

mimer's
recycling
stations

mimer 

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It is easy to sort your household waste at Mimer's recycling stations!

Everyone who lives in a Mimer apartment has a recycling station nearby. To properly take care of the household waste is an important task; we therefore trust that you, as a tenant, will want to help us! In this booklet you will find practical advice and tips on how to sort your household waste. You will also get to know what happens with the waste after it has been picked-up by the refuse collector. Towards the end of the booklet there is information about what items should not be left at the recycling station but instead taken to Återbruket, the municipal waste disposal site.



Hello! My name is Åge and I will help you to sort your waste properly at our recycling stations. Did you know that your shampoo bottle can become a noise barrier? Or that the apple cores can be turned into biogas that can fuel your car? It is actually true; all household waste that is sorted the right way can come to be of use again.

When you sort food waste:

- Only put food waste in the brown paper bag.
- Never put the brown paper bag inside a plastic bag. Plastics and wrappings will ruin the decaying process.
- Fold the brown paper bag carefully so that the food waste does not slip out and soil the container.





Food waste

The food remains will be decayed into biogas. Put the food waste in the brown paper bag, which is available for free at your recycling station. Then put the bag in the brown container for food waste.

Examples of food waste

- Residue of meat, fish, vegetables, fruits, eggs, milk, flour, rice, and pasta.
- Meat- and fish bones, fish scrapings as well as shrimp and crayfish shells.
- Fruit and vegetable skins as well as egg shells.
- Bread, crackers, biscuits, buns, sweets, and chocolate.
- Coffee grindings and tea bags.

You can even dispose of wilted flowers, kitchen paper towels, vegetable cuttings and napkins.

Did you know...

A car that runs on biogas can go as far as 2.5 kilometers on the gas that is extracted from a single, full brown paper bag.

Keep in mind

- Never put the brown paper bag inside a plastic bag, plastic ruins the process in the biogas facility.
- Fold the brown paper bag carefully so that the food waste does not slip out and soils the container.

What happens with the food waste?

All food waste that is collected from households will be decayed at the biogas facility in Gryta. The gas that is created is used as vehicle fuel and the remains of the decay can be used as manure in fields.



Plastic packing

This includes all plastic packing, both soft and rigid ones.

Examples of plastic packing

- Soft plastic bags
- Plastic foil
- Plastic trays
- Ketchup and mustard bottles
- Styrofoam
- Shampoo bottles
- Cans (e.g. juice cans)
- Plastic pots (e.g. crème fraiche cans)

Keep in mind

- Rinse the packing with cold water.
- Remove lids, bottle tops and corks and sort them separately. This will make the compression of the packing easier.
- Packing that contain remains of hazardous waste, e.g. glue or paint, should be taken to Återbruket, the municipal waste site.

What happens with the plastic packing?

First the soft and rigid plastic packing are separated by air. The soft plastics will be blown/sucked out of the mixed fraction. The soft plastic is then sent off to combustion where the energy is extracted. From the hard plastics one makes new plastic products such as e.g. shampoo bottles.

Did you know...

One ton of hard plastic packing can be recycled into about 84 000 flower pots!



Metal packing

Did you know that if we collect all used bottle caps in Sweden for one year there will be enough steel to make 2 200 new cars! Metal can be recycled numerous times since its quality is not affected by the recycling process.

Examples of metal packing

- Tins of sheet metal and aluminum
- Lids and bottle caps
- Tin foil
- Aluminum trays
- Metal tubes e.g. caviar tubes
- Empty spray cans
- Empty medicine tubes
- Soda cans without deposits

Keep in mind

- Rinse the packing and then flatten.
- Remove lids, bottle tops and other details that are not made of metal and sort them by type of material.
- Aluminum cans that have deposit refunds deposited, should be deposited at the store.
- Packing that includes e.g. oil or paint residues should be taken to Återbruket, the municipal waste site, and turned in as hazardous waste.
- Leave the top of the caviar tube on to avoid smell.

Tip!

Clean tin cans can be used to store things, e.g. screws and nails.

What happens with the metal packing?

The metal packing is sent away and melted down. From the recycled metal, cast aluminum or new metal packing can be created.



Papers

Almost half of the paper we collect are newspapers and magazines from households. Newspapers are a coveted raw material and an important complement to fresh fibers from the forest. During paper manufacturing with recycled paper only 85 percent of the energy that is needed when manufacturing with new raw materials is consumed.

Examples of papers

- Daily newspapers
- Weekly magazines
- Brochures
- Advertisements
- Writing paper and drawings
- Pocket books

Keep in mind

- The paper should be clean and not smudged with food, glue or the like.
- Remove possible plastic strings that might be tied around advertisements.
- Never put paper bags or plastic bags in the paper container. Instead empty out your bag and put it in the container for paper packing or plastic packing.
- Do not put envelopes or post it-notes in the paper container.

What happens with papers?

The papers are recycled and become new papers, toilet or household paper. Paper fibers can be recycled up to seven times before they get worn out. After that one can only mould the paper pulp. Egg cartons are made from this pulp.



Paper packing

Paper packing can sometimes be lined with plastic or aluminum. As a rule a packing should always be sorted as a paper packing if half the packing or more is made up of paper.

Examples of paper packing

- Cartons for juice, milk and other beverages
- Cornflakes, pasta and detergent packages as well as egg cartons
- Paper bags and paper sacks (e.g. flour and sugar bags)
- Paper covers and gift wrappings
- Moving boxes
- Boxes for computer or TV sets

Keep in mind

- Rinse the packing with cold water.
- Flatten the packing so that they take up less space.
- Large paper plates can be divided into smaller pieces.

What Happens with paper packing?

The paper packing are recycled and become new milk, pasta and detergent packing. They can also be turned into surface layers for plasterboards. The fibers in the paper and corrugated packing can be recycled up to eight times before they get worn out.

Did you know...

Every third paper packing in your grocery store is made from recycled packages!



Coloured glass

For the sake of the recycling it is important to separate coloured and clear glass. In the container for coloured glass you can put all glass jars and bottles regardless of if they are made of brown, green or blue glass.

Examples of coloured glass packing

- Coloured glass bottles
- Coloured glass jars

What happens with the coloured glass?

The glass is sorted and crushed into different fraction sizes depending on what it will be used for. Nearly two thirds of the submitted glass will be used in the manufacturing of bottles and jars. A third is allocated to the manufacturing of glass wool that is used in heat insulation.

Keep in mind

- Rinse the packing with cold water.
- Pre paid deposit glass packing should be deposited, not recycled.
- Ceramics, porcelain, drinking glasses, and mirror glass should not be put among the glass packing.
- Glass packing that contains hazardous waste, e.g. glue or paint should be left at Återbruket, the municipal waste disposal site.

Tip!

Glass jars with lids are excellent to store things in, such as jam or left over paint.



Clear glass

For the sake of the recycling it is important to separate coloured and clear glass. You can only put clear glass bottles and jars in the container for clear glass.

Did you know...

All glass packing that is collected in Sweden will be delivered to Swedish Glass Recycling, Svensk GlasÅtervinning, in Hammar in southern Närke. It is Sweden's only refining facility for assembled glass and it will take in no less than 700 tons of glass every weekday!

What happens with the clear glass?

The glass is sorted and then crushed into different fraction sizes depending on what it will be used for. Clear glass crusher is mostly used in new clear bottles and jars whilst it is especially important that the raw material is clear. During the making of e.g. Absolut-bottles there is a zero tolerance on colour shadings.

Examples of clear glass packing

- Clear glass bottles
- Clear glass jars

Keep in mind

- Rinse the packing with cold water.
- Pre paid deposited glass packing should be deposited, not recycled.
- Ceramics, porcelain, drinking glasses and mirror glass should not be put among the glass packing.
- Glass packing that contain hazardous waste, e.g. glue or paint, should be left at Återbruket, the municipal waste disposal site.



Lamps

Low energy lamps, light bulbs, halogen lamps and LED lights are recycled in different ways, but are now sorted in the same container in Mimer's recycling stations. VafabMiljö takes care of the sorting at Återbruket, the municipal waste disposal site.

Examples of lamps

- Low energy lamps
- Compact fluorescent lamps
- Light bulbs
- Halogen lamps
- LED lights

Keep in mind

- Be careful when putting the lamps in the container, so that they do not break.
- Fluorescent lamps and low energy lamps contain mercury which, even in small portions, is hazardous to the environment.
- Light bulbs contains lead which is an environmentally harmful substance.

Tip!

Remember to change your light bulbs to low energy lamps. That way you will save both energy and money. Turn the lights off when you leave the room.

What happens afterwards?

The lamps are sent to a particular treatment company where the mercury and lead is taken care of and terminally stored in an environmentally safe manner. The glass is recycled into new glass in new lamps.



Batteries

Most batteries can be left at the recycling station and put in the battery box. Some appliances might have built in batteries. Take the entire appliance to the store where it was bought or to Återbruket, the municipal waste disposal site, if you cannot remove the battery.

Examples of batteries

- Household batteries
- Button cell batteries
- Built-in batteries
- Rechargeable batteries

Keep in mind

- Batteries can contain substances, like mercury, lead and cadmium. Rechargeable batteries and small button cell batteries are the most dangerous.
- Car batteries contain lead and acid and should be taken to Återbruket, the municipal waste disposal site.

Tip!

To buy rechargeable batteries that can be charged and used over a thousand times is a good investment.

What happens with the batteries?

The batteries are sorted based on content. Those that contain mercury are sent to SAKAB in Kumla, where they are terminally stored under safe conditions.

Items that should be taken to Återbruket

It is your responsibility to take bulky waste, electric waste and hazardous waste to Återbruket, the municipal waste disposal site.

If you have problems getting to Återbruket you can order a pickup from your home. The department for waste and recycling, VafabMiljö, collects bulky waste and electric waste on demand. You can reach their customer service by phone, 021-120 22 20.

Bulky waste pickup

A single pickup of bulky waste will cost 450 kr if you can carry the waste to the ground floor. The price covers no more than 1 m³ of waste. The waste should not weigh more than 50 kilos or be taller than two meters.

You can have your bulky waste picked up from your apartment. Then you will also have to pay for the time it took to carry the waste to the ground floor. The price for this will vary depending on the amount of time required.

Take to
Återbruket!



Bulky waste

Bulky waste is larger household waste that is broken and which does not fit in the container for residual waste. All bulky waste should be taken to Återbruket, the municipal waste disposal site.

Examples of bulky waste

- Furniture and carpets
- Skiis and plastic sledges
- Bicycles
- Toys
- Baby carriages
- Household goods
- Microwaves ovens, stoves and vacuum cleaners
- Washing and dishwashing machines
- Computers, printers and televisions
- Residues from renovation work

Keep in mind

- All bulky waste should be sorted and taken to Återbruket, the municipal waste disposal site.
- Do not disassemble the electrical products before leaving them to Återbruket, especially TV and computer screens.

What happens with the bulky waste?

All bulky waste that can be recycled is dealt with. The bulky waste that cannot be recycled is put in a landfill or sent off for combustion. During the combustion, energy which e.g. can be used to heat apartments, is extracted.

Tip!

Re-use instead of recycle! Leave all useable items to e.g. a flea market or second hand stores such as Myrorna and Röda Korset (the Red Cross). If you cannot or do not want to take your bulky waste to Återbruket you can order a bulky waste pick up. Contact the department for waste and recycling, VafabMiljö, by phone 021-120 22 20.

Take to
Återbruket!



Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste is dangerous to the environment and to our health. It is therefore important that you sort out the hazardous waste and take it to the municipal waste disposal site, Återbruket.

Examples of hazardous waste

- Car batteries
- Toxins and pesticides
- Photo chemicals
- Strong detergents
- Corroding substances
- Fuel and oil products
- Paint, glue and lacquer residuals
- Dissolving agents

Keep in mind

- Make sure that the packing of hazardous waste does not leak.
- On the packing; type out/mark what it contains.
- Medicines should be taken to the pharmacy/chemist.
- Never flush hazardous waste down the toilet!
- Syringes and injection needles should be taken to the pharmacy/chemist. First pick up a special needles container at the pharmacy. When the container is full, hand it in.

Did you know...

Nail polish is considered a hazardous waste and should be taken to the municipal waste disposal site, Återbruket.

What happens with the hazardous waste?

A lot of the hazardous waste is sent off to SAKAB where it is decontaminated through combustion at a high temperature. Hazardous waste is also sent to other treatment facilities.

Read more about recycling at www.mimer.nu

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