

The A to Z of waste separation in Luxembourg

Waste separation is easy - and you can make a difference!

By correctly separating our waste at home, we enable the recycling and reuse of materials such as paper, glass, plastic, metal and much more. This saves energy, water and raw materials and reduces our CO₂ emissions. Your decision to separate waste correctly has a direct impact on the environment.

Resource centres

There are about 25 resource centres in Luxembourg where you can drop off all kinds of materials. There are also additional collection points in many municipalities. The opening hours and accepted materials can be found on the respective websites or directly at the local municipalities.

Paper & cardboard

Clean **paper** or **cardboard** can be easily recycled after collection, resulting in new paper products or cardboard. This saves wood, water and energy and reduces CO₂ emissions.

- ✓ Newspapers, magazines, catalogues and books
- ✓ Paper packaging (e.g. food packaging, cardboard boxes, paper bags)
- ✓ Exercise books and notepads (without foil and spiral binding)
- ✓ Writing and printing paper
- ✓ Paper envelopes



- ✗ Heavily soiled or greasy paper (e.g. grease-soaked pizza boxes)
- ✗ Disposable packaging with plastic coating (e.g. salad bowls, paper cups and plates)
- ✗ Multi-layer packaging (e.g. coffee, crisps and pet food bags)
- ✗ Beverage cartons (e.g. milk and juice)
- ✗ Paper napkins and wet wipes
- ✗ Wallpaper



Glass

Glass is a **100% recyclable material** that can be reused again and again without any loss of quality. Sometimes used glass is separated by color (green, brown, white/transparent) as different types of glass require different recycling processes.



- ✓ Glass bottles (empty and without caps)
- ✓ Glass containers (empty and without lids)
- ✓ Glass jars

- ✗ Window and mirror glass
- ✗ Light bulbs, lamps and other light sources
- ✗ Porcelain and ceramics
- ✗ Borosilicate (e.g. Pyrex®)



Biowaste

Biowaste refers to all organic waste that consists of plant or animal matter and is therefore **biodegradable**. This waste can be recycled in composting or fermentation processes to produce valuable compost products or biogas.

- ✓ Kitchen waste (e.g. potato peelings and eggshells)
- ✓ Food waste, raw and cooked (including meat and fish)
- ✓ Coffee and tea leftovers
- ✓ Garden waste, grass, plant waste and flowers
- ✓ Paper bags and newspaper (only if used as bin liners for organic waste)



- ✗ Fats and oils
- ✗ Ash, coal, rubbish, Hoover bags and cigarette butts
- ✗ Plastic packaging and other biodegradable plastic
- ✗ Napkins and tissues
- ✗ Cat litter and diapers



If you have a garden, you can also compost your organic waste directly at home!



Plastic / metal packaging & beverage cartons (blue bag)

Lots of packaging is collected for recycling. The best-known collection is the **Valorlux blue bag**. Blue bags can be obtained free of charge at your municipality or ordered via the Valorlux website. The packaging should be spoon-clean, i.e. it does not need to be completely rinsed, but should be empty.



- ✓ Plastic bottles and flasks
- ✓ Metal packaging such as cans, crown caps and aluminium trays
- ✓ Coated milk and juice cartons
- ✓ Plastic pots, cups and trays (e.g. yoghurt and flowerpots)
- ✓ Plastic films and bags



- ✗ Polystyrene and styrofoam
- ✗ Aerosol cans
- ✗ Multi-layer packaging (e.g. coffee, crisps and pet food bags)
- ✗ Coffee capsules
- ✗ Plastic and metal products that are not packaging
- ✗ Paper and cardboard
- ✗ Packaging for medicines, syringes and other medical equipment
- ✗ Black plastic packaging
- ✗ Packaging with GHS symbol (=danger symbol)



Further information at
➤ www.valorlux.lu



Hazardous waste / problem waste



In Luxembourg, the **SuperDrecksKëscht® fir Bierger** collects products containing hazardous substances from private households. These must be disposed of properly and do not belong in household waste or in the toilet.

- ✓ Oils, fats and fuels
- ✓ Batteries and rechargeable batteries (on behalf of ECOBATTERIEN*)
- ✓ Containers with hazard symbols
- ✓ Data carriers (e.g. DVDs and cassettes)
- ✓ Fertilizers and pesticides
- ✓ Pressurized gas cylinders
- ✓ Paints and varnishes
- ✓ LED and neon lamps
- ✓ Solvents, chemicals and cleaning agents
- ✓ Medicines, cosmetics and medical waste, as well as syringes
- ✓ Aerosol cans
- ✓ Toner and ink cartridges



The SDK regularly organizes mobile collections in every municipality.

Find out more at
➤ www.sdk.lu



* Further information on batteries and rechargeable batteries at
➤ www.ecobatterien.lu



Electronic & electric waste

Ecotrel collects electronic and electric waste in cooperation with SuperDrecksKëscht®, the municipalities, resource centres and retailers.



- ✓ Large and small household appliances
- ✓ Refrigerators, air conditioners and oil radiators
- ✓ Screens
- ✓ Computers, mobile phones and smartphones



- ✗ Batteries
- ✗ Light bulbs



What to do with old electronics and e-waste?
➤ www.ressources.lu

Further information at
➤ www.ecotrel.lu



Residual waste (grey/black bin)



All waste that cannot be collected separately and recycled belongs in the residual waste. This waste is incinerated or ends up in landfill. The less residual waste, the better!

- ✓ Nappies, wet wipes and hygiene products
- ✓ Paper cups and other disposable paper packaging with plastic coating
- ✓ Cigarette butts
- ✓ Cat litter



- ✗ Recyclable materials (paper, cardboard, glass, organic waste, wood, ...)
- ✗ Hazardous waste (medicines, paints/varnishes, aerosol cans, cosmetics, batteries, ...)



Bulky waste



Bulky waste refers to larger household items that are no longer needed and do not fit into the regular waste bins due to their size: furniture, mattresses, carpets, etc. Bulky waste is often collected by the municipalities on special dates or can be handed in at the resource centres.

For more information on waste disposal in your region, contact your municipality or visit
➤ www.emwelt.lu