

# THANK YOU for recycling!

ENGELSKA



Every time you drop off some old packaging or a newspaper for recycling, something amazing happens. Old bottle caps are transformed into nuts and bolts. That crumpled-up packet of washing powder is made into a nice new shoe box. The newspaper you've finished reading becomes a new one. By recycling, you're helping to save huge amounts of energy. You're also making sure that natural resources are not going to waste. Thanks to you the environment wins out, and that also makes you a winner – every time you recycle.

## The life cycle of packing and newspapers

All packaging and newspapers that are collected are taken for recycling into new packaging or new products. Plastic packaging can become anything from sound proofing and washing-up brushes to flower pots and carrier bags. Glass and cardboard are usually made into new packaging. Metal packaging can be transformed into railway tracks. Old newspapers can be made into household paper or paper for new newspapers.

## Producer responsibility

The Government has decided that every company that manufactures, imports, fills or sells packaging or packaged goods is responsible for making sure that there is a collection system where the end user can bring the used packaging for recycling. This is called 'producer responsibility'. The same applies for newspapers and waste paper. Those who make or import paper for printing, and those who print or import newspapers and magazines must also take responsibility for the collection and recycling of waste paper. Packaging and newspapers are two of the first product groups to be given producer responsibility. Producers of packaging products and paper for newspapers take on this responsibility through the Packaging and Newspaper Collection Service (FTI - *Förpacknings- och Tidningsinsamlingen*), an organisation that operates on a non-profit basis.

## Recycling stations

FTI is responsible for all recycling stations all over Sweden. That's where you go to leave your newspapers and your old plastic, paper, metal and glass packaging for recycling. If you live in an apartment with its own collection station for newspapers and packaging, you leave them there. FTI collaborates with most contractors who take care of these collections. This is your guarantee that everything is recycled in the same way.

## Further information

On our website, [www.ftiab.se/hitta-atervinningsstation](http://www.ftiab.se/hitta-atervinningsstation), you can find information about your nearest recycling station together with details about when it will next be emptied and cleaned. The website also has guides on sorting, films about recycling, tips and advice, and information about our activities.

You can also contact us by email at [info@ftiab.se](mailto:info@ftiab.se) or on tel. 0200-88 03 11 to find out answers to your questions.

**When it comes to other waste** such as bulky waste, compost, electrical waste and hazardous waste, this is the responsibility of your municipal authority.

# This is how you sort your recycling:

All packaging should be empty and clean. Packaging made from more than one type of material should be taken apart. If it isn't possible to separate the different materials, sort the packaging based on whichever material is heaviest.



## PLASTIC PACKAGING

E.g. bottles, plastic jars, small buckets and kegs, plastic carrier bags, plastic bags from rolls (e.g. for fruit and vegetables in grocery stores), refill packets, tubes, crisp packets and polystyrene.

**This is what you do** Remove caps and lids. Empty your bag of plastic packaging items into the container so that all the items are loose – this makes the subsequent recycling process easier.

**Do not leave** Plastic products that are not packaging items, such as bulky or household waste, e.g. furniture, toys and video cassettes. Bottles with a returnable deposit should be returned to the shops.



## PAPER PACKAGING

E.g. pasta boxes, milk or juice cartons, paper carrier bags, empty bags of sugar, shoe boxes, finished toilet rolls and cardboard boxes.

**This is what you do** Flatten and fold up. Put smaller items into larger ones to save transport space.

**Do not leave** Envelopes should be thrown away with the household waste/combustible waste. Newspapers, advertising flyers, etc. should be placed in the container for magazines and newspapers.



## METAL PACKAGING

E.g. tin cans and empty spray cans, tubes, bottle tops, dried tins of paint.

**This is what you do** Fold in sharp lids on tin cans. Leave the caps on tubes.

**Do not leave** Tins containing leftover paint and glue should be disposed of as hazardous waste. Scrap metal, plumbing and heating parts, frying pans and other items that are not packaging should be disposed of as bulky or household waste. Cans with a returnable deposit should be returned to the shops.

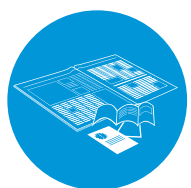


## GLASS PACKAGING

E.g. bottles and jars made of coloured or clear glass.

**This is what you do** Remove tops, lids and caps and sort them for recycling according to material. Place coloured and clear glass packaging in the relevant container.

**Do not leave** Bottles with a returnable deposit should be returned to the shops. Porcelain, ceramics and other products that are not packaging should be disposed of as bulky or household waste. Light bulbs and fluorescent tubes should normally be taken to the municipality's recycling centres.



## MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS

E.g. daily newspapers, magazines, periodicals, catalogues, advertising flyers, brochures and writing/drawing paper, notebooks.

**This is what you do** Remove any plastic bags and sticky advertising labels before placing the paper items in the container.

**Do not leave** Envelopes and bound books should be thrown away with the household waste/combustible waste. Paper carrier bags, cartons, etc. should be placed in the container for paper packaging items.