



FOOD WASTE

Most food waste can be recycled and turned into biogas, compost and liquid fertilizer for farmers.

Come your food waste in the green plastic bags, and throw it out in the container for food waste with a knot, so it will not attract pests.

Ask yourself: do your food scraps really need to be thrown out? Can they be used for your lunch box or a new dish tomorrow? When you're looking at what is left after dinner, you only need to think one day ahead.



YES to:

- Any cooked or raw food waste without packaging
- Fruit and vegetables
- Fish and shellfish
- Used paper towels
- Mouldy food
- Coffee filters and teabags
- Eggshells
- Small bones, e.g. from spareribs and poultry
- Cut flowers and herbs

What about ... ?

- Nappies, cotton buds and disposable wipes → household waste
- Pizza boxes → household waste
- Garden waste → garden waste
- Cat litter, pet faeces and animal bedding → household waste in closed bags
- Soil from potted plants → garden waste
- Napkins → household waste
- Baking paper and cupcake liners → household waste

	FOOD WASTE
	OTHER WASTE (RESIDUAL WASTE)
	GLASS
	PAPER
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	TEXTILE WASTE
	METAL
	HAZARDOUS WASTE
	PLASTIC
	FOOD AND DRINK CARTONS



OTHER WASTE (RESIDUAL WASTE)

Household waste includes any waste that you can not sort into another category of waste – in other words, anything that is unsuitable for recycling or re-use.

REMEMBER not to put your bulky waste in household waste.

Items such as ring binders, carrier bags, soft toys, clothing and footwear are NOT household waste. Instead, you should dispose of them through the recycling centre, your local recycling point or bulky waste pickup. Depending on the condition of the items, you could also consider selling them, placing them in a charity bin or dropping them off at a resale shop.

YES to:

- Nappies and sanitary towels
- Crisp packets and coffee bags
- Polystyrene (styrofoam)
- Gift wrap
- Cat litter, dog waste bags and animal bedding
- Pizza boxes
- Vacuum cleaner bags
- Soiled paper and cardboard packaging
- Napkins
- Cigarette butts

What about ... ?

- Batteries and electronic waste → sort with hazardous waste
- Canisters, bottles and pots on which there is a hazardous symbol with a white background and a red outline → hazardous waste
- Plastic containing electronic components (anything that can be plugged in or powered by batteries) → red box or recycling centre
- Small electronic items → red box or recycling centre
- Chemicals → red box, housing complex office or recycling centre, depending on your local scheme
- Light bulbs → red box, housing complex office or recycling centre, depending on your local regulations
- Large polystyrene boxes → recycling centre
- Pressure cylinders → recycling centre





GLASS

This category is for glass that has been emptied and scraped clean of food residue. It isn't necessary to wash glass items.

The collected glass will be sorted. Intact wine bottles will be reused, while the rest will be melted down and utilized in the production of new glass products.



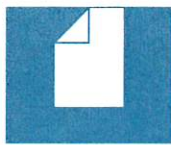
YES to:

- Jam jars
- Wine bottles
- Glass tumblers
- Large pieces of broken glass
- Non-deposit glass jars and bottles (any colour)
- Glass vitamin and supplement bottles
- Shards from any of the above

What about ... ?

- Leaded glass (crystal) and blown glass → red box or recycling centre
- Ovenproof cookware → red box or recycling centre
- Mirrors, windows and automotive glass → recycling centre or recycling point
- Porcelain and ceramics → red box, recycling point or recycling centre
- Bottles with traces of chemicals → hazardous waste
- Light bulbs → recycling centre or hazardous waste
- Glass containers for medicine → pharmacy or recycling centre





PAPER

Paper is one of the waste streams that has the longest recycling history, and a high proportion of it is recycled. The collected paper is sent on to paper mills, where it is used in manufacturing new cardboard and paper products.



YES to:

- Newspapers, magazines and print advertising
- Brochures
- Photocopies
- Writing and drawing paper
- Printer paper and receipts
- Letters and envelopes (with or without windows)
- Paper bags

What about ... ?

- Pasteboard and corrugated cardboard → cardboard
- Books → recycling centre
- Ribbons and string → household waste
- Pizza boxes → household waste
- Egg cartons → cardboard
- Wet or soiled paper → household waste
- Water-resistant paper, such as oatmeal and flour packets → household waste
- Gift paper and baking paper → household waste





CARDBOARD

The amount of cardboard being produced is on the rise as we buy more things online. Cardboard is sent to sorting and processing facilities both in Denmark and abroad, where it is used in the manufacture of new cardboard products.

Remember: cardboard waste has to be clean and dry. If it is dirty and wet it can not be recycled.



YES to:

- Pasteboard packaging, e.g. from toothpaste, corn flakes and chocolate slices for lunch bread
- Corrugated cardboard
- Cardboard boxes and tubes
- Shoeboxes
- Egg cartons (clean and dry)

What about ... ?

- Pizza boxes → household waste
- Polystyrene → household waste
- Soiled food packaging → household waste
- Wet or dirty cardboard → household waste
- Paper cups → household waste
- Food and drink cartons → Food and drink cartons (where it will be mixed with plastic waste)





TEXTILE WASTE

Textile waste is collected solely to be shredded and then recycled. It is turned into products such as insulation, dishcloths and new clothing.

Textile waste includes clothes and other textiles that are torn, abraded, stained or otherwise damaged. If you have clothes that are in good condition, it's much better for the environment to sell them or give them away so that others can use them. In that way, you will conserve the resources that have already been invested in them and make sure they receive a new life with other people.

Textile waste items should be dry and free from organic matter, such as food scraps or soil. Otherwise, there's no requirement that you wash them before delivering them. Textile waste should be put into the marked containers at the recycling station until a pickup service is established for your local area.



YES to:

- Worn-out clothing
- Duvets, pillows, cushions and soft toys
- Throws and blankets
- Bed linens
- Pillowcases and cushion covers
- Curtains (textile only)
- Cloth and yarn scraps
- Textiles with scorch marks
- Torn jeans
- Clothes with wine stains
- Ragged dishcloths and tea towels
- Threadbare or discoloured towels and facecloths
- Holey socks and underwear
- Tablecloths
- Cloth tote bags

This list will be updated regularly by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency to reflect technological and commercial developments. For an updated list, visit: albertslund.dk/by-og-bolig/affald/affaldssortering

What about ... ?

- Clothing and other textiles suitable for reuse → sale, resale shop or charity bin
- Reusable leather clothing, belts and purses → sale, resale shop or charity bin
- Worn-out or damaged leather belts and purses → recycling centre
- Worn-out or damaged waterproofs → recycling centre
- Worn-out or damaged shoes and boots → recycling centre
- Clothing and textiles that are wet, mildewed or soiled → household waste
- Handkerchiefs, face masks and disposable nappies → household waste
- Rugs with rubber backing → recycling centre
- Upholstered furniture → recycling centre or bulky waste
- Mattresses, box springs, etc. → recycling centre
- Foam mattresses → recycling centre
- Oilcloths → recycling centre



METAL

Metal items will be sorted, melted down and recycled into new products. Recycling metal has enormous environmental benefits, as metal mining is resource-intensive and heavily polluting.

Metal items need to be empty and scraped clean.



YES to:

- Food tins
- Non-deposit beer and soda cans
- Metal lids, e.g. from jars
- Bottle caps
- Tealight holders
- Pots and pans
- Foil trays
- Metal cutlery, scissors and kitchen knives
- Aluminium foil and foil paper
- Nails and screws
- Items made from several materials but primarily metal, such as scissors

What about ... ?

- Metal items that include electronics (anything that can be plugged in or runs on batteries) → red box or recycling centre
- Aerosol cans → hazardous waste
- Crisp packets and coffee bags → household waste
- Cold packs and cool bags → household waste
- Metal items with chemical residue → recycling centre, red box or hazardous waste, depending on your local regulations
- Hypodermic needles → pharmacy



METAL



HAZARDOUS WASTE



HAZARDOUS WASTE

It's important to dispose of hazardous waste correctly so that it doesn't end up in household waste or other waste streams, where it can cause harm. Paint, varnish, chemicals and similar substances will be destroyed. The metals in electric lamps and small electronic items will be recovered and recycled.

Contact

If you have a question about hazardous waste, please ring SMOKA on 33 22 32 37 or write them at smoka@smoka.dk.



YES to:

- Batteries and accumulators
- Energy-efficient light bulbs, LEDs and fluorescent tubes
- Mobile phones and electric toothbrushes
- Insecticides and herbicides
- Chemical waste
- Mercury thermometers
- Paint, varnish and glue
- Oil
- Small electronic items
- Products with hazard symbols
- Aerosol cans
- Fertilizer and descaling products
- Containers for nail polish and nail polish remover

What about ... ?

- Medicines and medicine containers → pharmacy
- Hypodermic needles → pharmacy
- Gas flasks and cans → recycling centre
- Flammable rags and liquids → recycling centre
- Pointed and sharp items → recycling centre
- Illegal fireworks and explosives → contact the police
- Exploded fireworks → household waste
- Old knives → metal waste

Remember

Always deliver hazardous items in their original packaging.