



How to sort your refuse

A common solution

HÖRSENS MUNICIPALITY
TECHNICAL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



When you sort food, paper, metal, plastic and glass refuse, there will be less other refuse for incineration. That's good news, because it keeps a lot of valuable and recyclable resources in circulation and means a cleaner environment.

Your refuse is the raw material of the future

To most of us, household refuse is just something we have left over and want to get rid of as quickly and easily as possible. But nature's resources are limited, and if future generations are to enjoy the life we have today, we need to collect and recycle it.

Horsens Municipality wants to retain the valuable resources found in household refuse and is introducing a new scheme in which it will be sorted into four types:

- Other refuse
- Food refuse
- Paper and cardboard
- Metal, plastic and glass packaging

Only about 18% of household refuse in Horsens Municipality is currently recycled. Our target is to bring that figure up to 50%. Other municipalities have shown that it can be done. The easier it is to correctly sort household refuse, the more is sent for recycling. The new scheme will mean that we will collect more types of refuse from you, saving you a trip to the collection stations and recycling centre.

New recycling habits

The new refuse containers mean new recycling habits are needed.

Food refuse should be put in the paper bags supplied before putting it in the container. Fold the bag before putting it in the container.

Put other refuse in plastic bags and tie them up before putting them in the 'other refuse' container.

Put items in the 'recycling container' without bags.

Lids and caps from jugs, bottles, tubs and the like should be removed. Empty any remaining contents before putting them in the container.



A graphic consisting of a square divided into four quadrants by a diagonal line from the bottom-left to the top-right. The top-left and bottom-right quadrants are light gray, while the top-right and bottom-left quadrants are teal. The text "Pull out and save" is written in white, sans-serif font, following the diagonal line.

how to sort



sorting



Sort before throwing out

If you are in any doubt about which container to use for any refuse, then use the 'other refuse' container.



Other refuse:

YES PLEASE

- nappies
- crisp and coffee bags
- polystyrene
- cat litter
- meat trays
- milk and juice cartons
- pizza boxes
- dirty packaging
- black plastic

NO THANK YOU

- batteries
- low-energy bulbs
- oils and chemicals

(should be taken to the recycling centre)



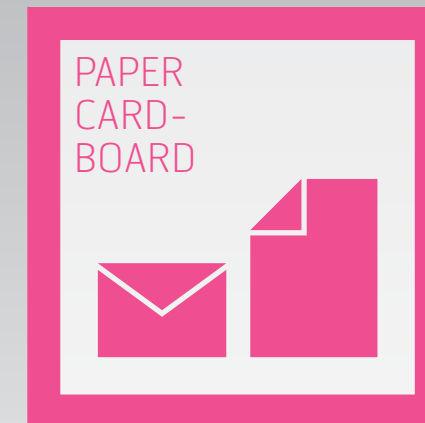
Food refuse:

YES PLEASE

- all food refuse, cooked or raw
- used kitchen roll
- bread and cake leftovers
- fish and fish bones
- fruit and vegetables
- stewed foods, grains and pasta
- coffee filters and tea bags
- meat
- egg shells

NO THANK YOU

- nappies
- garden refuse
- cat litter
- plastic bags
- aluminium foil



Paper refuse:

YES PLEASE

- newspapers, magazines and advertising papers
- letters
- brochures
- books
- photocopies
- cardboard
- envelopes (with and without window)
- shoe boxes
- writing and drawing paper
- directories

NO THANK YOU

- juice cartons
- milk cartons
- pizza boxes

(should go in the 'other refuse' container)



Metal, plastic and glass refuse:

YES PLEASE

- drinking glasses
- tea light holders
- glass bottles
- pickle and jam jars
- food cans
- metal lids
- storage tins, e.g. for cakes and tea
- plastic tubs, e.g. from cakes, grapes and ice cream
- plastic bottles and jugs
- shampoo bottles
- beer and soft drink cans

NO THANK YOU

- soft plastic
- crisp and coffee bags
- ceramic items
- meat trays
- plastic bags
- plastic herb pots
- porcelain
- butter tubs
- spray cans

Put packaging loose and unbagged in the container. Bags cause problems with the sorting machinery. Always empty packaging from bags down into the container. Packaging should be clean and free of food residue. If it is difficult to get clean, put packaging in the 'other refuse' container. Remove caps and deposit separately.



guide



How clean should it be?

Remember that your refuse will be handled by other people and that it can be left untouched for some time before reaching the sorting station. It should therefore be clean – although do not use detergent.

Your food refuse means vitamins for the environment

Please place a little kitchen roll or newspaper in the bottom of your paper bag. Allow wet refuse to drain well before placing it in the bag.

Change bags after 2–3 days or when $\frac{3}{4}$ full. Seal the bag before putting it in the container.

Do not put ordinary plastic bags in the 'food refuse' container. They cannot be composted.

Use an open kitchen frame for your food refuse bag. Airtight-sealed containers can create a smell and shorten bag lifetime.

If you are in doubt about whether anything you want to throw out belongs in the 'food refuse' container, put it in the 'other refuse' container.

New bags for food refuse will be distributed once annually. If you run out, you can buy more from Horsens Genbrugsplads, Endelavevej 24.

Do not use plastic bags.



Did you know that one kilo of vegetable refuse can become biogas and produce enough electricity to power a light bulb for 33 hours?



What happens to your refuse?

Other refuse → electricity and heat

Other refuse is taken to the incineration plant where it is used to generate electricity and district heating.

Food refuse → biogas

Potato peelings, bread, meat and other food refuse is taken to a biogas plant, where it is converted into biogas and compost. Biogas is used to generate natural gas, electricity and heat, for example. Compost is used for fertiliser, particularly because of its phosphorus content, which is a scarce resource. Com-

post from organic refuse is an ideal source of phosphorus.

Paper → new paper

Paper is recycled to become new paper. The process involves dissolving old paper in water to become a soggy pulp that can be used for such things as new newspaper, toilet paper etc. When we recycle paper, we spare the environment the process of making new paper out of trees. The use of bleach and water to produce new paper is a major impact on the environment for example.

Packaging → new products

This process begins by manually removing unwanted refuse such as ceramic items, soft plastic and plastic with food residue, so that only metal, glass and hard plastic are left. The refuse then goes to the next stage via a conveyor belt that passes under a powerful magnet to extract iron. It then passes a series of photocells that can recognise plastic materials. Plastic bottles and jugs are blown off the belt and into a container here. Because the photocells cannot recognise black plastic, it has to be put in a container for other

refuse. The belt moves on past a special magnet that removes aluminium cans. The rest of the refuse is glass which is taken to the last container.

The sorted refuse is used to produce new glass, plastic and metal. That's why it is important that it is loose and separate in the container. Packaging must not be packed in bags or the like, as that prevents the machine sorting it out.

You can read more on the new refuse
sorting scheme at **[www. horsens.dk](http://www.horsens.dk)**

If you have any questions on the new system,
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