

Overview of products

with tips on preventing and reducing waste as well as for your safety

SuperDrecksKëscht®

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Data supports and print media



Products:
Ink cartridges, toner cartridges
Data supports: Magnet tapes, audio and video tapes, disks, CDs and DVDs, USB flash drives, memory cards
Informations:
If ink cartridges or toner cartridges are empty, fine residuals remain inside; toner powder may be cancerous. Empty ink and toner cartridges as well as

most media memories do not belong into the household waste and can be recycled.

Preventing/Reducing:

Use toner and ink cartridges which can be refilled. This is economic and protecting the environment. Only print information, which are necessary, as less can sometimes be more. Print on both sides.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Ink and Toner cartridges are cleaned, electric parts are checked and if necessary replaced. They are refilled and after a quality check they return to

resellers. After refilling they are checked and return to resellers. The non-rechargeable batteries are recycled (material recovery). The plastic parts and metal parts are recycled. The waste toner is heat treated to produce energy.

Magnet tapes, audio and video tapes, CDs and DVDs are sorted according to types and then recycled (material recovery) in special installations. Audio cassettes and disks are used for energy production.

Electric and electronic products and components



Products:
Computers, meters, appliances with cathode tubes, printers, fax machines, copy machines, tools, small household appliances, entertainment electronic, phones/mobile phones, appliances with digital displays and LCD screens, electric appliances in cars, etc.
Informations:
Used electric appliances contain material, which may be recycled as for instance metal, plastic and

even some parts to be re-used but they also contain toxic substances in condensers, batteries, quicksilver switches, etc.

Preventing/Reducing:

● Check how environment friendly the new appliances are you intend to buy as well as their lifetime and energy consumption.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Manual dismantling of appliances, removal of parts containing dangerous substances and parts, which can be recycled, shredding of remaining

parts and separation of plastic, precious metals, iron and non-iron metals.

The SuperDrecksKëscht® is partner of the collection system for electrical/electronic waste Ecotrel.
www.ecotrel.lu



Glass waste



Products:
Flat glass: windows, doors
Laminated glass: car windows (windscreen)
Hollow glass: glass bottles, glass containers
Informations:
Glass is a material, which can be melted an unlimited number of times and be processed to be used in

new glass products.

Preventing/Reducing:

● Small damages to windscreens (for instance by a stone) can be repaired by specialized companies. Use returnable bottles instead of glass or plastic cans or one-way bottles. Use the water from the tap.

● Collect flat glass, laminated glass (windscreen) and hollow glass (bottles) separately to allow for recycling.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

During the recycling, glass sorted according to types is broken in several steps and contaminations are eliminated by metal separators, wind sieves and sieves. The glass granulate / powder obtained is melted and used to create new products.

Wood and cork waste



Products:
Wood products and wood shavings, wood boxes, pallets, Bottle corks
Informations:
Coating of wood as paint and lacquer as well as wood preservers contain toxic substances, which may not get into the environment. The same applies to plywood and chipboard, which contain glue, bon-

ding agents and resins. Wood dust and in particular dust from beech and oak wood can be cancerous. Use a performing aspiration and protective clothing when working with these wood types.

Preventing/Reducing:

● Use returnable pallets and ask specialist companies to repair damaged pallets, this saves money and raw material. Cork is a good isolation material, which may also be used as flooring material.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Untreated wood can be used as raw material in the production of chipboard. Treated wood has to undergo heat treatment in special installations. Cork waste is shredded and used for the production of insulation material and additives.

Material for heat and sound insulation



Products:
Foam glass (Foamglas®), Glass and rock wool, PU foam, Styropor®, extruded polystyrene (Styrodur®)
Informations:
Glass and rock wool fibers can be damageable for health. PU foam used to be foamed with CFC and has to be disposed of separately. Styrodur® is more compact and harder than Styropor® and does not have the latter's fine pearl structure.

Preventing/Reducing:

● During any construction and renovation work, take care on subsequent dismantling. If the products are unmixed, clean and separated correctly, then they can be recycled.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Glass and rock wool are shredded and sieved in a special installation. Mineral fiber powder obtained by this process is used in the construction material industry. PU foam is shredded and CFC collected.

The CFC free powder is used as oil bonding agent (Oeko-PUR®). Styropor® and Styrodur® are also shredded and used for the production or new products.

Cardboard and paper



Products:
Newspapers, catalogues, paper, cardboard, wax paper
Informations:
Paper and cardboard should be free from other substances or contamination. Short fiber hygiene paper does not belong to used paper. Paper with paint contains dangerous substances and has to be collected separately.

Preventing/Reducing:

● Paper and cardboard are made out of cellulose fiber. Recycling paper is very important as the use of recycled paper means protecting the environment during production (for instance by a lower contamination of used water) and significantly reduces woodcutting. Energy and fresh water consumption is also reduced. Take a look on the directions about the ecological office equipment on www.clever-akafen.lu.

● Be economical when you print (print as needed, print on both sides).

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Fibers are mixed with water to form a paper paste, which undergoes various cleaning steps. Coating and ink are extracted and after water extraction the paste is used to produce new paper.



Plastics (general)



Products:
Plexiglas® (PMMA); PVC products: Floor coverings, windows, shutters, doors, profiles; other plastics of unknown composition
Informations:
Plexiglas® is a highly valuable technical plastic material. PVC is a highly multifunctional, economical plastic, which due to its variable characteristics is

used in many different fields. It contains an important part of chlorine, which is a problem for the environment especially if it is burned. Plastics of unknown composition may only undergo thermal treatment.

Preventing/Reducing:

● Use environment friendly plastic or alternative products made out of metal or wood.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Plexiglas® is recycled and used in the production of new products. Separately collected PVC products (for instance windows and shutters, floor coverings) are shredded; materials are separated and used in the production of new products. Plastic of unknown composition undergoes thermal treatment, thus is used for energy supply.

Plastics in vehicles



Products:
Fuel tanks (empty), hub caps, rear lights and indicators, bumpers (glass fiber, polypropylene (PP), polycarbonate (PC), PU (foamed) etc.), front lights, mirrors
Informations:
Fully emptied fuel tanks may contain an explosive oxygen fuel mixture and should be handled with care.

Hubcaps, rear lights and indicators as well as most of the bumpers are made out of clearly defined material and, if collected appropriately, can be recycled. Front lights and mirrors are made out of a material mixture, which is difficult to separate.

Preventing/Reducing:

● Small damages on bumpers can be repaired avoiding the replacement of the entire part. Ask resellers for existing repair systems.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Rear lights and indicators as well as bumpers of known composition (PP, PC and PU) are separated according to material types, shredded, granulated and then used in the production of new parts. Front lights, mirrors, bumpers of plastic mixtures and fuel tanks undergo thermal treatment.

Plastics in construction



Products:
Plastic tubes made out of PE, PP and PVC
Informations:
Various plastic products are made out of specific materials, which if collected separately may be used in the production of other high valuable products.

Preventing/Reducing:

● A high quality recycling requires the absolute separate collection of the material. Not only should the products be made out of the same basic plastic material but they also have to come from the same field of application. Try to work as precise as possible and avoid cutting, this saves waste and money.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Tubes are treated separately according to the material. They are shredded, washed, ground and the granulate is used in the production of new tubes.

Plastics (packaging materials)



Products:
Plastic films
Moulds made out of: polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) and polyurethane (PU), Styropor®
Containers made out of: PE, PP, polystyrene (PS) and PET (polyethyleneterephthalate)
Compound cardboard (Tetrapak®)
Packaging chips

Informations:

A high quality recycling requires the absolute separate collection of the material. Not only should the products be made out of the same basic plastic material (for instance PE) but they also have to come from the same field of application as only in this case will the characteristics of the material match.

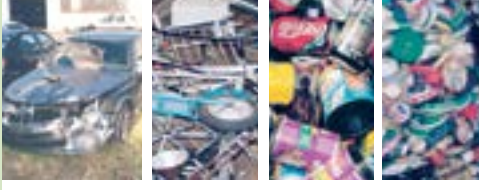
Preventing/Reducing:

● Use the returnable packaging system from your supplier. Use packaging materials (for instance packaging chips) several times if possible.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Preparation of the various separately collected plastic materials for the production of new products and return into the economic circuit. Contaminated or compound plastic undergoes thermal treatment.

Metals



Products:
Iron waste: metal sheet, high graded steel (inox) clean metal packaging without remainders
Non-iron metals: copper, brass, aluminum, lead, bronze, zinc, etc.
Informations:
Metal recycling has a long tradition as metals can be easily melted and reshaped. To be

recycled however, metals may not contain other substances as for instance greases, plastics, rubber, wood, etc.

Preventing/Reducing:

● Before recycling, vehicles have to be cleaned, thus all operating liquids (fuel, oil, brake and cooling liquids) have to be removed, lead accumulators be taken out and tires dismantled. For larger quantities of non-iron metal a separate collection is

recommended as the waste recipient is paying more for metals.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

After removal of possible third substances, metals are shredded and used in steel works (iron metal) or other non-iron metal works (non-iron metals) for the manufacturing of new products.

Mineral waste



Products:
Mineral construction material: concrete, rocks, bricks, plaster, ceramic waste, soil, demolition waste, etc.
Informations:
Mineral construction material is inert, i.e. it has no impact on the environment and can be deposited on disposal sites. A better solution however is to

use this waste for the production of new construction material, for instance in the road construction, etc. Mineral fibers do not belong into the construction waste but are collected separately and recycled. Gypsum waste should be collected separately.

Preventing/Reducing:

● The condition for recycling and deposition on disposal site is that the material is not contaminated

with dangerous substances as for instance paint, oils or coatings and does not contain third substances as plastic or wood.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Mineral construction material is recycled by shredding and sieving the material. This process allows removing third substances as paper, metal (as nails). It can then be used again for instance in the road construction.

Organic waste



Products:
In general: food, not suitable for consumption;
Plant: Garden and park waste, kitchen and canteen waste, other compostable waste, remainders of the production of juice and wine, etc.;
all animal tissue, not suitable for consumption - bones, rind, fat, tendons and dead animals

Informations:

In general, only organic waste of plant origin can be composted or can be put in the green bin. Organic waste of animal origin are considered separately. It is essential to ensure that no hazardous material is introduced to humans through the food chain.

Preventing/Reducing:

● Composting is the oldest and most natural form of waste recycling. The end product, compost, is a natural manure and an excellent soil improving means to be used in the garden and on fields. Be

aware of your responsibilities with food in order to have as little waste as possible.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Organic waste from plant: Products from organic plant are generally compostable. In some biogas central, leftovers can be converted into biogas.
animal origins: animal fatty substances can be reworked in industrial greases, animal carcasses and similar products are treated in thermal systems.

Tires and rubber products



Products:
Rubber waste: V-belt, gear belt, seals, tubes, rubber mats
Tires: all types of tires without rim
Informations:
The basic raw material to produce rubber is natural rubber, providing from latex, the secretion of the

tropical rubber tree. In addition to natural rubber, synthetic rubber types are available with similar characteristics.

Preventing/Reducing:

● Ask your reseller about recycled tires, this saves money and raw material. Regularly check tire pressure, it saves materials and reduce fuel consumption.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

To be recycled, rubber products and tires are shredded and materials are separated by metal separators and wind sieving. Metal goes to the old metal recycling, rubber granulate is used as fuel material in the production of floor tiles and cement.

Waste from residential areas



Products:
Domestic waste, cumbersome waste, road waste, small business waste
Informations:
There are currently three installations in Luxembourg for the disposal of waste from residential areas. Two

disposal sites (Muertendall close to Flaxweiler and Fridhaff close to Diekirch) as well as an incineration site (SIDOR close to Leudelange).

Preventing/Reducing:

● Collect used valuable material and waste to be composted separately and not in the ton for remaining waste. This helps to reduce the quantity of such waste and can help you save money.

Dangerous substances that do not belong to the remaining waste as this can create problems on the disposal site and in the incinerator.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Waste from residential areas is burnt in a domestic waste incinerator or deposited on controlled disposal sites.

Textiles



Products:
Textile waste as clothes and carpets
Informations:
Textile fiber can be classified in three groups: natural fibers made out of vegetal or animal raw material (as cotton), half synthetic fibers on the basis of vegetal raw material and synthetic chemical fibers on petrol basis. Half of the textile

fibers produced worldwide contain chemical fibers and mixtures are most frequently used.

Preventing/Reducing:

● Wear high quality clothes, best in a modern timeless design to use them over many years.
● Synthetic carpets are also a favorite location for dusts and mites. Floor covering out of natural raw material as wood or flax are alternatives.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:

Used clothes are collected and can be resold in second hand shops or send to third world countries but most of the time they are processed to become cleaning pads. Carpets can be partially recycled or used as fuel substitute.

Medication and cosmetics



Clever!

Paints and lacquers



Clever!

Aerosol cans



Clever!

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Wastes from crafts - automotive / mechanics / surface




Products:
Inflated airbags and safety belt, tensioners, car catalysts, brake liquid, cooling liquid, chock absorbers
Sanding waste, Abrasives
Filter material: oil and diesel filter, heating fuel filter, grease filter, spray cabin filter
Oil contaminated products: Oil bonding agents, cleaning pads

Informations:
Airbags and safety belt tensioners should be removed or deactivated before further treatment of

the car. Catalysts contain precious metals (platinum, rhodium) and do not belong into waste. Brake liquid contains glycol ether and additives, cooling liquid contains ethylene glycol and water. Chock absorbers contain oil. Addblue consists of urea compounds.
Filters, which are in contact with or filter dangerous substances as oils, greases or paint become dangerous material themselves.
Sanding waste and abrasives may, according to the processed product, contain heavy metals and organic contamination.
Preventing/Reducing:
● Proceed to a separate collection of the various substances to allow for their recycling.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:
Brake and cooling liquid as well as oil and metal from chock absorbers can be recycled and re-introduced into the substance circuit. Precious metals from catalysts also undergo treatment. Airbags and safety belt tensioners are dismantled and undergo thermal (plastic) and material (metal) treatment. Addblue undergo thermal treatment. Oil and diesel filter are shredded at a recycling site. Metal and oil are recycled. Plastic and paper undergo thermal treatment. Spray cabin filter and oil contaminated products undergo high temperature treatment.

Old paints and lacquers



Products:
Paints and lacquers, sealing products, polishing, waxes, glues, silicone, remainders from solvent recycling (paint and lacquer mud), paint dust, paint contaminated products

Important!! Not in the household waste!


Informations:
Paint and lacquers contain pigments (coloring), solvents, bonding agents and other additives. Heavy metal compounds were frequently used as coloring agents in the past but also recent paint and lacquer (for instance without solvents) contain additives as preservatives, which are dangerous for health.
Preventing/Reducing:
● Use solvent free water lacquers as well as natural oils and waxes for wood treatment. Avoid using paint containing solvents. Use paints and lacquers

that are environmentally friendly. See also the directions on www.clever-akafen.lu.
Recycling/environment correct disposal:
Recycling of metal in plastic containers, use leftover paints and lacquers as a substitute fuel.



Used oils, greases and emulsions



Products:
Mineral oils (natural and synthetic): Hydraulic oil, lubricants, engine oil, gear oil, emulsions: oils with water, oil radiators, liquids containing PCB and thermal oils, contaminated fuels (fuel, diesel, mazout).
Separator contents; mud from used water treatment
Informations: Industrial oils and greases, fuels and emulsions contaminate water and soil and are inflammable. When used oil drops to the ground water, the water will become undrinkable. Due to the combustibility a safe storage is important.



Mineral oils contaminated by solvents or other organic fluids may not be treated. The highly toxic PCB (poly-chlorated biphenyl) was used in the seventies as additive in electric oil radiators, condensers and transformers and may still exist in older devices.
Preventing/Reducing:
● Waste prevention through clean work and adequate application techniques.
● Use recycling oils with long lifetimes and machines and appliances with low oil consumption.

Emulsions are separated and the oil used as energy carrier. Contaminated oil and oils containing PCB undergo high temperature treatment. Contaminated fuels undergo thermal treatment. Separator contents undergo chemical / physical treatment in special installations to allow for thermal recycling of the oil.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:
Uncontaminated mineral oils are recycled.

Products containing asbestos




Products:
Asbestos containing electric appliances, storage heaters, toasters, fan heater, etc. Asbestos containing building material: Eternit, roofing tiles ("Eternit tiles"), heat insulation panels. Asbestos containing products: brake lining and seals


Informations:
Asbestos is a natural, fine fiber rock with a number of usable characteristics. The danger of asbestos is linked to the sharp fiber form, which penetrates into the lung and can destroy its sensitive tissue (asbestosis). While handling asbestos containing products, avoid to generate dust and wear a dust protection mask during all works with such products. You should in no case break the asbestos cement sheets.


Preventing/Reducing:
● In general, new products do not contain asbestos and are not dangerous for health.
Recycling/environment correct disposal:
Disposal of asbestos containing substances and materials on a special waste disposal site.

Batteries and accumulators



Products:
Dry batteries: zinc carbon, alkali manganese, quicksilver and lithium batteries
Small accumulators: nickel metal hybrid (NiMH), lithium (Li)
Lead accumulators (Pb), Ni Cd accumulators

Important!! Not in the household waste!

The collection of batteries and accumulators is through the collection system Ecobatterien.


Informations: Battery electrodes are frequently made out of metal or metal compounds as lead, cadmium, nickel or quicksilver, which are dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for the human body. Acids from vehicle batteries and brines from emergency batteries are highly caustic. Lithium batteries can overheat or even explode. Consider the security information.
Preventing/Reducing:
● If possible use appliances without batteries as for instance appliances with solar cells. Use rechargeable batteries (Ni-Mh; Lithiumaccumulators). Consider the information on www.clever-akafen.lu.


Recycling/environment correct disposal:
Dry batteries undergo chemical treatment in a special installation to retrieve zinc, iron and manganese salts. Lead accumulators are distilled. Lead and iron, nickel and plastics are made available to the industry as raw material. Accumulator acids and brines are neutralized. Mercury batteries, NiCd and NiMH are also covered in specific installations. Nickel, cadmium and mercury are also recovered.




Chemicals / Solvents / Cleaners




Products:
Solid and liquid chemicals: Chemicals used in laboratories, carbide, phosphide, chlorate, heavy metal salts, hydrogen peroxide
Brines: Ammoniac, caustic alkali, caustic chalk, caustic sodium, paint remover
Bitumen, tar, roofing felt, bitumen shingle, roofing Solvents (halogenated): Methylene chloride, chloroform, PER, TRI, TETRA etc.
Solvents (halogen free): Acetone, alcohols, methylated spirits, cold cleaner, nitrogen dilution, test fuel, terpentine substitution, thinner, toluol, washing fuel, White Spirit, xylol, etc. Acids: formic acid, citric acid, acetic acid, oxalic acid, phosphor


acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid, perchloric acid
Alkali, acid and neutral cleaners
Informations: Chemical substances may be toxic, cancerous, caustic, inflammable or fire promoting. They are harmful for the soil, water, plants, animals and humans.
Bitumen and products containing bitumen may contain volatile, cancerous substances. They are not biodegradable.
Most solvents are inflammable, more or less dangerous for human beings and the environment. Acid and alkali cleaners are caustic, i.e. they destroy the human tissue and contaminate water.
Preventing/Reducing:
● Use the right quantity of chemical substances and enquire with professional resellers about environment friendly alternatives.

● Before buying specific cleaners, check if you really need them.
● In many cases less is more and using the right dosage can help you save money.
● Use detergents and cleaning products which are environmental friendly. Take notes of guidance on www.clever-akafen.lu.
Recycling/environment correct disposal:
Solvents collected separately are distilled and returned into the economic circuit. Mixtures of solvents undergo high temperature treatment in appropriate installations.
Chemicals undergo high temperature treatment in appropriate installations in order to destroy toxic substances.


Gas in pressurized containers / Extinguishers / Aerosol cans




Products:
Pressurized gas bottles: propane, butane, acetylene, carbon dioxide, oxygen and various other types,
Gas cartridges: propane, butane
Gas lighters, Gas lighters refills
Gas extinguishers: halon, carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen (N₂)
Powder extinguishers: ABC, ABCE, BC and D extinguishers
Water and foam extinguishers
Fire extinguishing powder: ABC, ABCE powder, BC, D powder


Aerosol cans with any type of content, Foam cans
Informations:
Lighters, aerosol cans and modern refrigeration equipment contain flammable gas.
Treat gas bottles with the necessary care!
Lighters and aerosol cans shall not be exposed to high temperatures.
Many old refrigerators even have CFC that are harmful for ozone and climate.
Many gases contribute to the greenhouse effect, if there occurs an uncontrolled release.
Fire extinguishers contain an extinguishing agent in pressurized metal cylinders resistant to pressure, which is released by greenhouse gas (mostly CO₂) in powder and liquid extinguishers.
Preventing/Reducing:
● Ask for advice from professional resellers when buying fire extinguishers and buy the appropriate

device for your specific need. Ensure regular maintenance.
● Utilisez si possible des bombes aérosols rechargeables ou des pompes de pulvérisation.
Recycling/environment correct disposal:
Still usable gas bottles can be refilled after proper treatment. Otherwise, the gas is collected and incinerated and the metal goes to the metal recycling.
Fire extinguishers are dismantled as appropriate and powders separated according to type. Metals are recycled and plastic parts undergo thermal treatment. Aerosol cans can be recycled to almost 100%.
Lighters, among other things, and not removable products are incinerated.
CFCs from refrigerating appliances are destroyed.

Bulbs, fluorescent lamps and products containing quicksilver



Products:
Lamps (not contaminated): bulbs and halogen lamps, spots
Lamps (containing quicksilver): for instance fluorescent tubes, energy saving lamps, mercury vapor lamps, lamps (containing sodium), sodium lamps at low pressure
Products containing quicksilver: for instance: thermometers, quicksilver switches, elementary quicksilver


Informations:
Quicksilver can cause damage to the brain and nerves or the metabolism. Low-pressure sodium lamps contain elementary sodium, which reacts heavily with water.
Preventing/Reducing:
● Use energy saving lamps to save electricity and money. Ask your reseller which types are appropriate for your use.
Take a look on the directions on www.clever-akafen.lu.
Recycling/environment correct disposal:
Non-contaminated lamps are shredded and metal and glass are recycled.
Lamps containing quicksilver are treated in a closed installation to recycle all components inclusive

quicksilver. Quicksilver in products containing quicksilver is retrieved by distillation.

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Medication, cosmetics and medical waste



Products:
Medication: pills, medical sprays (pump sprays), salves, juice, drops
Cosmetics: body lotions, bath additives
Medical waste: used syringes and cannulas
Informations: Medication substances may, if handled inappropriately or in high concentrations, harm human beings and the environment. This
Important!! Not in the household waste!

count also for cosmetics. Used syringes and cannulas represent a significant potential danger for disposal and thus should be collected in the safety boxes.
Preventing/Reducing:
● Only buy the quantities you actually need. Use safety boxes (available in pharmacies) to collect syringes and cannulas.


Recycling/environment correct disposal:
Unusable medication and cosmetics as well as syringes and cannulas undergo heat treatment in appropriate installations.

The collection of medication and syringes is carried out together with the pharmacies in Luxembourg (Syndicat des Pharmaciens Luxembourgeois).



Pesticides and manure




Products:
Pesticides, manure
Informations:
In addition to the desired effect on pest and weed, pesticides are frequently toxic for other plants, animals and the human being as well. In particular older products frequently contain highly dangerous


substances for health, but even environment friendly substances may be harmful and destroy the natural balance between plants, beneficial animals and pest. Inappropriately disposed of animal corpses are dangerous for the human being and the environment. Products against voles based phosphides should not come into contact with water (danger of ignition and explosion).
Preventing/Reducing:
● Ask your reseller or organisms for the protection of the environment about alternative preparations or methods. Only use as much manure and

pesticides as is absolutely necessary.
● Use organic manure as for instance compost or horse manure and proceed to an analysis of the soil quality to assess the needs for manure.
● You can find valuable information in the context of the campaign "without pesticides" on www.emwelt.lu/sanspesticides.
Recycling/environment correct disposal:
Pesticides and manure, which are no longer used, undergo heat treatment in appropriate installations.

Packaging of dangerous substances



Products:
Containers of chemicals, cleaners, paint/lacquer, acids, brines, photochemical products
Containers of oil, grease, fuel
Containers of plant and pest treatment substances


Informations:
Empty containers of dangerous substances generally still contain some remainders of their dangerous content, which may lead to dangerous reactions. In particular small quantities of inflammable substances may form highly dangerous gas-air mixtures, which can explode by a spark.
Preventing/Reducing:
● Use solvent sparingly and take whenever it's possible low-solvent or water-soluble products. Insert solvent as possible in the circuit. Provide adequate ventilation of the workplace and filtering the extracted air.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:
Containers of chemicals, acids, brines, cleaners and photochemical products are recycled (material recovery). Containers of oils, greases, fuel, pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals are subjected to heat treatment.

Important!! Not in the household waste!

Cooking oils and greases



Products:
Cooking oils and greases in solid or liquid form, frying oils, lard, vegetal oils, coco grease, oil of preserved food.
Informations:
New technologies allow to process vegetal greases to produce high quality bio-diesel which can be

used in diesel vehicles or bio-heating centrals.
Preventing/Reducing:
● Cooking oils and greases should never be dumped into the sewers as they can be clogged and can impact the functioning of water treatment plants.
● Avoid unnecessary quantities of water, frying and roasting remainders in greases and oil as these substances can prevent recycling.

Recycling/environment correct disposal:
Cooking oils and greases are directly used for central heating or processed in a processing plant to become bio-diesel (methyl ester of fat acid FME). Contaminated greases and oils have to undergo heat treatment in appropriate installations.

Short lexicon of dangerous substances

Containers with dangerous substances are easily identified by symbols for dangerous substances.

Please be aware that also substances without danger symbols as well as "bio" or "eco" products can generate dangers for health if the necessary safety measures are not complied with. Please watch the indications on the instructions for use or on the label!



- the explosion cloud for danger of explosion
- the flame for inflammable or fire spreading solids, liquids and gases
- gas bottle for gas under pressure
- the dripping test tubes on hand and surface for 'caustic'
- the skull for toxic products
- the exclamation mark for irritating substances (e.g. irritating the respiratory system)
- the body figure for substances very dangerous for health (e.g. cancerous)
- the dead tree and fish for substances dangerous for water