

# Understanding about clean recycling

Topic : Healthy Lifestyle — Understanding about Clean Recycling

Learning time : 35 minutes



# GREENGOAL

<b>General Studies Lesson Plan</b>	<b>P.04-09</b>
<b>Extended Activity Kit ①</b>	<b>P.11-14</b>
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**Primary 3**

# **Lesson Plan**

## Prior knowledge

1. Common domestic waste and separation
2. Sources of waste and principles of waste reduction
3. Common recyclables and recycling facilities

## Learning objectives



### Skills

1. To distinguish between recyclables and non-recyclables
2. To list the proper recycling steps for various recyclables



### Knowledge

1. To understand the difference between recyclables and non-recyclables
2. To understand how the recycling industry recycle the recyclables into resources
3. To understand the importance of source separation and clean recycling in the recycling process

Learning objectives	Time	Teaching flow	Teaching materials
	3 MINS	<b>Lead-in / Motivation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teacher can show students common waste items and ask them to guess whether these common waste items can be recycled or not by raising their hands (or indicating with a “tick” or “cross” gesture)</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of waste items:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Recyclables: Plastic bottles, aluminium cans</i></li> <li>- <i>Non-recyclables: Paper towels, thermal paper</i></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teacher can ask students if they know how to handle these common waste, leading into the topic</li> </ul>	Common waste items
<b>1</b> To understand the difference between recyclables and non-recyclables	10 MINS	<b>Topic demonstration</b> <b>Investigative activity 1</b> <b>Recyclables and non-recyclables</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teacher can explain the definitions of recyclables and non-recyclables using real objects as examples</li> </ul>	Source Separation and recycling information, student worksheet



## Recyclables

- Recyclables refers to materials in daily life that are uncontaminated and suitable for turning into resources through recycling, including paper, plastics, metals, glass bottles, rechargeable batteries, fluorescent lamps and tubes, electronic products, food waste, beverage cartons, etc.

## Non-recyclables

- Materials that are difficult to be treated in the recycling process and turned into recyclable materials due to different factors (such as hygiene problems and materials that are difficult to be disassembled or mixed), such as rubber bands, toothbrushes, slippers, non-woven bags, sponges, etc.

2

10  
MINS

To understand  
how the recycling  
industry turns  
recyclables into  
resources

## Investigative Activity 2

### Resource recycling

Student  
worksheet

- Teacher can briefly introduce the recycling process including collection, delivery, treatment, storage, sorting, and separation, as well as processing the recycling materials
- Teacher can use common recyclables found in campus as examples and explains to students how these recyclables are turned into recycled materials

#### Paper

*Collected at GREEN@COMMUNITY or other recyclables collection points → Delivered to recyclers for sorting and baling → treated in the recycling process (pulping, filtering, drying) → turned into recycled paper*

#### Plastics

*Collected at GREEN@COMMUNITY or other recyclables collection points → Delivered to recyclers for sorting, shredding, and cleaning → treated in the recycling process (washing, pelletising, colouring) → turned into recycled plastics as raw materials*

#### Metals

*Collected at GREEN@COMMUNITY or other recyclables collection points → Delivered to recyclers for sorting, crushing, and baling → treated in the recycling process (separation, cleaning, melting) → turned into recycled metals as raw materials*

- Teacher can guide students to complete Question 3 of the “Understanding about Clean Recycling” – Student Worksheet, assessing students’ learning outcomes and reinforcing related knowledge

**3**

To understand the importance of source separation and clean recycling in the recycling process

**9**  
MINS

### Investigative Activity 3

#### Importance of source separation and clean recycling

- Teacher can invite students to share their daily practice on recycling of plastics, paper, and metals
- Based on the students' demonstrations, teacher can explain the proper recycling of plastics, paper, and metals, as well as the importance of clean recycling

#### Importance of source separation and clean recycling

- Proper source separation can improve recycling efficiency by facilitating the screening and treatment procedures in the recycling process
- Contaminated recyclables may attract pests and bacteria growth, severely affecting environmental hygiene and contaminating other recyclables, which could not be recycled anymore
- Teacher can guide students to complete Question 4 of the "Understanding about Clean Recycling" – Student Worksheet, assessing students' learning outcomes and reinforcing related knowledge

Plastics, paper, aluminium cans, and student worksheet

**3**  
MINS

### Conclusion

- Teacher can list different types of item and ask students to identify whether the item is recyclable or non-recyclable, as well as the proper steps of clean recycling
- Encourage students to practise clean recycling and source separation

## Extended Activity

## Teaching Materials

### Extended Activity 1 (Indoor activity):

Exchange of second-hand books / clothes

Extended activity kits

### Extended Activity 2 (Outdoor activity):

Visit GREEN@COMMUNITY

Extended activity kits

### Extended Activity 3 (Parent-child activity):

Upcycling Christmas Tree

Extended activity kits

**Primary 3**

# **Worksheet**

# Understanding about Clean Recycling

## Student Worksheet

Name



1

Matching: Match the following situation with the environmental principles by filling the corresponding letters in the circles below

**A** Reduce

**B** Replace

**C** Reuse

**D** Upcycling

**E** Recycle

Situation

Environmental Principle

Example: No extra packaging for festival gifts .....

**A**

1. Writing or drawing on the blank space of another side of the paper
2. Replacing expanded polystyrene boxes with reusable food containers
3. Separating and putting recyclables into recycling bins
4. Making decorations from New Year's red packets
5. Avoiding the purchase or use of disposable items

☐  
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☐  
☐  
☐

2

True or false: Write “√” for recyclables and “X” for non-recyclables

Common domestic waste

Recyclables or non-recyclables  
√ | ×

1. Photos
2. Milk cartons
3. Compact fluorescent lamps
4. Single-use batteries
5. Cardboards
6. Thermal paper (e.g. supermarket receipts)
7. Digital cameras

Common domestic waste

Recyclables or non-recyclables  
√ | ×

8. Silicon (e.g. baby teats)
9. Fruit peels
10. Mooncake boxes
11. Sauce bottles
12. Fish tanks
13. Computers
14. Electric shavers

3

**Matching: Match the following products with the corresponding recycled materials by filling the correct answers in the blanks**

Plastics

Paper

Food waste

Glass bottles



Fish feed



Eco-bricks

Rubber tiles for  
playgroundRecycled  
Papers

4

**True or false: Write “ √ ” in the circles for a true statement and “X” for a false statement**

1. Paper must be washed before recycling.
2. Books containing plastic tapes, paper clips, staples, etc. must be removed before recycling.
3. Plastic food containers must be rinsed and dried before recycling.
4. Suitcase is recyclable.
5. The plastic lids of milk cartons should be removed, and then emptied and rinsed before recycling
6. Place the uncleaned tin and aluminium cans directly into the recycling bin

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**Primary 3**

# **Extended Activity Kit**

## Exchange of second-hand books / clothes

### Objectives

1. To advocate resource recycling in daily life
2. To reduce waste and ensure resources are fully utilised

### Activity Arrangements

#### Preparation

- School can promote the exchange activity in advance and encourage students to participate and bring books or clothes which are no longer needed back to school
- School can set up a suitable venue (e.g. school hall or playground) as an exchange area with long tables or cabinets, providing enough space for students to display the items
- School can invite one or two charitable organisations to receive any surplus clothes or books after the activity to avoid wastage

#### Activity flow

- Students should bring their books or clothes which are no longer required to the designated exchange area
- Students should ensure that the books and clothes are clean and usable. It is recommended that books be stacked neatly, and clothes be folded properly
- Students should place their books or clothes in the designated exchange area, maintaining tidiness and order. Teacher can use labels to classify different types of items. Teacher can announce the launching of the activity if students get ready
- Students should feel free to exchange reused books and clothes. They can freely move around in the exchange area, carefully inspect the items and choose those that are interested in
- During the activity, teacher may suggest students to communicate with each other, encouraging them to share stories behind their items, such as why they chose a certain book or memories associated with the designated clothes
- After the activity, students may take the exchanged item home

#### Conclusion

- At the end of the activity, teachers will guide students to complete a reflection worksheet to review their learning experience

## Exchange of second-hand books / clothes

**Time**

1 lesson

**Materials**

- Reflection worksheet
- Activity guidelines

**Remarks**

1. Teacher can remind students to bring clean and usable books or clothes to participate in the activity
2. Teacher can remind students to follow the rules of exchange and activity guidelines, maintain order and safety



Name 

## Reflection Worksheet

1

Which books or clothes did you exchange during the activity?  
Please describe the item(s) using drawings or text.

2

What did you learn from the activity?

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## Activity Guidelines



1

Students can only bring books and clothes for exchange.

2

The books for exchange must be kept intact and without any noticeable stains. Students should ensure the content and condition of the books are suitable for exchange. The books must be genuine and at least 70% new. Books which are yellowed, damaged, or with missing-pages are not accepted. Textbooks, exercise books, dictionaries, magazines, journals, religious books, or outdated books (such as travel guides, fortune-telling books, etc.) are also not accepted.

3

Students must bring clothes that are washed, undamaged, and without any noticeable stains. Students should ensure the quality and condition of the clothes are suitable for exchange. The clothes should be tops, pants, skirts, coats, and decorative accessories and must be at least 80% new. Any damaged or unclean clothes, school uniforms, uniforms, group outfits, shoes, socks, and intimate apparel like underwear are not accepted.

4

Students can bring multiple items of clothes or books for exchange, and they can also freely select books or clothes donated by others. However, students should be courteous and take only what they need to ensure fair exchange opportunities.

## Visit GREEN@COMMUNITY

### Objectives

1. To allow students to understand the operational of recycling facilities in GREEN@COMMUNITY
2. To understand the challenges and difficulties in the recycling process through on-site observation and interview
3. To cultivate students' environmental awareness and social responsibility, and encourage them to participating in recycling

### Activity Arrangements

#### Preparation

- Teacher must ensure students understand the requirements and objectives of the activity, as well as explaining the content of the questionnaire

#### Purposes

1. Through visiting the GREEN@COMMUNITY, students will have the opportunity to understand the operation and equipment of recycling facilities, as well as recycling process and steps
2. Through on-site visit and interviews with the public, students will learn about the challenges and difficulties of the recycling process
3. To enhance the awareness of students on environment protection and sustainable development, as well as encouraging them to participant in recycling and promote resource circulation

#### Activity flow

- Students and parents will visit the GREEN@COMMUNITY together, such as Recycling Stations, Recycling Stores or Recycling Spots
- Subject to the on-site operational conditions, students may have the opportunity to observe the operation of recycling facilities, including waste collection, separation, and transportation
- Subject to the on-site operational conditions, students may interview the public to understand the details and operations of recycling process

#### Conclusion

- During the class, teacher can invite students to present their observations and interview results in the form of group sharing. Students can use pictures, presentation or interview summaries to present their experiences and gains
- Teacher can encourage students to discuss the challenges and problems in the recycling process, then propose some suggestions for improvement

## Visit GREEN@COMMUNITY

**Time**

4 hours

**Materials**

- Interview questionnaire

**Remarks**

1. Students need to visit GREEN@COMMUNITY with their parents, while parents and children should follow the instructions of staff and should not touch the equipment without permission or interrupt staff's work
2. Students can conduct interview with their parents, while students are responsible for summarising the answers of questionnaire

Name 

## Interview Questionnaire

**Script for interview:** Hi, I am a P.3 student of xxx Primary School. My name is xxxx (Student' English Name). I have just observed the recycling procedures with my parents, and I wish to know more about the recycling habit of the public. Would you mind to spend 5 minutes with me for an interview?

1

**How do you separate and handle recyclables in your daily life?**

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2

**What difficulties do you encounter in your daily recycling process?**

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**3**

**Do you separate your recyclables with clean recycling?**

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**4**

**How often do you participate in recycling in each week? Will you encourage you relatives or friends to participate in recycling together?**

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## Upcycling Christmas Tree

### Objectives

1. To promote environmental protection among students, encouraging them to adopt the principles of waste reduction when participating in various activities in the festive period
2. To cultivate students' awareness and interest in upcycling
3. To enhance students' creative thinking and handicraft skills

### Activity Arrangements

#### Preparation

- Teacher shall prepare the tools and materials for making Christmas decorations and Christmas tree
- Teacher shall thoroughly read the steps and precautions for making the Christmas tree
- Teacher can make a finished Christmas tree and display it in class

#### Activity flow

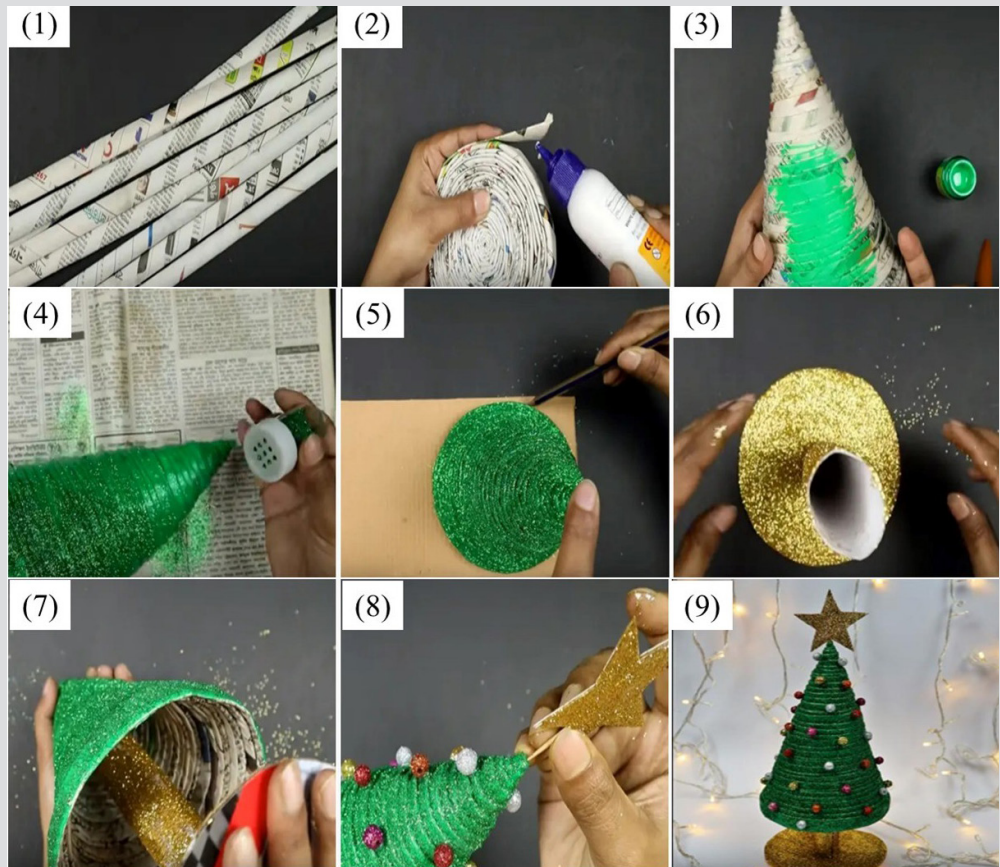
- Teacher can introduce the purposes of the activity and demonstrate the steps for making the Christmas tree and Christmas decorations
- Students begin crafting, while the teacher provides guidance and assistance
- Teacher can invite students to showcase their works

#### Reference steps for making Christmas tree:

1. Roll newspaper into a long tube shape and flatten it
2. Connect the bottom of the newspaper together, and roll it into a large circle
3. After completing the large circle, slowly push the middle part upwards to form a cone
4. Apply a mixture of water and white glue to the surface of the cone; after drying, it will be easier to paint. Then apply green paint, followed by a layer of glitter
5. Cut out the base of the Christmas tree from cardboard and sprinkle gold glitter on it
6. Roll drawing paper into a tube shape, stick it in the middle of the round cardboard, and sprinkle gold glitter on it
7. Attach the drawing paper and paper crafts to the centre of the newspaper to secure the base
8. Pinch newspaper scraps into small balls, sprinkle them with colourful glitter, and stick them to the Christmas tree
9. Finally, cut out star shapes from drawing paper, sprinkle gold glitter on them, and secure them to the tree with toothpicks to complete it

## Upcycling Christmas Tree

### Activity Arrangements



Source: (Oh! 爸媽：聖誕裝飾 2023 | 16 款 聖誕樹 DIY 親子手作 + 舊物利用： <https://www.ohpama.com/486526/> 閱讀學習 / 閱讀學習 / 聖誕裝飾 - 聖誕樹 -diy- 親子手作 /)

### Conclusion

- Teacher can guide students to think about the importance of environmental protection and reuse of waste, advocate for the continuous practice of 4R principles in daily life: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Replace

### Time

1 lesson

### Materials

- Old newspaper, cardboard, white glue, scissors, water, green paint, glitter, pencils and drawing paper

### Remarks

- Teacher must ensure students handle scissors carefully and avoid any accidents
- Teacher can emphasise the importance of environmental protection and reuse of waste behind the activity, upcycling not only reduces materials consumption but also gives new value to waste



**Primary 3**

# **Supplementary Information**

## 1. EcoPark

EcoPark, Hong Kong's first recycling-business park, is a facility of the Environmental Protection Department specially constructed for recycling industry. EcoPark is situated in Lung Mun Road, Tuen Mun, with a site area of about 20 ha. About 14 ha can be utilized for waste recycling purposes.

In operation since 2007, EcoPark provides long-term land at affordable costs and a whole package of amenities for use by the recycling and environmental industry with a view to alleviating the expenditure of recyclers on infrastructure, thereby encouraging their investment in advanced technologies and recycling processes. EcoPark endeavors to promote the turning of waste into resources by returning recyclable materials to the production line and the consumption loop, promoting the development of the local environmental and recycling industry.

Currently, EcoPark has 12 tenants, engaging in recycling business of waste cooking oil, waste metals, waste wood, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), waste plastics, waste lead acid batteries, waste electric vehicle rechargeable batteries, construction and demolition waste, waste glass, waste rubber tyres and waste paper.

### **EcoPark supports local recycling by:**

- using long-term land with affordable cost;
- with basic infrastructure and public facilities already in place, the business can be started as soon as possible;
- creating synergy among clusters of similar industries;
- providing more job opportunities for recycling and related industries; and
- the branding effect of EcoPark

## 2. 4R principles

4R principles	Methods	Examples
<b>Reduce</b>	Reducing the use of unnecessary materials and energy, adopting the principle of saving, and fulfilling the concept of “buy only what you really need”	Clothing: Buying only what you really need Food: Reducing disposable eating utensils Living: Buying home care products with family size Travel: Using stairways instead of lift
<b>Reuse</b>	Avoiding the disposal of the materials and reusing the materials or discovering new functions of the materials, ensure fully utilising of the materials	Clothing: Donating clothes or purchasing second-hand clothes Food: Choosing reusable containers and utensils Living: Watering plants with water used for washing vegetables and fruits. Travel: Buying energy-efficient vehicles
<b>Replace</b>	Replacing goods that are harmful to the environment with environmentally friendly ones, and avoiding using goods that may destroy the environment and disrupt ecological balance	Clothing: Replacing tissue paper with towels Food: Buying bottled drinks with rebate redemption services to replace drinks made by beverage cartons or aluminium cans Living: Storing food in boxes instead of using plastic wrapping films Travel: Taking public transport instead of private vehicles
<b>Recycle</b>	Separating and recycling waste for turning into new recycled materials/ products. However, this process requires energy and thus it places at the lowest part of 4R principle	Clothing: Upcycling old clothing into eco-bags Food: Recycling food waste Living: Practising source separation and clean recycling of recyclables Travel: Recycling old tyres into Noise Road Surfacing (LNRS) Materials

### 3. Common types of recyclables in Hong Kong

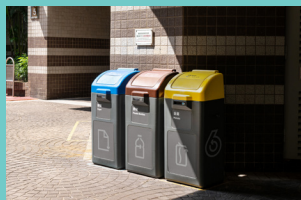
Recyclables	Recycling Steps	Examples of recyclables	Examples of non-recyclables
<b>Paper</b>	Tear off plastic tape and book covers made of composite materials (e.g. with plastic film), remove non-paper materials (such as paper clips, staples, etc.) and keep the paper dry before recycling	Newspaper, office paper, corrugated fiberboard (cardboard), textbooks, supplementary exercise books, school notes, used books	Thermal paper receipts, tissue wrap, baking paper, tracing papers, tissue, paper wipes
<b>Plastics</b>	Rinse and empty before recycling	Various types of beverage plastic bottles, personal care plastic bottles, cleansing liquid bottles, plastic bags, plastic tableware, plastic containers, plastic packaging materials, CDs/DVDs & cases, expanded polystyrene	Rubber / latex (e.g. slippers / flip-flops, balloons), silicon (e.g. collapsible food containers), plastic products with metals (e.g. suitcase), other composite materials (e.g. chips bags and instant noodles packaging bags with aluminium interior coatings, toothpaste tube, toothbrush, play clay, plastic tape, etc.), X-ray plastic films, video and cassette tapes
<b>Metals</b>	Rinse and empty before recycling	Tin cans, aluminium cans, and other metals (e.g. milk powder cans, Poon Choi containers, metal bread tongs, aluminium foil, etc.)	Compressed gas cylinders / aerosol cans, chemical containers, dangerous and sharp items (e.g. chopper)
<b>Glass bottles</b>	Rinse and empty before recycling	Beverage bottles, food and sauce bottles	Glass containers of chemicals, glass cooking and dining wares, mirrors, tempered glass, window glass, other glass construction materials, and non-glass materials (e.g. ceramics, crystals, etc.)
<b>Regulated electrical equipment (REE)</b>	Keep the item clean and tidy, organise cables, make an appointment with the Government's recycling service operator for a free door-to-door collection service by calling the hotline	Regulated electrical equipment (REE), including air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, tumble dryers, dehumidifiers, televisions, computers, printers, scanners and monitors	Appliances exceeding the specified capacity limits

### 3. Common types of recyclables in Hong Kong

Recyclables	Recycling Steps	Examples of recyclables	Examples of non-recyclables
<b>Small electrical appliances</b>	Keep the item clean and tidy, organise cables	General small household electrical appliances (e.g. electric fans, coffee machines, vacuum cleaners, hair dryers, microwave ovens, etc.)  Other types of small electrical appliances (e.g. Bluetooth headphones, digital dictionaries, computer hard disks, game consoles, mobile / landline phones, USB cables, power cables and power strips / extension units, etc.)  Lamp sets	electrical appliances for clinical use and personal care devices (e.g. electric shavers)  (Note: If the small household appliances do not pose hygiene and disease transmission risks, for example, electric toothbrushes with brush heads removed, GREEN@COMMUNITY and downstream recyclers could still accept and recycle the items.)
<b>Rechargeable batteries</b>	Cover the battery terminals with masking tape before recycling	Portable rechargeable batteries, such as Li-ion, NiMH and Ni-Cd contained in household equipment like mobile phones and notebook / tablets	Primary batteries (e.g. alkaline, zinc carbon, button cells, etc.), lead acid batteries and vehicle batteries
<b>Fluorescent lamps and tubes</b>	Reuse the packaging of new lamps to place the used lamps before depositing them in the collection box for recycling	Spent mercury-containing lamps generated from household, including compact fluorescent lamps, fluorescent lamps (straight tubes and other shapes), and high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps	Incandescent lamps
<b>Beverage cartons</b>	Remove non-beverage carton materials, rinse the recyclables and empty the content before recycling	Milk cartons, aluminium foil cartons, etc.	Oil-stained aluminium foil boxes that are difficult to clean (e.g., chip container)
<b>Food waste</b>	Remove non-food waste, drain liquid	Raw, cooked, leftover or spoiled food, including wheat & grains, fruits & vegetables, meat and residues etc.	Watery food, non-food waste materials, etc.

Source: Hong Kong Waste Reduction Website

## 4. Community Recycling Facilities



**Recycling Bins in housing estates / residential buildings**

The recycling bins set up under the Programme on Source Separation of Waste covered 2 700 housing estates and residential buildings, close to all residential premises in the territory. These recycling facilities are located on floors or public places of housing estates / residential buildings, enabling residents to participate in recycling.



**GREEN@COMMUNITY**

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been expanding the community recycling network GREEN@COMMUNITY in the territory to strengthen community recycling support. 9 common types of household recyclables, including paper, metals, plastics, glass containers, rechargeable batteries, fluorescent lamps and tubes, regulated electrical equipment, small electrical appliances and beverage cartons are accepted and delivered to recyclers approved by EPD for proper treatment and turning into resources. As of August 2024, the GREEN@COMMUNITY comprises:

### Recycling Stations

11 Recycling Stations for environmental education and recycling support.

### Recycling Stores

77 Recycling Stores to specifically support residents living in clusters of residential buildings (including single-block residential buildings and “three-nil” buildings) and public rental housing estates to participate in separation at source and clean recycling. Except special occasions like certain festivals or inclement weather, the Recycling Stores are open all year round including Sundays and public holidays. Most of the Recycling Stores also allow nighttime self-service recycling, providing “convenient” recycling support to the community.

### Recycling Spots

About 350 Recycling Spots have been set up at fixed time and locations around the territory, mainly near single block and “3-nil” residential buildings with inadequate waste recycling facilities.

## 4. Community Recycling Facilities



**Smart Recycling Bins**

Smart recycling bins support 24-hour operation, measure and record the weight of recyclables automatically, and record electronic bonus (GREEN\$) points earned through recycling, thereby facilitate self-service recycling. Smart Recycling Bins are equipped with sensors and can transfer information and data through IoT network for effective monitoring, such as fill levels. Recyclable collection service providers may also be connected through communication network to transmit telematics data. When combined, these technologies provide a solution for real-time visibility into the status of recycling bins so they can avoid unnecessary pickups and optimize operations.

Smart Recycling Bins are set up at some of the Recycling Stations and Recycling Stores. The EPD is also installing Smart Recycling Bins at housing estates, villages, shopping malls, universities and government venue progressively.



**Kerbside Recycling Bins**

Currently, the EPD has put in place around 1 100 kerbside recycling bins in public places to facilitate the public to recycle the most common recyclables (i.e. paper, plastic bottles and metals).



**Food Waste Recycling Bins**

To enhance public participating in food waste recycling, the EPD has provided food waste smart recycling bins in all public rental housing estates in Hong Kong, while subsidising private housing estates and rural villages in installation of food waste smart recycling bins through different funding schemes. To support residents in single-block residential buildings, we have set-up public food waste recycling points at suitable locations, providing convenient recycling outlets for the public.

### Relevant Webpages

#### Programme on Source Separation of Domestic Waste:

<https://www.wastereduction.gov.hk/en-hk/waste-reduction-programme/source-separation-domestic-waste>

#### Full lists of Recycling Stations, Recycling Stores, Recycling Spots:

<https://www.wastereduction.gov.hk/en-hk/waste-reduction-programme/greencommunity#locator>

#### Full lists of Recycling Stations, Recycling Stores, Recycling Spots and Smart Recycling Bin:

[https://www.wastereduction.gov.hk/sites/default/files/srpv/Locations\\_of\\_Smart\\_Recycling\\_Bins.pdf](https://www.wastereduction.gov.hk/sites/default/files/srpv/Locations_of_Smart_Recycling_Bins.pdf)

#### Map of Recycling Points:

<https://www.wastereduction.gov.hk/en-hk/recycling-map>

#### Food Waste Recycling Schemes and Collection Points:

<https://www.wastereduction.gov.hk/en-hk/waste-reduction-programme/food-waste-recycling-schemes>

#### Home Recycling One Stop Shop:

<https://www.wastereduction.gov.hk/en-hk/one-stop-shop>



## 4. Community Recycling Facilities

### 回收設施 總有一種在附近 Recycling facilities nearby you

#### 住宅樓宇

##### Single block and “3-nil” residential buildings

「綠在區區」支援居住在缺乏空間自設回收設施的住宅處所羣的居民參與源頭分類及乾淨回收

GREEN@COMMUNITY supports residents living in clusters of residential premises that lack space to set up recycling facilities to participate in source separation and clean recycling



#### 屋苑/住宅大廈 Housing estates/ Residential premises

屋苑設置回收桶，方便居民進行源頭分類及乾淨回收  
Recycling bins are installed in housing estates to facilitate residents to practice source separation and clean recycling



#### 鄉郊地區

##### Rural areas

村民透過公共空間回收桶進行源頭分類及乾淨回收  
Villagers practice source separation and clean recycling through recycling bins in public spaces





## 4. Community Recycling Facilities



下載單張 /  
尋找回收設施  
Download leaflet /  
Search recycling facilities



請即下載綠綠賞  
手機應用程式  
Download GREEN\$ App Now

香港減廢網站  
Hong Kong Waste Reduction Website  
[www.wastereduction.gov.hk](http://www.wastereduction.gov.hk)

# 資源分類和回收資訊

## Source Separation and Recycling Information



回收種類 Recyclables	回收貼士 Recycling Tips	☑ 可回收 YES	☒ 不接受 NO
<b>紙張</b> Paper	除雜質 Remove non-paper materials — 勿濕水 Keep dry	報紙 Newspaper 辦公室紙 Office paper 書刊 Books or magazines 紙皮 Cardboards	紙巾/抹手紙 Tissue paper or hand towels 熱感紙 Thermal paper 含有塑膠成分的紙張 Plastic-coated paper 相片 Photographs
<b>金屬</b> Metals	清空及清潔 Empty & clean	鐵罐 Iron cans 全金屬煮食用具 Metal cookwares 鋁罐 Aluminium cans 其他金屬 Other metals	壓縮氣體罐 Aerosol cans 化學品容器 Chemical containers 琺瑯鑄鐵鍋 Enamelled cast iron pots 易潔鑊 Non-stick pans
<b>膠樽</b> Plastic Bottles	清空及清潔 Empty & clean	飲品樽 Beverage bottles 個人護理用品樽 Personal care bottles 清潔液樽 Cleansing product bottles	
<b>其他塑膠</b> Other Plastics	清空及清潔 Empty & clean	膠袋 Plastic bags 包裝物料 Packaging materials 光碟 CDs or DVDs 即棄餐具 Disposable tablewares	橡膠 Rubber 矽膠 Silicone rubber 複合物料 Composite materials
<b>玻璃樽</b> Glass Bottles	清空及清潔 Empty & clean — 輕放 Handle with care	飲品樽 Beverage bottles 醬料樽 Sauce bottles 食品樽 Food bottles	煮食容器/餐具 Cookwares or tablewares 化學品容器 Chemical containers 水晶/瓷磚 Crystals or ceramics
<b>慳電膽及光管</b> Fluorescent Lamps & Tubes	妥善包好破損燈膽或燈管 Properly wrap broken lamps or tubes	慳電膽 Compact fluorescent lamps 高強度氣體放電燈 High-intensity discharge lamps 所有螢光燈管 Fluorescent tubes (All types)	鎢絲燈泡 Incandescent lamps
<b>充電池</b> Rechargeable Batteries		便攜式充電池 Portable rechargeable batteries	一次性電池 Single-use batteries 汽車鉛酸電池 Vehicle lead acid batteries
<b>小型電器</b> Small Electrical Appliances	整理電線 Tidy up cables — 輕放 Handle with care	一般小型家用電器(如電風筒、吸塵機、一般燈具、電焗爐、數碼相機、智能手機) General household appliances (e.g. hair dryers, vacuum cleaners, lamp sets, electric ovens, digital cameras, mobile phones)	
<b>四電一腦</b> Regulated Electrical Equipment (REE)	整理電線 Tidy up cables	空調機 Air-conditioners 抽濕機 Dehumidifiers 雪櫃 Refrigerators 洗衣機/乾衣機 Washing machines or tumble dryers 打印機/掃描器 Printers or scanners 電視/電腦/顯示器 TVs / computers / monitors	免費上門回收服務 Free door-to-door collection service 2676 8888 / ☎ 6081 5096
<b>紙包飲品盒</b> Beverage Cartons	剪開及清潔 Cut & clean — 去除膠蓋等塑膠部分 Remove plastic parts, e.g. plastic caps	鋁箔盒 Aluminium foil cartons 牛奶盒 Milk cartons	

