

The Alchemy of Municipal Waste Sorting



**Complex guide to
sorting of municipal
waste in Bratislava**

Barbora Nedel'ková & Barbora Šablová
Powered by INCIEN & NATUR-PACK

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Waste sorting in the city of Bratislava

Waste collection in Slovakia is not uniform. We commonly encounter up to six different variations. In Bratislava, the so-called triple combination is used for separate collection, in which **PLASTICS, METAL PACKAGING** and **DRINK CARTONS*** are collected together in yellow containers at apartment buildings and in bags in family houses, and glass and paper are collected separately. **PAPER** is collected in blue collection containers in apartment buildings and in 120-liter blue bags in family houses. **GLASS** is collected in green collection containers.

Since 2020, collection in family houses has been introduced in the form of a so-called door to door system, whereas yellow and blue containers have been replaced by bags. Currently, all districts of Bratislava are involved in this system. Several analyses of sorted waste components in the capital have confirmed the fact that bag collection is significantly less polluted than container collection. At the same time, by abolishing collection nests, where waste accumulated and the sorted raw materials were polluted and very often incorrectly sorted, we have obtained cleaner public spaces and thus contributed to improving the environment in the city.

In 2021, the city of Bratislava acquired the most modern optical sorting line in Slovakia. The acquisition of the sorting line fits into the city's overall municipal waste management strategy for the years 2021-2026, because Bratislava has the ambition in the short term to increase the sorting rate and especially the recycling of sorted plastics to 45%, which is approximately 10-15% more than at present. This step and this change are significant not only for Bratislava as a city, but also for the environment. By more thoroughly sorting waste for recycling before its energy recovery, we save primary fossil resources and our forests, which has a direct impact on decarbonization and the elimination of climate change.

Residents in apartment buildings sort their **KITCHEN BIODEGRADABLE WASTE** into a compostable bag, which they tie up when full and take it out to a brown 240-liter collection container marked with the label "kitchen biodegradable waste". Residents in family houses sort their **KITCHEN BIODEGRADABLE WASTE** into a compostable bag, which they tie up when full and take it out to a brown 20-liter brown collection container marked with the label "kitchen biodegradable waste". Kitchen biowaste is collected year-round.

GARDEN BIODEGRADABLE WASTE (BRO) is collected in brown collection containers and is taken out year-round - with the collection container collection interval being once every 14 days from March to November and once every 28 days from December to February.

EDIBLE OILS AND FATS are collected in orange collection containers in all districts of Bratislava.

The capital city Bratislava is also unique in that it is home to one of the two Waste to Energy Facilities (ZEVO) in Slovakia. The purpose of ZEVO Bratislava is the thermal recovery of non-recyclable waste that can no longer be otherwise materially utilized, combined with the energy recovery of waste - the production of heat and electricity. We are currently preparing a project to modernize and make the ZEVO more ecological, the aim of which is to increase the reliability and lifespan of the facility and at the same time meet strict environmental standards. Although Bratislava has long been one of the cities with the lowest landfill rates, after the modernization there will no longer be any need to landfill municipal waste, which will fundamentally fulfill one of the strategic goals in the field of waste management focused on a circular economy. The result of the energy recovery of non-recyclable waste after the modernization of the ZEVO will be highly efficient combined production of electricity and heat, which we also want to supply to Bratislava households.

You can learn more about sorted waste collection on the capital city's website <https://bratislava.sk/sk/komunalny-odpad> and on the website of the collection company OLO – Odvoz a likvidácia odpadu www.olo.sk.

* The combined collection of plastics, metals and beverage cartons is hereinafter referred to only as "PLASTICS"

The first, basic rule is **waste prevention**.
If we don't create waste, we don't even
have to bother with sorting it.

When dealing with the waste we have already produced,
we follow the **waste management hierarchy**:



The most important thing is to prevent waste and then sort and recycle it.

We strive to produce a minimum of mixed waste.

To achieve this, we also follow the rules at home, the so-called 9Rs

R0 – Refuse

Make a product redundant by giving up its function or offering the same function with a radically different product or service.

R1 – Rethink

Increase the use of the product (e.g., by sharing the product).

R2 – Reduce

Increase the efficiency of the production or use of products by consuming fewer natural resources and materials.

R3 – Reuse

Reuse a discarded product by another consumer, if it is still in good condition and fulfills its original function.

R4 – Repair

Repair and maintain a defective product so that it can be used with its original function.

R5 – Refurbish

Restore an old product and update it.

R6 – Remanufacture

Use the discarded product in a new product with the same function.

R7 – Repurpose

Use a discarded product or its parts in a new product with a different function.

R8 – Recycle

Use materials to achieve the same (high) or lower (low) quality of materials.

R9 – Recover

Incineration of material with energy recovery.

PAPER



Belongs in paper:



- ✓ **products and packaging marked with the symbols: PAP** (numbers 20 – corrugated cardboard, 21 – smooth cardboard, 22 – paper)
- ✓ **paper, magazines, newspapers, notebooks, office paper, leaflets, catalogs, postcards, letters, paper bags**
- ✓ **cardboard** (with an emphasis on minimizing volume, i.e. compressed)
- ✓ **shredded paper**
- ✓ **paper boxes and cardboard boxes** (paper adhesive tapes can remain, plastic ones can be removed if possible; with an emphasis on minimizing volume, i.e. compressed)
- ✓ **envelopes with a plastic window** (the window does not interfere there)
- ✓ **papers fastened with a metal clip in small quantities** (a small number of clips does not interfere, but they can also be separated and handled like other metals)
- ✓ **paper packaging for spices, soups, puddings, etc.** (glossy and matte, can also be combined with other materials, provided that paper is the predominant component)
- ✓ **disposable paper takeaway coffee cup** (provided that paper with an internal surface treatment is the predominant component – see infographic on the cup and the indication "PAP (21, 22)"); (if the cup has an infographic and is marked e.g. "PP", "PET" or other → PLASTIC; plastic lid to → PLASTIC; if the cup has an infographic and is marked "PLA (7, BIO)" → INDUSTRIAL COMPOST or MIXED WASTE; ATTENTION! "PLA" does not belong in the plastic collection container)
- ✓ **toilet paper and kitchen towel rolls**
- ✓ **egg wrappers** → **alternatively REUSE** (take to the market) or COMPOST
- ✓ **paper packaging from natural deodorants** (even if it was greasy, it does not matter, because it is a natural fat: wax, coconut oil, ...), (unused content → MIXED WASTE)

PAPER



Does not belong in paper:

- × **books** → lend/donate/sell: e.g. KOLO – Bratislava reuse center, NEIGHBORHOOD EXCHANGE, BOOK BOOTH, LIBRARY, ANTIQUE BOOK STORE, MONEY-FREE BOOK ZONE, in the last phase of their life, bring textbooks to the SCHOOL COLLECTION and unusable books to the COLLECTION YARD
- × **Compostable “paper”** (from sugar cane, etc.) – could damage the recycling → COMPOST or MIXED WASTE
- × **Wet paper** (because it tends to mold) → COMPOST or FIREPLACE, or MIXED WASTE, or let it dry and as long as it is not moldy → into PAPER
- × **Greasy and dirty paper** → MIXED WASTE or FIREPLACE
- × **Self-copying paper** → MIXED WASTE
- × **Waxed paper** (gift wrapping paper, gift bags, ...) → MIXED WASTE
- × **Asphalt and tar paper** → COLLECTION YARD
- × **thermal paper** (paper used for receipts, for example, is smooth and the writing on it often fades + when scratched with a nail, a scratch remains on it, as if written with a pencil) → MIXED WASTE
- × **used, greasy or soiled paper tissues and napkins** -> COMPOST (except greasy ones) or FIREPLACE, or MIXED WASTE
- × **polystyrene** → PLASTIC (if it is packaging and clean) or MIXED WASTE (if soiled) or COLLECTION YARD (if it is construction), most ideally for recycling, however, take it to the COLLECTION YARD
- × **beverage carton = composite cardboard-based packaging** (older name multilayer combined cardboard-based material, abbreviation VKM) → see section BEVERAGE CARTONS
- × **aluminum foil** → see section METALS
- × **Menstrual pads, tampons, diapers** (it is a composite paper and plastic + they are heavily soiled), masks and respirators → MIXED WASTE
- × **plastics, glass, metals, biowaste, textiles, ...** → APPROPRIATE CONTAINER FOR SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION or COLLECTION YARD

PAPER



More information and tips

- paper is recyclable only 5-7 times, increased paper consumption equals increased need for felling trees
- you can save money by sorting – citizens only pay for the collection of mixed waste, the collection of sorted waste is free for citizens – it is financed by manufacturers and importers of packaging and non-packaging products through OZV (Producer Responsibility Organizations)
- you can return egg cartons to retailers on the market, they will reuse them, or use them to create toys for children
- toilet paper rolls can be used for playing, heating, or in compost
- instead of paper tissues/kitchen towels/napkins for setting the table use cotton ones that can be reused after washing
- carry a cotton towel so that you don't have to use paper towels in the toilets outside the home (common practice in Japan), or let your hands air dry
- buy 100% recycled unbleached toilet paper packed 1 piece in a paper or without packaging – they can also be purchased in regular chains (bleached scented toilet paper does not have to be made from recycled paper and chemicals that pollute the environment are used during bleaching, and the perfumes used can also be harmful to health)
- print on both sides of the printer, on 100% recycled paper, but if it is not necessary, do not print at all – according to the law, for example, electronic invoices can also be archived electronically (100% recycled paper can be purchased at office supply stores)
- save damaged documents/wrongly printed ones and write on them
- write shopping lists on your mobile phone (there are applications for synchronization with a computer or sharing with family)
- write recipes electronically detto
- stick a sticker "Don't throw away flyers" on your mailbox (most of the time it really works)
- don't buy printed newspapers and magazines, read electronically
- limit the purchase of physical books, use electronic readers (and only buy books that are worth it, ideally from a flea market or second-hand bookshop) or borrow from the library
- take unnecessary books to the library, second-hand bookshop or book stalls
- save cardboard boxes from shipments for possible use
- use shredded paper as a filler for boxes during transport (instead of polystyrene bodies or other air-inflated plastics)
- for gift wrapping, prefer recycled paper or e.g. pillowcases... (for creative ideas, see the Internet), or give experiences without packaging
- use diapers that can be reused after washing
- use a menstrual cup or pads that can be reused after washing
- shopping in online stores that prefer eco-packaging (paper bags, fillers)
- to simplify sorting, follow the rule of the "predominant component" (i.e. over 50% by weight): place paper or composite packaging/products with a paper content of "over 50%" - these are still problematic materials in terms of recyclability, but as technologies continue to improve, the recyclability potential of these materials is growing every day. At the same time, in the future, there is a higher probability that currently non-recyclable materials will go from sorted waste containers to energy recovery instead of landfills (= lesser evil)



Compress the packaging when sorting it.



→ **Almost half (42%) of the wood harvested (globally) is used to make paper.**

→ **Recycling 1 ton of paper saves about 2580 liters of oil, 26500 liters of water and 17 trees.**

GLASS



Belongs in glass:



- ✓ **products and packaging marked with the symbols: GL** (numbers 70 – clear, 71 – green, 72 – brown glass)
- ✓ **clear and colored glass** (empty, without any residue of content or chemically contaminated) – stickers, labels, lids do not need to be removed, in the recycling process they are either separated or burned when melting the glass
- ✓ **glass bottles, glass cups, glass vases, glass packaging** (from cosmetics, perfumes, coffee or snacks, you can leave the lids - during recycling, magnetic and non-magnetic separation is performed, during which the lids are removed)
- ✓ **plate glass fragments, glass shards**
- ✓ **glass file (broken)**
- ✓ **oily glass bottles from cooking oil** (do not wash from oil, oil washed into the water is problematic in the process of cleaning waste water and for the sewage system itself net; collect excess cooking oil through a strainer into a plastic bottle and then take it to COLLECTION POINTS for recycling - see the section "Edible oils and fats"; wipe the pan of oil/fat with paper and throw it in MIXED WASTE)



Does not belong in glass:

- × **mirror** (because of the inseparable thin metallized layer, thanks to which we can see each other) → MIXED WASTE or COLLECTION YARD (if larger)
- × **safety glass, car glass** (because car glass contains special additives that allow it to break into small particles that are not sharp and dangerous) → MIXED WASTE or COLLECTION YARD (if larger)
- × **wire glass** → COLLECTION YARD
- × **glued glass** → COLLECTION YARD
- × **plexiglass** → COLLECTION YARD
- × **technical glass** → COLLECTION YARD
- × **glass containing chemicals** (e.g. from varnishes, motor oils, thinners, ...) → COLLECTION YARD
- × **pane glass from windows and doors in larger quantities** → COLLECTION YARD
- × **ceramics, porcelain, tiles** → MIXED WASTE or COLLECTION YARD (if larger quantity)
- × **TV screens, monitors** → COLLECTION POINTS or COLLECTION YARD, or electrical appliance stores
- × **Gold-plated, metal-plated glass** → MIXED WASTE or COLLECTION YARD (if larger quantity)
- × **borosilicate glass** (baking dishes, some bottles), **cooking glass** (higher melting temperature) → return to manufacturer or COLLECTION YARD
- × **Light bulbs** > MIXED WASTE or COLLECTION YARD (if larger quantity)
- × **Backed, returnable glass bottles and packaging** → return to STORE
- × **Plastics, metals, paper, beverage cartons, biowaste, textiles, ...** → APPROPRIATE CONTAINER FOR SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION or COLLECTION YARD

GLASS



More information and tips

- glass would decompose freely in nature for about 4000 years, but it is not as dangerous to the environment as decomposing plastic
- sorting can save money - citizens only pay for the collection of mixed waste, the collection of sorted waste is free for citizens - it is financed by manufacturers and importers of packaging and non-packaging products through OZV (Producer Responsibility Organizations)
- buy drinks (beer, mineral water, milk...) in returnable bottles and hand them over for further use (this postpones the need for recycling)
- refill milk in milk vending machines = milk dispensers or on farms
- refill/fill syrups, beer, wine, cooking oil into your own bottle
- glass containers for olives, preserves, honey, etc. reuse, or donate to market vendors or acquaintances for canning or other use
- find out from Slovak manufacturers and vendors whether we can return their glass containers for further use (e.g. glass candle containers from some vendors can be returned for further filling, as well as glass packaging from cosmetics, honey bottles to beekeepers - the possibilities are constantly increasing)



→ Recycled glass requires a lower heating temperature during the production process than glass made from primary materials, which saves up to 25-30% energy.

→ By recycling glass, we also reduce air pollution by about 20% and water pollution by about 50% compared to primary glass production.

→ Glass is infinitely recyclable.

BACKUP OF BEVERAGE BOTTLES AND CANS

We hand over the reserved bottles and cans to the designated collection points in the collection machines or, in the case of manual collection, at the cash register in the store.



These belong here:



- ✓ **plastic beverage bottles** (from soft drinks, water, beer, wine, coffee without milk content) marked with the symbol and text BACKUP (unpressed!, empty, closed with the original screw cap, with a legible EAN code)
- ✓ **beverage cans** (from soft drinks, water, beer, wine, coffee) marked with the symbol and text BACKUP (unpressed!, empty, with a legible EAN code)
- ✓ the deposit system includes beverage containers with a volume from 0.1 to 3 l (inclusive)

ATTENTION! Deposited beverage containers must be placed in the collection machines:

- UNPRESSED
- WITHOUT RESIDUAL LIQUID
- WITH A LEGIBLE EAN (bar) CODE
- it is recommended to hand them in closed with the original cap



These do not belong here:


- × **plastic beverage bottles not marked with a symbol** (old unregistered, from abroad, with a torn off label – i.e. without a visible EAN code and symbol) → PLASTIC
- × **plastic bottles from animal or plant milk and milk drinks and coffee containing milk** → PLASTIC
- × **plastic bottles from food that are not normally used for direct drinking and thirst quenching** – from syrups, oils, vinegars and hard alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content of more than 15% → PLASTIC
- × **beverage cans not marked with a symbol** (old unregistered, from abroad, with a torn off label – i.e. without a visible EAN code and symbol) → PLASTIC
- × **cans from animal or plant milk and milk drinks and coffee containing milk** → PLASTIC
- × **cans from food that are normally not intended for direct drinking and thirst quenching** – from syrups, oils, vinegars and hard alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content of more than 15% → PLASTICS
- × **other aluminum or metal packaging** → PLASTICS
- × **other plastic packaging** → PLASTICS

BACKUP OF BEVERAGE BOTTLES AND CANS

We hand over the reserved bottles and cans to the designated collection points in the collection machines or, in the case of manual collection, at the cash register in the store.



More information and tips

- Deposit-backed beverage packaging is marked with a symbol  located near the barcode (EAN) code and the text "DEPOSITED"
- When purchasing a beverage, the consumer pays, in addition to the price of the beverage, a deposit for the packaging, the amount of which is the same for plastic bottles and cans, namely €0.15
- We will receive the deposit back for each returned deposit-backed packaging with a readable EAN code, therefore it is important not to squeeze the returnable packaging or peel off the labels from the bottles
- The introduction of deposit-backing is mandatory for all stores with a sales area of over 300 m², while in stores with a smaller area, deposit-backing is voluntary
- Slovakia has committed to increasing the current amount of beverage packaging collection from 60% to 90% by 2025 - deposit-backing has been implemented in Slovakia since 1 January 2022
- Deposit-backing gives the chance to collect more higher quality material for recycling and its reuse, as well as significantly reduce the amount of freely discarded deposit packaging in urban areas and in nature, and thus save the natural environment and resources
- more information about the deposit system can be found on the website: www.slovenskozalohuje.sk
- If you throw the deposit packaging into the sorted waste collection, you will lose the deposit. From the point of view of waste sorting, this is not a mistake, but the possibility of producing the same packaging with less energy consumption is lost. It is therefore good to return the deposit packaging (bottles and cans) and minimize their placement in the sorted waste collection if possible.
ATTENTION! However, it is still necessary to place the packaging in the sorted waste containers CRUSHED!

→ According to the Ministry of the Environment, about one billion PET bottles and 350 million beverage cans are sold in Slovakia annually.

→ The backup system is a solution an ongoing issue and intends to prevent plastic bottles and cans from being found lying around in nature.

In countries that have introduced backup of beverage bottles and cans, the amount of discarded beverage containers has decreased by 95%.



PLASTICS



Belongs in plastics:



- ✓ **products and packaging marked with the symbols:** PET (1), HDPE (2), PVC (3), LDPE (4), PP (5), PS (6), Other (often marked 7, 7/O, 7/Ostatné, 7/Other)
- ✓ **plastic beverage bottles without a return symbol, or with a damaged or damaged packaging or part of it** (empty, uncontaminated, with an emphasis on minimizing the volume pressed) for more information see the section "Return of beverage bottles and cans"
- ✓ **plastic bottles of milk** of animal and vegetable origin, **syrops, vinegar, hard alcohol and other foodstuffs** (empty, uncontaminated, with an emphasis on minimizing the volume pressed) for more information see the section "Return of beverage bottles and cans"
- ✓ **plastic cooking oil bottles** (empty, uncontaminated, pressed with an emphasis on minimizing the volume), do not wash oil bottles, oil does not belong in water – pour used or old cooking oil through a strainer into one such bottle and take it to the collection points – see the section "Edible oils and fats"
- ✓ **plastic packaging and jars from food** (from ham, salami, salads, ketchup, mustard, yoghurt, cream, spreadable butter/cheese, ...), (empty, uncontaminated, pressed with an emphasis on minimizing the volume, tear off the lid and throw it in separately, because it is often a different material and a different method of recycling or recovery)
- ✓ **polystyrene trays** (from vegetables/fruit, not seeped)
(ATTENTION! The exception is polystyrene trays e.g. from meat, meat products that belong to MIXED WASTE - their fat and juice have entered the plastic structure and make recycling impossible, even thorough washing will not help, an absorbent pad also goes into → MIXED WASTE)
- ✓ **plastic food containers, i.e. boxes with or without lids, used for food** (from restaurants, fast food, etc., without food residues)
(ATTENTION! The exception is thermal packaging contaminated/ soaked with food juice > MIXED WASTE)
- ✓ **plastic cups for drinks** (including their lids and caps)
- ✓ **foil (bubble, stretch, ...)**
- ✓ **plastic bags (popularly called "bags"), bags and micro-tene bags** (without residues, even wet, stained)
(ATTENTION! contaminated with grease, BIO ingredients from the kitchen, from oil and acetone paint, from dog excrement, ... → MIXED WASTE)
- ✓ **plastic packaging from medicines** (without medicines) - if it contains medicines → to the PHARMACIES
- ✓ **plastic packaging from detergents and cleaning agents and cosmetics** (empty, compressed with an emphasis on minimizing volume)
- ✓ **packaging polystyrene** (only in small quantities and clean, must not be contaminated, e.g. with food) – however, in case of large quantities (e.g. filler PS from electronics, ...) take them to the → COLLECTION YARD and do not fill the containers at the stands unnecessarily
- ✓ **plastic courier envelopes**
- ✓ **non-packaging plastic products*** – e.g. buckets, bowls, hangers, flower pots, household items such as brooms or dish drainers, payment and loyalty cards – (cut off the chip → put it in MIXED WASTE)

* ATTENTION! Some functional, usable items should be carried in the KOLO (see KOLO section).

PLASTICS



Belongs in plastics:



- ✓ **plastic toothpaste tubes** (including those combined with a metal cap, after thoroughly using up the contents; if they still contain toothpaste after the warranty period, put it in the → MIXED WASTE)
- ✓ **plastic toothbrushes** – except for those where the manufacturer offers collection – return them to the store or to another place offered by the manufacturer
- ✓ **plastic cosmetic packaging** (empty, compressed as much as possible, with an emphasis on minimizing the volume) – empty packaging does not need to be washed, but if they contain a small amount of unused content – absorb the liquid into a paper kitchen towel → MIXED WASTE (ATTENTION! However, do not mix the contents of different types of cosmetics or other drugstores!); if they contain a larger amount of unused content, in the original packaging to → COLLECTION YARD; if the lid, tray or other detachable body part is metal, separate and place separately in → PLASTIC
 - ✓ **deodorant/antiperspirant packaging**
 - ✓ **spray with removable plastic lid and metal body** (separate body from lid and place both in → PLASTIC)
 - ✓ **spray with non-removable plastic lid and metal body**
 - ✓ **pull-out with plastic lid and plastic body** (plastic lid and body in → PLASTIC, unused contents → MIXED WASTE)
 - ✓ **ball with plastic lid and glass body** (separate body from lid and place lid in → PLASTIC, body in → GLASS)
 - ✓ **shower gel, shampoo, conditioner, make-up remover water, ...**
 - ✓ **body lotion, body lotion oil, cream, ...**
 - ✓ **makeup packaging, lipstick, lip balm, powder, eyeshadow palettes, mascara, ...**
 - ✓ **plastic dispensers or lids for cosmetics with a glass or metal body** (body to → GLASS/PLASTIC)
- ✓ **plastic packaging (bags, popularly known as "sachets") for spices, sweets, potato chips, pet food, soy sauce, dressing, traditional butter, margarine, bryndza or yeast etc.** – often marked "C/predominant component" (uncontaminated, empty, can also be combined with other material, then provided that plastic is the predominant component)
- ✓ **coffee capsules** without coffee
- ✓ **disposable plastic take-away coffee cup** (provided that plastic is the predominant component – see infographic on the cup and indicated e.g. "PP", "PET" or other); (if the cup has an infographic and the words "PAP" → PAPER; plastic lid to → PLASTIC; if the cup has an infographic and the words "PLA (7, BIO)" → INDUSTRIAL COMPOSTER or MIXED WASTE; ATTENTION! "PLA" does not belong in the plastic collection container)
- ✓ **inflatable armbands, children's swimming rings, small children's pools made of plastic** (large → COLLECTION YARD), **welded inflatable animals for water** (made of PVC, PE)
- ✓ PLUS see sections DRINK CARTONS and METALS

PLASTICS



Does not belong in plastics:

- × **plastic bottles (and other disposable packaging) from beverages marked with a deposit symbol** (↻) (empty, uncontaminated, unpressed) → return to the COLLECTION POINT (see the section "Deposit of bottles and cans from beverages")
- × **plastics contaminated with chemicals** (car paints, wood varnishes, engine oils, thinners, paints, etc.) → COLLECTION YARD
- × **plastic packaging contaminated with food residues, biological waste** (e.g. thermal packaging from restaurants and polystyrene trays from meat and meat products) → MIXED WASTE
- × **plastic/paper/aluminum bag from spices, food for animals...** (contaminated by the original content) → MIXED WASTE
- × **compostable/biodegradable "plastic", bioplastic** (made from biomass and not from oil), **PLA, cellophane** (translucent foil from cellulose) → COMPOST, or MIXED WASTE
- × **rubber, cables, hoses, foam, plexiglass, car plastics, blinds, swimming pools made of combined materials, foils from buildings** – small volume → MIXED WASTE, large volume → COLLECTION YARD
- × **rubber or latex gloves** → MIXED WASTE
- × **used plastic toilet brush** → MIXED WASTE (if e.g. the plastic handle cannot be separated from the brush), (if the handle is plastic, go to → PLASTICS and the brush to → MIXED WASTE)
- × **floor coverings, plastic windows** -> COLLECTION YARD
- × **TV screens, monitors, toys with electronic parts** → COLLECTION POINTS or COLLECTION YARD
- × **plastics mixed with other materials** (e.g. toys, textiles, shoes, handbags, artificial flowers, ...) → see the TEXTILE section, other → MIXED WASTE
- × **plastic packaging from paint on nails** (if the packaging is empty → MIXED WASTE, but if the packaging contains varnish, in the original packaging → COLLECTION YARD)
- × **glass, paper, biowaste, textiles, ...** -> APPROPRIATE CONTAINER FOR SORTED WASTE COLLECTION or COLLECTION YARD
- × **coffee capsules containing coffee**
- × **plastic chairs, boxes** - due to their shape and nature, they reduce the available volume of collection containers → COLLECTION YARD
- × PLUS see sections DRINK CARTONS and METALS

PLASTICS



More information and tips

- do not buy unnecessary things, only what we really need
- we recommend avoiding the category "Other" (i.e. products and packaging marked with the number 7 in the recycling triangle) because these are more difficult to recycle types or are often a mixture of several plastics or even materials, which makes the product non-recyclable
- always carry your own reusable (e.g. canvas, textile) bags, pastry bags, nets for fruit and vegetables, bags, boxes or tins for loose food, ...
- carry at least 1 bag, 1 bag, or 1 tin, even outside of planned shopping
- shopping in online stores that prefer eco-packaging (paper bags, fillers, ...)
- carry your own water bottle, or (stainless steel or glass) thermos mug for tea, coffee
- carry Bring your own cutlery (if eating at markets) or chopsticks (if eating at Asian restaurants), or a compostable camping "spoon-fork" (spork)
- Carry your own stainless steel or glass straw (there are also cleaning brushes for them) and ask for drinks without them in establishments
- Use compostable natural sponges (e.g., loofahs – loofahs can be grown at home or bought in online stores) or at least sponges made of recycled materials and cotton towels that can be washed
- instead of plastic wrap, use bags made of natural fabrics (cotton, linen, hemp) or jars to store food, a pot covered with a lid or plate, or buy/make waxed napkins (cotton cloth + natural beeswax)
- • prefer products:
 - without packaging, or
 - in glass or metal packaging (metal and glass can be recycled indefinitely), or
 - in paper packaging (ideally recycled, but beware: paper can only be recycled 5-7 times and we cut down forests for paper), or
 - in packaging made of compostable bioplastics (made of sugar cane, corn starch, PLA, etc.), which states that are compostable – home compostable; but ensure that they are subsequently composted correctly)
 - from single-type plastics and avoid, if possible, packaging made from different types of plastics or a combination of other materials (this is the so-called composites)
 - at worst, at least in a packaging made of recycled plastic or
 - from a well-recyclable plastic – if possible, avoid products marked "C/ predominant component" (e.g. C/LDPE) or the number "7" (resp. 7/O, 7/Other, 7/Other) and ensure correct sorting
- buy drugstore (detergents, cleaning agents, ...) in your own packaging or make natural homemade
- instead of liquid soaps, shampoos and conditioners in plastic packaging use natural solids, without packaging or in recycled paper packaging, or natural liquids in glass packaging (ideally returnable), ideally from Slovak manufacturers, or buy
- buy natural cosmetics in glass, metal or e.g. in bamboo packaging with replaceable contents, or make your own at home
- instead of plastic-packed face and body creams, you can use oils or
- plastic toothbrushes can be replaced with compostable, or returnable plastic ones, which can be returned to the collection point after use
- avoid Teflon pans - excellent and durable ones, for example, cast iron, or with a ceramic bottom
- prefer drinks in glass (ideally in returnable bottles), at worst in packaging made of one type of plastic (easier to recycle than cardboard-based beverage packaging, which consists of paper, plastic, or aluminum), but ideally pour into your own packaging (tap water, syrups, milk, beer, ...)

PLASTICS

- when buying vitamin supplements from a pharmacy, prefer packaging made of one type of material (not a non-recyclable composite of materials)
- sorting can save money - citizens only pay for the collection of mixed waste, the collection of sorted waste is free for citizens – it is financed by manufacturers and importers of packaging and non-packaging products
- extra tip: carry a bag for any garbage found on the street :)
- from 1. 1. 2022, a deposit for plastic beverage bottles (uncompressed) has been introduced in Slovakia, therefore it is desirable to minimize their placement in sorted collection – see the section “Deposit of beverage bottles and cans” – unless you have no possibility to return the bottle to the collection point under any circumstances, from the point of view of recycling, it is still okay to place it in a collection container for sorted waste (compressed)
- to simplify sorting, follow the rule of the “predominant component” (i.e. over 50% by weight): place plastic, or composite packaging/products with a plastic content of "over 50%"
- from the point of view of recyclability, these are still problematic materials (therefore, it is better to continue to prefer single-type, i.e. easily recyclable materials), however, because technologies are constantly improving, the recyclability potential of these materials is growing every day. In the near future, there is a higher probability that currently non-recyclable materials will go from sorted waste containers to energy recovery instead of landfills (= lesser evil)
- plastics are only recyclable to a limited extent, they would decompose in nature 100-1000 years
- disposable plastic is a big problem - plastics as such are not bad, nor are they carriers of only bad properties, the problem is how people treat and deal with them
- avoid using disposable products (e.g. so-called party dishes, whether made of plastic or from alternatives to traditional plastics)



Compress the packaging when sorting it.



→ 50 % of plastics are used only once and then thrown away.

→ About 1 million seabirds and 100,000 marine mammals die every year due to plastic waste in the seas and oceans.

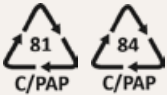
→ In the middle of the North Pacific there is an island, the so-called "Great Pacific Garbage Patch". The "island" is the size of France, Germany and Spain combined and is made mostly of plastics.

BAVERAGE CARTONS

We place beverage cartons in combined collection along with plastics and metals.



Belongs in beverage cartons:



- ✓ **cardboard-based beverage cartons*** marked with the symbols: C/PAP (number 81, 84)
- ✓ **packaging for dairy products** (milk, long-life whipped cream, ...), juices, wine and other beverages and food (emptied, with emphasis on minimizing volume - i.e. compressed, uncontaminated and closed with a plastic lid)
- ✓ PLUS see sections PLASTICS and METALS*

*official name: **composite cardboard-based packaging** (older name: multilayer combined materials - VKM, popularly: tetrapaks)



Does not belong in beverage cartons:

- × **dirty beverage cartons** or **beverage cartons with residues** → clean, empty → PLASTICS, in case of irremovable pollution → MIXED WASTE
- × **packaging contaminated with hazardous substances** (from paints, petrol, glue, oils or sprays) → COLLECTION YARD
- × **other combined materials with a predominant paper component** → PAPER
- × **glass, paper, biowaste, textiles, ...** → APPROPRIATE CONTAINER FOR SORTING WASTE COLLECTION or COLLECTION YARD despite the fact that beverage cartons are predominantly made of paper, it is legally prohibited to sort paper with them into a collection container (container, bag)
- × PLUS see the PLASTICS and METALS sections



More information and tips

- you can save money by sorting – citizens only pay for the collection of mixed waste, the collection of sorted waste is free for citizens – it is financed by manufacturers and importers of packaging and non-packaging products through OZV (Producer Responsibility Organizations)
- buy milk in milk vending machines = milk dispensers in your own container, or in glass bottles (ideally returnable)
- buy fermented milk products in glass, or make them at home
- look for juices in glass or have them squeezed into your own container, or reach for homemade syrup
- PLUS see the PLASTICS and METALS sections



METALS

We place metal packaging in combined collection along with plastics and beverage cartons.



Belongs in metals:



- ✓ **metal packaging marked with the symbols:** FE (40 – steel), ALU (41 – aluminum)
- ✓ **non-magnetic metals (aluminum):**
 - ✓ **thin-walled aluminum** (chocolate packaging, aluminum lids for compotes, yogurts and other dairy products, thin aluminum packaging for pâtés, ...)
 - ✓ **aluminum foil** (used for packaging or from cooking/baking, but without baked-on residues and food leftovers)
- ✓ **magnetic metals (ferrous):**
 - ✓ **cans** without food leftovers – pour any oil through a strainer into a plastic bottle and take it to a COLLECTION POINT – see the section “Edible oils and fats” – wipe the greasy can with paper and throw it in MIXED WASTE)
 - ✓ **metal packaging** (from food, drugstores, cosmetics, sprays, ...), metal barrels
 - ✓ **metal caps, caps from compotes**
- ✓ **cans (aluminum and iron) without a recycling symbol (♻️) or with a damaged or damaged packaging or part of it** (empty, compressed to minimize the volume) (for more information, see the section “Recycling of bottles and beverage cans”)
- ✓ **soft metal bags** (e.g. from coffee, some types of wafers, ...)
- ✓ **packaging with a predominant metal component** (e.g. emptied metal tubes from toothpaste, creams and medicines) - although the recyclability of these materials is still problematic, technologies are constantly improving and will hopefully soon catch up with these shortcomings (it is still better to prefer packaging made of a single type of material)
- ✓ PLUS see the sections PLASTICS and BEVERAGE CARTONS



Does not belong in metals:

- × **drink cans marked with the deposit symbol (♻️) (empty, unpressed)**-> return to the COLLECTION POINT (see section “Drink bottle and can deposit”) → in case of damage to the container for SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION (pressed)
- × **metal packaging containing residues of hazardous substances** (car paint, wood varnish, motor oils, thinners, etc.) → COLLECTION YARD
- × **accumulators, batteries** → COLLECTION POINTS (battery stores)
- × **razor blades** (disposable/replaceable razor blade heads, we recommend wrapping them in paper or the original packaging to prevent injuries) – razor blades come into contact with human fluids and parts (blood, skin) and, secondly, this type of metal is not packaging → MIXED WASTE
- × **small and oversized metal waste – so-called scrap metal, metal products – other than packaging** (e.g. pots, metal rods, metal cabinets, metal wine racks, bathtubs, chains, screws, keys, blinds, metal shelves, etc.) → COLLECTION YARD or METAL BUYING
- × **glass, paper, biowaste, textiles, ...** → APPROPRIATE CONTAINER FOR SORTED WASTE COLLECTION or COLLECTION YARD
- × PLUS see sections PLASTICS and DRINK CARTONS

METALS

We place metal packaging in combined collection along with plastics and beverage cartons.



More information and tips

- from 1. 1. 2022, a deposit for beverage cans (not compressed) has been introduced in Slovakia, therefore it is desirable to minimize their placement in sorted collection - see the section "Deposit of bottles and beverage cans" - however, if you are unable to return the can to the collection point under any circumstances, from a recycling perspective it is still OK to place it in a collection container for sorted waste (compressed)
- all metals, including aluminum, can also be handed over to the COLLECTION COURT
- other metals should be preferred over aluminum - its mining and processing are very environmentally burdensome
- aluminum is generally very recyclable (e.g. cans), however, its thin-walled variants are problematic in the recycling process
- most metals are recyclable practically indefinitely
- sorting can save money - citizens only pay for the collection of mixed waste, the collection of sorted waste is free for citizens – financed by producers and importers of packaging and non-packaging products through OZV (Producer Responsibility Organizations)
- PLUS see sections PLASTICS and DRINK CARTONS

→ Metals can be recycled indefinitely and, like glass, do not lose their original properties even when recycled repeatedly.

→ By recycling approximately 650-700 aluminum cans, a new bicycle frame can be produced.

→ Recycling aluminum saves up to 95% of energy compared to its production from bauxite.



KITCHEN BIOWASTE



Belongs in kitchen biowaste:



- ✓ **all solid, solid residues from food preparation of both plant and animal origin**
- ✓ **unconsumed food and food residues, including spoiled ones** (without packaging)
- ✓ **food after the guarantee, including meat and small bones** (e.g. from poultry or fish, without packaging)
- ✓ **paper tea bags** (without staples and plastic parts, infused), **loose teas** (also infused) and **coffee grounds**
- ✓ **bread, pastries, pasta, rice, legumes, cereals, etc.**
- ✓ **preserves** (without glass, tin or other packaging – without the liquid part)
- ✓ **fruits and vegetables** – including peels, shells, seeds (including spoiled, moldy, rotten)
- ✓ **eggs and eggshells**
- ✓ **citrus and other exotic fruits**
- ✓ **used paper tissues** (of course used as napkins/cloths when cooking, not “in the toilet” or soaked in cleaning agents)
- ✓ **certified compostable bags** (marked with the OK compost, OK home compost logo) and **paper bags**
- ✓ **natural sponges** (for dishes and washing) – sea sponges, loofah, cellulose

IT BELONGS TO THE COMPOSTER: see the separate composting section “Home and community composting”



Does not belong in kitchen biowaste:



- × **oil, grease, fats and fatty foods** → see the EDIBLE OILS AND FATS section
- × **liquid food ingredients** (soup water, sauce, milk, ...) → SINK
- × **waste from gardens and indoor plants** → BIODEGRADABLE WASTE container or COMPOST
- × **food packaging, food packaging** → according to the material APPROPRIATE CONTAINER FOR SEPARATE WASTE or MIXED WASTE
- × **compostable take-away coffee cups, food packaging** (marked "PLA" or "7, BIO") → INDUSTRIAL COMPOST PLANT or MIXED WASTE
- × **bags without a composting certificate** → MIXED WASTE
- × **coffee capsules** → return to the COLLECTION POINT of the given brand (e.g. Nespresso) or MIXED WASTE
- × **nylon tea bags or glued tea bags** (gluing is used thin layer of polypropylene) → MIXED WASTE
- × **cigarette butts** → MIXED WASTE
- × **contents of vacuum cleaner bag** → MIXED WASTE
- × **medicines** → to the PHARMACY
- × **dead animals** → GRADUATE
- × **animal droppings, dog/cat feces** → MIXED WASTE
- × **used (even compostable) diapers** – from a hygienic point of view we do not recommend them, special composters and places should be used for them, which unfortunately we do not have in Slovakia yet → MIXED WASTE
- × **plastics, metals, glass, beverage cartons, textiles, ...** → APPROPRIATE CONTAINER FOR SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION or COLLECTION YARD
- × **other municipal waste** → according to the material APPROPRIATE CONTAINER FOR SORTED WASTE COLLECTION, MIXED WASTE or COLLECTION YARD
- × **pet bedding, knives, scrapers**

→ Compostable bags should not be stored in a humid and warm environment, in direct sunlight, or under extreme conditions. This may cause them to deteriorate or decompose.

GARDEN BIOWASTE



Belongs in garden biowaste:

- ✓ **residues, peels, cuttings and pits from raw fruits and vegetables**
- ✓ **residues of plants and flowers** (interior and exterior – dead, not artificial), grass, leaves, hay, straw, weeds, clay
- ✓ **wood sawdust, wood chips** (the wood must not be dyed or chemically treated)
- ✓ **small pieces of branches, vine cuttings** (large volumes of biodegradable garden waste are collected as part of two campaign-like collections during the year in spring and autumn)
- ✓ **paper tissues**

IT BELONGS TO THE COMPOSTER: see the separate section on composting "Home and community composting"



Does not belong in garden biowaste:

- × **meat, fish, bones and dairy products** (butter, milk, kefir, cheese, ...) → TO DOMESTIC or FARM ANIMALS, CHICKENS, or to the collection container for KITCHEN BIODEGRADABLE WASTE
- × **oil, lard, fats and fatty foods** → see the EDIBLE OILS AND FATS section
- × **bags without a composting certificate** → MIXED WASTE
- × **stones** → NATURE (if they are truly natural)
- × **cigarette butts** → MIXED WASTE
- × **contents of a vacuum cleaner bag** → MIXED WASTE
- × **medicines** → to the PHARMACIES
- × **chipboard sawdust** (due to adhesives) → MIXED WASTE
- × **dead animals** → RENEWAL
- × **carnivorous animal droppings, dog/cat feces** → MIXED WASTE
- × **used (even if compostable) diapers** – from a hygienic point of view we do not recommend them, special composters and places should be used for them which, unfortunately, we do not have in Slovakia yet → MIXED WASTE
- × **plastics, metals, glass, beverage cartons, textiles, ...** -> APPROPRIATE CONTAINER FOR SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION or COLLECTION YARD
- × **other municipal waste** → according to the material APPROPRIATE CONTAINER FOR SORTED WASTE COLLECTION, MIXED WASTE or COLLECTION YARD
- × **small construction waste** → COLLECTION YARD



HOME AND COMMUNITY COMPOSTING



Belongs in home and community composting:

- ✓ **residues, peels, cuttings and pits from raw fruits and vegetables**
- ✓ **egg shells**
- ✓ **paper tea bags** (without staples and plastic parts, even brewed), loose teas (even brewed) and coffee grounds
- ✓ **paper tissues and napkins**
- ✓ **paper egg wrappers**
- ✓ **toilet paper and kitchen napkin rolls** (unscented)
- ✓ **undyed hair, unpainted nails**
- ✓ **compostable plates, cutlery**
- ✓ **compostable bamboo toothbrushes** (if the bristles are not compostable, they need to be removed)
- ✓ **natural sponges** (for dishes and washing) – sea sponges, loofah, cellulose
- ✓ **residues of plants and flowers** (interior and exterior – dead, not artificial), grass, leaves, hay, straw, weeds, clay
- ✓ **wood sawdust, wood chips, smaller branches, vine cuttings** (the wood must not be dyed or chemically treated)
- ✓ **cooled ash and charcoal from wood**
- ✓ **cork** (only 100% natural)
- ✓ **rotten fruits and vegetables, but NOT moldy** (or only in very small quantities)
- ✓ **truly natural 100% organic cotton and other 100% natural fabrics** (linen, hemp, wool, jute, silk, bamboo, cashmere, in small pieces, undyed, unbleached, not sewn with polyester thread), waxed cotton napkins
- ✓ **crushed nut shells, pits**
- ✓ **herbivorous animal droppings**
- ✓ **citrus peels only in small quantities** (lemon, orange, grapefruit, ginger, banana, ...)
- ✓ **certified compostable bags** (marked with the logo OK compost, OK home compost), ✓ **paper bags and torn cardboard** (unpainted, without tape)



Does not belong in home and community composting:

- × **meat, fish, bones and dairy products** (butter, milk, kefir, cheese, ...) → into the collection container for BIODEGRADABLE KITCHEN WASTE
- × **oil, lard, fats and fatty foods** → see the section EDIBLE OILS AND FATS
- × **bags without a composting certificate** → MIXED WASTE
- × **very moldy foods** → MIXED WASTE
- × **carnivorous animal droppings, dog/cat feces** → MIXED WASTE
- × **plastics, metals, glass, beverage cartons...** → APPROPRIATE CONTAINER FOR SORTED WASTE COLLECTION or COLLECTION YARD
- × **chipboard sawdust (due to adhesives)** → MIXED WASTE
- × **dead animals** → GRANULES
- × **nylon tea bags or glued tea bags** (a thin layer of glue is used when gluing) polypropylene) → MIXED WASTE
- × **medicines** → to the PHARMACY
- × **stones** → NATURE (if they are truly natural)
- × **contents of a vacuum cleaner bag** → MIXED WASTE
- × **cigarettes** → MIXED WASTE
- × **small construction waste**

HOME AND COMMUNITY COMPOSTING



Does not belong in home and community composting:

- × **anything contrary to the rules of the composting group, if we are involved in community composting** (e.g. dry or moldy bread, not due to rodents)
- × **used (even compostable) diapers** – from a hygienic point of view we do not recommend them, special composters and places should be used for them, which unfortunately we do not have in Slovakia yet → MIXED WASTE



More information and tips

- compostable bags must not be stored in a humid and warm environment, neither in direct sunlight nor under extreme conditions – they may deteriorate or decompose
- leaves, stems or vegetable peels, which are commonly thrown away in Slovakia, can be used to prepare tasty and healthy dishes – e.g. "pesto" from carrot tops, salad or "spinach" stew from beetroot leaves, stuffed kohlrabi leaves, radish leaf soup, a sandwich with cauliflower leaves instead of salad, vegetable broth from carrot peels, parsley, kohlrabi, etc., ... the internet is full of inspiration
- bread, pastries, flour (plain, unflavored, without butter, dairy or jam fillings) attract rodents, they also cause mold and fermentation, so we do not recommend throwing them into the composter
- compostable biowaste ending up in landfills is a major ecological problem → when compressed with other waste, there is no oxygen supply for optimal (so-called aerobic) decomposition of organic material and the resulting putrefactive processes release harmful gases into the air such as methane, one of the most aggressive greenhouse gases (larger landfills are required to capture these gases)
- Composting is very easy even at home – just add kitchen biowaste to a home vermicomposter, stir it occasionally or check the moisture – it's actually just 1 more bin for sorted waste, which you get used to very quickly
- the smaller the pieces (about the size of a thumb), the faster they turn into compost
- it's good to stir the compost regularly = aerate
- (with the exception of vermicompost, which earthworms aerate themselves)
- the compost should always be moist – neither too dry nor too wet → moisten dry compost, for example, with wet paper or pour water over it; It is also a good idea to mix dry leaves, straw, shredded paper or cardboard or wood chips into compost that is too wet.
- The operator of a communal kitchen must take care of his/her own kitchen waste (as a legal entity authorized to do business).
- Up to 45% of household waste is biowaste. By composting, we can reduce the amount of waste we produce by almost half. We will also reduce our costs for the collection and processing of our waste by the same amount.

CHRISTMAS TREES

Christmas trees belong in a space dedicated to their collection.



✓ **Christmas trees (live – not artificial) stripped of decorations and not contaminated with plastics** (plastic nets, foils, bags, flower pots)

Belongs in Christmas trees:



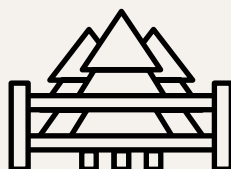
Does not belong in Christmas trees:

- × potted trees
- × plastic packaging
- × garden waste
- × mixed waste
- × sorted waste components
- × bulky waste
- × small construction waste



More information and tips

- if residents do not have a wooden fence nearby, then residents of apartment buildings can put down trees at their collection container sites and residents of family houses at the glass bells on former collection nests
- it is also possible to use the OLO Collection Yard at Stará Ivanská cesta 2
- an artificial - usable tree can be donated or brought to → KOLO Ružinov or KOLO Karlova Ves
- a net from a living tree → PLASTIC, but due to problematic recyclability, prioritize → COLLECTION YARD
- decorations:
 - glass balls (it is not clean glass) → MIXED WASTE
 - broken lights → ELECTRO-WASTE COLLECTION PLACE
 - broken shell dolls "shell" → MIXED WASTE
 - broken wooden decorations → MIXED WASTE or if you are sure that it is clean, unvarnished wood → FIREPLACE or see section GARDEN BIOWASTE
 - torn fabric decorations (crocheted, etc.) → MIXED WASTE
- gift wrapping paper:
 - paper → PAPER
 - transparent (clear and colored) → PLASTICS



→ Residents can use wooden enclosures designated for storing Christmas trees.

EDIBLE OILS AND FATS



Belongs in edible oils and fats:

- ✓ **all types of vegetable oils** (rapeseed, sunflower, olive, etc.) and **animal fats** (butter, lard, baking)
- ✓ **used edible oils and fats from households** that remain as waste after preparing meals (from frying, deep-frying, ...)
- ✓ **oils and fats from any food** (for example, salad oils, oil from canned foods such as fish, dried tomatoes, ...)
- ✓ **unused edible oils and fats after the expiration date** that are no longer suitable for consumption

ATTENTION!

- **oils and fats must be free of solid impurities and food residues** (therefore, it is advisable to strain them through a sieve) and stored in a closed clean plastic bottle
- **do not pour oil directly into the collection container** → pour into a clean plastic bottle and place in the appropriate container for the separate collection of oil and fats



Does not belong in edible oils and fats:

- × **lubricants, motor and hydraulic oils** → COLLECTION YARD
- × **oil in glass bottles** → pour into a clean plastic bottle and only then place in the appropriate container for sorted oil and grease collection
- × **empty oil and grease containers** → according to the type of material RELEVANT CONTAINER FOR SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION or MIXED WASTE
- × **empty oil and grease containers** (glass or plastic bottles, butter containers, ...)
- × **plastics, glass, metals, paper, beverage cartons, biowaste, textiles, ...** → RELEVANT CONTAINER FOR SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION or COLLECTION YARD
- × **other municipal waste** → according to the material RELEVANT CONTAINER FOR SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION, MIXED WASTE or COLLECTION YARD



More information and tips

How to collect?

1. Let the used edible cooking oil or fat cool (after cooking), or warm it (e.g. solidified fat from the refrigerator) to room temperature.
2. Remove solid impurities (food residues) from the oil/melted fat, e.g. using a strainer.
3. Pour the oil/melted fat into a clean, empty and dry plastic bottle with a screw cap.
4. Close the plastic bottle tightly.
5. Store the plastic bottle and repeat the process until it is filled with the collected oil/fat.
6. Place the closed plastic bottle filled with used edible oil/fat in a designated collection container (marked "Edible oils and fats") or bring it to a collection yard or selected gas stations. Oil in a closed plastic bottle can also be thrown into containers marked "Oil Collection", which can be found in front of selected department stores or at stations that can be found on the map at www.olo.sk/olejeatuky/.

ATTENTION!

DO NOT POUR OIL DIRECTLY INTO THE COLLECTION CONTAINERS AT THE STATION!

WHY COLLECT (AND NOT POUR INTO THE SINK)?

- we help prevent pollution of drinking water sources, surface and groundwater
- when pouring oil, for example, into the kitchen sink, deposits are formed on the pipe walls in the pipe network, to which additional food residues are added, which thus become easily accessible food for rodents
- used cooking oil causes blockage of drain pipes in households and prevents the proper operation of the sewer network and wastewater treatment plants
- you contribute to reducing the costs of pipe maintenance
- the collected used oil and fats will be processed into energy as an ecological product - biofuel, thus reducing dependence on oil

ADDITIONAL INFO

- Wipe the container from which the oil is poured into a plastic bottle (i.e. the frying pan in which the frying was done, the baking sheet in which the baking was left, the can of fish in which the excess oil brine remained, ...) with paper and throw it into MIXED WASTE



→ The collected edible oils and fats will be ecologically processed and used as an ingredient in the production of biofuels.

TEXTILES

We place clothing and textiles in textile containers.



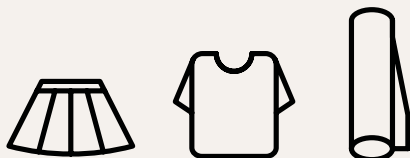
Usable:

- ✓ **sell or donate at a bazaar**, clothing exchanges, etc.
- ✓ **donate to acquaintances**
- ✓ **donate to charity or secondhand**
- ✓ **take to the Slovak Red Cross** – they redistribute things and offer them to the socially disadvantaged
- ✓ **throw them into a collection container for clothing and textiles** – wearable/usable (clothing, garments, blankets, quilts, bed linen, shoes, hats, scarves, scarves, gloves, plush toys, ...), clean, dry, tied in a clean plastic bag (it will be used either for charity, secondhand, or recycled into another product, e.g. insulation, etc.)
- ✓ **upcycle** – worn jeans, flannel shirts and other specific pieces of clothing are collected by smaller local producers and made into new products – get information + internet
- ✓ **children's bazaar** – e.g. Unnecessary children's clothes and toys (e.g. internet)
- ✓ **go to a clothes SWAP event** and exchange with someone for another piece



Unusable:

- × **repair** – e.g. worn out Vibram soles can be repaired very well repair – there is no need to throw away the shoes or buy new ones
- × **upcycle** – even a part of the clothing can be used to make a new piece
- × **use for rags, fillings for toys for children, dogs**, etc. (used old rags should be washed and used over and over again and then, e.g. after tearing → MIXED WASTE)
- × **throw them into a clothing collection container** – clean, dry, tied in a clean plastic bag
- × **bring underwear to the collection bin in selected underwear stores**
- × **make waxed napkins from 100% natural cotton fabrics** (it is a compostable alternative to food foil, for multiple uses, at least for a year)
- × **old nylons make excellent rags**, e.g. for cleaning bicycles, for removing nail polish, as a net for soap or solid shampoo, filling children's toys, polishing shoes (more uses - see the internet)
- × **some clothes can be taken back to the store for recycling** (inquire)
- × **unusable textiles** (dirty, torn, used underwear, ...) → MIXED WASTE



→ Global clothing production doubled from 2000 to 2014. On average, people buy 60% more things each year and keep them for half as long as they did 15 years ago, generating huge amounts of waste that mostly ends up in landfills.

TEXTILES

We place clothing and textiles
in textile containers.



More information and tips

- reduce your wardrobe and think carefully about every next purchase
- what can be repaired, not thrown away and (have it) repaired
- it is ideal to learn to sew, crochet, knit and make your own pieces – in addition, we will learn what it means to sew a piece of clothing and we will be able to appreciate the work of others more
- wear and buy clothes and shoes made of high-quality, durable, natural materials (fairtrade, 100% organic cotton, or organic cotton, linen, silk, hemp, wool, jute, bamboo, cashmere, ...)
- buy functional and regular clothes from manufacturers who are also responsible for their recycling or further handling
- buy new clothes from local manufacturers with verification of where the material for production comes from
- avoid artificial materials (acrylic, polyacrylic, polyester (fleece = fleece), lycra, elastane), even if they are combined with natural material. This is a composite that is not recycled well or at all - microplastics are released from artificial materials when washed, which are not filtered by the wastewater treatment plant and thus travel to rivers and seas, get into the soil and thus into the food chain - during the production and dyeing of synthetic materials, chemicals are released into the water, which also directly harm the health of the workers themselves.
- non-organic cotton and other clothing plants contribute to soil contamination and degradation due to the pesticides used and contribute to the extinction of insects and other animals that eat insects – this also applies to non-organic food production
- be interested, ask manufacturers where the materials come from and whether the employees work in decent conditions and are adequately paid
- the life cycle of a t-shirt (in English): ed.ted.com/lessons/the-life-cycle-of-a-t-shirt-angel-chang
- **follow #slowfashion #fashionrevolution, #whomademyclothes, #whomademyshoes**

Electrical equipment (electronics and electrical appliances)

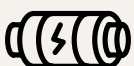
- **the first step is repair, refurbishing, resale**
- laptops, monitors, etc. (even non-functional ones) can be handed over for refurbishing
- we always sort electrical equipment separately from the municipal
- PLACES for the return collection of electrical waste from households are all retail stores with an assortment of electrical equipment with an area of 400 m² or more (you can hand over your electrical waste there free of charge); for very small electrical waste (external dimensions up to 25 cm) it is not a requirement to buy a new piece of electrical equipment, unlike for larger electrical equipment, where the old piece is exchanged for a new piece, if it is an appliance with the same function (e.g. a washing machine for a washing machine)
- return collection works on the principle of exchange piece for piece - for example, when buying a new washing machine, the seller will give you the old washing machine, regardless of the brand or place of its original purchase the exchange condition does not apply to very small electrical waste)
- COLLECTION POINT: very small electrical waste (i.e. with an external dimension of max. 25 cm) can be placed in specially designated stationary containers; collection points can also be other types of stores or public spaces in towns and villages (e.g. local office, school, etc.)
- unusable, unrepairable electrical appliances, toners, CDs and DVDs and cables can also be taken to the COLLECTION COURT
- handed over to the collection point designated within the calendar collection of electrical waste from households in individual city districts
- functional electrical appliances can also be taken to the so-called library of things
- (a place where other people can borrow them), donated to acquaintances or socially disadvantaged

Waste from light sources:

- fluorescent lamps, discharge lamps, LEDs → COLLECTION POINTS (lamp stores), SPECIALLY DESIGNATED STATIONARY CONTAINERS or COLLECTION YARD
- incandescent lamps, car bulbs and halogen lamps → MIXED WASTE or COLLECTION YARD



Batteries and accumulators



- used portable batteries/accumulators of small dimensions (e.g. pencil, button, etc.) → COLLECTION POINTS (electronics/battery stores, supermarkets, drugstores, etc.) or SPECIALLY DESIGNATED STATIONARY CONTAINERS
- used portable batteries/accumulators of larger dimensions (e.g. car batteries, accumulators from electrical appliances, etc.) → COLLECTION POINTS (stores with this assortment) or COLLECTION YARD (they would take hundreds of years to decompose in nature)

→ **Electronic waste takes thousands to millions of years to decompose.**

→ **The metal contained in one iron can be used to make up to 13 steel cans.**

→ **From one million mobile phones, 16 tons of copper, 350 kg of silver, 34 kg of gold and 15 kg of palladium can be obtained.**

→ **Only between 10% and 20% of mobile phones are recycled at the end of their life.**

Others

Examples of other waste and where to go with them.



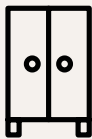
Tires:

- tires → COLLECTION POINTS (tire repair shops, tire dealers - regardless of whether you bought or changed the tire there) or to places designated by the city of BA



Rubber and silicone:

- rubber, rubber products → COLLECTION YARD
- silicone → COLLECTION YARD
- small rubber and silicone products → MIXED WASTE



Wood, wooden objects and wooden furniture:

- natural, unpainted, unvarnished wood from the garden → see the GARDEN BIOWASTE section
- wood from furniture and furniture in general → COLLECTION YARD or if it is preserved → KOLO Ružinov
- cork → COLLECTION YARD or COMPOST (if it is truly natural)
- IKEA furniture → IKEA buys back



Medicines:

- unused medications are handed over to the pharmacy in the original primary packaging (e.g. blisters), without outer packaging (boxes) and leaflets
- packaging from medicines according to (predominant) material → SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION



Cosmetics and cleaning products:

- always try to use up cosmetics and cleaning products, donate unnecessary ones, do not buy too much, do not pour them down the toilet, after the expiration date → MIXED WASTE (if it is a small amount - soak the contents in a paper kitchen towel and throw them away separately from the packaging, if the amount is larger - throw them away in the original packaging), (does not apply to purely natural products)

Cosmetics and hygiene supplies:

- used powder puffs, makeup remover sponges, cotton swabs for nail polish removal, disposable files, ... → MIXED WASTE
- any tampons, pads, diapers, sanitary napkins, wet wipes, cotton buds for ears, ..., which come into contact with any fluids and secretions of the human body → MIXED WASTE

Chemical substances:

chemical substances (varnishes, thinners, paints, motor oils, ...) and their residues should not be washed, but taken in the original packaging to COLLECTION COURT

Others

Examples of other waste and where to go with them.



Wax (e.g. from candles):

- paraffin (from petroleum) → melt and e.g. make a candle again → at the end of its life MIXED WASTE
- soy wax → COMPOST
- beeswax → use e.g. for waxed napkins for food packaging, at the end of its life → COMPOST



X-ray images:

- if a citizen has old X-ray images in the household, whether in the form of sheets, or cassettes → MIXED WASTE



Waste from cemeteries:

- A detailed guide on how to sort waste in cemeteries can be downloaded here: <https://www.olo.sk/odpadzcintorinov/>



More information and tips

- you can clean the toilet with old shower gel or shampoo
- old baby oil can be used to treat and polish wooden parts (rake handles, jewelry boxes, wicker baskets, ...), or on creaky hinges, or it can be used to remove fresh paint (from the palms, after painting, ...)
- old nail polish remover can be used to remove paper labels from jars and bottles (and those for reuse or decoration)
- old toothpaste can be used as a cleaning agent in the bathroom, in the kitchen, on the floor, ... (there are many tips on the Internet)
- old washing powder can be used to clean the bathtub, toilet, stairs, ... and even sneakers

LANDFILL



Info

We place oversized, hazardous or small construction waste in the collection yard or in large-capacity containers (VKK) designated for this purpose, at a time and place notified in advance by the city of BA or the city district.

There are several collection points in Bratislava. Therefore, it is important to check the collection rules before taking your waste to a specific collection point. The necessary information is published on the websites of the city districts, as well as on the website <https://bratislava.sk/sk/zberne-miesta-odpadu>.

LANDFILL OF THE CITY OF BRATISLAVA Stará Ivanská cesta 2, Bratislava – Ružinov

- This collection yard of the city of BA is intended for natural persons – non entrepreneurs, who are involved in the system of quantitative collection of municipal waste in Bratislava.
- This collection yard in BA is operated by the municipal collection company Odvoz a likvidácia odpadu, a. s. (OLO, a. s.), which provides collection of municipal waste in the capital city <https://www.olo.sk/zberny-dvor-olo-a-s/>
- Waste delivery is free of charge, with the exception of the collection of small construction waste (cat. no.: 20 03 08), which is charged a separate fee.

BA collection yard opening hours:

Monday – Saturday: 8:00 – 18:00

Sunday and holidays: closed

The conditions for entry to the BA municipal collection yard are:

- permanent residence in Bratislava, or proof of ownership of real estate in BA or proof of participation in the quantitative collection of municipal waste in BA
- filling out the Collection Yard Visitor Form
- following the instructions of the operator
- entry to the area with a vehicle with an immediate weight of up to 3.5 t and a trailer with a maximum volume of 1 m³

OLO Taxi

It is also possible to use the "OLO Taxi" service, which is provided within Bratislava for residents (not for legal entities or administrators - there is a different procedure for that). The price of the service is €35 including VAT and includes transport, loading and removal of waste to the OLO collection yard. The maximum volume of the vehicle is 7 m³ with a load capacity of 3 tons.

Service order form:

<https://www.olo.sk/ponuka-sluzieb/objednavka-sluzieb-pre-obyvateľov/>

→ Handing over waste to a collection yard is part of responsible municipal waste management and one of the ways each of us can contribute to environmental protection.

LANDFILL



Info

Some parts of Bratislava have set up collection points for their residents – non-entrepreneurs – where they can hand over their municipal waste components free of charge according to the special conditions of the collection points:

LANDFILLS OF BRATISLAVA'S MUNICIPALITIES

- **Čunovo – container stand**, Na Hrádzi street
<http://www.cunovo.eu/stojisko-kontajnerov/>
- **Devín – Collection yard**, Kozičova 24
<https://www.devin.sk/23800/zberny-dvor-kozicova-24>
- **Devínska Nová Ves – Collection yard**, M. Pišúta 5
<http://www.denova.sk/kategorie/zberny-dvor;3>
and <https://www.devinskanovaves.sk/novinka/9318/zberny-dvor>
- **Jarovce – container stand**, Trnková street
<http://www.jarovce.sk/?page=stojisko>
- **Lamač – Collection point**, Pod násypom 19
<https://www.lamac.sk/potrebujem-vybavit/zivotne-prostredie-a-odpady/zberne-miesto-pod-nasypom-19>
- **Nové Mesto**
<https://www.banm.sk/moznosti-ulozenia-odpadu/>
- **Petržalka – Collection yard**, Ondreja Štefanka 4
<https://www.petrzalka.sk/zbernydvor/>
- **Podunajské Biskupice – Collection yard**, Lieskovská cesta
<https://www.biskupice.sk/miestny-urad/sluzby-mc/zivotne-prostredie/zberny-dvor/>
- **Rača, Nové Mesto, Vajnory – Seasonal collection yard OLO**, Pri Šajbách 1
<https://www.olo.sk/zberny-dvor-raca/>
- **Rusovce – Collection yard**, Vývojová 8
<https://www.bratislava-rusovce.sk/zberny-dvor>
- **Ružinov – Collection yard**, Mlynské Luhy 19
<https://www.ruzinov.sk/sk/stranky/view/zberne-dvory>
a <https://www.vpsr.sk/sk/zberny-dvor>
- **Vajnory – Collection yard**, Pri mlyne
<https://www.vajnory.sk/zberny-dvor>
- **Vrakuňa – Waste collection facility**, Majerská ulica
<https://www.vrakuna.sk/4825/zariadenie-na-zber-odpadov>
- **Záhorská Bystrica – Collection yard**, Čsl. tankistov
<https://zahorskabystrica.sk/obcan/zivotne-prostredie/zberny-dvor/>

LANDFILL



Belongs in Landfills:

This includes many types of waste that do not properly belong in the containers for mixed waste, but also in containers or bags for sorted collection. It is often the waste that we struggle with the most to figure out where it belongs.

TYPES OF WASTE that you can drop off at the Bratislava Landfill:

- ✓ **bulky/oversized waste** cat. No.: 20 03 07 (which, due to its size or nature, does not fit or for other reasons does not belong in ordinary containers for sorted and mixed waste and definitely does not belong next to containers or in a parking lot) - the limit on the amount per household is one car with a capacity of up to 3.5 tons per year:
 - ✓ **damaged furniture** (old sofa, bed, wardrobe, broken drawers, ...)
 - ✓ **sanitary equipment** (old or broken bathtub, sink, toilet, ...)
 - ✓ **kitchen units**
 - ✓ **doors, windows** (without glass filling)
 - ✓ **floor coverings** (carpet, linoleum, ...)
 - ✓ **mattresses**
- ✓ **small construction waste** (construction rubble, pipes, tiles, cladding, plaster, pieces of masonry, concrete, mortar, bricks, ceramics, ... all free of harmful substances, without nets, plastics, cables, paper and other dirt) – charged at the amount of 0.078 €/kg
- ✓ **Electrical waste from households** – no quantity limit (only in complete condition)
- ✓ **Batteries, accumulators** – no quantity limit
- ✓ **Light sources** – no quantity limit
- ✓ **Biodegradable waste** – no quantity limit
- ✓ **Plastics, multilayer composite materials (drink cartons)** – no quantity limit
- ✓ **Glass** (glass panes, broken mirrors) – no quantity limit (in the case of windows and doors with glazing, these must be mechanically removed before being placed in the appropriate container and the frames placed in bulky waste)
- ✓ **Metal scrap** (old, damaged pots, metal shelves, stands, nails, chains, ...) – no quantity limit
- ✓ **Paper and cardboard** – no quantity limit
- ✓ **Textiles, clothing** – no quantity limit
- ✓ **Wood** – no quantity limit (boards, prisms, etc.) – this does not include bulky waste cat. No.: 20 03 07
- ✓ **Edible oils and fats from households** – no quantity limit
- ✓ **Communal waste from households containing hazardous substances** (unused chemicals) including their original packaging, so that they are identifiable!
 - ✓ **Motor and similar oils**
 - ✓ **Paints**
 - ✓ **Solvents**
 - ✓ **Remains of cleaning agents (detergents)**
 - ✓ **Adhesives**
 - ✓ **resins**
 - ✓ **acids and bases**
 - ✓ **photochemicals**
 - ✓ **pesticides**
 - ✓ **wood containing hazardous substances**

LANDFILL



Belongs in Landfills:

- ✓ **mercury thermometers and pressure gauges or mercury from another source used in the household** (only in complete condition – if it is a broken thermometer or pressure gauge or mercury from another source used in the household, its remains and the collected mercury must be placed in a closable and leak-proof container – e.g. a jam jar to prevent further leakage of mercury vapor)
- ✓ **glass wool, nobasil, mineral wool** – quantity limitation; max. 1 m³



Does not belong in Landfills:

WASTE* that cannot be delivered to the Bratislava landfill:

- × **backed, returnable glass bottles and packaging** → return to the STORE
- × **asbestos** → hand over to a company that is authorized to handle this type of waste
- × **asphalt** → hand over to a company that is authorized to handle this type of waste
- × **used toners** → hand over to a company that buys or takes them back
- × **pressure vessels** → hand over to a company that is authorized to handle this type of waste
- × **slag** → hand over to a company that is authorized to handle this type of waste
- × **tyres** → TYRE DEALER or DISTRIBUTOR**

* This waste does not belong in containers under any circumstances.

** You can hand over worn tires free of charge to a tire dealer or distributor, i.e. to any store that offers tires, or to a tire service and at collection points designated by the city of BA or the city district, regardless of the place of purchase, brand, tire size or method and date of placing the tires on the market.

LANDFILL



More information and tips

- Each municipality/city is obliged to publish on its website a detailed, generally understandable description of the entire municipal waste management system, including separate collection, and specific measures introduced to support the prevention of waste generation in the municipality. In Bratislava, you can find all the information at: <https://bratislava.sk/zivotne-prostredie-a-vystavba/zivotne-prostredie/odpady> and www.olo.sk
- It is the waste belonging to the collection yard that is often the main component of so-called black landfills. There are thousands of these all over Slovakia. Illegal landfills can be reported: <https://bratislava.sk/zivotne-prostredie-avystavba/zivotneprostredie/odpady/nelegalne-skladky>
- The collection capacity available through the collection yard can be used to meet the collection standards of the given municipality (data on the amount of sorted components can help the municipality to achieve better results in the collection, sorting and level of sorting of municipal waste, from which the municipality can draw certain financial benefits).
- The creation of appropriate municipal waste sorting management in the municipality, proper waste management at the collection yard and constant education of the population really affect the fact that a larger part of sorted waste will be recycled and recovered and less waste will be disposed of in landfills.
- Reducing the amount of mixed waste directly affects the amount of funds spent on mixed waste management and the amount of the local fee for municipal waste and small construction waste.
- The municipality can obtain funds from the sale of sorted waste (secondary raw materials), or the collection company that operates the collection yard can obtain them.
- Proper waste sorting and delivery of selected components to the collection yard helps minimize adverse effects on the environment, e.g. illegally placed waste and its removal. In the case of municipal waste, this is the responsibility of the municipality in whose cadastre the black landfill is located. By properly and systematically delivering waste, citizens contribute to the sustainability of the environment in their municipality and the wider environment.
- Each officially operated collection yard must have been approved by the locally competent District Office for the Environment. The granting of consent is preceded by the fulfillment of technical, organizational, material and legislative obligations. The municipal waste collection system is approved in the generally binding regulation (VZN) of the city of Bratislava. The current VZN No. 18/2023 on the management of municipal waste and small construction waste in the territory of the capital of the Slovak Republic Bratislava can be found at <https://bratislava.sk/mesto-bratislava/sprava-mesta/legislativa-mesta/vseobecne-zavazne-nariadenia>. It is not correct to confuse an illegal "garbage dump" on municipal land or some seemingly created collection point with a legally approved and operated collection yard with all the necessary requirements.

CALENDAR COLLECTION

Calendar (seasonal) collection is collection announced by the city district, mainly through large-capacity containers (VKK)



Info

Throughout the year, the holder of bulky waste, electrical waste, used batteries and accumulators, and hazardous household waste may hand over this waste to a collection yard under the conditions set by the collection yard operator.

In addition to this option, individual city districts also provide a calendar collection of the above-mentioned waste at least twice a year, in spring and autumn, by providing large-capacity containers.

This is the collection of separately collected municipal waste at a specified time, which is determined by the municipality in a generally binding regulation. This collection consists of providing a vehicle or collection containers at a certain time for a maximum of one day, whereas the municipality informs residents in advance about this collection in the manner customary in the area.

The locations and dates of collection are published by the city districts on their websites, in the press, on regional television or radio. The collection schedule for individual streets is published on the website of the respective city district.



Info

A complement to the collection yard in BA is KOLO - Bratislava reuse center or so-called re-use center. It is a place where on the one hand unnecessary, but on the other hand preserved and valuable objects get a second chance. Such things are also found in Bratislava households and often end up in municipal waste containers, even if they shouldn't.

KOLO OPENING HOURS:

KOLO Ružinov

Pestovateľská 13 (in the area of OC Korzo, near the OLO headquarters)

Tuesday – Friday: 10:00 – 18:00

Saturday and Sunday: 10:00 – 17:00

Monday and holidays: closed

KOLO Karlova Ves

Jurigovo námestie

Thursday and Friday: 14:00 – 18:00

Saturday: 10:00 – 16:00

Other days and holidays: closed

KOLO POINT - You can donate items for reuse here:

Rača Collection Yard

Pri Šajbách 1 (for residents of Rača, Vajnôr and Nové Mesto)

Open seasonally from April to November!

Tuesday and Thursday: 11:00 – 18:00

Saturday: 8:00 – 15:00

Other days and holidays: closed

KOLO Taxi

It is also possible to use the "KOLO Taxi" service, which is provided within Bratislava for residents (not for legal entities or administrators - there is a different procedure for that). The price of the service is €35 including VAT and includes transport, loading and removal of items to KOLO. The maximum volume of the vehicle is 7 m³ with a load capacity of 3 tons.

Service order form:

<https://www.olo.sk/ponuka-sluzieb/objednavka-sluzieb-pre-obyvateľov/>



**Belongs
in KOLO:**

EXAMPLES OF ITEMS THAT ARE SUITABLE FOR REUSE*:

(items must be clean, intact, functional, complete!)

- ✓ **furniture** (due to capacity reasons, only accepted in KOLO Ružinov, not in KOLO Karlova Ves)
 - ✓ **unupholstered furniture** (tables, chairs, shelves, chests of drawers, bed frames without mattresses, bedside tables, children's furniture, ...)
 - ✓ **garden furniture** (plastic tables, chairs, rattan armchairs, umbrellas, ...)
- ✓ **books, magazines, functional CDs, DVDs, records**
- ✓ **board games and toys** (toy cars, racetracks, dolls, figurines, balls, wooden toys, puzzles, ...)
- ✓ **children's assortment** (stroller, car seat, baby swing, swimming pools, walkers, fences, bicycle seats, carriers, ...)
- ✓ **kitchen utensils - non-electronic** (plates, glasses, cutlery, jugs, bowls, pots, pans, graters, non-wooden tools - metal or plastic ladles, whisks, cast iron plates, glass or plastic food storage containers with lids, Mokka pot – “koťogo” coffee maker...)
- ✓ **home and gardening supplies – non-electronic** (screwdrivers, hammers, buckets, shovels, rakes, ...)
- ✓ **decorations** (vases, paintings, ornaments, photo frames, ...)
- ✓ **office and school supplies** (school bags, complete sets of coloring or felt-tip pens, empty notebooks, paints, brushes, pencil cases, pockets for slippers, ...)
- ✓ **pet supplies** (crates for transporting animals, pens without mattresses and padding, leashes, collars, kennels, cages, aquariums, ...)
- ✓ **sports supplies** (downhill skis, cross-country skis, cross-country ski boots, ski boots, tennis and badminton rackets, sledges, bobsleighs, balls, inflatables, dumbbells, helmets for various sports, skates - inline, roller, ice, ...)
- ✓ **bicycles, scooters, balance bikes, tricycles, ...**
- ✓ **musical instruments** - not electronic (stringed instruments such as guitars or ukuleles, wind instruments, stands, instrument cases, ...)
- ✓ **bags, backpacks, handbags**
- ✓ **fans, heaters and lamps with an electric cable to the plug**

* You can check the current list of items that KOLO accepts or does not accept at www.olo.sk/kolo



**Does not
belong in KOLO:**

For hygiene, safety and capacity reasons, KOLO does not accept these types of used items*:

- × **clothing and footwear**
- × **upholstered furniture and large furniture sets** (living room sets, ...)
- × **bed mattresses, duvets and blankets**
- × **wooden kitchen equipment such as cooking pots, cutting boards, etc.**
- × **jars for preserves, drinking bottles, containers for transporting and storing food**
- × **paints, cleaning agents and chemicals**
- × **cosmetics**
- × **things that only fulfill their functionality as part of a whole** (such as door handles, faucets, components, spare parts, etc.)
- × **fans, heaters and lamps with exposed cables and no electric cord** (such as chandeliers)
- × **swimming pools, inflatables**

* You can check the current list of items that KOLO accepts or does not accept at www.olo.sk/kolo



More information and tips

- KOLO – Bratislava Reuse Center was opened in October 2022. In May 2023, a fire hit the facility, destroying the facility's equipment, warehouse, and all items intended for reuse. The KOLO gates reopened on November 11, 2023. The renovated space features a relaxation area with beanbags made from recycled OLO banners, a stable plant SWAP, and a workshop for repairing damaged items. Another new feature is that KOLO also has a department for lamps, heaters, and fans that plug into a socket.
- KOLO's goal is to minimize waste generation, support a circular economy in Bratislava, and create an educational and creative space for everyone who cares about the environment.
- KOLO serves people as a tool for preventing waste generation. In May 2023, the KOLO project won first place in the Via Bona category in the Green Company category.
- KOLO is also a space where objects can be repaired, thus extending their lifespan.
- It also includes the HUB - an educational and creative center for people from Bratislava and its surroundings.
- KOLO cooperates with the non-profit sector and organizations that help socially weaker and disadvantaged groups of the population.
- KOLO organizes experiential programs for schools.
- Residents from the Bratislava area and all over Slovakia can visit KOLO (for the purpose of visiting and coming to see it or bringing something and letting it circulate). However, they must only bring things that KOLO accepts - if they have things that we cannot take, they cannot hand them over to the collection yard because they do not have a permanent residence in Bratislava. • Residents can bring items to KOLO that they no longer need at home. These items are handed over for further use free of charge, they are not purchased.
- Residents can take items from KOLO for a "recommended" contribution. The amount of contributions is divided into several categories according to the value of the given items. From time to time, items of higher value appear in KOLO, which are marked with so-called "fixed prices". The final amount will be confirmed to visitors at the cash desk. Payment can be made by payment card or in cash. All money collected is recorded as contributions to the public collection and is then used for its purpose - to protect and create the environment.
- Visitors can bring used batteries (e.g. from toys, ...) and used toothbrushes of any brand.
- By promoting the sustainable use of separately collected waste for preparation for reuse and the reuse of products and materials, we promote their repairability, reduce waste generation and save primary resources of raw materials and energy.

More information: <https://www.olo.sk/kolo/>

Circular map of Bratislava: <https://bratislava.sk/zivotne-prostre-die-a-vystavba/zivotne-prostredie/odpady/obehove-hospodarstvo> or directly at https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1TM_hYk0XJQ7t40y66WicLbWrexNoilBf&ll=48.162620281823415%2C17.07880314154464&z=11



Conclusion – basic rule

When you are still unsure

If you are still not sure how to handle a specific type of waste, it is better to place the waste in the separate collection rather than in the mixed collection → it will be sorted on the sorting line (the workers on the sorting line know what can still be sorted and what cannot).

However, there is no need to "abuse" this procedure and put too much unsuitable waste into the sorted waste, so as not to waste the entire collection container (container, bag), the contents of which will end up in the ZEVO (Waste Energy Recovery Facility).

ATTENTION! The given packaging/product must not potentially degrade or contaminate the rest of the sorted waste (e.g. glass from chemicals - thinners, food leftovers in plastic packaging, etc., as mentioned above).

Things that are still usable but unused, such as clothes, toys, dishes, books, etc.: donate to friends

- donate to charity
- offer at bazaars, exchanges or SWAPs
- take to the so-called library of things, where people can borrow them
- look for and offer upcycling to manufacturers

Thank you for reading this far!

Thank you for sorting your waste correctly!

„A Slovak produces an average of 472 kg of municipal waste per year, of which approximately 58% is recycled.“ (Source: Report on the State of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, 2023)

The Alchemy of Municipal Waste
Sorting will be continuously updated in case of changes in legislation or in case of new knowledge.

The version number will be listed on the title page in the lower right corner.

Sources:

Used and useful sources of information

Professional guarantee:

→ Institute of Circular Economy: www.incien.sk

→ OZV NATUR-PACK is a professional guarantor for the area of reserved waste streams (packaging and non-packaging products, electrical equipment, batteries and accumulators) and for the chapter Landfill: www.naturpack.sk

Other useful resources:

→ **List of collection centers in Bratislava:**

www.olo.sk

<https://bratislava.sk/sk/komunalny-odpad>

<https://bratislava.sk/sk/zberne-miesta-odpadu>

<https://www.olo.sk/zberny-dvor-olo-a-s/>

<https://www.olo.sk/zberny-dvor-raca/>

→ **Circular map of Bratislava:**

https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1TM_hYk0XJQ7t40y66WicLbWrex-NoilBf&ll=48.162620281823415%2C17.07880314154464&z=11

→ **Videoportal NATUR-PACK:**

www.youtube.com/naturpackverejnosti

www.youtube.com/naturpackklientom

Videos about, how the process of recycling different materials looks like:

<https://www.incien.sk/mapa-miesta-prec/>

About separation and recycling: www.triedenieodpadu.sk

About the backup system: www.slovenskozalohuje.sk

Portal with a sorting system in individual municipalities that are partners of

OZV NATUR-PACK: www.akotriedit.sk

A detailed guide on how to sort waste in cemeteries can be downloaded here:

<https://www.olo.sk/odpadzrcintorinov/>

Video: Waste: Problems and Solutions:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URjpVXDOdIE>

Recycling symbols:

http://sk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Označenie_obalu_podľa_materiálového_zloženia

Red-white stationary ASEKOL containers for very small electrical waste

(i.e. with an external dimension of max. 25 cm): www.cervenobielekontajnery.sk

Register of authorized processors (e.g. electrical waste, batteries, etc.):

<https://www.isoh.gov.sk/uvod/registre/register-spracovatelov.html>

Sources of facts and fun facts:

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