

GENBRUG
MED HJERTET
Recycling at heart



GENTOFTE KOMMUNE

RESIDUAL WASTE

Residual waste is the waste that is left when all recyclables and hazardous waste are sorted out. Residual waste is, for instance, food waste, nappies, pet litter, and packaging that is too soiled to be recycled. This waste is taken to an incineration plant where the energy contained in it is utilised for the generation of power and district heating.



Individual waste solutions . Each block of flats has a waste solution adapted to the needs of the block, and the number of containers for residual waste varies according to the size of the block.

Overfilled containers? Please contact the person responsible for waste in your block, if you find an overfilled container or if you see other irregularities - ask him or her to contact us. Together, we find a solution to the problem.

Sorting



RESIDUAL
WASTE

✓ Yes please:

- Food waste
- Cartons for milk or juice
- Pizza boxes
- Soiled packaging
- Nappies
- Soot and ashes (enclosed)
- Sweepings (enclosed)
- Droppings, bedding material etc.
(e.g. from pet rabbits and guinea pigs)

✗ No thanks:

- Hazardous wastes (e.g. energy-saving bulbs and batteries)
→ Red box, Hazardous waste cabinet, Recycling Centre
- Recyclables
→ Containers for recyclables, public igloos, Recycling Centre

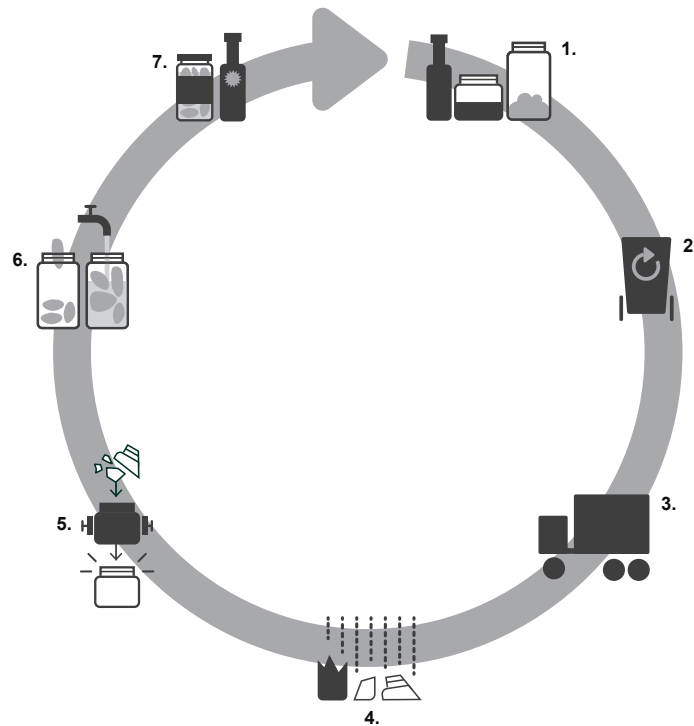


Recyclables must be sorted out. If there are containers for recyclables in your block, you must discard your separated waste here. You can also use the public igloos or the Recycling Centre.

GLASS

Recycling

The collected glass will be re-sorted and processed before turning into new glass. This may be done as shown below.



1. **Use phase.** Waste glass is typically bottles and preserve glasses.
2. **Waste sorting.** Remove lids, empty bottles and jars and place them in the container for glass.
3. **Collection and transportation.** The waste collector empties the container and takes the waste glass to a sorting plant.
4. **Cleaning and sorting.** Impurities such as metal, plastics, ceramics, stoneware, and china are removed. The glass is sorted according to colour, as clear and coloured glass is recycled separately.
5. **Remelting.** The cullet (broken glass) is crushed and mixed with lime, soda, and various additives; it is then remelted into new products.
6. **Filling.** Recycled clear glass is used, among others, as preserve containers.
7. **New products.** Recycled glass can be used for wine bottles and jam jars, but also for glass wool for insulation, among others.

The proportion of cullet in new glass can be as high as 90%.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

Sorting

✓ Yes please:

- Glass bottles
- Jam jars
- Preserve glasses
- Drinking glasses (non-crystal)
- Wine bottles

✗ No thanks:

- Ceramics, china, stoneware, crystal glasses, heat-resistant cookware
→ *Red box, Recycling Centre*
- Glass packaging from chemicals and energy-saving bulbs
→ *Red box, Hazardous waste cabinet, Recycling Centre*
- Window glass and mirrors
→ *Recycling Centre*
- Pill bottles
→ *Pharmacy, Recycling Centre*



GLASS



Please drain off liquids from the glass and scrape off food residues.

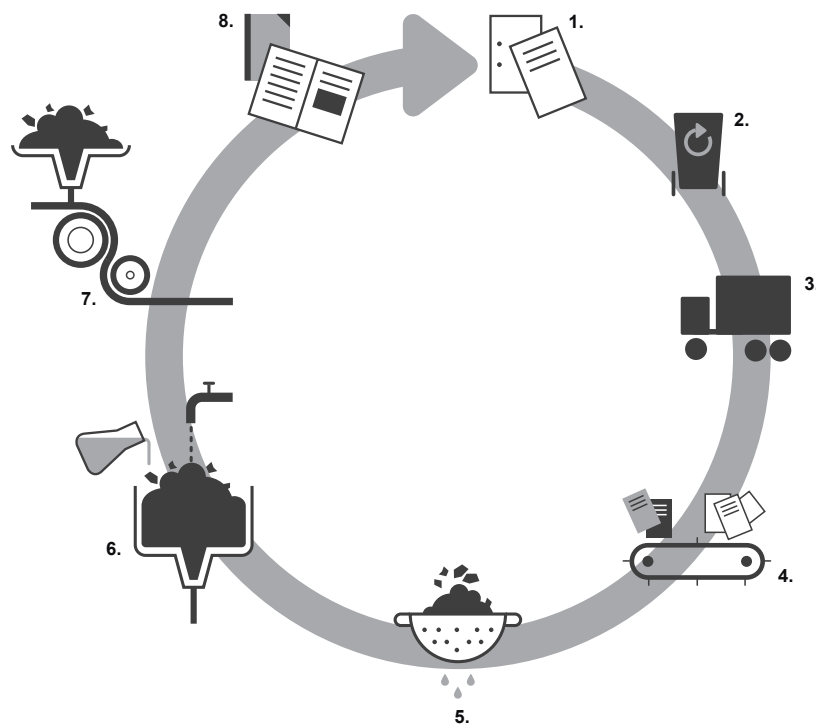
Labels can stay on.

If your block does not have a container for glass, you can discard glass in the public igloos or at the Recycling Centre.

PAPER

Recycling

Before your waste paper can be recycled into new products it will go through various steps where it is re-sorted and processed.



1. **Use phase.** Waste paper is, for instance, newsprint and junk mail.
2. **Waste sorting.** Clean and dry paper goes to the container for paper.
3. **Collection and transportation.** The waste collector empties the container and takes the waste paper to a sorting plant.
4. **Sorting.** The paper is sorted manually and mechanically into various grades, among others in a paper mill.
5. **Pulp.** The paper is mixed with warm water and additives to make a pulp – a soft mass. The pulp is screened, thereby removing impurities.
6. **Cleaning.** The pulp is cleaned mechanically and chemically to remove adhesive residues, staples, plastics, and printing ink. Then the pulp is bleached.
7. **Manufacture of new paper.** The pulp is processed into new paper.
8. **New products.** Recycled paper is used, among others, for writing and copying paper, newsprint and advertising materials.

Paper fibres can be recycled 6-7 times. The better you sort, the more we can recycle.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

Sorting

✓ Yes please:

- Newspapers
- Junk mail
- Magazines and weeklies
- Cartoons
- Printing paper
- Envelopes and letters

✘ No thanks:

- Milk and juice cartons, pizza boxes, gift wrap paper and ribbons, soiled paper
→ *Residual waste*
- Bags for cereals, flour, and other food products
→ *Residual waste*
- Cardboard, carton, egg boxes
→ *Container for cardboard, bulky waste*
- Books
→ *Recycling Centre*



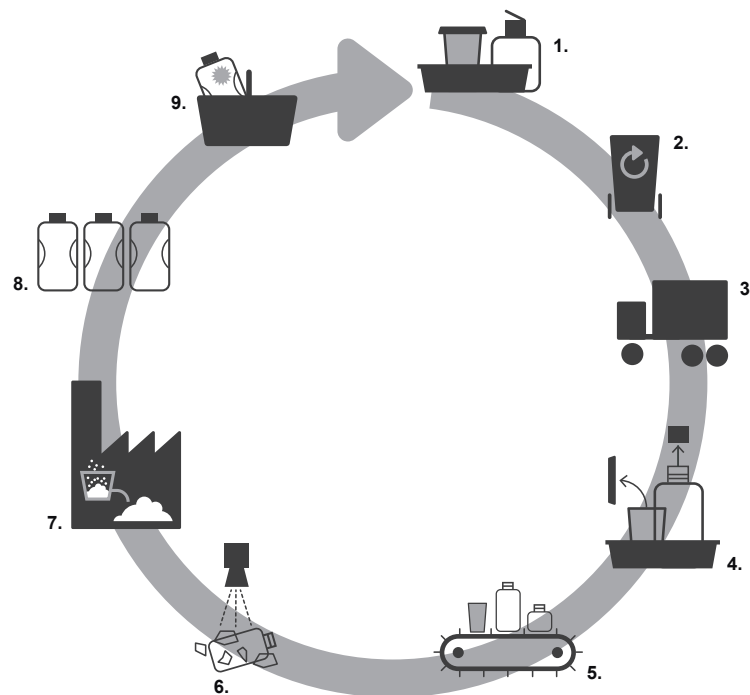
PAPER

Waste paper must be clean and dry when you drop it in the container. You may leave in staples and paper clips. If your block does not have a container for paper, you can discard paper in the public igloos or at the Recycling Centre.

PLASTICS

Recycling

Plastics come in many types. Therefore, your plastic waste is re-sorted before being used for the manufacture of new products. The following is a simplified example of how it may be done:



1. **Use phase.** Waste plastics are, for instance, bags, bottles, and packaging.
2. **Waste sorting.** Plastics emptied for their contents must go to the container for plastics.
3. **Collection and transportation.** The waste collector empties the container and takes the waste plastic to a sorting plant.
4. **Pre-separation.** In the first sorting step non-plastic materials are removed.
5. **Coarse separation.** The plastic is separated in a number of processes separating the different types of plastics and removing unwanted materials. The plastic is cut into small pieces.
6. **Fine separation.** The small pieces of plastic are sorted once more to increase the purity of the material. Technologies such as Near Infrared (NIR) and colour separation cameras are used.
7. **Manufacture of plastic granules.** The clean pieces of plastic are shredded and used directly or they are heated and turned into plastic granules.
8. **Use in new products.** The plastics are now ready to be used for the manufacture of new products.
9. **New products.** Recycled plastics are used, for instance, for plastic bottles, waste bags, sleeping bag filling, fleecewear, garden furniture, insulation, and toys.

The proportion of recycled plastics in plastic bags can be as high as 33%.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

Sorting

✓ Yes please:

- **Plastic packaging from food**
(emptied for contents)
- **Plastic lids**
- **Plastic bottles, jugs, jars, drums**
- **Plastic film/plastic wrap**
- **Plastic bags**
- **Plastic cutlery**
- **Plastic toys** (not containing PVC and electronics)
- **Bubbles plastics**

✘ No thanks:

- Frozen food, chips and coffee bags
→ *Residual waste*
- Styrofoam and similar from food products
→ *Residual waste*
- Drugs packaging
→ *Pharmacy, Recycling Centre*
- Plastic packaging from chemicals
→ *Red box, Hazardous waste cabinet, Recycling Centre*
- PVC (e.g. rain gear and plumbing tubes)
→ *Recycling Centre*



Please drain off liquids from the plastic and scrape off food residues.
Chips, coffee, and frozen food bags consist of composite materials and can therefore not be recycled as plastics or metals.
If your block does not have a container for plastics, you can discard plastics at the Recycling Centre.

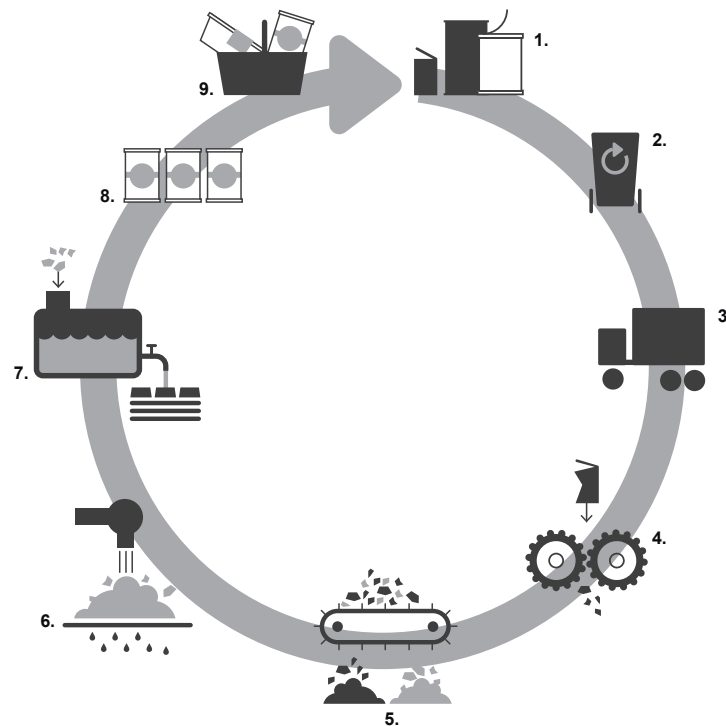


PLASTICS

METALS

Recycling

Waste metals such as aluminium cans have a high recycling value. But first they must undergo a number of processes. The recycling process may be as shown below.



1. **Use phase.** Aluminium is typically cans, foil trays, and wrap.
2. **Waste sorting.** Metals emptied for their contents must go to the container for metals.
3. **Collection and transportation.** The waste collector empties the container and takes the metal to a sorting plant where aluminium is separated from other metals.
4. **Shredding.** The aluminium is cut into small pieces.
5. **Mechanical separation.** Various methods are used to sort out other materials. Later on in the process there may be further separation steps.
6. **Removal of varnish.** Varnish can be removed by blowing 500 degrees hot air through the aluminium pieces.
7. **Remelting.** The aluminium is cast into bars or sheets ready for industrial use.
8. **Use in new products.** The aluminium turns into new products at a foundry or in other processing.
9. **New products.** Recycled aluminium can be used, among others, for beer cans, foil trays, computer cases, wrap, automotive parts, and construction materials.

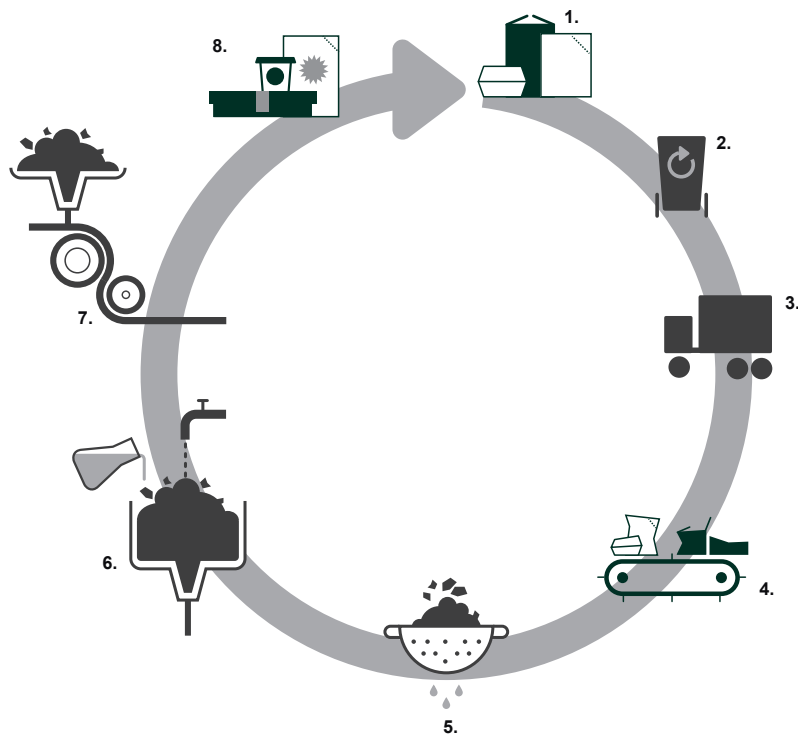
Metals are some of nature's non-renewable resources, and it is very resource-intensive to extract for instance aluminium.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

CARDBOARD

Recycling

There are different ways of recycling cardboard; it may be done as follows.



- 1. Use phase.** Cardboard typically takes the form of packaging, egg boxes and rolls from tissue and toilet paper.
- 2. Waste sorting.** Cardboard must be clean and dry. Fold it flat and put it in the container for cardboard or put it out for bulky waste, cross-tied with a string.
- 3. Collection and transportation.** The waste collector empties the container and takes the cardboard to a sorting plant.
- 4. Sorting.** The cardboard is sorted manually and mechanically into various grades, among others in a paper mill.
- 5. Pulp.** The cardboard is mixed with warm water and additives to make a pulp - a soft mass. The pulp is screened, thereby removing impurities.
- 6. Cleaning.** The pulp is cleaned mechanically and chemically to remove adhesive residues, staples, plastics, and printing ink. Then the pulp is bleached.
- 7. Manufacture of new cardboard.** The pulp is processed into new cardboard.
- 8. New products.** Recycled cardboard is used for next to all types of cardboard and carton, for instance as cereal packaging.

One kilogram of cardboard can turn into 32 new egg boxes.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency

Sorting

✓ Yes please:

- Cardboard boxes
- Corrugated cardboard
- Carton
- Cardboard packages
- Egg boxes
- Rolls from tissue and toilet paper

✘ No thanks:

- Pizza boxes
→ *Residual waste*
- Milk and juice cartons
→ *Residual waste*
- Soiled packaging
→ *Residual waste*
- Styrofoam
→ *Bulky waste, Residual waste*



CARDBOARD

Cardboard must be clean, dry and folded flat to make it less voluminous. If your block does not have a container for cardboard, you can discard it at the Recycling Centre or put it out for bulky waste, cross-tied with a string.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Red box

If your block has a Red box you can drop hazardous waste and electronics here. Typically, you will find the Red box at a central spot in the block - for instance in the laundry room or next to the waste containers. The person responsible for waste in your block orders pick-up of the box.



✓ Yes please:

- Batteries
- Electronics (e.g. mobile phones)
- Toys, cards, shoes containing batteries and light
- Ordinary and energy-saving bulbs
- Vermin control agents, pesticides, fertiliser
- Waste chemicals and oils (also empty packaging)
- Paint residues
- Cleaning agents
- Spray cans
- Thermometers
- Ceramics, stoneware, heat-resistant cookware, china, crystal glasses
- Broken china and ceramics etc.
(in transparent bag)

✘ No thanks:

- Drug residues and packaging, syringes
→ Pharmacy, Recycling Centre
- Self-igniting rags and liquids
→ Recycling Centre (soak in water and put in glass with tight lid)
- Pressure bottles
→ Recycling Centre
- Fireworks and explosives
→ Recycling Centre (legal fireworks)
→ Police (illegal fireworks)

BULKY WASTE

Bulky waste covers several types of waste such as household goods, furniture, and white goods. There are several types of materials; some are recycled separately while others are incinerated. Therefore, bulky waste is collected in different vehicles.



How to deliver bulky waste

If your block does not have a separate room for bulky waste, you can place your bulky waste items at the back of the pavement in front of the block - or another agreed spot for bulky waste - on the day of collection.

Place your bulky waste in separate piles, so the different types are kept apart. If possible, dismantle the items if they contain different materials - for instance a wooden table with metal legs. Please bend away nails and screws.

Small pieces of burnable waste must be placed in a transparent waste sack, making it easy for the waste collector to see the contents and handle the waste correctly.

Sorting

✓ Yes please:

- **Cardboard** (folded flat, bundled, and cross-tied with a string)
- **Waste electronics** (such as computers, TV screens, stoves, fridges and freezers emptied for their contents)
- **Spring mattresses, spring furniture**
- **Small items suitable for incineration** (max 1 m in transparent plastic sacks)
- **Large items suitable for incineration** (such as carpets max 2 m and other wastes 3 x 1.5 m)
- **Large ferrous and non-ferrous metals** (such as machines, tanks and bicycles, max 3 m and labelled "storskrald, name, address" (*storskrald* = *bulky waste*). Drain off fuel and oil from machinery and tanks, drain off liquids from radiators. Please post tank certificate on tanks).

✗ No thanks:

- Residual waste and packaging for food products
→ *Containers for residual waste or recyclables*
- Paper, glass, small plastic and metal items
→ *Containers for recyclables, public igloos, Recycling Centre*
- Ceramics, china, stoneware, heat-resistant cookware
→ *Red box, Recycling Centre*
- Electric bulbs, fluorescent tubes, oil and chemical waste
→ *Red box, Hazardous waste cabinet, Recycling Centre*
- Garden waste
→ *Garden waste scheme, Recycling Centre*
- Porcelain bathroom accessories, construction materials, pressure-impregnated wood, sawdust, tyres, mirrors, soil and gravel
→ *Recycling Centre*



Bulky waste must be placed outside the property at the back of the pavement before 7 am on the day of collection - but no earlier than the evening before.

GENTOFTE RECYCLING CENTRE

– the circle of recycling

At the Recycling Centre you can deliver more than 40 different types of waste in separate containers, thereby ensuring that the resources contained in waste are utilised in the best possible way. Around 90 percent of the waste is recycled - and the better you sort, the more we can recycle. Therefore, if in doubt, ask our staff at the centre; in this way we avoid incorrect sorting.

Pack up your car at home

The centre is laid out as a circle with low-level containers, so that you can easily discard your waste. There is also a building for hazardous waste and electronics, a site for garden waste, and a building where you can hand in items for direct reuse. At the centre there is also a pit stop where you can vacuum your car. On www.gentofte.dk/affaldgenbrug (in Danish only) you can find a map of the site, so you can pack your car according to your different waste types.



RECYCLING CENTRE

Opening hours

Monday thru Friday 8 am - 6 pm
Saturdays, Sundays, holidays 10 am - 6 pm
Closed on 24, 25, 26 and 31 December and
1 January.

Address

Gentofte Genbrugsstation
Ørnegårdsvej 15
2820 Gentofte

iGENBRUG

– too good to waste

At the Recycling Centre there is a building for “direct reuse” where you can hand in items that others may use. The items will be repaired and resold from the Second Life Shop - iGenbrug; this is a workplace for vulnerable persons that have difficulties in gaining a foothold on the labour market.

✓ Yes please for iGenbrug:

- Used furniture and household goods
- Kitchenware such as china, glasses, pots, pans, ceramics
- Lamps
- Pictures
- Toys
- Jewellery
- Books, records, CDs, DVDs
- Small kitchen appliances
- Tools

✗ No thanks for iGenbrug:

- White goods such as fridges, stoves, freezers
- Computers
- Carpets
- Clothing
- Bicycles
- Construction waste such as garden slabs, wooden ledges, windows, doors
- Paint buckets, oils, cleaning products, other liquids



DROP-OFF AT THE RECYCLING CENTRE

Building for reuse (direkte genbrug)

Opening hours

Monday thru Friday noon - 4 pm

Weekends and holidays noon - 5 pm

Only drop off items during opening hours.

SHOP (iGenbrug)

Stolpegårdsvej 24

2820 Gentofte

Opening hours

Tuesday and Wednesday noon - 4 pm

Thursday noon - 6 pm

Friday 10 am - 2 pm



MORE WASTE INFORMATION ON THE NET

On www.gentofte.dk/affaldgenbrug you can find more information about waste and recycling (in Danish only).

Sorting of waste

In our ABC waste book you can type the name of wastes you are not sure how to deal with, and find out how to sort it.

When are bulky waste and other wastes collected?

Go to self-service and the waste calendar and type in the address of your block. Here you can see when we pick up waste from your block.

Texting and mail service

Sign up for your texting and mail service and get a notification before waste pick-up.

Contacts regarding irregularities

If you see an overfilled container or other irregularities, please ask the person responsible for waste in your block to contact us by email or phone. Together, we find a solution to the problem.

Other wishes for your waste service

If you have suggestions for how to deal with your waste, such as a wish for more sorting options, the person responsible for waste in your block is very welcome to contact us. Together we can discuss how to accommodate your wishes.

Ask us

If you have questions or wish to know more about waste and recycling, please feel free to contact us.

Thanks for sorting your waste.

Affald og Genbrug
renovation@gentofte.dk
39 98 81 00



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