

SORTING GUIDE

Recyclable material and waste for businesses



Source sorting and recycling lead to a better environment and a better use of resources. Much of what used to be called “waste” can today, after processing, be used as raw material for new products. Other materials are used to generate electricity and heating.

COMBUSTIBLE AND NON-COMBUSTIBLE WASTE

Fine combustible waste

YES: Industrial, business and production waste, for example, paper, wood, plastic, textiles.

NO: Plaster, hazardous waste, electronics, metals, wires, non-combustible waste, impregnated wood, dusty materials, wood powder, larger quantities of polystyrene, strips longer than two metres.



The waste must not consist of objects larger than 100 x 50 x 5 cm or heavier than 25 kg.

The waste will be used to generate electricity and district heating.

Coarse combustible waste

Same content as fine combustible waste but with the inclusion of larger objects

Maximum weight per item 500 kg.

Coarse combustible waste is pre-treated in a sorting facility. Materials that can be recycled are made use of and the combustible sorting remains are used to generate electricity and district heating.

Treated wood

YES: Treated, e.g. painted, or untreated wood in the form of boards, demolition timber, wood waste, wooden furniture, disposable pallets, chipboard, wooden packaging, formwork timber.



NO: Pure plaster, wooden joists with plaster, fresh-cut wood, impregnated wood, furniture with steel components, roofing felt, insulation.

Recycled as chipboard or as heat energy in a wood chip heating plant.

Untreated wood

YES: Only untreated and unpainted wood, e.g. timber and waste, disposable pallets, wooden packaging.

NO: Painted or other treated wood, pure plaster or joists with plaster, fresh-cut wood, impregnated wood, furniture with steel components, chipboard, laminate and sawdust.

Recycled wood will become heat energy in wood chip heating plants.

Twigs

YES: Twigs, branches and stems < 25 cm in diameter.

Chipped twigs are used as heating in power plants.

Mixed waste – for sorting

YES: Mixed combustible and non-combustible waste that is not sorted by the customer.

Objects with maximum weight 500 kg.

NO: Hazardous waste, plaster, impregnated wood, dusty material, wood powder, electronics, food waste, uncut wires, furniture with steel springs, soil.



The waste is sorted by Renova. Material that can be reused or recycled will be made use of. The combustible sorting remains will be used to generate electricity and district heating. Any non-combustible remains will be disposed of.

Non-combustible waste

YES: Concrete, insulation material, tiles, glass, porcelain, bricks.

NO: Compostable waste, combustible waste, hazardous waste, electronics, plaster, welding waste, soil.

The waste is sorted by Renova and recyclable material is made use of. Some of the materials can be used as fillers. The rest is disposed of in Renova's landfills.

Insulation – clean

YES: Mineral wool, glass wool, rock wool.

NO: CFI (cellulose fibre insulation), plastic bags with insulation, chicken wire, insulation with cardboard film or other composite materials.

Insulation is disposed of.

RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

Paper packaging

YES: Cardboard boxes, paper bags and paper packaging, empty toilet rolls, wrapping paper, corrugated cardboard (unless there is a special container for corrugated cardboard).

Empty the packaging, rinse if needed, fold and flatten. Put it loose in the container.

NO: Newspapers, brochures, flyers, office paper, envelopes.

Recycled paper packaging is turned into new packaging. Boxes can also be used as a surface layer on plasterboard.



Corrugated cardboard

YES: Packaging made from corrugated cardboard, corrugated cardboard boxes.

Corrugated cardboard is recognisable by its corrugated layer. Fold and flatten it!

NO: Paper packaging (e.g. milk cartons), paper bags, wrapping paper.

Collected corrugated cardboard is used to manufacture new corrugated cardboard.



Newspapers

YES: Newspapers, magazines, catalogues, paperbacks, other printed materials, writing paper.

Put these loose in the container.

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

Newspapers are recycled into other newspapers, kitchen towel or toilet paper.



Office paper

YES: Office paper, advertisements, brochures, catalogues, individual newspapers, envelopes.

NO: Plastic-coated paper, corrugated cardboard, cardboard boxes (e.g. cardboard mugs), padded envelopes, post-it notes, binders.

The paper is sorted and will be made into raw material for new paper products.



Soft plastic

YES: Soft plastic made from polyethylene (shrink wrap and cling film, transport wrap) and bubble wrap.

NO: Tape, labels, metal components, hard plastic, cellular plastic (polystyrene), plastic tape, cellophane.

Recycled soft plastic is turned into new plastic bags or carrier bags, for instance.



Plastic packaging

YES: Pots, bottles, tubes, jugs, refill packages, plastic bags, plastic packages, plastic foil, polystyrene, lids and plastic caps.

Empty the packaging, rinse if needed. Put it loose in the container. Remove caps and lids.

NO: Plastic tape, ties, plastic objects that are not packaging.

Collected plastic is ground down and used as raw material in new plastic products.



Hard plastic

YES: Packaging of hard plastic, e.g. jugs, drums, buckets, barrels. Bobbins, components made from hard plastic, polystyrene.

NO: Food waste, soft plastic, plastic film.

The plastic is sorted and recycled into new plastic products.



Metal packaging

YES: Tin cans, aluminium moulds and foil, caps, lids, food tubes, empty paint tins and spray cans, metal strips.

Empty and rinse! Lids can remain on packaging that cannot be cleaned e.g. tubes of caviar.

NO: Jars containing paint or glue, spray cans that are not empty, electronics, metal objects that are not packaging.

The metals are melted down and are made into new metal products.



Coloured glass packaging

YES: Bottles and jars.

Empty and rinse!

NO: Ceramics, porcelain, caps, lids, lamps, lightbulbs, electronics, drinking glasses, crystal glass, mirrors, glass panes.

The glass will be melted down. Most of it will become raw material for new glass. Some will be used for glass wool (insulation material) or foam glass (foundation reinforcement).



Clear glass packaging

YES: Bottles and jars.

Empty and rinse!

NO: Ceramics, porcelain, caps, lids, lamps, lightbulbs, electronics, drinking glasses, crystal glass, mirrors, glass panes, packaging made from coloured glass.

The glass will be melted down. Most of it will become raw material for new glass. Some will be used for glass wool (insulation material) or foam glass (foundation reinforcement).



Scrap metal

YES: Machine and sheet steel details, metals, metal strips, etc.

The objects may weigh a maximum of 500 kg each and be a maximum of five metres long.

NO: White goods, electrical and electrical waste, wires, refrigerators and freezers.

Recycled scrap will be melted down and become raw material in new metal products.



Plaster

YES: New and used plaster. Also individual joists made from wood or metal that cannot be separated from the plaster.

NO: Entire wall segments with joists left behind.

Recycled plaster is used in the production of new plasterboard.

Note: Plaster must not be placed together with combustible waste. The sulfur in the plaster is released during combustion and causes acidification of our environment.

Stone materials

YES: Macadam, bricks, tiles, roofing tiles, Leca blocks, concrete, glass and porcelain.

NO: Soil.

Used as construction or filling material.

ELECTRONIC WASTE

Electronics

YES: Mobile phones, office electronics, TVs, radios, household appliances, fixtures, electric battery-operated tools, etc.

The appliances are dismantled. The hazardous waste is removed and treated separately.

The metals are sent for recycling. The wooden parts are burned and will be used for electricity and district heating. The plastic will be recycled into new plastic products.



White goods

YES: For example, cookers, washing machines, dishwashers

After pre-treatment, metals will be sent to recycling, melted down and used for new products.

Any hazardous waste will be treated separately.



Electronic waste for destruction

YES: Hard drives, servers or other electronic material that contains sensitive information.

The parts with sensitive material will be crushed. Recycled material will be used.

Refrigerators and freezers

YES: Refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners and heat pumps. These products may contain environmentally hazardous Freon (CFCs) in refrigeration circuits or insulation.

Freon will be taken care of before destruction. Metals and plastics will be recycled.

FOOD WASTE, HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND OTHER BIOLOGICAL WASTE

Food waste

YES: Leftover food, fruit and vegetable leftovers, root vegetables, meat, fish, eggs (including shells), bread, flour, grain, coffee grounds, coffee filters, tea leaves, teabags, cut flowers, kitchen towel, paper handkerchiefs and paper napkins.

NO: Plastic, glass, porcelain, metal, tobacco products, nappies, sanitary towels, tampons, tissues, vacuum bags and their contents, cat litter, shavings, sand, soil, stones, charcoal, wood ash.

The waste will be made into biogas and biofertiliser through fermentation.



Household waste

YES: Production waste from food production. Discarded foodstuffs, e.g. meat, fish, eggs, fruit, vegetables, bread and grain. Foods in paper packaging, e.g. coffee, flour, yogurt, juice.

NO: Packaging made from plastic, glass, porcelain or metal. Tobacco products, soil, sand, gravel, stones, charcoal wood ash, disposable pallets.

The waste will be made into biogas and biofertiliser through fermentation.

Note: Since the waste may contain so-called animal by-products (ABP), e.g. meat and eggs, trade documents are required for transport.



Household waste on pallets

YES: Discarded household waste in paper packaging, where there is a reasonable amount of food in relation to the amount of packaging. (Contact Renova for advice and assessment.)

NO: Foodstuffs in packaging made from plastic, glass, metal or porcelain.

The waste will be made into biogas and biofertiliser through fermentation.

Garden waste

YES: Waste from gardens and agriculture, e.g. pruning waste (branches a maximum of 3 cm in diameter), hedge cuttings, flower beds, grass, straw, hay, leaves, windfalls, root vegetables and cereals.

NO: Seeds or cuttings of invasive plant species*, soil, stone material, gravel, asphalt, plastic bags, plastic plant pots, branches thicker than 3 cm, stumps.

The waste is composted and will become nutrient-rich soil.

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Invasive plants

Non-native plant species that spread rapidly in the environment are called invasive. They cause problems for native plants, animals and entire eco-systems. Examples include Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and yellow skunk cabbage.

Seeds and plant and root parts from invasive species must be incinerated. Plant waste is packed into refuse bags or similar which are well sealed. The bags are then placed in a special container that goes directly to Renova's waste-to-energy plant. Please note that the container may contain only plant waste.

The waste is incinerated and will be used to generate heating and electricity.

Fruit and vegetables

YES: Household waste without animal content, for example, vegetable leftovers from food production, discarded fruit, vegetables, root vegetables and bread. Food in paper packaging, e.g. coffee, flour, grain, juice.

NO: Meat, eggs, milk or other animal products. Packaging made from plastic, glass, porcelain or metal. Tobacco products, soil, sand, gravel, stones, charcoal, wood ash and disposable pallets.

The waste will become biogas and biofertiliser through fermentation.

No trade documents are required for transport.



Liquid biological waste

Biowaste in tanks from waste-grinding machines.

Sludge from grease traps with ABP

May contain animal by-products.

Sludge from grease traps without ABP

May not contain animal by-products.

The waste will be made into biogas through fermentation.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

The hazardous waste is harmful to the environment and must always be sorted from the other waste and handled separately. Renova offers various collection systems for e.g. industry, offices and retail. We have permits to transport all kinds of hazardous waste. The material is classified, sorted and handled in an environmentally friendly way, for reuse, recycling, incineration, safe disposal or storage pending final disposal.

Light sources

YES: All types of light sources, e.g. lightbulbs, low energy lamps, LED lamps. Fluorescent tubes shorter than 60 cm.

NO: Packaging.

Luminescent materials (with mercury) will be reused in new production. Glass and metals are recycled.



Small batteries

YES: All types of small batteries.

NO: Car batteries or other larger batteries.

The batteries are sorted and handled with a suitable method. Some batteries contain mercury or other substances that are harmful to the environment. Some metals are recycled.



Fluorescent lamps

YES: All types of fluorescent lamps.

NO: Packaging.

Luminescent materials (with mercury) will be reused in new production. Glass and metals are recycled.



Waste oil

YES: Hydraulic oil, engine oil, gearbox oil.

NO: Vegetable oils, special oil such as oil for air conditioning systems in vehicles, brake fluid, petrol, diesel, glycol, paint residues, solvents or other chemicals.

The waste oil will be recycled into new oil.



Oil filters

YES: Oil filters from vehicles and machines.

The oil from the filter is recycled. The filter material is incinerated and used to generate heat. Metal casings are recycled into new products.



Paint waste

YES: Paint cans with paint residues or unused paint. Solvent and water-based paints must be sorted separately for optimum handling and recycling.

The paint will be energy recycled. Metal cans will be recycled into new metal products.



Solvent

YES: Acetone, petrol, diesel, kerosene, degreasing agent, lighter fluid, ether, ethyl acetate, glycol, white spirit, methanol, styrene, thinner, vegetable oils, e.g. linseed oil.

The solvents are incinerated and energy recycled.



Other chemicals

YES: Chemicals that are corrosive, toxic, flammable or oxidising, e.g. ammonia, sulfuric acid, herbicides and insecticides, anti-mould agents and photochemicals.

Incinerated or rendered harmless by exposing the substances to treatments that are not environmentally harmful.



Oil products, solid

YES: Absorbents, rags and cotton waste. Other absorbent material with oil or solvent. Oily hoses and grease cartridges.

Will be energy recycled.



Lead batteries

YES: Car batteries, boat batteries, motorcycle batteries and starter batteries.

NO: Small batteries, stationary batteries, NiCd batteries, alkaline batteries.

The lead will be used for new batteries after remelting. The sulfuric acid will be neutralised. The plastic will be energy recycled.



Impregnated wood

YES: Creosote and metal-impregnated wood. Oil-impregnated wood, such as railway sleepers. Pressure-impregnated wood, such as playground equipment, balcony floors, noise barriers, bridges, flower boxes.



Maximum length 5 metres, maximum weight 500 kg per object.

NO: Hazardous waste other than impregnated wood, larger pieces of metal, dusty materials.

Impregnated wood contains environmentally harmful substances and therefore requires disposal separately. Pre-treated and incinerated according to special procedures. Used to generate electricity and district heating.

Asbestos

YES: Insulation materials, coupling and brake pads, fireproof textiles, asbestos cement products (Eternit) etc.

Asbestos is disposed of.



Contaminated soils

YES: Soil masses that have been contaminated by oil or metals, for example.

The soils are disposed of.



Aerosols

YES: Spray bottles and cans that are not empty, e.g. hairspray, fix spray, lock spray.

The contents will be energy recycled. Metal cans will be recycled into new metal products.



MEDICAL WASTE

Examples of medical waste include pharmaceutical waste, sharps waste and infectious waste.

There are comprehensive rules regarding the handling, transport and destruction of medical waste. Some medical waste is also classed as hazardous goods.

Medical waste is incinerated under controlled conditions and is used to generate electricity and district heating.



SENSITIVE MATERIAL CONFIDENTIAL WASTE

Sensitive material, combustible

YES: Different kinds of materials with sensitive information. May consist of e.g. paper documents or CDs.

The waste is incinerated under controlled conditions and used to generate electricity and district heating.



Special waste for destruction

E.g. products from the manufacturing industry or distribution chain that must be disposed of and destroyed securely to ensure they do not fall into the wrong hands.

The material is energy recycled, crushed or disposed of under supervision.

THE WASTE HIERARCHY

The EU's waste hierarchy is our tool. The Renova Group is striving to push waste as high up the waste hierarchy as possible and to increase the quality of every stage.



PREVENT & REUSE

We offer educational activities to our customers and Miljöskola Avfall [Waste Environment School] for school children, actively express our opinions, gather knowledge and support research and development in our owner region.

RECYCLE

We collect all kinds of recycled materials, sort and process them or send them for the correct treatment.

RECOVER ENERGY

We produce green electricity and district heating in our waste-to-energy plant.

LANDFILL

We have modern landfills for the waste that cannot be processed in any other way.

FULL CONTROL OF WASTE MANAGEMENT WITH THE CUSTOMER PORTAL

See offers and order containers.

See offers and order large bags.

See exceptions and get collection schedules.



Get an overview of collections and order extra emptying of containers.

Automated management of weight cards.

View your containers, when they are emptied and how much is emptied.

Find out more at renova.se/kundportal

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