

Recycling

**Källängens skola
Lidingö
Sweden**



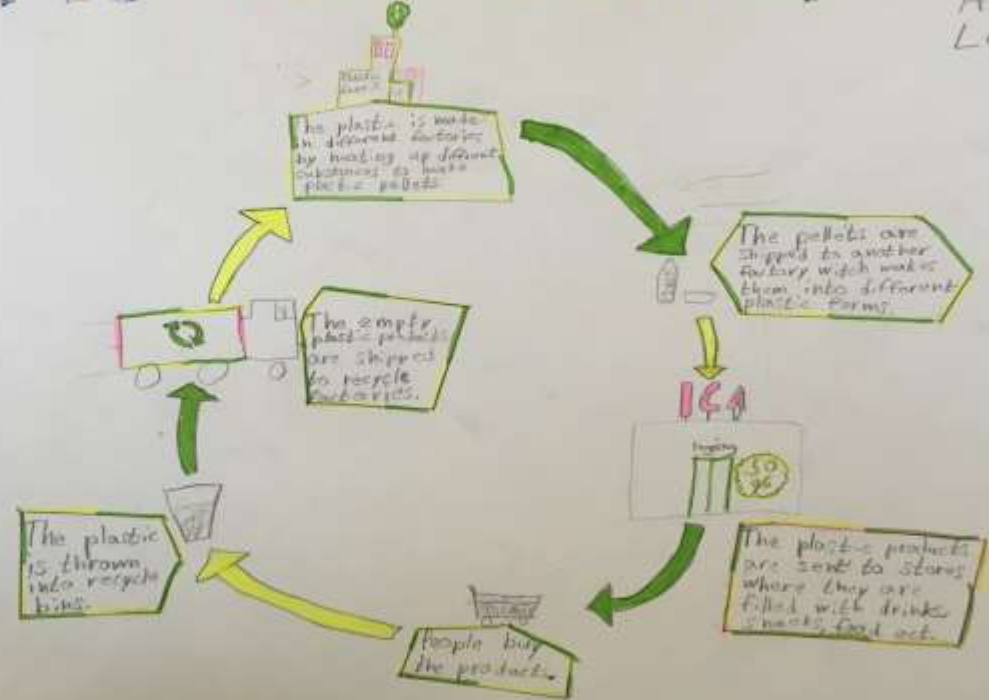
PLASTIC RECYCLING

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Plastic fibres can be reused up to some times

The production of plastic uses 4% of the world's oil.

In Sweden 92% of all plastic waste is recycled. That's third best in Europe!





Sofie, Amelie, Loua, Mettes, Alexander

TOXIC WASTE



① Batteries are made from a variety of substances such as manganese, iron, zinc, carbon, chlorine, tin, nickel, copper, ammonium chloride and sulfuric acid. The hazardous substances that are contained in batteries are cadmium, mercury and lead.

② All "ingredients" are then taken to the plant where they are manufactured.

③ After manufacturing, the batteries are distributed to the shops where they are sold.

④ Since the batteries are an environmentally hazardous substance, it is important to recycle them. This is done by throwing the batteries in a battery disposal facility, or in a cask, which is found at the recycling centers.

⑤ The collected batteries will be sorted by their chemical content and then sent for recycling.

⑥ Then everything is divided into batteries that can be recycled, and that which can not be recycled is burned and gives energy to the recycling process.





RECYCLING METAL

Raw material

The raw material for the metal are different kinds of ore. Ore found in mountains for us to be able to get different metals we break ore. It means that you hack, drill and blow off pieces of ore.

The metal used in very many different things

- Cars
- Buildings
- Bridges
- locks
- doors
- Toys
- Elements
- shoes
- Buckets

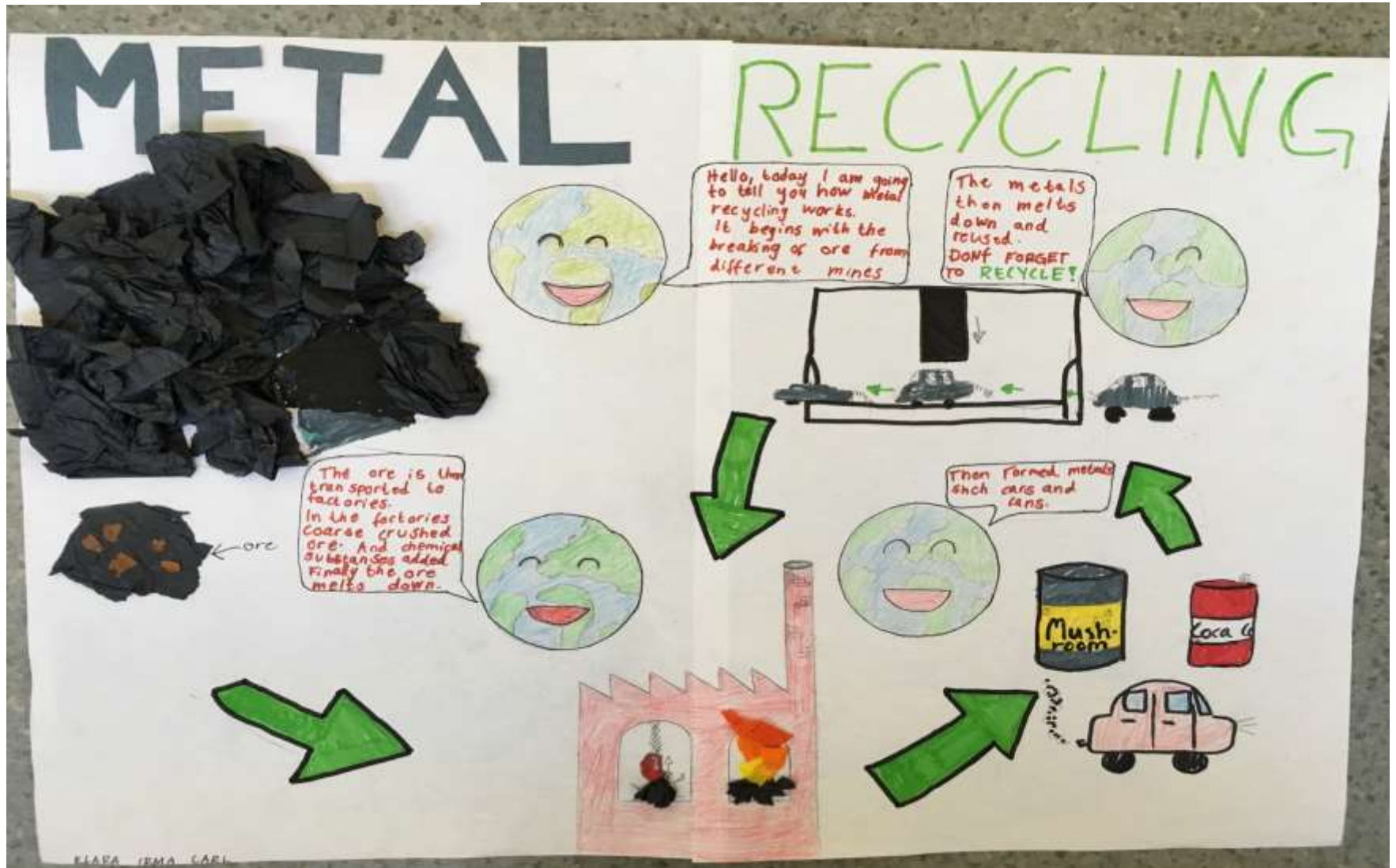
and much more. We have metal in everyday life each day.

So you make metal

The ore crushes into a powder. Different metal are used in different ways. Then you melt the metal powder and when it gets cold and hard you have metal.

Waste

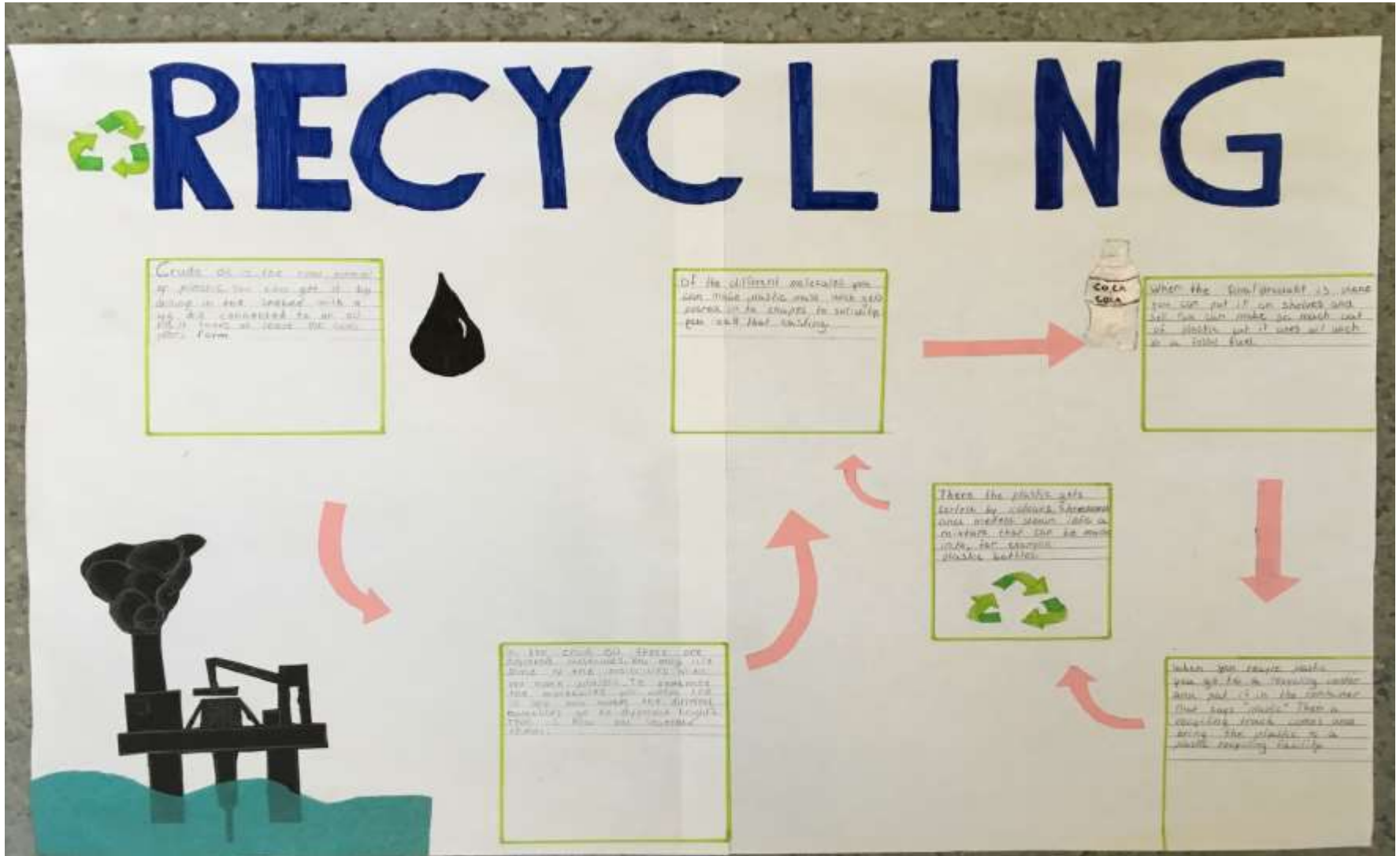
The metal can't come back to the mountains where we took them out. Instead we can recycle the metal. Then melt and different metal so you can make new things.

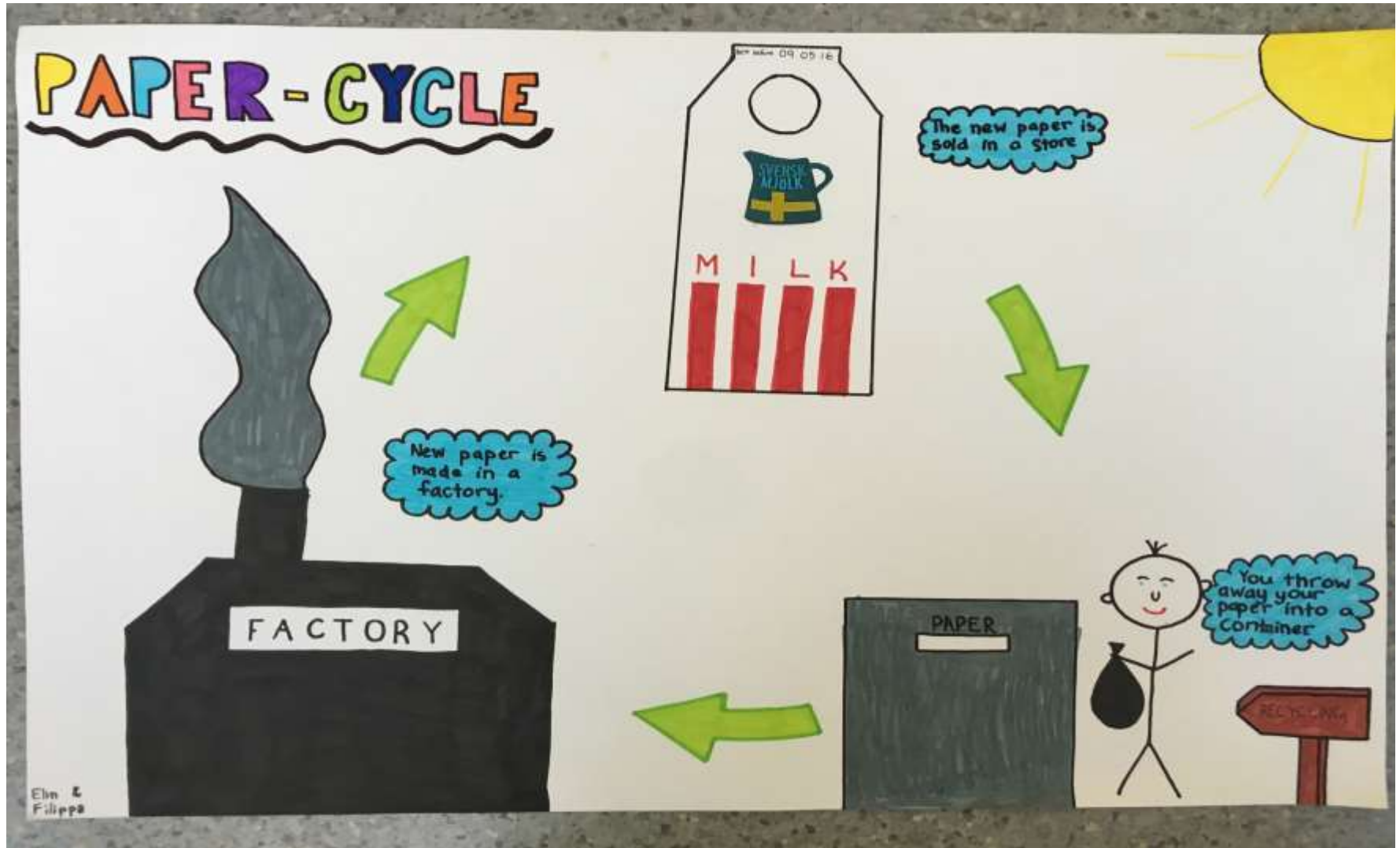


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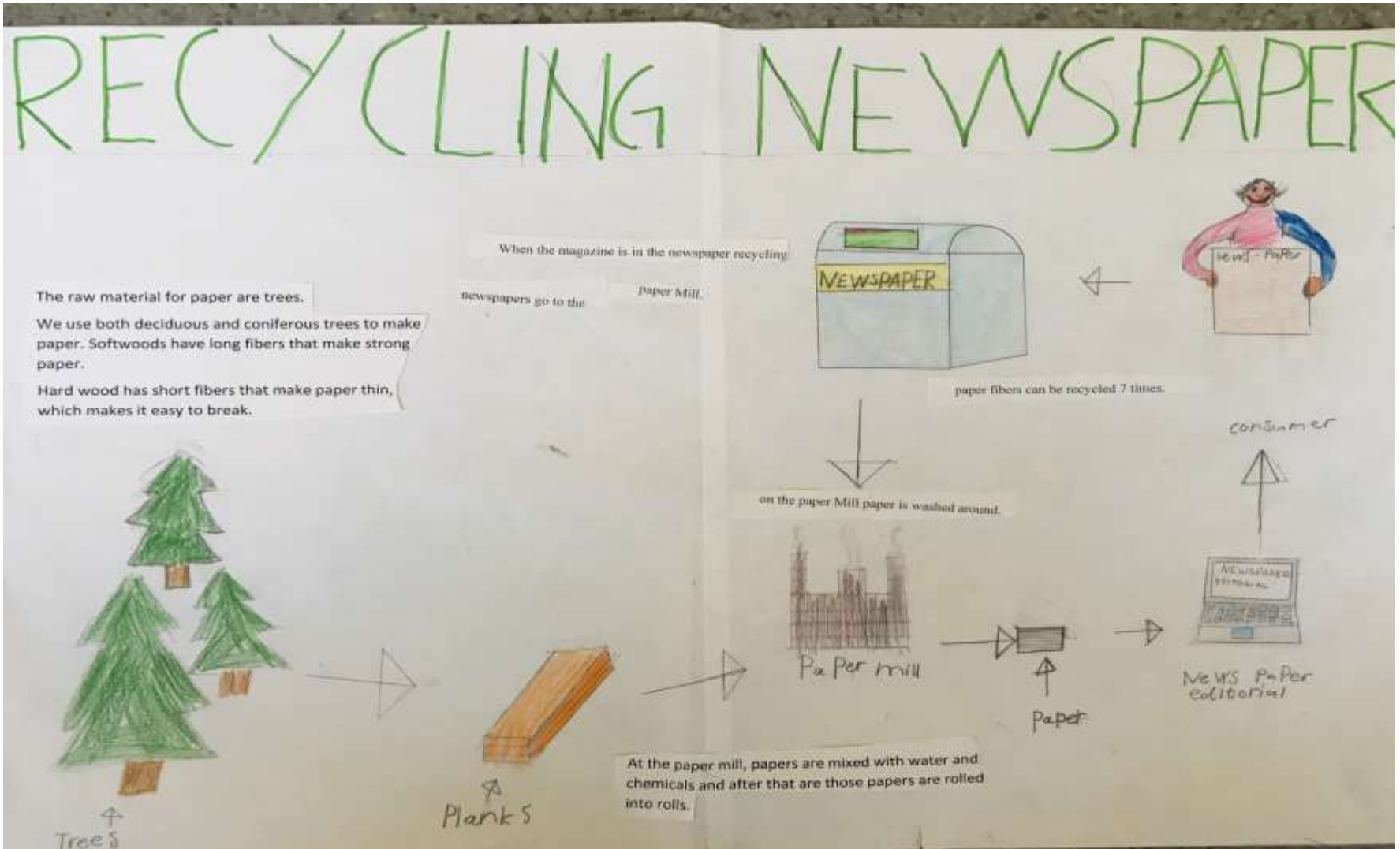














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RECYCLING TOXIC WASTE

Toxic waste can seriously damage both the environment and humans if left in wrong place. It must be submitted to a special collection.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER WE LEFT THE MEDICATIONS TO THE PHARMACY?

Submitted medications are transported to approved incinerators. They are burned in a way so that the drugs are completely destroyed. The flue gases are purified before they are released and the ashes placed in leakproof landfill.



EXAMPLES OF TOXIC WASTE

Examples of toxic waste: hairspray, kerricals, paint and drugs. These examples are not good for the nature and you have to sort them carefully. Toxic waste should never be thrown in the garbage or the drain.



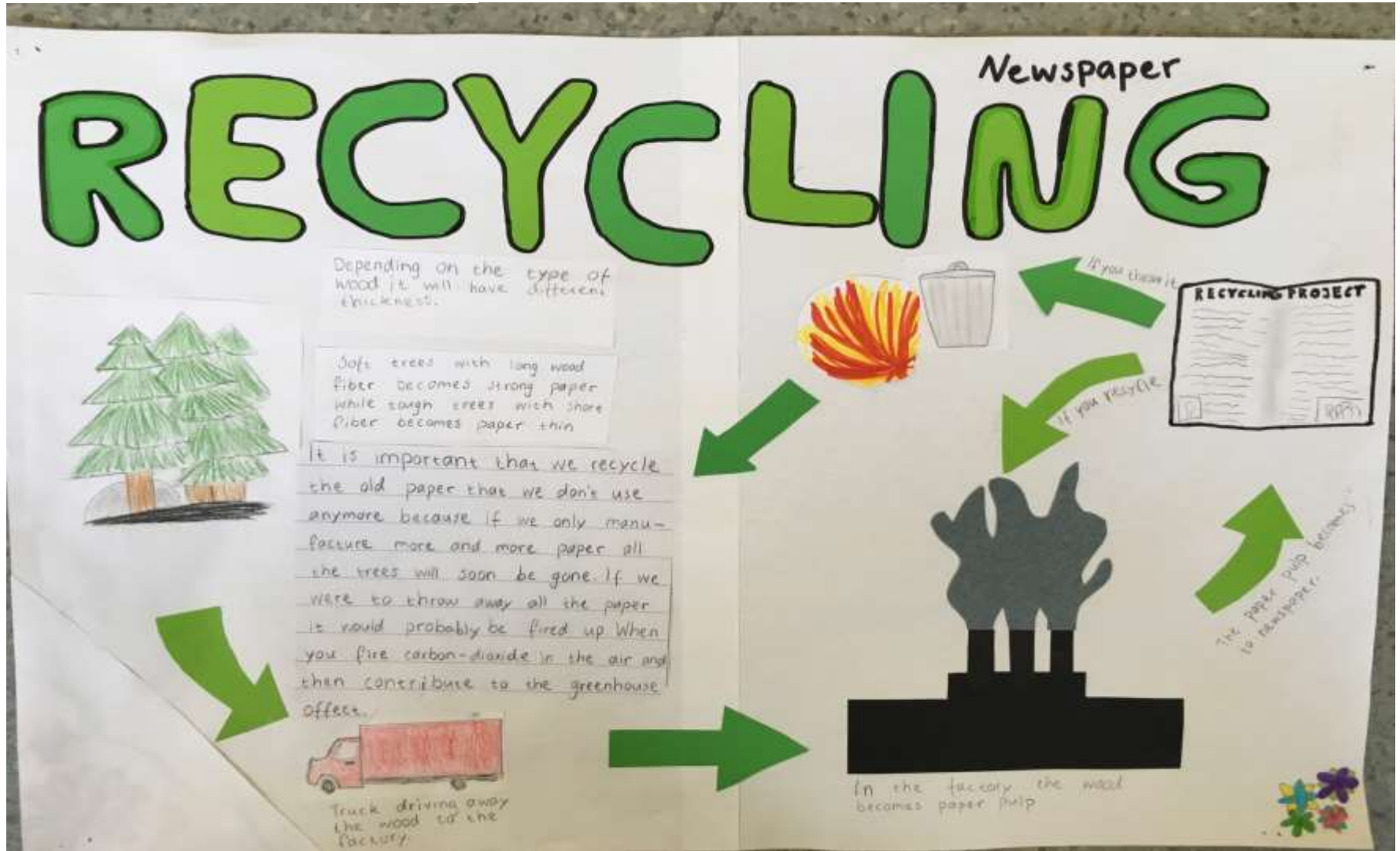
WHY SHOULD I SORT?

Your garbage can contain both hazardous and valuable substances. By sorting your trash well they can be disposed. This will protect people and the environment, save energy and natural resources by using materials several times.

By sorting waste also reduces the waste that is likely to harbor at the landfill, dump. It's actually against the law to not sort their garbage.









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each year we buy 24 kg clothes per person in Sweden, while we throw around 1kg clothes each year.

From raw material to wire etc.
A large percentage of our clothes is made of cotton. To produce one kg of cotton seedling to fabric needed is about 1000 liter of water. Cotton is blown through a feeder, then it is spun into wire.

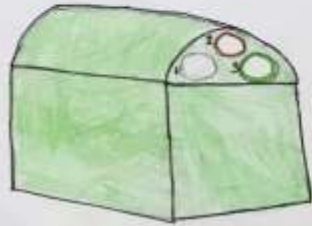
From thread to fabric
In the process, from raw material to product are many environmental elements.

Facts about throwing away textile
Throwing textile is a waste or resources. In Sweden and the Nordic countries, mixed with textile to be reused and recycled. Instead of burning the trash, textiles and newly also should be non-toxic.

Recycling textile
Every year we left more than 100 million clothing per person to second hand shops and organizations like Senter clothing to those in need.



GLASS RECYCLING



1 Recovery begins when you yourself sort the glass of colored and clear glass.



2 Now the glass undergoes a processing when all glasses checked and sorted to remove all ceramics, stone and porcelain.



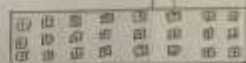
3 The glass is crushed into different fraction sizes depending on what it should replace and needed. Then for further transport to a glassworks.

4 PRODUCTS

GLASS PACKAGING
60% of all the received glass goes back to glassworks for the production of bottles and cans.

GLASS WOOL
30% the recovery of glass used for production of glass wool glass wool is used for example for external insulation.

FLAT GLASS
Flat glass is a relatively new product that is used in the building sector. It is very strong and light. About 10% of the recycled glass used in the form glass.



extruder



glass



sand



glass blowing

Sand to glass
Glass made differently depend on what kind of glass it should be. But some things have anything in common. First melted sand since the shape and color to the glass the shape and size you want it to then cools it down the glass as it solidifies.





RECYCLING of glass

1 Raw material
 Glass is made from raw sand.
 Glass is also lime and various salts.
 To color the glass uses metals or metal oxides.



3 Waste
 Once manufactured glass can not bring the sand and lime to nature. Instead we can recycle glass when glass bottles are recycled as they washed thoroughly and used again as they are. Recycled glass can also be melted down and form new glass.

2 So produced glass
 Glass manufactured at the glassworks and there are heated sand and lime up until it melts. After that blow or is cast glass into various shapes. The glass is then used to manufacture bottles, drinking glasses and windows.



Windows is made of glass.





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METAL



