

SORTING WASTE AT HOME

The **separation of waste by type** is mandatory in every household in Estonia. Collection by type is important for packaging, paper and paperboard, glass, biodegradable waste (both garden and park waste as well as kitchen waste), hazardous waste, textiles, plastics, wood, metal, products of concern, and bulky waste.

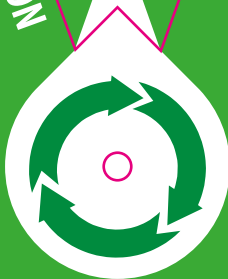


Information on **composting** can be obtained from the local government unit or at www.kompostiljon.ee

More information on waste stations / collection points (what and on which conditions is accepted, opening hours, etc.) can be obtained from the local government unit or at www.kuhuviaa.ee

More information on waste can be found at the homepage of the Ministry of the Environment at <http://www.envir.ee/en/waste> or from the local government unit.

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE



Public packaging

containers are available everywhere in Estonia. Observe the instructions on the container on what can be placed in the container. Information on precise locations can be obtained from the local government unit.

Packaging containers are suited for empty packaging. The packaging may be rinsed, although cleaning it with a brush and dishwashing products is not necessary.

NB!

Do not burn waste!

Only paper, paperboard, and untreated wood may be burned in a bonfire or in the household's fireplace.



KESKKONNAINVESTEERINGUTE
KESKUS



KESKKONNAMINISTERIUM

CLOTHES AND FOOTWEAR

For example, clean clothes and footwear that can still be worn, bed linen, curtains, towels, etc.

- * Give these items to a friend or neighbour who needs it, or take these to a recycling store, waste station or a clothing container.



BIODEGRADABLE WASTE

For example, fruits and vegetables and their peels, pastries (bread, white bread), used coffee and tea grounds together with the filter, dirty paper and paperboard, kitchen paper, napkins, etc.

- * Take this waste to the biodegradable waste container or compost it in the garden.



PACKAGING

For example, empty milk, yoghurt and juice packaging; tin cans, lids, caps and corks; plastic bags, including for bread; shampoo bottles, toothpaste tubes; oil, ketchup, and mayonnaise bottles; bottles without the deposit marking, breakfast and porridge boxes, cardboard boxes, empty bottles of household chemicals and paint pots

- * Take these items to the packaging container. Observe the instructions on the container.



PACKAGING WITH DEPOSIT

Bottles and tin cans with a deposit marking, for example water, soda, and beer bottles.

- * Take these items to the collection points (reverse vending machines) at the place of sale.



WASTE PAPER

For example, newspapers, print advertisements, drawing paper, books, clean paper and paperboard, etc.

- * Take these items to the waste paper container or waste station.



REPAIR WORK WASTE

For example, paint rollers, masking tape, tiles, wallpaper, etc.



- * In small quantities take these items to the container for mixed municipal waste. In large quantities take them to the waste station or order a container for construction waste.

FURNITURE/BULKY WASTE

For example, a sofa, mattress, carpet, bed, cupboard, sink, bathtub, toilet bowl, garden furniture, bicycle, pram, etc.

- * Give these items to a friend or neighbour who needs them, or take them to the waste station.

- * Take these items to the waste station.



PLASTICS

For example, plastic sledges, toys, buckets, bowls, etc.

- * Take these items to the container for mixed municipal waste.



MIXED MUNICIPAL WASTE

All other waste not collected separately. For example, dirty and torn clothes, footwear, soft toys, big bones, additives and food waste, food ics, diapers and vitamins, empty/broken pens, filament light bulbs, (cooled down) ashes, etc.

- * Take these items to the container for mixed municipal waste.

ELECTRONICS

Electrical and electronic equipment such as refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, radios, hair-driers, curling irons, headphones, computers, printers, mobile phones, mp3 players, toys with batteries, etc.

- * Take these items to the waste station or return the old equipment to the store when buying new one. The items are accepted free of charge.



MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

For example, anaesthetics, prescription drugs, etc.

- * Take these items to a pharmacy or waste station.



THERMOMETERS

Thermometers containing mercury



- * Take these items to a waste station. If the thermometer breaks, collect all the mercury into a jar and take that to the waste station as well.

CHEMICALS

For example, waste oil, paint, varnish, pesticides, poisons (rat poison), nail polish removers, drain cleaners and other hazardous and unknown chemicals



- * Take these items to the waste station.

ROOFING TILES

Roofing tiles and other materials containing asbestos



- * Take these items to the waste station.

CONSTRUCTION WASTE

For example, windows, sheet glass, doors, pipes, varnished wood, construction wool!



- * Order a container for construction waste or take the items to the waste station!

TYRES

For example, car, tractor, trailer or any other such tyres.



- * Take these items to the waste station.

BATTERIES AND ACCUMULATORS

For example, small batteries, rechargeable batteries, car batteries, mobile phone players, etc.



- * Take the batteries or accumulators to a store where the same type are sold or to a waste station. These items are accepted free of charge.

LIGHT BULBS

Energy saving light bulbs and LED lights are hazardous waste, take these items to the waste station. Incandescent and halogen light bulbs can be placed in the mixed municipal waste container.



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Hazardous waste and products of concern must certainly be collected separately and they may not be discarded with other waste. They have to be taken to an appropriate collection point or waste station.

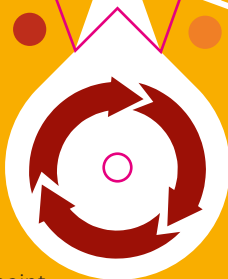


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The collection of hazardous waste is organised by local government units within their administrative territory.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

PRODUCTS OF CONCERN



Products of concern are subject to producer's responsibility, meaning that waste management expenses are included in the price of the product and the consumer has the right to return the old products free of charge.

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