

# *Waste collection*



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# What is it and how does the waste collection work ?

In a world that produces more waste, we do not know how to handle it: and yet the Earth and the entire ecosystem have always done in a natural way to dispose of waste in a process of integrated absorption and indispensable to the survival of the system itself: in other words, the environment always uses what has completed the cycle of life in favor of a new life, a virtuous circle from which we must learn but also imitate.



# A possible solution



One of the solutions is, first, to produce as little as possible and make what we use last as long as possible and, subsequently, enhance what we discard reusing all the materials that can be recycled with the waste collection.

The waste collection is in fact today the most sustainable way to dispose of our waste. Recycling was born for environmental purposes but also has positive side effects and creates value for the community.

# Subdivision of waste categories in Italy

*BLUE BIN - GLASS, CANS, PLASTIC*

*BROWN BIN - WET BIODEGRADABLE*

*YELLOW BIN - PAPER*

*GREEN BIN - DRY NOT RECYCLABLE*

*WHITE BAG - GREEN AND TWIGS*

*BATTERIES*

*MEDICINES*



# Plastic waste collection

1) By recycling 1,000 tons of plastic (equivalent to the amount of plastic consumed in a small town), we obtain savings of about 3,500 tons of oil, the equivalent of the energy used by fridges 15,000 in a year.



2) With 20 bottles you can make a fleece.

3) A plastic bottle can remain in the water or on the ground by a minimum of 100 years to a maximum of 1000.

4) 75% of the material used to fabricate a shirt can be given by bottles of carbonated beverages recycled

# Paper waste collection

- 1) To produce one ton of virgin paper requires 15 trees, 440,000 gallons of water and 7,600 kwh of electricity.
- 2) To produce one ton of recycled paper instead it takes 1,800 liters of water and 2,700 kwh of electricity, but especially no felled tree: recycle paper helps to combat deforestation.
- 3) In Italy, the amount of paper and cardboard collection in 2012 and was destined for the recycling of more than 3 million tons, equivalent to 50.6 kg per capita, enough to fill 26 landfills.



# Glass waste collection

1) In the production of glass "new", for every 10% of cullet added in the ovens you get a saving of 2.55% of energy, equivalent to more than 130 liters of oil are saved for every ton of recycled glass used.

2) It is estimated that the glass industry registers an annual energy savings thanks to the collection, amounting to 400,000 tons of oil. In Italy, the amount of glass recycling collection in 2011 amounted to 1.6 billion tons, an increase of 7.6% compared to the year before.



# Wet waste collection

1) With over 4.2 million tonnes harvested in 2010, the humid represents 36% of our waste collection, a larger amount of traditional departments (paper, plastic, glass). A substantial amount, then.

2) Recycle organic waste is therefore very important (in 20 years were treated about 42 million tons of organic waste, equivalent to almost 1.5 times the Italian production of municipal waste in a year).



# Aluminum waste collection

To obtain 1 kg of aluminum from bauxite new 14 kWh are necessary, whereas to get 1 kg of recycled aluminum that are only 0.7 kWh of energy, equal to 95% less energy required, in Italy the bauxite is absent and this creates an additional problem, that of addiction to import from abroad.



# Green waste collection (waste wood)

The deviations from the care of green areas and our gardens (leaves, grass, residue floral, branches, pruning) constitute a large part of the waste produced and are fundamental to the process of industrial composting

