

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 .

Collection by Non-Profit Organisations In Spain.

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.

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

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.

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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.