



## BIOWASTE in the collection container or composter

- Fruit and vegetable peels
- Cooled down grease
- Coffee grounds, tea bags, filter papers
- Fish bones, small bones
- Plant parts, flower soil
- Ham grease, cooking oil
- Food scraps

### How to recycle?

- Dispose of any liquids absorbed in kitchen paper, for example.
- Collect liquid biowaste, such as cooking oil, in a milk carton and place it in the biowaste container.
- Pack biowaste in a paper or biodegradable bag or in newspaper before placing it in the collection container.

### What's the outcome?

Biogas and fertiliser.



## CARTON PACKAGES in the property's collection container or to an ecopoint

- Corrugated cardboard boxes
- Ready meal packaging, take-away containers
- Beverage multipacks, such as 6-packs and fully enclosed cartons
- Carton containers, such as milk and juice cartons (including aluminium-lined)
- Dry food packaging, such as cereal and biscuit packages, flour bags and bread bags with windows
- Wrapping papers, such as copying paper wrappers
- Paper bags and carriers
- Pizza boxes, egg cartons
- Toilet and kitchen paper cores

### How to recycle?

- Make sure that the packages are empty, dry, flattened and packed inside each other before taking them to be recycled.
- If necessary, rinse the packages with cold water and let them dry.
- Sort any plastic caps into plastic packaging collection and dirty packages into mixed waste.

### What's the outcome?

Envelopes, carton packages, corrugated cardboard and various carton cores.



## PLASTIC PACKAGES in the property's collection container or to an ecopoint

- Food packaging, such as yoghurt containers, butter tubs and packages for cold cuts, cheese and convenience food
- EPS (expanded polystyrene) packaging
- Carriers, bags, wrappings
- Toy, tool, garden and fishing equipment packaging
- Detergent, shampoo and soap packages
- Bottles, canisters, cans, tubes

### How to recycle?

- Empty and dry packaging only.
- If necessary, wipe the packages clean or rinse them with cold water and let them dry.
- Detach any caps, lids and pump parts and place them separately in the collection container.
- Sort dirty packages and other plastic into mixed waste.

### What's the outcome?

Flowerpots, dish and toilet brushes, plastic bags and refuse sacks.



## METAL

in the property's collection container or to an ecopoint

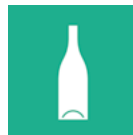
- Aluminium foil, tins and lids
- Lids, caps, closures
- Non-deposit beverage cans
- Small metal items, such as pots, frying pans, cutlery, scissors and hand tools
- Food cans
- Casings of tea lights and outdoor candles
- Empty aerosol cans

### How to recycle?

- Empty and dry packaging only.
- Deliver packaging containing residues of dangerous substances or pressure (e.g. paints, chemicals, oils, hairspray) to a hazardous waste reception point.
- Deliver large metal items to a waste sorting centre.

### What's the outcome?

New metal packages, bicycle frames, shovels and car parts.



## GLASS PACKAGES

in the property's collection container or to an ecopoint

- Glass jars
- Non-deposit glass bottles

### How to recycle?

- Remove any caps and lids. Bottle collars and labels do not need to be removed.
- If necessary, wipe the packages clean or rinse them with cold water.
- Return deposit glass bottles via a reverse vending machine located in shops.
- Sort individual pieces of other glass into mixed waste deliver larger amounts to a waste sorting centre.

### What's the outcome?

New glass jars and bottles as well as some building products, such as foam glass.



## PAPER

in the property's collection container or to an ecopoint

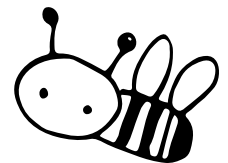
- Envelopes (including ones with windows)
- Copy paper, printouts, notepad paper
- Advertisements, brochures, product catalogues
- Newspapers and magazines

### How to recycle?

- Clean and dry material only.
- Staples and paperclips do not need to be removed.

### What's the outcome?

Newsprint, toilet paper and hand paper towel.





## MIXED WASTE in the property's collection container

- Underwear, socks, shoes, belts, bags
- CDs, DVDs and LPs, floppy disks, cassettes
- Smelly and dirty textiles
- Incandescent and halogen light bulbs, fuses
- Hygiene products, such as disposable nappies, menstrual products and cotton swabs
- Hand paper towels
- Gift wrapping paper
- Glassware
- Pet bedding
- Dirty cardboard, carton, paper and plastic packages
- Plastic items, such as toys, toothbrushes, freezer containers
- Leather, faux leather, rubber
- Mirrors, pieces of broken window glass, porcelain, ceramics
- Small wooden items
- Chewing gum
- Vacuum cleaner dust bags, cleaning waste
- Ash, cigarette butts
- Pillows, pet beds

### How to recycle?

- Individual pieces of non-combustible materials, such as glass and ceramics, can be sorted into mixed waste deliver larger amounts to a waste sorting centre.

### What's the outcome?

Used to generate energy at the waste-to-energy plant.



## CLOTHING AND OTHER TEXTILES

### REUSABLE TEXTILES sell or donate

- Household textiles, such as sheets, curtains and tablecloths
- Bags, shoes
- Clothing, accessories, belts
- Toys

### What's the outcome?

The textiles will be reused modified or as they are.

### END-OF-LIFE TEXTILES to a collection point for end-of-life textiles

Clean and dry, but broken or worn out:

- Trousers, skirts, shirts, coats
- Sheets, towels, tablecloths

### How to recycle?

- No underwear, socks, tights, shoes, bags, belts, carpets, pillows, blankets, padding and soft toys or damp, mouldy, smelly or pest-infested textiles.

### What's the outcome?

Recycled fibre for yarn, non-woven fabrics, insulation, acoustic panels, filter cloth and composites.



## HAZARDOUS WASTE to a waste sorting centre or hazardous waste collection free of charge for households

- Lead-acid batteries for vehicles and machinery
- Energy-saving light bulbs, fluorescent lights
- Perfume, aftershave, nail varnish, nail varnish remover
- Coolant and brake fluid
- Gas cylinders and cartridges
- Plant protectants and pesticides and their packaging
- Uncured paint, glue and varnish waste and their aerosol cans
- Impregnated wood
- Used oil, oily waste (e.g. cotton waste), oil filters
- Unusable fire extinguishers with powder inside
- Solvents, such as turpentine, acetone, petrol and solvent-based detergents
- Wash water of painting tools
- Pressurised packages, such as hairspray cans (that slosh or hiss)
- Wood preservatives and impregnants
- Cleaning and disinfecting agents with warning labels
- Batteries for electric bikes and scooters



Identify, sort  
and deliver  
to collection!







## ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

**to a waste sorting centre or another official reception point free of charge for households**

- Home electronics, such as televisions, computers, musical instruments and phones
- Household appliances, such as refrigerators, stoves and washing machines
- Electric wires and cables for devices, extension cords
- Clocks, meters and toys that run on batteries
- Small appliances, such as coffee makers, electric toothbrushes, blenders and toasters
- Electric tools
- Control and monitoring equipment, control devices of heating systems
- Lamps, string lights



## BATTERIES AND SMALL ACCUMULATORS

to a shop free of charge for households

- Alkaline, lithium and button batteries
- Batteries for mobile phones, laptops, cameras and rechargeable tools
- Rechargeable batteries
- Small accumulators for UPS and alarm systems and solar cells

### How to recycle?

- Deliver to shops free of charge for households.
- Cover the terminals of batteries and accumulators with tape.
- Place leaking batteries in a bag.



## MEDICAL WASTE

to a pharmacy free of charge for households

- Mercury thermometers packaged
- Medicines containing iodine and bromine as well as cytostatic agents in their own packaging
- Liquid medicines, creams and sprays in their own packaging
- Needles and pointed objects packaged in a sealed plastic or glass bottle
- Tablets in their own strips or loose in a transparent bag

Thank you for sorting your waste!

