

## **PRIJEDLOG SISTEMA ZA UPRAVLJANJE OTPADNOM PET AMBALAŽOM U ZONI REGIONALNE DEPONIJE „MOŠČANICA“**

### **PROPOSAL OF MANAGEMENT PET BOTTLE WASTE IN THE ZONE REGIONAL LANDFILL “MOŠČANICA”**

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**REZIME**

*Ambalažu od poli(etilen-terafthalata)(PET ambalažu) u današnjem vremenu nije moguće izbjegći, jer se koristi za pakovanje prehrabrenih proizvoda i roba široke potrošnje. Nakon iskorištenje proizvoda ova ambalaža postaje otpad koji onečišćuje okoliš, zauzima veliki zapreminske prostor na deponijama i ima vrlo dug period razgradnje. Uzme li se u obzir činjenica, da se PET ambalaža može uspješno reciklirati, te ponovo dobiti ambalaža, folija, tekstil i drugi formatizirani predmeti sasvim je opravdano uspostaviti sistema upravljanja ovim otpadom.*

*U radu su definisani uticajni faktori, na osnovu kojih je dat prijedlog realnog sistema upravljanja otpadnom PET ambalažom u zoni Regionalne deponije „Moščanica“.*

*Professional Paper*

**SUMMARY**

*Packaging of poly(ethylene) terephthalate (PET bottles) can not be avoided in this day and age, because it is used in food packaging and consumer goods. After utilization of the product's packaging becomes waste that pollutes the environment, occupies a large volume space in landfills and has a very long period degradation. Due to the fact that the PET bottles can be successfully recycled and re-get packaging, foil, textiles and other formatted cases it is justified to establish a system of managing this waste. The paper presents the influence factors that real system management of PET packaging waste at regional landfill "Moscanica" has been proposed.*

### **1. UVOD**

Na današnjem nivou razvoja, ambalažu izrađenu od poli(etilen-terafthalata), PET-a, gotovo da nije moguće izbjegći. U nju je upakovani veliki broj proizvoda, uglavnom prehrabrenih i roba široke potrošnje. To su: prirodna i mineralna voda, gazirani i negazirani sokovi, pivo, mlijeko, ulje, razni deterdženti, sredstva za higijenu. PET ambalaža ima široku primjenu zbog dobrih karakteristika: atraktivna izgled, dobre mehaničke osobine, povoljna cijena, mala masa, otpornost na udare i sl.

Poslije potrošnje proizvoda upakovanih u PET ambalažu, ona postaje ambalažni otpad koji se u sadašnje vrijeme uglavnom odlaže zajedno sa komunalnim. Otpadna PET ambalaža onečišćuje okoliš, zauzima veliki zapreminske prostor na deponijama i ima veoma dug period razgradnje.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

At today's level of development, packaging made of poly (ethylene-terephthalate), PET is almost impossible to avoid. A large number of products, mainly food and consumer goods are packed in it. These are: natural and mineral water, carbonated and non-carbonated juices, beer, milk, oil, various detergents, toiletries. PET packaging is widely used because of their good characteristics: an attractive appearance, good mechanical properties, good price, light weight, impact resistance and the like.

After consumption of products packaged in PET containers, it becomes packaging waste that is mostly disposed together with communal. PET packaging waste pollutes the environment, occupies a large volume space in landfills and has a very long degradation.

Za uspostavu realnog sistema upravljanja otpadnom PET ambalažom u zoni Regionalne deponije „Moščanica“ istraženi su sljedeći uticajni faktori:

- udaljenosti općina koje, po principu regionalnosti, odlažu komunalni otpad,
- generatore i procjenu količine otpadne PET ambalaže,
- postojeće pogone i uticajne faktore na reciklažu otpadne PET ambalaže u zoni ove deponije.

## **2. UDALJENOSTI OPĆINA KOJE ODLAŽU KOMUNALNI OTPAD NA REGIONALNU DEPONIJU „MOŠČANICA“**

Regionalana deponija „Moščanica“ locirana je na sjevernom odlagalištu površinskog kopa mrkog uglja „Moščanica“, na udaljenosti 14 km od Zenice i predviđena je kao konačno rješenje za odlaganje otpada u regiji za narednih 30 godina.

Regija iz koje se komunalni otpad odlaže na regionalnu deponiju „Moščanica“ obuhvata općine: Žepče, Zavidovići, Zenica, Visoko, Busovača, Vitez, Travnik, Novi Travnik i Kakanj. Ukupna površina ove regije je 3107,50 km<sup>2</sup>. Prema posljednjem popisu stanovništva (2013. god) ova regija ima 395.421 stanovnika, odnosno 123.304 domaćinstava [1].

Udaljenost pojedinih općina od Regionalne deponije „Moščanica“ iznosi: Zenica 14 km, Žepče 51,80 km, Zavidovići 68,10 km, Visoko 37,60 km, Kakanj 20 km, Busovača 21,60 km, Vitez 26,50 km, Travnik 41,40 km i Novi Travnik 41,20 km.

Ekonomski opravdana granica transporta otpada određuje se na bazi stanja cestovne mreže, gustine saobraćaja i topografije terena. Iskustveni podaci pokazuju da maksimalna dužina transporta otpada klasičnim vozilima za sakupljanje otpada iznosi [2]:

- u gradskom zonama 5-10 km
- u regionalnim zonama 20-25 km

The influence factors are acquire in order to the prerequisites for the planning system of PET packaging waste at regional landfill "Moscanica":

- distance of municipalities, according to the principle of regionality deposit waste at the regional landfill "Moscanica"
- Generators and estimate the amount of PET bottles waste,
- Existing facilities and influential factors on recycling PET bottles waste.

## **2. DISTANCE MUNICIPALITIES THAT DEPOSIT WASTE TO THE REGIONAL LANDFILL "MOŠČANICA"**

Regional landfill "Moscanica" is located at the northern landfill pit mine brown coal "Moscanica", at a distance of 14 km from Zenica and is intended as a final solution for waste disposal in the region for the next 30 years.

Municipality that despose waste to the regional landfill "Moscanica" are: Žepce, Zavidovići, Zenica, Visoko, Busovaca, Vitez, Travnik, Novi Travnik and Kakanj. The total area of this region is 3,107.50 km<sup>2</sup>. According to the last census (2013) in this area has 395,421 inhabitants, or 123,304 households [1].

Individual municipalities distance from regional landfill "Moscanica" is: Zenica 14 km, 51.80 km Žepce, Zavidovići 68.10 km, 37.60 km , Kakanj 20 km, Busovaca 21.60 km, 26.50 km Vitez, Travnik 41.40 km and 41.20 km Novi Travnik.

Economically justifiable limit transport of waste is determined based on the state of the road network, traffic density and topography. Empirical data show that the maximum length of the waste transport with classic vehicles for waste collection is [2]:

- in urban areas 5-10 km
- in regional areas 20-25 km

### 3. GENERATORI I PROCJENA KOLIČINE OTPADNE PET AMBALAŽE

#### 3.1. Generatori PET ambalaže i otpadne PET ambalaže

Otpadna PET ambalaža je primarna, nepovratna i predstavlja komunalni ambalažni otpad.

Producija otpadne PET ambalaže direktno je proporcionalna broju generatora ove ambalaže i broju generatora otpadne PET ambalaže.

Generatori PET ambalaže su: proizvođači, pakeri, punioci, uvoznici distributeri, krajnji sabdjevači i trgovine, tj. oni što stavlju ambalažu (proizvode u njoj) na tržiste. Generatori otpadne otpadne PET ambalaže su krajnji korisnici proizvoda upakovanih u ovu ambalažu: domaćinstva, industrija, uslužne djelatnosti, javne ustanove, javni događaji.

#### 3.2. Procjena količine otpadne PET ambalaže

Jedan od bitnih faktora za definisanje sistema upravljanja otpadnom PET ambalažom je njena količina. Trenutno, u nadležnim Ministarstvima Federacije BiH ne postoje podaci o količinama otpadne PET ambalaže. Jedini dostupni podaci su iz Regionalne deponije „Mošćanica“. Prema ovim podacima na deponiji je u periodu od 05.06.2008. god. do 31.12.2013. god. izdvojeno ukupno 507,64 tona otpadne PET ambalaže, a pregled po godinama dat je u tabeli 1.

**Tabela 1.** Količine otpadne PET ambalaže izdvojene iz komunalnog otpada na Regionalnoj deponiji „Mošćanica“ u periodu od 05.06.2008. god. do 31.12.2013. god

**Table 1.** The quantities of PET bottles waste separated from municipal waste to the Regional landfill "Moscanica" in the period from 05.06.2008. to 31.12.2013.

No	Vrsta otpada Type of waste	Godina - Year						Ukupno Total
		2008.	2009.	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	
1.	PET Ambalaža (t) PET packaging (t)	15,05	64,26	83,70	133,15	123,79	87,69	507,64

Poređenjem ovih vrijednosti može se uočiti da je u 2011. godini izdvojena najveća količina. Razlog tome je donošenje „Pravilnika o ambalaži i ambalažnom otpadu“, 2011. godine. Od tada se formiraju ovlaštena preduzeća koja se bave otkupom ambalažnog otpada, kao i veliki broj neovlaštenih sakupljača, fizičkih lica, koji u ambalažnom otpadu vide materijalnu korist. Ovo dovodi do smanjenja količine otpadne PET ambalaže koja dospijeva na Regionalnu deponiju „Mošćanica“, što predstavlja veliku uštedu odlagališnog prostora.

### 3. GENERATORS AND ESTIMATED QUANTITIES PET BOTTLES WASTE

#### 3.1. Generators PET packaging and PET bottles waste

PET packaging waste is mainly primary, grants and represents municipal packaging waste.

PET bottles waste production is directly proportional to the number of generators of the packaging and the number of generators of PET bottles waste.

Generators PET packaging are: manufacturers, packages, fillers, importers distributors, final supplier and stores, that is those who put packaging (products in it) on the market. Generators of PET bottles waste are final-users of products packaged in this packaging: households, industry, services, public institutions, public events.

#### 3.2. Estimated quantity of PET packaging waste

One of the important factors for defining management system PET packaging waste is its quantity. Currently, the relevant ministries there is no data on the quantities of PET bottles waste for the region of interest. The only available data are from Regional landfill "Moscanica". According to this data is allocated a total of 507.64 tons of PET bottles waste at the landfill during the period from 05.06.2008. to 31.12.2013., and review by years is given in Table 1.

By comparing these values can be observed that in 2011. is allocated the largest amount. The reason for this is the adoption of "Regulations on Packaging and Packaging Waste", in 2011. Since then, authorized companies are form and involved in the purchase of packaging waste, as well as a large number of unauthorized collectors, private individuals, who see tangible benefits in the packaging waste. This leads to reduced amounts of waste PET bottles, that due to the Regional landfill "Moscanica", which is a big saving landfill space.

Referentna godina za koju je izvršena procjena proizvodnje otpadne PET ambalaže je 2013. Zbog nepostojanja adekvatnih podataka o količini ovog otpada, procjena je izvršena na osnovu morfološkog sastava komunalnog otpada i broja stanovnika.

Za procjenu proizvodnje otpadne PET ambalaže uzeti su podaci morfološkog sastava komunalnog otpada iz 2011. godine (period od 24.03. do 04.04. i 22.06. do 30.06.), jer se pretpostavlja da je tada gotovo sva količina ove ambalaže završavala na Regionalnoj deponiji „Mošćanica“. (tabela 2).

**Tabela 2. Morfološki sastav komunalnog otpada na Regionalnoj deponiji „Mošćanica“, 2011. godina**  
**Table 2. Morphological composition of municipal waste in Regional landfill "Moscanica", 2011 years**

Općina Municipality	Datum uzorkova- nja Date of sampling	Područje Territory	Količina komunalnog otpada u kamionu (t) The amount of municipal waste in the truck (t)	Veličina uzorka Sample size		Otpadna PET ambalaža PET packaging waste		Pondesirani procenat otpadne PET ambalaže (%) Weighted percentage PET bottles waste (%)
				Maseni udio (kg) Mass share (kg)	Procent. udio (%) Percent. share (%)	Maseni udio (kg) Mass share (kg)	Procent. udio (%) Percent. share (%)	
Zenica	24.03.	gradsko urban	7,4	504,86	6,82	33,9	6,72	6,68
	23.06.		9,2	504,47	5,48	33,52	6,64	
Žepče	31.03	gradsko i prigradsko urban and rural	5,32	584,76	10,99	25,24	4,32	5,00
	30.06.		4,84	472,48	9,76	27,66	5,85	
Visoko	29.03.	gradsko i prigradsko urban and rural	10,49	495,08	4,72	24,94	5,04	4,07
	23.06.		7,76	625,93	8,07	20,70	3,31	
Busovača	04.04.	gradsko urban	10,25	529,59	5,17	35,06	6,62	6,19
	27.06.		9,43	523,32	5,55	30,10	5,75	
Travnik	25.03.	gradsko urban	2,61	539,32	20,66	21,54	3,99	4,50
	26.06.		5,83	517,20	8,87	26,04	5,04	
Nova Bila	28.03.	prigradsko rural	3,34	443,96	13,29	34,6	7,79	5,81
	22.06.		3,54	471,43	13,32	18,62	3,95	
Ukupno - Total:			80,01	6212,40	7,76	331,92	5,34	5,34

Procentualni udio otpadne PET ambalaže u zoni Regionalne deponije „Mošćanica“ (5,34%) treba posmatrati sa rezervom zbog toga što sastav otpada ima dinamički karakter, podložan je stalnim promjenama u zavisnosti od: veličine oblasti skupljanja, godišnjeg doba, socijalne strukture stanovništva, vrste naselja (gradsko, seosko), vrste privredne djelatnosti i dr.

The reference year for which will be assessed production waste PET bottles in 2013. Due to the lack of adequate data on the amount of waste, the assessment will be made on the basis of morphological composition of municipal waste and population.

To estimate the production of PET bottles waste, the data morphological composition of municipal waste in 2011 (the period from 24.03. to 04.04. and 22.06. to 30.06.) are taken, because it is assumed that almost all the amount of packaging finishing the landfill, at that time, suspended in municipal waste (table 2).

The percentage share of PET bottles waste in range Regional landfill "Moscanica" (5,34%) should be viewed with caution because the composition of the waste has a dynamic character, is subject to constant change depending on: the size of the area of the collection, the season, the social structure of the population, type of settlement (urban, rural), type of economic activity and others.

Određivanje morfološkog sastava otpada urađeno u vrijeme povećane potrošnje napitaka (proleće, ljetno 2011.godine), uglavnom iz gradskog područja, što znatno utiče na tačnost podataka.

U tabeli 3 data je procjena masenog udjela PET otpada, u komunalnom otpadu, za 2013.

godinu. Determination of morphological content of waste has done at the time of the increased consumption of beverages (spring, summer of 2011), mainly from urban areas, which significantly affect the accuracy of the data.

Table 3 shows estimated weight of PET waste, municipal waste, for 2013.

**Tabela 3.** Procjena masenog udjela PET otpada u komunalnom otpadu za 2013. godinu

**Tabela 3.** Procjena masenog udjela PET otpada u komunalnom otpadu za 2013. godinu

Općina Municipality	Količina komunalnog otpada u 2013. god. (t) The amount of municipal waste in 2013. (t)	Procenat domaćinstava uključenih u odvoz komunalnog otpada (%) Percentage of households involved in municipal waste collection (%)	Broj stanovnika uključenih u odvoz komunalnog otpada The population involved in municipal waste collection	Procentualni udio PET otpada (%) Percentage share of PET waste (%)	Maseni udio PET otpada (t) Mass share of PET waste (t)
Zenica	29.085,64*	75	86.350,50	6,68	1942,92
Žepče	1.400,00**	34	10.737,88	5,00	70,00
Zavidovići	6.983,00**	35	14.095,20	5,34	372,89
Kakanj	8.774,50**	71	27.645,27	5,34	468,56
Visoko	9.208,71*	50	20.676,00	4,07	374,79
Busovača	1.143,67*	35	6.470,80	6,19	70,79
Vitez	3.360,00**	41	11.072,46	5,34	179,42
Travnik	5.758,33*	70	40.280,10	4,50	259,12
Novi Travnik	6.200,00***	71	17.825,97	5,34	331,08
Ukupno- Total:	71.913,85	-	235.154,18	-	4069,57

\*Podaci dobijeni na Regionalnoj deponiji „Moščanica“ - Data from the regional landfill "Moscanica"

\*\*Podaci dobijeni anketiranjem komunalnih preduzeća - Data obtained by interviewing utility companies

\*\*\*Podaci iz Plana upravljanja otpadom SBK/KSB za period 2015-2025 godina-Nacrt [3] - Data from the Waste Management Plan SBK / KSB for the period 2015-2025 years-draft [3]

Prema podacima iz tabele 3 procjena produkcije PET otpada po stanovniku je 17,30 kg/god. Ako se u obzir uzme cijelokupno stanovništvo, procjenjuje se da u zoni Regionalne deponije „Moščanica“ godišnje nastaje 6.840,78 tona otpadne PET ambalaže.

#### 4. POSTOJEĆI POGONI I UTICAJNI FAKTORI NA RECIKLAŽU OTPADNE PET AMBALAŽE

Recikliranje otpada od poli(etilen-tereftalata) jedan je od najuspješnijih i najraširenijih procesa recikliranja polimernih materijala. Recikliranje otpadne PET ambalaže može se vršiti na tri načina:

- mehaničkim postupkom (topljenjem),
- hemijskim i
- termičkim postupcima.

According to the data in Table 3 estimate of production of PET waste per capita is 17.30 kg/year. If one takes into account the entire population, it is estimated that in range Regional landfill "Moscanica" produced annually 6840.78 tons of PET bottles waste.

#### 4. EXISTING FACILITIES AND INFUENCING FACTORS FOR RECYCLING PET BOTTLES WASTE

Recycling waste from poly (ethylene terephthalate) is one of the most successful and the most widespread process of recycling plastics. Recycling of PET bottles waste can be done in three ways:

- mechanical process (melting)
- chemical and
- thermal processes.

Mehaničkim postupcima dobiva se regranulat koji se koristi za proizvodnju novih proizvoda iste, slične ili potpuno drugačije namjene. Hemijskim i termičkim postupcima dobivaju se osnovne komponente plastičnih masa koje se koriste za proizvodnju energije.

Trenutno u BiH, od navedena tri načina recikliranja primjenjuje se samo mehaničko recikliranje. Jedno od vodećih pogona za mehaničku reciklažu otpadne PET ambalaže u BiH je „Omorika reciklaza“ d.o.o. Dobojski, kapaciteta 400 t/mjesečno.

Najveći uticaj na efikasnost mehaničke reciklaže otpadne PET ambalaže imaju sljedeći faktori: miješanje otpadne PET ambalaže sa drugim vrstama plastičnih masa, onečišćenje otpadne PET ambalaže, boja, naljepnice, tinta, ljepilo, aditivi i sl.

Uslov za mehaničku preradu otpadne PET ambalaže je da se ona odvoji od drugih vrsta plastike, zbog toga je pri samom dizajniranju PET ambalaže potrebno voditi računa o mogućnosti njenog recikliranja. Miješanjem različitih vrsta otpada plastičnih masa smanjuje se kvalitet njihove reciklaže. Da bi se izvršilo što bolje selektiranje otpada plastičnih masa izvršena je standardizacija njihovog označavanja. Simboli, nazivi i skraćenice date su u tabeli 4.

**Tabela 4. Simboli, nazivi i skraćenice polimera [4]**  
**Table 4. Symbols, names and abbreviations of polymer [4]**

Simbol Symbol	 PET	 PE-HD	 PVC	 PE-LD	 PP	 PS	 7
Naziv polimera Name of polymers	Poli (etilen-tereftalat) Poly (ethylene) terephthalate	Polietilen visoke gustoće High-density polyethylene	Poli (vinil-klorid) Poly (vinyl-chloride)	Polietilen niske gustoće Poly-ethylene low density	Poli-propilen Poly-propylene	Poli-stiren Poly-styrene	Ostali višeslojni materijale Other multilayer materials
Skraćenica Abbreviation	PET	PE-HD	PVC	PE-LD	PP	PS	-

Stepen onečišćenja, odnosno miješanje drugih vrsta otpada sa otpadom plastičnih masa direktno utiče na efikasnost njihove reciklaže. Za efikasnu (mehaničku) obalu, odnosno reciklažu, od posebnog značaja je organizacija sakupljanja ovih otpada. Od vrste i obima međusobnog miješanja otpadne PET ambalaže sa kućnim i sličnim otpadima zavisi stepen njihovog onečišćenja.

Mechanical means is reprocessing which is used for production of new products of the same, similar or completely different purpose. Chemical and thermal processes receive the basic components of plastics that are used for energy production.

Currently in Bosnia and Herzegovina, of the three ways of recycling applied only mechanical recycling. One of the leading drive for the mechanical recycling of PET packaging waste in BiH "Omorika reciklaza" doo Dobojski, with a capacity of 400 t/month.

The biggest impact on the efficiency of the mechanical recycling of PET bottles waste have the following factors: mixing the PET bottles waste from other types of plastics, contamination of PET bottles waste, color, labels, ink, adhesive, additives and the like.

The requirement for mechanical processing of PET packaging waste is that it is separated from other types of plastics, because that the design of PET containers is need to take into account the possibility of its recycling. By mixing different types of plastics waste are narrowing the quality of their recycling. In order to make the best possible selection of plastics waste is made the standardization of their labeling. Symbols, names and abbreviations are given in Table 4.

The degree of contamination or mixing other wastes from plastics waste directly affects the efficiency of their recycling. For efficient (mechanical) lunch, or recycling, of particular importance is the organization of the collection of these wastes. The type and scope of mutual interference PET bottles waste with household and similar wastes depends on their level of pollution.

Prema porijeklu, onečišćenje otpada plastičnih masa se dijeli u dvije grupe:

- onečišćenje koje je nastalo upotrebom samog proizvoda i
- onečišćenje uslijed kontakta sa drugim vrstama otpada.

## **5. PRIJEDLOG REALNOG SISTEMA ZA UPRAVLJANJE OTPADNOM PET AMBALAŽOM U ZONI REGIONALNE DEPONIJE „MOŠĆANICA“**

Osnovni cilj u upravljanju otpadnom PET ambalažom je što duže zadržati materijal u životnom ciklusu, a tek kod nemogućnosti daljeg mehaničkog recikliranja primjeniti hemijske i termičke postupke.

Mehanička reciklaža otpadne PET ambalaže moguća je ukoliko postoji dovoljna količina čiste ambalaže, jer čišćenje poskupljuje reciklažu. Ukoliko otpadna PET ambalaža sadrži veliki stepen onečišćenja ili je u velikoj mjeri izmješana sa drugim vrstama plastike jedini način njenog korištenja je trmička obrada.

Osnovne faze upravljanja otpadnom PET ambalažom su:

- sakupljanje,
- transport,
- sortiranje i skladištenje,
- obrada i
- deponovanje ostatka

Sistem upravljanja ambalažnim otpadom u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine, zasniva se na zajedničkoj odgovornosti svih učesnika (proizvođači, uvoznici, punioci, pakeri, distributeri i krajnji snabdjevači) po principu „zagadivač plaća“. Ovo podrazumijeva da je proizvođač proizvoda odgovoran za ambalažni otpad koji nastaje nakon korištenja plasirane ambalaže na tržište. Proizvođač svoju odgovornost, odnosno obaveze, izvršava plaćanjem naknade Fondu za zaštitu okoliša ili ovlaštenom operateru, prema potpisanim ugovorom. Operater sistema je pravno lice, ovlašteno od Federalnog ministarstva okoliša i turizma, koje se bavi aktivnostima upravljanja ambalažom i ambalažnim otpadom. Operater sistema kao neprofitna organizacija sav svoj profit treba da ulaže u izgradnju infrastrukture za upravljanje ambalažnim otpadom i njegov primarni cilj je ispunjavanje zakonskih zahtjeva.

According to the origin, pollution of plastics wasteare divided into two groups:

- pollution that is caused by using the product and
- contamination due to contact with other types of waste.

## **5. PROPOSAL OF REAL SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PET BOTTLES WASTE IN THE ZONE REGIONAL LANDFILL 'MOŠĆANICA'**

The main objective in managing PET packaging waste is to keep the material in the life cycle as long as possible, and only with the impossibility of further mechanical recycling applied chemical and thermal processes.

Mechanical recycling of PET bottles waste is possible if there is sufficient amount of clean packaging, because cleaning expensive recycling. If the PET bottles waste containing a high degree of contamination or the largely mixed with other types of plastic, thermal treatment is the only way to use.

Basic phases of PET packaging waste are:

- collection,
- transport,
- sorting and storage,
- processing and
- depositing the rest.

Packaging waste management system in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is based on the shared responsibility of all stakeholders (producers, importers, fillers, packers, distributors and final suppliers) on the principle of "polluter pays". This means that the manufacturer is responsible for the packaging waste generated after use of packaging placed on the market. Manufacturer have their responsibility, or obligation, performs payment of compensation to the Fund for Environmental Protection or an authorized operator, according to the contract signed. The system operator is a legal entity authorized by the Ministry, which deals with the activities of packaging and packaging waste. The operator of the system as a non-profit organization all their profits should invest in building infrastructure for the management of packaging waste and its primary objective is to meet the legal requirements.

### **5.1. Sakupljanje otpadne PET ambalaže**

Da bi se otpadna PET ambalaža mogla reciklirati po sistemu „boca u bocu“ potrebno je organizovati dobre sisteme sakupljanja te edukaciju i disciplinu potrošača.

Dobrom organizacijom sakupljanja otpadne PET ambalaže potrebno je postići: izdvajanje što veće količine ove ambalaže, što bolje razdvajanje otpadne PET ambalaže od drugih vrsta plastike, visok stepen čistoće i osigurati minimalne troškove transporta.

Uzimajući u obzir iskustva susjednih zemalja kao i zemalja Evropske unije, preporučuje se kombinacija dva sistema skupljanja:

- sistem kontejnera na određenim lokacijama (zeleni otoci) i
- depozitni sistem.

Zeleni otoci predstavljaju posebna mjesta za odvojeno prikupljanje otpada. Otpad razdvojen na mjestu nastanka se posebno odlaže u odvojene posude. Posude u okviru zelenih otoka su posebno označene za prihvrat određene vrste otpada kao npr. PET ambalaža, papir, staklo i miješani komunalni otpad. Kod ovakvog načina sakupljanja postiže se nizak postotak sakupljanja, visok stepen kontaminacije od drugih vrsta otpada, miješanje otpadne PET ambalaže sa drugim vrstama plastike, visoki troškovi prevoza zbog velike zapremine u odnosu na masu. Također, u ovom slučaju potrebno je naknadno sortiranje otpadne PET ambalaže. Ovaj sistem skupljanja nije prihvatljiv za relativno čistu PET ambalažu (boce od: vode, mineralne vode, sokova, mlijeka), dok je prihvatljiv za ambalažu koja treba biti podvrgnuta značajnjem čišćenju prije recikliranja kao što su boce od: deterdženata, ulja, raznih hemikalija i sl. Ovaj načina sakupljanja iziskuje relativno mala finansijska ulaganja i visok stepen ekološke svijesti građana. Najbolja motivacija za povrat otpadne PET ambalaže postiže se kroz sistem kaucije (depozita). Sistem sakupljanja funkcioniše na način da se otpadna PET ambalaža vraća na mjesto gdje je postavljen uređaj za povrat, najčešće kod distributera. Potrošač odlaže PET bocu u mašinu za povrat kaucije u kojoj se vrši skeniranje ambalaže i identificiranje pomoću bar koda, boje, marke, oblika, tj. vrši se poređenje sa podacima iz baze podataka. Ako boca nije pozitovno identificirana, nakon skeniranja, izbacuje se iz maštine i vraća potrošaču, što znači da nije iz sistema kaucije.

### **5.1 Collecting waste PET bottles**

To PET bottles waste could be recycled by the "bottle to bottle" it is necessary to organize a good collection systems and training and discipline of consumers.

Good organization collecting waste PET bottles should be achieved by extraction of large quantities of waste PET bottles, extraction of large quantities of waste PET bottles, better separation of waste PET bottles from other types of plastics, a high degree of purity of waste PET bottles, ensure minimum transport costs.

Taking into account the experience of neighboring countries as well as countries of the European Union, a combination of the two systems of collection are recommended:

- system container in certain locations (green islands) and
- deposit system.

Green islands are special places for separate waste collection. The waste separated at source is particularly disposed in separate containers. The vessels within the green islands are specially marked to accept certain types of waste such as, PET bottles, paper, glass and mixed waste. This type of collection is achieved by a low percentage of collection, a high degree of contamination of other wastes, mixing PET bottles waste with other types of plastic, high transportation costs due to the large volume in relation to ground. Also, in this case it is necessary to subsequently sorting PET bottles waste. The collection system is not acceptable for relatively pure PET wrapping materials (bottles from water, mineral water, juice, milk), while it is acceptable for packaging that would receive significant purification before recycling such as a bottle from detergents, oils, chemicals and various. This collection method requires relatively small financial investment and a high level of environmental awareness.

The best motivation for the return of PET bottles waste is achieved through a system of bail (deposit). Collection system works in a way that PET packaging waste back to the place where the device is set to return, usually at a dealer. Consumer deposited PET bottle in the machine for the return of the deposit which are scanned packaging and identification using bar code, color, brand, shape, etc., that is compared with the data from the database. If the bottle is not positively identified, after scanning, is expelled from the machine and returned to the consumer, which means that it is not the system of bail.

Ukoliko je boca pozitivno identificirana proslijede se u spremnik za sakupljanje. Ovisno od vrste uređaja, PET abalaža se može, prije skladištenja, presovati ili usitniti upotrebom određene opreme, što smanjuje zapreminu odložene ambalaže.

Ovakvim sistemom prikupljanja otpadne PET ambalaže vrši se njen otkup od krajnjih korisnika. Povrat novca može se provesti na nekoliko načina: u vidu bona koji mijenja novac i može se iskoristiti u određenim prodajnim objektima ili za kupovinu određenih proizvoda, kao kupon za popust na neki proizvod, kao tiket za nagradnu igru ili donacija za dobrovornu akciju i sl.[5]

Korištenjem ovog sistema, prema iskustvu zemalja koje ga primjenjuju, ostvaruje se povrat otpadne PET ambalaže i do 90 %.

Depozitni sistem bi se primjenjivao za relativno čistu PET abalažu (boce od: vode, mineralne vode, sokova, mlijeka), dok bi se za ambalažu koja treba biti podvrgnuta značajnjem čišćenju prije recikliranja koristili zeleni otoci. Depozitni sistem bi se koristio uglavnom za domaćinstva, a u industrijskim objektima, uslužnim djelatnostima, javnim ustanovama i pri odvijanju javnih događaja vršilo bi se izdvajanje otpadne PET ambalaže u posebne posude, a ista bi se prodavala ovlaštenim sakupljačima.

### **5.2. Transport, sortiranje i skladištenje otpadne PET ambalaže**

Sagledavajući, cestovnu mrežu, gustinu saobraćaja, udaljenost pojedinih općina od deponije i količinu komunalnog otpada, u regiji sa koje se otpad odlaže na Regionalnu deponiju „Mošćanica“ bilo bi opravdano formirati tri mini regije. U njima treba izgraditi pretovarne stanice sa sortirnicama.

Prva mini regija obuhvatila bi Žepče i Zavidoviće, druga Kakanj i Visoko i treća Travnik, Novi Travnik i Vitez, dok bi se iz Zenice i Busovače otpad transportovao direktno na Regionalnu deponiju „Mošćanica“.

### **5.3. Obrada otpadne PET ambalaže**

Najbliže postrojenje, razmatranoj regiji, za mehaničku obradu otpadne PET ambalaže locirano je u Doboju. Ambalaža koja treba biti podvrgnuta hemijskoj ili termičkoj obradi bi se izvozila jer u Bosni i Hercegovini ne postoje ova postrojenja.

Na slici 1 šematski je dat prijedlog sistema upravljanja otpadnom PET ambalažom u zoni Regionalne deponije „Mošćanica“.

If the bottle is positively identified forwards into the container for collection. Depending on the type of device, PET wrapping materials can be, before storage, calender or chop the use of certain equipment, which reduces the volume of deferred packaging.

This system of collecting PET bottles waste is carried out its procurement of final users. Refunds can be done in several ways: in the form of a voucher that changing money and can be used in specific stores or for specific products, in the form of a coupon for a discount on a product, as a ticket for the prize draw, as a donation to charity, etc. [5].

Using this system, the experience of countries that apply it, and the return of waste PET wrapping materials even up to 90%.

Deposit system would be applied to relatively clean PET wrapping materials (bottles of: water, mineral water, juices, milk), while the packaging, which should be subject to significant cleaning before recycling used green islands. Deposit system would be used mainly for household and industrial buildings, service sector, public institutions and with the handling of public events performed to extract the waste PET bottles in special containers, and the same would be sold to authorized collectors.

### **5.2. Transport, sorting and storage of PET bottles waste**

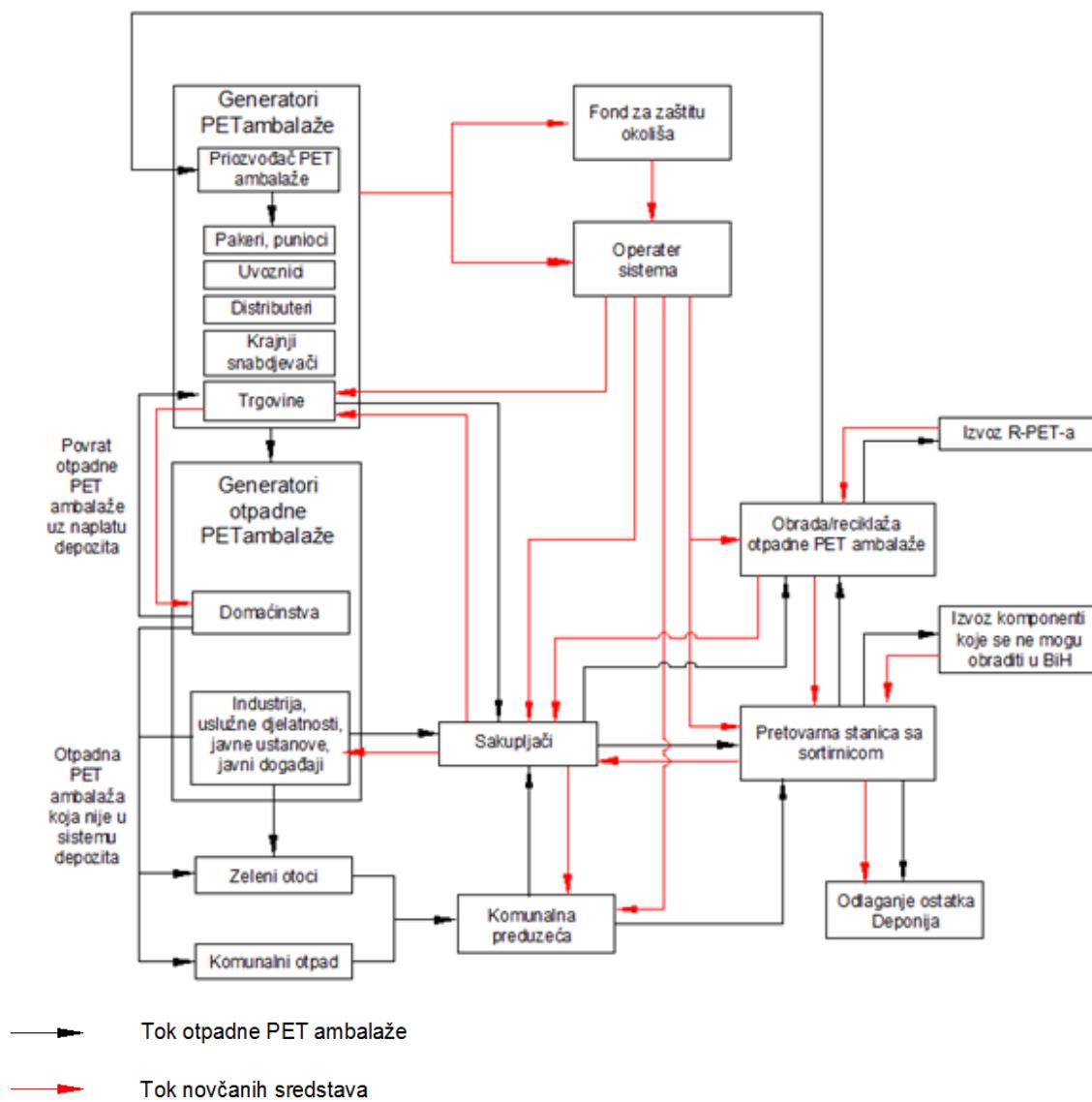
Granted, road network, traffic density, distance of some municipalities of landfills and the amount of municipal waste in the region with which the waste is disposed of at the Regional landfill "Moscanica" it would be justified to form three mini region. They should build transfer stations with sorting.

The first mini-region would include Zepce and Zavidovici, the second Kakanj and Visoko and third Travnik, Novi Travnik i Vitez , while the Zenica and Busovaca would transported waste directly to the Regional landfill "Moscanica".

### **5.3 Treatment of waste PET bottles**

The nearest facility, observed the region, for the mechanical treatment of waste PET bottles waste is located in Doboј. Packaging should be subjected to a chemical or thermal treatment to be exported because in Bosnia and Herzegovina there are not these plants.

Figure 1 provides a proposal management system PET packaging waste in the area of Regional landfill "Moscanica".



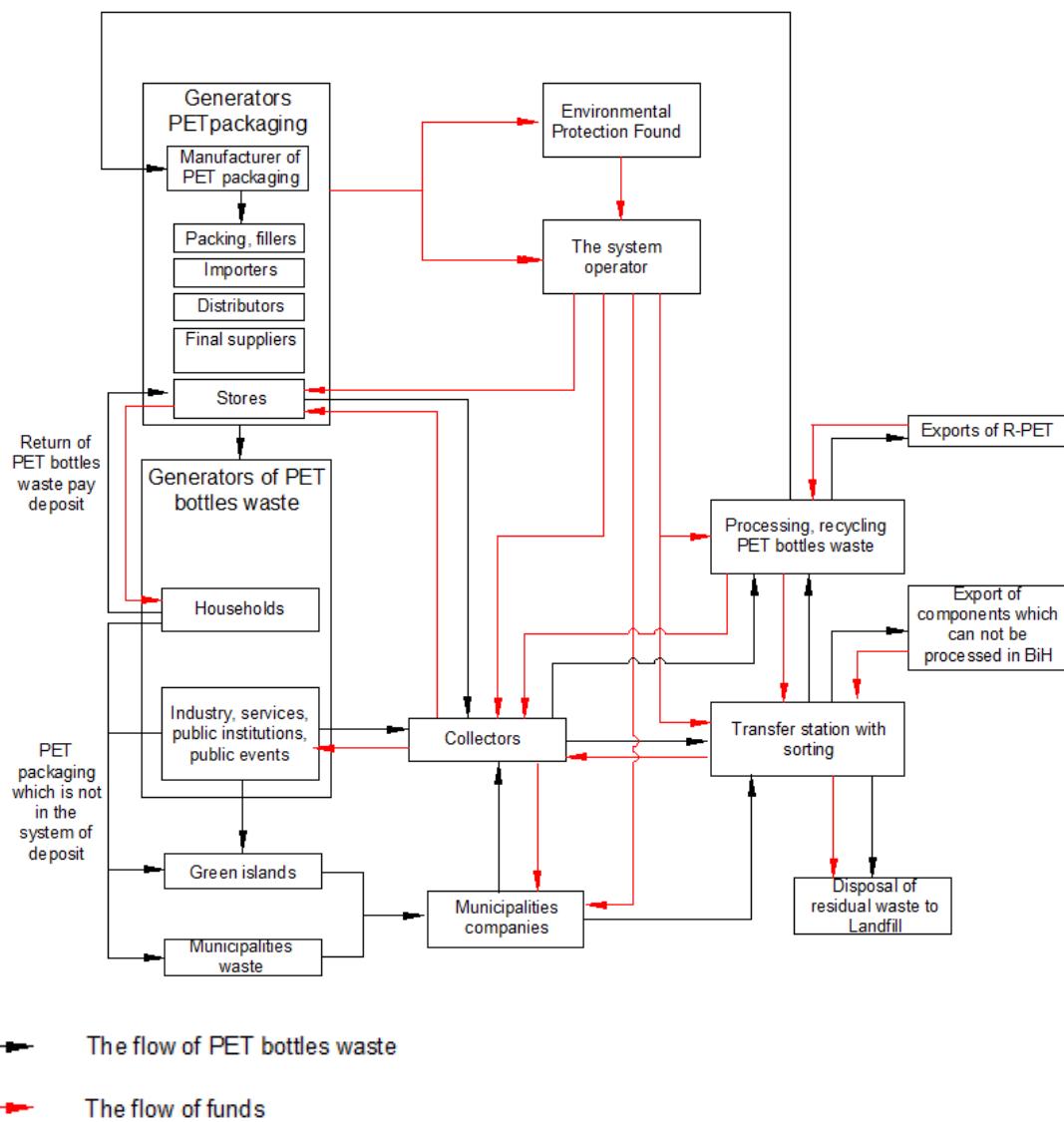
*Slika 1. Prijedlog sistema upravljanja otpadnom PET ambalažom u zoni Regionalne deponije „Moščanica“*

## 6. ZAKLJUČAK

Upravljanje ambalažnim otpadom u BiH nema značaj kakav ima u razvijenim zemljama Evrope, pogotovo kada se govori o primarnoj PET ambalaži. Selektivno izdvajanje otpadne PET ambalaže gotovo da i ne postoji. Krajnji korisnici proizvoda u PET ambalaži nemaju motiv da je odvajaju na mjestu nastanka. Predloženim sistemom upravljanja otpadnom PET ambalažom bi se najveći producenti ove ambalaže, građani, integrirali u sistem. Građani bi uvođenjem depozitnog sistema bili motivirani za povrat otpadne PET ambalaže i ne bi je, kao sada, odlagali u kontejnere komunalnog otpada, odakle mali dio ove ambalaže izdvajaju ulični sakupljači i radnici na deponiji.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Packaging waste management in BiH does not have any significance in the developed countries of Europe, especially when it comes to the primary PET packaging. Selective separation of waste PET bottles waste are almost non-existent. Final users of products in PET bottles have not motive to be separated at source. The proposed management system for PET packaging waste, would be the largest producers of packaging, citizens, were integrated into the system. Citizens would be motivated by the introduction of the deposit system to return PET bottles waste and not, as now, deposited in the waste container, where a small portion of the packaging stand street collectors and workers at the landfill.



**Figure 1.** Proposed management system waste PET packaging in the area of Regional landfill "Moscanica"

Predloženim sistemom bi se postigle:

- tehnološke prednosti (otpadna PET ambalaža je odvojena od drugih vrsta plastike, posjeduje visok stepena čistoće, odvojena po boji i smanjen joj je volumen),
- ekološke pogodnosti (veliki postotak povrata ambalaže, ušteda deponijskog prostora, štednja primarnih resursa, manja potrošnja električne energije i vode, manja emisija u zrak iz vozila za transport) i
- finansijska dobit (viša cijena čistog PET-a, manji troškovi transporta i ušteda troškova deponiranja).

The proposed system would be achieved by:

- technological advantages (PET packaging waste is separated from other types of plastics, has a high degree of purity, separated by color and reduced its volume),
- environmental benefits (a large percentage of return packaging, saving landfill space, saving primary resources, lower consumption of electricity and water, lower air emissions from transport vehicles) and
- financial income (higher price of pure PET, lower transport costs and cost savings of the deposit).

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