• WASTE PREVENTION • RECYCLING
• DISPOSAL • WASTE CALENDAR
• ROAD CLEANING • WINTER SERVICE

www.sds-schwerin.de
Dear readers,

This “Clean Schwerin” guidebook is the proven way for providing you with information about the waste collection and disposal options available to you in the state capital. Here you’ll find collection days, itineraries, collection points for Christmas trees, information on winter road maintenance and bulky waste, and information on the disposal of electronic waste and garden waste.

Our SDS (Stadtwirtschaftliche Dienstleistungen – Municipal Services) aims to have a comprehensive local collection and disposal system with short routes, straight from your door if possible, clean streets, well-kept parks, green areas and playgrounds. The SDS is supported in this by SAS mbH (Schweriner Abfallentsorgungs- und Straßenreinigungsgesellschaft – Schwerin Waste Disposal and Road Cleaning Company).

More than 16,500 black bins for residual waste, 11,000 brown biowaste containers, 1.3 million yellow sacks and 1.2 million dog waste bags at more than 70 stations in the city area, yellow bins for lightweight packaging and blue for waste paper – there’s a huge amount of logistics behind waste and recycling in Schwerin.

New for 2022 is the option of ordering a free yellow bin close to your property instead of yellow sacks. The majority of Schwerin residents said they were in favour of this in a “yellow sack or yellow bin” survey. Switching to a yellow bin is voluntary.

Of course, the coronavirus crisis and the cyberattack on the IT systems of the city government and owner-operated municipal enterprises continued to affect our city’s waste-management and city-cleaning operations. Despite these difficulties, waste management continued without any adverse effects. For this I must thank the staff at the city’s owner-operated municipal enterprises and companies. Citizen involvement for a clean city at the traditional Schwe-rin Spring Clean is possible again after the break in 2020 resulting from the coronavirus crisis. Following the collection campaign in 2021, I hope that the traditional big clean at the start of spring, including the scrubbing party on Berta-Klingerberg-Platz, can take place again this year.

Do you have any questions or concerns about waste management, road cleaning or winter road maintenance? Then contact the staff at SDS and SAS mbH in the usual way. See opposite for the corresponding telephone numbers.

See you soon – and stay healthy!

Yours, Rico Badenschier
Mayor of the state capital Schwerin
Waste prevention and recycling management

Waste is both a product and reflect-ion of our affluent society. Nearly every-thing that surrounds us – be that furni-ture, vehicles, consumer goods or food – will become waste once it stops being used. Our planet’s resources are limited. Prosperity with less consump-tion of resources and less waste is not only conceivable, it is also the order of the day.

As waste is always generated from former raw materials and products, waste preven-tion and recycling management with the use of recycled materials make an impor-tant contribution to the preservation of our planet’s resources. In the following sections on waste sepa-ra-tion, recycling and second hand offers, you’ll learn how you as a consumer can strengthen the reuse and recycling of a product in its life cycle from raw material to waste.

Of course, the best waste is waste which isn’t generated in the first place! That’s why we want to take this oppor-tunity to give you tips on how to avoid waste:

- Avoid elaborate product packaging, gift packaging or single-portion packaging: use reusable containers instead of single-use containers.
- As possible, buy unpackaged food.
- Don’t use disposable products: when purchasing products like electrical appli-cances, pieces of furniture or toys make sure they’re durable or easy to repair.
- Choose environmentally-friendly pro ducts: choose recycled products made from waste paper or other waste ma-terials.
- Use reusable packaging for things like detergents or spices.
- When buying, check for recyclable ma-terials like glass or paper, wood and metal.
- Avoid batteries: use products with solar cells, rechargeable batteries or power supplies.

From 2023, food and drink providers in the ‘to-go’ sector must also provide reusable packaging that must not be more expensive than dispos-able options. Small outlets such as snack shops and kiosks are exempt from this obligation, but customers will need to fill containers they have brought with them.

Avoiding waste = saving money

In a city with more than 96,000 residents, a large amount of waste is generated. Whether it’s residual waste, lightweight packaging, waste glass, paper, bulky waste or biowaste, organising the remo-val of all of it is a logistical feat.

Around 16,500 residual waste bins and 11,000 biowaste bins need to be emptied at a fixed rhythm.

Together with its contractual partners and service providers, the SDS – Stadtwirtschaft- liche Dienstleistungen Schwerin (Schwerin Municipal Services) – takes care of the dis-posal of recyclable materials and waste.

The disposal of waste paper and yellow sacks is offered close to home. There are 101 collection points in Schwerin to which you can take your separated recyclables, with recycling containers for lightweight packaging or used paper at 70 of them.

Reducing the amount of waste and recovering recyclable materials are important contribu-tions to the protection of the environment and conservation of the earth’s resources. You can provide effective support for this task by putting waste containing recyclable materials out for separate collection.

Lightweight packaging and yellow sacks

You can dispose of your lightweight packa ging in yellow sacks/yellow bins and in the corresponding recyclable material collection containers.

Avoid batteries: use products with solar cells, rechargeable batteries or power supplies.

PET plastic is primarily used for food packaging, particu-larly bottles, as well as for foil or even textile fibres. PET recy-cling has achieved a high level of economic efficiency.

PET is sorted out of the waste by using laser spectrosco-py and processed under recycling code 01 for textile fibres, foil, thermoformed products and single-use bottles and containers.

Yellow bins for packaging

Glass, paper, cardboard packaging, any packaging with residual contents containing pollutants and residual waste.

How much do yellow sacks/bins cost?

Yellow sacks and yellow bins are available for free (as long as they comply with the OSD Agreement). In areas with sack collection, you can order comfort bins for EUR 7.14 per year from SDS mbh.

What is lightweight packaging?

Packaging like tin cans, drinks cans, metal fasteners, aluminium lids, aluminium foil, carrier bags, sachets, plas-tic wrap, bottles, cartons, other packaging made from plastic, drinks and milk cartons, and vacuum packaging made from compos-ites, so long as they are clean and empty. What does not belong in the yellow sacks or in the yellow bins?

Waste collection fees – includes numerous services

The waste collection fees cover more than you would assume at first glance. The following services are included:

- Residual waste disposal
- Bulky waste disposal once a year
- Waste paper disposal
- Organic waste bin collection
- Operation of recycling centres
- Operation of mobile hazardous waste units
- Acceptance of green cuttings

The waste collection fee is made up of a basic fee and a service charge. Basic fee: calculated according to the number of usage units. This means residences, shops and business premises.

Service charge: this is derived from the number of containers and how often they are emptied. The amount charged is regulated in the statute on household waste fees.

Do you have any more questions on this topic?

Give us a call on 03801 633 16 72 or 76.

Please note:

Waste avoidance saves on raw materials and energy, protects the environment and reduces costs and charges for you.

Product responsibility

The European legislature is, as part of so-called “product responsibility”, increasingly obliging manufacturers to design products in such a way that the waste generated as a result of their production and use is reduced. The keywords here are: durability, reusability, use of recyclable materials. These properties are part of the so-called eco-design. The Blue Angel label offers initial result of their production and use is reduced. The keywords are: durability, reusability, use of recyclable materials. These properties are part of the so-called eco-design. The Blue Angel label offers initial
Blue bins for paper

There are currently two systems for collecting waste paper from households in the city: the collection system, waste paper is collected close to your home in blue bins, which can be ordered in three sizes (120, 240, or 1,100 litres). Under the bin system, there are three cubic metre collection containers at selected recycling centres. Use the paper bins close to your home – they are convenient and free to use.

What counts as waste paper?

Very dirty household paper (residual waste), newspapers, magazines, folded boxes, cardboard and other printed products.

What does not count as waste paper?

Newspapers, magazines, folded boxes, cardboard and other printed products.

Brown bins are used for collecting organic waste, which is then processed in a fermentation plant. Schwentin is the first commune in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern to run a combined composting and organic waste fermentation facility.

What goes in the brown bins?

- Fruit and vegetable waste
- Coffee grounds and used teabags
- Food Infinity, eggshells
- Cut flowers and potted plants
- Green cuttings from trees, bushes and grass
- Cooked leftovers, meat, bones
- Small amounts of feathers, hair, hay and straw, as well as wood and sawdust.

What doesn’t go in the brown bins?

- Inorganic waste like plastic bags
- Litter for small animals, clumping litter
- Tree cuttings (heavy wood) and mortar
- Compostable plastic bags for organic waste

Where are brown bins available from?

Property owners can order one in writing from SAS, Eckdrift 43 – 45, 19061 Schwentin provided that at least one residual waste bin is available.

How much do brown bins cost?

No additional fee is charged for brown bins.

In what sizes are the organic waste bins available?

Brown bins can be ordered in sizes of 120 or 240 litres.

Tips for recyclers

- Shred or fold up big or bulky boxes before disposal.
- Buy and use recycled paper. Recycling paper saves forests, energy and raw materials, and frees the material cycle.
- Collecting and recycling waste glass is good. Using reusable bottles is better!
- Separate the metal and glass; they belong in plastic closures from bottles and glass, which closes the recycling circle.

Bottles and waste glass

The collection containers for waste glass are located at the recycling centres in the city.

What counts as waste glass?

All glass packaging, bottles and other containers made from glass are separated into clear, green and brown glass and disposed of separately.

What is not in the collection container?

Window panes and other flat glass (construction waste), mirrors (residual waste), light bulbs (residual waste), porcelain (residual waste), drainpipes (residual waste), fluorescent tubes (problematic waste).

Blue bins for paper

Please don’t!

Where are blue bins available from?

The property owner can order them in writing from the SAS mbH – Kundenservice, Ludwigsluster Chaussee 72, 19061 Schwentin or SAS Eckdrift 43 – 45, 19061 Schwentin

How often are the blue bins emptied?

They are emptied every four weeks. Blue bins must be ready for collection by 7:00 am on the collection day. You can find the collection days for your street on the waste disposal calendar from page 10 onwards. The cubic metre collection containers are emptied at least once a week.

How much do blue bins cost?

No additional fee is charged for blue bins.

Please note:

Waste paper may not be contaminated. Bins which have not been correctly filled will not be emptied.

Bottles and waste glass

Do not burn green cuttings.

Organic waste from allotments

Garden waste, leaves, hedge trimmings and similar compostable materials in allotments may only be disposed of in organic waste sacks if they are taken to recycling centres. Leaving the sacks at recycling collection points or in someone else’s organic waste bin is considered illegal waste disposal and will result in a fine. Allotment associations which are not yet connected with the public waste disposal system must use commercial facilities.

What is not in the container?

Window panes and other flat glass (construction waste), mirrors (residual waste), light bulbs (residual waste), porcelain (residual waste), drainpipes (residual waste), fluorescent tubes (problematic waste).

What else should be considered?

To avoid noise pollution, the glass containers may only be used Monday to Saturday between the hours of 7:00 am and 7:00 pm. Please be considerate of local residents.

No glass may be thrown in on Sundays or holidays or at night.

Facts about green cuttings and organic waste sacks

What disposal options are there?

- Composting in your own garden,
- Taking it to a recycling centre,
- Using organic waste sacks. You can use up to 5 sacks – or up to 10 sacks from September to November – in addition to your organic waste.

What are organic waste sacks, and where can I get them from?

These 100-litre capacity paper sacks with “Only for leaves and garden waste” printed on them are available from recycling centres, the SAS, the citizens’ centre in the Town Hall and the public utility company’s customer centre.

What can go in the organic waste sacks?

Plain green cuttings, leaves and parts of plants. Please only fill with a maximum of 20 kilograms so that the sacks can still be transported.

What compostable waste do recycling centres accept?

Green cuttings, hedge trimmings, shubbery, leaves and grass cuttings.

How much do organic waste sacks cost?

No additional fee is charged for organic waste sacks.

How much does delivery cost?

No additional fees are charged for the use of organic waste sacks. The delivery of loose green cuttings/organic waste costs EUR 3.00 per cubic metre.

A fee of EUR 0.30 per sack (with a volume of 100 litres) will be charged for the delivery of other sacks (e.g. blue sacks).

Avid objects and fruit flies

Organic waste bins start to smell quite quickly when it’s warm. Your collection container should be emptied and cleaned out regularly. You can combat unpleasant smells by scattering stone meal – available from hardware stores – over your organic waste. This will also keep fruit flies away.

Convenient place for your brown bin

Of course, if you keep your organic waste bin in a shaded, protected place. If no such place is available, you can build an enclosure, optionally with greenery, to provide shade and a nice view.

Tips to combat fluids in your organic waste bin

To prevent excessive fluid collecting at the bottom of your organic waste bin, cover it with newspaper. The newspaper absorbs the moisture. If damp organic waste gets into your brown bin and there’s a frost over winter, this may result in the frozen waste sticking to the bottom or sides, meaning that it cannot be completely emptied. It helps to wrap kitchen waste in newspaper.

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**Grey bins for residual waste**

The grey residual waste bins are there for all the rest of the waste which can no longer be salvaged due to contamination or mixing.

**What counts as residual waste?**

From folders to cigarette butts, we have compiled a clear table for you on page 24 which should help you with sorting. You’ll find more information in our ABC of Waste on our website.

**How much do grey bins cost?**

The statute of household waste fees regulates the fee for grey residual waste bins.

**Who can order or change orders for residual waste bins?**

This can be done by the property owner or by a representative with the appropriate authorisation.

**What size and how many grey bins do I need?**

Each property should have at least one residual waste bin available. It must not be overflown (it must be possible to close the lid). Waste must not be left next to the grey bins. A minimum residual waste container capacity of ten litres per resident and week must be available for residential properties.

**What sizes/volumes are there?**

Grey bins with capacities of 40, 80, 120, 240, 1,100 and 5,000 litres are in use in Schwerin.

**What needs to be considered when setting up the bins?**

Grey bins must always be set up on your own property.

**What needs to be considered when it comes to emptying the bins?**

Grey bins must be ready for collection by 7:00 am on collection day. You can find the collection days for your street on the waste disposal calendar from page 10 onwards.

**Do you have any questions about the specific amount of your fee?**

Take us a call on Tel. (0385) 633 16 76 or 72, 78 and 80.

**Please note:**

Only residual waste sacks with a specific SAS label will be collected – and not other blue sacks.

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**Bulky waste disposal**

**What is bulky waste?**

Bulky waste is made up of household items, which will not go in the residual waste bins due to their size or material quality. That means things like furniture, floor coverings, etc. It also includes electronic waste, fridges, freezers and boilers.

**What does not count as bulky waste?**

Used tires, wallpaper, materials from construction and renovation works, windows, doors, bathroom accessories, problematic waste (see the table on p. 24).

**What options are there for bulky waste disposal?**

- Free annual collection by the SAS.
- Taking it to a recycling centre (please enquire about specific prices with the recycling centres directly, see page 9).
- Mobile hazardous waste unit.
- A representative with the appropriate authorisation.

**How much bulky waste is collected and how much does it cost?**

Each household can dispose of up to 5 m³ of bulky waste for free per calendar year.

**What should be considered when ordering?**

You can register for bulky waste disposal through the bulky waste card, by fax or online with the order form at www.sas-schwerin.de. The processing time lasts about 4 weeks.

**Important:** The SAS confirms collection days.

**What happens if I have more bulky waste?**

Any additional amounts are to be arranged with the SAS and subject to a fee.

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**Disposal of electronic waste**

**Since July 2016, large retailers have been obligated to take back old electrical and electronic devices. This is prescribed by the new Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (ElektroG2). Businesses are considered “large” retailers if they provide more than 400 m² of sales space for electrical and electronic devices, as are online retailers with the same amount of space dedicated to shipping and storage. This take-back obligation shall apply in the event of the purchase of a similar device. Large retailers must also take back small devices (no edges longer than 25 cm) without the purchase of such a device.**

**What counts as electronic waste?**

Changes to this legal situation are currently in the pipeline. Photovoltaic elements from private households can be taken to recycling centres north and south. Electric cookers, washing machines, dishwashers, fridges and freezers, televisions, radios, computers, lammers, small appliances, mobile phones, CD or MP3 players, microwaves and electric toys.

**What does not count as electronic waste?**

Scrap metal, batteries and rechargeable batteries.

**How should electronic waste be disposed of?**

Via the retail sector ("large" distributors/retailers, public collection points at recycling centres or bulky waste collection. Waste from households is accepted for free. Electronic waste does not belong in residual waste.

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**Disposal of problematic waste**

**What is problematic waste?**

Contaminated household waste, such as batteries, paint, varnish, cleaning agents, rechargeable batteries and even energy-saving bulbs.

**Where can problematic waste be disposed of?**

- The recycling centres (more on page 9).
- The mobile hazardous waste unit.
- Never via your grey bin!

**How much does it cost?**

It is free of charge.

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**Lithium-ion batteries do not belong in residual waste**

Defective lithium-ion batteries have an increased risk of self-ignition and may result in fires during transport or at a waste sorting plant. This may result in poisonous vapours, with the consequence being economic damage to vehicles and facilities. So, here are a couple of rules: Remove the batteries from old devices BEFORE throwing the devices away. Batteries are electronic waste.

You can get information about the disposal of electronic waste from the waste advice team and the SDS website.

Tel. (0385) 633 16 70

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**Please note:**

Do not leave your bulky waste on the side of the road until the morning of your collection day.
Recycling centres in Schwerin

Alba Nord GmbH and SAS Schweriner Abfallentsorgungs- und Straßenreinigungsgesellschaft mbH are competent and reliable partners of the state capital Schwerin.

It is free for private households to use recycling centres in the city of Schwerin. Residents in the city and private households in the districts can use the service for a fee. Photovoltaic elements can be delivered to the Recycling centre north (Ziegelparkweg 12, 19057 Schwerin).

Costs:
The disposal of used batteries, electrical appliances, hazardous waste and scrap is free. Find out the price of disposing of bulky waste, household waste, green cuttings, etc. from the recycling centres.

Operator: ALBA Nord GmbH
Ziegelparkweg 12
19057 Schwerin
Tel.: (0385) 48 11 327
Opening hours:
Mon. to Fri. 9:00 am - 7:00 pm, Sat. 8:00 am - 1:00 pm
Fax: (0385) 48 43 098

Operator: SAS mbH
Ludwigsluster Chaussee 72
19061 Schwerin
Tel.: (0385) 48 11 0
Fax: (0385) 48 43 098

Scope of service:
Accepting:
• Bulky waste
• Green cuttings
• Electrical appliances
• Scrap metal
• Waste paper
• Waste glass
• Lightweight packaging
• Old batteries
• Empty ink/toner cartridges
• Old clothes
• CDs/DVDs/Floppy disks
• Problematic waste
Household waste (only in SAS sacks)

Issuing:
• Organic waste sacks
• Yellow sacks

Please note:
Hire a certified waste disposal company.

Disposing of construction waste

The disposal of any waste accrued as part of construction work is not a mandatory municipal waste disposal task. The developer will need to hire a company certified for the disposal of construction waste for this.

What is construction waste?
• Broken-off bits of concrete and masonry
• Roof tiles, concrete roofing tiles, gutters, stone tiles, floor/roof tiles
• Insulation materials, glass wool
• Roofing felt, corrugated asbestos boards and flat asbestos boards
• Treated woods, windows and door frames
• Large amounts of carpet, PVC, floor coverings and floor boards
• Fail and cardboard heavily contaminated with foreign matter, etc.

Construction waste makes up the majority of all waste. In 2018, 418.2 million tonnes of waste were generated in Germany, of which 228.1 million tonnes were construction and demolition waste.

The legal requirements for separate collection also apply to construction waste. If the quantity exceeds 10 m³, construction waste shall be collected separately insofar as this is technically possible and economically reasonable. Larger construction measures of house builders are also affected by this. When planning a construction site, it is important to consider what fraction of construction waste should be collected in a separate container and the extent to which so-called mixed construction waste is generated.

Mixed construction waste generates high disposal costs because it has to be pre-treated in sorting plants before recycling or disposal. With clever planning, you may even save cash – the disposal of insulation material, for example, is ten times as expensive as the disposal of roof tiles.

For the disposal of construction waste, construction materials on a plaster base (170020), concrete (170101), brick (170102), tiles and pottery (170010), construction materials classified as hazardous (asbestos boards, sealants containing PCB and roofing felt for example) – is subject to the Ordinance on Waste Recovery and Disposal Records and, as a result, can only be transported and disposed of by certified specialist waste disposal companies.

Please note:
Please check whether your waste belongs in the grey bin!

Separate collection of construction waste

Construction waste does not belong in the grey bin!
Instructions: First, take a look at the street directory to find out which district your street is part of. Then use the waste disposal plan to figure out what is being collected when.

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<th>Location</th>
<th>Main collection day(s)</th>
<th>Type of waste/recycling</th>
<th>Collection cycle</th>
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<tr>
<td>ALTSTADT I</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Household waste</td>
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<td>Mon., even weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>LUVENDORF II</td>
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<td>MÜLLER</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Lightweight packaging</td>
<td>Every 14 days</td>
<td>Sat., week 2, 6, 10, …</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Households waste</td>
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<td>Thurs., week 2, 6, 10, …</td>
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<tr>
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<td>FRIEDENSTADT I</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
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**Holiday waste collection in 2022**

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<tr>
<td>New Year’s Day</td>
<td>01/01/2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good Friday</td>
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<td>Good Friday</td>
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<td>Reformation Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christmas Day</td>
<td>25/12/2022</td>
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For more information, visit the SIS website at www.sds-schwerin.de or the SAS website at www.sas-schwerin.de.
What happens to the www.sds-schwerin.de. You will also be able to find this due course.

Published in the local press in dates and information are composted.

The collected Christmas trees are composted.

On to the “Kehrwoche” from 23 March until 2 April 2022 for the 26th Spring Clean!

Last year, we successfully carried out the 25th anniversary of the annual big clean in the city.

Under some restrictions caused by SARS-CoV2 protection measures, both well-known and hidden corners of dirt in urban areas and parks were tackled in small groups and family groups.

The roughly 1,035 participants were not thwarted by the difficult conditions and collected 4.5 tonnes of waste.

The current plans are for the “Kehrwoche” for the 26th spring clean to take place from 28/3 to 2/4/2022. We also hope to be able to hold the Saturday scrubbing party again. We will provide information about what will happen during the “Kehrwoche” via local press and on our website in due course.

We would be delighted if you would once again actively support us in showing Schwerin from its most beautiful side in spring 2022.

Cleanliness in green areas

Whether it’s a place of silence and relaxation, a playing field for exercise, fun and sport or a meeting place for friends and strangers: Schwerin’s green spaces and recreational facilities attract thousands of visitors every day, and not just in the summer. This delights all those who deal with the upkeep of the facilities. Parks are essential for leisure and recreation in the city. But in places where so many people come together, even seemingly small lapses and negligence have great consequences – and mountains of waste can pile up.

We are used to leaving it up to others to remove these mountains: “Someone will clean that up,” you think, but you’re wrong. The most effective way to get to grips with waste is the same way that it develops: with lots of small contributions. Take your waste home with you, or so the slogan goes. The green parks need responsible visitors. Our own behaviour also contributes to the appearance of the green spaces on our doorsteps.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Dates and information

Dates and location will be published in the local press in due course.

You will also be able to find this information on our website, www.sds-schwerin.de.

Please note:

Collections will take place in the first half of January, from 4 to 18/01/2022.

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Second hand
When we downsise or sell a home, we are presented with the task of parting with furniture or household appliances that we have used or even become fond of. A utility value check may uncover an old but still useful item that you can pass onto a new owner by using the well-developed network of second hand shops and exchanges in Schwerin.

We have put a list of some useful websites in the column on the left.

Second-hand shops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shop Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anker furniture exchange</td>
<td>Regenheimer Straße 4, 19061 Schwerin</td>
<td>(0385) 20 22 61 704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALV charity shop</td>
<td>Perleberger Straße 22, 19063 Schwerin</td>
<td>(0385) 46 83 925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Spardose&quot; charity shop</td>
<td>Lankow Julius-Polenz-Straße 23, 19657 Schwerin</td>
<td>(0385) 20 22 61 707</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addresses of charity shops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shop Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kleiderkammer des DRK</td>
<td>Güstrower Straße 4, 19065 Schwerin</td>
<td>(0385) 565 73 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleiderkammer der</td>
<td>Zinpfleig 12, 19607 Schwerin</td>
<td>(0385) 61 73 610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbeitslosenverband</td>
<td>Am Klaster 19, 19399 Dobbertin</td>
<td>(038736) 862 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobbertin Abbey</td>
<td>Ziegeleiweg 12, 19063 Schwerin</td>
<td>(0385) 39 78 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobbertin Abbey</td>
<td>Perleberger Str. 22, 19063 Schwerin</td>
<td>(0385) 39 78 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleiderkammer des</td>
<td>Zerkrautweg 12, 19057 Schwerin</td>
<td>(0385) 46 83 925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbeitslosenverband</td>
<td>Zerkrautweg 12, 19057 Schwerin</td>
<td>(0385) 46 83 925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Zerkrautweg 12, 19057 Schwerin</td>
<td>(0385) 46 83 925</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overview of the obligations of the city and residents from the applicable statute:

- **Cleaning categories**
  - Cleaning category 0: Clean the entire road and the pavement 6 x per week
  - Cleaning category 1: Clean the road 3 x per week
  - Cleaning category 2: Clean the road on a weekly basis
  - Cleaning category 3: Clean the road every 14 days
  - Cleaning category 4: Clean the road every four weeks
  - No cleaning category

- **Obligation of the city**
  - Clean the entire road and the pavement 6 x per week
  - Clean the footpaths, bike paths, grass verges, parking bays, etc. on a weekly basis
  - Clean the footpaths, bike paths, grass verges, parking bays, etc. on a weekly basis
  - Clean the footpaths, bike paths, grass verges, parking bays, etc. every 14 days
  - Clean the footpaths, bike paths, grass verges, parking bays, etc. every four weeks
  - Clean the entire road from the property to halfway across the road every 14 days

- **Obligation of the residents**
  - Clean the entire road from the property to half-way across the road every 14 days
  - Clean the footpaths, bike paths, grass verges, parking bays, etc. on a weekly basis
  - Clean the footpaths, bike paths, grass verges, parking bays, etc. on a weekly basis
  - Clean the footpaths, bike paths, grass verges, parking bays, etc. every 14 days
  - Clean the footpaths, bike paths, grass verges, parking bays, etc. every four weeks
  - No cleaning category

Please note:
- Only bring your donations while the shop is open.
- Do not sweep waste and leaves from the pavement on to the road!
Winter road maintenance – services and obligations

The objective of winter road maintenance is to ensure the safety of public roads and footpaths. Every road user has the obligation to ensure road safety by adjusting their behaviour according to the weather conditions when driving in the winter.

The statute on road clearing for the city of Schwerin determines the scope of winter road maintenance services. The basis for this is the winter maintenance concept introduced in 2017.

The city’s winter maintenance obligations

The SDS, which is operated by the city, carries out winter road maintenance on public roads as a municipal provider. Traffic routes are weighted according to their importance for the communal infrastructure and organised into gritting levels. Winter services are classified using the following characteristics:

- Level A: Top priority, approx. 310 km
- Level B: Second priority, approx. 146 km
- Level C: Third priority, approx. 113 km
- Commercially available anti-skid agents.

Winter road maintenance obligations for footpaths

The city bears responsibility for the winter maintenance on footpaths with high public significance.

This includes:
- Pedestrian crossings
- Public plazas
- Transfer points for local public transport

Winter road maintenance – obligations of owners of adjoining properties

Residents’ obligations are related to public spaces across the width of their property and include the following areas:
- Combined footpaths and bike paths
- Bike paths
- Linking routes and stairways
- Local public transport stops in the adjacent pavement area
- Roads where residents are also responsible for clearing in the summer.

What needs to be done?
- Decreasing surface slipperiness
- Cleaning snow when required for road safety.

Which resources can be used?
- Gravel
- Sand
- Commercially available anti-skid agents

Why?
- Property owners are responsible and liable for maintaining road safety.

When?
- Operating times: 7:00 am to 8:00 pm
- and removing any black ice or snow forming after 8:00 pm by 7:00 am on the following day.

How much needs to be done?
- Decreasing surface slipperiness and snow cleaning must be ensured over a width of 1.50 m on the pavement.

If the width of the pavement is under 1.50 m, the entire width of the pavement is to be cleared of snow and black ice.

The cleared snow is to be stored on the roadside on a third of the outer part of the pavement.

If the snow encroaches onto the road, the city guarantees the snow will be removed.

Information

- The snow on pedestrian areas is to be cleared or slipperiness decreased up to the edge of the kerb.
- Any black ice forming after 8:00 pm will be removed by 7:00 am on the following day.
- It must be ensured that public transport can reach stops unpended.
- Removing wheelchair users and pushchairs when carrying out winter road maintenance is not an option.
- Owners of nearby developed land can transfer the obligation to grit the paths and roads and clear them of snow and ice to their tenants.
- It is forbidden to.

A question of liability

We all use roads and pavements. Of course, our needs and wants from winter road maintenance are all very different. Nevertheless, road safety must be the main focus. The winter road maintenance obligation for residents comes from the statute on road cleaning. Violations of this obligation may have legal consequences. Residents are liable for any accidents if they do not fulfil their obligations and may, in the event of physical injury resulting from negligence, for example – face criminal proceedings. As a result, property owners should protect themselves by taking out suitable liability insurance. You can also contact us for more information:

Tel.: (0385) 633 16 75

Anyone who cannot personally fulfill their winter road maintenance obligations may use private service providers.
What can be disposed of where?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Page Reference</th>
<th>Where to dispose of</th>
<th>Example Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household waste</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plastic plant pots</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car batteries/engines</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Car care products</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metal cookware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Batteries</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction rubble</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kitchen waste</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corrugated paper</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic tubes/frames</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>6, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead glass, lead crystal</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tissue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leaves</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camping furniture</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>6, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Leather scraps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Paints</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coolant</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Roofing felt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disinfectants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photographic slides</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cans (aluminium)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Printer cartridges</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tissue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egg carton (cardboard)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disposable tableware</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disposable appliances</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electrical and electronic devices</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>poster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy-saving bulbs</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>X-ray images</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bikes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bike inner tubes/tyres</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lighter gas/naphthalene</td>
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<td>Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duvets</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>8, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirror glass</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo chemicals</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photos</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Frying fat (solid)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>5, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor coverings</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>6, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden waste/ green cuttings</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>6, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>fabric remnants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tissue paper</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinks cans (without deposit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass (except lead and window glass)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>3, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tetra Pak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light bulbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge hedges</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed preservers and insecticidal agents</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Envelope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toiletries, toilet paper</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>5, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecticides</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee filters, coffee grounds</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>4, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Newspaper, magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You're welcome to use the ABC of Waste on our website.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing residual waste from Schwerin households

The residual waste collected from households is reloaded into effective transport leads at the SAS mbH reloading station and transported to IAG-Ihlenberg Abfallentsorgungsgesellschaft mbH for the residual waste to be sorted. By using magnetism, air turbulence and infrared technology for light plastics, the following types of waste can be recovered during the sorting process: metals, waste paper, cardboard boxes, plastics, biogenic waste and waste with a high heating value. Ferrous and non-ferrous metals are recycled in the smelting process. Plastics, paper and cardboard boxes are marketed as recyclables. The waste with a high heating value is sent to incineration plants, where the waste heat produced is used for district heating and/or generating energy. The biogenic waste is sent to the Rosenow mechanical and biological treatment centre waste incineration plant, where it is processed into compost.

Recycling routes for recyclable materials

Waste glass
The waste glass from the public containers is collected separately according to colour — clear, green and brown — by ALBA Nord GmbH, put into temporary storage and transported to nearby glass factories for melting down.

Lightweight packaging / Grüner Punkt
Lightweight packaging from recyclable materials containers, yellow sacks and yellow bins are collected by SAS mbH and taken to the recycling facilities located in the contract area. The system operator “Duales System” is responsible for recycling lightweight packaging. The materials are sorted and recycled in their own plants. Non-recyclable components are thermally used.

Bulky waste
Bulky waste is collected and pressed in a special SAS mbH vehicle. Metal parts and wood are sorted using excavators and delivered to the appropriate recycling companies according to type. Bulky waste remnants are processed into substitute fuels.

Waste paper / cardboard boxes
Waste paper and cardboard boxes are a sought-after recyclable material on the market. SAS mbH processes material collected from households and public recycling containers into transportable bales and trades them at current prices.

Waste textiles
The waste textiles collected in the containers of charitable organisations are delivered to a recycling company. Reusable pieces of clothing were sorted out for charity shops beforehand. The remaining textiles are made into insulation and cleaning rags, primarily for the automotive and construction industries.

Electrical appliances
Waste electrical appliances are transported to recycling plants by IAG, the foundation established by manufacturers.

The city of Schwerin has taken over the collection of waste electrical appliances and uses the so-called primary treatment facility in Stern Buchholz for this purpose. Recyclable and dangerous components are removed. Empty metal cases are sent to scrap metal recycling.

Bulky waste
Bulky waste is collected by SAS mbH and fermented at their treatment facility (biowaste processing plant). Biogas — which is used to generate power and heat with a combined heat and power unit — is produced here. The heat recovered is also used for the process’s own heat requirements.
„FÜR EIN SAUBERES SCHWERIN“
SDS – Stadtwirtschaftliche Dienstleistungen Schwerin

Öffentliches Grün
Grüne öffentliche Freiräume, Beplanzungen an Straßen und auf städtischen Plätzen, die Wälder und Biotope, die Sport- und Spielplätze sowie die Badestellen der Stadt – all das ist das Schweriner Stadtgrün. Es ist die Aufgabe des SDS-Bereiches Öffentliches Grün, diese kommunalen Anlagen gärtnerisch zu pflegen und baulich zu unterhalten, aber auch neue grüne Freiräume zu planen und die Baumaßnahmen zu überwachen.

Friedhof & Bestattung

Abfallwirtschaft

Straßenunterhaltung

SDS - Stadtwirtschaftliche Dienstleistungen Schwerin, 
Eckdrift 43 – 45 • 19061 Schwerin
info@sds-schwerin.de • www.sds-schwerin.de