

Abstract

In many countries they set targets for municipal waste reuse and for reduction of the amount landfilled.

To develop effective strategies requires knowledge of reliable information on the composition of municipal waste. At present, however, in most European countries and the rest of the world use different methods for the analysis of the composition of waste, which vary considerably, not only in scale but also a focus. As a part of this work has been carried out research on total waste production in households with an emphasis on organic waste, using new research methods. It was determined during production regardless of any subsequent disposal method. This research was supplemented by questionnaire survey focused on household waste management. These search results showed that the average proportion of individual components in household waste is 25% for paper, 7% for plastic, 12% for glass, 2% for metal, 28% for organic waste, 10% for animal waste, another 16% of waste and 1% for hazardous waste.

It was also not found that the production of individual components of household waste differed significantly between various types of dwelling. They have not been demonstrated a significant relationship between waste production and number of members in the household.

These search results show that, if implemented separate collection of biowaste with further use, as well as separate collection of sorted waste components can be greatly reduced amounts of municipal.

Key words: household waste, organic waste, animal waste, waste production, analysis of the composition of waste