

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 plastic food packaging, 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
- PVC plastic packages
- EPS packages

Rinse or wipe empty packages if necessary.

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

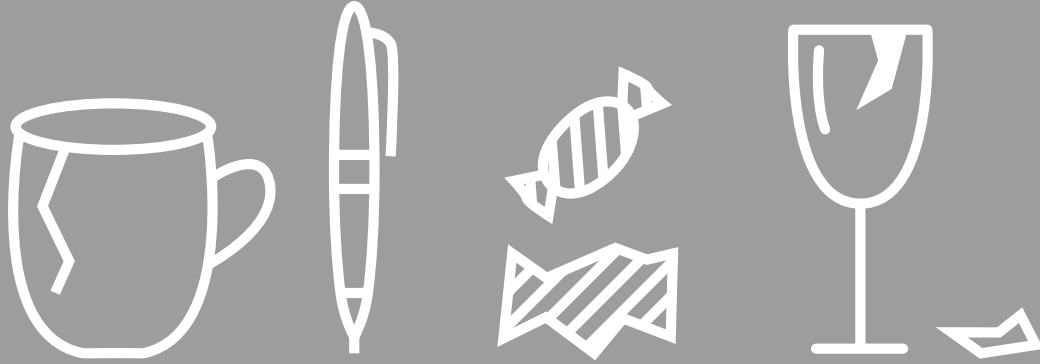
Remove caps and lids. It makes further refining process of the packages easier.

Do not place different kinds of packages inside each other.

NOT ALLOWED

- 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



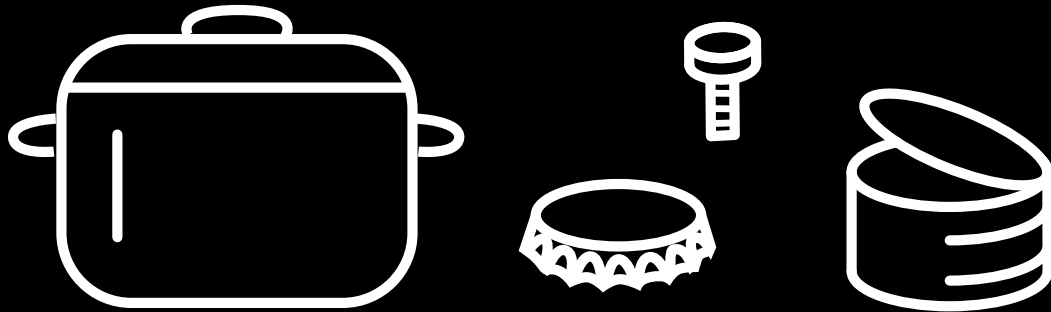
ALLOWED

- 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

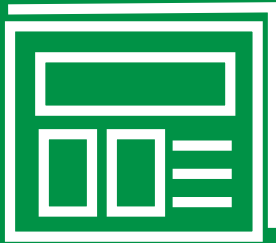
empty, clean and dry

- 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



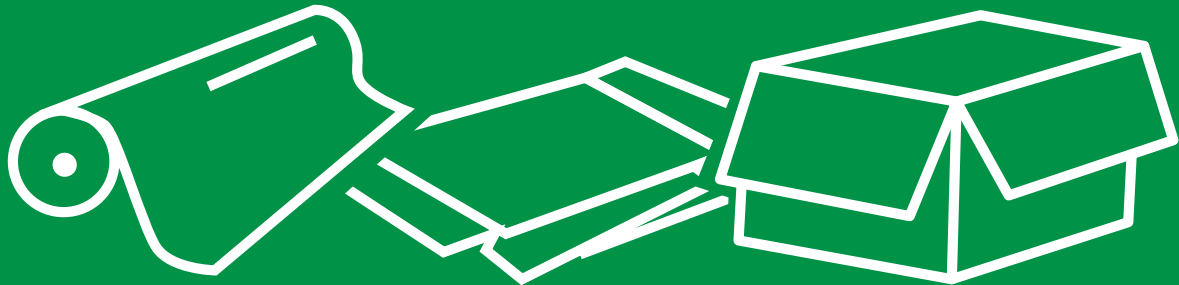
ALLOWED

- 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

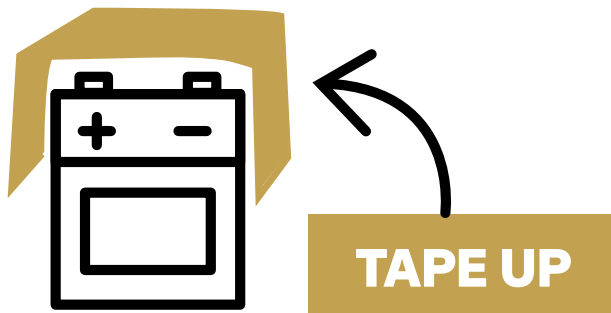
- PVC-plastic (can be recognized from the sign 03)
- laminating plastic or brown packing tape
- products containing aluminium
- coffee packages, foil-lined juice cartons
- foil-lined chip bags or jars
- VHS-C and toner cartridges
- binders, plastic pockets or transparency film

Batteries



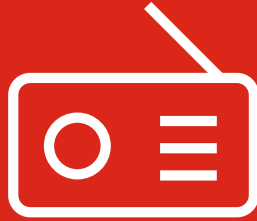
HANDLE BATTERIES IN A SAFE WAY:

- 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

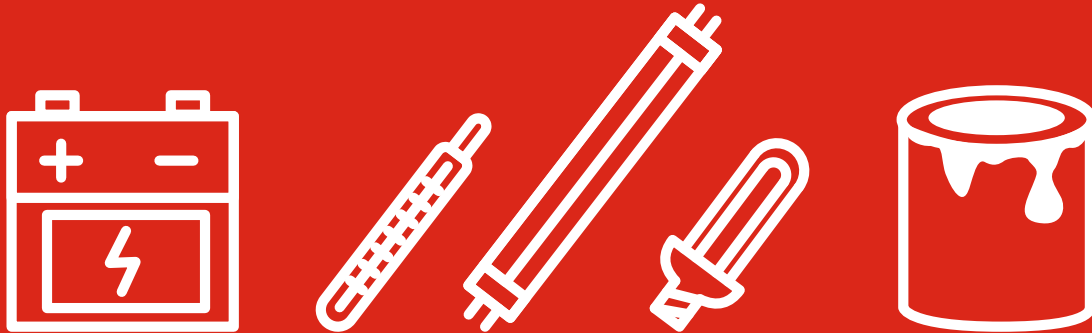


Waste electrical and electronic equipment are devices out of use, which require electricity, battery or solar power to run. Also e.g. led-lamps and string lights count as electrical and electronic equipment.

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.

