

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous waste is harmful to the environment and should always be separated from other waste.

Examples of hazardous waste:

- Light sources
- Aerosols
- Solvents
- Batteries
- Paint
- Oil filters

Leave at your nearest recycling center, recycling station or in specially marked containers in your garbage room.

ELECTRONICS

Products “with power cords or batteries”.

Electrical and electronic waste often contains components or substances that are harmful to the environment. They also contain materials that can be recycled. So they need to be collected separately and preprocessed.

Leave at your nearest recycling center, recycling station or in specially marked containers in your garbage room.

SOURCE

SEPARATION GUIDE

HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND RECYCLABLE MATERIALS



THE WASTE HIERARCHY

Everything you buy sooner or later become waste.

Our lifestyle creates more and more waste, in Sweden and in the world. So before you buy anything it is good if you first consider “Is this something I really need?”.

The waste that do arise thou, we need to take advantage of.

At the bottom om the *Waste Hierarchy* we have **LANDFILL**. The least good way to take care of waste - no advantage is taken. Further up in the *Waste Hierarchy* we have **RECOVER ENERGY** and **RECYCLE**, both good options. They give us heat, electricity and material for new products. At the top of the



Waste Hierarchy we find **REUSE** and **PREVENT**, the two best options. This way we minimize the amount of waste created.

At Renova, we try to move the waste as high up in the *Waste Hierarchy* as possible.

So do remember, “Is this something I really need?”.



PAPER PACKAGING

YES: Cardboard packaging, paper bags, paper wrapping, corrugated cardboard (if there is no separate container for this).

NO: Newspaper and magazines, brochures, advertising prints, office paper, envelopes.

Recycled cardboard packaging becomes new packaging. Cardboard can also be used for the outer layer of plasterboard.



PLASTIC PACKAGING

YES: Jars, bottles, cans and tubes made of plastic. Refill package, plastic bags, plastic foils, styrofoam, plastic lids and caps.

Unscrew the lids from bottles and jars before you discard them!

NO: Plastic cords, cords, non packaging plastic.

Recycled plastic is used as raw material for new plastic products.



CLEAR OR COLOURED GLASS CONTAINERS

YES: Bottles and jars of coloured or clear glass.

NOTE! Clear and coloured glass need to be separated.

NO: Ceramics, porcelain, lids, caps, light sources, fluorescent tubes, drinking glass, crystal, mirrors, pane glass.

The glass is melted down. The recovered glass is used as the raw material for new glass or insulation material.



METAL PACKAGING

YES: Cans, aluminium molds, aluminium foil, lids and caps, food tubes, empty paint cans and spray cans.

Keep the lids on metal containers that cannot be rinsed!

NO: Cans with paint or glue residues, cans with spray residues, non packaging metal, electronic waste.

The metals are separated and melted down to become raw materials for new metal products.



CORRUGATED CARDBOARD

YES: Packaging and boxes made of corrugated cardboard.

NO: Paper packagings, paper bags paper wrapping.

Recycled corrugated cardboard is used to make new corrugated cardboard.



NEWS-PAPERS

YES: Newspapers, periodicals, catalogues, paperbacks, other printed matters, office paper.

NO: Paper bags, paper packaging, corrugated cardboard, envelopes.

Newspapers are recycled as newspaper, kitchen towels or toilet paper.



RESIDUAL WASTE

YES: Items that can not be recycled. Examples of waste that belongs in the garbage bag is sanitary napkins, vacuum cleaner bags, non packaging plastic, torn clothes, envelopes, tobacco.

NO: Electronic waste, light sources, hazardous waste, food waste.

The waste is used for generating electricity and heat for district heating.



FOOD WASTE

YES: Food scraps, fruit- and vegetable scraps, meat, fish, eggs (also shell), bread, flour, cereals, coffee ground, coffee filter, tea leaves, tea ground, kitchen paper, handkerchiefs and napkins of paper, cut flowers.

NO: Plastic, glass, porcelain, metal, tobacco products, sanitary napkins, fabrics, vacuum cleaner bags, cat sand, shavings, sand, soil, gravel, charcoal, wood ash.

The waste is turned into biogas and bio fertilizer by digestion.