

# How to sort your waste



**FOOD WASTE**

**FOOD WASTE** cannot be wrapped in packaging and must go in a waste bag with a knot.




**RESIDUAL WASTE**

**RESIDUAL WASTE** are waste that cannot be recycled and must go in a waste bag with a knot.




**RIGID PLASTICS**

**RIGID PLASTICS** must be emptied and rinsed.




**SOFT PLASTICS**

**SOFT PLASTICS** must be emptied and rinsed.




**CARDBOARD**

**CARDBOARD** must be clean, dry and without plastic packaging. Remember to fold the cardboard.




**PAPER**

**PAPER** must be clean, dry and without plastic packaging.




**METAL**

**METAL** must be emptied and scraped. You do not have to wash the metal clean.




**GLASS**

**GLASS** must be emptied and scraped. You do not have to wash the metal clean. The lid can be kept on.




**TEXTILE WASTE**

**TEXTILE WASTE** can be worn, full of holes and stained, but it must be dry and without chemicals.





**BEVERAGE & FOOD CARTONS**

**BEVERAGE & FOOD CARTONS** must be emptied, rinsed and pressed. The lid can be kept on.



**Not sure about the sorting?**

In the Affald Fredericia app, you can get sorting help through our sorting guide. Scan the QR code to download the app.




**HAZARDOUS WASTE**

**HAZARDOUS WASTE** must be packed in its original packaging and kept upright to prevent leakage.

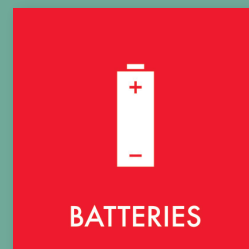


# Sort the waste so the resources can be used again

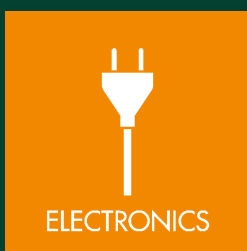
Everything around you is made of natural resources. For example, cardboard and paper are made from wood fibers. Glass consists of sand, lime, and soda, while many plastic products are made from oil. In Denmark, we are the European champions in waste - each Dane produces an average of 845 kg of waste per year. To avoid running out of resources, we must first and foremost reduce our consumption and prevent waste production. Next, it is essential to sort your waste so that resources can be kept in a circular loop, where they are used again and again (and again).



Does it make a difference whether a soda can ends up in residual waste or is sorted as metal? Yes! When we recycle aluminum instead of extracting and processing new aluminum, we save a staggering 95 % of energy consumption and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 92 %.



We Danes misplace 1,210 tons of batteries in the wrong waste stream every year. This is a major problem because batteries can contain both toxic substances and valuable materials that can be recycled. Batteries may consist of iron, plastic, lead, copper, nickel, manganese, cobalt, brass, zinc, and aluminum. In total, about 60 % of a battery's components can be recycled into new products.



Electronics contain valuable materials such as gold, copper, and nickel. Denmark is among the largest consumers of electronics, with sales increasing from 138,365 tons in 2013 to 254,934 tons in 2021. Many people do not repair their electronics when they break, and every year, products worth 25 billion DKK are destroyed. By repairing instead of buying new, we can both save money and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.



Significantly fewer resources are used to produce recycled paper compared to brand-new paper. In the production of recycled paper, 100 % less wood, 72 % less energy, 83 % less water, and 53 % less CO<sub>2</sub> are used. Paper is made from wood fibers, and each time it is recycled, the fibers become shorter, reducing the quality slightly. It is said that cardboard and paper can be recycled about seven times.

## Affald & Genbrug

Nordre Kobbelvej 9 · 7000 Fredericia  
Tlf.: 7210 6367 · [affald.genbrug@fredericia.dk](mailto:affald.genbrug@fredericia.dk)  
[www.affaldgenbrug-fredericia.dk](http://www.affaldgenbrug-fredericia.dk)

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