



**Futouris**

Tourism. Together. Sustainable

# RATINGS CHARTS

Guidance for tourism businesses

CANS

PLASTIC

PAPER

GENERAL

**SUSTOUR**



Co-funded by the COSME programme of the European Union

# Ratings Charts

The following tables show a range of alternatives for the most common single-use plastic items consumed in hotels.

The index takes into consideration the impact of the product's material, the size of packaging, its reusability and end-of-life facilities for alternative products available in the Balearic Islands.

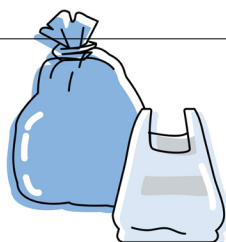
**Single-use plastic water bottles** Impact 7,05



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
<b>Tap water</b>	0	NO WASTE
<b>Dispenser</b> with returnable big size water container (guests to refill their bottle)	2,14	RETURN TO SUPPLIER
<b>Reusable bottle</b> (carafes) with filtered water on site	2,20	PACKAGING WASTE
Medium <b>glass bottle (local &amp; returnable</b> to supplier)	2,20	RETURN TO SUPPLIER
Medium <b>plastic bottle (local &amp; returnable</b> to supplier)	2,64	RETURN TO SUPPLIER
Medium <b>glass bottle (local &amp; disposable)</b>	4,40	GLASS RECYCLING
<b>Single-use</b> medium size bottle made from <b>recycled plastic</b>	4,86	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Carton box</b> of water	7,38	PACKAGING WASTE

## Single-use bin liners made from plastic **Impact 5,06**

Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
<b>No bin bags</b> at all	0	Dispose of waste inside the waste bin accordingly.
<b>Reusable, washable</b> bin liners	2,53	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Single-use</b> bin liner made from <b>recycled plastic</b>	4,86	GENERAL WASTE
<b>Single-use</b> bin liner made from <b>bio-based material (e.g. corn/potato starch)</b>	5,26	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION
<b>Single-use</b> bin liner made from <b>paper</b>	5,85	PAPER WASTE

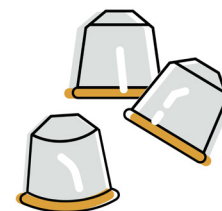


## Single-use plastic laundry bag **Impact 5,07**

Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
<b>Reusable laundry bags</b> made of <b>cotton or linen</b>	2,63	FABRIC WASTE
<b>Single-use laundry bags</b> made from <b>paper</b>	4,37	PAPER WASTE

# Single-use plastic/aluminium coffee capsules

Impact 10



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
<b>LARGE</b> (bulk buy size) bag of ground coffee made from paper/aluminium composite (used to <b>serve coffee</b> in <b>cafetieres, filter coffee pots</b> or <b>barista style coffee machines</b> etc.)	2,7	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Reusable stainless-steel</b> capsule	3,01	SEPARATE FOR RECYCLING
<b>MEDIUM</b> (domestic size) bag of ground made from paper/aluminium composite (used to serve coffee in <b>cafetieres, filter coffee pots</b> or <b>barista style coffee machines</b> etc.)	4,04	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>LARGE</b> bag of ground coffee made from multi-layer plastic (used to serve coffee in <b>cafetieres, filter coffee pots</b> or <b>barista style coffee machines</b> etc.)	4,06	Coffee bag = PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Reusable silicone</b> capsule	4,27	GENERAL WASTE
Individual coffee bags wrapped in <b>paper</b>	4,38	GENERAL WASTE
Coffee granules in an individual serving size paper sachet	5,85	PAPER WASTE
Coffee bags (like tea bags) wrapped in <b>paper/aluminium composite sachet</b>	6,08	GENERAL WASTE
<b>Single-use</b> capsules made with <b>recycled plastic</b>	6,48	PACKAGING WASTE
Single-use capsules that are certified as <b>industrially compostable</b>	6,72	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
Single-use capsules that are certified as <b>home compostable</b>	6,72	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE

## Single-use plastic gloves made from Polyethylene

Impact 8,54



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Frequent <b>hand washing</b>	0	NO WASTE
<b>Reusable rubber</b> (washable) <b>gloves</b>	4,27	GENERAL WASTE
Single-use gloves made of <b>PVC, Nitrile</b> or <b>Latex*</b>	8,54	GENERAL WASTE**

\*Bear in mind that some staff may have an allergy to latex gloves

\*\*Check if there are local organisations collecting used gloves and other PPE to process and recycle them.

## Cleaning materials in plastic bottles

Impact 5,29

## Single-use wipes made of mixed fibres

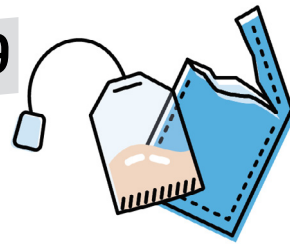
Impact 8,13

Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Cleaning products provided in <b>large containers</b> that are <b>returned to supplier</b> for refill	1,76	RETURN TO SUPPLIER
Cleaning products provided in <b>large containers</b> that are <b>separated for recycling</b>	3,38	PACKAGING WASTE
Reusable wipes made from <b>natural fibres</b>	3,51	FABRIC WASTE
Cleaning products provided in <b>plastic pouch refills</b> that are <b>separated for recycling</b>	3,53	PACKAGING WASTE
Reusable wipes made from <b>microfibres</b>	4,06	GENERAL WASTE



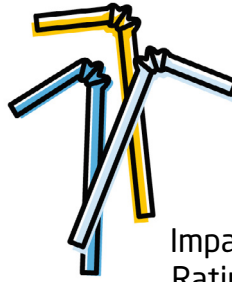
**Plastic wrapped tea bag** Impact 6,79

**Plastic wrapping** Impact 7,05



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
<b>Loose-leaf tea stations</b> (tea packaged in large plastic bags)	3,53	GENERAL WASTE
<b>Tea bags wrapped in paper</b>	Tea bag 6,79 Paper 5,83	PAPER WASTE

**Plastic straws** Impact 10



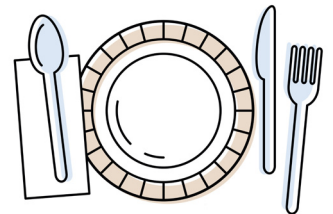
Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
<b>No straws at all</b>	0	NO WASTE
<b>Reusable straws</b> made from <b>glass</b>	2,93	GLASS RECYCLING
<b>Reusable straws</b> made from <b>stainless steel</b>	3,01	RECYCLING POINT
<b>Reusable straws</b> made from <b>bamboo</b>	3,12	ORGANIC WASTE
<b>Single-use straw</b> made from <b>straw</b>	5,67	ORGANIC WASTE
<b>Single-use straw</b> made from <b>paper</b>	5,83	GENERAL WASTE
<b>Edible single-use straw</b> (wrapped in <b>paper</b> )	5,85	PAPER WASTE

## Plastic cups Impact 10



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
<b>Reusable cups</b> made from <b>glass</b>	2,93	GLASS RECYCLING
<b>Reusable cups</b> made from <b>stainless steel</b>	3,01	RECYCLING POINT
<b>Reusable cups</b> made from <b>hard plastic</b>	4,27	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Single-use cups</b> made from 100% <b>home compostable material</b> (e.g. bagasse)	5,67	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
<b>Single-use paper cups</b> lined with <b>aqueous plastic</b>	5,85	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION, PAPER WASTE
<b>Single-use paper cups</b> lined with <b>home compostable plastic</b>	6,49	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
<b>Single-use paper cups</b> lined with <b>traditional plastic</b>	6,79	GENERAL WASTE
<b>Single-use cups</b> made from <b>industrially compostable plastic</b>	7,01	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE

## Plastic cutlery and crockery Impact 10



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
<b>Reusable cutlery and crockery</b> made of <b>stainless steel</b>	3,04	SEPARATE FOR RECYCLING
<b>Reusable cutlery and crockery</b> made of <b>hard plastic</b>	3,53	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Single-use cutlery and crockery</b> made of <b>wood</b> or <b>bamboo</b>	6,23	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE

# Jams and sauces (e.g. ketchup, oil) in single-use plastic sachets

## Impact 10



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Olive oil provided in <b>large format aluminium can</b> (5 litre)	3,01	PACKAGING WASTE
Olive oil provided in <b>large format plastic bottle</b> (5 litre)	3,51	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Ketchup or mayonnaise</b> provided in <b>plastic pump dispenser</b> (2 litres)	3,51	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Ketchup, mayonnaise, jams and honey</b> provided in <b>household size bottles/jars</b> made from <b>glass</b>	4,38	GLASS RECYCLING
Olive oil provided in <b>household size bottles made from glass</b> (1 litre)	4,39	GLASS RECYCLING
<b>Ketchup, mayonnaise, jams and honey</b> provided in <b>household size (squeezy) bottles/jars</b> made from <b>plastic</b>	5,26	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Jams and honey</b> provided in a <b>650g LDPE plastic pouch</b> used in dispensers	5,26	PACKAGING WASTE
Olive oil provided in <b>household size bottles made from plastic</b> (1 litre)	5,28	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Ketchup, mayonnaise, jams and honey</b> provided in <b>small individual size pots</b> made from <b>glass</b>	5,85	GLASS RECYCLING



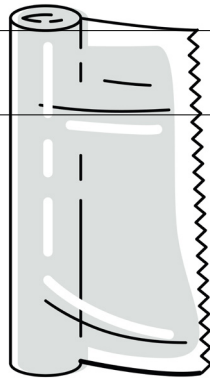
# Single-use plastic food containers **Impact 10**



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
BYO (Bring Your Own) policy	0	NO WASTE
<b>Reusable boxes</b> made from <b>stainless steel</b>	2,26	SEPARATE FOR RECYCLING
<b>Reusable boxes</b> made from <b>reusable plastic</b>	2,63	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Reusable wax wraps</b>	3,51	RECYCLING POINT
<b>Single-use boxes</b> made from bagasse	4,37	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
<b>Single-use boxes</b> made from naturally compostable materials such as <b>paper, bamboo</b> or <b>palm leaves</b>	4,67	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
<b>Single-use boxes</b> made from <b>recycled plastic</b>	4,86	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Single-use boxes</b> made from <b>home compostable plastic</b>	5,26	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
<b>Single-use boxes</b> made from <b>industrially compostable plastic</b>	5,26	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE

# Single-use plastic cling film **Impact 6,75**

Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Fruit in its own skin that doesn't require wrapping	0	NO WASTE
<b>Reusable trolley rack covers</b> made from <b>plastic</b>	2,18	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Bento baskets</b> made from <b>glass</b>	2,2	GLASS RECYCLING
<b>Tupperware with lids</b> made from <b>HDPE</b>	2,63	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Pastry dome</b> made from <b>glass/mason jar with lid</b>	2,93	GLASS RECYCLING
<b>Plate cover</b> made from <b>stainless steel/wire rack pastry cover</b>	3,01	RECYCLING POINT
<b>Reusable silicone lid</b> for bain-maries	4,27	GENERAL WASTE
Aluminium foil	6,03	PACKAGING WASTE
Snack bar: <b>Greaseproof paper</b>	6,79	GENERAL WASTE
<b>Home compostable cling film</b>	7,02	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE



Single-use plastic amenities **Impact 8,54**

Plastic wrapping **Impact 7,05**



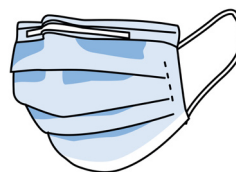
Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
<b>No amenities at all/amenities as part of service</b>	0	NO WASTE
<b>Replace amenities with services</b> (e.g. sewing repair, shoe-shining on request)	0	NO WASTE
<b>Amenities</b> made from <b>mixed plastics</b> and <b>wrapped in paper</b>	Amenity 8,54 Paper 5,83	PACKAGING WASTE and PAPER WASTE
<b>Amenities</b> made from and wrapped in <b>recycled plastic</b>	6,48	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Amenities</b> made from and wrapped in <b>home compostable plastic</b>	7,02	ORGANIC HOME COMPOST or GENERAL WASTE
<b>Amenities</b> made from and wrapped in <b>industrially compostable plastic</b>	7,02	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST or GENERAL WASTE

## Mini toiletries Impact 8,54



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
Unwrapped soap bar	0	NO WASTE
<b>Refillable dispenser</b> that use <b>large format returnable plastic bottles</b>	1,76	RETURN TO SUPPLIER
<b>Refillable dispenser</b> that use <b>large format non-returnable plastic bottles</b> that are recycled	3,53	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Refillable dispenser</b> that use <b>non-returnable HDPE bag refills</b> that are recycled	5,26	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Solid shampoo, conditioner</b> or <b>body lotion wash in cardboard packaging</b>	5,28	PAPER WASTE
<b>Miniature bottles</b> made from <b>stainless steel</b>	6,03	RECYCLING POINT
<b>Powder shampoo in industrially compostable tabs</b>	6,21	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
<b>Miniature sachets</b> made from <b>recycled plastic</b>	6,48	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Miniature sachets</b> made from <b>bio-based materials</b>	7,02	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION, HOME COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
<b>Domestic size bottles (250-300 ml)</b> that are recycled	7,05	PACKAGING WASTE

## Single-use masks Impact 8,12



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)*
<b>Reusable masks</b> made of <b>coffee yarn</b>	2,84	GENERAL WASTE or FABRIC WASTE
<b>Reusable masks</b> made of <b>cotton</b>	3,51	GENERAL WASTE or FABRIC WASTE
<b>Reusable transparent plastic face shield</b>	4,27	GENERAL WASTE or PACKAGING
<b>Single-use hemp masks</b> lined with <b>corn-starch</b>	7,02	GENERAL WASTE
<b>Single-use masks</b> made from <b>bio-based materials</b>	7,02	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE

\*For disposal of any Personal Protective Equipment, follow local regulations.

## Miniature sanitiser bottles Impact 7,05



Potential Alternative	Impact Rating	Disposal Method (see disposal tables for further information)
<b>Miniature bottles</b> made from <b>stainless steel</b> or <b>aluminium</b>	3,01	RECYCLING POINT
<b>Handwashing</b> with <b>bar soap</b> in cardboard packaging	5,28	PAPER WASTE
<b>Refill dispensers</b> made from <b>plastic</b> that use <b>paper sachets</b>	Dispenser 3,51 Sachet 6,75	Dispenser: PACKAGING WASTE. Sachet: PAPER WASTE
<b>Miniature bottles</b> made from <b>recycled plastic</b>	6,49	PACKAGING WASTE
<b>Miniature bottles</b> made from <b>home compostable plastic</b>	7,02	ORGANIC COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
<b>Miniature bottles</b> made from <b>industrially compostable plastic</b>	7,02	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE
<b>Miniature bottles</b> made from <b>industrially compostable plastic</b>	7,02	INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE

# Disposal Information Table

Waste collection and disposal infrastructures in destinations vary greatly but responsible disposal is an important consideration when sourcing new products. Assuming that the business is doing everything it can to minimise waste at source, prioritising alternative products made from materials that are readily accepted by local waste management facilities can improve recycling and recovery rates. In turn, this can reduce the amount of waste going to landfill or incineration.

It is important to recognise that despite the information provided in Tables 1 and 2, smaller products (up to 6-8 cm) including sachets, bottle lids, straws, small ice-cream spoons etc. are often filtered out during the first separation phase at waste plants. This is because processes are designed for maximum efficiency, meaning that even if these products were recyclable, they don't reach that stage in the process and will instead most likely be landfilled or incinerated.

## Table 1

Most common disposal methods and how likely it is that materials can be recovered and/or recycled.

Materials	Disposal Method	Considerations
<b>Aluminium</b>	PACKAGING WASTE	Aluminum is a material with a very high recoverability rate if the waste is correctly separated. Its recyclability rate is also high and both in Spain and in Europe there are many treatment plants for this waste. There is also a high demand for this material in the secondary market.
<b>Ceramic</b>	NON-RECYCLABLE	Ceramic is not recyclable, it is shredded and stored, in the smallest possible space, together with the rest of the non-recyclable waste, promoting its decomposition.
<b>Corn starch/ Potato starch</b>	HOME or INDUSTRIAL COMPOST COLLECTION	Bags made from potato starches are considered to be potentially biodegradable. However, bags made from these materials should only be used to dispose of ORGANIC waste or general waste. They should NOT be used to dispose of plastic that is destined for recycling.
<b>Fabric</b>	COLLECTION POINT or RECYCLING CENTRE	Fabrics need to be washed thoroughly before being disposed of in specific fabric collection containers. In Spain, 65% of the fabrics deposited in the fabric containers are destined for reuse (sold in second-hand stores and flea markets). 16% is recycled as stuffing for cushions, mattresses and other furniture. The remaining 20% is usually very deteriorated, which prevents it from being reused or recycled, so it is taken to waste treatment plants where it is likely to be landfilled or incinerated.
<b>Glass bottles</b>	GLASS WASTE	Glass is a material with a very high recoverability rate if the waste is correctly separated. Its recyclability rate is also high and both in Spain and in Europe there are many treatment plants for this waste. In addition, there is a high demand for this material in the secondary market.

<b>Materials</b>	<b>Disposal Method</b>	<b>Considerations</b>
<b>Mixed materials</b>	PACKAGING WASTE	For mixed material products like juice cartons and takeaway coffee cups it is extremely difficult to separate the layers of paper, plastic and aluminium, even with machinery. This difficulty can even prevent them from being recovered, which means that they have a very low recoverability rate and, consequently, a very low recyclability rate.
<b>Paper coffee filters</b>	GENERAL WASTE	Despite being made from paper, the fact that the paper will be wet from filtering the coffee means it cannot be recycled. Coffee grounds can be separated and used in soil. If using coffee filters, the impacts of the mixed material coffee bag should also be taken into consideration.
<b>Paper (Greaseproof paper)</b>	GENERAL WASTE	Greaseproof paper used for food is unlikely to be clean, therefore it is considered as a waste that cannot be recovered or recycled and it must be disposed of in the general waste container
<b>Recyclable plastic</b>	PACKAGING WASTE	PET plastic is one of the most recycled plastics in the world. Its recovery rate is medium (60%) and its recyclability is medium-high (80%), since there is a high demand in secondary markets. In order to be properly recycled, it must be cleaned, therefore there is an environmental impact due to the consumption of water and electricity required in the washing process.
<b>Recycled plastic</b>	PACKAGING WASTE	The recovery rate of recycled plastic from the management system is medium-low, as is its recyclability rate. In order to be properly recycled, it must be cleaned, therefore there is an environmental impact due to the consumption of water and electricity required in the washing process. Also, there is not much demand for this waste on the secondary market.
<b>Reusable fabric PPE</b>	SPECIALIST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE	In some destinations, private companies may offer the opportunity to collect PPE and process it into other products. There are some treatment plants that apply an autoclave sterilisation process to fabrics used for PPE so that they can be recycled, however, if these options are not available, many local regulations instruct that they should be disposed of with general waste to avoid possible contagions.
<b>Reusable plastic (HDPE and PP)</b>	PACKAGING WASTE	The recycling capacity of HDPE and PP in European countries has increased significantly in recent years, reaching rates of 30%. In order to be properly recycled, it must be cleaned, therefore there is an environmental impact due to the consumption of water and electricity required in the washing process. The demand for this material in secondary markets has grown strongly due to the pressure to reduce single-use plastics.
<b>Silicone</b>	GENERAL WASTE	Silicone is a material with a fairly low rate of recoverability and recyclability, so it is disposed of in the general waste container.
<b>Single-use PPE</b>	SPECIALIST COLLECTION or GENERAL WASTE	In some destinations, private companies may offer the opportunity to collect PPE and process it into other products. If specialist collections are not available, used PPE needs to be disposed of in the general waste container to avoid possible contagions, therefore, they are neither recoverable nor recyclable. Each destination is different and local regulations for disposing of PPE should always take precedent.

Materials	Disposal Method	Considerations
<b>Stainless steel</b>	COLLECTION POINT or RECYCLING CENTRE	Stainless steel is a material with a very high recoverability rate if the waste is correctly separated. Its recyclability rate is also high, and in Spain as well as in the rest of Europe there are many treatment plants for this waste. In addition, there is a high demand for this material in the secondary market.

## Table 2

Additional information relevant to the specific alternative materials that have been mentioned in the Decision Trees and in the Rating Charts but that are not included in Table 1.

Disposal Method	Details
Bio-based material	See explanation for home compostable and industrially compostable products.
Collection point / recycling centre	Materials that are not generally collected as part of the waste management service (e.g. fabrics and linens) and that may require you to take them to specific recycling centres or require independent contractors to collect them from your premises.
General waste	Materials that cannot be recovered, recycled or composted e.g. some types of plastic packaging such as LDPE or composite packaging that is too difficult to separate such as plastic/foil packaging for crisps and confectionary or paper/foil packaging such as wrapped butter portions.
Glass waste	Glass bottles that are not returnable to the supplier (e.g. wine bottles), broken glass tableware. Not all glass can be processed in the same way, for example Pyrex which should not be disposed of with glass wine bottles. If in doubt, check with your waste collection provider or waste management facility.
Industrial compost collection	<p>Industrial composting, anaerobic digestion infrastructure and organic waste collection practices differ considerably across the EU / World and are not all effective for the treatment of compostable plastic. Any waste product should be disposed of in accordance with the instructions on the product label, however it is also important to ensure that local waste treatment infrastructures are capable of treating these materials/products effectively and/or without negative effects.</p> <p>Businesses using industrially compostable products should find a waste contractor specialised in the treatment of this waste. Consumer confusion about biodegradable/compostable products can lead to improper disposal of these products, therefore it is suggested that these requirements be met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Ensure that the waste treatment infrastructure in your community is capable of treating waste from these materials/products without negative effects. This means having a guarantee that the material/product performs as expected to in industrial composting conditions.</li> <li>2 Ensure that the material/product is treated and disposed of appropriately. To make sure this happens, businesses need to communicate clearly with staff and customers to ensure proper separation, and with waste collection companies to ensure that when these products leave the premises they are taken to the correct facility.</li> </ol>
Non-recyclable waste	See general waste



Disposal Method	Details
Organic compost collection (home compostable)	<p>To convert home compostable products into compost successfully requires the alignment of external factors such as temperature, pH and humidity. As these factors will differ greatly, even products that are labelled as compostable will not break down if these requirements are not met. There is also a lack of solid studies to prove how plastic products and their alternatives that are marketed as compostable behave under actual home composting conditions.</p> <p>Businesses using home compostable products should find a waste contractor specialised in the treatment of this waste. Consumer confusion about biodegradable/compostable products can lead to improper disposal of these products, therefore it is suggested that these requirements be met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="397 555 1453 696">1 Ensure that the waste treatment infrastructure in your community is capable of treating waste from these materials/products without negative effects. This means having a guarantee that the material/product performs as expected to in home composting conditions.</li> <li data-bbox="397 712 1490 853">2 Ensure that the material/product is treated and disposed of appropriately. To make sure this happens, businesses need to communicate clearly with staff and customers to ensure proper separation, and with waste collection companies to ensure that when these products leave the premises they are taken to the correct facility.</li> </ol>
Packaging waste	<p>In Spain and the Balearic Islands this refers to a wide range of items which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="397 972 632 1003">• aluminium cans,</li> <li data-bbox="397 1010 778 1041">• mixed material cartons/cups</li> <li data-bbox="397 1048 1075 1079">• certain types of plastic products (PET, HDPE and PP).</li> </ul> <p><b>What is acceptable as Packaging Waste in other destinations may vary and should be checked with waste management contractors or directly with waste facilities.</b></p>
Paper/cardboard waste	<p>Paper and cardboard are very easy materials to recover if waste is correctly separated, but its recyclability rate is low, since it must be clean to be recycled correctly. Recycled paper is much more expensive than virgin paper, so there is not much demand in the secondary market.</p>
Specialist collection	<p>In some cases, materials that are not readily accepted at public sector facilities may be collected by private companies. It is worth investigating if private companies that work with difficult to recycle materials exist in your destination.</p>

# List of preferred materials

The following overview will help you to make a more informed decision which the materials and products to choose. All materials in the green box have a high recovery and recyclability rate and are widely accepted for recycling → These should be preferred when deciding for a product or materials.

All materials in the red box cannot be easily recycled and recovered, most likely they end up in landfills. These products/materials should be avoided.

**Easy to recycle**  
**High recyclability rate**  
**High recovery rate**

PET  
PP (Polypropylene)  
HDPE (High-density Polyethylene)  
Glass  
Aluminium  
Cardboard  
Paper  
Steel

**Examples:**

PET/beverage bottles  
Steel containers  
Mono-paper products

**For these materials**  
**check with the local**  
**waste authority or**  
**your contractors**

LDPE (Low-density Polyethylene)  
Recycled plastic  
New material innovations

**Difficult to recycle**  
**Low recyclability rate**  
**Low recovery rate**

Compostable/biodegradable materials  
Composite materials  
Polystyrene  
Soiled materials  
Black plastic  
Silicone  
Ceramics  
Waxed paper

**Examples:**

Paper with inner plastic foil  
Soiled food boxes  
Small sachets (for coffee, ketchup etc.)

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