

APPENDIX C

List of waste types as mentioned in the book of “A Guide to Waste Separation and Waste Prevention” defined by The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management of Austria (2005).

Type 1: *Waste paper, cardboard, paperboard, corrugated board*

- Boxes (flat-folded)
- Brochures
- Cardboard
- Catalogues
- Computer print-outs
- Corrugated cardboard (flat-folded)
- Detergent boxes (flat-folded)
- Envelopes
- Exercise books
- Flower wrapping paper
- Frozen food boxes
- Games boxes
- Paper sacks (de-dusted, e.g. fodder sacks, cement sacks etc.)
- Letters and letter-writing paper, office paper, printing paper and copying paper
- Newspapers, magazines
- Notebooks
- Packaging paper, parcel wrappers (e.g. sugar or flour bags, paper sacks for bread, rice cartons)
- Paper (clean and uncovered with laminate)
- Paper packaging, paper bags
- Pictorials
- Stationery
- Telephone directories, books

Type 2: *Waste Glass*

The glass waste which can put in the **clear glass** bin is following:

- Clear preserving jars (e.g. for pickled vegetables, jam, children's food)
- Condensed milk bottles
- Disposable bottles made of clear glass
- Disposable soft drink bottles
- Disposable wine and spirits bottles made of clear glass
- Prescription and medicine bottles (clear glass, empty)
- Small perfume and cosmetic bottles and flacons made of clear glass

The other **colored (green, brown, blue) glass**, even if only light colored glass will be separated into another bin together with some other solid-waste as follows;

- Disposable bottles
- Disposable wine and spirit bottles
- Hollow glass vessels
- Prescription and medicine bottles (colored glass, empty)
- Preserving jars
- Small perfume and cosmetic bottles and flacons
- Soft drink bottles

Type 3: *Plastic packaging, composite packaging, wood packaging, packaging made of textiles and ceramic*

The waste of **plastic packaging** includes many articles such as the following;

- Blister packaging (e.g. for cold cuts)
- Buckets (e.g. for water-dispersion paint and other paints)
- Canisters
- Carrier bags
- Cellophane
- Containers for shower gels, shampoos, liquid soaps, cosmetic articles, cleaning agents
- Cups and tubs (completely emptied, stapled), e.g. for yoghurt, coffee, margarine
- Drinking cups (disposable)
- Drinks bottles (empty), e.g. disposable PET bottles
- Flower pots and foil containers for free-land plants

- Foils (e.g. flower wrapping foil)
- Hoops, tightening straps (e.g. furniture packaging)
- Meat trays (made of foamed plastic)
- Packaging and means of packaging made of foamed plastic such as fruit, vegetable and meat trays
- Packaging foils
- Packaging material made of foamed plastic
- Pails (e.g. for water-dispersion paint and other paints)
- PET bottles
- Plastic bags
- Plastic bottles (completely emptied), e.g. for beverages, cosmetic articles, vinegar, detergents and cleaning agents (only if empty, otherwise dispose of at a problem waste drop off site)

The waste of **ceramic packaging** is as follows:

- Cosmetic bottles (completely emptied)
- Cosmetic jars (completely emptied)
- Earthen wood bottles

The waste of **textile packaging** is as follows:

- Jute sacks
- Nets, e.g. for fruits, onions, potatoes
- Potato sacks

The waste of **wood packaging** is as follows:

- Boxes for cakes, cigars, wine
- Wood crates, e.g. for fruits and vegetables
- (Please dispose of larger quantities at a waste dump, recycling drop-off site, or waste recovery centre)
- Wood-wool / Excelsior

The waste of **composite packaging** is as follows:

- Beverage cartons (milk and soft drink containers)

- Blister packaging, e.g. for batteries, writing and household utensils
- Cocoa tins (paper-metal composite)
- Coffee bags
- Laminated frozen food packaging
- Laminated paper wrappings such as foils for meat and sausage, soup bags
- Push-out packages for chewing gum or tablets
- Waxed paper

Type 4: *Metal packaging, drinks cans, waste metal, iron and steel scrap, small metal items*

The following metal waste should be kept together before disposing.

- Aluminium cans, aluminium foils
- Aluminium food trays
- Animal food cans (e.g. for cat or dog food)
- Binding wire
- Cables, wires
- Cans
- Cooking utensils (pans, pots)
- Crown corks
- Cutlery
- Drinks cans (aluminium and tinfoil)
- Fittings
- Gas cartouches (empty)
- Machine, automotive and bicycle parts (small)
- Metal caps or lids (e.g. from yoghurt cups or from jars)
- Metal foils
- Metal hoops, tightening straps, steel strips
- Metal screw-tops from jars and bottles
- Metal tools
- Metal toys
- Metal tubes

- Nails
- Pipes (small)
- Screws
- Small iron scrap and iron items (e.g. nails, sheet metal, cutlery, wires, pots)
- Small-sized metal waste (copper, tin, aluminium, tinsplate, ...)
- Spray cans (empty)
- Steel bands
- Tins, tin cans (clean)
- Tools
- Wire
- Yoghurt cup lids

Type 5: *Biowaste*

The following waste from your kitchen and household can be put into the biowaste bin in order to be composted:

- Banana peels
- Coffee grounds (incl. coffee filters)
- Cut flowers
- Egg shells
- Feathers (small quantities)
- Flowers
- Fruit residues
- Garden mould
- Hairs (small quantities)
- Newspapers and paper bags
- Peels of citrus fruits
- Potted plants (without pot)
- Salad scrap
- Sawdust (from untreated wood)
- Soiled paper (uncoated) used in the kitchen that has been in contact with food (e.g. wrapping paper or paper bags for fruit, cheese and sausage, kitchen roll, paper napkins)

- Stale bread, old baker's ware and pastry
- Tea bags and tea leaves (including filter paper)
- Vegetable scrap
- Wood ashes

Many materials from gardens can also be put into the biowaste bin as follows:

- Brushwood
- Flowers
- Garden residues
- Grass clippings
- Harvest residues
- Hay
- Hedge clippings
- Leaves
- Mulch
- Plant waste
- Rootstocks
- Sawdust (from untreated wood)
- Shrub cuttings (chopped or shredded)
- Shrubs
- Tree cuttings, trimmings, prunings (chopped or shredded)
- Vegetable residues
- Weeds
- Windfall
- Wood and wood residues (untreated, without preservatives or varnish)

Type 6: *Problem waste – Household hazardous waste*

These following things are defined as problem waste or household hazardous waste.

- Accumulators
- Acids
- Adhesives, glues
- Alkalis

- Antifreeze
- Antiliming
- Brake fluid
- Car polish
- Car wax
- Cleaning agents
- Colorings
- Detergents
- Diesel oil
- Dilutents for cellulose lacquers, thinners
- Disinfectants
- Disposable syringes
- Fertilizer and fertilizer residues
- Fluorescent tubes and bulbs
- Freezers
- Gas bottles (unless completely empty)
- Grill cleaners
- Hair dye
- Heating fuel oil
- Herbicides, weed killers
- Household batteries
- Household cleaners
- Medicaments
- Mercury thermometers
- Metal cleaning products
- Motor oil
- Nail polish
- Nail polish remover
- Oil-soiled waste
- Ointments
- Paint and pickling removers
- Paints (solid/dried up, liquid)

- Pesticides, disinfectants, insecticides
- Petrol
- Photographic chemicals
- Plant-protection products
- Printed circuit boards
- PU foam sprayers that are not completely empty
- Refrigerators
- Rust inhibitors
- Solvents, solvent-containing waste
- Spray cans unless completely empty
- Stain removers
- Stove cleaners
- Tablets
- Thermometers (with mercury)
- Toilet cleaners
- Turpentine
- Varnishes (solid/dried up, liquid)
- Wood preservatives