

# Waste sorting guide

## Burnable waste

Daily waste which cannot be recycled.  
Max. size 50 x 50 x 50 cm.

- Diapers and other sanitary products
- Textiles, shoes and toys
- Cleaning supplies, e.g. vacuum cleaner bags
- Office supplies, CDs and DVDs
- Plastic bags and packaging if not recycled
- Biowaste if not recycled

Small amounts of unburnable waste  
e.g. tableware and light bulbs.



*Used to generate energy  
in an eco power plant.*

## Biowaste

Organic waste.

- Food scraps
- Fruit and vegetable skins and peels
- Coffee and tea grounds, filter papers
- Paper towels and napkins
- Fishbones and other small bones
- Plant parts and withered flowers

If it's not possible to compost or collect  
biowaste separately it can be disposed  
with burnable waste.

Sort biowaste to the container in its own  
wrapping, plastic bag, paper bag or  
biodegradable bag.



*Used to produce biogas.*

## Paper

All paper arriving through mail.

- Newspapers and magazines
- Advertisements and brochures
- Envelopes and postcards
- Paperback books

*Used to produce recycled paper.*



## Cardboard

Paper, carton and cardboard  
packaging.

- Milk and juice cartons
- Cereal and biscuit boxes
- Sugar and flour bags
- Paper bags and cardboard boxes
- Paper plates and cups

*Used to produce core board.*



## Glass packaging

Glass containers without lids or  
bottle tops.

- Bottles
- Jars

Drinking glasses, plates and  
mirrors don't belong to glass  
packaging container.

*Used to produce recycled glass  
containers and glass wool.*



## Metal

- Metal tins and cans, lids and  
bottle tops
- Aluminium trays and foil
- Kettles and frying pans
- Empty, depressurised aerosol  
cans

*Used to produce new metal  
items.*



## Plastic packaging

All plastic packaging.

- Groceries' plastic packaging
- Detergent and shampoo bottles
- Plastic bags and wrappings
- Packaging styrofoam

*Used to produce recycled plastic  
items.*

