

# Cardboard packages



## ALLOWED

**empty, clean, dry as well as flattened and packed within each other**

- cardboard packages for liquids (including ones coated with aluminium)
- cardboard packages such as cereal boxes
- paper bags such as bread and flour bags
- wrapping paper such as paper used to contain printing paper
- pizza boxes and egg cartons
- paper towel rolls and toilet paper rolls
- corrugated fiberboard and kraft paper

Staples or packaging tape do not need to be removed.

## NOT ALLOWED

- dirty or unwashed packages
- gift wrapping papers
- plastic bags or containers
- styrofoam



# Plastic packages



## ALLOWED

### **empty, clean and dry**

- empty plastic packages for groceries, for example yogurt cups, butter packages and packages for cold cuts, cheese and ready-made meals
- empty plastic packages for detergent, shampoo and soap
- plastic bags and wrappings
- empty plastic bottles, canisters and cans, preferably flattened, with caps and lids separated

### **Rinse or wipe empty packages if necessary.**

A level of cleanliness that does not cause unpleasant smells is sufficient.

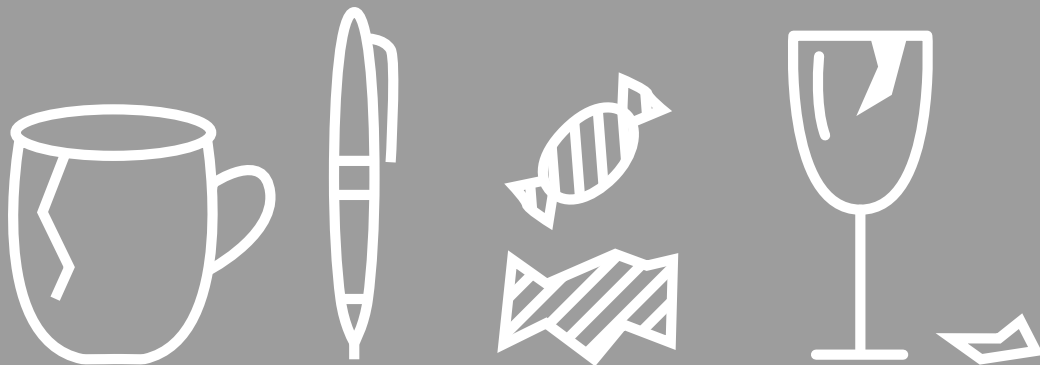
**Remove caps and lids.** It makes further refining process of the packages easier.

## NOT ALLOWED

- unclean plastic packages
- PVC plastic (can be recognized from the 03 marking)
- plastics other than packages – for example toys, kitchen utensils, toothbrushes or watering cans are not packages



# Mixed waste



## ALLOWED

- drinking glasses and heat-resistant glass dishes
- porcelain and ceramics
- bags for vacuum cleaners
- light bulbs and halogen lamps
- fuses
- ash and cigarette butts
- single-use diapers and sanitary napkins
- broken textiles and shoes
- leather, synthetic leather and rubber

## NOT ALLOWED

- recyclable waste, that is collected at a property and is suitable raw material for new products, e.g.
  - glass packages
  - metal
  - paper and cardboard packages
  - biowaste
- hazardous waste



# Glass packages



## ALLOWED

**empty, without cap or lid**

- coloured and colourless glass bottles
- coloured and colourless glass jars

## NOT ALLOWED

- glass dishes, e.g.
  - drinking glasses
  - oven dishes
  - coffee pots
  - lids for pots and pans
- crystal glass
- porcelain or ceramics
- window or mirror glass
- opal glass (e.g. in packages for cosmetics)
- lamps
- packages used in healthcare



# Biowaste



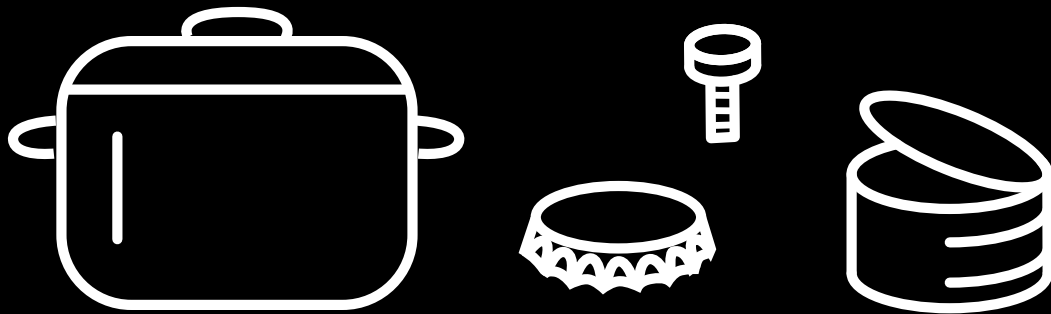
## ALLOWED

- food waste
- fruit and vegetable peels
- bones and fishbones
- solidified grease
- coffee and tea grounds, tea bags and filter bags
- paper towels and napkins
- plant parts and dead flowers

## NOT ALLOWED

- liquids, broth or food oils
- ash or cigarette butts
- cleaning waste
- medicines
- faeces or body fluids

# Small metals



## ALLOWED

**empty, clean and dry**

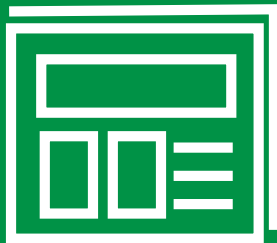
- cans for canned food and beverages
- aluminium dishes and foil
- metal lids and caps
- aluminium shells for tealights
- empty and dry paint cans
- empty aerosol cans (that do not slosh or hiss)
- small metal objects such as utensils, scissors, pots and pans

## NOT ALLOWED

- plastic bags or coffee bags
- styrofoam or bubble wrap
- hazardous waste such as batteries or half-empty aerosol or paint cans



# Mixed paper



## ALLOWED

- newspapers and magazines
- paper advertisements, pamphlets and corresponding printed publications
- phone books and catalogues
- paperback books
- printer paper and printouts, colored and colorless
- all envelopes
- hardback books with the covers removed
- white sketching and notebook paper
- white paper bags

## NOT ALLOWED

- wet or dirty paper
- cardboard or carton
- brown paper or paper bags
- plastics
- aluminium or wax paper
- strongly dyed papers such as gift wrapping paper



# Office paper



## ALLOWED

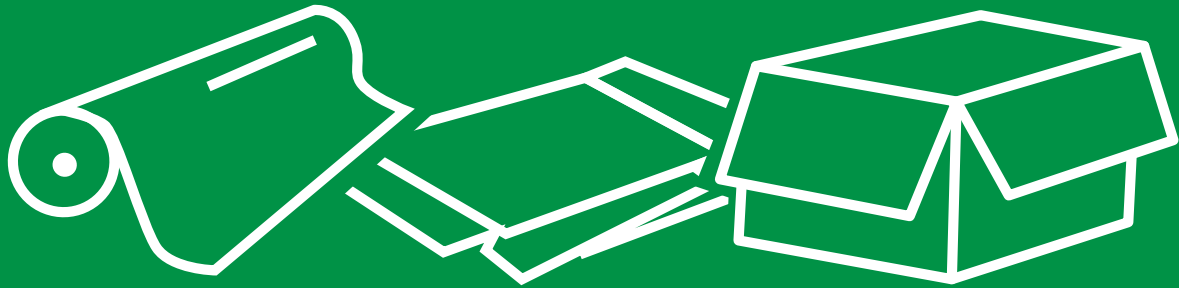
- white copy and printer paper
- white squared paper

## NOT ALLOWED

- newspapers and magazines
- colored paper
- sticky notes
- wrapping papers such as gift wrapping paper or paper used to contain printing paper
- envelopes
- cardboard and carton



# Cardboard



## ALLOWED

- corrugated cardboard
- brown carton
- craft paper

## NOT ALLOWED

- wet and dirty cardboard

# Energy waste



## ALLOWED

- plastic packages (marked with the type 01, 02, 04, 05, 06 or 07) for food and other products
- plastic bags and wrappings
- disposable utensils and dishes
- styrofoam
- photos and negatives
- CDs and DVDs with their cases
- dirty paper, cardboard or wood, which is not suitable for separate collection
- wrapping paper

## NOT ALLOWED

- PVC-plastic (can be recognized from the sign 03)
- laminating plastic or brown packing tape
- products containing aluminium
- coffee packages, foil-lined juice cartons
- foil-lined chip bags or jars
- VHS-C and toner cartridges
- binders, plastic pockets or transparency film

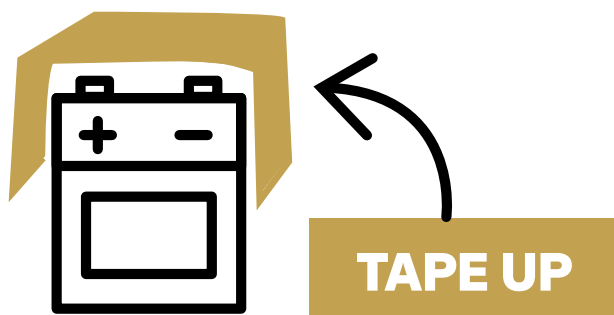


# Batteries



## HANDLE BATTERIES IN A SAFE WAY:

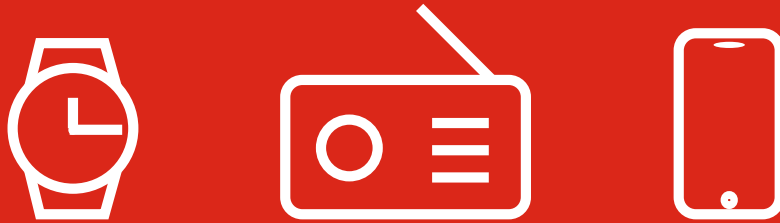
- Tape up the ends of batteries out of use.
- Put leaking batteries in a bag.



**Tape up your batteries to prevent fires!**



# WEE Waste electrical and electronic equipment



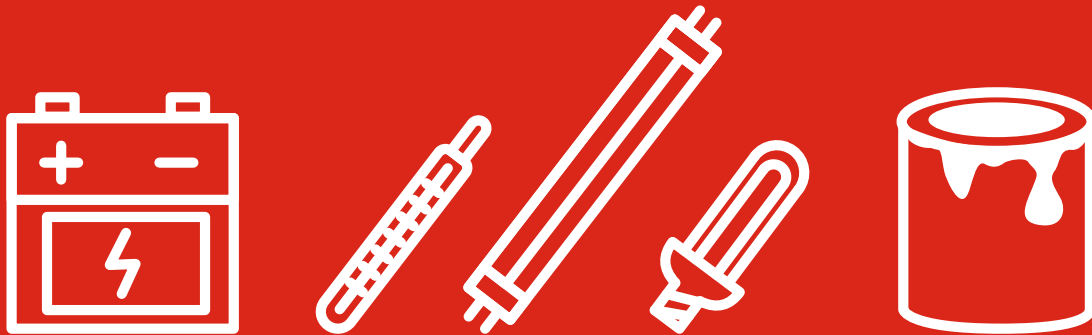
Waste electrical and electronic equipment are devices out of use, which require electricity, battery or solar power to run. Also e.g. led-lamps and string lights count as electrical and electronic equipment.

The most common electrical and electronic equipment are

- household appliances
- clocks
- printers
- mobile phones
- televisions
- consumer electronics
- cameras
- led-lamps
- lights
- electronic tools
- observation and surveillance equipment



# Hazardous waste



Hazardous waste is a substance or object out of use, which can cause danger or harm to one's health or the environment when mis-used.

Some most common examples of hazardous waste:

- pesticides and disinfectants
- energy saving lamps and fluorescent lights
- alkaline detergents
- pressurized containers such as aerosol cans (that slosh or hiss)
- solvents, glues, varnishes
- paint wastes
- batteries
- waste oils and other oily wastes
- vehicle batteries
- pressure treated wood

**There are nine different symbols warning of hazardous waste.**

