GO TEAM • GREEN GOAL We-recycle@School





Mastering Plastics Separation

Topic: My Healthy Lifestyle — Prevention of Diseases

Learning time: 35 minutes

SCHOOL The Let's learn about waste reduction!

GREENGOAL

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Primary 4

Lesson Plan

Primary 4

Mastering Plastics Separation

General Studies Lesson Plan for Primary Schools

Topic: My Healthy Lifestyle – Prevention of Diseases

Learning time: 35 minutes

Prior knowledge

1. Distinguish items made of plastic materials

2. Understand the recyclables and their recycling channels

3. Understand sources of waste and waste reduction principles

Learning objectives

Skills

1. To distinguish different types of plastics based on the Plastic Identification Codes

Knowledge

- 1. To understand different types of plastics in daily life and their characteristics
- 2. To understand plastics separation and recycling locations
- 3. To understand various ways to reduce the use of plastics

Learning objectives	Time	Teaching flow				Teaching materials
To understand different types of plastics in daily life and their characteristics	5 MINS	 Lead-in / Motivation Investigative activity 1 Understanding different types of plastics in daily life and their characteristics Teacher can display various plastic products, ask students about the differences between them, and instruct students to discuss in groups Teacher can invite each group of students to explain the characteristics and uses of various plastic products, and introduce the types of plastic products and their characteristics, e.g. hardness, heat resistance, colour, elasticity, etc. 		Different types of plastic products		
		Plastic proc	lucts examples		I	
		Plastic identification code	Plastic material	Examples	Charao	cteristics
		1	PET	Beverage bottles, plastic egg cartons	Transparen and alkali specific feature wi	t, tough, acid -resistant, a c bottom th round dot
		2	HDPE	Personal care bottles, cleansing bottles	Corrosion-ra and alkali specific bo with horiz	esistant, acid -resistant, a ttom feature ontal seam

3	PVC	Water pipes,	Poor thermal resistance,
		raincoats	upon burning
4	LDPE	Vest-style	Elastic, ductile
		plastic bags,	
		cling wrap	
5	PP	Disposable	Whitening upon folding,
		food	thermal-resistant
		containers,	
		bottle caps	
6	PS	Disposable	Brittle, low water
		tableware	absorption,
			thermal-resistant
7	OTHER	CDs or DVDs	

Investigative Activity 2

Tablets

2 To understand plastics separation and recycling locations 15

MINS

15

MINS

Understanding plastics separation and recycling locations Teacher can arrange students to be divided into 7 around and accient each group with a Plastic

- 7 groups and assign each group with a Plastic Identification Code. Teacher can then instruct students to search for 1-2 examples of plastic products in that category using tablets and discuss whether the examples are recycled plastics, as well as the recycling locations
- Teacher can invite each group to conduct a short presentation

3

To understand various ways to reduce the use of plastics

Investigative Activity 3

Understanding various ways to reduce the use of plastics

(Students continue to work in groups)

- Teacher can instruct students to continue
 discussing in groups about the source and
 reduction methods for the plastic products
 assigned, then invite each group to share 1-2
 specific solutions. Students can use tablets for
 visual aids in presenting their ideas
- Teacher can remind students to propose various waste reduction methods using the 4R principles (i.e. Reduce, Replace, Reuse and Recycle)

Ways to reduce the use of plastics

- Bring your own eco-bags
- Bring your own bottles and avoid purchasing bottled water
- Use reusable tablewares and avoid using disposable tablewares
- Avoid purchasing over-packaging products



Conclusion

- Teacher can invite students and their families to visit GREEN@COMMUNITY to understand the operation and practice recycling
- Teacher can instruct students to complete "Mastering Plastics Separation" Student Worksheet at home

Student worksheet

Extended Activity	Teaching Materials
Extended Activity 1 (Indoor activity):	Extended
"Plastic-free" Seminar	activity kits
Extended Activity 2 (Indoor activity)	Extended
Upcycling of Plastic Bottles	activity kits
Extended Activity 3 (Parent-child ac	tivity): Extended
Visit GREEN@COMMUNITY - Smart Recyclin	activity kits

06



Mastering Plastics Separation

Student Worksheet

1

Name



Fill in the table: According to the plastic identification codes, please fill in the table below with the corresponding types of plastics and list one related recycled plastic product.

Plastic Identification Code	Example:		۲ <u>ع</u>	24
Plastic material (Full name)	Polyethylene terephthalate	High-density polyethylene	Polyvinyl chloride	
Plastic material (Abbreviation)	PET			
Plastic product	Egg cartons / Beverage bottles			

Plastic Identification Code	25	26	273
Plastic material (Full name)			Other plastic
Plastic material (Abbreviation)			
Plastic product			

2 Fill in the blanks: Write the correct answers as appropriate (You may use the words more than once).
Remove Rinse Empty Tear Water Beverage bottles
Rubber toys Personal care bottles Dry Silicone rubber
Fill in the type of plastics that can be recycled in a plastic recycling bin:
1.
2.
The steps for proper recycling of plastic bottles are:
First, the liquid in the plastic bottles, then and them, finally place them in the appropriate recycling bin.
3 True or False: Are the following statements correct? Put a" √ "in the circles for correct statement, or put a "X" for incorrect statement.
1. X-ray plastic films are recycled plastics.
2. Suitcases are recycled plastics.
3. Disposable tableware and expanded polystyrene are recycled plastics.

Primary 4 Extended Activity Kit

"Plastic-free" Seminar

	 To guide students to review on how the environment is affected by social development and human activities
Objectives	2. To raise students' awareness on the impact of plastic pollution in daily life in Hong Kong
	3. To encourage students to reduce the use of plastics in daily life and during festive activities
	Preparation
	 Teacher can prepare videos on the destruction of natural ecosystems and marine life by plastics
	Reference videos
	【經緯線】海洋塑化 Plastic Shores (Only in Chinese Version)
	(<u>https://youtu.be/pz_1PjW0GzQ?si=VVNMYZmRHmOaOPrh</u>)
	塑膠污染「地球科學」之 塑膠污染 Plastic Pollution (Only in Chinese Version)
	(<u>https://youtu.be/j5mU-Yrv_n4?si=8aF-FibOJ0ooMq5V</u>)
	 Teacher can prepare the topics, background and discussion questions for the seminar
	Торіс
	 Impact of plastic pollution on terrestrial environments and marine ecosystems
Activity	Discussion questions
Arrangements	1. What are the main causes of land / marine plastic pollution? Please provide examples of pollutants.
	2. Do you think there is a serious problem of abusing plastic in our daily lives? Why?
	3. Have you noticed the usage and recycling quantities of plastics during festival period (such as Christmas and New Year)?
	4. What can you do at school, at home, and in the community to reduce the use of plastics?
	5. Please share your experiences in practising "Plastic-free" successfully.
	Activity flow
	 Teacher can play a video to give students a preliminary understanding on the problem of plastic pollution and guides students to undergo group discussions
	• Teacher can invite students to share their thoughts and solutions, and then provide appropriate responses and comments

(1)

"Plastic-free" Seminar

Activity Arrangements	 Conclusion Review the impact of plastics on ecosystems and marine life, and emphasise the importance of reducing the use of plastic. Summarise the methods or experiences on reducing the use of plastics suggested by students, and encourage them to actively reduce the use of plastics in daily life
Time	1 lesson
Remarks	Teacher should use open-ended questions to guide students to think about how to reduce plastic waste and allow sufficient time for discussion

Upcycling of Plastic Bottles

Objectives	 To understand the concept of upcycling and apply it in daily life by upcycling waste plastic bottles To cultivate students' awareness and interest on upcycling To enhance students' creative thinking and crafting skills
Activity Arrangements	 Preparation Teacher can notify students to prepare clean waste plastic bottles before the activity through school notice Purposes To raise students' awareness of upcycling, learn the importance of resources circulation, and encourage them to practise waste reduction through upcycling To guide students to pay attention to environmental protection matters and cultivate their environmental awareness Activity flow Teacher can invite students to think about what kind of products or any other functions could be made from a plastic bottle Teacher can introduce the concept and idea of upcycling and encourage students to discuss the possibilities and methods of upcycling plastic bottles Teacher can demonstrate the process of making a pen holder or vase from waste plastic bottles, highlighting the challenging parts and important points to note Teacher can encourage students to showcase and share their creative ideas Production steps Clean the plastic bottle with water Cut the plastic bottle in half by using scissors Tape a ring of tape around the edge of the bottle Decorate the bottle as desired to create a pen holder or vase

Upcycling of Plastic Bottles



Activity Arrangements

Conclusion

- Teacher can ask students about the concept of upcycling and emphasises to fully utilise the resources to reduce wastage
- Teacher can encourage students to think about the environmental means of the activity and the importance of reusing the waste , and encourage them to practise waste reduction continuously in daily life: Reduce, reuse, recycle, and replace
- Teacher can discuss with students for other feasible examples of upcycling and encourage them to think of other practical examples in daily life

Upcycling of Plastic Bottles

Time	1 lesson
Materials	 Waste plastic bottles Scissors Cutters Tape
	 Teacher should ensure that students use the scissors / cutters carefully to avoid accidents
Remarks	 Teacher should highlight the environmental means of the activity and emphasise that upcycling can reduce material consumption as well as giving new value to a material believed to be waste
	3. Teacher should encourage students to personalise their pen holders / vases with designs, such as adding DIY drawings and graphics, and using colouring pens or markers to decorate their pen holders / vases

Visit GREEN@COMMUNITY - Smart Recycling Systems

1. To understand the smart recycling systems in GREEN@COMMUNITY 2. To understand the local application of smart recycling systems through onsite observation and interviews Objectives 3. To cultivate students' environmental awareness and social responsibility, and encourage students and their families to participating in recycling Preparation Teacher should ensure students to have clear understanding on the requirements and purposes of the activities, and explain the questionnaire questions **Purposes** Through on-site visit to GREEN@COMMUNITY, students will have the opportunity to understand the operation and devices of the smart recycling systems, as well as the recycling process and steps Through on-site observation and interviewing with the public, students will understand the benefits of smart recycling systems, and the challenges, difficulties and issues that the public may encounter To cultivate students' awareness of environmental protection and sustainable development, and encourage them to actively participate in recycling to promote resources circulation Activity flow Activity Arrangements Students visit recycling facilities of GREEN@COMMUNITY with their families, such as Recycling Stations, Recycling Stores or Recycling Spots Depending on the operational arrangements, students may observe the operation of smart recycling equipment (including smart recycling bin, smart balance and gift redemption unit) Depending on the operational arrangements, students may invite the public to undergo an interview, in order to understand the details and operation of the recycling process Conclusion In class, teacher can invite students to share their observations and interview results in groups. Students can present their experiences and findings using pictures, oral presentations, or interview findings Teacher can encourage students to discuss the challenges and problems during the recycling process, then propose some suggestions for improving the smart recycling systems

Visit GREEN@COMMUNITY - Smart Recycling Systems

Time	4 hours
Materials	 Interview Questionnaire Introduction of Smart Recycling Systems
Remarks	 Students need to visit recycling facilities of GREEN@COMMUNITY with their parents. Parents and students should follow the staff's instructions, do not touch the equipment arbitrarily or interfere with the staff's operations
	2. Students can perform the interview with their parents, while students are responsible for summarising the questionnaire answers

Extended Activity

Name

1

Interview Questionnaire

Script for interview: Hello, I am XXX (student's full name), a Primary 4 student at XXX Primary School. My family and I have just observed the process of using the smart recycling systems, and we would like to further understand the comments of citizens on using these smart recycling systems. Do you have a moment to have a 5-minute interview with me?

Do you know what kind of smart recycling systems (e.g. smart recycling bin, smart balance and gift redemption unit) is available at GREEN@COMMUNITY?



Could you please share your experience on using smart recycling system?

3	Comparing to traditional recycling methods, what are the advantages of using smart recycling systems in the recycling process? Have you encountered any difficulties?
	/
4	What kind of additional measures do you think the Government should include to further encourage the public to use this smart recycling systems?
4	What kind of additional measures do you think the Government should include to further encourage the public to use this smart recycling systems?
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Introduction of Smart Recycling Systems

To support smart city development, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched the Pilot Programme on Smart Recycling Systems (the Pilot Programme) in the fourth quarter of 2020 to test in phases the local application of smart recycling devices (comprising smart recycling bins, smart balances and gift redemption units). The objectives are to build up experience for reference in mapping out the direction for the long-term development of local application of smart recycling systems, and enhance the community recycling services and efficiency.

Smart Recycling Equipment:



Location:

<u>Smart Recycling Bin</u>: 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 from March 2023

<u>Gift Redemption Unit</u>: Set up at all Recycling Stations and most of the Recycling Stores of the GREEN@COMMUNITY and other locations. Gift Redemption Units of the Recycling Stores in public rental housing estates are usually set up outside the stores or other nearby locations within the same estates

Smart Balance: Set up at all Recycling Stations and Recycling Stores of GREEN@COMMUNITY



Introduction of Smart Recycling Systems

How to Perform Smart Recycling:



GREEN\$ Electronic Participation Incentive Scheme:

With the GREEN\$ Mobile App or a GREEN\$ smart card, the public can earn GREEN\$ upon submission of recyclables with smart recycling devices. The "GREEN\$ Electronic Participation Incentive Scheme" offers gifts including daily necessities and groceries, as well as environmentally friendly products. GREEN\$ users could donate GREEN\$ to the designated charity organization and the gifts will be distributed to the needy by respective organizations.

Details of the "GREEN\$ Electronic Participation Incentive Scheme" are also available at the Hong Kong Waste Reduction Website. Members of the public can visit the website for more information.

Primary 4

Supplementary Information

1. Different types of plastics in daily life and their characteristics

Plastic Identification Code	Plastic material	Abbreviation	Characteristics	Examples of items used in daily life
1	Polyethylene terephthalate	PET	Heat resistance: 60-85°c Hard, tough, light, involatile, acid and alkali-resistant	Cooking oil bottles, beverage bottles, plastics egg cartons
2	High-density polyethylene	HDPE	Heat resistance: 90-110°c Corrosion-resistant, acid and alkali-resistant	Shampoo bottles, detergent bottles, medicine bottles
3	Polyvinyl chloride	PVC	Heat resistance: 60-80°c Malleable / Mouldable	Water pipes, folders, raincoats (non-recyclable)
4	Low-density polyethylene	LDPE	Heat resistance: 70-90°c Corrosion-resistant, acid and alkali-resistant	Bubble wrap, tissue bags, fruit foam nets, vest-style plastic bags
5	Polypropylene	PP	Heat resistance: 100-140°c Acid and alkali-resistant, chemical-resistant, impact- resistant, thermal-resistant	Bottle caps, tableware, soymilk bottles, transparent or semi-transparent food containers
6	Polystyrene	PS	Heat resistance: 70-90°c Low water absorption, stable	Cup lids, tableware, Yakult bottles
7	Other plastics	OTHER	Example: Polycarbonate (PC) Heat resistance: 120-130°c Light, transparent, high mechanical strength, thermal-resistant	Baby bottles, sports bottles, CDs or DVDs and their cases, contact lens cases

2. 4R principles

4R principles	Methods	Examples	
Reduce	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	
Reuse	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	
Replace	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	
Recycle	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. Clean recycling

Recycling bins are used to collect separated recyclables for recycling. As the bins are frequently contaminated by contaminated recyclables such as unfinished drinks, this would greatly reduce the value of recyclables or increase the treatment costs. Those recyclables will eventually be treated as refuse and disposed of at landfill which will increase burden of landfills.

By implementing clean recycling and keeping recyclables and recycling bins clean and tidy, it will improve environmental hygiene and increase the public's willingness and confidence to practise recycling. This would also help in improving the quality and quantities of collected recyclables for turning waste into resources, enabling more recyclables to be recycled and ultimately increase raises the overall recycling rate of resource recycling, which can alleviate the pressure on landfills and extends their lifespan.

Proper recycling can also help in reducing the treatment costs of recyclers and unnecessary process.

The principle of clean recycling:

Cleaning: Ensure recyclables are clean

Proper recycling: Proper separation of recyclables at source

Making optimal use of recycling facilities: Do not put the dirty recyclables into recycling bins

4. Plastics separation and recycling

	Recycled plastics	Non-recyclable plastics
• • • • • •	Various types of beverage bottles Personal care bottles Cleansing product bottles Plastic bags Plastic tableware Plastic containers Plastic packaging materials CDs or DVDs CDs or DVDs cases Expanded polystyrene	 Rubber / latex (e.g. slippers, balloons) Silicone rubber (e.g. collapsible food containers) Plastic products with metals (e.g. suitcases) Other composite materials (e.g. chips bags and instant noodles packaging bags with aluminium interior coatings, toothpaste tubes, toothbrushes, clay plastic tape, etc.) X-ray plastic films Cassette tapes Video tapes

Keys of clean recycling of plastic bottles:

Rinse and clean is the most important steps for recycling of plastic bottles. The bottles must be emptied and then rinsed before recycling

Recycling channels:

- GREEN@COMMUNITY ("Recycling Stations", "Recycling Stores", and "Recycling Spots")
- Plastics (Brown) recycling bin located in housing estates and other public places (for beverage bottles and personal care bottles)

5. Hong Kong's "Plastic-free" and "Plastics reduction" actions

Date of implementation	Policy	Scope of regulation
7th July 2009	Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging Scheme (Phase I)	 The first phase targeted some 3 000 retail outlets covering supermarkets, convenience stores, and medicare and cosmetics stores
1st April 2015	Full implementation of the Plastic Shopping Bag Charging Scheme	 Ban on free PSB distribution at all points of retail sales in the territory Apart from the exemptions, retailers should charge at least 50 cents for each PSB provided to consumers Exemptions on PSB use for food hygiene reasons All plastic bags including flat-top bags are subject to regulation Retention of the PSB charges by sellers
2021	Reverse Vending Machines (RVM) Pilot Scheme (Phase I)	• The EPD has installed 60 RVMs in phases for trying out by the public, with the provision of an instant rebate (\$0.1 per beverage bottles) via e-payment platforms to encourage the public to return used beverage bottles
September 2021	Voluntary Scheme for Phasing Out Microbeads in Personal Care and Cosmetic Products (PCCPs)	 Progressively phase out rinse-off PCCPs containing microbeads in Hong Kong — reducing their emission and potential impact at source Enhance public's understanding of microbead-related subjects — relating our living to the environments Facilitate consumers in choosing microbead-free products — shaping green lifestyles
2022	Reverse Vending Machines Pilot Scheme (Phase II)	 The number of RVMs increased progressively to 120 in phases, allowing members of the public to get more hands-on experience in the operation of RVMs Each Octopus card or Alipay (Hong Kong) account allows the public to return a maximum of 30 beverage bottles and redeem the rebate in a day Members of the public may also choose to donate the rebate (no daily limit imposed) to designated charitable organisations to benefit the community
31st December 2022	Enhanced Plastic Shopping Bag Charging Scheme	 Increasing the charging level per PSB from the current level of at least 50 cents to at least \$1 Removing the present exemption for PSBs carrying frozen / chilled foodstuff items Tightening the exemption relating to foodstuff items such that free PSBs can only be provided when purchasing foodstuff items without packaging or not wholly contained in any packaging, or food and beverage takeaway items in non-airtight packaging, subject to the basic principle of "one free PSB per single transaction". (If the first free PSB cannot hold all of the foodstuff items, using one PSB may break the PSB, or placing all of the foodstuff items into one free PSB will compromise their quality, then one or more additional free PSB(s) could be provided.)

5. Hong Kong's "Plastic-free" and "Plastics reduction" actions

Date of implementation	Policy	Scope of regulation
December 2023	Reverse Vending Machines Pilot Scheme (Phase III)	 Continuing the provision of enhanced RVM services to the public. The Government-appointed contractor would deliver the collected beverage bottles to capable local recyclers, ensuring the waste turn into resources.
22nd April 2024	Scheme on Regulation of Disposable Plastic Tableware (Phase I)	Prohibits the sale to end-consumers, prohibits the provision at catering premises to customers for dine-in and takeawayservicesAll expanded polystyrene disposable tableware (plates, food containers, and cups), straws, stirrers, forks, knives, spoons, and platesContinue to be sold to end-consumers and takeaway, but prohibits the provision at catering premises to customers for dine-in servicesCups, cup lids, food containers, and food container covers
Tentatively 2025	Scheme on Regulation of Disposable Plastic Tableware (Phase II)	Prohibits the sale to end-consumers, prohibits the provision at catering premises to customers for dine-in and takeaway services Cups, cup lids, food containers, and food container covers
22nd April 2024	Scheme on Regulation of Other Plastic Products (Phase I)	Ban sale and free distribution Plastic stemmed cotton bud, ballon sticks, inflatable cheer sticks, glow sticks, party hats, umbrella bags, plastic food sticks, plastic toothpicks Continue to be sold but ban free distribution Non-medical use transparent gloves and plastic packaged tissue paper for promotional use, hotel and guesthouse toiletries (including toothbrushes, toothpaste, shower caps, razor, nail files, combs, as well as shampoo, body wash, conditioners, body lotions and hand sanitisers packed in disposable plastic containers) and plastic-bottled water provided in hotel rooms Ban manufacturing, sale and free distribution Oxo-degradable plastic products (regardless of disposability)
Tentatively 2025	Scheme on Regulation of other Disposable Plastic Products (Phase II)	Ban sale and free distribution Multi-pack rings, tablecloths, Plastic-stemmed Dental Floss Continue to be sold but ban free distribution Ear plugs



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.

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.



GREEN@COMMUNITY



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



Food Waste Recycling Bins

Relevant Webpages

Currently, the EPD has put in place around 1100 kerbside recycling bins in public places to facilitate the public to recycle the most common recyclables (i.e. paper, plastic bottles and metals).

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.

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

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

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

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回收自助點

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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









香港減廢網站 Hong Kong Waste Reduction Website www.wastereduction.gov.hk