

Lahti region waste management regulations

Asikkala, Heinola, Hollola, Kärkölä, Lahti, Myrskylä, Orimattila, Padasjoki
and Pukkila

Valid from 1 July 2024.

Table of contents

| | | |
|---------------|--|-----------|
| 1 Luku | Scope and general obligations..... | 4 |
| 1 § | Scope..... | 4 |
| 2 § | Definitions..... | 5 |
| 3 § | Goals of waste management..... | 9 |
| 2 Luku | Organisation of waste management for residential properties..... | 10 |
| 4 § | Obligation to transfer waste to the municipal waste management system..... | 10 |
| 5 § | Joining the waste collection system..... | 10 |
| 6 § | A property-specific bin (collection from the property)..... | 11 |
| 7 § | A shared bin..... | 12 |
| 8 § | Use of regional collection points..... | 13 |
| 9 § | Interruption to the collection of waste from a property-specific bin..... | 13 |
| 10 § | Waste management for waste generated by businesses and public sector operations other than municipal administration and services pursuant to the municipality's obligation to arrange secondary waste management services..... | 14 |
| 3 Luku | Collection and sorting of waste on the property..... | 15 |
| 11 § | Waste types separated on the property..... | 15 |
| 12 § | Obligation to sort and separately collect waste generated by residential activities..... | 16 |
| 13 § | Collection of waste that cannot be disposed of in a property's waste bin or at a regional collection point, and reception and processing sites for such waste..... | 17 |
| 14 § | Obligation to sort and separately collect waste generated by other properties that are covered by municipal waste management for municipal waste..... | 17 |
| 15 § | Collection intervals..... | 19 |
| 4 Luku | Treatment and utilisation of waste by the property..... | 21 |
| 16 § | Composting..... | 21 |
| 17 § | Incineration of waste..... | 22 |
| 18 § | Other processing of waste by the owner of the property..... | 23 |
| 19 § | Burial or sinking of waste or its release into waterways or a wastewater drain..... | 23 |
| 5 Luku | Waste bins..... | 24 |
| 20 § | Waste bin types..... | 24 |
| 21 § | Labelling on the waste bin..... | 25 |
| 22 § | Filling of waste bins..... | 26 |
| 23 § | Maintenance and cleaning..... | 27 |

| | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 6 Luku | Placement of waste containers on properties and regional collection sites..... | 28 |
| 24 § | Placement of waste bins..... | 28 |
| 25 § | Location and locking of the waste bin | 29 |
| 26 § | Regional waste collection sites | 29 |
| 7 Luku | Transport of waste | 31 |
| 27 § | Loading..... | 31 |
| 28 § | Transport..... | 31 |
| 29 § | Waste transport register and submission of information | 31 |
| 30 § | Waste reception sites..... | 32 |
| 8 Luku | Slurry generated by residential activities and slurry from other activities that comes under the scope of municipal waste management | 34 |
| 31 § | Obligation to empty the cesspit..... | 34 |
| 32 § | Collection intervals and transport of slurry for processing..... | 34 |
| 33 § | Maintenance of septic tanks and cesspits and access to slurry containers | 35 |
| 34 § | Treatment of slurry by the property holder | 36 |
| 9 Luku | Prevention of littering..... | 38 |
| 35 § | Waste management at public events | 38 |
| 36 § | Prevention of littering in public spaces..... | 38 |
| 10 Luku | Hazardous waste and special waste..... | 39 |
| 37 § | Management of hazardous waste..... | 39 |
| 38 § | Collection of hazardous waste at properties | 39 |
| 39 § | Special waste and hazardous and special waste from healthcare | 40 |
| 11 Luku | Other regulations | 41 |
| 40 § | Obligation to provide information..... | 41 |
| 41 § | Monitoring of compliance with waste management regulations | 41 |
| 42 § | Derogations from waste management regulations | 41 |
| 43 § | Entry into force | 41 |
| Appendix 1. Areas where Salpakierto has arranged the collection of mixed waste via a bidding process, sparsely populated areas in Heinola, Artjärvi in Orimattila and Kärkölä..... | | 42 |
| Appendix 2. Areas where packaging waste and biowaste are collected separately on properties with five or more households | | 45 |
| Appendix 3. Areas where biowaste must be separated by all properties (central areas of Lahti, Hollola and Heinola) | | 46 |

1 Luku Scope and general obligations

1 § Scope

The regulations provided herein constitute binding waste management regulations that complement legislation on waste.

These waste management regulations are applied in the operating area of the Lahti Region Waste Management Committee.

These waste management regulations must be complied with in addition to the provisions and regulations provided in the Waste Act (646/2011), or on the basis of it, with regard to the arrangement of waste management, the prevention of littering, the elimination of risks to human health and the environment caused by waste, and the monitoring of waste management operations.

These waste management regulations apply to waste for which the municipality is responsible for arranging collection and waste for which the municipality is secondarily responsible for arranging collection.

In addition, the regulations apply to the collection and transport of waste covered by the extended producer responsibility, when this waste is generated by households located in areas where the municipality is responsible for management for municipal waste.

The following sections and subsections apply to waste generated by properties other than households located in areas where the municipality organises waste collection and waste generated by properties that come under the municipality's secondary waste management obligation, such as businesses, parish buildings, properties of the wellbeing service administration and state-owned properties:

- Section 10 Waste management for waste generated by businesses and public-sector operations other than municipal administration and services pursuant to the municipality's obligation to arrange secondary waste management services
- Section 15 Collection intervals, subsections 1 and 4
- Section 16 Composting, subsections 1, 2, 4, 9, 10 and 11
- Section 17 Incineration of waste, subsections 1 and 3
- Section 18 Other processing of waste by the owner of the property, subsection 1
- Section 19 Burial or sinking of waste or its release into waterways or drains
- Section 20 Waste bin types, subsections 2 and 3

- Section 22 Filling of waste bins, subsections 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8
- Section 23 Maintenance and cleaning
- Section 24 Placement of waste bins
- Section 26 Regional waste collection sites
- Section 27 Loading
- Section 28 Transport
- Section 32 Collection intervals and transport of slurry for processing
- Section 35 Waste management at public events
- Section 36 Prevention of littering in public spaces
- Section 37 Management of hazardous waste, subsections 1, 2, 4 and 6
- Section 38 Collection of hazardous waste at properties
- Section 39 Special waste and hazardous and special waste from healthcare
- Section 40 Obligation to provide information
- Section 41 Monitoring of compliance with waste management regulations
- Section 42 Derogations from waste management regulations
- Section 43 Entry into force

Sections 15–17 of these waste management regulations do not apply to waste other than that generated by households and municipal administrative and service operations, insofar as the management of such waste is regulated by the provisions of the environmental permit.

Neither are these waste management regulations applied to the waste management of infectious and biological waste, sharp waste and animal-derived by-products from hospitals, healthcare centres, laboratories, other research and care facilities and veterinary facilities, insofar as the management of such waste is regulated by other provisions or regulations.

2 § Definitions

In these waste management regulations,

Regional waste collection site refers to collection points arranged by Salpakierto and regional collection sites arranged by producers for recyclable waste separately sorted by households.

Regional waste collection point refers to regional collection points maintained by Salpakierto. Regional collection points accept mixed household waste.

Waste generated by residential activities refers to waste generated by homes, holiday homes, dormitories and other residential facilities, irrespective of the type, quality and quantity of the waste.

Slurry generated by residential activities refers to sinking or floating matter that is generated in properties' septic tanks, slurry containers of small water-treatment systems or other treatment systems as a result of residential or similar activities, or slurry from cesspits.

Biowaste refers to biodegradable food or kitchen waste generated by residential properties, offices, restaurants, wholesalers, canteens, catering services, retail businesses or other similar operations, and similar waste generated by food production activities.

Special waste refers to waste that is not classified as hazardous but nevertheless requires special procedures or measures during collection or transport due to its harmful qualities, size or quantity. Such special waste includes sharp, odorous and dust-generating waste.

Waste management register refers to the register that is referred to in section 142, subsection 1, paragraph 2 of the Waste Act and maintained by the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, and for which a party intending to operate as a commercial waste carrier or broker must submit an application.

Carton packaging refers to fibre packaging such as milk and juice cartons and paper, corrugated board and carton packaging that is no longer in use.

Property-specific waste collection refers to waste collection arranged by the municipality or the property holder, with the waste collected from a collection point located on the property or a bin shared by two or more properties (shared bin) or, in the case of slurry, from a septic tank or cesspit of a property-specific wastewater system.

Property-specific waste container (home collection) refers to waste collection arranged by Salpakierto or the property holder, with the waste collected from a bin placed on the property or a bin shared by two or more properties (shared bin).

Waste collection arranged by the property holder means waste collection pursuant to section 37 of the Waste Act, in which the property holder arranges the transport of waste by agreeing on the matter with a private waste collection company in accordance with these waste management regulations.

Composting means the processing of biodegradable waste via aerobic composting in a compost bin or frame.

Waste carrier register refers to a register that is maintained by the Lahti region's waste management authority pursuant to section 143 of the Waste Act, and contains information on property-specific waste collection provided by the waste carrier pursuant to section 39, subsection 2 of the Waste Act and composting notifications pursuant to section 41, subsection 2 of the said act.

Waste covered by the municipality's waste management obligation refers to municipal waste generated by permanent or holiday homes, dormitories or other residential facilities; municipal waste generated by the municipality's administrative and service activities, including packaging that is covered, with regard to collection and transport, by the extended producer responsibility and that is collected in connection with property-specific waste collection, or as part of Salpakierto's regional collection of waste that complements producers' collection operations in accordance with the Waste Act and these waste management regulations; waste generated by households' small-scale demolition and construction work; waste generated by the municipality's administrative and service activities; slurry from septic tanks and cesspits generated by aforementioned activities, and waste generated by businesses that is collected in connection with the collection of waste from residential activities or the municipality's administrative and service activities.

Waste covered by the municipality's secondary waste management obligation refers to waste that is not covered by the municipality's waste management obligation when the producer of the waste has applied to join the municipal waste management system pursuant to section 33 of the Waste Act because of the unavailability of other services, and when the quality and quantity of the waste makes it suitable for collection and processing by the municipal waste management system.

Property under the scope of the municipality's management of municipal waste refers to properties that generate waste that comes under the scope of the municipality's management of municipal waste.

Municipality's waste management system refers to the waste management entity arranged by the municipality, via which the municipality takes care of waste that comes under the scope of municipal waste management. The municipality's waste management system consists of collection and reception points, transport of waste referred to in section 35 of the Waste Act and the treatment of waste.

Waste Treatment Centre refers to Salpakierto's Kujala Waste Treatment Centre.

Toilet waste refers to waste from dry toilets containing human faeces.

Operating area of the Lahti Region Waste Management Committee refers to the municipalities of Asikkala, Heinola, Hollola, Kärkölä, Lahti, Myrskylä, Orimattila, Padasjoki and Pukkila.

Waste reception station refers to manned waste reception stations maintained by Salpakierto in Asikkala, Heinola, Hollola, Lahti, Orimattila and Padasjoki.

Glass packaging refers to glass bottles for which no deposit is paid and glass jars, both without their tops or lids.

Metal packaging refers to discarded metal packaging and small household metal objects.

Multi-compartment containers refer to a waste container delivered to the property by Salpakierto Oy, in which two or more types of waste are collected simultaneously and the container is emptied in one go into a multi-compartment waste truck.

Plastic packaging refers to empty, clean and dry plastic packaging that is no longer used.

Paper refers to clean and dry recyclable paper that is no longer used.

End-of-life textiles are unusable or worn out but clean and dry clothes and household textiles that can be used as material.

Garden waste refers to small, biodegradable waste arising from gardening, such as grass, leaves, twigs and branches.

Rinki eco-point refers to regional waste collection sites arranged by the producer where at least one waste type suitable for recycling is collected. Rinki eco-points do not accept mixed waste or biowaste.

Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process refers to waste collection pursuant to section 36 of the Waste Act, where Salpakierto arranges the tendering process for waste collection on behalf of the municipalities to have the waste collected from properties under the waste management regulations.

Mixed waste refers to the municipal waste that remains once biowaste, recyclable waste, waste that comes under the producers' obligation to collect (such as packaging), and hazardous waste have been separated.

Waste that comes under extended producer responsibility refers to waste that the producer that brought the product to the market, or companies operating at its behest, is responsible for disposing of once the product reaches the end of its life cycle pursuant to Chapter 6 of the Waste Act. Such waste includes tyres of engine-operated vehicles, scrap cars, electric and electronic waste, batteries, paper and packaging.

A ventilated biowaste container refers to a waste container designed and manufactured as a ventilated bio-waste container, supplied to the property by Salpakierto Oy.

Hazardous waste means inflammable, combustive or infectious waste or waste that is otherwise harmful to health or the environment, or carries a similar risk.

Municipal waste refers to waste generated by homes, holiday homes, dormitories and other residential facilities, or similar waste generated by administrative, service or business operations.

Shared waste container refers to a waste bin shared by two or more households.

3 § Goals of waste management

The goal of waste management is to protect human health and the environment. Waste management must always be properly arranged, with waste transported and processed in a controlled manner.

Waste management is aimed at promoting a sustainable and clean material cycle. Waste must be sorted at source and transported for processing in a manner that ensures that various waste types are separated as efficiently as possible and that the waste is of such quality that it can be recycled as material or utilised safely in energy generation.

2 Luku Organisation of waste management for residential properties

4 § Obligation to transfer waste to the municipal waste management system

The holder of a residential property or a holiday home is obliged to transfer the waste to the municipal waste management system. This obligation also pertains to other properties comparable to residential properties and the municipality's administrative and service properties and business properties, with the municipal waste generated at these properties collected for processing in connection with the collection of household waste. Waste management must be arranged in accordance with these regulations.

Waste that can be disposed of by placing it in a property-specific bin must be handed over by using

- a property-specific bin (home collection) or
- a shared bin or
- a regional collection point in the sparsely populated areas in Heinola, in Kärkölä, and in Artjärvi in Orimattila, if the requirements for the use of a regional collection point pursuant to section 8 are met.

5 § Joining the waste collection system

Salpakierto has arranged a bidding process for the collection of mixed waste in the sparsely populated areas in Heinola, in Kärkölä and in Artjärvi in Orimattila (Appendix 1).

Salpakierto has arranged a bidding process for the collection of biowaste, metal packaging, plastic packaging, carton packaging and glass packaging in the entire operating area.

The property holder must arrange waste collection in Asikkala, in the built-up areas of Heinola, and in Hollola, Lahti, Myrskylä, Orimattila (except for Artjärvi), Padasjoki and in Pukkila.

| Waste type / collection arrangement | Mixed waste | Bio-waste, metal packaging, plastic packaging, carton packaging and glass packaging |
|--|--|---|
| Asikkala | Waste collection arranged by the property holder | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process |
| Built-up areas of Heinola | Waste collection arranged by the property holder | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process |
| Sparsely populated areas in Heinola (Appendix 1) | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process |
| Hollola | Waste collection arranged by the property holder | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process |
| Kärkölä | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process |
| Lahti | Waste collection arranged by the property holder | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process |
| Myrskylä | Waste collection arranged by the property holder | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process |
| Artjärvi in Orimattila (Appendix 1) | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process |
| Other areas of Orimattila | Waste collection arranged by the property holder | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process |
| Padasjoki | Waste collection arranged by the property holder | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process |
| Pukkila | Waste collection arranged by the property holder | Waste collection arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process |

6 § A property-specific bin (collection from the property)

In the areas where **waste collection is arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process**, the property holder agrees on the emptying of the property's waste bin by contacting Salpakierto's customer service. The collection and transport of waste from a property are agreed on in accordance with these regulations.

Once the property holder has agreed on the transport of waste, the property holder must arrange a waste collection point on the property and procure waste bins specified in these waste management regulations. Salpakierto arranges bins for the collection of biowaste and packaging.

The waste management authority in the Lahti region may add a property to the waste management system as a home collection customer if the property does not have property-specific bins.

In areas where **waste collection is arranged by the property holder**, the property holder agrees on the emptying of the property's waste bin by contacting a waste collection company that has been approved for the waste management register maintained by the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment. The property holder is responsible for verifying that the waste collection company has been approved for the register. The property holder is entitled to request the refuse collector to present a document that shows that the waste carrier has been approved for the register. The property holder must agree on the collection and transport of waste from the property in accordance with these regulations.

Once the property holder has agreed on the transport of waste, the property holder must arrange a waste collection point on the property and procure waste bins specified in these waste management regulations.

7 § A shared bin

Properties may agree on the use of a shared bin. Shared bins can be used for all waste types.

In the **built-up areas specified in Appendix 2**, shared containers may be used by properties that are located along the same public road within 300 metres of the bin.

In **other areas**, properties may use shared containers if any of the following conditions are met:

- The properties are located along the same public road within three kilometres of the bin.
- Properties are located along the same private road or along interconnected private roads, and the shared container is located along the private road or within three kilometres of the starting point of the private road(s). A property is deemed to be located along a private road if its address is a private road.
- Properties are accessed by a boat and the shared container is located in connection with or within three kilometres of the jetty.

No fewer than five properties must use the shared containers for any of the waste types.

For properties other than those listed above, shared containers are only allowed with permission to derogate from these waste management regulation granted by the Lahti region's waste management authority.

The contact person for the shared container is responsible for submitting advance notifications on the use of a shared container, the stopping of its use and any changes in its use. The written notification must contain information on the contact person for matters related to the container, waste types collected in the container, the location of the container, and the properties using the container (address of the property and names of the property holders).

Salpakierto must be notified of a joint bin.

8 § Use of regional collection points

Regional collection points are available in Kärkölä, Artjärvi in Orimattila and in the sparsely populated areas of Heinola, where waste collection is arranged by Salpakierto via a bidding process.

As a rule, the waste management system should be joined by using a property-specific container (home collection) or a shared container. A regional collection point may only be used if there is no road to the property or the property's waste container, or if the road cannot bear the weight of the collection vehicle.

The waste management authority in the Lahti region may add a property to the waste management system as a regional collection point customer if the property does not have property-specific bins, a shared bin or regional collection point service.

Small-scale, temporary storage of waste on the property must not cause littering, odours or a risk to human health or the environment.

9 § Interruption to the collection of waste from a property-specific bin

Collection of waste from a property-specific bin (home collection) or a shared bin may be interrupted for a fixed period if the property is not used. In this case, the bin must remain empty while waste is not collected.

The customer service of the waste collection company must be notified of interruptions to the collection of waste from a property-specific bin or a shared container that last less than a year.

Notifications of interruptions that last less than a year must be made no less than seven (7) working days before the beginning of the interruption, and the interruption may not be shorter than a week.

If the interruption to waste collection from a property-specific bin lasts for a year or longer, a written application must be submitted to the Lahti region's waste management authority.

10 § Waste management for waste generated by businesses and public sector operations other than municipal administration and services pursuant to the municipality's obligation to arrange secondary waste management services

The property or other party that generates waste may request to join the municipal waste management system on the basis of the municipality's obligation to arrange secondary waste management services if other services are not available. The Waste Act is applied to procedures related to the submission of a notice on the need for the service, the request for the service and agreement on it.

With regard to waste that comes under the scope of the municipality's secondary waste management services, Salpakierto concludes an agreement in accordance with the Waste Act for no more than three years with the property or other party that generates waste on joining the municipal waste management system and the content of the services.

3 Luku Collection and sorting of waste on the property

11 § Waste types separated on the property

On the properties that are part of the municipal waste management service, biowaste, glass, plastic and carton packaging, metals, end-of-life textiles and other waste types specified in this section must be separated from the municipal waste generated by the property.

Biowaste must be separated if the property is obliged to do so under sections 12 or 14 of these waste management regulations. If biowaste is not collected separately or composted, it is disposed of as mixed waste.

Glass, metal, plastic and carton packaging must be taken to a Rinki eco-point or disposed of in the property's waste bin if the obligation to separate these waste types pertains to the property pursuant to sections 12 or 14 of these waste management regulations.

End-of-life textiles must be delivered to a collection point arranged by Salpakierto.

Paper must be separated and delivered to a container on the property arranged under the extended producer responsibility or to the producer's regional collection site.

In addition, waste other than packaging that comes under the extended producer responsibility (such as batteries and electrical equipment) must be separated and delivered to a collection site arranged by the producer. Deposit bottles and cans must be returned to designated collection points.

Hazardous waste and special waste must be separated and taken for processing in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 10 of these waste management regulations.

Waste from gardens and parks, twigs and branches and untreated wood that are not processed by the property's owner on the property in accordance with these regulations must be delivered to a collection site assigned by Salpakierto.

The holder of the waste is responsible for separating the waste and delivering it for recycling.

Building and demolition waste generated by operations that come under the scope of municipal waste management must be separated in accordance with section 26 of the Government Decree on Waste.

If the building or demolition waste is generated by a household's small-scale demolition or construction activities, the producer of the waste must separate it and deliver it to Salpakierto's waste reception station or waste centre.

12 § Obligation to sort and separately collect waste generated by residential activities

All properties must have a mixed waste bin. Waste other than that collected separately must be placed in the property's mixed waste bin.

In addition to mixed waste bins, properties must have the following waste bins for various waste types:

| | Mixed waste | Biowaste | Carton packaging | Metal packaging | Glass packaging | Plastic packaging | Paper |
|--|-------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| Property with at least 5 apartments, built-up areas of all municipalities (Appendix 2) | x | x | x | x | x | x | in accordance with sections 49 and 50 of the Waste Act |
| Property with 1–4 households or a holiday home, central areas of Lahti, Hollola and Heinola (Appendix 3) | x | x | | | | | |
| Other properties | x | | | | | | |

A property with five or more households refers to

- A building with no fewer than five residences or
- Semi-detached and terraced houses, blocks of flats, and detached houses belonging to the same housing company that use a shared waste collection point and include five or more residences.

Areas where waste must be separated are defined in Appendices 2 and 3 to these waste management regulations. They can also be checked on Salpakierto's map service.

The obligation to organise separate collection of biowaste does not apply to properties where biowaste is composted pursuant to section 16. Composting does not eliminate the separate collection obligation for biowaste from properties with at least five apartments in the built-up areas of all municipalities (Appendix 2).

The holder of a property that the above-mentioned obligations do not pertain to can voluntarily order collection of biowaste, metals and carton, glass and plastic packaging from Salpakierto.

Separate collection of energy waste is prohibited.

Waste collected from properties must be delivered to a collection point pursuant to section 30 of these waste management regulations.

13 § Collection of waste that cannot be disposed of in a property's waste bin or at a regional collection point, and reception and processing sites for such waste

Waste generated at properties that cannot be disposed of in the property's waste bin or taken to a regional waste collection point because of its large size, quantity or other qualities must be taken to Salpakierto's waste reception station or waste centre. The producer of the waste is responsible for transporting the waste or ordering a transport service.

Only waste that meets the conditions for the reception of waste may be taken to the collection point. Waste must be placed in the location designated for the waste type. The collection point may refuse to accept waste that is not suitable.

Salpakierto maintains an up-to-date list of its waste collection sites.

14 § Obligation to sort and separately collect waste generated by other properties that are covered by municipal waste management for municipal waste

Salpakierto has arranged a bidding process for the collection of biowaste, metal packaging, plastic packaging, carton packaging and glass packaging in the entire operating area, with regard to the municipality's administrative and service properties and those business properties from where the municipal waste is collected for processing in connection with the collection of household waste.

Waste generated by properties not in residential use, as defined in section 12, located in built-up areas and service, travel industry and workplace areas with a local detailed plan or a local master

plan, or by properties that come under the scope of municipal waste management for municipal waste, must be sorted and various waste types must be disposed of in separate bins as follows:

| Waste type | Collected separately |
|--------------------------|--|
| Mixed waste | All properties |
| Biowaste | The property has professional food preparation, food distribution or a canteen or, if the type of waste accumulated on average is more than 10 kg per week |
| Plastic packaging | if more than 5 kg of the waste type is accumulated on average in a week |
| Metal packaging | if more than 2 kg of the waste type is accumulated on average in a week |
| Glass packaging | If more than 2 kg of the waste type is accumulated on average in a week |
| Carton packaging | if more than 5 kg of the waste type is accumulated on average in a week |
| Paper | In accordance with sections 49 and 50 of the Waste Act |
| Wood | If more than 50 kg of the waste type is accumulated on average in a week |

The holder of a property that the above-mentioned obligations do not pertain to can voluntarily order collection of biowaste, carton, glass and plastic packaging or metal packaging from Salpakierto.

Separate collection of energy waste is prohibited.

Waste collected from properties must be delivered to a collection point pursuant to section 30 of these waste management regulations.

15 § Collection intervals

Waste bins must be emptied at sufficient intervals to prevent odours or other harm being caused to the waste collection company, for example.

The collection intervals may not exceed the following:

| Waste type | Max. collection interval (weeks) |
|--|---|
| Mixed waste | 4 |
| Mixed waste if the property has a separate bin for biowaste or if biowaste is composted | 16 |
| Biowaste on properties with fewer than five households | 2 (summer period 1 May–31 August) 4 (winter period 1 September–30 April) |
| Biowaste on properties with five or more households | 2 |
| Biowaste that is stored in a ventilated container, a container with a mechanical cooling system or in a container located partly underground | 4 |
| Carton packaging | 24 |
| Carton packaging on properties subject to mandatory separate collection section 12, subsection 2, section 14 subsection 2 | 8 |
| Metal packaging | 24 |
| Glass packaging | 24 |
| Plastic packaging | 24 |
| Plastic packaging on properties subject to mandatory separate collection section 12, subsection 2, section 14 subsection 2 | 8 |

The emptying interval of the multi-compartment container is determined by the type of waste for which the most frequent emptying interval has been set in the waste management regulations.

Waste bins for recyclable waste separated from mixed waste must be emptied at sufficiently short intervals, so that recyclable waste does not need to be placed in the mixed waste bin because the separate bin is full.

In individual cases, the waste management authority can shorten the emptying interval if the amount or quality of the waste causes environmental or other harm or an occupational safety risk for the waste transporter.

A longer collection interval for mixed waste can be applied for in writing from the Lahti region's waste management authority.

4 Luku Treatment and utilisation of waste by the property

16 § Composting

Biowaste and gardening waste generated on the property may be composted there. Composters must be placed, built and maintained so as to prevent them from causing any harm or risk to human health or the environment. Composting must not cause littering. Only biodegradable waste can be placed in a composter. In addition, reproductive parts of plants that are classified as non-native species must not be placed in a composter.

Biowaste may only be composted in an enclosed, well-ventilated and rodent-proof composter designed for the purpose. A rodent-proof composter refers to a compost bin with a lid, an enclosed bottom and no gaps wider than 7 mm. The compost bin must be insulated if biowaste is placed in it during the winter period (1 September–30 April). The composter must be maintained so that the biowaste in it degrades and the compost bin remains in good condition. The slower composting rate during colder months must be considered in the dimensioning of the composter.

The composter may also be in joint use by more than one property or household. Shared compost bins may be used by adjacent properties or properties that are located along the same public road within 300 metres of the composter.

Worm or bokashi composting are not permitted composting methods. Biowaste processed with an aerobic fermentation method, such as bokashi, must be processed further in an enclosed, ventilated composter before it is utilised.

The producer of waste must submit the following information to the Lahti region's waste management authority within two months of the start of composting:

- the name and contact information for the property holder, address of the property and the property or building ID when possible;
- the building type and the number of households for properties other than detached houses;
- the name and contact information for the person responsible for composting;
- the volume of the composting bin and the number of months the composter is in use each year.

A notification on the use of a compost bin must be resubmitted to the Lahti region's waste management authority every five years. If composting is stopped, a notification must be submitted within two months.

The producer of the waste must submit a composting notification to the Lahti region waste management authority if such notification has not yet been submitted or if it was submitted before 1 January 2022.

When more than one household uses the same compost bin, the person responsible for composting must submit the above-mentioned information on behalf of everyone using the composter. If the person responsible for composting steps down, they must notify the waste management authority of the change before it becomes effective.

Waste from dry toilets, pet faeces and slurry from small water-treatment facilities may only be composted in an enclosed, well-ventilated composter designed for the purpose. The compost bin must be vermin-proof and seepage to the ground must be prevented. Waste containing faeces must be composted for at least a year. If waste from a dry toilet is not composted, it must be taken to a waste reception site specified by Salpakierto.

Garden waste and small amounts of biodegradable filter materials from greywater filters may be composted in a compost bin or frame.

The composter must not be emptied before the waste has properly decomposed. Decomposed compost can be post-treated outside the composter if the necessary precautions are taken.

17 § Incineration of waste

Disposal of waste by burning is prohibited. This prohibition does not pertain to the utilisation of waste for which an environmental permit or other approval by authorities has been granted or to agricultural or forestry waste for which national or EU guidelines recommend incineration for the purpose of preventing the spreading of plant diseases or invasive species.

The prohibition does not pertain to:

- The burning of untreated wood, twigs or branches on an open fire or grill. The amount of material burnt must be small and the primary purpose must not be the disposal of waste. Untreated wood includes non-impregnated, uncoated and unpainted wood that does not contain glue.
- The burning of untreated wood, twigs or branches in the property's fireplace.
- The use of paper or carton to start a fire in the property's fireplace for heating purposes.
- Incinerating toilets.

- The incineration of reeds if a vehicle cannot be driven to the shore. Reeds may not be burnt on ice. Incineration waste must not be allowed to enter waterways.

Incineration of waste must not give rise to health risks or smoke, soot or odours that affect residential properties in the area.

18 § Other processing of waste by the owner of the property

Shredding of twigs, leaves and grass and their use in gardening is permitted.

Garden waste that is not composted or otherwise treated on the property must be taken to Salpakierto's waste reception station or waste centre. Garden waste must not be disposed of in parks or other public or private areas.

Soil from a soil filtration system can be left in place or used as a fertiliser in accordance with the Act on fertilisers (Act 711 of 2022) after composting or lime treatment, or alternatively it can be taken to Salpakierto's waste treatment centre.

19 § Burial or sinking of waste or its release into waterways or a wastewater drain

It is prohibited to bury or sink waste or release it into waterways or wastewater drains.

Wastewater slurry or wastewater from septic tanks, small wastewater treatment systems, cesspits or similar systems must not be spread in a forest or elsewhere in the surroundings or released into waterways.

The use of a waste grinder connected to a drain is prohibited. Grease must not be poured down the drain.

5 Luku Waste bins

20 § Waste bin types

The property holder must arrange a collection site for waste where a sufficient number of bins can be placed pursuant to these waste management regulations.

The bins must be suitable for the waste type collected and their size must be in line with the amount of waste generated.

Waste containers must be sufficiently large to ensure that they do not fill up too much for the cover to close, taking into account the collection interval. Containers that are too large in relation to the need must not be used just to extend the standard collection intervals.

Property-specific container types can be used:

| Waste bin type | Mixed waste | Biowaste | Plastic packaging | Carton packaging | Glass packaging | Metal packaging |
|--|-------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Containers that are equipped with lids, handles and wheels and are suitable for mechanical loading and washing and that meet the requirements of SFS-EN 840-1, SFS-EN 840-2 and SFS-EN 840-3 | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Skips that are equipped with a hook or wire attachment pursuant to standard SFS 4417 and that can be used to take the waste to a reception or treatment station | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Front-loading waste containers with lids, which are mechanically emptied into a waste truck on | x | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| the property (only in waste transport organised by the property owner) | | | | | | |
| Deep collection containers that are partly underground or above-ground containers (not front-loaded ones) that are suitable for mechanical loading | x | x | x | x | x | x |

Rubbish bag holder stands or enclosed skips may not be used as property-specific waste containers.

Salpakierto and the waste carrier may approve the use of a waste container other than those listed in subsection 4 if the container can be emptied mechanically, it does not cause a risk or harm to the environment or affect occupational safety.

Salpakierto provides containers that can be moved manually to the properties where biowaste, metals or carton, glass, metal or plastic packaging is separated. The property holder is liable for lost or damaged containers it has rented or that come as part of the waste collection service, except for normal wear and tear.

The property's own containers for biowaste or metal, carton, glass or plastic packaging will be replaced by containers provided by Salpakierto when they become too worn or no longer meet the requirements set for waste bins. Salpakierto assesses the need to change the waste container.

21 § Labelling on the waste bin

The owner of the bin marks the waste type the bin is intended for on the cover and/or front wall of the bin. The waste type must be indicated using the terms for various waste types defined in these waste management regulations.

The operator responsible for collecting waste must place its contact information on the bin.

The owner of the bin or a person responsible for it marks the property's address or number on the bin if the bin is not located in the immediate vicinity of the property.

For bins shared by more than five households, sorting instructions for the waste type the bin is intended for must be placed visibly nearby.

22 § Filling of waste bins

Only waste intended for the waste bin can be placed in it.

Waste bins that are moved manually must not be filled in a manner that causes a risk to the waste collector due to the conditions of the bin's location or the design, weight or other properties of the bin. The maximum amount of waste that can be placed in a bin that is moved manually:

- containers with a volume of less than 120 l: 20 kg
- containers with a volume of 120–239 l: 40 kg
- containers with a volume of 240–660 l: 60 kg

If an item is too large for the bin or it cannot be placed in the bin for other reasons, it can be placed temporarily next to the waste collection area. It must be marked as waste to be removed. The waste must be packed so as to allow the refuse collector to load it safely in the waste lorry. The maximum weight of packaged waste is 15 kg, and the package must not contain sharp items or biowaste. Even in this case, the waste must be suitable for disposal in a property-specific bin in terms of its quality, size and quantity.

Waste must be packed in a bag or similar, when necessary, to prevent the bin from getting dirty.

Biowaste bins must be protected with a biodegradable liner or alternatively waste must be placed in a biodegradable bag before disposing of it in the bin. A protective bag may not be used in a ventilated bio-waste container.

Liquid waste must not be disposed of in the biowaste bin.

Fine-grained and dust-generating waste must be packaged securely before it is disposed of in the container.

Waste must always be placed in the bin in a manner that does not prevent mechanical loading.

The following items must not be placed in the property's waste bin:

- substances or items that may be hazardous or pose a risk due to their weight, size, shape or other quality to anyone placing waste in the bin, emptying or otherwise handling the bin or treating the waste

- substances or items that may damage the bin or the waste lorry or make it more difficult to load or unload the waste
- special waste
- stones, gritting sand and soil
- medicines
- liquid waste
- inflammable or combustible substances
- large quantities of garden waste or twigs
- large quantities of demolition or construction waste
- hazardous waste
- dry powder fire extinguishers.

The waste collection company may refuse to empty a bin that contains items that are not suitable for it and are in violation of these regulations. In such a case, the property holder is responsible for having the bin emptied, ordering collection, and ensuring that the waste is transported to a waste reception point assigned by Salpakierto.

23 § Maintenance and cleaning

Waste bins must not cause a health hazard, a safety risk to the refuse collector or littering, or affect the tidiness of the surroundings.

The owner of the waste bin is responsible for its servicing, maintenance and cleaning.

Waste bins must be maintained in good condition so that they close properly and can withstand handling during waste collection. Particular attention must be paid to the attachment of the cover so that it does not come loose during mechanical loading.

Waste bins must be maintained in good condition, and they must be washed at least once a year. The biowaste container must be rinsed if necessary, but at least twice a year.

6 Luku Placement of waste containers on properties and regional collection sites

24 § Placement of waste bins

On a property, waste bins must be placed in a location where they do not affect living conditions or safety.

Access to the bins must not be restricted by a kerb, step or similar obstacle. If the bins are placed inside fencing, a shelter or waste room, the space must be accessible directly from outdoors. The door to the waste room must be equipped with a device for holding it open.

Waste bins must be placed on an even surface that is wear-resistant and enables the transfer of the bins. The space for waste bins must be large enough to allow a bin to be moved for emptying without the need to move other bins.

If the incline of the route along which the bin is moved exceeds 1:5 or if the route contains thresholds or other obstacles that may cause a safety risk, the property holder must arrange structures or equipment that facilitate safe transfer.

Bins must be placed at a sufficient distance from windows and supply air vents. The space for waste bins must be sufficiently illuminated. If the bins are placed in a waste room, sufficient ventilation and drainage must be ensured.

The waste room must not be used for storing other items. Waste or other items that are not intended for the property's bin must not be placed next to the bin.

On private roads with a weight limit, a sign 'Maintenance vehicles allowed' or 'Waste collection lorries allowed' must be erected along the road, or the waste collection company's customer service must be notified in writing of the permission to collect waste.

The property owner is responsible for ensuring that the access route to the bins is appropriately equipped and maintained and kept tidy. The route must be cleared of snow and gritted to allow the bins to be moved and emptied safely.

Waste bins equipped with wheels that are moved manually must be placed in such a location that the waste collection lorry can be safely driven to within 10 metres of them. The access route must have the capacity to carry vehicle weights pursuant to the Road Traffic Act. If the property does not

have a suitable space for the bins, the possibility of placing the bins in a location in the immediate vicinity of the property must be looked into.

Containers that cannot be moved manually (e.g. semi-underground containers and skips) must be placed in a location that is accessible by the waste collection lorry. In the construction of semi-underground containers, the applicable RT construction information file on waste management on residential properties should be complied with (RT 69-11190). An even loading site with a hard surface must be arranged for mobile cranes. Containers must be placed in a location where there are no obstacles, such as tree branches, building eaves or overhead cables, above or on the sides. Sufficient space must be reserved for the collection vehicle so that the vehicle can access the container easily and the container can be emptied without causing a risk to the nearby structures or passers-by.

25 § Location and locking of the waste bin

If the route to the waste container or the waste container itself is equipped with a lock and the property comes under the scope of the home collection service, the lock must be such that the refuse collector can open it with an electronic key or a code. A double-cylinder lock set in a waste management lock series must be used.

If this is not possible, the required key can be stored in a key safe that can be opened with the refuse collector's electronic key. The key safe must be placed along the route to the bin. The property holder is responsible for the key. The property holder is responsible for ensuring that key in the key safe can only be used to open the door or gate to the waste area and it does not open any other locks on the property.

Salpakierto or any other waste management company responsible for waste collection is not liable for any costs arising from misuse of the key or for any indirect damages.

The property holder is responsible for the lock's installation and maintenance costs and for ensuring that the lock remains in good condition. Salpakierto is responsible for the administration related to the electronic locking system.

26 § Regional waste collection sites

Regulations pertaining to regional waste collection sites apply to regional collection and recycling points and to any regional collection sites maintained by other operators.

Only waste for which a designated container has been arranged can be taken to regional waste collection sites. Waste must not be left outside the containers. If the container is full, the waste must be taken to another collection site.

The operator managing the collection site is responsible for its maintenance, cleaning and collection of waste from the containers so that the collection site does not cause a health risk or littering or affect the tidiness of the area. The operator must monitor the filling of the containers and ensure that they have space for waste. The operator is also responsible for keeping the collection site and its surroundings tidy. The operator's contact information must be available at the collection site.

Unauthorised disposal of waste at a regional collection site must be prevented with structural or other solutions, when necessary.

7 Luku Transport of waste

27 § Loading

Loading of waste is permitted on weekdays between 6 am and 10 pm and between 7 am and 10 pm on weekends and national holidays. The waste collection company must arrange waste collection in a manner that does not cause noise disturbance.

The waste collection company is also responsible for ensuring that waste does not spread to the surroundings during loading.

Waste may temporarily be placed in a larger transport system if the landowner grants permission for the transport system or a waste container. The waste accumulated in the larger container must be transported from the site immediately after the end of the collection. The use of a larger container must not cause a risk to human health or the environment or result in littering.

28 § Transport

The transport company is responsible for ensuring that waste is transported in a container or covered in a manner that prevents waste from spreading to the surroundings or causing an accident risk during transport.

As a rule, separately collected waste and different waste types must be kept separate during transport. However, different waste types may be mixed during transport if this does not affect the recycling or utilisation of the waste.

The party handing over the waste, the waste carrier and the recipient must be aware of any obligation to prepare a transfer document pertaining to the transport of slurry from septic tanks and cesspits, demolition and construction waste and hazardous waste. If the waste is collected from a household, the waste carrier is responsible for the document.

29 § Waste transport register and submission of information

The waste carrier must deliver a breakdown of waste collected from properties on the level of waste types and properties to the Lahti region's waste management authority.

Section 42 of the Government Decree on Waste specifies the content of the information to be provided. In addition, the volume of slurry collected must be specified in cubic metres in the case of

septic tanks and cesspits. Information must be delivered in a format that can be edited with spreadsheet software. Information must also be in a format that can be edited without additional software or coding tools.

The information must be delivered on the report's due date, as specified below, or on the subsequent weekday if the due date falls on a weekend or national holiday:

- Reporting period 1 January–31 March, report due 12 May
- Reporting period 1 April–30 June, report due 11 August
- Reporting period 1 July–30 September, report due 11 November
- Reporting period 1 October–31 December, report due 11 February

The waste carrier must provide the waste management authority with summary information on the amount of waste collected by waste type and the waste delivery locations, broken down by waste type. The summary data for the previous year must be submitted by 11 February or on the next business day if the reporting date is a weekend or holiday.

Salpakierto delivers the information for the collection services that it has arranged via a bidding process.

30 § Waste reception sites

The waste carrier must deliver the waste that comes under the scope of municipal waste management for municipal waste to waste reception stations specified by Salpakierto. Packaging collected from properties must be taken to a waste reception site specified by the producer or to a temporary storage site specified by Salpakierto before delivery to the producer's reception site.

The waste carrier may only temporarily store waste that comes under the scope of municipal waste management if such storage is agreed on with Salpakierto.

Salpakierto must maintain an up-to-date list of its waste reception stations on its website.

Delivery of waste to the reception sites is only permitted in accordance with the instructions provided by the operator of the site and during the opening hours. Waste of various types must be placed in the location designated for them.

The reception site may refuse to accept waste if the waste does not comply with the conditions for the reception of waste or if the site has not been approved as a reception and treatment site for the waste type in question.

The reception of waste may be interrupted pursuant to a separate decision if its continuation could pose a risk to human health or the environment.

Mixed waste that contains waste types for which a separate reception and treatment site is available may not be delivered to reception and treatment sites.

8 Luku Slurry generated by residential activities and slurry from other activities that comes under the scope of municipal waste management

31 § Obligation to empty the cesspit

The holder of the residential property or holiday home is obliged to transfer the slurry generated in residential activities to the municipal waste management system. This obligation also pertains to other properties comparable to residential properties and the municipality's administrative and service properties. Removal of slurry must be arranged in accordance with these regulations.

In all the municipalities, the collection of slurry must be arranged by the property holder. Removal of slurry is arranged by contacting a slurry removal company. The property holder is responsible for verifying that the slurry removal company has been approved for the waste management register maintained by the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment. The property holder is entitled to request the slurry removal company to present a document that shows that the company has been approved for the register.

32 § Collection intervals and transport of slurry for processing

Septic tanks, slurry containers of small water-treatment facilities and other similar containers must be emptied whenever necessary but at least once a year.

Septic tanks, slurry bags and filters used for treating sanitary water must be emptied in accordance with the waste management regulations or in line with the manufacturer's instructions and more often than once a year.

The operator emptying the containers must check the condition of the containers in connection with the removal of slurry and notify the property holder of any deficiencies. The condition of the septic tank must meet the requirements set in section 33 of these waste management regulations.

The property holder must inspect cesspits, liquid levels in them and the functioning of the upper limit alarm regularly, but at least once a year. Cesspits must be emptied when necessary but at least every two years.

The collection of slurry generated by residential activities can be interrupted if the property is not habited. An application for the interruption must be submitted in writing to the Lahti region's waste management authority.

Sand, oil and grease separation tanks must be inspected at least once a year and emptied when necessary. Separation tank alarms must be inspected regularly and maintained appropriately.

Phosphorus removal tanks must be inspected regularly, at least once a year. They must be emptied when necessary.

The property owner must keep a record of the dates the tanks are emptied.

Slurry generated by residential activities and other slurry that comes under the scope of municipal waste management must be taken to reception sites specified by the Lahti region's waste management authority or treated in accordance with section 34.

33 § Maintenance of septic tanks and cesspits and access to slurry containers

The property holder must maintain septic tanks, cesspits and small water-treatment facilities and their surroundings in a condition that allows them to be emptied easily and safely.

The property holder is responsible for ensuring that

- the slurry containers and structures related to them are safe, in good condition and fit for purpose. The design and condition of the container space must be such that soil cannot enter the removal equipment when the containers are emptied.
- the slurry removal company is given instructions for slurry removal.
- the slurry containers can be accessed safely and easily
- the container space is clearly marked and the container covers are clearly visible at the time of slurry removal.
- the opening mechanisms for the containers are intact and can be opened or moved manually without the need for tools.
- measures required after slurry removal, such as locking of the container, are taken.

On private roads with a weight limit, a sign 'Maintenance vehicles allowed' or 'Waste collection lorries allowed' must be erected along the road, or the waste collection company's customer service must be notified in writing of the permission to collect waste.

If the property is located on an island, the containers must be placed in an area where the vessel used for slurry removal can get sufficiently close to them. Otherwise, a property without road access must have a wastewater system with a slurry container that the property holder must empty in accordance with the manufacturer's maintenance and user instructions, and the slurry must be treated by the property holder in line with sections 16 and 34 of these waste management regulations.

34 § Treatment of slurry by the property holder

Treatment of slurry by the property holder is prohibited except in the following cases.

The slurry in a septic tank for greywater can be composted on the property if the volume of water used is small.

Small amounts of biodegradable filter materials from greywater filters may be composted on the property in accordance with section 16 or delivered to a reception station specified by Salpakierto.

Material from phosphorus removal tanks may be composted on the property in accordance with section 16 or used as fertiliser for fields.

Solid slurry from small water-treatment facilities may be composted on the property in accordance with section 16 if the amount of slurry is small, the design of the water-treatment system allows it to be emptied by the property holder, and the treatment of the slurry on the property does not cause a risk or harm to human health or the environment. The amount of slurry is deemed to be small if less than 20 litres is removed at a time and the amount of slurry generated per year is less than 50 litres. The Lahti region's waste management authority must be notified in writing of the treatment of slurry from a small water-treatment facility on the property. The notification must contain information on the treatment, contact information for the person responsible for the utilisation of the slurry, information on any other properties that provide slurry to be utilised, and information on the amount and quality of the slurry and the treatment and utilisation methods.

The property holder may spread treated slurry generated by residential activities on the property's fields as fertiliser. The slurry must always be stabilised using lime or treated with another method approved by the Finnish Food Safety Authority and environmental authorities. In the treatment of slurry and in its utilisation on fields, the Act on fertilisers (711/2022), the Government Decree on Limiting Certain Emissions from Agriculture and Horticulture (1250/2014) and the Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Fertilisers (24/2011) must be complied with.

The producer of waste may give the wastewater slurry generated by residential activities to an adjacent property or to another nearby property for treatment. The recipients of waste may treat slurry generated by residential activities from their own and from four other properties, with no more than 20 residents in total, and spread it on their fields on the same conditions that pertain to the

utilisation of their own slurry. The party receiving, treating and using the slurry must submit a notification in compliance with subsection 8.

The use of slurry for fertilization purposes must be reported to the waste management authority of the Lahti region. The notification is made by the slurry handler. The notification is made before the start of the operation and, when there is a change in the information to be notified, at least every year. Advance notification of slurry field application includes:

- contact details of the person responsible for processing and utilisation,
- information on slurry treatment method and application area and
- estimate of the amount of slurry to be processed.

In addition, those who handle sedimentation and closed tank slurry on their own must annually report information on the properties whose slurry they handle. The information must be submitted to the waste management authority by the end of January of the year following the processing year. Information must be delivered in a format that can be edited with spreadsheet software. Information must also be in a format that can be edited without additional software or coding tools. The notification of the completed field application of slurry includes:

- contact details of the person responsible for processing and utilisation,
- information about properties whose slurry is treated,
- the type and amount of slurry collected from the properties and the date of discharge and
- information on the slurry treatment method and the application area.

9 Luku Prevention of littering

35 § Waste management at public events

The organiser of a public event is responsible for organising waste management at the event. The organiser is responsible for providing information on waste management during the event and on the sorting and separation of waste in accordance with these waste management regulations.

Public events must be designed so that the amount of waste generated can be minimised. A sufficient number of waste bins with a cover must be placed in all parts of the event area for collecting different waste types.

The party that convened the meeting or event is also considered to be an organiser with regard to the obligation to clean the area.

Waste bins must be emptied and the area cleaned immediately after the end of the event and also during the event, when necessary. Waste bins must be emptied as soon as they fill up. At events that last longer than a day, the waste bins must be emptied and the area cleaned at least once a day as a rule.

Collection of separately collected waste must be arranged in accordance with section 14 of these waste management regulations, taking into account the amount of waste generated. Biowaste must be sorted and collected separately if food is served at the event.

For events with more than 500 participants, a waste management plan must be prepared and presented to the environmental authorities no later than two weeks before the event.

36 § Prevention of littering in public spaces

Littering and disposing of waste outside waste bins is prohibited in public outdoor spaces.

The party responsible for the bin must ensure sufficient emptying frequency and tidiness of the surroundings.

10 Luku Hazardous waste and special waste

37 § Management of hazardous waste

Different types of hazardous waste must be sorted and collected separately.

Hazardous waste collected and stored at properties must be delivered to the reception sites intended for such waste at least once a year.

Hazardous waste generated by residential activities and agriculture and forestry must be taken to a reception site arranged by Salpakierto. Hazardous waste that comes under the extended producer responsibility (e.g. batteries and electrical equipment) must be taken to reception sites arranged by the producers. Unused medicines must be taken to a pharmacy.

Hazardous waste that is generated by business activities or properties that come under the scope of municipal waste management for municipal waste must be delivered to an operator that has been granted permission to accept such waste.

The delivery of large batches of hazardous waste must be agreed on in advance with the operator.

Sections 8 and 9 of the Government Decree on Waste provide for the packaging and labelling of hazardous waste. Hazardous waste must be packed in its original packaging, when it is possible and safe to do so.

38 § Collection of hazardous waste at properties

A collection site for hazardous waste located on a property other than a detached house must be a locked or monitored space, or alternatively hazardous waste must be placed in locked cabinets or containers. Each hazardous waste type must be packed in a separate, labelled container.

Hazardous liquid waste must be stored in enclosed, air-tight containers designed for the purpose. Containers that contain hazardous liquid waste must be placed in a covered basin made of liquid-proof material. The basin's volume must be at least as large as that of the largest container, and rainwater must be prevented from entering the basin if it is located in an outdoor space.

The property holder must display instructions for the use of the collection point for hazardous waste in a location where they are available to everyone using the site. In addition, the property holder

must provide parties using the collection point with information on the arrangements for the collection of hazardous waste on the property.

39 § Special waste and hazardous and special waste from healthcare

Special waste, such as asbestos, must be kept separate from other waste and packaged in sturdy, air-tight containers. The waste type, risks and the required measures must be marked on the container.

Special healthcare waste must be packaged, and the packaging marked in accordance with the applicable laws. The markings must indicate the contents of the packaging.

Identifiable biological healthcare waste and infectious waste must not be buried but transferred for incineration or for other appropriate processing.

11 Luku Other regulations

40 § Obligation to provide information

The owner of the property must inform the residents or people working at the property of the waste sorting, collection and transport arrangements pursuant to these waste management regulations and monitor the realisation of the waste management arrangements.

The obligation to provide information on waste management arrangements applies to businesses insofar as these waste management regulations are applied to the management of waste from business activities.

41 § Monitoring of compliance with waste management regulations

Supervisory authorities monitor compliance with these regulations. The municipalities' environmental authorities and the Uusimaa and Häme Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment act as supervisory authorities.

42 § Derogations from waste management regulations

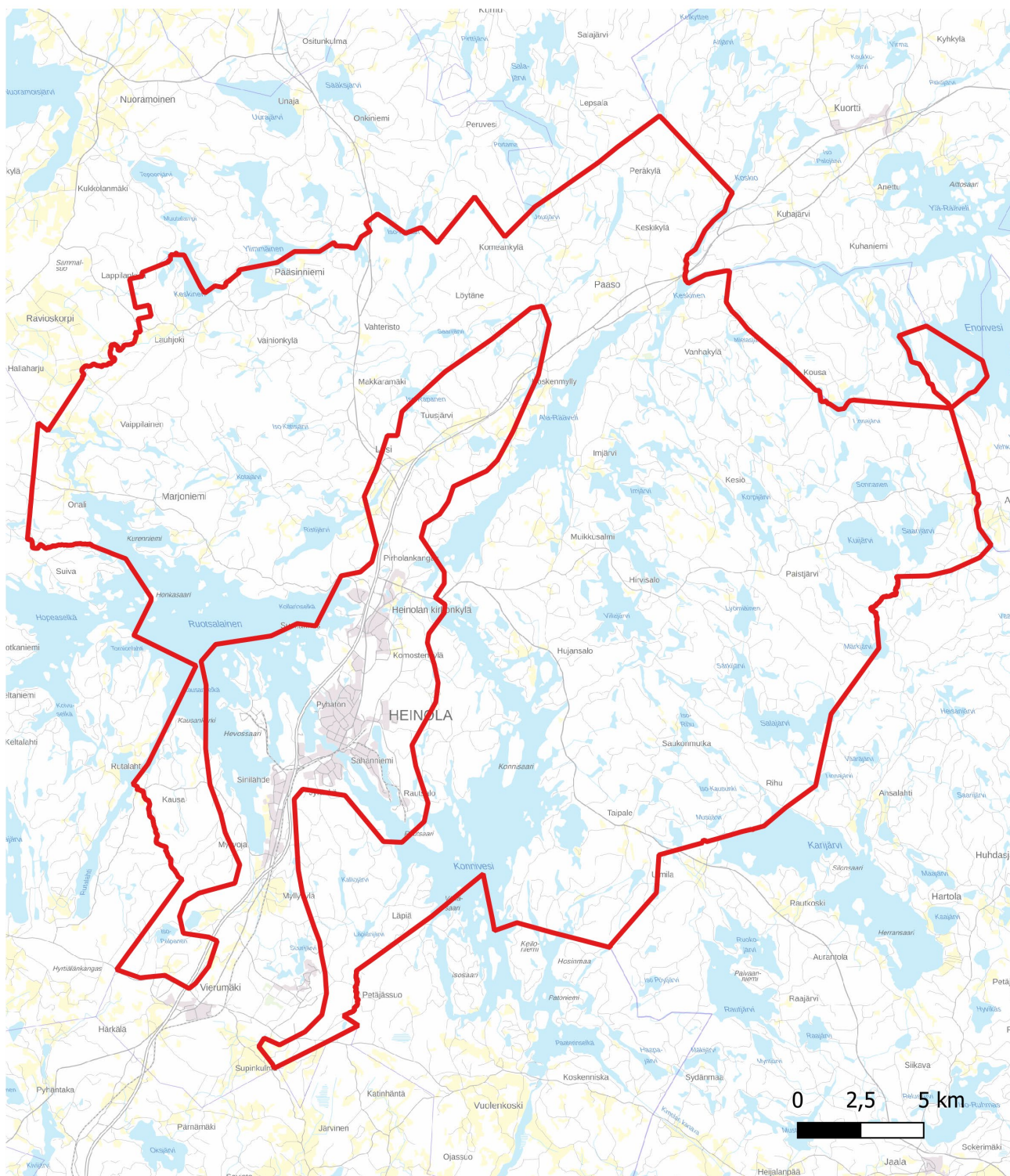
In individual cases, the Lahti region waste management authority can grant, on appropriate grounds, permission to derogate from these regulations.

43 § Entry into force

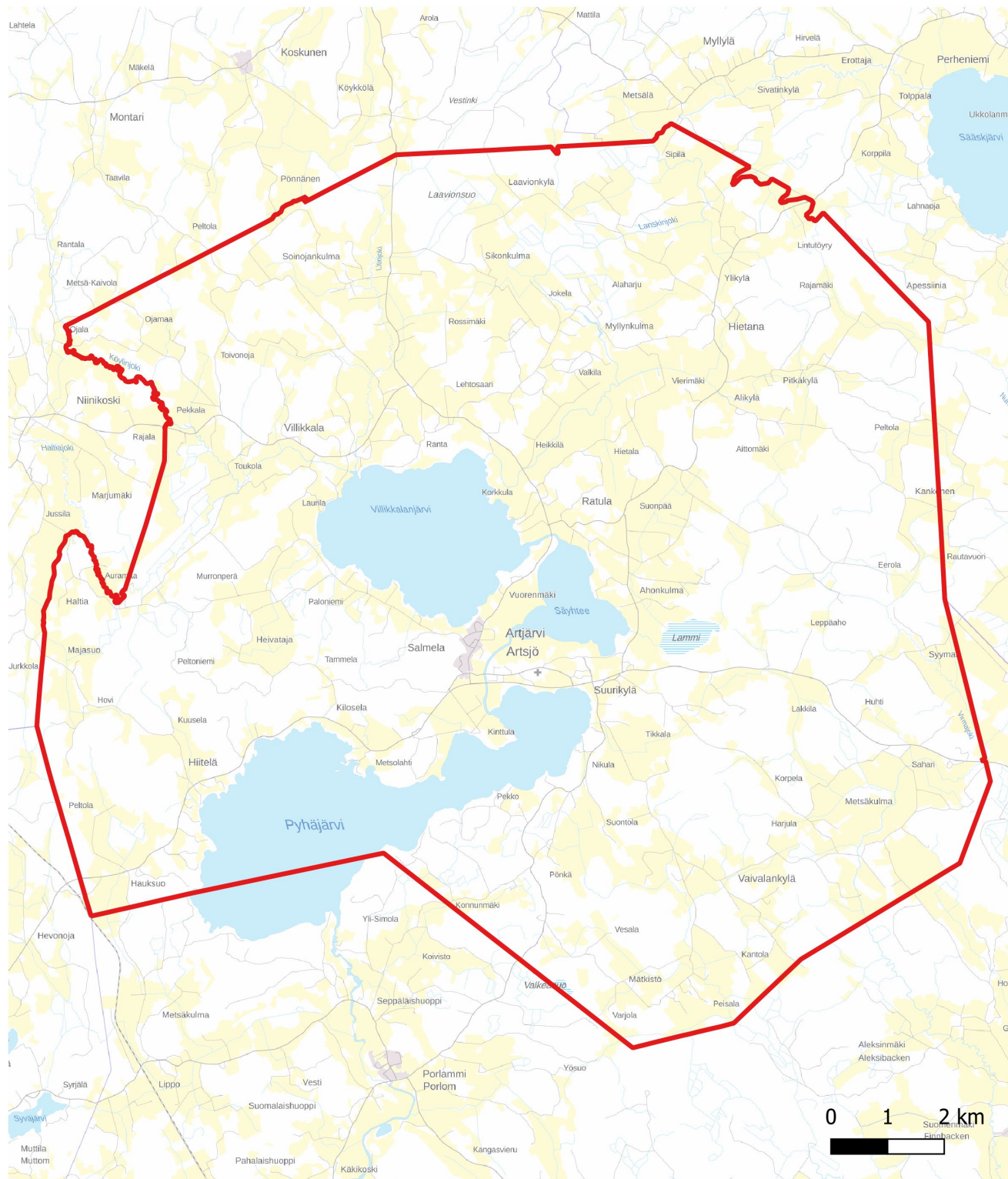
These waste management regulations entered into force on 1 July 2024, replacing the Lahti region waste management regulations that entered into force on 1 July 2023.

Appendix 1. Areas where Salpakierto has arranged the collection of mixed waste via a bidding process, sparsely populated areas in Heinola, Artjärvi in Orimattila and Kärkölä

Sparsely populated areas in Heinola



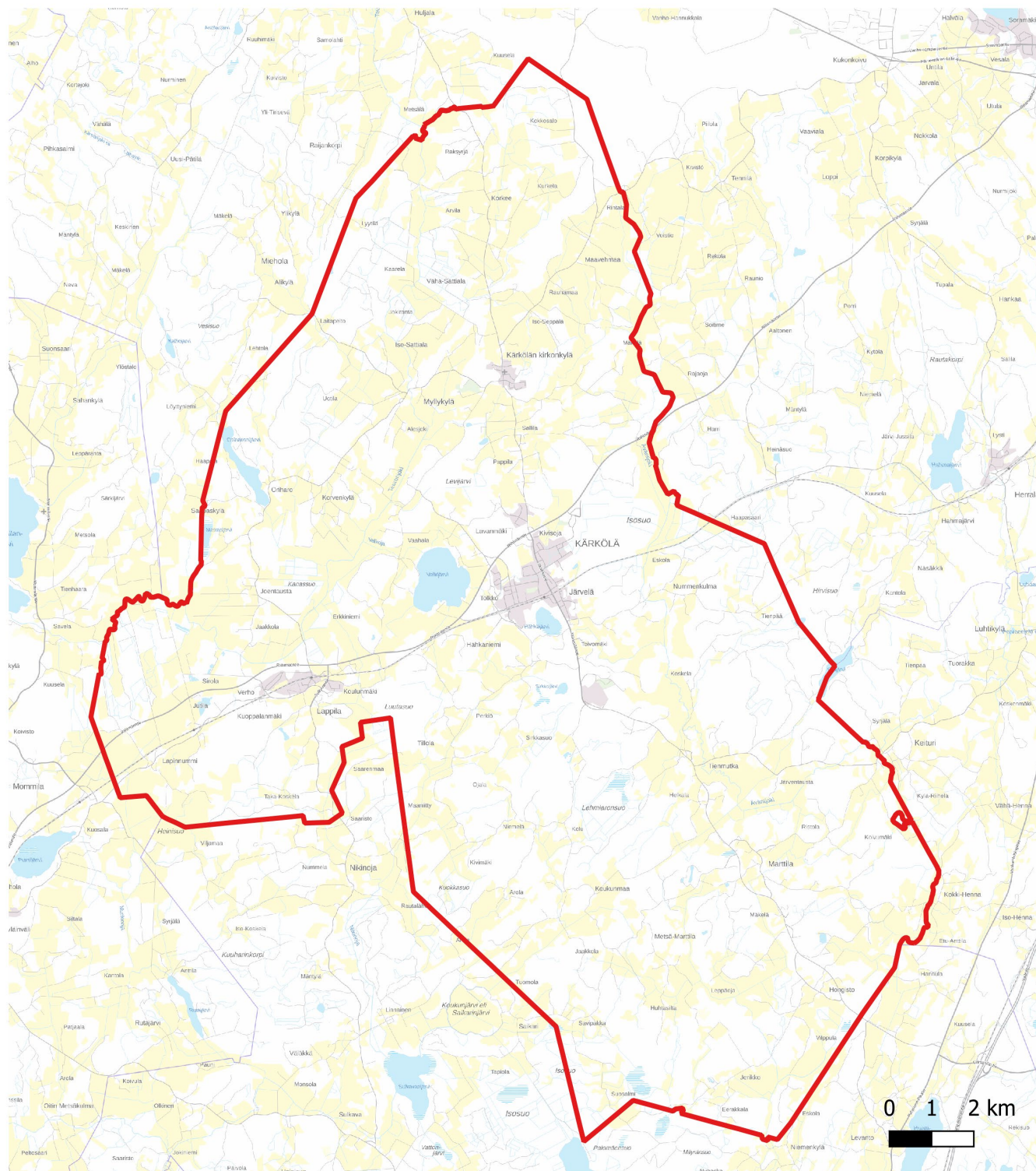
Artjärvi in Orimattila



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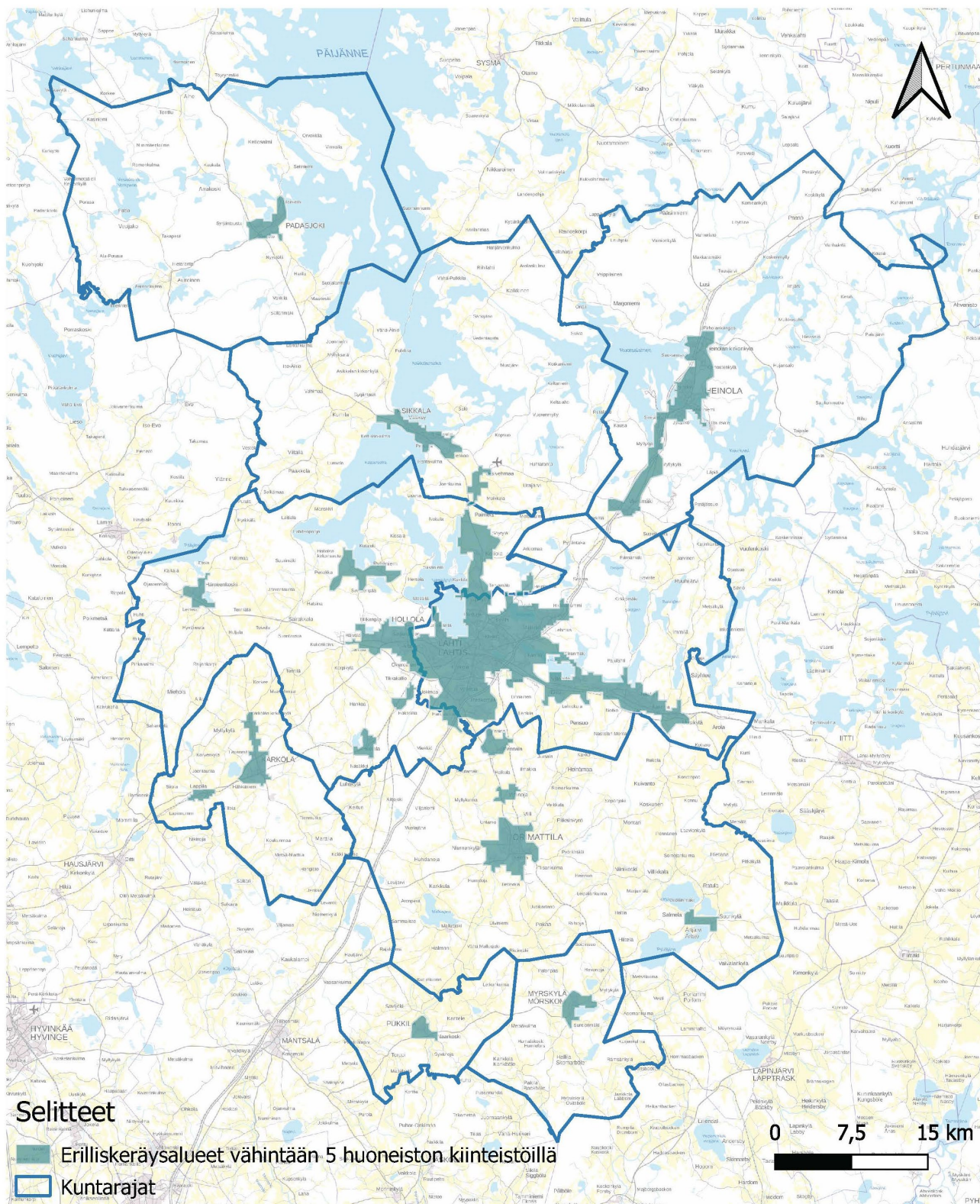
Appendix 1. Areas where Salpakierto has arranged the collection of mixed waste via a bidding process, sparsely populated areas in Heinola, Artjärvi in Orimattila and Kärkölä

Kärkölä

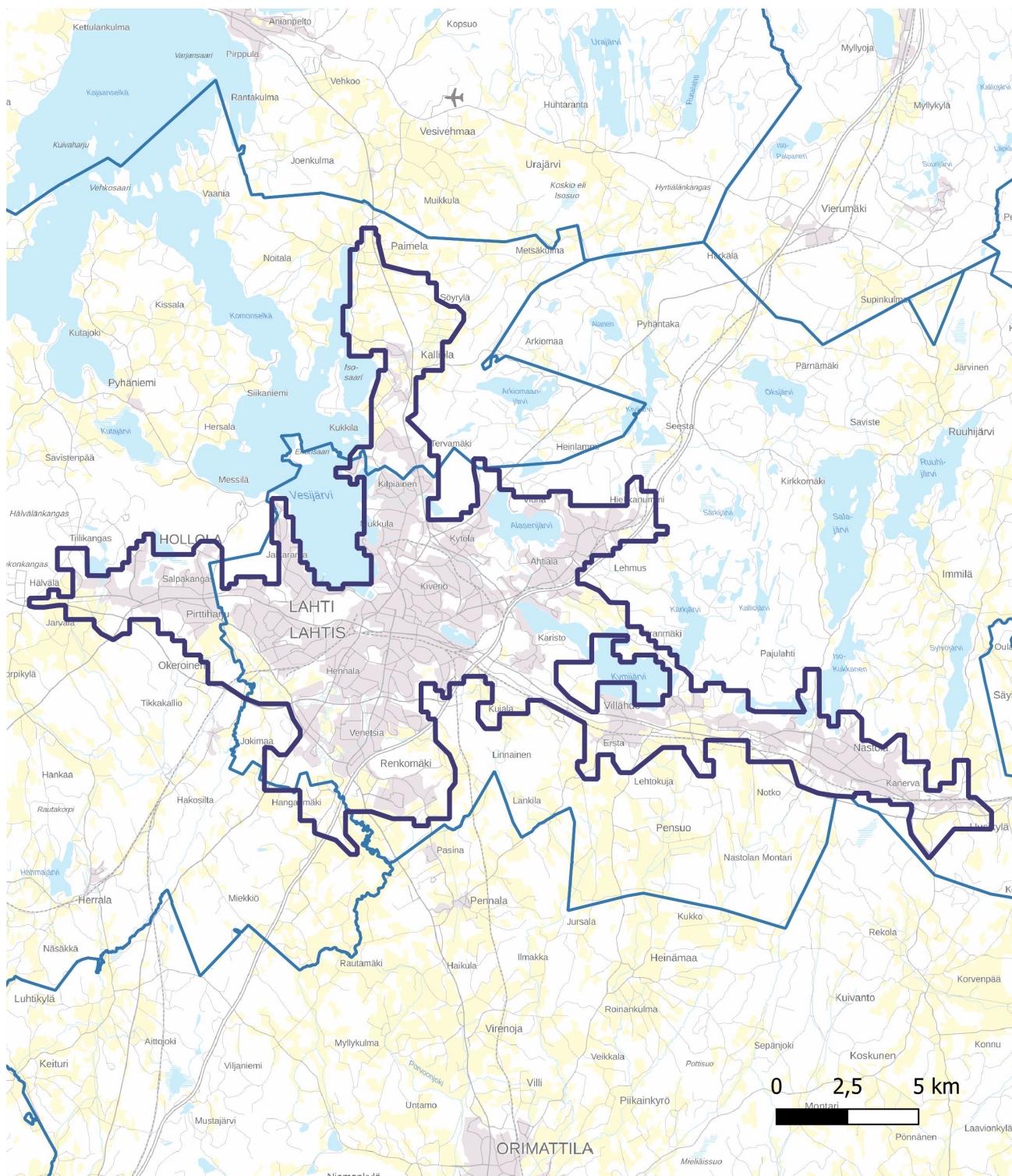


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Appendix 2. Areas where packaging waste and biowaste are collected separately on properties with five or more households



Central areas of Lahti and Hollola



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Appendix 3. Areas where biowaste must be separated by all properties (central areas of Lahti, Hollola and Heinola)

Centre of Heinola

