

Packed in a newspaper or paper bag and drained

- Food leftovers
- Fruit and vegetable peels
- Fish bones
- Egg shells and shredded egg cartons
- Coffee grounds and tea leaves with filter papers
- Tissues such as paper towels and napkins
- Plant parts and dried flowers

Biowaste





No:

- Liquid waste
- Waste that cannot decompose
- Feces or diapers
- Mulch, sand or cat litter
- Sticks, twigs or raking waste
- Bones (small bones, e.g. chicken bones will work)
- Canned food with glass or metal packaging



Any packaging that contains residues of dangerous substances and pressurised packaging (e.g. paint, chemicals, oils, medicines, hairspray) must be taken to your local hazardous waste collection point.





Yes:

Empty, clean, dry, flattened and packed inside one another

- Corrugated cardboard boxes
- Cartons, e.g. milk and juice cartons
- Cardboard containers for ready meals, packaging for dry products
- Cartons for dry products, e.g. cereal and biscuit packets
- Paper bags
- Pizza boxes, egg cartons
- Disposable tableware made of cardboard
- Toilet and kitchen roll tubes
- Wrapping paper, e.g. copy paper wrappings
- Cardboard carriers for beverages, e.g. six-packs and cases

Carton packaging





No:

• Plastic: e.g. plastic bags and wrappings, polystyrene, bubble wrap



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Empty, with caps and lids removed

- Glass bottles
- Glass jars

Glass packaging





No:

- Healthcare packaging such as vials and ampoules
- Plastic: e.g. plastic bags and wrappings, polystyrene, bubble wrap
- Porcelain or ceramics
- Glass dishes (e.g. drinking glasses, oven dishes, coffee pots, lids for pots and pans)
- Crystal
- Opal glass (e.g. some cosmetics packaging and ornamental objects)
- Windows or mirrors
- Light bulbs or lamps



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Metal packaging

- Tins
- Non-deposit beverage cans
- Metal lids, caps and closures
- Aluminium trays, foil and covers
- Paint tins and non-pressurised aerosol cans
- Metal coffee capsules

Small metal household items

- Pots and pans
- Cutlery, scissors and tools
- Other small metal objects (nails, screws, fittings, etc.)
- Aluminium tealight cups

Metal





No:

- Plastic: e.g. plastic bags and wrappings, polystyrene, bubble wrap
- Packaging or items which are too big to fit must be taken to a municipal take-back point



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Empty and dry plastic household packaging

- Empty, clean and dry plastic packaging from households
- Plastic food packaging (e.g. yoghurt cups, butter tubs, cheese packaging and ready-meal trays)
- Detergent, shampoo, and soap packaging
- Plastic bags and wrappers
- EPS or Styrofoam packaging

Plastic packaging





No:

- Mixed waste, construction waste or very dirty plastic packaging
- Any material other than plastic packaging (no cardboard, glass, metal, wood)
- Other plastic products or plastic packaging used in companies
- Packages that contain traces of dangerous substances (e.g. lighter fluids, oils, fuels, paints, chemicals, medicines)



Any packaging that contains residues of dangerous substances and pressurised packaging (e.g. paint, chemicals, oils, medicines, hairspray) must be taken to your local hazardous waste collection point.





- Newspapers and magazines
- Advertising mail, brochures and other similar printed products
- Envelopes (also with windows)
- Telephone and product catalogs
- Postcards
- Copy papers and prints
- · White drawing and journal papers

Paper





No:

- Books
- Wet or dirty papers
- Cardboard and cartons
- Brown papers and paper bags
- Plastics
- Aluminum and wax papers
- Strong colored papers such as gift papers



All paper that comes with the post, as well as writing and printing paper, can be collected for paper collection. All material must be clean and dry. There is no need to remove staples and paper clips.





Yes:

Tightly packed in a plastic bag or garbage bag, dry and clean, unusable clothes and home textiles, such as:

- Jackets, pants, skirts and shirts
- Sheets, towels
- Fabric curtains and tablecloths

Textile waste





No:

- Carpets
- Shoes
- Belts
- Underwear, socks or pantyhose
- Pillows, blankets, cushions and stuffed animals
- Damp, mouldy, oily or textiles containing textile pests or textiles with a strong smell.



Textiles that can be reused should be sold at the flea market or donated to the collections of charitable organizations.





Yes:

Tightly and well packed if necessary

- · Porcelain, ceramics and glassware
- Rubber and leather
- Boots
- Cat litter
- Unusable textile
- Vacuum cleaner dust bags
- Sanitary napkins, diapers and plasters
- Cigarette butts and cooled ash tightly packed
- Cardboard, biowaste, plastic and glass, if there are no other sorting options

Mixed waste





No:

Hazardous waste



Export packages containing residues of dangerous substances or pressure (e.g. paints, chemicals, oils, medicines, hairspray) of hazardous waste to the reception point.

