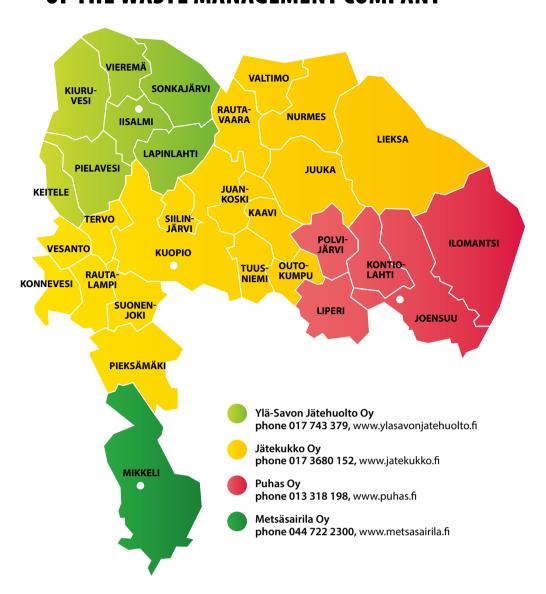
MORE INFORMATION ON WASTE SORTING AND ECO-RECYCLING POINT LOCATIONS

ON THE WEB PAGES OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANY





FROM WASTE TO RAW MATERIAL

Properly sorted waste is directed to respective treatment stations. Waste materials can be utilised, among others, as raw material for industry and for manufacturing new products.



CHECK FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous waste contains substances that may be detrimental or hazardous to people and the environment, even in small amounts.

The most important requirement for the recovery and safe treatment of wastes is that hazardous waste is sorted from other wastes and delivered to a reception station established for hazardous waste.

Your waste management company provides each partner community with reception stations for receiving domestic and agricultural waste.

FROM WASTE TO ENERGY

Waste that cannot be recycled as material for new products is utilised in district heat and electricity production at Riikinvoima Eco-Power Plant.

Mixed waste to energy

- Plastics and expanded polystyrene (EPS)
- Dirty cardboards, papers and plastic packages
- Gift wraps and wrapping papers
- Hygiene products
- Clothing unfit for use, footwear, home textiles and soft furnishings
- Dust bags and waste from normal household cleaning
- Cigarette ends and ash
- Incandescent bulbs and halogen light bulbs
- Chewing gum
- Pet litter
- Small-size wood-based waste

Stay focused on waste issues and like us on Facebook: **facebook.com/yhteinenjuttu**.

On the Web, test how good you are at reducing waste at: **yhteinenjuttu.fi**! The web page provides instructions on how to reduce and sort waste.



Jätekukko Oy, Puhas Oy, Metsäsairila Oy and Ylä-Savon Jätehuolto Oy have all joined in Yhteinen juttu.

WHAT SORTS OF WASTE DO YOU RECYCLE EVERY DAY?



SORT CORRECTLY AND TAKE IT TO RECYCLING



HAZARDOUS WASTE

Take domestic hazardous waste to the reception stations, provided by the waste management company, free of charge.

- Remnants of liquid paint, glue and varnish (not hardened); also in aerosol cans
- Solvents such as turpentine, thinner and acetone
- New Year's tin and lead
- Batteries from vehicles and power tools
- Used oils, oily wastes (e.g. cotton waste) and oil filters
- Plant-protective agents and pesticides along with their packages
- Wood-protective liquids and impregnating agents Toxicants and disinfectants



BATTERIES AND SMALL RECHARGABLE BATTERIES

Take batteries and small rechargeable batteries to their sales outlets, free of charge for households

- Put some sticky tape on the power poles both for button cells and other lithium batteries and accumulators
- with an LI marking as a prefix. Seal leaking batteries in a plastic bag.



PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE

Take pharmaceutical waste to a pharmacy, free of charge for households

- Tablets in their own blister foil packs or loose in transparent bags
- Pharmaceuticals containing iodine and chemotherapeutic drugs in their own packaging Liquid medicines, ointments,
- creams and spray bottles in their own packages
- Mercury thermometers in packages
- Hypodermic needles and syringes in packages



ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

Take electric equipment to the sales outlets when buying a new device or to a waste centre, waste station or other reception station, accepted by the producer associations. free of charge for households

- All plug-in or battery-operated devices
- Refrigerators, freezers, TV-sets, computers
- Vacuum cleaners, coffee machines, phones, radios
- Fluorescent tubes, energy saving bulbs, LED lamps

TAKE TO THE COMPOSTER OR COLLECTION CONTAINER FOR BIOWASTE

BIOWASTE

- Food leftovers
- · Fruit and vegetable skins
- Coffee grounds, tea bags
- Kitchen paper
- Potting soil, plants

Drain liquids. Pack biowaste before throwing it into the collection container; don't use plastic for packing.



TAKE TO THE CONTAINER FOR RECYCLABE WASTE PROVIDED ON THE PREMISES OR TO AN ECO-RECYCLING POINT



- · Newspapers and magazines
- Ads and other junk mail
- Envelopes
- · Copying paper
- Phone books and paperbacks

Put paper into the collection bin loose. Staples or paper clips do not need to be removed.



- Milk and juice cartons
- Biscuit boxes, flour bags, pizza boxes
- Wrappings of beverage packages
- Cardboard boxes

Rinse out dirty packages. Flatten out and pack tightly.



GLASS

- Glass jars
- · Non-refundable glass bottles

Remove corks and lids. It is not necessary to remove labels or bottle collars.



- Metal cans, metal caps and lids
- · Aluminium foil
- Metal cups from tea lights and outdoor candles
- Empty and dried up paint tins

Only clean and empty packages and cans. Take large-size metal junk to a waste treatment centre or waste station.

RECOGNIZE HAZARD SYMBOLS

The signs below warn us that the product in guestion is hazardous waste. There is not always a label attached to a product, so it is important to learn to recognise hazardous wastes. Be alert!



Acute toxic

Flammable







Gases









Health hazard





TAKE TO AN ECO-RECYCLING POINT



TEXTILES

- Clothes Shoes
- Home textiles and soft furnishings

Only undamaged and clean textiles, packed in closed bags. Textiles unfit for use should be disposed of amongst mixed waste.



- · Plastic food packages, such as yoghurt cups and cold cuts and cheese packages
- Detergent and shampoo bottles Plastic bottles, canisters and containers
- Plastic carriers, bags and wrappings
- Only clean and dry packages. Throw dirty

packages into mixed waste.