

How to recycle your waste



All packaging should be empty and clean. Packaging made from more than one type of material should be separated into the different types. If this is not possible, sort the packaging on the basis of whichever material is heaviest.



Hard plastic packaging

NB. If you have a maxi recycling bins, place soft plastic in the 'residual waste' section or take it to a recycling centre.

Example:

Hard: Jars, pots, cans, bottles, small buckets, tubes, hard refill packets

Soft: Plastic bags, carrier bags, soft refill packets, plastic film, clingfilm, interior packaging (e.g. cereal packets), polystyrene.



Paper packaging

Example: Pasta boxes, cereal boxes, milk and juice cartons, sugar bags, takeaway food packaging (e.g. pizza boxes), paper carrier bags, wrapping paper, cardboard boxes (e.g. for electrical appliances), mail-order packaging (e.g. for books).

Flatten out and fold the packaging so that it takes up less space. Place smaller items inside larger packaging. No fewer than five folded milk cartons can fit into one empty milk carton.



Magazines and newspapers

Example: Newspapers, magazines, advertising material, catalogues (mail-order, telephone, holiday brochures, etc), brochures, writing/drawing paper.

Remove any plastic packaging from advertisements and magazines. You do not need to remove any staples, spiral binding and similar as these are removed by magnets and sent to metal recycling.

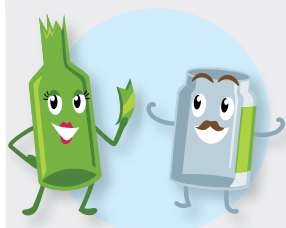


Metal packaging

Example: Tin cans, spray-paint canisters, tubes, lids, tops, aluminium foil, metal trays, paint tins (if empty and dry).

Even small metal packaging can be recycled, e.g. bottle tops, lids, foil on plastic containers like crème fraiche. No metal packaging is unimportant, however small.

Metal tubes that contain food, such as caviar and tomato purée, cannot be washed out. Squeeze out as much of the contents as possible, replace the top to prevent odour, and sort as metal packaging. The plastic lid is incinerated and provides energy when the metal is smelted.



Glass packaging

Example: Coloured and colourless bottles, jars

Crockery, ceramics, light bulbs, mirrors and window glass must be taken to a recycling centre. Remove lids and tops from glass bottles and jars, but the ring metal left after a top has been removed can be left in place. In recycling, the necks of bottles are removed and the metal rings recycled separately.

Bottles and jars sold with a deposit are returned to the recycling stations in shops, where the deposit is returned.



How to sort food waste

The following is sorted as food waste:

- Skin and peel from fruits, root crops and vegetables
- Coffee grounds and tea leaves, including the filter
- Leftover food, both cooked and raw - meat, fish, egg shells, potatoes, cheese, bread, etc.
- Withered flowers and leaves
- Kitchen paper and serviettes
- Fish waste, shells from shrimps, crabs, etc.

Here's what to do:

- Place food waste in the moisture-resistant paper bags included in your subscription
- Let wet food items drain in the sink, preferably using a colander, before placing them in the bag
- If the food waste is very wet, place some extra paper in the bottom of the bag, or wrap the food waste in newspaper.
- Fold the top of the bag firmly and place it in the 'Food Waste' section.
Do not fill the bag above the dashed line.

The special food waste bags allow the treatment process later in the chain, so it is important that no other types of bag are used. The bag should be placed in the holder provided, which can stand or be hung in the cupboard under the sink.

It is important that the bag can 'breathe' to allow the moisture to evaporate, so make sure air can circulate around the bag and the holder. Air circulation means the waste dries faster, and prevents any odours developing.

REMEMBER – Food waste becomes compost and biogas

- Do not throw any plastic, packaging, nappies, waxed paper, etc. into the food waste
- Do not use plastic bags that are said to be degradable ('bioplastic'); these affect the decomposition process and contaminate the compost soil
- The paper bags are only to be used for food waste
- New paper bags are delivered when needed.

Houses: Clamp an empty food waste bag under the lid of the food waste bin. The waste collectors will then place a new pack of bags on the bin when the bin is emptied.

Flats: Contact your landlord/caretaker for a new supply of bags.



What is residual waste?

Residual waste is all other waste that is not food waste, packaging material or newspapers, i.e. what is left over when you have sorted the different types of waste. Collect it in a bag and place it in the 'Residual Waste' section. Light bulbs, electronics and hazardous waste must not be thrown away with residual waste; such waste should be taken to a recycling centre.

Examples of residual waste:

- Cigarette ends and snuff
- Vacuum cleaner bags
- Cleaning waste
- Nappies, sanitary towels and tampons
- Washing-up brushes, dish cloths, mops and toilet brushes
- Envelopes, postcards, post-it notes
- Pencils and crayons
- Folders, binders and plastic document sleeves
- Dog waste bags
- Waste and sawdust from rodent cages
- Chewing gum
- Photographs and film rolls
- Crockery and drinking glasses
- Ice cream sticks, toothpicks, toothbrushes, tops, cotton wool
- Razors and razor blades
- Plasters and bandages
- Candle stumps
- Cat litter

