

Gray bin Mixed waste

If waste sorting is generally successful, then there should be very little waste in the grey bin. An example of such waste is for example, diapers, pet-related waste, packaging made from mixed materials that is impossible to separate and waste that is impossible to clean.

Mixed, unsorted waste is disposed of in landfills and by reducing such waste it is possible to minimize the negative environmental impact caused by such waste.

Brown bin Organic waste

All organic waste goes in the bin with the brown lid, the waste is then used in composting where it will turn into mulch. It is best to collect the material in a specific bag of paper or a biodegradable plastic bag which will then compost with the material. Never use a normal plastic bag.

Be careful to close the bags tightly before placing them in the brown bin.

Soups, sauces and broth should be poured down the drain and not placed with the organic waste.



Blue bin Mixed paper

To make the most of the usability of the recycled material it is essential to make sure that milk cartons have been rinsed thoroughly and that other food packaging made of paper is clean and dry. It is important to remove all food remnants and plastic material that may be left inside the packaging. All material should be placed directly in the blue bin and not in plastic bags. Paper and cardboard are shipped abroad for recycling and reusing this material reduces deforestation.

Wrappings must be clean and free from all food remnants



Green bin Plastic

To make sure plastic is usable as recycled material it is necessary to keep in mind that plastic containers from food and cleaning materials need to be rinsed and dried properly. It is good to compress the packaging to reduce its bulk. All plastic material should be placed in plastic bags in the bin.

Plastic that is collected is mostly processed abroad for recycling but partly for energy generation.

Wrappings must be clean and free from all food remnants



Stained napkins
Stickers
Disposable gloves
Rubber gloves
Pens
Lighters
Chewing gum
Compact discs
Diapers

Collected every 3 weeks



THE BASIC RULE is that if you find no other place for the waste then it likely belongs in the grey bin.



Fruits and peel
Vegetables and peel
Eggs and eggshells
Cooked meat and fish leftovers
Grain
Rice and pasta
Bread and cookies
Coffee grounds and bags and tea bags
Used kitchen rolls
Cut flowers and plants

Collected every 3 weeks



THE BASIC RULE is that if you can eat it but do not want to, then it should go in the brown bin.



Newspapers and magazines
Envelopes
Office papers
Brochures
Clean milk container
Corrugated cardboard
Gift wrapping paper
Eggtrays
Cardboard e.g. cereal boxes

Collected every 6 weeks



THE BASIC RULE is that if you can tear it up, then it is most likely paper and should go in the blue bin.



Plastic bags
Plastic containers and bottles
Plastic cups
Cling wrap
Plastic wrappings e.g. from candies and crackers
Plastic trays
Styrofoam
Snack bags

Collected every 6 weeks



THE BASIC RULE is that if you are not sure whether the material is made of aluminium or plastic then you can try to crumple up the material and if it springs back into its original shape it's plastic, if it stays crumpled then it is aluminium and is categorized as metal.



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