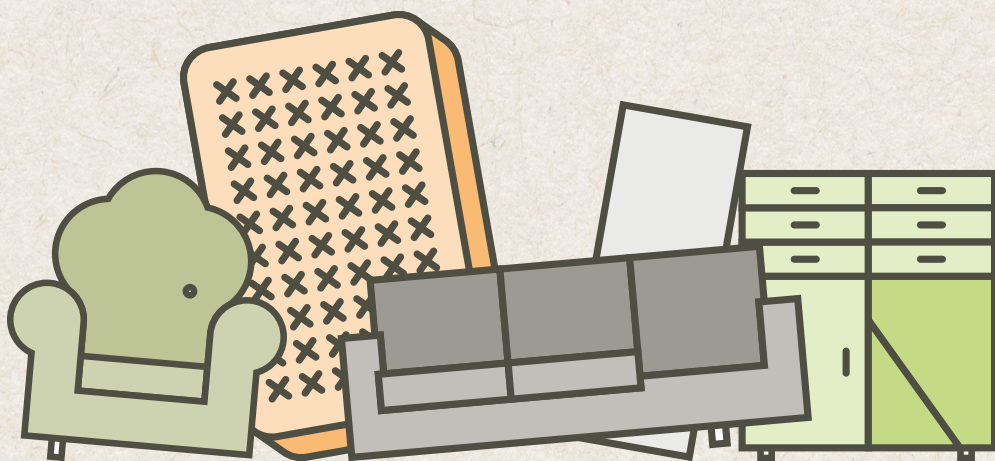


GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE

for the

MANAGEMENT of BULKY WASTE



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INTRODUCTION OF THE GUIDE

The management of bulky waste represents a great challenge for the municipalities both from the organisational point of view in regards available resources, as well as the service provided to citizens.

The collection of this waste complicates the planning of the collection and management of municipal waste, since it is waste that is produced randomly, both in the frequency with which it is produced and in its geographical location within the urban environment, and it can come in all types of different shapes, sizes and weights. These are all factors that contribute to the fact that its collection and subsequent management are, in many cases, a logistical problem for municipal services.

The URBANREC project has been created as a response to all this: **New approaches for the valuation of bulky**

urban waste in recycled products with high added value, within which the present Guide of Good Practice aims to design and present a new model of bulky waste management on a European level, providing tools and technical approaches that serve to convert this waste into resources, promoting its reuse and minimising their deposit in landfills.



THE URBANREC PROJECT

Today, 80% of European citizens live in urban areas, which are the largest consumers of resources and the largest generators of waste.- Therefore, the involvement of cities and municipalities to achieve global environmental sustainability goals is essential.

Of the 19 million tons of bulky waste generated annually in Europe, more than 60% end up in landfills.

The main causes of this situation are:

- Difficulties in finding end-use applications for recovered waste.
- High management costs.
- Logistical problems to collect it.
- The lack of specific legislation.

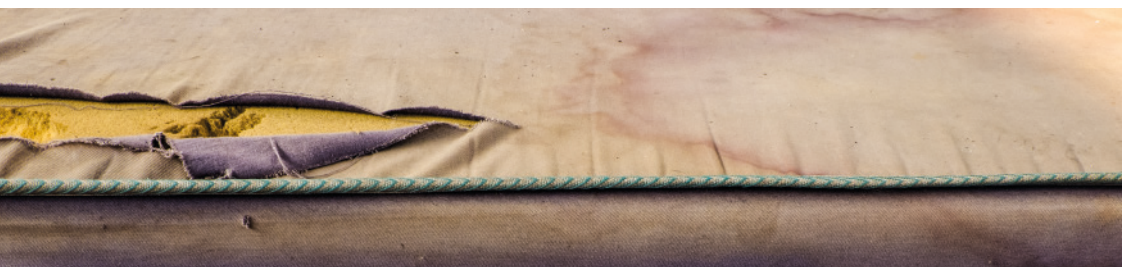
In order to find solutions to this environmental challenge, the European URBANREC project has been launched: New approaches for the valuation of bulky urban waste in recycled products with high added value.

GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF BULKY WASTE

This is a project funded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 programme, the European Union's Research and Innovation Framework Programme, which will run from 2014 to 2020. The project is coordinated by AIMPLAS - (Instituto Tecnológico del Plástico de Valencia [the Valencian Institute of Plastics Technology]) - and involves 21 European partners, including small and large companies, as well as research centres and public administrations. URBANREC has Spanish representation through the Diputación de Valencia [Provincial Council of Valencia], the Consorcio Valencia Interior [Valencian

Inland Consortium] and companies such as Ecofrag, Colchones Delax and Blue Plasma Power.

URBANREC proposes an eco-innovative waste management system, capable of improving prevention and reuse models and optimising logistics, as well as implementing new waste treatment technologies. Technologies such as 3D cutting shredding and catalytic plasma hydrogasification will be applied for the first time within this project in the management of bulky waste, to achieve recovery of up to 80% of treated waste.



The benefits expected with the project URBANREC are environmentally significant and are summarised as follows:

- **Decrease in the generation of bulky waste through** the promotion of reuse policies.
- **Increase in the rate of waste reuse.**
- **Establishment of waste management procedures** at the facilities of authorised waste managers.
- **Increase in the recycling of bulky waste** and decrease in the amount of waste derived from it.
- **Reduction of raw material consumption** thanks to the development of recycled products of high value as additives for the production of biofuels, adhesives, textiles and recycled foams for the manufacture of mattresses, plastics and wood for the manufacture of street furniture.

WHAT IS BULKY WASTE ?

In general, bulky waste is defined as waste generated in private households, usually large in size, which due to its size and characteristics can impact on the ordinary management of other types of domestic waste streams.

Thus, for the purposes of this Good Practice Guide, we will consider the following as bulky waste:

- **Furniture:** sofas, sideboards, chairs, wardrobes, doors... etc.
- **Mattresses and bed frames.**
- **Woods:** boxes, wooden remains of small DIY jobs... etc.
- **Other goods:** blinds, broken toys... etc.

Despite its size and characteristics, we will not consider the following to be bulky waste:

- **Used tyres.**
- **Large containers with chemical or paint waste.**
- **Sanitary waste.**
- **Construction waste from minor projects.**
- **Oils.**
- **Batteries.**



Waste from electrical and electronic equipment -WEEE- deserves special attention. This type of waste has been commonly considered as bulky waste and has been collected and managed together with furniture and mattresses. However, refrigerators, washing machines and dishwashers or air conditioners make up a specific, regulated and differentiated type of waste stream, which has nothing to do with what we consider bulky waste and, therefore, is not considered in this Guide.

THE BULKY WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE

The management of bulky waste requires collection in different methods and systems, some of them complementary, so that all citizens can find a solution and a service tailored to their needs.

1

PERMANENT ECOPARK / WASTE COLLECTION POINT

Ecoparks are facilities equipped to enable citizens to deliver waste from their homes for which there is no separate collection on public thoroughfares, either by their characteristics, volume, frequency of generation or others.

This is the case with bulky waste, which can be managed in an Ecopark in a differentiated way, according to its typology.

2

DOOR-TO-DOOR WASTE COLLECTION, UPON REQUEST OF THE CITIZEN.

This service is based on the collection of the bulky waste, upon request through the established channels. A telephone number is made available to the public, through which they request the collection, indicating the address, type of waste, volume and approximate weight. The City Council or municipal services indicate the collection days and the time at which they can deposit the waste at the door of their home to be collected.

3

COLLECTION ON PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES ON DAYS ESTABLISHED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

This type of bulky waste collection service consists of establishing specific collection places and days in different areas of the municipality. A sufficient number of collection points must be established so that there are no differences between neighbourhoods, districts or housing estates. It is essential to inform and make citizens aware of the fact that waste must be disposed of at the authorised collection points, only on the days indicated and at the time set.

4

COLLECTION BY NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS.

This management alternative is based on the collection of bulky waste by Socio Labour Insertion Entities committed to the recovery of goods and the creation of jobs for people at risk of exclusion. It is based on waste prevention through reuse for second-hand sales.

In 2016, the network of recovery entities that make up the Asociación Española de Recuperadores de Economía Social y Solidaria [Spanish Association of Social and Solidarity Economy Recuparators] managed 29,370 tons of bulky waste in Spain, of which 75% was destined for recycling and 10% for reuse through second-hand stores. Thanks to the reusing of these materials, the emission of 3,327 tons of CO₂ into the atmosphere was avoided.

To find your nearest recovery companies belonging to this association please go to the following website:

www.aeress.org

In general, and regardless of the type of collection that is put into operation, it is important to take into account the following considerations:

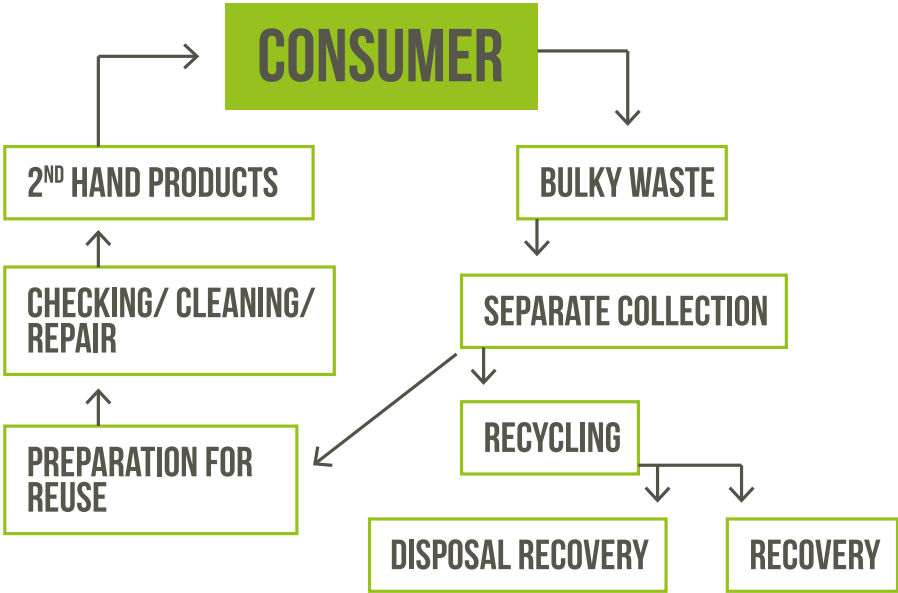
- **Encourage effective separation by type of waste**, at the time of collection, in such a way as to facilitate subsequent recycling and, if possible, preparation for reuse of complete units or certain elements.
- **Promote processes that facilitate the separation at source of the groups of materials**, woods, metals, mattresses, mixed - goods made of various materials - and upholstered items.
- **Ensure that the service is effective** and avoid bulky waste being left on public thoroughfares for extended periods of time.



THE MANAGEMENT OF BULKY WASTE

The current management of bulky waste is not very different from that of any other types of waste stream, being subject to the same logistical needs and following the same general plan.

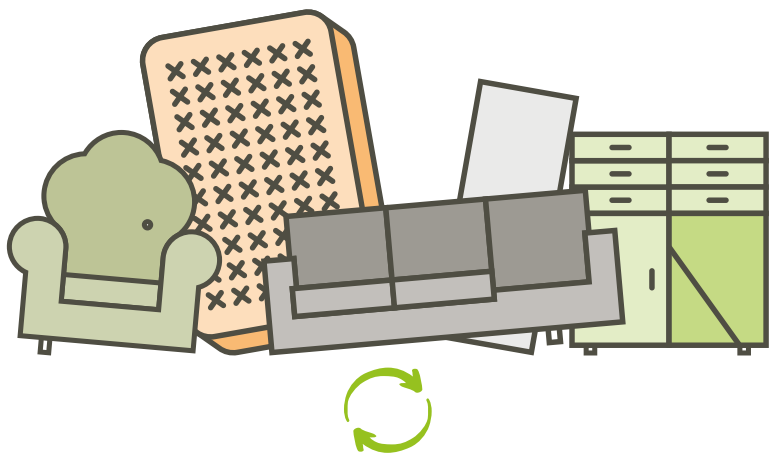
However, due to its peculiarities, bulky waste allows working in a preparation circuit for reuse, which is more complicated in other urban or residential waste streams.



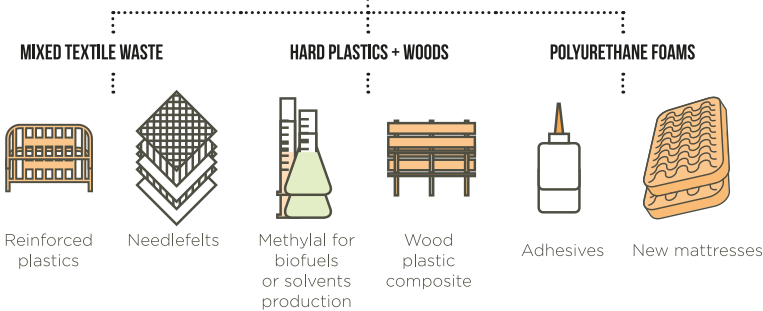
Contribution of the URBANREC project: new materials made from bulky waste.

The Urbanrec project is developing effective waste management and treatment solutions that make it possible to recover and obtain recycled

products with high added value such as adhesives, solvents or additives, foams, fibre and fibre-reinforced composites and reinforced plastics through innovative mechanical and chemical recycling solutions.



URBANREC, EUROPEAN PROJECT FOR THE BULKY WASTE VALORIZATION



THE MUNICIPAL WEBSITE AS AN INFORMATION POINT

As in many other areas, digital media has become the fundamental tool used by citizens to obtain information on countless aspects and, of course, also on waste management.

As in many other areas, digital media has become the fundamental tool used by citizens to obtain information on countless aspects and, of course, also on waste management.

Knowing that all city councils have a municipal website, we must take advantage of them to provide specific information on the management of

bulky waste in our municipality; bearing in mind that the information offered must be easily accessible and must always be up to date.

Following the systems described in the previous point, the minimum information that our section on bulky waste on the municipal website must contain is indicated below for reference.

1

PERMANENT ECOPARK / WASTE COLLECTION POINT.

- **Location** of the Ecopark, address, GPS coordinates and how to get there.
- **Type of waste** accepted according to the administrative authorisation available, as well as quantity limits, if any.
- **Opening hours.**
- **Phone number.**
- **Rules of use** and any other information that may be useful such as delivery conditions for each type of waste or how and where it should be deposited.
- **Detailed map** of the Ecopark.
- **Need to identify each user as a local resident of the municipality** and ways of identifying oneself.

2

DOOR-TO-DOOR COLLECTION UPON THE REQUEST OF THE RESIDENTS.

- **Telephone number** of the service and data to be provided by the citizen.
- **Opening hours of the service** and set times to deliver the waste.
- **Typology of admitted wastes**, as well as quantity limits, if any.
- **Rules of use** and any other information that may be useful such as delivery conditions for each type of waste or how and where it should be deposited.
- **Indicate that it is prohibited** to deposit waste next to the containers on public thoroughfares.

3

COLLECTION ON PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES ON DAYS ESTABLISHED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

- **Opening hours of the service** and set times to deliver the waste for each of the collection points.
- **Telephone number** of the service and data to be provided by the citizen.
- **Type of waste accepted**, as well as quantity limits, if any.
- **Rules of use** and any other information that may be useful such as delivery conditions for each type of waste or how and where it should be deposited.

Notwithstanding the above, it is recommended to inform, as a minimum, the system established for the management of bulky waste, the general operating rules and the relevant addresses and opening or operating hours.

Within the framework of the URBAN-REC, project, the Provincial Council of Valencia has designed environmental awareness materials for municipalities, developing an information pack consisting of brochures, posters and a promotional video. These materials are intended to inform and involve the public in the correct management of bulky waste, focusing on the concept that proper management of this waste facilitates its future recycling.

Specifically:

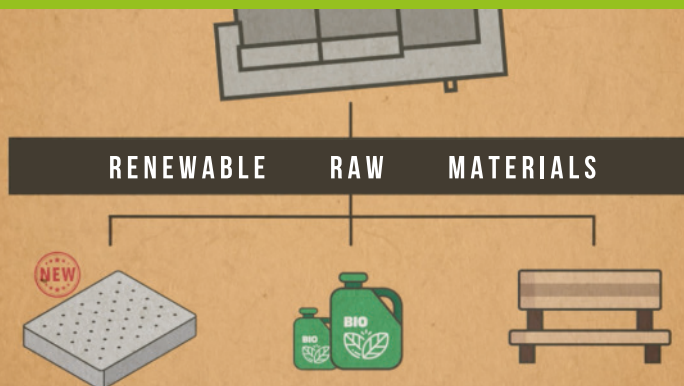
Video: Video that focuses on the importance of the correct disposal of bulky waste to ensure that it is ultimately recycled. It is available in Spanish and Valencian, and is also subtitled in English. [Download from:](#)

<http://www.urbanrec-project.eu/>

Pamphlet: The purpose of this pamphlet is to inform the public of the alternatives for managing bulky waste in their municipality. It is designed in such a way so that it can be adapted to the management characteristics of each municipality. [Download from:](#)

<http://www.dival.es/es/medio-ambiente/contenido/proyecto-europeo-urbanrec>

These materials are available to citizens and local councils, who may include them in the section referring to bulky waste of the municipal website.



STORIES OF THE SUCCESSFUL REUSE OF BULKY WASTE ON A LOCAL LEVEL

The reuse of bulky waste is one of the possible ways of preventing the generation of waste. The aim is to extend the useful life of products, generating less waste and reducing the environmental impact.

Reuse has a positive impact both economically and socially. On the one hand, it promotes savings for citizens and, on the other hand, as reuse and repair are labour-intensive sectors, they can contribute to the creation of green jobs and boost the collaborative economy. Reuse initiatives are often driven by social economy groups and companies that meet the dual objective of generating environmental and social benefits.

There are a whole range of objects and products that could have a second life if channels and pathways are established for their collection and if activities are promoted for their subsequent repair and preparation for reuse. This is the case for textiles, furniture and

many other products and household goods.

It is essential that councils provide and promote appropriate solutions to facilitate the reuse of these products, with measures such as the collection of furniture and bulky objects to give them a second life, the holding of exchange and second-hand markets, which are widespread throughout Europe, the installation of containers for the collection of textile materials or other objects, or the provision of means to promote the repair and restoration of furniture and other objects and appliances in order to extend their useful life.

Following this, a series of experiences have been selected from the "Guide to Local Experiences in Waste Prevention, Reuse and Recycling" from the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP), which aims to raise awareness of the need to extend the useful life of products, while at the same time offering citizens the means to reuse them.

ALARGASCENCIA PROGRAM

Roles and Responsibilities

Promoter:

Friends of the Earth Ecologist Association

Technical Support:

Establishments attached to the program.

Concrete Actions and Improvements

- **Simple and accessible web tool** that allows you to quickly locate an establishment for repair, rent, second hand purchase, sale, barter, loan, collection, recovery or exchange of products.
- **Service that is constantly expanding** with the addition of new establishments.
- **Specific searches by location -by province-**, for products (textiles, furniture, electronics, toys, leisure and sports and tools) and alternatives (repair, rental, second-hand purchase and sale, barter, loan, collection, recovery or exchange).

More information:

Amigos de la Tierra

Telephone.: 913 069 900/ 21

e-mail: tierra@tierra.org

Webs

www.tierra.org

www.alargascencia.org/es

PROGRAM "BETTER THAN NEW, REPAIRED"

Roles and Responsibilities

Promoter and coordinator:

Promoter and Coordinator: Metropolitan Area of Barcelona (AMB).

Concrete Actions and Improvements

- **Expansion of the project** "100% Old is Better than New", improved based on the reviews and results of the service.
- **Beginning of the service as a pilot project** with only two specialties, expanded due to high demand of residents.
- **Constantly adapting to demand.**
- This service has been **configured as a public service, with specialised personnel and awarded to a company by public tender.**
- They have the **support of the AMB legal team, architects, etc.**

More information

Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona

e-mail: millorquenou@amb.cat

Webs

www.millorquenou.cat

www.reparatmillorquenou.blogspot.com.es

www.amb.cat

PILOT PROJECT REVIVE MARKETPLACE.

Roles y responsabilidades

Promoter and coordinator:

Alcobendas City Council.

Concrete Actions and Improvements

A point system was established in this project for various actions:

- **Deposit an object in Revive:** 150 points.
- **Collect a Revive object:** 100 points.
- **Deposited object collected by another user:** 500 points.
- **Registered user who becomes a Facebook fan:** 50 points.
- **User who shares an object uploaded by himself to the platform:** 300 points.

These points could be exchanged for tickets for the Sports City Spa (2,700 points) or 2 tickets for the Municipal Auditorium Theatre (4,000 points) for designated functions.

More information

Alcobendas City Council.

Contact person: Luis Antonio Gómez.

Técnico de Medio Ambiente

Telephone: 916 597 600 Ext. 2202

e-mail: lgomez@aytoalcobendas.org

SOCIAL CONTAINER FOR REUSE

Roles and Responsibilities

Promoter and coordinator:

Koopera.

Concrete Actions and Improvements

In this initiative, it has been decided to convert the container for the selective collection of textiles into a collection point to promote reuse. In this way, the low rate of reuse will increase, as the citizen perceives that, instead of depositing waste, he is depositing a resource that is usable from a social and environmental point of view.

More information

Koopera Servicios Ambientales S. Coop.

Contact person: Iñaki Andueza

Telephone: 944 523 374

e-mail: i.andueza@koopera.org

Webs: www.koopera.org

BULKY WASTE IN MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES AND SERVICE SPECIFICATIONS.

Success in the management of bulky waste depends on the Local Authorities having both effective legal and administrative tools to ensure a correct service by the successful bidder, and on the management and use of the waste for all the social agents involved.

Local Authorities must have Municipal Ordinances that include the protocol that will govern the management of bulky waste in the urban environment and adjusted and sufficient service contracts for the management of such waste.

The following reference texts are proposed to incorporate the management of bulky waste in an explicit and differentiated manner in the future Municipal Waste Management Ordinances and in the Technical Specifications that must govern the tenders for the collection of domestic waste.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE DRAFTING OF THE MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE.

It is recommended that references to the management of bulky waste be included in the wording of the Municipal Waste Management Ordinance at least in the following sections:

Definitions Section

The following text is proposed as an example

Bulky Waste: In general, bulky waste is defined as waste generated in private households, usually large in size, which due to its size and characteristics can impact on the ordinary management of other types of domestic waste streams. Specifically for this ordinance, bulky waste will be understood as:

- **Furniture:** sofas, sideboards, chairs, wardrobes, doors... etc.
- **Mattresses and bed frames**
- **Wood:** boxes and wood waste,
- **Other goods:** blinds, broken toys... etc.

Specific Section: Bulky Waste

The City Council will promote the separate collection of bulky waste to improve the collection of other waste and to improve the cleanliness and image of the public thoroughfares, and will encourage the reuse and preparation for reuse of the waste.

The management of bulky waste may be carried out in accordance with the following management systems -including those deemed appropriate-:

- Permanent Ecopark.
- On demand door-to-door collection.
- Delivery at collection points on specific days.

The City Council will publish the conditions for the provision of the service and, in particular, those relating to the days and times of deposit and collection of bulky waste, conditions and delivery points, as well as any other conditions it deems appropriate for the proper use of the service.

Respect for the schedules set is mandatory for all residents and users within the municipality. If the waste is delivered outside the opening hours, or at points not authorised for this purpose, the corresponding penalties will be imposed.

Section on Restrictions, Obligations and Infringements

Restrictions:

- Dumping bulky waste on public thoroughfares or, in general, in any public, rural or natural space.
- Depositing bulky waste in containers for other household waste to be collected by household collection trucks.
- Depositing bulky waste outside the places authorised for this purpose and outside the hours set for said deposit..

Obligations:

- Obligation to separate bulky waste as a separate waste stream.
- Obligation to deposit and deliver bulky waste in the manner indicated by the City Council, according to the hours and days pre-established for that purpose.

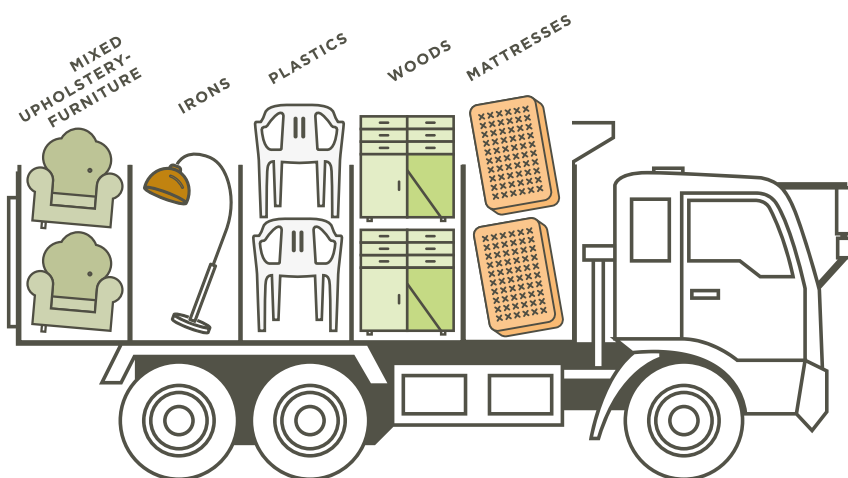
Fines:

- A specific fining regime should be established for this type of waste.

Other considerations to take into account.

Selective collection at source.

It is recommended to establish a system of selective collection at source by means of a vehicle that allows collection by groups of materials; mattresses, mixed upholstery, wood, iron and plastic. The selection of materials in the vehicle itself will facilitate its deposit at the unloading point.



The following waste categories by materials are proposed;

- **Mattresses.**
- **Mixed upholstery- furniture,** chairs, and other goods that contain textiles, foam and other materials such as wood or plastic.
- **Woods.**
- **Irons.**
- **Plastics.**

This classification will facilitate its subsequent selection in the Ecopark, thus increasing the percentage of recycling and recovery of waste and reducing the amount of waste that goes to landfill.

The collection of bulky waste together with other household waste, such as yard trimming waste, should be avoided.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE DRAFTING OF TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE MUNICIPAL WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE.

The Technical Specifications that govern the tenders and the minimum contents that the bids submitted by the bidders of the collection service in a Local Authority must have are the key element for the correct management of all the waste fractions generated in the urban environment. It is not usual for these Technical Specifications to include a section for this type of waste and, for this reason, bulky waste can be inefficiently managed.

It is recommended that the Technical Specifications for the municipal waste collection service include a specific section on the management of bulky waste, which should include at least the following considerations:

Prior to its drafting, it is recommended that a small study be carried out to determine the generation of bulky waste and possible scenarios for the potential prevention of bulky waste collected on public thoroughfares and in the ecopark.

Identification of what is considered bulky waste for the purposes of the Technical Specifications *(The following text is proposed as an example)*

For the purposes of the current Technical Specifications, bulky waste is defined as waste generated in private households, usually large in size, which due to its size and characteristics can impact on the ordinary management of other types of domestic waste streams. Specifically:

- **Furniture:** sofas, sideboards, chairs, wardrobes, doors... etc.
- **Mattresses and bed frames.**
- **Woods:** boxes, wooden remains of small DIY jobs... etc.
- **Other goods:** blinds, broken toys... etc.

Waste of this type that is generated in shops, services, industries or other places other than private homes are excluded from this concept.

Establishing the Characteristics of the Service

The following aspects should be taken into account::

- **Describe the proposed systems**
 - Permanent Ecopark,
 - On demand door-to-door collection,
 - Delivery at collection points on specific days.
- **Mechanisms should be established to facilitate the loading, handling and storage of bulky waste, by volume and / or materials for separate storage, in order to minimise the damage suffered by the materials in such a way as to allow their preparation for reuse; They may include:**
 - Improvement of waste handling systems when loading and unloading trucks.
 - Improvement in loading and unloading systems for trucks that avoid mishandling and / or breakages.
 - Compartmentalisation of lorries and separation by type of bulky waste at the time of collection - wood, metal, mattresses and mixed or upholstered waste.
 - Separate collection of each of the bulky waste types.
 - Improvement of the unloading and separation systems in the storage and destination points.
 - Improvement in staffing in anticipation of bulky and / or heavy waste.
 - Improvements in the personal protection equipment of the personnel in charge of loading and unloading.
 - Encourage the delivery of the waste in the best possible condition.
- **The collection must take place within a maximum period of X hours from the request to the licensee. In cases of urgent need, the local authority may require the licensee to immediately collect such waste.**
- **All the auxiliary services necessary to ensure correct collection and citizen attention will be available through a specific collection telephone number or an e-mail address.**
- **In general, the collected waste will be delivered to an authorised final manager. In the case of intermediate storage, the licensee must have a suitable place, with the necessary safety conditions and duly authorised for the storage of said waste until it is delivered to the final manager, and must comply with the maximum storage times established by law.**

Agreements with Non-Profit Organisations.

In order to increase the possibilities of reusing bulky waste, it is recommended to reach agreements with Non-Profit Organisations that can take charge of its management with the aim of achieving a second useful life.

Voluntary agreements for the collection of used clothes can be taken as an example, so that bulky goods in good condition can be returned to the market without having to be managed as waste.

Success stories of collaborations with public bodies.

Collection of furniture in Pamplona at no cost thanks to Remar Navarra, for the support of children's homes.

www.remarnavarra.com/es/

Removal of Bulky (household furniture and goods) in homes, by the Municipality Commonwealth through Traperos de Emmaus.

www.emausnavarra.org/index.php/es/recogidas

urban furniture made with recycled plastic



ANNEX 1

GLOSSARY

Disposal: any operation other than recovery, even where the operation has the secondary consequence of making use of substances or energy. Annex I to Law 22/2011 of 28 July on contaminated waste and soil contains a non-exhaustive list of disposal operations.

Waste management: the collection, transport and treatment of waste, including the monitoring of such operations, as well as the after-care of landfills, including action taken as a trader or dealer.

Waste manager: the person or entity, public or private, registered by authorisation or communication, which carries out any of the operations making up waste management, whether or not he is the producer of the waste.

Preparation for Reuse: the recovery operation consisting of checking, cleaning or repairing, whereby products or components of products which have become waste are prepared so that they can be reused without further processing.

Prevention: set of measures adopted in the conception and design, production, distribution and consumption phase of a substance, material or product, to reduce:

- 1. The amount of waste, including by reusing the products or extending the shelf life of the products.*
- 2. The adverse impacts on the environment and human health of the waste generated, including savings in the use of materials or energy.*
- 3. The content of harmful substances in materials and products.*

Recycling: any recovery operation whereby waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances, whether for their original purpose or for any other purpose. It includes the transformation of organic material, but does not include energy recovery or the transformation into materials to be used as fuels or for landfill operations.

Collection: operation consisting of the collection of waste, including initial classification and storage for transport to a treatment facility.

Separate collection: the collection in which a waste stream is maintained separately, according to its type, to facilitate a specific treatment.

Waste: any substance or object that the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

Hazardous Waste: waste that presents one or more of the hazardous characteristics listed in Annex III of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, on contaminated waste and soil, and that which may be approved by the Government in accordance with the provisions of European regulations or international agreements to which Spain is a party, as well as the containers and packaging that have contained them.

Bulky Waste: In general, bulky waste is defined as waste generated in private households, usually large in size, which due to its size and characteristics can impact on the ordinary management of other types of domestic waste streams.

Household Waste: waste generated in households as a result of domestic activities. Household waste is also considered to be waste similar to the above generated in services and industries. This category also includes waste generated in households from electrical and electronic equipment, clothing, batteries, accumulators,

furniture and goods, as well as waste and rubble from minor construction and household repair work. Waste from the cleaning of public roads, green areas, recreational areas and beaches, dead domestic animals and abandoned vehicles shall be considered as household waste.

Reuse: any operation whereby products or components of products which are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were designed.

Treatment: recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal.

Recovery: any operation the primary result of which is that the waste serves a useful purpose by replacing other materials, that would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or that the waste is prepared to fulfil that function in the facility or in the economy in general. A non-exhaustive list of recovery operations is included in Annex II.

ANNEXO 2

OTHER USEFUL ADDRESSES

Consellería de Agricultura, Medio Ambiente, Cambio Climático y Desarrollo Rural.

Calle de la Democracia, 77
Ciudad Administrativa 9 de Octubre
46018 Valencia
96 124.79.58

www.agroambient.gva.es

**Diputación de Valencia
Servicio de Medio Ambiente,**

Teléfono: 96.388.39.74
Avd. Doctor Peset Aleixandre, nº 63,
CP: 46.009 (Valencia)
Tlf: 96 388 25 25

www.dival.es

Consorcio Valencia Interior

C/ Adarve nº 5, 1ª
46300 Utiel (Valencia)
Tlf: 902 07 50 54

www.consorciovalenciainterior.com

Federación Española de Municipios y Provincias

C/ Nucio 8
28005 Madrid
Tlf: 91 364 37 00

www.femp.es

URBANREC project

www.urbanrec-project.eu

Instituto Tecnológico del Plástico -AIMPLAS (España)

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<http://www.urbanrec-project.eu/>

