

Waste sorting guide

MIXED 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

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.

