



# COLLECTORS

### WASTE COLLECTION SYSTEMS ASSESSED AND GOOD PRACTICES IDENTIFIED

INTRODUCTION

Warsaw, June 26th 2019

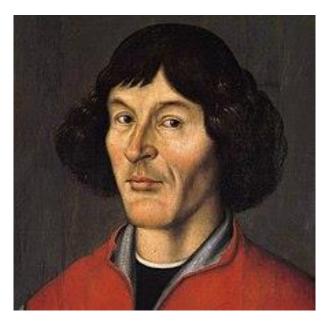
Tjerk Wardenaar, PhD PNO Consultants



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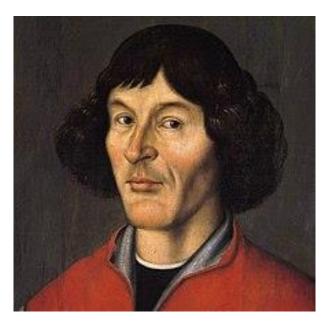




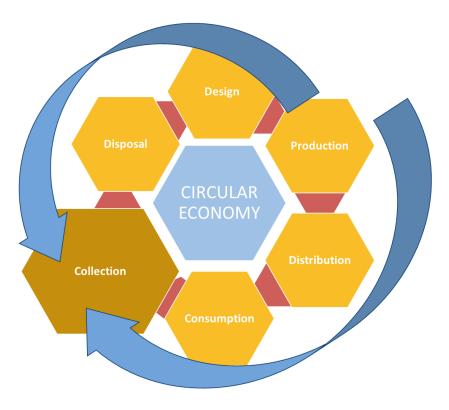
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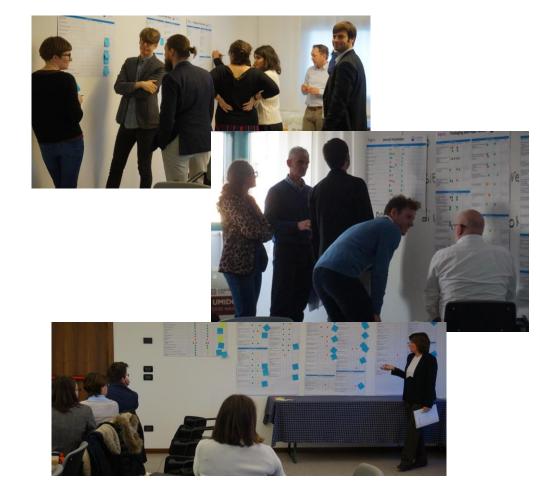


"The COLLECTORSconsortium is convinced that good performing regions and cities have the potential to serve as good practice examples for regions with similar local contexts"









Use the filter option to find sources with specific characteristics: specific language / country / waste stream / author / ...



overview of collected sources

# COLLECTORS' inventory phase



### CHARACTERISTIC OF THE REGION



#### 🕸 AVAILABLE INFORMATION

only display waste collection systems with available data on Waste fee Information on Quality of sorted the costs material

SEARCH

71 waste collection systems found



The Project Results Tools Get Involved! News & Events Library Contact 📿 🔂

#### IA RIOJA (ES)

Population: 315,381 inh. Denaty: 62.5 inh./km² GDP: 25,044 {/inh Collected quantities of WEEE: 3.2 kg/inh WEEE national generated quantities: 17.6 kg/inh



#### DESCRIPTION OF THE WASTE COLLECTION SYSTEM

### SCOPE OF WEEE COLLECTED WEEE from household waste Similar waste Un x x x

Additional comments: The municipality is responsible only of the WEEE from households. However, companies also perform door to door collection. This WEEE from companies is also included in the total WEEE. Responsibility of collection: It is carried out between the authorities, the producers of electronics (EPR) and a private company. The WEEE is collected by CAS and mobile collection. The WEEE collection system is carried out, in the case of households by the relevant authorities and by the companies selling WEEE, while the WEEE discarded by the industrial companies are delivered to authorized waste operators. The companie selling WEEE (distribution) withdraw the WEEE at the time of delivery of the new EEE, in addition they have containers for the citizens to deposit the WEEE in them. The system enabled by the authority consists of: 1) Small WEEE are delivered to the authorized CAS and collected via mobile collection point: - Logroño (1 CAS and 2 mobile collection trucks) - Rest of La Rioja (1 mobile collection truck that goes from town to town (35 towns)) 2) The large WEEE (refrigerators, washing machines, ovens, ...) are delivered through the bulky waste collection system (regular periodical door to door and CAS)

	Non- retail bring points	Retail bring points	Civic amenity sites	Pick-up on request	Other
Large appliances			11.0		
Small appliances			9.9		
Computer equipment, equipment telecommunications			5.8		
Consumer electronics					
Lighting devices			0.3		
Electric and electronic tools					
Toys and sports or free time equipment					
Medical devices					
Surveillance or control instruments					
Vending machines					

Synergies with other waste streams: Together with small appliances and small electronic waste, bulky waste (furniture, etc) is collected in the same CAS or Mobile truck

#### WASTE PREVENTION AND RE-USE

There is a social economy company that has an authorized facility in the Basque Country, very close to Logono, for the preparation for the reuse of WEEE, during 2017, it was collected 430 tons of WEEE, of which the quantity destined for reuse is unknown. http://www.chavicar.es/wpcontent/upload/2018/04/Memoria Chavicar.2017.pdf

COLLECTION SCHEMES

#### Warsaw, June 26th 2019 – COLLECTORS introduction





### 250+ information sources on waste collection, including reports on:

Search

- Waste statistics.
- Economic aspects of waste collection.
- Social aspects of waste collection.
- Regulation.
- Good practice.

### **Reports covering:**

- 24 Member States.
- 3 waste streams

Search Documer	nts				
	Search				
Country					
🗌 Belgium	Jaarverslag 2017 Een nieuw elan voor het beheer van huishoudelijk verpakkingsafval Country: Belgium Year: 2018 Waste stream: PPW				
The Netherlands					
Waste streams					
D PPW	THE DUTCH WEEE FLOWS: 2011 Dutch E-waste Quantification         Country: The Netherlands       Year: 2011       Waste stream: WEEE				
U WEEE					
CDW					
Other	Afvalbenchmark 2016 in de Regio West-Brabant				
Keywords	Country: The Netherlands Year: 2016 Waste stream: PPW, CDW, Other				
General information on WCS					
Waste statistics					
Economic aspects	Afvalverwerking in Nederland, gegevens 2016				
Social aspects	Country: The Netherlands Year: 2016 Waste stream: CDW, Other				
Regulation					
Good practice					





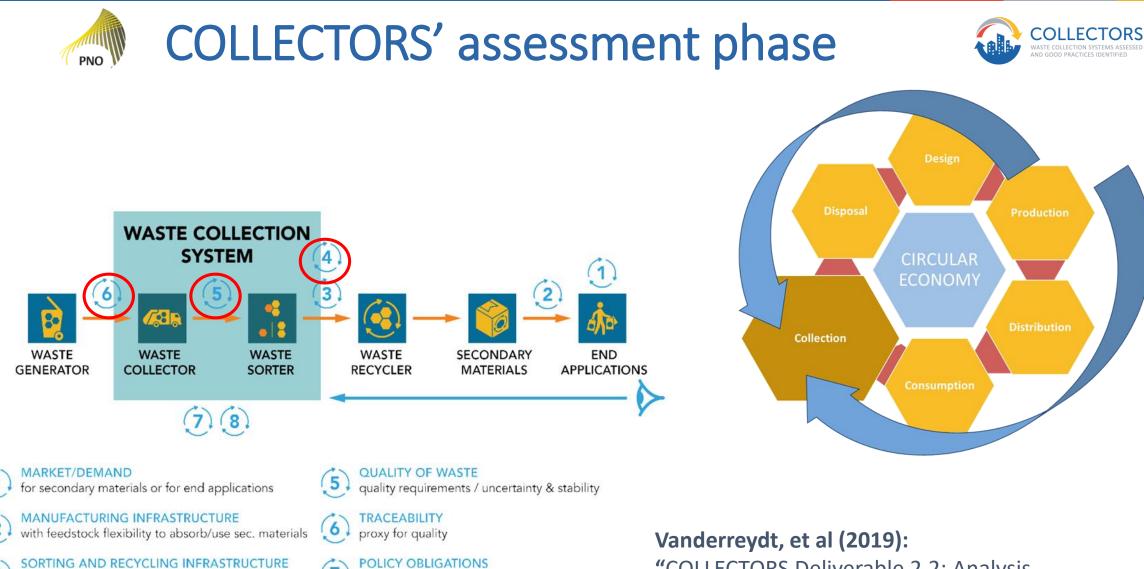
## Database on waste collection systems: https://www.collectors2020.eu/tools/wcs-database/

Waste library: <a href="https://www.collectors2020.eu/waste-library/">https://www.collectors2020.eu/waste-library/</a>

# COLLECTORS' assessment phase







availability of this infrastructure

SUPPLY minimum amount

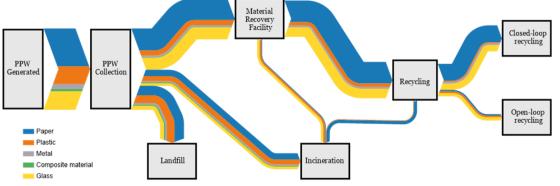
POLICY OBLIGATIONS such as recycling targets

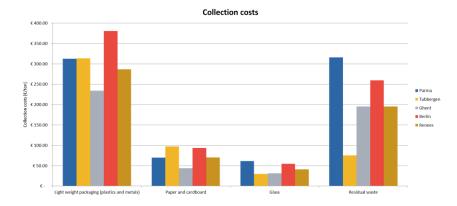
ECONOMICS costs ≤ revenues for each link in the value chain Vanderreydt, et al (2019): "COLLECTORS Deliverable 2.2: Analysis of boundary conditions for waste collection systems"

## COLLECTORS' assessment phase









Scope	Collection method	Collection output	Sorting output	Recycling output
Transparant glass 🔴	• CAS     • Bring point	Clear container glass	Clear container glass     cullet	Container glass (flint, brown,     green)
Clear versus mixed colored	• Door-to-door	<ul> <li>Coloured container</li> </ul>	Brown container glass	Insulation mineral wool (short
glass 🔴	<ul> <li>Bring points + CAS</li> </ul>	glass 🔴 🛑 🔵 😑	cullet 🔴 🔵 🔵 🧲	glass fibre)
	<ul> <li>Road containers + CAS</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Mixed container glass</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Green container glass</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ceramic sanitary ware</li> </ul>
Clear versus green versus	<ul> <li>Door-to-door + bring</li> </ul>		cullet 🔴 🔵 🔵 🔵	<ul> <li>Fluxing agent in brick manufactur</li> </ul>
brown glass 🔵 😑	points 💛	<ul> <li>Mixed container glass</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Mixed container glass</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sports turf and related</li> </ul>
-	<ul> <li>Bring points + CAS + other</li> </ul>	co-mingled with other	cullet	applications
Mixed glass	<ul> <li>Door-to-door + bring</li> </ul>	wastes		<ul> <li>Water filtration media</li> </ul>
	points + CAS 🔴 🛑			Abrasive
				<ul> <li>Aggregate in construction</li> </ul>
				materials
				<ul> <li>Reflective highway paint</li> </ul>

Four perspectives applied on 12 case studies (clockwise): (1) societal acceptance; (2) environmental performance; (3) circular economy perspective; (4) economic assessment





## **INTEGRATION:**

Multi-criteria decision making and update web portal

## **IMPLEMENTATION:**

Guidelines, policy briefs and project factsheets

## **CAPACITY BUILDING:**

Training modules and workshops





# Thank you!

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For more info about the project visit the COLLECTORS website at www.collectors2020.eu

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