

Keep it Clean, Keep it Green.

Recycling Good Practice



Keep it Clean: Keep it Green!



A guide to good recycling practices.

Dry Mixed Recycling

Correct Materials: Plastic containers, aluminium and steel cans, cardboard.

Contaminants: Food, liquids, non-recyclable plastics, black bag waste.

Why can't we accept these items? All material suitable for recycling is sent to a MRF (Materials Recovery Facility). Where the items are sorted and baled by type.

The facility doesn't have the legal approvals to accept food waste, and any non-recyclable material can damage the good quality product for recycling.

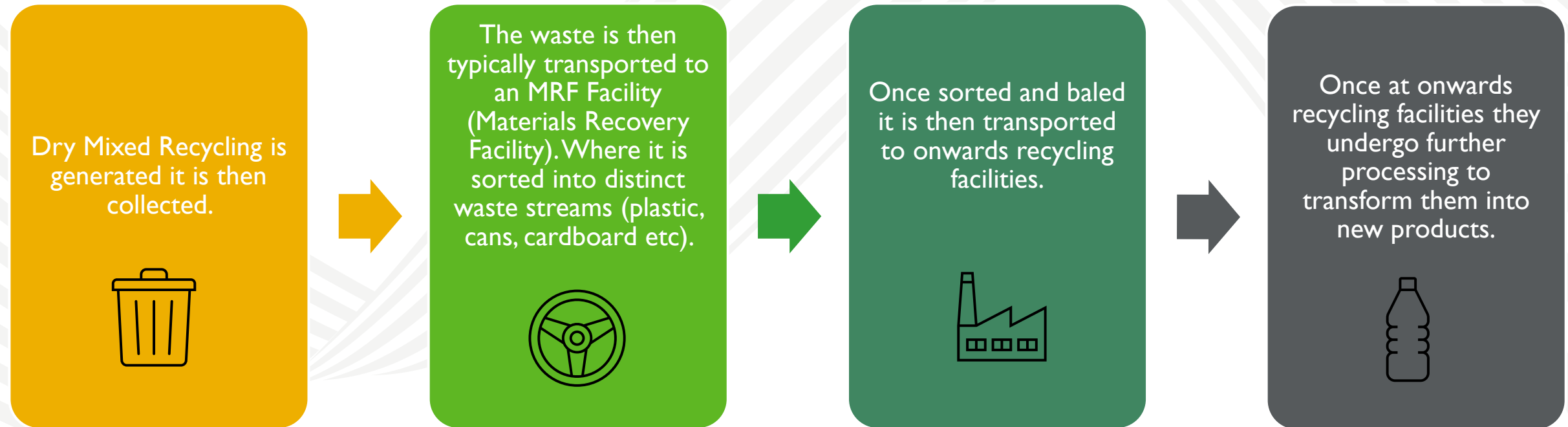
Yes



No



What happens to Mixed Recycling?



METAL CANS & TINS

How are they recycled?



1. Cans and tins are separated from other materials, if necessary. Magnets are used to separate steel cans and tins from aluminium ones

Aluminium



The separated items are baled



Bales of cans are shredded into small pieces



Shreds are 'de-coated'. This means the painted decorations are removed by blowing hot air through the shreds



The small pieces are fed into a furnace



The liquid metal is poured and continuously cooled by water



An 'ingot' is formed



'Ingots' are rolled into thin sheets, which create new drinks cans that can be back on sale in just eight weeks

A recycling fact.

Because metal is such a great material, it can be recycled again and again without losing any of its quality.



Steel



Steel cans and tins – which are made from tin-coated steel – are usually melted alongside other steel scrap metal, like automotive scrap from cars and other vehicles



Liquid steel is formed into 'slabs'



Steel slabs create sheets, which become new tins



PLASTIC

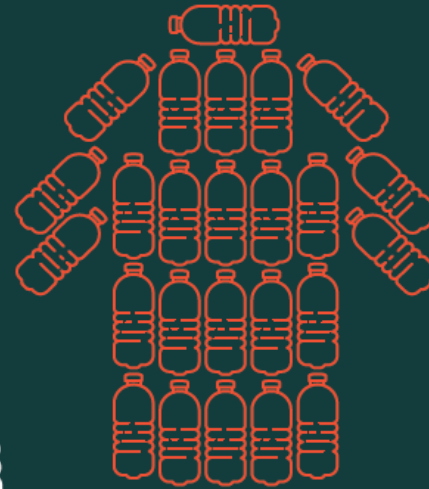
Bottles, Pots, Tubs & Trays

How are they recycled?



A recycling fact.

It takes just 25 recycled plastic bottles to make a new fleece hoodie or sweater.



Cardboard

Correct Materials: Clean brown & white cardboard and kraft paper (the corrugated wriggly bit in the middle of a box).

Contaminants: Waxed cardboard, plastic, wood, polyethylene lined cardboard.

Why can't we accept these items? Cardboard is sent for recycling; it gets made back into new cardboard products, so anything not made of cardboard isn't suitable for recycling.

Please place your clean cardboard into the dry mixed recycling bin.



CARDBOARD

How is it recycled?



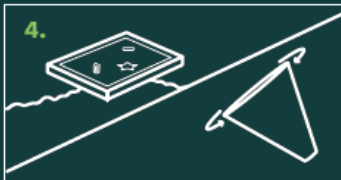
1. Cardboard is separated from other materials, if necessary



2. It's sorted and graded into different categories. Cardboard is sent to a mill to be recycled



3. Cardboard is pulped inside a tank containing water and chemicals, which separates the 'fibres'



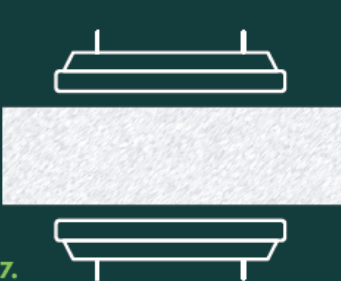
4. Fibres are screened to filter out labels and glass, metal, plastic or adhesive elements. It's cleaned by being spun in a cone-shaped container



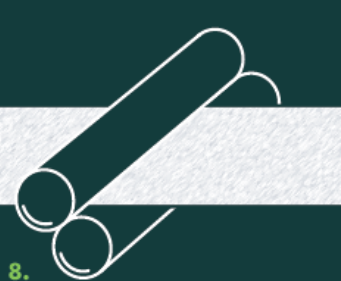
5. Colouring agents are added if needed and the pulp mixture is pumped onto a paper machine



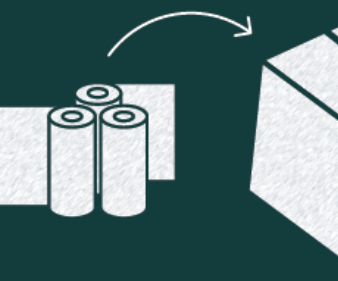
6. It's sprayed onto a fast-moving mesh surface, which forms a sheet and removes much of the water



7. It's pressed to remove more water and passed through large, heated rollers, until it has the correct moisture content and thickness levels



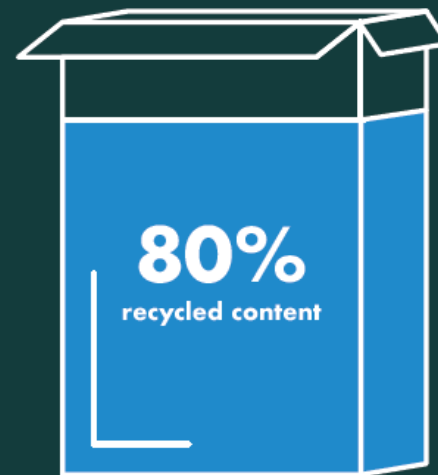
8. Once dry, it's wound onto huge rolls



9. The rolls are divided into smaller reels, packed and stored until they're sent to a 'packaging converter' to create new cardboard packaging items, such as cardboard boxes

A recycling fact.

Around 80% of cardboard that's produced in the UK is created using recycled content.



Confidential Paper

Correct Materials: All types of paper including coloured and heavily printed.

Contaminants: Food, liquids, general waste, other recycling materials, stationery.

Why can't we accept these items? The paper can be mixed and all grades because it is classed as confidential but is sent straight to the recycling facility so it cannot contain any other materials.

It is shredded and used to make secondary paper products like hand towels and loo rolls. Any objects that are not paper can damage and break the shredder teeth.



PAPER

How is it recycled?



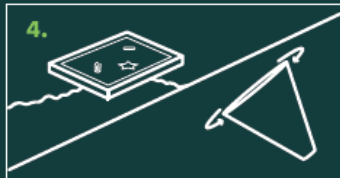
Paper is separated from other materials, if necessary



It's sorted and graded into different categories. High quality paper is sent to a paper mill



Paper is pulped inside a tank containing water and chemicals, which separates the 'fibres'



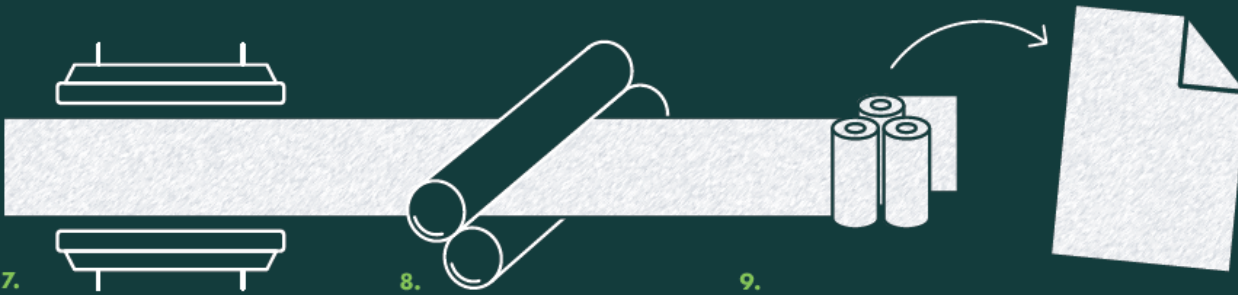
Fibres are screened to filter out labels and glass, metal, plastic or adhesive elements. It's cleaned by being spun in a cone-shaped container



Colouring agents are added if needed and the pulp mixture is pumped onto a paper machine



It's sprayed onto a fast-moving mesh surface, which forms a sheet and removes much of the water



It's pressed to remove more water and passed through large, heated rollers, until it has the correct moisture content and thickness levels

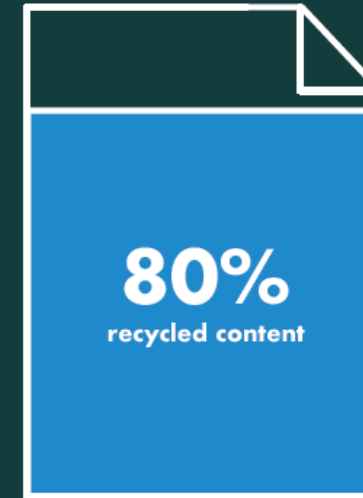
Once dry, it's wound onto huge rolls

The rolls are divided into smaller reels, packed and stored until they're sent to create new products, such as:

- newspapers
- writing paper

A recycling fact.

Around 80% of paper that's produced in the UK is created using recycled content.



Glass

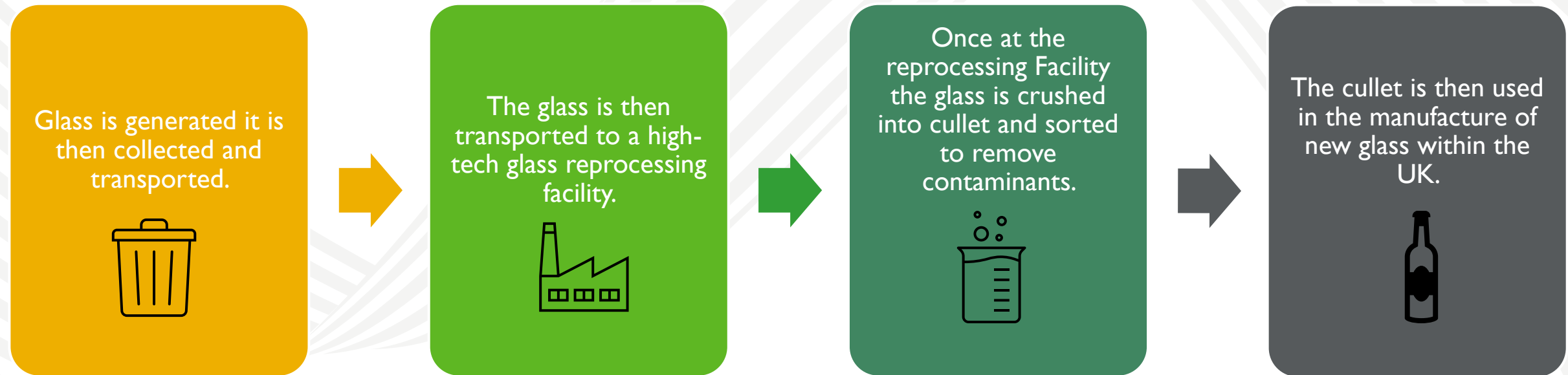
Correct Materials: Clear, brown and green glass bottles and jars.

Contaminants: Cardboard, full glass containers, ceramic crockery, plate glass, Pyrex (all of which melt at a different temperature to bottles and jars), other non glass packaging.

Why can't we accept these items? Glass is sent for recycling; it gets made back into new glass items. The glass is taken directly to a glass recycling plant which sorts the glass by colour, and it is then sent for re-melt back into new glass products. The plant does not have the ability to separate the glass from any other packaging or to empty the containers so this must be done by site. Any contamination will render the load of glass unusable.



What happens to Glass?



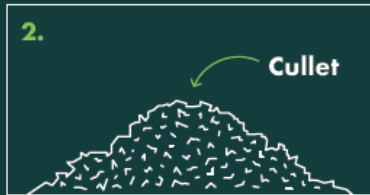
GLASS

Bottles & Jars

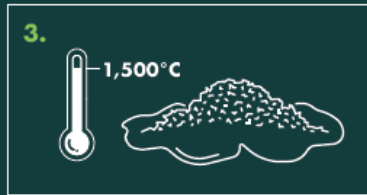
How are they recycled?



1. Glass bottles and jars are separated from other materials, if necessary. Non-glass items are removed using magnets and air suction



2. The glass is then colour-sorted by lasers and crushed into small pieces called 'cullet'



3. The cullet is melted in a furnace



4. Key chemical ingredients are added



5. Liquid glass is divided into 'gobs' that are blown or pressed to create:



- new bottles and jars (or other glass items)
- fibreglass, as sustainable insulation for lofts, roofs and walls

A recycling fact.

Because glass is such a great material, it can be recycled again and again without losing any of its quality.



Food Waste

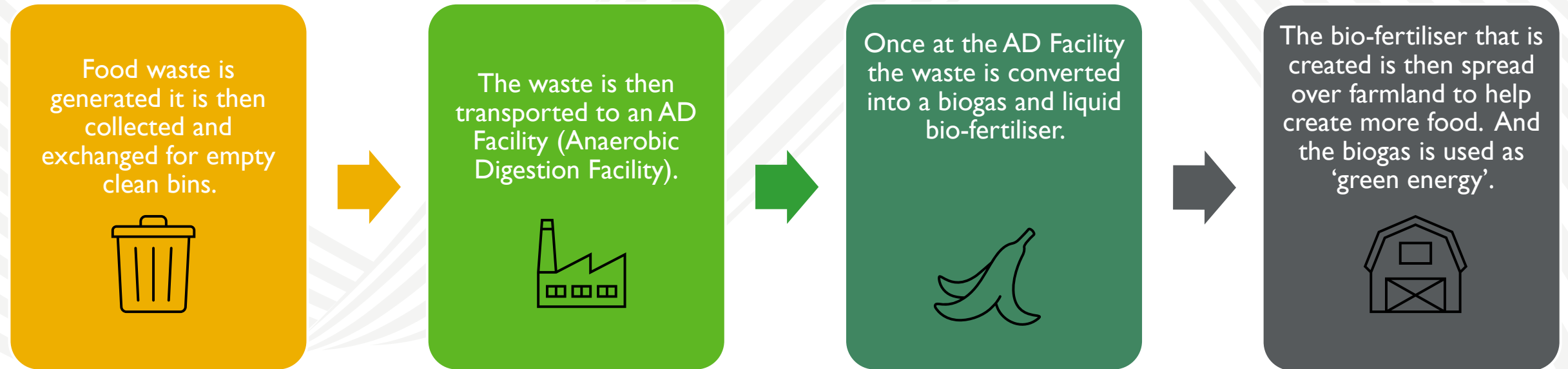
Correct Materials: Food waste such as fruit peelings, plate scrapings and tea bags.

Contaminants: General waste, secondary packaging.

Why can't we accept these items? The food waste is sent for recycling; it goes straight to an AD (anaerobic digestion plant) where the food is digested in the absence of air to create liquid, solid and gaseous products. The AD plant does not have the ability to further de-package products as it is an automated feed process.

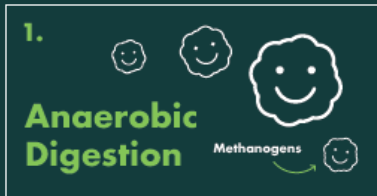


What happens to Food Material?



FOOD WASTE

How is it recycled?



The most common way our food waste is treated is by using a process known as 'anaerobic digestion'. Microorganisms called 'methanogens' break down food waste inside a tank



It produces 'biogas', which is collected and used to generate 'green energy' that powers homes and communities across the nation

Biogas



It also creates bio-fertiliser that can be used in farming and for land regeneration



Electricity



Heat



Transport fuels

A recycling fact.

For every six teabags we recycle, enough 'green energy' can be produced to make another cup of tea or coffee.



General Waste

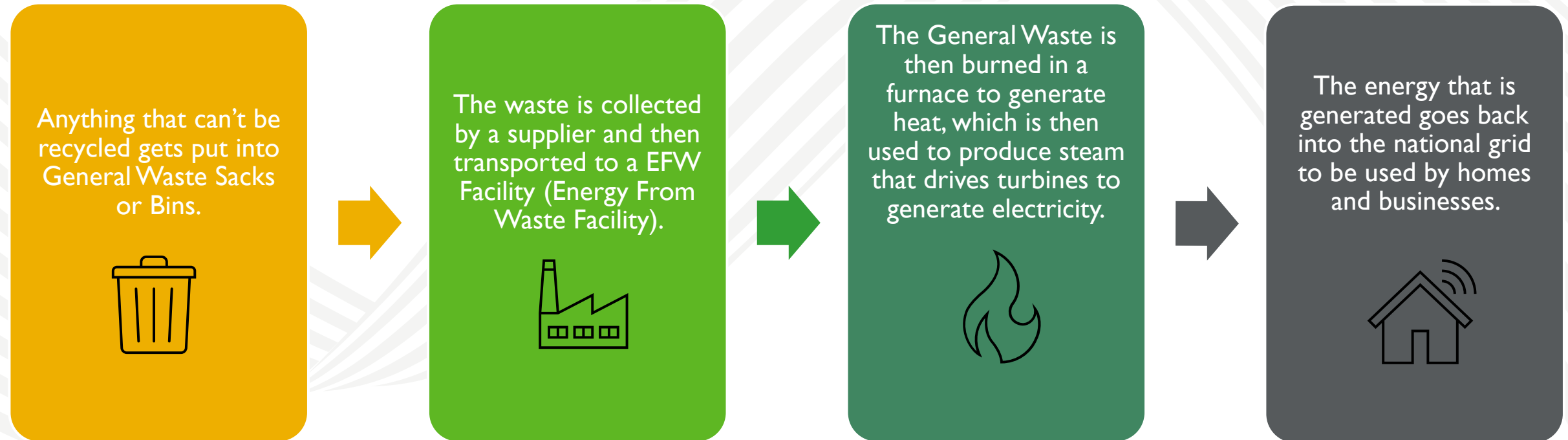
Correct Materials: Any non-recyclable non-hazardous material such as sweet wrappers, food containers, stationery.

Contaminants: Anything recyclable. In wheeled bins only black bags of light compactable general office waste are acceptable. Food, confidential paper and dry mixed recycling must be segregated into the correct bin.

Why can't we accept these items? All material suitable for recycling must be recycled by law.



What happens to General Waste?



Thank You!

Any Questions?



Keep it Clean: Keep it Green!