Incentives for the Recycling Production Chain

To stimulate the recycling production chain, the Permanent Sector Chamber of Solid Waste Management of the Municipal Council of Environment (CONSEMAC) proposed regulatory frameworks, such as:

- The mandatory use of recycled materials from construction waste that works for the municipal public administration (Municipal Decree nº 25.877/2011);
- The mandatory use of asphalt mixtures containing unused rubber of pneumatics in the surface of municipal roads and highways (Municipal Decree nº 34.873/2011);
- Proposal of tax exemption of IPTU (Urban Real State Tax) for the companies destined to the processing/reclamation of recyclables from waste generated in the City.

Incentives for the Recycling Industry Chain

To stimulate the recycling production chain, the Permanent Sector Chamber of Solid Waste Management of the Municipal Council of Environment (CONSEMAC) submitted a proposal to the Municipal public administration (Municipal Decree nº 33.971/2011); the municipal public administration (Municipal Decree nº 33.971/2011) gave incentives to solid waste waste treatment companies for the disposal of recyclables.

Return the waste to the production lifetime, through the collection and disposal to waste and the disposal of waste products that have a shared responsibility for the product lifetime, regulated by Sectorial Agreements.

For more information, visit: www.asin.gov.br
The Municipal Environment Secretary (SMAC) is the central body of the government agencies and external entities. It is also significant in coordinating and implementing actions for proper waste management, in partnership with the City of Rio de Janeiro. Created in 2009, the SMAC, among its duties, plans, specific objectives is to promote the integrated management of solid waste from the City of Rio de Janeiro in 2014.

Each inhabitant of Rio de Janeiro generates per day: 1.43 kg, considering the total waste of the city or Origin of Waste. Daily generation of municipal solid waste: 222,978.99 kg, of which urban cleaning represents 41.7% and domestic 53.3%.

The Waste Treatment Center CTR-Rio, at Seropédica (Source: COMLURB, 2013) is the project Light Recicla, started with the segregation of recyclable, among other benefits, strengthening the private sector, social organizations and residents, the equipment and vehicles to reach difficult access areas, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere.

Through articulation with the municipal management bodies, the private sector, social organizations and residents, the SMAC supports projects that among other benefits, strengthen the segregation of recyclable, reducing the amount of waste to be collected. As an example, there is the project Light Recicla, started in 2011. This project enables the exchange of recyclable for a reduction on electricity bill amount, and has received since the beginning of 2011 until July 2015, 5,891 tons of recyclable material, benefiting 13,279 customers.

The Municipal Plan for Integrated Management of Solid Waste of the City of Rio de Janeiro in 2014 presents the planning document for the integrated management of solid waste of the City, the center also serves to receive the waste of the municipalities of Itaguaí and Seropédica, and is able to receive other municipalities waste.

JARDIM GRAMACHO METROPOLITAN LANDFILL

Considered the biggest landfill of Latin America, the JARDIM GRAMACHO METROPOLITAN LANDFILL (AMG), located in Duque de Caxias city, was definitive closed on June 2012. The closed AMG maintains in operation the system of leachate treatment, in addition to environmental and geotechnical monitoring during, at least, 10 more years. The biogas, generated by the landfill, undergoes energetic replacement of the natural gas. The exploration of the biogas also reduces emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

The concentration of solid waste (CRS) in the most important urban areas of the metropolitan region is 8.4 tons per inhabitant, the highest concentration is in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The 57% of waste is transported to the Baía de Guanabara, while the rest is disposed in the Metropolitan Landfill (AMG), located in Duque de Caxias city, definitive closed on June 2012. The closed AMG maintains in operation the system of leachate treatment, in addition to environmental and geotechnical monitoring during, at least, 10 more years. The biogas, generated by the landfill, undergoes energetic replacement of the natural gas. The exploration of the biogas also reduces emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

The Waste Treatment Station (ETS) of Seropédica, opened in 2011, operates by CTR-Rio, at Seropédica (COMLURB, 2013) and is able to receive other municipalities waste.

The Waste Treatment Station (ETS) is responsible for receiving waste from domestic collection and urban cleaning and its transfer to vehicles with better transportation capacity in order to optimize the disposal system for CTR-Rio, at Seropédica. The ETS Caju, Jacarepagua, Marechal Hermes, Santa Cruz and Bangu are operating to meet the waste disposal for the CTR- Rio. There are also plans for the future operations of the ETS of Taquara and Penha.

In this regard, Conturb adapted equipment and vehicles to reach difficult access areas, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere.

The Waste Treatment Stations (ETS) of Taquara and Penha.

You can access the Municipal Plan for Integrated Management of Solid Waste of the City of Rio de Janeiro at: www.rio.gov.br/web/casa/resolve-solidos.