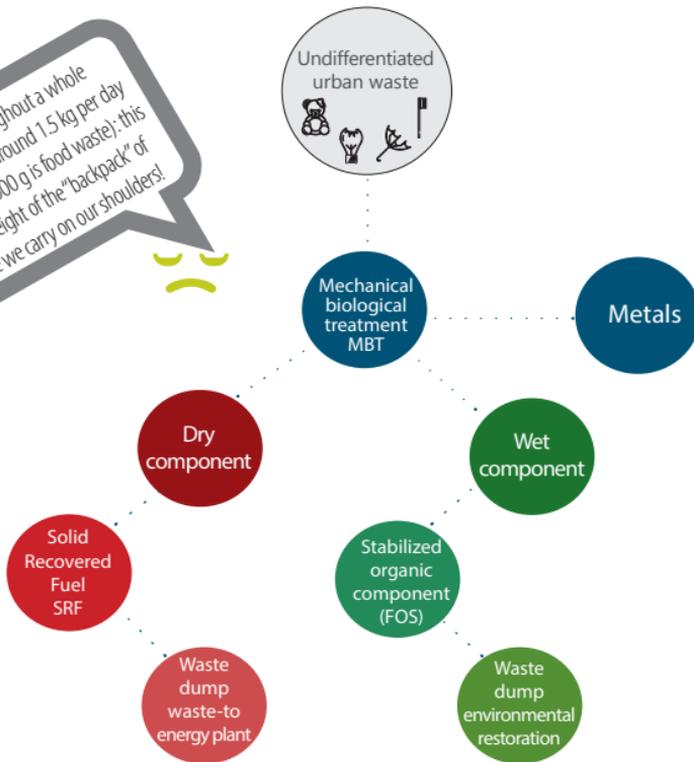


WHAT YOU **CANNOT** PUT IN:

all recyclable materials

**NON -
RECYCLABLE
RESIDUAL
WASTE**

50 tonnes throughout a whole lifetime and around 1.5 kg per day (of which 500 g is food waste): this is the weight of the "backpack" of waste we carry on our shoulders!



Non-recyclable residual waste is in any case treated to be recycled in the form of energy and for environmental restoration. Bags must be closed tightly and NEVER be left on the ground.

HOW TO GET RID OF BULKY WASTE:

Old furniture and other home furnishings in general must be disposed of in suitable facilities (abandoning them on the road is not only an uncivil act, but it is also a CRIMINAL OFFENCE!). There are 2 correct ways to do it: take them to Collection Centres or ask for them to be collected free-of-charge from your home by telephoning the Alia call centre or filling in the form on the website.



WASTE COLLECTION CENTRES: WHAT ARE THESE?

Collection Centres are specially-equipped areas where citizens may take their home-produced waste, including hazardous items (paints, glues, car batteries and other batteries, etc.), which cannot be put into the street or home collection systems (bulky waste). Access to these centres is free.



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