



Forte dei Marmi Recycles!



MUNICIPALITY



An informative booklet
to carry out a proper
door to door waste separate
collection



My dear Fellow Citizens,

after the positive experience started at the end of last year in Vaiana district and along the promenade, the Municipal administration has decided to extend the door to door waste separate collection service totally also in Vittoria Apuana.

Since the proclamation of our electoral program, we have made the environmental safeguard our strong point and we firmly believe that the door to door waste separate collection represents one of our main goals. Instead of throwing away rubbish, we are now able to recycle it, reducing pollution and cutting down costs, in full respect of our political philosophy and laws that establish the goal of a 45 per cent of the waste separate collection within the end of 2008 and of a 65 per cent by 2012, under the penalty of costs increase to enter landfill sites.

All that considered, the encouraging data, weekly collected, relating to the experiment carried out in Vaiana district really confirm the possibility to maintain collection percentages superior to a 80 per cent of the total output of the produced waste, with a minimum effort.

If we succeed in separating all the generated waste, in the near future, towns will be cleaner and the costs of disposal significantly lower, with a decreasing resorting to landfills, which in Tuscany are almost exhausted and strongly contested by all.

Therefore, we firmly wish that this project can be welcomed in our and in other municipalities, that, before us, have started such an

experiment and that, thanks to the effective cooperation of all the citizens, are achieving more and more encouraging results.

At last, we wish remembering you how this initiative will remove all the old waste bins along the roads, improving the visibility and preservation of the landscape significantly.

We believe you will appreciate our efforts giving us all your support.

The Environmental Protection Councillor
Emanuele Tommasi

The Mayor
Umberto Buratti





WHAT IS THE FRACTION OF ORGANIC WASTE

All waste from food, plants and animal products, at high humidity, that are about a 37 per cent of the total composition of the municipal solid waste.

HOW TO MAKE THE COLLECTION

You are requested to put the material in the bio-degradable mater-bi bags inside the 10 litres dustbin.

Once tightly closed, bags must be put into the 20 litres green bin, which you will place outside your house, on the fixed days. Mater-bi bags are a natural product, from corn starch and able to retain liquids.

Whoever has got a composting-bin, shall not confer the organic fraction to the service, but shall use it directly.

WHAT TO PUT IN THE DUSTIBIN

YES	NO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remains of fruit and vegetables • Meat, fish in small pieces • Shells of eggs • Rotten food • Coffee or tea grounds • Bread, pasta, rice • Small bones • Used paper handkerchiefs and paper napkins • Pets' small non-synthetic beddings with excrements • Ashes from fireplaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass • Metals • Pottery • Plastic containers • Coloured fabrics • Painted Wood • Aluminium foils • Rubbish • Oils, fats • Coated paper magazine • Paper dirty of fat or other

THE RECYCLING OF THE ORGANIC FRACTION

Once collected, the organic fraction is transported to a proper plant where it decomposes, turning naturally into compost, a very good fertilizer.

It is therefore essential that non-degradable and/or polluted items are not put into the same dustbin.

Some advices to do household composting

People who carry out home composting, using organic waste, need to alternate wet layers (ex. kitchen waste) to dried layers (ex. garden grass cut by some days) in order to get a mixture with a fair dose of moisture. Moisture in excess can generate unpleasant smells that are virtually "stopped" by the top dry layer.

How to use the compost

- From 2 to 4 months. You get a fresh compost suitable to fertilize vegetable gardens or trees, fruit and flower shrubs.
- From 5 to 7 months. You get a stable compost, suitable to fertilize gardens and vegetables gardens before sowing and transplanting.
- From 10 to 12 months. You get a mature compost, soft, dark and porous, homogeneous and odourless. It is an excellent base to prepare soil and fertilize pot plants or, by itself, to reseed meadows.

Where to use it

In the garden; in the orchard; in the pots; in the vegetable garden.

Composting bins can be collected, free of charge, at ERSU Head office, 22 Pontenuovo street, in Pietrasanta.





They are approximately a 24 per cent of the total composition of municipal solid waste.

HOW TO MAKE THE COLLECTION

You are requested to put the items into the transparent bags provided by the service.

WHAT TO PUT IN THE BAG

YES	NO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspapers, magazines • Exercise book and books • Brochures • Paper bags • Photocopies and forms • Cardboard parcels, packages and boxes • Cardboard packaging • Tetrapak containers for wine, milk, fruit juices, etc. .. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper with residues of glue or of other substances • Pizza transport cases (if very greasy) • Chemical paper • Carbon paper • Paper glasses and plates

Cardboard must be folded in order to reduce its volume as much as possible. In case of great quantities, cardboard must be tied and put outside your house.

THE RECYCLING OF PAPER

Paper coming from waste separate collection is selected, pressed and finally recycled, after undercoming an industrial process.

To produce **ONE TON.** of paper from virgin pulp you need:

- 15 trees
- over 50.000 litres of water
- 7.600 kWh of electricity

To produce **ONE TON.** of recycled paper you need, on the contrary:

- No trees
- 1.800 litres of water
- 2.700 kWh of electricity

A 75 per cent of paper produced is used to print books, newspapers, magazines.

Only the remaining 25 per cent is used to wrap and pack.

TETRAPAK

Tetrapak containers are made of paper (75 per cent), polyethylene(20 per cent) and aluminium (5 per cent) and are widely used for foods.

THE RECYCLING

Tetrapak containers are fully recyclable.

The three components, paper (75 per cent), polyethylene (20 per cent) and aluminium (5 per cent), are separated during a paper mill process and fully recycled into new paper and new plastic products.





WHAT IS GREEN

All waste from pruning of trees and hedges, mowing grass and cut flowers, plants without earth, vegetable garden waste, branches. Their quantity varies greatly depending on the area of origin.

HOW TO MAKE THE COLLECTION

You are requested to put green waste into the transparent bags supplied by the service. The bundles must be tied together and placed outside your house together with the bags.

WHAT TO PUT IN THE BAG

YES	NO
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pruning of trees and hedges• Mowing grass• Cut flowers• Plants without earth• Vegetable garden waste• Branches	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organic fraction from the kitchen• Green mixed with materials such as glass, plastic, etc..

THE RECYCLING OF GREEN FRACTION

Once collected, green waste is transported to a proper plant, where it is grinded and mixed to the organic fraction, decomposing by a natural process and transforming into "compost", a very good fertilizer. It is therefore essential that non-degradable and / or polluted items are not placed into the bin.

— **Please Note:** Who is equipped with a composting bin, shall use green fraction (the part made up of grass, flowers and similar) to improve the quality of the compost itself, by inserting it in the composter, mixed with the organic fraction.

Citizens are allowed to bring great quantities of green directly to the Waste Management **Centre** located in Pietrasanta, Olmi Street, every morning, Saturday included, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon.





Glass mainly consists of sand and it is a silicon oxide containing also elements such as soda, calcium carbonate and sodium sulfate, which form the glass base. You can add colouring.

WHAT TO PUT IN THE DUSTBIN

YES	NO
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bottles• Phials• Cans• Glasses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Window glasses• Dishes• Mirrors• Oven-proof dishes• Coffee cups• Pottery• Light bulbs and neon tubes

THE RECYCLING OF GLASS

Glass is brought to a proper plant to be recycled; the different kinds are separated and crushed, eliminating the possible residual products of other materials.

After washing, it is sent to glass factories to be melted and to start a new life.

Producing glass from recycled material you can save:

- half of the demand of raw material
- one third of energy, as the melting temperature is lower
- air releases, particularly of greenhouses gas





The word Multimaterial means different fractions of waste including: plastic and tins, that instead of being separated in different dustbins, each one for each different type, are collected together in only one container.

HOW TO MAKE THE COLLECTION

You are requested to put the different items into the transparent bag.

The material is brought to a storage space and sent to a proper plant, where the various types are separated.



Rigid and semi-rigid packagings

They are about a 10 per cent of the total composition of the urban solid waste.

WHAT TO PUT IN THE MULTIMATERIAL BAG

YES	NO
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bottles of mineral water, drinks, oil, juice, milk, etc..• Packagings classified as PVC, PET, PP, HDPE, LDPE;• Phials/dispensers of syrups, creams, sauces, yogurt, etc.• Rigid and/or flexible containers for food in general• Food parcels in general (ex. pasta, rice)• Egg-cartons• Food, meat and fish trays• Ice cream trays• Yogurt, cream cheese, dessert trays• Nets for fruits and vegetables• Transparent (and not) plastic wrap for food• Cans for powdered food• Boxes for animal food• Lids• Fruits, vegetables and foodstuff crates• Bottles for detergents, soaps, house/personal hygiene, cosmetics, distilled water• Cans for cosmetics, stationery, wet napkins, detergents)• Packaging wraps• Rigid boxes (ex. shells for toys, stationery, gadgets)• Boxes and bags for articles of clothing• Polystyrene packagings• Parcels tiers• Sacks and bags• Pots for nurserymen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any handmade article not in plastic• Hospital waste (ex. syringes, plasma bags, containers for physiological liquid and for hemodialysis)• Durable goods in plastic (ex. household appliances, household goods, interior design items, etc.)• Toys• Cases for CD, cassettes, videotapes• Plastic dishes, glasses, cutlery• Irrigation garden hoses• Building materials• Cans and bags for glues, paints, solvents• Coat hangers• Bags, small backpacks, shopping baskets• Ashtrays, pencil cases, etc..• Bins and wastepapers• Folders, document wallets, etc..• Car accessories and components• Big bags for building material (ex. lime, cement)• Packagings showing evident residue of their content (dangerous, not dangerous or rotten waste)

If the containers are very dirty or show too much residual material you have to put them into the bag for unsorted waste.

When it is possible, you must reduce the volume of packagings, pressing them.



THE RECYCLING OF PLASTIC

We use oil to make plastic. If we recover plastic, we succeed in saving oil.

COREPLA (The Plastic Recovering Consortium), thanks to a system divided into 814 agreements with the 6980 municipalities, where the collection service is working and thanks to the 40 selection centres, is able to meet the requirements of more than 54.000.000 of people (more than a 90 per cent of the population).

It has achieved a remarkable increase in the separate collection service, compared to 2006 (+ 13 per cent), that is to say 51.048 ton.

During 2007, about 645.000 ton. were recycled by the Italian, "plastic system" and this result puts Italy, on the same perfect average, side by side to countries such as France, Belgium and Sweden.

Moreover, thanks to an operation of energy recovery, 635.000 ton. have been used to achieve new electric and thermal energy, without having to resort to the use of conventional fuels (oil, natural gas, etc..). Data collected by COREPLA.

USE

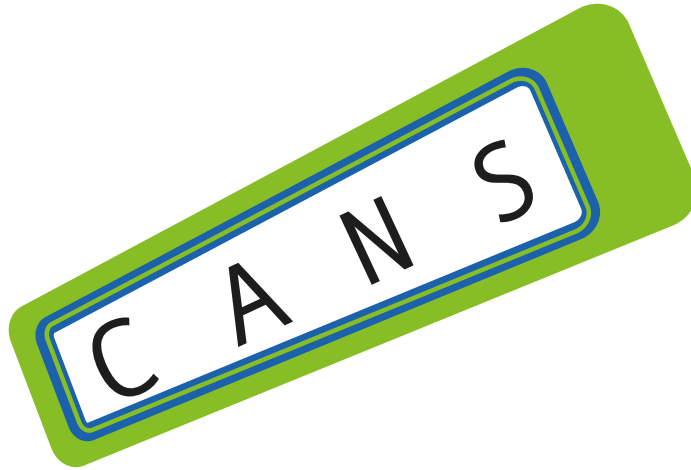
Homogeneous plastic

- From recycled PET you get pile fabric sweaters and containers.
- From recycled PVC you get skirting, tubes, rigid sections.
- From recycled polyethylene you get phials for chemical products.

Heterogeneous plastic

They are used for floors, fences, outdoor games for children, urban furniture items, lamps.





Aluminium is a material that comes from the fusion of Bauxite; it has a very low specific weight, fully recyclable without losing in quality.

WHAT TO PUT IN THE MULTIMATERIAL BAG

YES	NO
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aluminium cans (ex.drinks)• Tinplated boxes and containers for food (peeled, tuna)• Empty spray cans• Empty metal caps and lids (mayonnaise, shoes polish, etc..)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Containers of dangerous waste (labelled T and/or F); for example: glues, paints, solvents.

THE RECYCLING

Metal containers are separated and fused again, according to each type of material, to obtain bars or similar to be used for the production of new objects.

Recovering aluminium allows to save about a 95 per cent of the energy required to produce the same quantity using raw material(bauxite).

Aluminium and metal containers must be washed.





UNSORTED WASTE WHICH CAN NOT BE RECYCLED

It is all the non-separated municipal solid waste, which at present can not be recovered and recycled.

HOW TO MAKE THE COLLECTION

Put the material into the transparent bag provided by the service.

WHAT TO PUT IN THE BAG

You are required to put into the bag only non-recyclable waste; that is to say, waste not included in the other categories separately collected or taken directly by the citizens to the collection centres managed by the company ERSU.

Some examples: plasticized cardboard containers different from Tetrapak, plasticized or greaseproof paper, nappies and sanitary towels, light bulbs, pens and marking pens, toys and ornaments, vacuum cleaner bags, compact disc, cassettes, video tapes and their cases, rubber articles and rubber pipes, cosmetics and synthetic sponges, plastic razors and toothbrushes, bags and wraps for nylon.

Please note

— Napkins, sanitary towels, incontinence pads, before being placed in the transparent bags, can be put, tightly closed, in the mater-bi biodegradable bags to mitigate possible bad smell.





USED VEGETABLE OILS

Vegetable oils are the remainders of the oils used in cooking.

HOW TO MAKE THE COLLECTION

Put oil in the 5,5 litre green plastic container provided by the service. Container and collection are on demand.

THE RECYCLING

As many other residues, also used vegetable oil can offer, if separately collected, not only obvious environmental benefits, but also a source of energy saving. In fact, thanks to a correct process of regeneration, it's possible an industrial re-use of it, as for example production of mastics, printing inks and industrial soaps.

Other Services Supplied by ERSU S.p.A:

BULKY MATERIALS

Examples of bulky materials are: armchairs, chairs, sofas, bed base, beds, wardrobes, mattresses.

Collection is on request, calling the following Freephone number: **800-942540** at ERSU head offices.

Or

You can take bulky materials directly to the Waste Management Centre in Pietrasanta, Colmate street (located just near to incineration plant) every morning from Monday to Saturday.

R.A.E.E. WASTE: ELECTRICAL OR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENTS

From 1st August 2008 it is necessary to dispose R.A.E.E. waste in the same manner of bulky materials.

Some examples of R.A.E.E. waste are: freezers, refrigerators, dishwashers, washing machines, TV sets, lamps, pc, monitors, phon and all the households appliances having electronic or electrical materials.

Collection is on request, calling the following Freephone number: **800-942540** at ERSU head offices.

BATTERIES

You are kindly required to put them into the proper containers you will find at the specialized shops. Containers will be emptied periodically by the Company ERSU S.p.A. that manages the waste collection. Stylus batteries, button batteries, rectangular batteries and mobile phone batteries are accepted.

OUT OF DATE DRUGS

You are kindly required to put them into the proper containers you will find at Chemist's or Health districts. Containers will be emptied periodically by the Company ERSU S.p.A. that manages the waste collection. Salves,tablets, syrups, phials, disinfectants without their paper wrapping are accepted.



ERSU S.p.A. is the company formed by the Municipalities of Forte dei Marmi, Pietrasanta, Massarosa, Seravezza and Stazzema, which carries out the service of sweeping, collection and disposal of urban waste. Thanks to its technical and administrative organization, the Company ERSU S.p.A. is able not only to solve all the matters relating to the collection and disposal of all special, dangerous and not dangerous waste, but also to provide the citizens with disinfestation, deratization and disinfection services.

OUR SERVICES

Disposing of not dangerous special waste:

the following waste categories are classified as special ones:

- waste from agriculture;
- waste from building activity
- waste from industrial and craftsmade workings;
- waste from the waste recovery and disposal;
- muds from purifying processes;
- damaged machineries and equipments;
- computer equipments without monitors and toner

Disposing of dangerous special waste:

the following waste categories are classified as dangerous special ones as containing a high quantity polluting substances:

- waste from chemical processes;
- waste from photographic and metallurgical industry;
- waste from exhausted oils and solvents;
- waste from tanning and textile industry;
- computer equipments including monitors and toner

Materials containing asbestos:

The company ERSU S.p.A. is able to guarantee a very safe removal and disposal of dangerous materials containing asbestos, with particular reference to eternit material. Experts in this field will identify the correct procedures, depending on the type of material, on user's needs and on the location of the service, suggesting the best solutions for all the problems.

Maintaining public and private green

Pruning and maintaining parks and gardens.

By-products of animal origin

Waste processing from butchers' and fish shops, that must be disposed according to the rule no. 1774/2002/CE.

Disinfestation, Deratization and Disinfection services.

In case you need a free of charge estimation, do not hesitate to contact us at the following Freephone number **800-942540**.

Commercial Users

USEFUL NUMBERS



MUNICIPALITY

Environmental Protection Office

Phone: 0584 2801



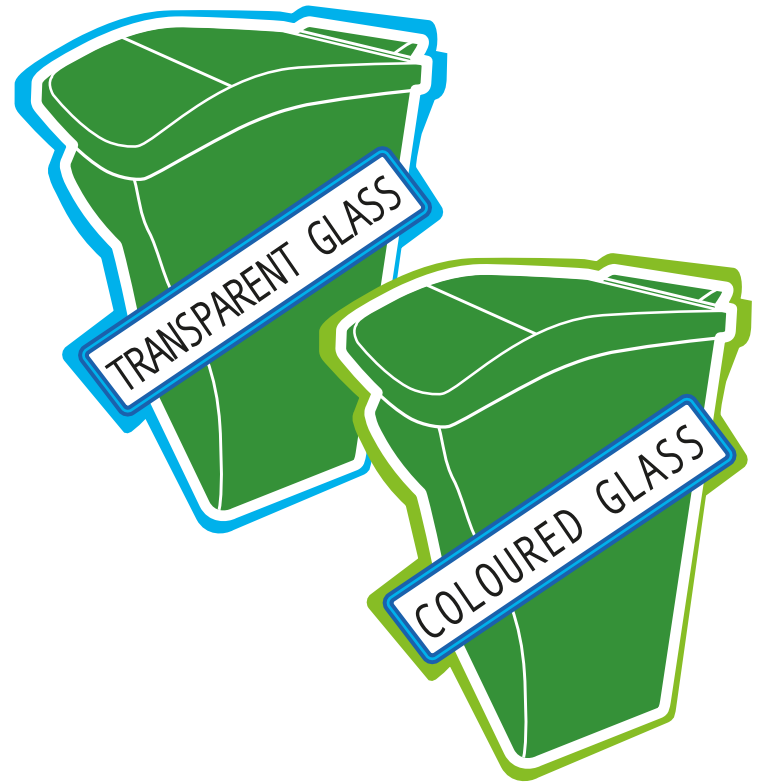
Waste Management



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RECYCLING TRANSPARENT AND COLOURED GLASS

Each commercial users is given two bins (120 and 240 litres), one to collect transparent glass and the other for the coloured glass.

Commercial users are requested to place outside the shops the glasses bins, that will be emptied by ERSU S.p.A. on the fixed days.



Private Citizens

Starting from **18th May 2009** dustbins must be placed outside the houses from **11:00 a.m.** to **2:00** in the afternoon. ERSU S.p.A. will collect waste from **2:00 p.m.** till **8:00 p.m.**

When	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
- Organic Waste	●			●		●	
- Paper, Cardboard and Tetrapak			●				
- Light Multimaterial (plastic and cans)		●				●	
- Glass				●			
- Used Oil (collected on demand)		●					
- Green	●		●		●		
- Unsorted Waste		●			●		

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- Light Multimaterial (plastic and cans)		●		●		●	
- Glass		●		●		●	
- Unsorted Waste		●			●		



MUNICIPALITY

USEFUL NUMBERS



Environmental Protection Office
Phone: 0584 2801

