



Danish Ministry of the Environment
Environmental Protection Agency



European Union Network for
the Implementation and Enforcement
of Environmental Law

Classifying Green List waste under the 'Waste Shipments Regulation' (Regulation No 1013/2006) - practical guidelines

Guidelines from the Danish Environmental Protection Agency No 1, 2011

Preface

With effect from June 2007 the previous Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community was replaced by the current Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste ('the Waste Shipments Regulation'). The amended OECD Decision on the shipment of wastes destined for recovery operations under OECD C(2001)107 was thereby implemented in EU legislation and the EU implementation of the Basel Convention was brought up to date. The new Waste Shipments Regulation introduced two lists, a Green List and an Amber List in place of the previous three lists of waste – 'red', 'amber' and 'green'.

Annexes III, IIIA and IIIB to the Waste Shipments Regulation list so-called 'green' waste, whilst Annexes IV and IVA list the so-called 'amber' waste. Waste is referred to as 'unlisted' if it does not appear on either the Green List or the Amber List, cf. Article 3 (2).

Unlike amber listed waste, green listed waste may be imported/exported for recovery without the need for prior written notification and consent of the Environmental Protection Agency. Procedural and control requirements are thus less stringent with regard to green listed waste destined for recovery. The requirement is limited to the need for an accompanying Annex VII document; cf. Article 18, which details information that is relevant for tracking the waste.

It must be noted, however, that shipments of green listed waste destined for recovery in non-OECD countries are subject to an entirely separate control scheme, which often involves requirements for prior written notification and consent. As this scheme undergoes ongoing and frequent changes, the exporter must always ensure before exporting waste that they are acting in accordance with the latest amended rules. These can be read on the websites of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency or the European Commission.

It must be emphasised that green listed wastes that are listed in Annex III, IIIA or IIIB are waste fractions that are considered relatively unproblematic in terms of processing and the environment, and can therefore be easily incorporated as raw materials in the manufacture of new products. A precondition for this is that the wastes do not contain other waste fractions, and for this reason there are relatively strict requirements regarding the purity of this waste.

For two waste fractions (B1010 and B1050) a specific guiding limit value (vol-%) is indicated in this guidance for the accepted amount of contaminants in the waste. The amount of contaminants is estimated based on visual inspection of the waste. For all other waste fractions, the assessment regarding whether or not the amount of other waste fractions or contaminants are insignificant for the character of the said waste fraction is done on a case by case and very specific basis.

On this subject the introduction – or 'Chapeau' in EU jargon – of Annex III of the Regulation states the following with regard to green listed waste:

"Regardless of whether or not wastes are included on this list, they may not be subject to the general information requirements laid down in Article 18 if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which

- a) *increases the risks associated with the wastes sufficiently to render them appropriate for submission to the procedure of prior written notification and consent, when taking into account the hazardous characteristics listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC; or*
- b) *prevents the recovery of the wastes in an environmentally sound manner.”*

Regardless of whether or not waste is green listed, it must not be contaminated by other materials to an extent which means that they may be considered as hazardous. Furthermore, contamination of waste must not be present to the extent that recovery of waste in an environmentally sound manner is prevented.

It must be emphasised in this regard that there is a general requirement in the Regulation and in Directive 2008/98/EC on waste to the effect that all treatment of waste must be done in an environmentally sound manner; cf. Article 49 of the Regulation which refers to Article 13 of the Waste Framework Directive. Environmentally sound treatment is thus not a relevant criterion for the classification of waste into the respective lists/Annexes to the Regulation. The Chapeau/introduction to Annex III does not therefore refer to a classification criterion but to the enforcement of a precautionary principle in classification. This means that the Chapeau/introduction can only be applied to a 'more strict' classification; it cannot be applied 'in reverse' to a less strict classification with regard to the treatment options at the receiving facility.

The fact that waste can be treated at an advanced facility with the capacity to handle large amounts of contamination does not affect classification and is not synonymous with a green listing.

Besides the requirement for green listed waste shipments to be accompanied by the Regulation Annex VII document, there is also an obligation to report information on the waste and its treatment as well as import and export details to the waste data system at the Danish Ministry of the Environment; cf. Section 69 of the Statutory Order on waste no. 224 of 7 March 2011.

Since classification of waste has consequences for procedures and control, it is important that green listed waste is correctly identified and evaluated.

If the waste is mixed with other waste fractions or contaminated with other materials as described in the introduction to Annex III and is thus not green listed, this does not preclude the export of the wastes from Denmark. A prior notification of shipment must be sent to the competent authority of the dispatching country (i.e., the Environmental Protection Agency if Denmark is the dispatching country), however, and acceptance must also be given by the receiving and transit countries that are affected.

The purpose of the present guidelines is to assist the enterprises and authorities that produce, process, transport, export and control wastes in correctly evaluating those wastes. The guidelines thus aim to provide assistance in evaluations to be undertaken in connection with classification of waste in respect of the Waste Shipments Regulation. The contents represent the interpretation of the Environmental Protection Agency of the underlying rules and are intended purely as guidance. In the case of disagreement on interpretation of the rules, the courts will decide.

Procedural requirements for shipments of waste will not be discussed in this publication. Reference material, with guidelines on procedures for importing/exporting waste, is available on the website of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Austrian guidelines on classification of wastes under the green list have provided considerable inspiration for the Danish guidelines. Many other EU Member States have created guidelines and detailed websites for the Waste Shipments Regulation, although most focus on the *procedures* relating to transboundary shipments.

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Reading guide

In these guidelines, the Green List of the Waste Shipments Regulation has been divided into the groups B1, B2, B3 and B4 in Part I, and Part II.

- B1 includes codes B1010-B1250, which relate to metal wastes
- B2 includes codes B2010-B2130, which are mainly inorganic wastes
- B3 includes codes B3010-B3140, which are mainly organic wastes
- B4 includes codes B4010-B4030, which are wastes from paints, resins and single-use cameras and
- Part II includes codes GC010-GN030, which is a supplement to the B codes containing various types of waste

The entries for each waste type in these guidelines are structured as follows:

On the left (where this has been possible) are images showing examples of the waste for the specific code and similar but contrasting types of waste that are not included.

On the right the following information is given:

- **Code and short name** – The waste type code under the Waste Shipments Regulation and its ‘popular’ name.
- **Designation** – the Waste Shipments Regulation designation for the waste type.
- **Description** – a short description of waste types under this code, typical characteristics, how and when the waste arises, etc. Specific issues are highlighted with notes, for example delimitations under other legislation or country-specific rules.
- **What is not included** – examples of waste types that might be confused with substances under this code. The examples are divided between other Green List wastes, and Amber List wastes or unlisted wastes.
- **Examples of EWC codes** – Examples of codes under the European Waste Catalogue. These codes are based on industrial sector or the manner in which wastes are produced.

There is a special chapter with tips, links and references to further information, legislative texts, a translation key between old and new regulations, adjacent legislation, etc.

References in these guidelines to ‘annex I’, ‘annex III’ and ‘annex IV A’ are to the annexes of the Basel Convention. ‘List A’ in these guidelines means Annex IV (the Amber List) in the Waste Shipments Regulation. ‘List B’ in these guidelines means Annex III (the Green List) in the Waste Shipments Regulation.

Tips and recommendations

The official title of the Waste Shipments Regulation is Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste. As this is a Regulation, it is – in contrast to a Directive – directly applicable and legally binding in all EU Member States. This means among other things that the legislative text is the same in all Member States. The Danish version of the Regulation is available on the website of the Environmental Protection Agency under the heading 'Import og eksport af affald'. Other provisions can be found in the following Statutory Orders:

- Statutory Order no 1618 of 15 December 2010 on the shipment of waste
- Statutory Order no 1221 of 27 November 2008 amending the Statutory Order on the shipment of waste (hazardous waste)
- Statutory Order no 1251 of 12 December 2008 amending the Statutory Order on the shipment of waste (regulating fee rates)

The Waste Shipments Regulation is available in other EU languages on EUR-Lex (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu>). Its English title is Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.

The Danish Environmental Protection Agency has set up a portal on import/export of wastes. It contains legal texts, guidelines for procedures, news and contact information.

There is also an EU portal on the subject of waste shipments (<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/shipments/index.htm>). This provides legislative texts, news, etc. It also lists competent authorities in various countries, customs authorities, approved recycling facilities, etc. The portal also has links to case law with relevant judgments by the European Court of Justice and guidance documents from so-called EU 'Correspondents'.

IMPEL (Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law) is an EU association with a special network for authorities that work to enforce the regulations governing transboundary shipments of waste. The network portal is <http://impel.eu>.

Dakofa (Danish Competence Centre on Waste) has set up a portal (Transportforordningen) and a platform for dialogue on transboundary shipments of waste. It features both Danish and international news on this area.

The comprehensive Austrian guidelines are available in both German and English. The German title is 'Bundes-Abfallwirtschaftsplan 2006', and the English title is 'Federal Waste Management Plan 2006'. The guidelines can be found at the following web address: <http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at>.

Austria has produced a **translation key** for translating the old regulation codes to the new codes. This is in the English version of the Austrian guidelines.

These guidelines refer to **related legislation** for certain types of wastes. The most important legislative texts are:

- Commission Regulation (EC) no 1418/2007 of 29 November 2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply.

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 740/2008 of 29 July 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 as regards the procedures to be followed for export of waste to certain countries.
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 967/2009 of 15 October 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste to certain non-OECD countries.
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 837/2010 of 23 September 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste to certain non-OECD countries.
- Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning **animal by-products** not intended for human consumption.

The Waste Shipments Regulation has special transitional provisions for some of the new EU Member States (Article 63). Green listed waste for recovery in the following countries is subject to notification:

- Poland (until 31 December 2012)
- Bulgaria (until 31 December 2014)
- Romania (until 31 December 2015)

Metal and metal-alloy wastes

B1010

Examples



Iron and steel



Aluminium



Iron and steel



Copper

These wastes are *not* included



Contaminated metal waste or waste with hazardous contamination

Designation	<p>Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precious metals (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury).• The following scrap metals: iron and steel, copper, nickel, aluminium, zinc, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, tantalum, magnesium, cobalt, bismuth, titanium, zirconium, manganese, germanium, vanadium, hafnium, indium, niobium, rhenium, gallium, thorium, rare earths and chromium.
Description	<p>Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form without significant contamination, i.e. no more than 5% contaminants (estimated mass). Contamination may not be in the form of hazardous waste. Note that the percentage limit is for guidance purposes only.</p> <p>The group includes metals only in metal form (not compounds such as salts or oxides, etc.). 'Non-dispersible' does not include any wastes in the form of powder, sludge, dust or solid items containing encased hazardous waste liquids. Mixed metal, combined and other metal waste fractions that are not easily separable (e.g., iron water pipes with brass taps) are included in this code.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Precious metals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precious metals: Electrodes removed from silver-zinc batteries containing silver oxides/silver. <p>Iron and steel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste from and scrap of cast iron, stainless steel and other alloy steel including shreddings. Waste from turning, milling, planing, grinding, sawing and filing and stamping. Iron scrap, e.g., cleaned drums.• 'Household scrap' such as radiators.• Braiding wire for pneumatics may have up to 10-15% textile and rubber contaminants.• Ferrous metals removed from bottom ash with a maximum of 3% slag. <p>Copper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bare copper wire scrap, mixed copper wire scrap, heavy and/or mixed copper scrap (uncoated), light copper scrap (roof gutters, sheet copper, drain pipes, pots, single-faucet water heaters, etc.), copper shavings. <p>Nickel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nickel scrap (plates, pipes and rods) Monel pieces and shavings, soldered pieces of Monel and sheets. Nickel-silver scrap (alloy of copper, nickel and tin with traces of lead, tin and iron). <p>Aluminium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wire and sheet scrap, rolled aluminium (e.g., crushed kitchen equipment), beverage cans, offset/lithograph plates and aluminium foil. Aluminium grates and casting wastes from die casting. Cylinder blocks (without oil). <p>Zinc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sheet zinc scrap (stamping scrap, covers), cast zinc parts, plates and mouldings.

Metal and metal-alloy wastes

B1010

These wastes are **not** included

- Zinc alloy scrap and zinc anodes from zinc-air storage batteries.

Other Green List waste:

- All other wastes under B1-B2010-B1090, e.g. B1020 - Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap in bulk finished form.

Precious metals

- Slags from precious metal and copper processing for further refining (if non-hazardous waste) – see GB 040.
- Printed circuit boards with precious metals (“Goldfingers”), without hazardous characteristics. Electronic scrap (without hazardous characteristics) – see GC 020.

Iron and steel

- Engines (without capacitors) consisting of iron and copper and classifiable under the Green List. Engine housings and parts (without oil) – see GC 010.
- End-of-life vehicles after removal of all liquids and other hazardous components contained in them – see B1250.

Copper

- Copper cable with insulation without hazardous contamination – see B1115.

Nickel catalysts

- Nickel catalysts, to the extent not contaminated with hazardous residue, e.g. from processing – see B1120.

Aluminium

- Waste hydrates of aluminium and waste aluminium oxide and residues from alumina production excluding such materials used for gas cleaning or flocculation and filtration processes – see B2100.
- Aluminium motor units after oil drainage – see GC 010.
- Catalysts based on aluminium oxide (zeolites), not contaminated – see GC 050.

Zinc

- Zinc ash and dust, residues in dispersible form – see B1080

Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):

Precious metals

- Drums/containers with residues of solvent-bearing precious metal paste – see A4130.

Iron and steel

- Old refrigerators – see A1180
- Slags or cinders with hazardous characteristics or contamination and other wastes from iron and steel production – see AA 010.
- End-of-life vehicles where liquids and other hazardous components have not been removed – unlisted wastes.

Copper

These wastes are *not* included

- Copper cables with insulation and hazardous contamination (e.g. underground cables with tar, oil and PCBs) – see A1190.

Nickel

- Nickel-containing galvanic sludge – see A1050

Aluminium

- Aluminium dross with hazardous characteristics (i.e., it is combustible or reacts with water to emit flammable gases) or aluminium salt slag – unlisted waste.

Zinc

- Zinc-containing galvanic sludge – see A1050

Other

- Metal scrap that is contaminated with hydrocarbons (oil) and is thus hazardous (e.g., compressors not emptied of oil).
- Metal wastes and metal-bearing wastes and alloys of antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, lead, mercury, selenium, tellurium and thallium – see A1010.
- Metal, copper, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum, tantalum or nickel catalysts – see A2030.
- Metal and metal alloy wastes in the form of powder, sludge, dust, or solid objects containing or enclosing hazardous waste in liquid form (e.g. batteries) – unlisted wastes or A4100.

Examples of EWC codes

02 01 10 Waste metal.
12 01 03 Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings.
15 01 04 Metal packaging.
16 01 17 Ferrous metal.
16 01 18 Non-ferrous metal.
17 04 01 Copper, bronze, brass.
17 04 02 Aluminium.
17 04 05 Iron and steel.
19 01 02 Ferrous metals removed from bottom ash.
19 12 02 Ferrous metal.
20 01 40 Metals.

Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap

B1020

Examples



Lead



Lead

These wastes are *not* included



Lead-acid batteries

Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap

B1020

Designation Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap, including alloys, in bulk finished form (plate, beams, rods, etc.). The following scrap metals: antimony, beryllium, cadmium, lead (but excluding lead-acid batteries), selenium, tellurium.

Description This code covers the above metals as solid material wastes in non-dispersible form (plate, beams, rods, etc.). 'Non-dispersible' does not include any wastes in the form of powder, sludge, dust or solid items containing encased hazardous waste liquids.

Note:

- For cadmium-coated scrap the classification should be made according to the particular scrap type that is coated. The cadmium oxide content (over 0.1% in dispersible form) is considered hazardous waste.
 - Lead oxide may only be present as a contaminant to a negligible degree. Lead is hazardous waste with a limit value of 0.5%.
-

These wastes are *not* included

Other Green List waste:

- Antimony alloys are classified according to the main alloy component (e.g. antimony-copper) – see B1010.
- Beryllium alloy waste is classified according to the main alloy component (e.g. beryllium copper of 90% and copper) – see B1010.
- Cadmium-plated scrap and cadmium alloys (e.g. Babbitt metals and solder) are classified under the entry of the type of scrap that constitutes the main component – see B1010.
- Selenium waste in metallic form, including powder – see B1060.
- Tellurium waste in metallic form, including powder – see B1060.
- Waste tellurium-hardened lead (not battery scrap) – see B1020.
- Waste tellurium-containing steel, cast iron, copper – classified according to the main component – see B1010.

Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):

Antimony:

- Antimony compounds (salts etc.) that accumulate in the form of chemicals – see A4140, otherwise see A1020.
 - Dispersible metallic waste containing antimony such as antimony-containing ash, sludge and dust – see A1020.
 - Antimony-containing galvanic sludge – see A1050.
 - Antimony-containing filtration dust, ash – see A4100.
 - Waste of antimony-containing pigments – see A4070.
 - Lead-antimony alloys from batteries and accumulators – see A1160 and as a mixture of lead-acid batteries with other batteries – see A1170.
 - Electrodes from lead-acid batteries – see A1010 or A1020.
-

Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap

B1020

Beryllium:

- Beryllium and beryllium oxide waste in dispersible form (e.g. beryllium metal powder and dust or beryllium-containing ash, sludge) – see A1010 and A1020.
- Beryllium-containing filtration dust – see A4100.

Cadmium:

- Cadmium-containing galvanic sludge – see A1050.
- Cadmium hydroxide sludge, dispersible cadmium waste – see A1020 and A1010.
- Waste zinc residues containing lead and cadmium in hazardous concentrations – see A1080.
- Cadmium-containing filtration dust – see A4100.
- Cadmium-based plastic stabilisers – see A1020.
- Cadmium pigments – see A4070.
- Waste of nickel-cadmium batteries – see A1170.
- Cadmium electrodes removed from accumulators – see A1010 or to the extent dispersible A1020.
- Electronic scrap with cadmium accumulators as main component (e.g. accumulators from powered drills) – see A1180 (or unlisted waste).
- All cadmium-containing catalysts (cleaned or contaminated) – see A2030.

Lead:

- Lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed, electrodes (accumulator grids) from lead-acid batteries (and cleaned electrodes, since the limit value of 0.5% (teratogenic) for lead sulphate and lead oxide cannot be met) – see A1160.
- Lead-acid batteries as a mixture with other batteries – see A1170.
- Lead compounds and dispersible metallic lead waste, lead dust, lead sludge, lead dross, lead slag, lead oxide – see A1010 and A1020.
- Lead pigments – see A4070.
- Wastes containing, consisting of or contaminated with leaded anti-knock compound sludge – see A3030.
- Lead-bearing galvanic sludge – see A1050.
- Lead-bearing fly ash and filtration dust – see A4100.
- Soldering tin with lead oxide content higher than 0.5% – see A1020.

Selenium:

- Selenium pigments (e.g. toner for black-and-white photos to heighten contrast), toxic selenium compounds – see A4070, AD 090 and A1020.
 - Selenium compounds that accumulate in the form of chemicals – see A4140.
 - All selenium-containing catalysts (cleaned or contaminated) – see A2030.
 - Dispersible selenium waste that consists not only of metals but also of metal compounds such as selenium-containing dust, sludge, ash – see A1020.
-

- Selenium-containing flue dust from exhaust gas purification – see A4100.
- Waste photocopy drums (electronic scrap): in the case of smaller devices, the drum, doctor blades and toner cartridge form a unit that is exchangeable in order to change toner. In certain photocopying machines the photoconductive layer is made of selenium, selenium-tellurium, selenium-arsenic or cadmium sulphide. Such cartridges are classified as hazardous waste – see A1180.

Tellurium:

- Tellurium-containing dust, sludge and ash with hazardous characteristics – see A1020.
- Tellurium-containing flue dust, ash – see A4100 or A1020.
- Mercury-zinc and cadmium-telluride in infrared detectors and electronic circuit components – unlisted waste or A1180.
- Tellurium-containing anode sludge is the main source of industrial tellurium production – see A1020 (if lead compounds are present in the anode sludge) or unlisted waste (e.g., if the nickel content is higher than 0.1%).

Examples of EWC codes

12 01 03 Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings (may be used for where there is no other more appropriate code because of material quality, to the extent that stamping waste is concerned).
16 01 18 Non-ferrous metal.
19 10 02 Non-ferrous metal.
19 12 03 Non-ferrous metal.
20 01 40 Metals.

Antimony also:

15 01 04 Metal packaging.
17 04 03 Lead (for alloys with lead),

Lead also:

02 01 10 Waste metal.
15 01 04 Metal packaging.
17 04 03 Lead.

Refractory metals containing residues

B1030

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Refractory metals containing residues
Description	<p>Refractory metals are characterised by a particularly high melting point. Refractory metals are used in furnace construction (e.g. for protective atmosphere furnaces or vacuum furnaces) to make resistance heating or induction heating elements. Molybdenum is also used for electrodes, nozzles, and piping.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastes and scrap of the following metals: titanium (Ti), zirconium (Zr), hafnium (Hf), vanadium (V), niobium (Nb), tantalum (Ta), chromium (Cr), molybdenum (Mo), tungsten (W), rhenium (Re).
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form: the following metal scrap: titanium, zirconium, hafnium, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium, niobium, tantalum, rhenium – see B1010. • Scrap metals such as molybdenum, tungsten, tantalum, titanium, niobium and rhenium as metals and metal alloys in metallic, dispersible form – see B1031. • Used catalysts (cleaned) containing molybdenum, tungsten, titanium, tantalum, niobium and rhenium or hafnium, zirconium or chromium – see B1120. • Waste linings and refractory metals from furnaces for metallurgical and non-metallurgical processes where absence of hazardous properties can be demonstrated – ceramic wastes – see GF010. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dross, slags, ash, press cake, filter cake (metal hydroxide) containing refractory metals and refractory metal compounds – unlisted waste. • Refractory metal-containing filter dust or filter ash from flue gas cleaning – see A4100. • Waste linings and refractory metals from furnaces for metallurgical and non-metallurgical processes showing hazardous properties – unlisted waste or classified according to the contaminant. • Refractory metal-containing galvanic sludge – see A1050. • Catalysts containing refractory metals (contaminated) – see A2030.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>12 01 03 Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings**.</p> <p>16 01 18 Non-ferrous metal.</p> <p>19 10 02 Non-ferrous metal.</p> <p>19 12 03 Non-ferrous metal.</p> <p>20 01 40 Metals.</p>
	<p>** This EWC code may be used where there is no other more appropriate code because of material quality, to the extent that stamping waste is concerned.</p>

Refractory metals (dispersible)

B1031

Examples



Niobium powder

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Molybdenum, tungsten, titanium, tantalum, niobium and rhenium metal and metal alloy wastes in metallic dispersible form (metal powder), excluding such wastes as specified in list A under entry A1050, galvanic sludge.
Description	<p>Refractory metal scrap as follows: Titanium (Ti), niobium (Nb), tantalum (Ta), molybdenum (Mo), tungsten (W), rhenium (Re).</p> <p>Metallic dispersible wastes such as fine particles and powder of molybdenum, tungsten, titanium, tantalum, niobium and rhenium should be subsumed under this category, but not waste that contains the above metals in the form of compounds.</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refractory metals containing residues in non-dispersible form – see B1030. • Metal scrap in metallic, non-dispersible form: Titanium scrap, molybdenum scrap, tungsten scrap, niobium scrap, tantalum scrap, rhenium scrap – see B1010. • Used catalysts (cleaned) containing molybdenum, tungsten, titanium, tantalum, niobium and rhenium – see B1120. • Waste linings and refractory metals from furnaces for metallurgical and non-metallurgical processes where absence of hazardous properties can be demonstrated – ceramic wastes – see GF010. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dross, slags, ash, press cake, filter cake (metal hydroxide) containing refractory metals and refractory metal compounds – unlisted waste. • Refractory metal-containing filter dust or filter ash from flue gas cleaning – see A4100. • Waste linings and refractory metals from furnaces for metallurgical and non-metallurgical processes with hazardous characteristics – unlisted waste or classified according to the contaminant. • Refractory metal-containing galvanic sludge – see A1050. • Catalysts containing refractory metals (contaminated) – see A2030.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>10 08 04 Particulates and dust. 12 01 03 Non-ferrous metal filings and turning shavings**. 12 01 04 Non-ferrous metal dust and particles. 16 01 18 Non-ferrous metal. 19 10 02 Non-ferrous metal. 19 12 03 Non-ferrous metal.</p>
	<p>** This EWC code may be used where there is no other more appropriate code because of material quality, to the extent that stamping waste is concerned.</p>

**Power plant scrap
B1040**

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Scrap assemblies from electrical power generation not contaminated with lubricating oil, PCB or PCT to an extent that they are hazardous.
Description	<p>Scrap from power plant operations. The residual mineral oil content must not exceed 0.1%. The PCB/PCT content must not exceed 50 mg/kg dry mass relative to the fuel oil.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • turbine scrap • pumps • generators • motors
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical assemblies consisting only of metal or alloys – see GC 010. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power plant scrap whose PCB/PCT content relative to the fuel (oil) exceeds 50 mg/kg dry mass (to be determined according to EN 12766-1 and EN 12766-2) – see A1180. • Complete devices with environmentally-relevant percentages of hazardous substances (e.g. components containing mineral oil) – see A1180. • Full or drained PCB-transformers – see A3180 or A1180. • Motors with PCB-starting capacitors or electrolytic capacitors – see A1180.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>16 01 17 Ferrous metal.</p> <p>16 01 18 Non-ferrous metal.</p> <p>16 02 14 Discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 09-16 02 13.</p> <p>16 02 16 Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 15.</p> <p>17 04 01 Copper, bronze, brass.</p> <p>17 04 02 Aluminium.</p> <p>17 04 03 Lead.</p> <p>17 04 04 Zinc.</p> <p>17 04 05 Iron and steel.</p> <p>17 04 07 Mixed metals.</p> <p>17 04 06 Tin.</p> <p>19 10 01 Iron and steel waste.</p> <p>19 10 02 Non-ferrous metal.</p> <p>19 12 02 Ferrous metal.</p> <p>19 12 03 Non-ferrous metal.</p> <p>20 01 36 Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned under 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35.</p> <p>20 01 40 Metals.</p>

Mixed non-ferrous metals, heavy fraction scrap B1050

Examples



Non-ferrous metal from shredding

These wastes are *not* included



Light fraction from shredding and fraction contaminated with oil

Designation Mixed non-ferrous metals, heavy fraction scrap, not containing Annex I materials in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics.

It should be noted that even where there has originally been slight Annex I material contamination, during subsequent processes, e.g. recovery processes, fractions with significantly higher concentrations of the respective Annex I materials can be extracted.

Description Mixed non-ferrous metals, heavy fraction scrap, and mixtures of metal and wastes from shredding not containing other materials in concentrations sufficient to warrant hazardous classification. The waste may for example be produced by shredding. The mixed non-ferrous metals may not be contaminated by more than 10% (estimated mass) with, for example, plastic, soil and wood. Contamination may not be in the form of hazardous waste. Note that the percentage limit is for guidance purposes only.

The heavy fraction non-ferrous metal scrap is a mixture of non-ferrous metals such as copper, aluminium, zinc, left-over cables, other non-ferrous metal scrap, but also – depending on the sorting method – greater or lesser amounts of non-metallic components such as plastic waste, left-over fabric/textile wastes, glass, gravel and soil. To be classifiable under the Green List, the waste must not have a high percentage of lead compounds (limit value: 0.5%), PCB (0.005%) or oils (0.1%).

These wastes are *not* included

Other Green List waste:

- Homogeneous scrap – covered by codes B1010 and B1020.

Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):

- Shredder feedstock of mixed metal, plastic and other materials – unlisted.
- So-called “flavoured shredder wastes”, which mainly consist of the light fraction from shredding (fluff) with low metal content – see A3120 (or unlisted waste).
- Non-ferrous metal shredder fractions with less than 90% metal content and the rest is fluff – unlisted waste.
- Contaminated shredder fractions (e.g. with oil or PCB) – unlisted waste or listed according to the main contaminants.
- Shredder fluff – see A3120.

Examples of EWC codes

16 01 18 Non-ferrous metal.
 17 04 07 Mixed metals.
 19 10 02 Non-ferrous metal.
 19 10 06 Other fractions other than those mentioned under 19 10 05.
 19 12 03 Non-ferrous metal.

Selenium and tellurium

B1060

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Selenium and tellurium

B1060

Designation	Waste selenium and tellurium in metallic elemental form including powder.
Description	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powder selenium (Se) or tellurium (Te). • Selenium and tellurium powder (metallic).
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selenium and tellurium scrap, in non-dispersible form such as waste of tellurium-hardened lead scrap (<i>not</i> battery scrap) – see B1020. • Waste of tellurium-containing steel, cast iron, copper – classified according to the main component – see B1010. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selenium-containing pesticides – see A4030. • Tellurium-containing anode sludge is the main source of industrial tellurium production – see A1020 (to the extent that lead compounds are present in the anode sludge) or unlisted waste (e.g., if the nickel content is higher than 0.1%). • Selenium and tellurium-containing fly ash and dust, – see A4100 or A1020. • Leaching residues of cyanide leaching – see A4050. • Selenium pigments (e.g. toner for black-and-white photos to heighten contrast) and tellurium pigments – see A4070 or AD 090. • Toxic selenium compounds – see A1020. • Selenium compounds that accumulate in the form of chemicals – see A4140. • All selenium-containing catalysts (cleaned or contaminated) – see A2030. • Dispersible selenium waste consisting not only of metals but also of metal compounds such as selenium-containing dust, sludge, ash – see A1020.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>10 08 04 Particulates and dust</p> <p>12 01 04 Non-ferrous metal dust and particles.</p> <p>19 10 06 Other fractions other than those mentioned under 19 10 05. (Note: only for a metallic fraction containing selenium or tellurium in metallic dispersible form.)</p> <p>19 12 03 Non-ferrous metal.</p>

Copper and copper alloys

B1070

Examples



Copper slag



Brass powder

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Waste of copper and copper alloys in dispersible form, unless they contain Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics.
Description	Copper, brass, gunmetal, bronze scrap in dispersible form. Copper, brass, gunmetal and bronze dust or powder. Copper, brass and gunmetal dross or ashes/sludge. Dispersible copper refinement materials.
Examples:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metallic copper dust, brass dust, bronze dust. • Copper refinement materials with oxidic copper components and copper discharges. • Copper and copper alloy dross, ash, slag, to the extent that they have no hazardous characteristics.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper sintering materials (copper oxide mill-scale), provided that their lead oxide content does not exceed 0.5% and there is no other contamination— see B1240.
	<p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper-containing filtration dust – see A1100 or A4100. • Copper arsenate, copper salts, pigments – see A4140 or A4070. • Copper and copper alloy dross, ash, slag with hazardous characteristics – unlisted waste. • Copper-chloride and copper cyanide catalysts— see A1140.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>10 06 01 Slags from primary and secondary production.</p> <p>10 06 02 Dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production.</p> <p>10 06 04 Other particulates and dust.</p> <p>12 01 03 Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings.</p> <p>12 01 04 Non-ferrous metal dust and particles.</p> <p>12 01 15 Machining sludges other than those mentioned under 12 01 14.</p>

Zinc ash and residues

B1080

Examples



Zinc ash



Pressed zinc oxide

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Zinc ash and residues including zinc alloys and residues in dispersible form unless containing Annex I constituents to the extent that they are hazardous under Annex III categories or are flammable and react with water to emit flammable gases.
Description	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zinc ash provided that it has no hazardous characteristics (heavy metals such as cadmium, lead – see the respective limit values for hazardous characteristics) and does not develop flammable gases on contact with water. • Zinc oxide waste/ash from spray galvanising (of steel slabs) that consists mainly of zinc oxide, small amounts of iron and zinc and does not have hazardous characteristics (e.g., due to metals and heavy metals such as As, Cd, Ni and Pb).
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zinc dross, zinc-containing top slag – see B1100. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ash with high concentrations of heavy metals (e.g. Cd, Pb, Ni – see the limit values for hazardous characteristics) and/or hazard category H4.3 (substances or wastes that develop flammable gases on contact with water) and low zinc content – see A1080 or unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>06 03 16 Metal oxides other than those mentioned under 06 03 15. 10 05 04 Other particulates and dust. 11 05 02 Zinc ash.</p>

Waste batteries

B1090

Examples



Batteries

These wastes are *not* included



Car batteries

Designation	Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those produced with lead, cadmium or mercury.
Description	<p>Scrap batteries without batteries containing lead, cadmium or mercury.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battery scrap. • Discarded, sorted batteries. • Alkali, zinc-carbon, nickel-metal hydride, lithium battery waste. • Old nickel-iron accumulators.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-use cameras with batteries not included on List A – see B4030. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old battery scrap except for lead-acid batteries – see A1170. • Waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed – see A1160. • Used single-use cameras with all types of batteries – see A1180.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>16 02 16 Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 15.</p> <p>16 06 04 Alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03).</p> <p>16 06 05 Other batteries and accumulators.</p> <p>20 01 34 Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned under 20 01 33.</p>

Metal-bearing wastes from smelting and refining

B1100

Examples



Aluminium



Zinc

These wastes are *not* included

Metal-bearing wastes from smelting and refining

B1100

Designation	<p>Metal-bearing wastes from metal smelting and refining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Galvanising wastes (hard zinc spelter)• Slags containing zinc:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- top slag from galvanising (> 90% Zn)- bottom slag from galvanising (> 92% Zn)- zinc slag from pressure die casting (> 85% Zn)- zinc slag from hot-dip galvanising (> 92% Zn)- other zinc slag• Aluminium slag except salt slag• Slags from precious metal and copper processing for further refining (according to Correspondents' Guidelines no 6 this fraction is valid under B1100 and GB 040).• Refractory lining wastes, including crucibles from copper smelting• Slags from precious metal and copper processing for further refining• Tantalum-bearing tin slag with less than 0.5% tin
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Description	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Galvanising wastes (hard zinc) is a zinc-iron alloy with approx. 90-95% zinc. It is mainly in the form of sheets without ash and powder residues.• Zinc slag (zinc shavings): Slag and dross from thermal zinc works is classified as hazardous waste. Note: Zinc powder/dust is classified as hazardous as it is flammable and reacts with water to emit flammable gases. Furthermore, several inorganic zinc compounds are classified as hazardous for other reasons, e.g., corrosion.• Top or bottom slag from galvanising, skimmings in regular sheets, without ash or powder residues. Fragments approx. 10%.• Zinc die cast dross (with more than 85% zinc). Zinc die cast dross/slag, drawn (skimmed) from the top, smooth, metallic, and as free as possible from corrosion or oxidation.• Hot dip galvanisers slab zinc dross (with more than 92% zinc). Galvanising dross in slabs, blocks from hot exchange galvanising (batch process), free from iron fragments, approx. 10% fragments.• Other zinc slag (zinc skimming slag). Fine grain zinc waste can be hazardous waste. This is determined amongst other things by the proportion of fine grain material.• Aluminium slags, insofar as they have no hazardous characteristics (i.e., are not combustible or do not react with water to emit flammable gases) and contain at least 45% metallic aluminium. Salt slag is not included.• Slag from precious metal and copper processing for further refining. Processing of copper alloy is covered to the extent that the metallic part of the slag consists primarily of copper. For classifications as waste on the Green List it is recommended that documentation be provided showing that the heavy metal content is not classifiable as hazardous waste.• Wastes of refractory linings, including crucibles from copper smelting and tantalum-bearing tin slag with less than 0.5% tin require analysis to determine whether the wastes are hazardous or not.
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Metal-bearing wastes from smelting and refining

B1100

These wastes are **not** included

Other Green List waste:

- Zinc ash and residues including zinc alloys in dispersible form unless they contain Annex I constituents in concentrations such as to exhibit Annex III characteristics or come under hazard category H4.3 (substances or wastes that emit flammable gases on contact with water) – see B1080.
- Waste tantalum and tantalum alloys (powder) in metallic dispersible form – see B1031.
- Lithium-tantalum glass scrap – see B2040.
- Refractory metals containing residues (tantalum) – see B1030.

Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):

- Zinc waste with hazardous characteristics – see A1080 for cases involving high amounts of lead and/or cadmium, or unlisted waste.
- Zinc dross, skimmings and ash that are inflammable, release flammable gases in hazardous quantities upon contact with water or contain high amounts of lead and cadmium compounds are classifiable as hazardous – see A1080 or, in the case of criterion H4.3 or high amounts of other heavy metals – unlisted waste.
- So-called zinc foam (slags/dross/ashes from wet galvanising), containing ammonium chloride (characterised by smell of ammonia) – see A1080 (in case of higher lead or cadmium content) or unlisted waste.
- Dross, slag with less than 45% metallic zinc and/or high heavy metal content (Cd, Ni, Pb) – see A1080 (in case of high content of lead and cadmium) or unlisted waste.
- Aluminium skimmings and dross that have hazardous characteristics (i.e., are inflammable or react with water to emit inflammable gases) or that have a metallic aluminium content of less than 45% – unlisted waste.
- Aluminium salt slag – unlisted waste.
- Furnace linings, other linings and refractory materials from metallurgical processes containing hazardous substances – unlisted waste or classified according to the contaminant.
- Contaminated crucibles from the smelting of copper which have a hazardous property – unlisted waste or classified according to the contaminant.
- Crucible linings from aluminium smelting containing inorganic cyanide – see A4050.
- Tantalum-containing tin slags classifiable as hazardous – unlisted waste or listed according to the contaminant.

Examples of EWC codes

- 10 03 16 Skimmings other than those mentioned under 10 03 15.
- 10 05 01 Slag from primary and secondary production.
- 10 05 11 Dross and skimmings other than those mentioned under 10 05 10.
- 10 08 09 Other slags.
- 11 05 01 Hard zinc.
- 16 11 04 Other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes, other than those mentioned under 16 11 03.

Metal-bearing wastes from smelting and refining

B1100



Electrical and electronic assemblies

B1110

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	<p>Electrical and electronic assemblies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic components consisting only of metal or alloys. • Discarded electrical and electronic components and scrap (including printed circuit boards) that do not contain components such as accumulators and other batteries on List A, mercury switches, cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB capacitors, or that are not contaminated with Annex I components (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead or polychlorinated biphenyls) or have had such components removed to an extent that they are classifiable under an Annex III category (see corresponding entry in List A, A1180). • Electrical and electronic assemblies/components (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components and wire) for direct recycling and not recovery or final disposal.
Description	<p>This code does not apply (cf. Annex III, Part I, point d of the Waste Shipments Regulation). The following codes apply instead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GC 010 – Electrical assemblies/components. • GC 020 – Electronic scrap.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	Not relevant
Examples of EWC codes	Not relevant

Waste metal cables

B1115

Examples



Mixed cables

These wastes are *not* included



Cables with hazardous contamination

Waste metal cables

B1115

Designation	Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics, not included in list A1190, excluding those destined for Annex IVA operations or any other disposal operations involving, at any stage, uncontrolled thermal processes, such as incineration.
Description	Cable waste from the production of new cables. Cable waste of known origin, uncontaminated with PCB, oil, etc. Cables with PVC coating are accepted as green listed waste.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	Other Green List waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are no examples of similar codes. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cables of unknown origin, e.g. old PVC cables containing PCB in the cable sheathing or cables with oil-permeated paper insulator coatings – see A1190.• Submarine and underground cables contaminated with tar, PCB or oil – see A1190.
Examples of EWC codes	16 02 16 Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 15. 17 04 11 Cables other than those mentioned under 17 04 10.

Spent catalysts
B1120

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	<p>Spent catalysts, excluding liquids used as catalysts, containing any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition metals, excluding waste catalysts (spent catalysts, liquids used as catalysts or other catalysts) on list A: scandium, vanadium, manganese, nickel, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, cobalt, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum, tantalum, rhenium. • Lanthanides (rare earth metals): lanthanum, praseodymium, samarium, gadolinium, dysprosium, erbium, ytterbium, cerium, neodymium, europium, terbium, holmium, thulium, lutetium.
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Description	<p>Catalysts that are not contaminated (e.g. with mineral oil or tar residues) to the extent that they are classifiable under the Amber List of waste.</p>
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Examples:

- Nickel catalysts from edible oil hydrogenation.
- Cleaned catalysts mixed with iron oxides from the synthetic manufacture of ammonia.
- Samarium oxide catalysts from the hydrogenation and dehydrogenation of alcohol.
- Cleaned lanthanum catalysts from petroleum and petrol cracking (the mineral oil content must not exceed 2%; regarding other hazardous contents such as PAH, etc., the limit values of the Waste Statutory Order (no 48 of 13 January 2010) are applicable).

Radioactive transition metals (e.g., promethium, technetium) are not classifiable under the Green List.

These wastes are *not* included

Other Green List waste:

- Cleaned, spent precious-metal-bearing catalysts – see B1130.
- Spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts (e.g. aluminium oxide, zeolites) – see GC 050.

Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):

- Liquids that were used as catalysts (e.g. sulphuric acid or metallic organic compounds) – see A2030 or codes for the specific liquids in List A.
- Cadmium- and mercury-bearing catalysts – see A2030.
- Spent metal-containing catalysts of all types, to the extent that they have hazardous contamination (e.g. with hydrocarbons or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAH]) – see A2030.


Examples of EWC codes

16 08 03 Spent catalysts containing transition metals or transition metal compounds not otherwise specified.

Note: The EWC has no specific entry for catalysts that contain lanthanides (rare earth metals). Such catalysts are classified under EWC code 16 08 03.

Spent catalysts

B1120



Precious metal-bearing catalysts

B1130

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Cleaned spent precious-metal-bearing catalysts.
Description	<p>Precious metal-bearing catalysts that are not contaminated (e.g. by the process for which they have been used) to the extent that they are classifiable under the Amber List of waste.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automotive catalytic converters. • Hydrogenation catalysts for heterogeneous catalysis based on a precious metal, without hazardous contamination. • Precious-metal-bearing conversion catalysts. • Cleaned platinum-rhodium catalysts from the synthesis of nitric acid. <p>Note: Mercury is not classifiable under the Green List, even if it is sometimes called a precious metal.</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precious metal and precious metal-alloy wastes in dispersible non-liquid form – see B1150. • Spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts (e.g. aluminium oxide and zeolites) without hazardous contamination – see GC 050. • Cleaned used transition metal-containing or lanthanide-containing (rare earth metal) catalysts – see B1120. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquids that were used as catalysts – see A2030 or more specific entries for the relevant liquids in List A. • Cadmium- and mercury-bearing catalysts – see A2030. • Spent precious metal-containing catalysts, to the extent that they have hazardous contamination (e.g. with hydrocarbons or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAH]) – see A2030. • Spent transition metal-containing or rare earth metal-containing catalysts with hazardous contamination) – see A2030.
Examples of EWC codes	16 08 01 Spent catalysts containing gold, silver, rhenium, rhodium or palladium (except 16 08 07).

Precious metal-bearing residues (solid)

B1140

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Precious metal-bearing residues (solid)

B1140

Designation	Precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form which contain traces of inorganic cyanides.
Description	Such precious metal residues must not contain mercury or other heavy metals or toxic compounds (cyanide) in hazardous quantities. Evaluation of hazardous characteristics may be on the basis of analyses or a description of the process.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precious metal-bearing wastes in dispersible non-liquid form – see B1150.• Precious metal-containing ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards, without hazardous characteristics – see B1160.• Precious metal-containing ash from the incineration of photographic film – see B1170. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precious metal residues with high quantities of cyanide – see A4050.• Precious metal residues with hazardous characteristics (e.g., high content of heavy metal) – unlisted waste or classified according to the contaminant.• Anode sludge – see A1020 (if the sludge has high lead content), otherwise unlisted waste.• Amalgam and mercury wastes: see A1010 or (if dispersible) A1030.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>01 03 06 Solid and liquid mineral wastes other than those mentioned under 01 03 04 and 01 03 05.</p> <p>11 01 10 Sludges and filter cakes other than those mentioned under 11 01 09.</p> <p>19 02 06 Sludges from physico/chemical treatment other than those mentioned under 19 02 05.</p>

Precious metals - dispersible

B1150

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Precious metal and alloy wastes (gold, silver, platinum group, but not mercury), in a dispersible, non-liquid form with appropriate packaging and labelling.
Description	<p>Precious metal waste (dispersible); dispersible precious metal scrap of silver (Ag), platinum (Pt), gold (Au). The following are designated as platinum metals: ruthenium (Ru), osmium (Os), rhodium (Rh), iridium (Ir), palladium (Pd), platinum (Pt).</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precious metal-containing metallic dust, e.g. from processing of precious metals. • Precious metal-containing skimmings/dross without hazardous components. <p>Precious metal-containing wastes that contain mercury as a contaminant or alloy component, as well as amalgams, are not classifiable as Green List waste.</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precious metal-containing ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards, without hazardous characteristics – see B1160. • Precious metal-bearing residues in solid form which contain traces of inorganic cyanide – see B1140. • Slags from precious metal recycling, without hazardous components – see GB 040. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amalgam and mercury wastes: see A1010 or (if dispersible) A1030. • Anode sludge – see A1020 (if the sludge has high lead content), otherwise unlisted waste. • Precious metal dust with hazardous contamination as well as hazardous ash and dross containing precious metals – unlisted waste or classified according to the contaminant. • Precious metal residues with high quantities of cyanide – see A4050. • Photographic and fixing baths – see AD 090. • Slags from precious metal recycling with hazardous characteristics – unlisted waste. • Liquids containing precious metal salts, e.g. silver nitrate (chemicals) – see A4140. • Filtration dust with hazardous characteristics which contains traces of precious metals – see A4100 or A1100, to the extent that they come from copper smelting.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>09 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 10 07 01 Slags from primary and secondary production. 10 07 02 Dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production. 10 07 03 Solid wastes from gas treatment.</p>

Precious metals – dispersible

B1150

10 07 04 Other particulates and dust.

10 07 05 Sludges and filter cake from gas treatment.

Precious metal ash (printed circuit boards)

B1160

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Precious metal ash (printed circuit boards)

B1160

Designation	Precious metal ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards (see also the corresponding point in List A, A1150).
Description	Examples: Precious metal ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards, without hazardous characteristics. Evaluation of hazardous characteristics may be on the basis of analyses or a description of the process.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	Other Green List waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precious metal and alloy wastes (gold, silver, platinum group, but not mercury), in a dispersible, non-liquid form with appropriate packaging and labelling – see B1150. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precious metal ash from incineration of printed circuit boards with hazardous contamination or characteristics (e.g. if the hazardous components were not removed from the printed circuit boards to a sufficient degree prior to incineration) – see A1150.
Examples of EWC codes	10 07 04 Other particulates and dust.

Precious metal ash (photographic film)

B1170

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Precious metal ash (photographic film)

B1170

Designation	Precious metal ash from the incineration of photographic film.
Description	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Silver-containing ash from the incineration of photographic film.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	Other Green List waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste photographic film containing silver halides and metallic silver – see B1180.• Precious metal ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards (without hazardous characteristics) – see B1160. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precious metal ash from incineration of printed circuit boards, with hazardous characteristics or contamination – see A1150.
Examples of EWC codes	09 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 10 07 04 Other particulates and dust.

Waste photographic film (silver)

B1180

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Waste photographic film (silver)

B1180

Designation	Waste photographic film containing silver halides and metallic silver.
Description	For photographic film containing silver halides or metallic silver, both the plastic layer and silver can be reclaimed.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste photographic paper containing silver halides and metallic silver – see B1190.• Precious metal ash from the incineration of photographic film – see B1170. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Photographic and fixing baths – see AD 090.• Liquids containing precious metal salts, e.g. silver nitrate (chemicals) – see A4140.
Examples of EWC codes	09 01 07 Photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds.

Waste photographic paper (silver)

B1190

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Waste photographic paper (silver)

B1190

Designation	Waste photographic paper containing silver halides and metallic silver.
Description	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Silver-containing (Ag) waste photographic paper.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	Other Green List waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precious metal ash from the incineration of photographic film – see B1170.• Waste photographic film containing silver halides and metallic silver – see B1180.• Precious metals (e.g. silver) and alloy waste in a dispersible, non-liquid form with appropriate packaging and labelling (e.g. silver-containing precipitation residues from photographic baths) – see B1150. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Photographic and fixing baths – see AD 090.• Liquids containing precious metal salts, e.g. silver nitrate (chemicals) – see A4140.
Examples of EWC codes	09 01 07 Photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds.

**Granulated slag
B1200**

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Granulated slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel.
Description	<p>Granulated slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel; blast furnace slag; slag sand.</p> <p>Granulated slag from the production of iron and steel (non-hazardous waste) is considered to be a product in many countries to the extent that it is designed for a specific application and produced according to national or international standards through process control. The classification in the importing country (or the country of transit) must be checked before transboundary shipment takes place, as according to Article 28 of the Waste Shipments Regulation if there are differences between the exporting and importing authorities, the stricter procedure should be applied.</p> <p>In Denmark, slags from steel works used as road material are seen as a product if the granulated slag is produced according to specifications (national and international product requirements and standards for the production and quality of road materials) and the granulated slag is directly processed into road material. If the granulated slag is handled in any other way – e.g. through disposal, it is classified as waste.</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel including slag as a source of TiO₂ and vanadium – see B1210. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel with hazardous characteristics (e.g. high concentrations of stainless steel alloy components such as nickel, chromium, chromate and calcium sulphide both in the material and in the eluate) – see AA 010.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>Where wastes are concerned:</p> <p>10 02 01 Wastes from the processing of slag.</p>

Slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel

B1210

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel including slag as a source of TiO ₂ and vanadium.
Description	<p>Slags, especially waste from slag processing and unprocessed waste slag, are classifiable under the Green List if suitable for recovery operations (e.g. recovery in the construction industry or use as sand-blasting products) and if they do not constitute hazardous waste, e.g. because of contamination (as is often the case with slag from stainless steel production).</p> <p>Slags classified under the Green List must comply with respective standards for environmentally responsible use (e.g. in the construction industry). For this reason documentation of the material's compliance with relevant standards is recommended.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-granulated blast furnace slags (from the production of pig iron from iron ore), electric furnace slags (from the production of steel from iron scrap) and converter slags ('LD' slags, 'BOS' slags, 'SM' slags), i.e., slags from steel processes that reprocess smelted pig iron into steel. • Basic slag from iron and steel production suitable for use as phosphate fertiliser e.g. Thomas slag is classifiable under the Green List. Slag formed during blasting of phosphorus-containing pig iron is a valuable fertiliser due to its phosphorus content.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granulated slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel (non-hazardous waste) – see B1200. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel or the manufacture of ferrous alloys with hazardous characteristics (e.g. high concentrations of stainless steel alloy components, chromate or calcium sulphide) – see AA 010.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>10 02 01 Wastes from the processing of slag. 10 02 02 Unprocessed slag. 10 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p>

Slag from zinc production B1220

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Chemically stabilised slag from zinc production with high iron content (above 20%) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301), mainly for construction.
Description	Chemically stabilised slag from zinc production with high iron content; iron silicate slag. Evaluation of hazardous characteristics may be on the basis of analyses or a description of the process.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is no similar waste on the Green List. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Used blasting grit – see AB 130.• Iron-containing slags (from zinc production) with hazardous characteristics – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.
Examples of EWC codes	10 05 01 Slag from primary and secondary production.

Mill scaling (manufacture of iron and steel)

B1230

Examples



Mill scaling



Mill scaling

These wastes are *not* included

Mill scaling (manufacture of iron and steel)

B1230

Designation	Mill scaling arising from the manufacture of iron and steel.
Description	<p>The term 'mill scaling' is synonymous with mill cinder, iron scale or forge scaling. It involves iron oxides (Fe₂O₃, Fe₃O₄ and FeO and possibly Fe₂O₃ and iron). Oxidisation occurs on iron that has been heated to red-hot and then cools. Mill scaling or mill cinder under this code may not have a hazardous hydrocarbon content or other hazard criterion (hexavalent chromium or nickel). Evaluation of hazardous characteristics may be on the basis of analyses or a description of the process.</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is no similar waste on the Green List. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mill cinder that is contaminated with hazardous substances (e.g. high quantities of mineral oil) or has high heavy metal content – see AA 010.
Examples of EWC codes	10 02 10 Mill scales.

Copper oxide mill scale B1240

Examples



Copper oxide

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Copper oxide mill scale
Description	<p>Scaling means the oxide layers on the surface of the copper formed through high temperatures in combination with an oxidising atmosphere. Copper oxide-mill scaling is a mixture of copper, copper oxide and small quantities of other oxides (such as aluminium, iron, and zinc oxide) and traces of oil and water. Copper oxide residues or copper cinder (copper scale) from the milling of copper for gunmetal may be classified in the Green List to the extent that they have no hazardous characteristics. This means that the waste must not contain large amounts of heavy metals, beryllium oxide or oil contamination. Evaluation of hazardous characteristics may be on the basis of analyses or a description of the process.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper sintering materials. • Copper scale material. • Mixtures of copper and copper oxide. • Copper hammer slag.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste of copper and copper alloys in dispersible form, unless they contain Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex III hazard characteristics – see B1070. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastes from copper-based anti-fouling products (wood-preserving chemicals) – see A4040 • Copper-containing galvanic sludge – see A1050. • Copper-containing filtration dust – see A1100 or A4100. • Contaminated copper refining materials (e.g. with dispersible copper waste with high heavy metal oxide content) and contaminated copper oxide-mill scale (e.g. with high oil content) – unlisted waste or classified according to the relevant contaminant. • Copper arsenate or other copper salts (chemical waste) – see A4140. • Copper-containing paints and pigment waste with hazardous characteristics – see A4070. • Copper-containing dross, ash and slag with hazardous characteristics – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>06 03 16 Metal oxides other than those mentioned in 06 03 15.</p> <p>10 06 04 Other particulates and dust.</p> <p>10 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p> <p>12 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p>

Waste end-of-life motor vehicles

B1250

Examples



Tyres with rims

These wastes are *not* included



Cars untreated under environmental scheme

Designation	Waste end-of-life motor vehicles containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components.
Description	<p>Whole but end-of-life vehicles containing neither liquids nor hazardous components, which have been transferred by the last owner for scrap or handed over to a registered scrap yard for waste processing. Parts of such vehicles including disassembled tyres and rims are also classified under this code.</p> <p>The following liquids and hazardous components must be removed from a vehicle before it can be classified under B1250: Oil, brake fluid, coupling fluid, anti-freeze (coolant), windscreen wash, coolant from air conditioners, gasoline, diesel, oil filters, batteries, nickel-cadmium accumulators, lead-containing brake pads, mercury switches, pressurised containers, fire extinguishers, gas containers, electronic equipment, audio equipment (radio), video equipment, navigation equipment, mobile telephones, catalysts, airbags and pyrotechnic pre-loading devices.</p> <p>Please note that vehicles from which the above mentioned liquids and other hazardous components are removed, are not considered as depolluted in accordance with the requirements of the 'Car Scrap Order' (Statutory Order no 1708 of 20 December 2006) § 9 and appendix 1-4. During the depolluting process one must remove tyres. Glass, plastic bumpers and plastic spoilers must be removed as well unless the (partly) stripped vehicle (coachwork etc.) is handed over to a shredding facility with derogation to receive the (partly) stripped vehicle still containing glass, plastic-bumpers, and plastic spoilers</p> <p>Depolluting according to § 9 must be done before the vehicle is handed over to another company for reuse (§ 11), or before the (partly) stripped vehicle is handed over to a shredding facility (§ 13). In case of transboundary shipments the consignee must satisfy similar regulatory, such as derogation to shredding with glass, plastic-bumpers, and plastic spoilers</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles that have undergone environmental processing and stripping of all non-metal materials – see B1010. • Mixed non-ferrous metal, heavy fraction scrap from shredding of waste end-of-life motor vehicles without hazardous contamination (mixed materials) and a metal content – see B1050. • Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up, properly emptied of any cargo and other materials arising from the operation of the vessel which are classifiable as a dangerous substance or waste – see GC 030. • Whole end-of-life tyres without rims for recovery to the extent that they are not intended for disposal – see B3140. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End-of-life vehicles not having undergone environmental treatment – unlisted waste (EWC 16 01 04).

Waste end-of-life motor vehicles

B1250

- Residues from vehicle scrapping (shredder fluff) – see A3120.
- Mixed non-ferrous metal, heavy fraction scrap from shredding of end-of-life vehicles with hazardous contamination such as oil, PCBs or high non-metallic content such as rubber, plastic, textiles (metal content less than 90%) – unlisted waste.
- End-of-life motor vehicles and old car parts still containing hazardous liquids – unlisted waste.
- Scrap car bales without certification of removal of hazardous substances – unlisted waste.

Examples of EWC codes

16 01 06 Waste end-of-life motor vehicles containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components.

Wastes from mining operations B2010

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Wastes from mining operations

B2010

Designation	<p>Wastes from mining operations in non-dispersible form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural graphite waste. • Slate waste, including coarse or cut by sawing or other methods. • Mica waste. • Leucite, nepheline and nepheline syenite waste. • Feldspar waste. • Fluorspar waste. • Silicon dioxide in solid form (silica, quartz sand) excluding those used in foundry operations.
Description	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastes from mineral excavation.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calcium fluoride sludge – see B2070. • Bauxite residues (“red mud”) (pH moderated to less than 11.5) – see B2110. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastes from the above categories with hazardous contamination – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Contaminated or non-contaminated soil or excavated soil, soil from waste deposit sites, construction waste or debris – unlisted waste. • Tunnel debris, drilling sludge, other waste from mining operations in dispersible form (such as sludge, dust, etc.) – unlisted waste. • Cyanide-containing waste from mining operations – see A4050. • Waste inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or sludges but excluding such wastes specified on List B – see A2020. • Sand as excavated soil or mixed with construction waste – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>01 01 01 Wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation.</p> <p>01 01 02 Wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation.</p> <p>01 03 06 Tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05.</p> <p>01 04 08 Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07.</p> <p>01 04 09 Waste sand and clays.</p> <p>01 04 12 Solid and liquid mining wastes and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11.</p>

Glass waste in non-dispersible form

B2020

Examples



Glass packaging



Crushed glass



Sheet glass

These wastes are **not** included



Fluorescent tubes

Designation	Glass waste in non-dispersible form Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass except for glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass.
Description	Coloured and colourless cullet and other glass wastes. The fraction should contain only a limited amount of contaminants. Glass fractions with significant contamination are not classifiable under B2020. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cullet. • Flat glass without e.g. window frames. • Cullet from cathode-ray tubes fully sorted and where active coatings, enamels and other contaminants have been removed, provided that remaining heavy metals are encapsulated in the glass, there is no risk of dispersion and all heavy metals or the glass itself can be recovered. • Waste float glass (plate glass manufactured using float glass method). • Glass from vehicles.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p><u>Other Green List waste:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass fibre waste – see GE 020. <p><u>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physically intact cathode-ray tubes, glass from cathode-ray tubes (even cleaned glass, if it contains lead) and other activated (coated) glass such as LCDs, whether intact or broken, plasma screens, as well as particles and dust of glass containing heavy metals – see A2010. • Fluorescent lamps, low-energy bulbs and high intensity discharge lamps as well as fragments thereof and insufficiently decontaminated glass components from the processing of such lamps – see A1030 (mercury) or A2010. • Lead glass waste, lead glass sludge – see A1020 (possibly A2010). • Untreated cone glass (and mixed tubes) with coating or lead or phosphorus contamination must be classified under A2010. • Mirror glass – see A2010.
Examples of EWC codes	10 11 12 Waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11. 15 01 07 Glass packaging. 16 01 20 Glass. 17 02 02 Glass. 20 01 02 Glass.

**Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form
B2030**

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	<p>Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cermet wastes and scrap (metal ceramic composites) • Ceramic-based fibres not listed elsewhere
Description	<p>Cermet has a ceramic component (which is heat-resistant and has a high-melting point) and a metallic component, hence the name 'cermet'. The ceramic component consists of carbides, oxides, borides, etc.</p> <p>Examples of waste under this code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal-based ceramic materials (zirconium ceramics, etc.) • Rockwool sheets, slices, briquettes and similar, but not including material that produces dust or is porous, as this is dispersible.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refractory lining wastes, including crucibles from copper smelting (uncontaminated) – see B1100. • Refractory metals containing residues – see B1030. • Non-dispersible glass fibre waste – see GE 020. • Ceramic wastes which have been fired after shaping, including ceramic vessels (before and/or after use), in non-dispersible form – see GF 010. • Glass wool – see GE 020. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceramic-based fibres with physico-chemical properties similar to those of asbestos – see RB 020. • Refractory linings from metallurgical or non-metallurgical processes and crucibles with hazardous contamination – unlisted waste. • Asbestos waste (dust and fibre) – see A2050. • Ceramic fibre with hazardous contamination – unlisted waste or classified according to the contaminant.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>06 03 16 Metal oxides other than those mentioned in 06 03 15.</p> <p>06 08 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p> <p>10 12 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p> <p>12 01 03 Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings.</p> <p>12 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p> <p>16 03 04 Inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03.</p> <p>17 06 04 Insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01-17 06 03.</p>

Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents

B2040

Examples



Plasterboards



FGD gypsum

These wastes are *not* included

Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents

B2040

Designation	<p>Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Partially refined calcium sulphate produced from flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD).• Waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition or renovation of buildings.• Slags from copper production, chemically stabilised, having a high iron content (above 20%) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301 and DIN 8201) mainly for construction and abrasive applications.• Sulphur in solid form.• Limestone from the production of calcium cyanamide (with a pH of less than 9).• Sodium, potassium and calcium chlorides.• Carborundum (silicon carbide).• Broken concrete.• Lithium-tantalum- and lithium-niobium-containing glass scraps.
Description	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition of buildings may contain gypsum boards with a limited amount of contaminants such as carpet, paint or seams, but not metal rails or insulation materials.• Flue-gas desulphurisation gypsum residues from power and heating plants that burn coal. Only residues of the gypsum process from which fly ash has been removed belong under this classification.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slag from zinc production, chemically stabilised, with a high iron content (above 20%) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301) mainly for construction – see B1220.• Waste hydrates of aluminium and waste aluminium oxide and residues from alumina production excluding such materials used for gas cleaning or flocculation and filtration processes – see B2100.• Tiles, roofing tiles, bricks, glazed tiles – see GF 010.• Glass waste in non-dispersible form (except glass from cathode-ray tubes) – see B2020.• Waste gypsum arising from industrial processes without hazardous contamination – see B2080. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other sulphate- and sulphite-containing flue-gas desulphurisation products, e.g. from additive desulphurisation – see A4100.• Waste gypsum arising from industrial processes, with hazardous contamination – see A2040.• Unrefined calcium sulphite and calcium sulphate from flue-gas desulphurisation (e.g. dry desulphurisation residues) – see AB 150.• Plasterboard with PCB-containing coatings – see A3180.• Used blasting grit – see AB 130.• Slag from copper production with hazardous characteristics – unlisted

Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents

B2040

waste or classified according to the contaminant.

- Burned copper pyrite residues – unlisted wastes.
- Sulphur with hazardous contamination (mineral oil etc.) – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.
- Sulphide (salts), if chemicals waste – see A4140, otherwise unlisted waste.
- Sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid – see A4090.
- Calcium carbonate from the manufacture of calcium cyanamide with hazardous contamination or with a pH of greater than 9 – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.
- Waste snow or street sweepings mixed with road salt – unlisted waste.
- Salt-contaminated excavated soil – unlisted waste.
- Hardening salt waste from the metal industry – unlisted waste.
- Waste of other salts or sodium, potassium and calcium chloride waste contaminated with hazardous substances – see A4140 (to the extent that they accumulate in the form of chemicals); otherwise unlisted waste or listed according to the contaminant.
- Contaminated grinding material made of carborundum – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.
- Used blasting grit made of carborundum – see AB 130.
- Grinding bodies bound with phenolic polymer, not hardened – see A3070.
- Untreated demolition material or rubble mixed with construction site waste (plastics, wood, etc.) – unlisted waste.
- Debris (with hazardous contamination) – unlisted waste.
- Reinforced concrete equipped with steel inserts/reinforcements/wooden beams or other combinations of materials – unlisted waste.
- Asbestos-contaminated concrete waste, asbestos cement or asbestos cement slabs (Eternit) – see A2050.
- Hazardous waste that was solidified with concrete – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.
- Glass from cathode-ray tubes, (even cleaned glass, if it contains lead) and other activated (coated) glass such as LCDs, whether intact or broken, plasma screens, as well as particles and dust of glass containing heavy metals – see A2010.
- Fluorescent tubes and gas discharge lamps as well as fragments thereof and insufficiently decontaminated glass components from the processing of such lamps – see A1030 (mercury) or A2010.
- Lead glass waste, lead glass sludge – see A1020 (possibly A2010).
- Other waste of special glass and vitrified waste (as defined in waste treatment) – unlisted waste.

Examples of EWC codes

- 01 04 11 Wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than wastes mentioned in 01 04 07.
- 05 01 16 Sulphur-containing wastes from petroleum desulphurisation.
- 05 07 02 Wastes containing sulphur.
- 06 03 14 Solid salts and solutions other than wastes mentioned in 06 03 11 and 06 03 13.
- 06 03 16 Metal oxides other than those mentioned in 06 03 15.
- 06 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents

B2040

-
- 06 10 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.
 - 10 01 05 Calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form.
 - 10 02 08 Solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07.
 - 10 03 05 Waste alumina.
 - 10 06 01 Slag from primary and secondary production.
 - 10 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.
 - 10 11 12 Waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11.
 - 10 13 14 Waste concrete and concrete sludge.
 - 12 01 21 Spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20.
 - 17 01 01 Concrete.
 - 17 02 02 Glass.
 - 17 08 02 Gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01.
 - 19 12 05 Glass.
 - 20 01 02 Glass.
-

**Coal-fired power plant fly ash
B2050**

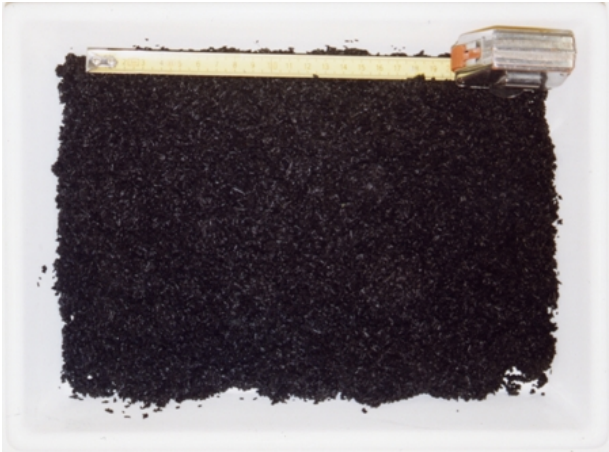
Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Fly ash from coal-fired power plants not included under List A (see also corresponding point on List A, A2060).
Description	This code does not apply (cf. Annex III, Part I, point e of the Waste Shipments Regulation). Please refer to code GG 040 Coal-fired power plant fly ash, instead.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	Not relevant
Examples of EWC codes	Not relevant

Spent activated carbon B2060

Examples



Activated carbon from drinking water treatment

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Spent activated carbon that does not contain Annex I constituents to the extent that it is hazardous under Annex III, e.g. carbon from potable water treatment, food processing and vitamin production (see corresponding point under List A, A4160).
Description	<p>The extent to which activated carbon is classifiable under the Green List depends on the compounds formed during the use of the carbon.</p> <p>Spent activated carbon derives for example from drinking water treatment, food processing and vitamin production. It must not have hazardous characteristics or hazardous contamination. Evaluation of hazardous characteristics may be on the basis of analyses or a description of the process.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filter carbon, filter substances made of activated carbon.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no similar waste on the Green List. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spent activated carbon from processes of the inorganic and organic chemicals industry, the pharmaceuticals industry, sewage treatment, gas or exhaust gas purification, and similar applications that prevent the emission of hazardous substances into the environment (e.g. activated carbon from flue gas cleaning, from chemical processes, distilling plants, etc.) – see A4160. • Spent activated carbon from the treatment of potable water, food and vitamin production and similar applications, to the extent contaminated with hazardous substances – see A4160.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>15 02 03 Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned under 15 02 02.</p> <p>19 09 04 Spent activated carbon.</p>

Calcium fluoride sludge

B2070

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Calcium fluoride sludge

B2070

Designation	Calcium fluoride sludge
Description	CaF ₂ sludge The waste can accumulate from the neutralisation of hydrofluoric acid or from phosphorus chemical processes.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	Other Green List waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fluorspar – see B2010. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In case of hazardous contamination of the calcium fluoride sludges or other waste of inorganic fluoride compounds in the form of liquids or sludges – see A2020.
Examples of EWC codes	06 03 14 Solid salts and solutions other than wastes mentioned under 06 03 11 and 06 03 13. 06 09 04 Calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned under 06 09 03.

**Waste gypsum
B2080**

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes not included under List A (see also corresponding point on List A, A2040).
Description	<p>Industrial gypsum; gypsum from industrial processes.</p> <p>This category concerns gypsum waste (without hazardous or disruptive contamination) that accumulates from processes other than flue gas desulphurisation.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gypsum that accumulates as a by-product from the production of citric acid, tartaric acid, or oxalic acid. • Gypsum that accumulates from caprolactam production or the preparation of dilute acid from titanium dioxide production or phosphorus chemical processes.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste plasterboard – see B2040. • Partially refined gypsum from flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD gypsum) – see B2040. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other sulphate- and sulphite-containing flue-gas desulphurisation products, e.g. from additive desulphurisation – see A4100. • Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes with hazardous contamination – see A2040. • Unrefined calcium sulphite and calcium sulphate from flue-gas desulphurisation (e.g. dry desulphurisation residues) – see AB 150. • Plasterboard with hazardous contamination such as PCB-containing coatings – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant (e.g. A3180).
Examples of EWC codes	<p>06 09 04 Calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03.</p> <p>07 01 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than wastes mentioned in 07 01 11.</p> <p>07 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p>

**Waste anode butts
B2090**

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Waste anode butts from steel or aluminium production made of petroleum coke or bitumen and cleaned to normal industry specifications (excluding anode butts from chlor-alkali electrolysis and from the metallurgical industry).
Description	Special types of coke are used to produce Söderberg electrodes and block anodes for electrodes used in electro-metallurgy (aluminium, magnesium, stainless steel, etc.). E.g. electrodes from electric arc furnaces (e.g. at steel works) and from the production of aluminium, if cleaned to normal industry specifications.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no similar waste on the Green List. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-cleaned, spent electrodes from the aluminium industry (fluoride content) – unlisted waste or classified according to hazardous inorganic fluoride compounds – see A2020. • Anodes from chlor-alkali electrolysis – see A4110 (because of its dioxin content). • Anodes with hazardous contaminants other than fluoride compounds – unlisted waste or classified according to the relevant contaminant component in List A. • Residues from the production/processing of petroleum coke and bitumen from mineral oil as well as coke-like residue from maintenance procedures at refineries and pyrolytic treatment of organic substances – see A3190. • Used crucible linings from aluminium smelting (cyanide-containing) – see A4050.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>10 03 02 Anode scraps.</p> <p>10 03 18 Carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned under 10 03 17.</p> <p>10 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p>

Aluminium oxide/hydroxide

B2100

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Waste hydrates of aluminium and waste aluminium oxide and residues from alumina production excluding such materials used for gas cleaning or flocculation and filtration processes.
Description	This category includes alumina and hydrates of aluminium from wet reprocessing of slags and dross (e.g., >80% aluminium oxide, with the remainder principally Si, Mg and Fe oxides) to the extent these do not have hazardous characteristics, especially emitting flammable gasses on contact with water and to the extent that the material is not for recovery, e.g. in cement production. In certain cases dust from ball mills suitable for materials recovery (limit: chloride content) is also classifiable under the Green List provided that it has no hazardous characteristics, especially emitting flammable gases on contact with water. The code does not cover material used for gas cleaning, flocculation or filtration processes as this is considered to be contaminated.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bauxite residue (“red mud”) (pH moderated to less than 11.5 – see B2110. • Carborundum (including aluminium oxides) – see B2040. • Catalysts on alumina basis (aluminium oxide, zeolites) – see GC 050. • Aluminium skimmings without hazardous characteristics (aluminium and aluminium oxides) (aluminium content of at least 45% lowest limit in single load: 40.5%) – see B1100. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aluminium dross (with little metallic aluminium, aluminium content below the reference value 45% or in a single load 40.5%) or aluminium dross or aluminium skimmings with hazardous characteristics (e.g. H4.3 substances or waste emitting flammable gases on contact with water) – unlisted waste. • Alumina-containing filtration dust and fly ash from the cleaning of industrial off-gases – see A4100. • Aluminium hydroxides and oxides that were used for gas cleaning, flocculation or filtration processes or alumina and hydrates of aluminium contaminated through other processes – unlisted waste or listed according to the contaminant. • Aluminium salt slag – unlisted waste. • Ball-milled dust from dross preparation – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>06 03 16 Metal oxides other than those mentioned under 06 03 15.</p> <p>10 03 05 Waste alumina.</p> <p>11 01 10 Sludges and filter cakes other than those mentioned under 11 01 09.</p> <p>19 02 06 Sludges from physico/chemical treatment other than those mentioned under 19 02 05.</p> <p>10 03 22 Other particulates and dust (including ball-mill dust), other than those mentioned under 10 03 21.</p>

Bauxite residue (red mud)

B2110

Examples



Red mud

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Bauxite residue (“red mud”) – (pH moderated to less than 11.5).
Description	Red mud is alkaline and must have a pH of under 11.5 to be classifiable as waste on the Green List. Red mud is a waste of alumina production. The characteristic red colour comes from iron oxide. Red mud can for example be used as an aggregate in road construction.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste hydrates of aluminium and waste aluminium oxide and residues from alumina production (uncontaminated) excluding such materials used for gas cleaning, flocculation and filtration processes – see B2100. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Red mud where the pH is greater than 11.5) – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	01 03 09 Red mud from alumina production other than wastes mentioned under 01 03 07.

Waste acidic or basic solutions

B2120

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Waste acidic or basic solutions with pH greater than 2 and less than 11.5 which are not corrosive or otherwise hazardous (see corresponding point under List A, A4090).
Description	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acidic solutions: Waste of highly diluted hydrochloric acid, citric acid, diluted acetic acid, lactic acid waste, mineral water waste, sour milk waste, distilled water, with non-hazardous contaminants. • Basic solutions: Waste of soap lye, diluted ammonia solution or highly diluted caustic potash solution or sodium hydroxide solution. <p>This category includes only acidic or alkaline solutions within the specified pH range with low contamination (e.g. “technically pure”) intended for neutralisation purposes, for example.</p> <p>Note: The pH can be determined by means of indicator paper.</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no similar waste on the Green List. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper etching and/or pickling liquors – see A1060 or A1130. • Chromosulphuric acid (hexavalent highly toxic chromium) – see A1040 or A4090. • Acid tar – see A3190. • Waste acidic or basic solutions with a pH greater than 2 but less than 11.5 with hazardous contamination – see A4090. • Acids with a pH less than 2 (e.g. battery acid = sulphuric acid, undiluted hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, “aqua regia” = mixture of hydrochloric acid and nitric acid) and alkaline solutions with a pH greater than 11.5 (e.g. caustic potash or sodium hydroxide solutions, liquid or in solid form) – see A4090.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>06 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p> <p>06 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p>

Bituminous material

B2130

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, not containing tar (see also corresponding point on List A, A4090).

Description Asphalts are mixtures of bitumen or bitumen-containing binders and mineral substances, as well as other additives or supplements. Previously, asphalt was produced from tarry residues from carbon distillation. Such tars contain carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and cannot be categorised as Green List waste.

Asphalt waste containing no tar (the trace element benz(a)pyrene must not exceed 50 mg/kg dry mass (50 ppm)).

Evaluation of hazardous characteristics may be on the basis of analyses or a description of the process (especially with regard to the PAH content).

Examples:

- Wastes from road construction (free from tar).
-

These wastes are *not* included

Other Green List waste:

- Waste anode butts from steel or aluminium production made of petroleum coke or bitumen and cleaned to normal industry specifications (excluding anode butts from chlor-alkali electrolysis and from the metallurgical industry) see B2090.

Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):

- Tar-containing asphalt waste containing the trace element benz(a)pyrene in amounts exceeding 50 mg/kg dry mass (50 ppm) is hazardous waste – see A3200.
 - Tarry residues from the refinement, distillation or pyrolysis of organic substances – see A3190.
 - Bitumen roofing felt (e.g. bitumen-aluminium felt) or tar roofing paper – unlisted waste.
-

Examples of EWC codes

17 03 02 Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01.

Solid plastic waste

B3010

Examples



Plastic waste from vehicles



Plastic packaging



Plastic film

These wastes are *not* included



Plastics under this category due to contamination

Designation

The following plastic or mixed plastic materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification. Scrap plastic of non-halogenated polymers and copolymers, including but not limited to the following:

- polyethylene (PE)
- polystyrene (PS)
- polypropylene (PP)
- polyethylene terephthalate (PET)
- polyacrylonitrile (PAN)
- butadiene
- polyacetals (POM)
- polyamides (PA)
- polybutylene terephthalate (PBT)
- polycarbonate (PC)
- polyethers
- polyphenylene sulphides (PPS)
- acrylic polymers
- alkanes (C10-C13) (plasticisers)
- polyurethane (PU) (not containing CFCs)
- polysiloxanes
- polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA)
- polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)
- polyvinyl butyral (PVB)
- polyvinyl acetate (PVAC)

Cured waste resins or condensation products including the following:

- urea formaldehyde resins (UF)
- phenol formaldehyde resins (PF)
- melamine formaldehyde resins (MF)
- epoxy resins (EP)
- alkyd resins
- polyamides (PA)

Fluorinated polymer wastes:

- perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP)
 - perfluoro alkoxyl alkane
 - tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro vinyl ether (PFA)
 - tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro methyl vinyl ether (MFA)
 - polyvinyl fluoride (PVF)
 - polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)
-

Solid plastic waste

B3010

Description

Ground material and granulate of plastic waste can be classified as Green List waste provided that environmentally sound recovery is possible. As mentioned in the introduction to these guidelines, plastics must be recoverable at any recovery facility that fulfils the requirements for environmentally sound treatment.

Plastic wastes may not be mixed with other wastes such as glass, paper, soil and wood. This means that plastics may be mixed neither be with other Green List wastes nor with hazardous waste. Plastics may be mixed with other types of plastic listed under B3010 to the extent that the mixed plastics can be recovered in an environmentally responsible manner. Composite cartons ("Tetra Pak" cartons) are not classifiable under this code.

Fluorinated polymer wastes also include polymers and co-polymers of fluorinated ethylene (PTFE).

Note that China, one of the main recipients of plastic wastes from Denmark, has introduced a prohibition against import of plastic household and agricultural wastes because of the high level of contaminants. This means that irrespective of contamination, the export to China of agricultural plastics, for instance, is forbidden.

Examples:

- Plastic waste, scrap plastic, mixed plastic waste, scrap plexi glass, scrap acrylic glass, polyamide waste, recycling granulate, ground plastic, plastic agglomerate.
- Recyclable mixtures of plastic wastes composed of PP and PE. Collected polypropylene bumpers, cleaned car battery cases (PP).
- Polyurethane waste (not CFC-foamed; not foamed with HCFC, HFC or fluorocarbon), such as scrap PU shoe soles, PU hoses (bulk freight transport), waste dashboards and casting compounds made of PU.
- Polymethyl metacrylate (PMMA – plexiglas) is used for lamp covers, car windows and models. Waste of eyeglass lenses, sanitary facility parts, dental prostheses (pink plastics).
- Polycarbonate (PC) lamp covers, aircraft windows, protective helmets and visors. Homogeneous CD and DVD waste, insulating foil. Homogeneous polycarbonate packaging.
- Clean agricultural plastics without straw or soil. NB: although not for export to China.
- Plastics from processing of electrical and electronic equipment that can be shown to come only from telephone housings (not mobile telephones), vacuum cleaner bodies, kitchen appliance housings (e.g. coffee machines) or large household appliances (e.g. washing machines, refrigerators). These fractions must contain no or very few brominated flame retardants, especially polybrominated biphenyls.
- Mixed fractions from plastic housings of electrical and electronic household

appliances to the extent that the content of penta-, octa- and decabromodiphenyl ethers does not exceed 0.1%. A higher content of the above mentioned flame retardants, especially that of octabromodiphenyl ether, renders the waste hazardous. Plastic with brominated flame retardants must be separated and undergo appropriate treatment – mixture with other plastic fractions for dilution is not permitted. If a waste shipment is labelled as non-hazardous, the shipper must ensure that the shipment is accompanied by a certificate showing completion of the appropriate tests to demonstrate that the waste is not hazardous.

These wastes are *not* included

Other Green List waste:

- Plastic-coated (laminated) paper and paperboard (composite board) – see B3020.
- PVC – see GH 013.
- Waste polymer ethers and non-hazardous monomer ethers incapable of forming peroxides – see B3130.
- Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues/adhesives, not listed on List A and free of solvents and other contaminants to an extent that they do not exhibit Annex III characteristics, e.g. water based, or glues based on casein starch, dextrin, cellulose ethers, polyvinyl alcohols (see corresponding point on List A, A3050) – see B4020.

Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):

- Ground plastics (e.g. degassed PU foam) that have been used as an absorbent for oil and hazardous chemicals and are therefore contaminated – unlisted waste or classification according to the relevant contaminant.
- Plastic waste with hazardous contamination, such as PCBs (cf. PCB-containing plastics in the form of floor coverings or waste cable sheaths) or asbestos (cf. plastics with asbestos fibre reinforcement) – unlisted waste or classification according to the relevant contaminant.
- Plastic fractions from processing of electrical and electronic equipment where the penta-, octa- and decabromodiphenyl ethers exceed 0.1% and/or the content of polybrominated biphenyl ethers exceeds 50 ppm (0.005%) are subject to notification (unlisted waste or, where PBB limit value is exceeded, A3180), irrespective of the planned method of recovery.
- Plastic packages with hazardous residual contents or emptied plastic packages that contained substances and preparations that under chemicals laws are required to be marked with a death's head or the hazard symbol "E" (explosive) – see A4130.
- Clean agricultural plastics contaminated with straw or soil etc. – unlisted waste.
- Plastic foam containing fully or partially halogenated CFCs – unlisted waste.
- Fragments of polypropylene-lead-acid battery cases, to the extent not cleaned – see A1160 or A1020.
- Polyurethane (PU) foam insulating waste (e.g. from refrigerators) or other PU foam that was foamed with CFC or with HCFC, HFC or fluorocarbons –

Solid plastic waste

B3010

unlisted waste.

- PMMA varnish – see A4070.
- Waste mixtures of fibre-reinforced (PMMA) coated with polyester resin and having wooden components (furniture industry waste) – unlisted waste (unlisted waste mixtures).
- Waste resin and polymers from municipal garbage collection, “commercial waste” (without subsequent sorting and separation of contaminants) or commercial waste similar to household waste (waste mixtures) – see Y 46 (waste collected from households).
- Resins that are not fully cured and other wastes from production, formulation and use of latex, plasticizers or glues/adhesives (other than the wastes mentioned in List B, B4020) – see A3050.
- Waste plastic or resin with hazardous contamination – unlisted waste or classified according to the relevant contaminant, in the case of contaminated packages/containers – see A4130.
- Ion exchange resins with hazardous contamination – see AD 120.
- Fluorinated plastic waste with hazardous contamination – unlisted waste or classification according to the relevant contaminant.

Examples of EWC codes

- 02 01 04 Plastic waste (except packaging).
- 07 02 13 Plastic waste.
- 07 02 17 Waste containing silicones other than those mentioned under 07 02 16.
- 08 04 10 Waste adhesives and sealants other than those mentioned under 08 04 09.
- 12 01 05 Plastic shavings and turnings.
- 15 01 02 Plastic packaging.
- 16 01 19 Plastics.
- 16 03 06 Organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05.
- 17 02 03 Plastics.
- 17 06 04 Insulation materials other than those mentioned under 17 06 01-17 06 03.
- 19 09 05 Saturated or spent ion exchange resins.
- 19 12 04 Plastic and rubber.
- 20 01 28 Paints, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned under 20 01 27.
- 20 01 39 Plastics.

Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes

B3020

Examples



Cardboard



Paper

These wastes are **not** included



Tetrapak waste



Paper scrap with other components

Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes

B3020

Designation	<p>Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes: The following materials, provided they are not mixed with hazardous wastes: Wastes and scrap of paper or paperboard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unbleached paper and corrugated paper and unbleached paperboard and corrugated paperboard.• Other paper or paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass.• Paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (e.g. newspapers, journals and similar printed matter).• Other products, including coated paperboard and unsorted waste.
Description	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mixed paper collected from households in the form of newspapers, journals, circulars, letters, envelopes, telephone directories, writing and drawing paper• Waste corrugated paperboard, bags, boxboard and other cardboard
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Printable plastic label waste (“tear-resistant paper”) – see B3010. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-separated composite cardboard waste (tetra brick packs) and scrap paper in the form of municipally collected household garbage, commercial waste or household waste – see Y 46 (waste collected from households).• Oil- and bitumen-impregnated paper, thermal paper (fax paper, etc.) – unlisted waste.• Carbonless copy paper, carbon paper – see AD 090.• Rejects from the paper industry (scrap paper treatment) – mixture of plastic, paper, metal components, etc. – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>15 01 01 Paper and cardboard packaging. 15 01 05 Composite packaging. 19 12 01 Paper and cardboard. 20 01 01 Paper and cardboard.</p>

Textile wastes

B3030

Examples



Wastes from textile production.

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	<p>Textile wastes: The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock), not carded or combed. • Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair (including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock) including noils of wool or fine animal hair. • Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock). • Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of flax, hemp (<i>cannabis sativa</i> L.), jet and other textile bast fibres (excluding flax, hemp and ramie), sisal and other agave fibres, coconut, abaca (<i>Manila hemp</i> or <i>Musa textilis</i> Nee), ramie and other vegetable fibres not elsewhere included or specified. • Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of man-made fibres and other regenerated fibres. • Worn clothing and other worn textile articles. • Used rags, waste and worn-out articles of cordage, rope and cables, of textile materials, sorted and other.
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Description	<p>Textile wastes as described above.</p> <p>Note that clothing collected by charitable organisations and intended for reuse which has been sorted is considered a product and is therefore not waste. Rags that are part of a closed system between the user and the cleaning facility are not considered as waste.</p>
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These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste textile floor coverings, carpets – see B3035. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contaminated cleaning rags or wiping rags with harmful organic or inorganic residues (e.g. contaminated with oil, solvents or heavy metals) that are not intended for reuse (such as laundering and loan of textiles) – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Waste textile floor coverings and carpets with hazardous contamination (e.g. asbestos, PCB) – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Textile fibres from processing of worn-out vehicles – unlisted waste. • Textile fibres from processing of tyres mixed with rubber wastes – unlisted waste. • Discarded mattresses (mixed materials) see Y46 Waste collected from households.
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Examples of EWC codes	<p>04 02 09 Wastes from composite materials (impregnated textiles, elastomers, plastomers).</p> <p>04 02 15 Waste from finishing other than those mentioned under 04 02 14.</p> <p>04 02 21 Wastes from unprocessed textile fibres.</p> <p>04 02 22 Wastes from processed textile fibres.</p> <p>15 01 09 15 01 04 Textile packaging.</p>
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Textile wastes

B3030

19 12 08 Textiles.

20 01 11 Textiles.

Waste textile floor coverings, carpets

B3035

Examples



Waste carpets

These wastes are *not* included

Waste textile floor coverings, carpets

B3035

Designation	Waste textile floor coverings, carpets
Description	Textile floor coverings and carpet waste (primarily production waste, scraps) with no hazardous contamination (such as residues of adhesives, tar, asbestos fibres, PCB etc.).
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carpet fibres or textile fibres – see B3030. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Textile floor covering waste with asbestos fibres – see A2050 or unlisted waste.• Textile floor covering waste with PCB contamination in the plastic – see A3180 or unlisted waste.• Textile floor covering with residues of tar, adhesives and other hazardous residues – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.• Textile floor covering waste containing large amounts of the impregnating agent perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) or related PFOS compounds, which restrict reuse of the material due to toxicity – unlisted waste.• Discarded mattresses (mixed materials) see Y46 Waste collected from households (bulky scrap).
Examples of EWC codes	<p>04 02 09 Wastes from composite materials (impregnated textiles, elastomers, plastomers).</p> <p>04 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p> <p>16 01 22 Components not otherwise specified.</p> <p>19 12 08 Textiles.</p> <p>20 01 11 Textiles.</p>

Rubber wastes

B3040

Examples



Rubber wastes

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	<p>Rubber wastes. The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste and scrap of hard rubber (e.g. ebonite) • Other rubber waste (excluding such wastes specified elsewhere).
Description	<p>Waste hard rubber (e.g. ebonite) and soft rubber waste.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft rubber waste, crumb rubber (powder from vulcanisation). • Synthetic rubber wastes (butyl rubber) including isobutylene/isoprene rubber. • Hard natural rubber waste (hard rubber – ebonite, e.g. used piano keys), as well as rubber gaskets from vehicles.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste pneumatic tyres (without rims) – see B3140. • Waste parings and scrap of rubber and scrap of old tyres – see B3080. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (that is subject to notification):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crumb rubber that has been used as oil binders – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Rubber asbestos – see A2050. • Mixtures of rubber and plastic – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>07 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p> <p>16 01 22 Components not otherwise specified.</p> <p>19 12 04 Plastic and rubber.</p> <p>Note: limited to rubber; no mixed rubber and plastic waste.</p>

Untreated cork and wood waste

B3050

Examples



Wood

These wastes are *not* included



Contaminated wood



Contaminated wood

Designation	<p>Untreated cork and wood waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sawdust and wood waste, whether or not agglomerated in briquettes or similar forms • Cork waste; crushed, granulated or pulverised cork
Description	<p>Wood waste consisting of wood that has not undergone treatment other than purely mechanical processing such as sawing or cutting. Cuttings and waste wood that is not chemically treated, including pellets, briquettes and similar (pressed without the use of chemical substances).</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untreated wood. • Branches, stumps, roots and other clean material (without soil, stones or leaves and twigs). • Wood cuttings and sawdust (uncontaminated and untreated). • Untreated cork waste.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p><u>Other Green List waste:</u></p> <p>There is no similar waste on the Green List.</p> <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varnished and impregnated wood (e.g. old wooden window frames) – see AC 170. • Treated or contaminated wood waste e.g. railway sleepers, electricity and telephone poles – see AC 170. • Wood from demolition sites – see AC 170. • Wood cuttings and sawdust used to absorb liquids. • Chipboard, plywood and fibreboard. • Mixtures of chipboard and other wood wastes (e.g. from processing of varnished or coated wood waste).
Examples of EWC codes	<p>03 01 01 Waste bark and cork.</p> <p>03 01 05 Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned under 03 01 04.</p> <p>15 01 03 Wooden packaging.</p> <p>17 02 01 Wood, glass and plastic.</p> <p>19 12 07 Wood wastes, other than those mentioned under 19 12 06.</p> <p>20 01 38 Wood wastes, other than those mentioned under 20 01 37.</p>

Wastes arising from agro-food industries

B3060

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	<p>Wastes arising from agro-food industries provided they are not infectious:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wine lees. • Dried and sterilised vegetable waste, residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included. • Degras; residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances, fixed oils or animal or vegetable waxes. • Waste of bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinised. • Fish waste. • Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste. • Other wastes from the agro-food industry, excluding by-products, which meet national and international requirements and standards for human or animal consumption.
Description	<p>Waste that is covered by the Animal By-Product Regulation (no 1774/2002 of 3 October 2002) does not come under the Waste Shipments Regulation and must follow the Animal By-Product Regulation with regard to shipping requirements.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Wine lees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wine lees are the deposits that accumulate from the first drawing off of the wine. They consist mainly of yeast and tartar (potassium hydrogen tartrate and tartaric acid) and calcium. <p>Dried and sterilised vegetable waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste from the foodstuffs and animal feed industries consisting of ‘clean’ vegetable material, e.g. nutshells, fruit stones, green liquids from ‘twisting’ wet grasses. The waste may not contain substances other than those derived from cultivation. <p>Degras</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degras is the designation for excess fish oil that cannot be absorbed by the leather at chamois tanneries using auto-oxidising fish oil and is therefore washed out with alkalis (e.g. soda solutions). It is recovered as partially oxidised waste fat precipitated out of the emulsion by using sulphuric acid. Degras can be easily emulsified with water and is used to grease leather. Bleaching earth, etc. where used exclusively to clean vegetable or animal oils, fats, etc. and similar sludge are also included here to the extent they are derived from the production or processing of foodstuffs. <p>Fish waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various wastes of edible fish, for example, provided that they are not infectious or contaminated with hazardous substances or wastes. <p>Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste that derives from the processing of cocoa beans.</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <p>Dried and sterilised vegetable waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste edible fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin, provided that they

Wastes arising from agro-food industries

B3060

do not exhibit hazardous characteristics – see B3065.

- Untreated cork and wood waste – see B3050.

Degras

- Waste edible fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (e.g. frying oils), provided that they do not exhibit hazardous characteristics – see B3065.

Other wastes from agro-food industries

- Waste edible fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (e.g. frying oils), provided they do not exhibit hazardous characteristics – see B3065.

Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):

Dried and sterilised vegetable waste

- Waste from the collection of biological waste, leftover vegetable waste from canteens, industrial kitchens, restaurants etc. (packed or unpacked) – see Y 46 (waste collected from households).
- Garden and park wastes (where this is not exclusively cork or wood) – unlisted waste.

Degras

- Degras with mineral oil contamination or mineral oil – see A3020.

Fish waste

- Fish waste or fish meal with hazardous contamination such as PCB, mineral oil – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.
- Fish meal (= processed animal protein, i.e. dried and ground fish or fish parts) falls under the Animal By-Product Regulation.

Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste

- Cocoa waste, etc. contaminated with hazardous substances – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.

Other wastes from agro-food industries

- Left-over food, kitchen and canteen waste from restaurants, catering establishments and kitchens, including industrial and household kitchens (category 3 material according to the Animal By-Product Regulation – see Y 46 (waste collected from households)).
- Waste from the collection of biological waste) as well as food stored too long, packaged or unpackaged (e.g. from grocery store chains, fast-food chains), which was already placed on the market – see Y 46 (waste collected from households).
- Animal fats and oils from sewage treatment – unlisted waste.
- Plant-cutting waste from gardens and parks (where this is not exclusively cork or wood) – unlisted waste.

Examples of EWC codes

Wine lees

02 07 02 Wastes from spirit distillation.

02 07 04 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.

Dried and sterilised vegetable waste

02 01 03 Plant-tissue waste.

02 03 04 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.

02 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

02 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

02 07 04 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.

02 07 01 Wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials.

20 02 01 Biodegradable waste.

Degras

04 01 09 Wastes from dressing and finishing.

04 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

04 02 10 Organic matter from natural products (such as grease, wax).

07 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

Waste of bones and horn-cores

02 02 02 Animal-tissue waste.

02 02 03 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.

Fish waste

02 01 02 Animal-tissue waste.

02 02 02 Animal-tissue waste.

02 02 03 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.

Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste

02 03 04 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.

02 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

Other wastes from agro-food industries

02 01 02 Animal-tissue waste.

02 01 03 Plant-tissue waste.

02 02 02 Animal-tissue waste.

02 02 03 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.

02 03 04 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.

02 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

02 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

02 05 01 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.

02 05 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

02 06 01 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.

02 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

02 07 01 Wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials.

02 07 04 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing.

02 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

Waste edible fats and oils

B3065

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Waste edible fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (e.g. frying oils), provided that they do not exhibit any Annex III characteristics
Description	Edible oil and fat of animal or vegetable origin (e.g. frying oils) to the extent free from hazardous impurities such as waste mineral oils, PCBs, polychlorinated dibenzodioxins, etc. Edible oil and fat that has been refined or processed, for example by filtration, sedimentation, centrifuging and separation of water. There are possibilities of recycling in the production of loss lubricant and biodiesel production as well as in soap production, for instance.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal fat (not edible fat) from slaughter, to the extent that it is category 3 material according to the Animal By-Product Regulation (No 1774/2002 of 3 October 2002) – see B3060 (other waste from the agro-food industry). <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edible animal and vegetable fats/oils with hazardous contamination such as waste mineral oils, PCB, polychlorinated dibenzodioxins, etc. – unlisted waste or classification according to the hazardous component. • Animal fats and oils from sewage treatment – unlisted waste. • Waste mineral oils – see A3020.
Examples of EWC codes	20 01 25 Edible oil and fat.

Human hair waste, straw waste, fungus mycelium

B3070

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	<p>The following wastes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human hair waste • Straw waste • Deactivated fungus mycelium from penicillin production, for use in fodder
Description	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human hairs are long filaments mainly consisting of keratin. • Waste straw and stalks. This code covers only uncontaminated straw. • Black mould filaments from the production of antibiotics. Mycelium is a general term for all thread-like fungus cells. The waste must be intended for use in animal feed.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair – see B3030. • Waste of pigs’ and boars’ bristles and hair or of badger hair and other brush making hair – see GN 010. • Fellmongery wastes – see B3110. • Horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material – see GN 020. <p>Straw waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no similar waste on the Green List. <p>Fungus mycelium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dried and sterilised vegetable waste, residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included – see B3060. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <p>Straw waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strewing straw mixed with other types of material may be regulated by the Animal By-Product Regulation (no 1774/2002 of 3 October 2002). <p>Fungus mycelium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residues from penicillin production or fungus mycelium with hazardous contamination – see A4010.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>Human hair waste: There is no specific entry for human hair in the European Waste Catalogue.</p> <p>Straw waste: 02 01 03 Plant-tissue waste. 20 02 01 Biodegradable waste.</p> <p>Fungus mycelium: 07 05 14 Solid wastes other than those mentioned under 07 05 13. 07 05 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p>

Waste parings and scrap of rubber

B3080

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Waste parings and scrap of rubber

B3080

Designation	Waste parings and scrap of rubber
Description	Waste parings, scrap of rubber and scrap of old tyres.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whole end-of-life tyres with rims – see B1250.• Whole end-of-life tyres for recovery to the extent not intended for disposal – see B3140.• Waste hard rubber (e.g. ebonite) and other rubber wastes – see B3040.• Crumb rubber (powder from vulcanisation) to the extent not meeting specific requirements and not subject to quality control – see B3040.• Synthetic rubber wastes – see B3040. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contaminated rubber waste used as an absorbent for hazardous chemicals or wastes – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.• Mixtures of rubber and plastic – unlisted waste.• Mixed textile fibres and rubber waste from processing of tyres – unlisted waste.• Shredder fluff – see A3120.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>07 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 16 01 03 End-of-life tyres (note: only end-of-life tyre scrap). 16 01 22 Components not otherwise specified. 19 12 04 Plastic and rubber (note: limited to rubber, no mixed rubber and plastic waste).</p>

Leather or composition leather B3090

Examples



Leather

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Paring and other wastes of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles, excluding leather sludges, not containing hexavalent chromium compounds and biocides (see corresponding point on List A, A3100).
Description	Leather is a material obtained by tanning the skin of animals (cows, calves, goats, pigs, crocodiles, horses, etc.). The category covers only leather tanned using trivalent chromium salts and may <i>not</i> contain hexavalent chromium compounds. Tanning with the highly toxic and carcinogenic hexavalent chromium compounds salts is now extremely rare in Europe, but is still practised in developing countries. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skived leather – used for extraction of protein and gelatine and the production of glue and split leather. Composition: collagen approx. 25-30%, water approx. 70-75%, sulphide 0.05-0.5%, calcium approx. 5%. • Glue leather – used principally in the production of tallow, animal feeds and leather protein powder. • Waste leather tanned with vegetable tanning agents. Vegetable tanning agents are derived from the bark, leaves, gall-nuts and fruits of various plants. Today tanning agent extracts (concentrates) are used that may contain up to 20% synthetic tanning agents (so called syntans). Synthetic tanning agents are generally produced using aldehydes and phenols that are made water-soluble through sulphonation. Aldehydes (e.g. formaldehyde and glutaraldehyde) are other syntans. • Chrome leather (chrome leather trimmings) tanned with trivalent chromium salts. Leather tanned using trivalent chromium and combination-tanned leather (vegetable/chromium tanning) belongs in this category.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leather dust, ash, sludges or meal not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides – see B3100. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leather dust, ash, sludges or meal when containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides – see A3090. • Paring and other wastes of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles, containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides – see A3100.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>04 01 01 Fleshings and lime split wastes. 04 01 02 Liming waste. 04 01 08 Waste tanned leather (shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium. 04 01 09 Wastes from dressing and finishing. 16 01 22 Components not otherwise specified.</p>

Leather – dust, ash etc.

B3100

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Leather dust, ash, sludges or flours not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (see corresponding point under List A, A3090)
Description	<p>Dispersible leather waste; fine particles of leather.</p> <p>Leather is a material obtained by tanning the skin of animals (cows, calves, goats, pigs, crocodiles, horses, etc.). Leather dust, ash, sludges or meal not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides belong to this category. Tanning with the highly toxic and carcinogenic hexavalent chromium compounds salts is now extremely rare in Europe, but is still practised in developing countries.</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paring and other wastes of leather or of composition leather – see B3090. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste leather dust, ash, sludges or flours when containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides – see A3090.• Tanning sludge and ashing sludge – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>04 01 08 Waste tanned leather (shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium.</p> <p>04 01 09 Wastes from dressing and finishing.</p>

Fellmongery wastes

B3110

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Fellmongery waste not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (see corresponding point under List A, A3110)
Description	<p>Waste from fur and hides.</p> <p>A pelt is a hide removed from a slaughtered mammal, generally with short but very dense hair. Waste from fellmongery not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (pelt scraps).</p> <p>Note: Waste that is covered by the Animal By-Product Regulation (no 1774/2002) does not come under the Waste Shipments Regulation and must follow the Animal By-Product Regulation with regard to shipping requirements.</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paring and other wastes of leather or of composition leather – see B3090. • Leather dust, ash, sludges or flours not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides – see B3100. • Waste of pigs' and boars' bristles and hair or of badger hair and other brush making hair – see GN 010. • Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair – see B3030. • Horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material – see GN 020. • Human hair waste – see B3070. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste from fellmongery containing hexavalent chromium compounds or infectious substances – see A3110. • Chemicals that have been used in fellmongery – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>04 01 09 Wastes from dressing and finishing.</p> <p>04 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p>

Wastes consisting of food dyes

B3120

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Wastes consisting of food dyes
Description	<p>Only a few dyes (such as beta-carotene and chlorophyll) are based on plants. Dyes are generally synthetic imitations of substances found in nature (nature-identical substances) or wholly synthetic compounds. Azo dyes are particularly controversial additives. They are considered allergenic and according to some studies are suspected of causing cancer under certain conditions (see the substances in boldfaced print below for more information); quinoline yellow (E 104) is also chemically related to azo dyes.</p> <p>Overview of food dyes: Allura Red AC (E 129), Aluminium (E 173), Amaranth (E 123), Anthocyanins (E 163), Azorubine (E 122), Betanin (E 162), Brown FK (E 154), Brown HT (E 155), Brilliant Blue FCF (E 133), Black PN (E 151), Calcium carbonate (E 170), Canthaxanthin (E 161g), Carotene (E 160a), Annatto (E 160b), Capsanthin (E 160c), Lycopene (E 160d), Beta-apo-8'-carotenal (C30) E 160e, Beta-apo-8'-carontenic acid (C30), Ethyl ester (E 160f), Quinoline yellow (E 104), Chlorophyll (E 140), Cochineal (E 120), Cochineal Red A (E 124), Iron oxide (E 172), Erythrosine (E 127), Sunset Yellow S (E 110), Gold (E 175), Green S (E 142), Indigotine (E 132), Copper complexes of chlorophylls and chlorophyllins (E 141), Curcumin (E 100), Lactoflavin (E 101), Litholrubine BK (E 180), Lutein (E 161b), Patent Blue V (E 131), Vegetable carbon (E 153), Riboflavin (Vitamin B2) (E 101), Riboflavin-5-phosphate (E 101a), Red 2G (E 128), Silver (E 174), Tartrazine (E 102), Titanium dioxide (E 171), Plain caramel (E 150a), Caustic sulphite caramel (E 150b), Ammonia caramel (E 150c), Sulphite ammonia caramel (E 150d).</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastes consisting mainly of water-based/latex paints, inks and hardened varnishes not containing organic solvents, heavy metals or biocides to an extent to render them hazardous – see B4010. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dyes and paints with hazardous characteristics (because they contain heavy metals, solvents, hazardous pH levels, biocide additives, etc.) – see A4070.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>02 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 02 03 04 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing. 02 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 02 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 02 05 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 02 06 01 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing. 02 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 02 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p>

Waste polymer ethers and waste non-hazardous monomer ethers

B3130

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Waste polymer ethers and non-hazardous monomer ethers incapable of forming peroxides.
Description	<p>Polyether; synthetic resin; ethylene diglycol (faulty batches)</p> <p>Polyethers are polymers joined together by ether links. In view of this definition, the term 'ethyl polyethers' covers a large number of polymers with very different structures.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyalkylene glycol (Polyethylene glycol, Polypropylene glycol and Polyepichlorhydrin). • Epoxy resin, phenoxy resin. • Polytetrahydrofuran (polytetramethylene glycol). • Polyoxetane. • Polyphenylene ether (polyaryl ether). • Polyetheretherketone. • Polyvinyl acetal: Formaldehyde-based polyvinyl acetal (= polyvinyl formaldehyde) and Butyraldehyde (=polyvinyl butyral) are important as technical foils. • Polyacrolein. • Perfluorether. • 'Etherised' hydroxy compounds, such as methylated cellulose (used for biodegradable dishes, for example). • Ethylene diglycol (liquid).
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cured resins such as epoxy resin, etc. – see B3010. • Fluorinated polymer wastes (FEP, PFA, MFA, PVF, PVDF) – see B3010. • Plastic waste of non-halogenated polymers and copolymers – see B3010. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethers (monomers) except for those in list B (Green List) – see A3080. • Non-halogenated ethers (ether as solvent waste and in solvent mixtures) – see A3140, A3150, A3160, A3170. • Ether-containing waste paint and varnish – see A4070. • Pharmaceutical wastes containing ether – see A4010.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>Designation for ethylene diglycol:</p> <p>16 03 06 Organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05. (<i>Note: faulty batches.</i>)</p> <p>Designation for polymer ethers:</p> <p>02 01 04 Plastic waste (except packaging). 07 02 13 Plastic waste. 08 04 10 Waste adhesives and sealants other than those mentioned under</p>

Waste polymer ethers and waste non-hazardous monomer ethers

B3130

08 04 09.

12 01 05 Plastic shavings and turnings.

15 01 03 Plastic packaging.

16 01 19 Plastics.

16 03 06 Organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05.

17 02 03 Plastics.

19 12 04 Plastic and rubber.

20 01 39 Plastics.

20 01 28 Paints, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned under
20 01 27.

Waste pneumatic tyres

B3140

Examples



Tyres without rims

These wastes are **not** included



Tyres with rims

Designation	Waste pneumatic tyres, excluding those destined for processing under Annex IV A
Description	<p>Tyres for vulcanisation, energy recovery and reuse or further use may be classified as waste on the Green List. Tyres that are imported or exported with a view to continued use for their original purpose and that are legal in Denmark are not considered to be waste.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle tyres. • Motorcycle tyres. • Bicycle tyres.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole end-of-life tyres with rims – see B1250. • Rubber waste – see B3040. • Waste parings and scrap of rubber see B3080. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old tyre rubber crumbs used as absorbents and contaminated with hazardous substances – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.
Examples of EWC codes	16 01 03 End-of-life tyres.

Water-based/latex paints

B4010

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation Wastes consisting mainly of water-based/latex paints, inks and hardened varnishes not containing organic solvents, heavy metals or biocides to an extent to render them hazardous (see corresponding point under List A, A4070).

Description Wastes from water-based/latex-based paints: the main components are usually water as a solvent, synthetic resin or similar plastics, dyes or pigments, extenders, additives such as stabilisers, antifoaming agents, thickening agents, preservatives and small quantities of organic solvents.

Besides liquid resin-latex paints, there are so-called compact paints. Such waste may be classified as Green List waste only if it has no hazardous characteristics.

Examples:

- Water-soluble ink waste not containing hazardous waste (see safety instructions or product information).
- Left-over printer toner and completely cured varnishes that can be shown to have no hazardous characteristics (see the safety instructions sheets, hazard criteria and hazardous substance classification).
- Powder varnish based on e.g. epoxy resins/polyester or polyester without heavy metal content or hazardous properties.

These wastes are *not* included

Other Green List waste:

- Wastes consisting of food dyes – see B3120.
- Printer toner cartridges and ink cartridges without residues of hazardous toner and ink (see safety instruction sheets) and photoconductive drums with non-hazardous coatings (e.g. photoconductive drums with non-problematic organic coating and drums with tear-proof amorphous silicon or zinc oxide coating) – see GC 020.

Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):

- Hazardous left-over toner – see AD 090 or A4070.
- Toner cassettes or ink cartridges with (residual) hazardous toner or ink and photoconductive drums with coatings made of selenium, tellurium, arsenic or cadmium compounds – see A1180.
- Lacquers, varnishes, inks or certain latex paints with hazardous characteristics (heavy metals, solvents) – see A4070.

Examples of EWC codes

08 01 12 Waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned under 08 01 11.
 08 01 18 Wastes from paint or varnish removal other than those mentioned under 08 01 17.
 08 01 20 Aqueous suspensions containing paint or varnish other than wastes mentioned under 08 01 19.
 08 03 13 Waste ink other than those mentioned under 08 03 12.
 20 01 28 Paints, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned under 20 01 27.

**Resins, latex, plasticisers, glues/adhesives (not containing solvents)
B4020**

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Resins, latex, plasticisers, glues/adhesives (not containing solvents)

B4020

Designation Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives, not listed on List A and free of solvents and other contaminants to the extent that they do not exhibit Annex III characteristics, e.g. water based, or glues based on casein starch, dextrin, cellulose ethers, polyvinyl alcohols (see corresponding point under List A, A3050).

Description This category concerns non-hazardous waste of resins, latex, plasticisers, and glues/adhesives that do not contain any solvents or other hazardous contaminants.

Examples:

- Waste of water-soluble glues based on plants (starch, dextrin, sago or tapioca glue).
- Synthetic substances (cellulose ethers, polyvinyl alcohols).
- Animal substances (skin, leather, bone and casein glues).

These wastes are *not* included

Other Green List waste:

- Plastic waste and cured waste resins or condensation products – see B3010.
- Certain polymer ethers – see B3130.

Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):

- Hazardous wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues/adhesives (e.g. varnish sludge, plastic sludge, solvent-containing adhesives, uncured phenol resins) – see A3050.

Examples of EWC codes

07 02 17 Waste containing silicones other than those mentioned under 07 02 16.

08 04 10 Waste adhesives and sealants other than those mentioned under 08 04 09.

08 04 12 Adhesives and sealant sludges other than those mentioned under 08 04 11.

08 04 14 Aqueous sludges containing glue or sealant other than those mentioned under 08 04 13.

08 04 16 Aqueous liquid sludges containing glue or sealant other than those mentioned under 08 04 15.

08 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

20 01 28 Paints, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned under 20 01 27.

Used single-use cameras

B4030

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Single-use cameras with batteries, not included on List A.
Description	Single-use cameras are ordinary cameras in which the film cannot be replaced. The whole camera is sent for developing and the housing can be reused. The camera is made of several materials and components: paper, plastic, electronic components and batteries.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste batteries (without lead, cadmium or mercury) conforming to a specification see B1090. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unsorted waste batteries except mixtures of List B batteries – see A1170.
Examples of EWC codes	09 01 10 Single use cameras without batteries. 09 01 12 Single use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned under 09 01 11.

Slags from precious metals and copper processing

GB 040

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Slags from precious metals and copper processing

GB 040

Designation *Metal-bearing wastes from smelting and refining*
GB 040 7112
Slags from precious metal and copper processing for further refining
262030
262090

Description Slags from precious metal and copper processing for further refining. It should be emphasised that gold, platinum and silver are derived from the industrial extraction and refining of precious metal-containing lead, copper and zinc ores. This category may therefore include lead- and zinc-containing slags containing small amounts of precious metals or copper. For classification as waste on the Green List it is recommended that documentation (e.g. in the form of analyses) be provided showing that the heavy metal content is not classifiable as hazardous waste. Slags can be intended for the reclamation of copper or precious metals.

Processing of copper alloy is covered to the extent that the metallic part of the slag consists primarily of copper.

These wastes are *not* included

Other Green List waste:

- Zinc-containing drosses – see B1100.
- Tantalum-bearing tin slag with less than 0.5% tin – see B1100.
- Slag from zinc production, chemically stabilised, with a high iron content (above 20%) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301) mainly for construction – see B1220.

Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):

- Slags classifiable as hazardous (e.g. high lead content) – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant, e.g. lead slag – see A1020.

Examples of EWC codes

10 06 01 Slag from primary and secondary production.
10 07 01 Slag from primary and secondary production.
10 08 09 Other slags.

Electrical assemblies/components

GC 010

Examples



Electric motors

These wastes are *not* included



Electric motors with hazardous substances

Designation	Other metal-containing wastes. Electrical assemblies consisting only of metal or alloys.
Description	<p>Electrical equipment or parts thereof consisting only of metal or alloys. The assembly may not contain plastic (from cables), glass or other non-metal materials. Electrical devices can only rarely be said to consist only of metal or alloys.</p> <p>Classification of waste electrical equipment must be according to a precautionary principle. If a waste shipment of electrical equipment is labelled as non-hazardous, the shipper must ensure that the shipment is accompanied by a certificate showing completion of the appropriate tests to demonstrate that the waste is not hazardous.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disassembled electrical motors without capacitors or hazardous components. • Refrigerator compressors to the extent that refrigerants, oil and other materials (e.g. plastic) have been removed.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery – see GC 020. • Scrap assemblies from electrical power generation not contaminated with lubricating oil, PCB or PCT to an extent that they are hazardous – see B1040. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap containing hazardous substances (e.g. oil radiators that have not been emptied) – see A1180 or unlisted waste. • Full or drained PCB transformers – see A1180 or A3180. • Motors with PCB starting capacitors or electrolytic capacitors – see A1180 or unlisted waste. • Old compressors containing oil – see A1180.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>16 02 16 Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 15.</p> <p>20 01 36 Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned under 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35.</p>

Electronic scrap

GC 020

Examples

These wastes are *not* included



Electronic waste containing substances, materials and components that must be removed under the electronics regulations

Designation Other metal-containing wastes.
Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery.

Description Electronic scrap is an inhomogeneous waste fraction consisting of a number of different materials such as plastic, glass and metal. Furthermore it contains a number of hazardous substances such as lead, mercury and brominated flame retardants. The Danish statutory order on electrical and electronic waste (BEK nr. 1296, 12th of December 2011) which implements the rules of the WEEE directive specifies which hazardous substances must be removed when handling electronic scrap.

Two prerequisites must be met in order for electronic scrap and electronic components to be included by the Green List:

1. The waste must not contain hazardous substances
2. The waste must be suitable for base and precious metal recovery

Ad.1) As a rule of thumb it can be ensured that the waste does not contain hazardous substances if the handling of the waste complies with the requirements in BEK nr. 1296/2011. This statutory order defines a number of components etc. which has to be removed and subsequently handled according to the procedures defined in the statutory order. Among others, batteries and accumulators, printed circuit boards of a certain size, plastic containing brominated flame retardants and exterior electronic cables have to be removed. Subsequently, the hazardous parts which have been removed, e.g. plastic containing brominated flame retardants, must be handed over to facilities approved to handle brominated waste.

Electronics may contain other hazardous substances and components besides the ones mentioned in BEK nr. 1296/2011. For waste to be classified as GC 020 it must not contain any hazardous substances. It is the responsibility of the person in charge of shipment to ensure that these requirements are met.

Ad.2) By “suitable for base and precious metal recovery” the Danish EPA assesses that the majority of the electronic scrap has to consist of metals. This is based on the location of GC 020 in Regulation 1013/2006, Annex III, under the headline “Other wastes containing metals”.

Unless it is obvious that the waste does not contain hazardous substances and that it is suitable for base and precious metal recovery, the easiest way to assess if these two prerequisites are met is if the waste is sorted.

In this context, it should be emphasized that classification of all waste types including electronic scrap must be done according to the precautionary principle.

If the person in charge of the shipment has not sorted the waste but claims that it fulfils the above mentioned prerequisites, the person in charge must be able to document these allegations, for example in the form of analyses of the

Electronic scrap

GC 020

waste.

Examples:

- Wires and resistors.
- Toner or ink cartridges not containing toner or ink with hazardous characteristics (classification must be made on the basis of safety instruction sheets or product information and must refer to the toner or ink components).
- Drum cartridges not containing hazardous materials. Drum cartridges that are classifiable under GC 020 are photoconductive drums with non-problematic organic coating and drums with tear-proof amorphous silicon or zinc oxide coating.

These wastes are *not* included

Other Green List waste:

- Electrical assemblies consisting only of metal or alloys – see GC 010.
- Scrap assemblies from electrical power generation not contaminated with lubricating oil, PCB or PCT to an extent that they are hazardous – see B1040.
- Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics, not included in List A under A1190, excluding those destined for Annex IV A operations or any other disposal operations involving, at any stage, uncontrolled thermal processes, such as open-burning – see B1115 (this category includes PVC-coated cables, provided that they do not contain PCBs).
- Precious metal ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards to the extent that they do not have hazardous characteristics – see B1160.
- Waste toners containing no organic solvents, heavy metals and so on to an extent rendering them hazardous – see B4010.

Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):

- Printed circuit boards, unless accompanied by a certificate showing completion of the appropriate tests to demonstrate that the circuit boards are not hazardous – unlisted waste.
 - Capacitors containing PCBs – see A3180.
 - PCB- and PCT-containing electrical appliances (e.g. transformers) – see A3180.
 - Electrolytic capacitors – unlisted waste.
 - Batteries and accumulators, unsorted or sorted – see A1170 or lead-acid batteries A1160.
 - Electrical and electronic equipment and components e.g. household appliances, electric ovens, washing machines, computer systems, audio and video equipment, fax and copying machines – see A1180.
 - Mobile telephones – see A 1180.
 - Mercury-containing components (e.g. mercury switches) – see A1030.
 - LCD screens (Liquid Crystal Displays) – see A2010.
-

**Examples of EWC
codes**

16 02 14 Discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 09-16 02 13.

16 02 16 Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 15.

20 01 36 Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned under 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35.



Electronic scrap

GC 020



Vessels and other floating structures

GC 030

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	<p><i>Other metal-containing wastes</i> GC030 (ex 890800)</p> <p>Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up, properly emptied of any cargo and other materials arising from the operation of the vessel that are classifiable as a dangerous substance or waste.</p>
Description	<p>‘Properly emptied of any cargo and other materials arising from the operation of the vessel that are classifiable as a dangerous substance or waste’ means that before its last journey the vessel must as far as possible be cleaned of wastes arising from operations, for instance oil-containing sludge from diverse tanks. Waste arising from operations during the last journey made by the vessel must be emptied at arrival and returned to the country of origin or another OECD country if it is hazardous waste – e.g. lubricating or hydraulic oil in the engines or other machinery that is required for the operation of the vessel.</p> <p>Electronic equipment may be present on board only to the extent necessary for the operation of the vessel. The equipment must be functioning and directly recoverable for reuse. Built-in electronic equipment that cannot be reused directly after dismantling on arrival must be returned to the country of origin or sent to another OECD country.</p> <p>Vessels are not classifiable under the Green List if they contain asbestos, PCB or other hazardous substances.</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste end-of-life motor vehicles containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components – see B1250. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessels and other floating structures containing hazardous cargoes and hazardous substances (such as oil, PCBs, asbestos, etc.) – unlisted waste. • End-of-life vessels without drainage of all liquids (removal of hazardous substances) – unlisted wastes.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>There is no specific category in the European Waste Catalogue. Possibly classifiable under 16 01 06 End-of-life vehicles containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components.</p>

Spent fluid catalytic cracking (FCC) catalysts

GC 050

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Spent fluid catalytic cracking (FCC) catalysts

GC 050

Designation	Other metal-containing wastes Spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts (e.g. aluminium oxide, zeolites).
Description	This category includes mainly zeolites and aluminium oxide used as catalysts. They are classifiable as Green List waste on the condition that the catalysts are not contaminated with mineral oil, other hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances to an extent to render them hazardous. Waste of this type is reused in only a few areas (e.g. in the cement industry). This principally involves aluminium oxide and zeolites.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	Other Green List waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Used transition metal-containing and rare earth metal-containing catalysts – see B1120.• Cleaned, spent precious-metal-bearing catalysts – see B1130.• Aluminium oxide – see B2040. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste catalysts of zeolite and aluminium oxide contaminated with hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances to the extent that they are hazardous – see A2030.
Examples of EWC codes	16 08 04 Spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts (except 16 08 07).

Glass fibre waste, non-dispersible

GE 020

Examples



These wastes are *not* included

Glass fibre waste, non-dispersible

GE 020

Designation	Glass waste in non-dispersible form GE020 ex 7001 Glass fibre waste ex 701939
Description	Glass fibre waste must be free from hazardous contamination. The title of this category is 'Glass waste in non-dispersible form'. GE 020 thus comprises glass fibre waste in sheets, slices, briquettes and similar, but not material that produces dust or is porous, as this is dispersible. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Glass wool
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	Other Green List waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cullet and other glass waste in non-dispersible form – see B2020.• Ceramic fibres – see B2030.• Lithium-tantalum glass scrap and lithium-niobium glass scrap – see B2040.• Rockwool – see B2030. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fibre glass waste with hazardous contamination – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.• Glass grinding sludge or glass dust – unlisted waste.• Lead glass dust, sludge – see A1020 or A2010.• Ceramic-based fibres with physico-chemical properties similar to those of asbestos – see RB 020.• Asbestos waste (dust and fibre) – see A2050.
Examples of EWC codes	10 11 03 Waste glass-based fibrous materials 17 06 04 Insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01-17 06 03

Ceramic wastes
GF 010

Examples



These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form Ceramic wastes that have been fired after shaping, including ceramic vessels (before and/or after use)
Description	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken ceramics, e.g. crockery. • Bricks, roofing tiles, glazed tiles, floor tiles, terracotta waste. • Waste linings and refractory metals from furnaces for metallurgical and non-metallurgical processes where absence of hazardous properties can be demonstrated (e.g. from steel production). • Part of this waste is used as powder, filling and aggregate material for refractory linings and foundries.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refractory lining wastes, including crucibles from copper smelting without contamination or hazardous characteristics – see B1100. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furnace linings from metallurgical and non-metallurgical processes with hazardous characteristics – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Any type of mixed construction waste (e.g. construction waste mixed with excavated earth) or ceramic tiles mixed with hazardous substances – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. Fire bricks/chimney bricks with hazardous contamination – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. Sand-lime brick, unhewn stone from construction – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>10 12 06 Discarded moulds.</p> <p>10 12 08 Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing).</p> <p>17 01 02 Bricks.</p> <p>17 01 03 Tiles and ceramics.</p> <p>16 11 04 Other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes, other than those mentioned under 16 11 03.</p> <p>16 11 06 Linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes, other than those mentioned under 16 11 05.</p>

Bottom ash and slag tap – coal-fired plants

GG 030

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Bottom ash and slag tap – coal-fired plants

GG 030

Designation	Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials. GG030 ex 2621 Bottom ash and slag tap from coal-fired power plants
Description	Bottom ash and slag tap from coal-fired power plants. Bottom ash is the residue from coal firing collected from a combustion chamber in a facility based exclusively on coal.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	Other Green List waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coal-fired power plant fly ash– see GG 040. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (that is subject to notification): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bottom ash and slags from waste incineration and pyrolysis plants (including ash from coal-fired power plants that co-incinerate waste). For ash from municipal waste incineration plants, see Y 47 (Residues from the incineration of household waste); otherwise unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.• Bottom ash and slags from incineration plants for hazardous waste, the incineration of paper and wood industry wastes, biomass incineration plants and all facilities other than coal-fired power plants – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.
Examples of EWC codes	10 01 01 Bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned under 10 01 04).

**Coal-fired power plant fly ash
GG 040**

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	<p>Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials.</p> <p>GG040 ex 2621</p> <p>Coal-fired power plant fly ash</p>
Description	<p>The use of fly ash in the cement and concrete industry is covered, for example, by DS/EN 450-1 + A1:2007 Fly ash concrete – Part 1: Definitions, specifications and conformity criteria.</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bottom ash and slag tap from coal-fired power plants – see GG 030. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (that is subject to notification):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fly ash from municipal waste incineration plants – see Y 47 (Residues from the incineration of household waste). • Fly ash from incineration plants for hazardous waste and pyrolysis plants, from the incineration of waste from the paper and wood industry, from biomass incineration plants or oil firing plants (containing vanadium) – see A4100. • Fly ash from coal-fired power plants that co-incinerate other wastes or fly ash that exhibits hazardous characteristics – see A2060. • Dusts and residues from gas cleaning systems of copper smelters – see A1100.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>10 01 02 Coal fly ash</p>

Polymers of vinyl chloride

GH 013

Examples



PVC



PVC



PVC

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Solid plastic wastes GH013 391530 Polymers of vinyl chloride (PVC) ex 390410-40
Description	<p>PVC is a hard, brittle plastic that must be softened by adding plasticisers and stabilisers. PVCs are subdivided into soft PVC (PVC-P) and hard PVC (PVC-U). The abbreviation PVC stands for polyvinyl chloride.</p> <p>Trade names of hard PVC include Astralon, Luvitherm, Rhenalon, Trovidur and Vinidur. Soft PVC is available under such names as Coroplast, Tautex, Mipolam, Pegulan and Renolit.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrap windows and window parts made of PVC (without glass). • PVC pipe and profile waste. • Diskettes: these consist of two types of plastic (PVC and polyester); if the PVC is separated out, classification under GH 013 PVC is possible; if both types of plastic are present, B3010 should be used. • Waste of artificial leather (soft PVC). • Hard foam made of PVC to the extent that it is demonstrably free from CFCs (and also free from HFCs, HCFCs).
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All other plastic wastes (not halogenated or fluorinated) except polymers of vinyl chloride – see B3010. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PVC paste – unlisted waste. • PVC separators from lead-acid batteries (usually contaminated with lead compounds) – see A1160. • PVC-aluminium blister packaging that still contains drug waste or mixed drug-medication packages with contents – see A4010. • PCB-containing cable sheath waste (for old cables of unknown origin, PCB content is possible) made of PVC – see A1190.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>02 01 04 Plastic waste (except packaging). 07 02 13 Plastic waste. 12 01 05 Plastic shavings and turnings. 15 01 02 Plastic packaging. 16 01 19 Plastics. 17 02 03 Plastics. 19 12 04 Plastic and rubber. 20 01 39 Plastics.</p>

Waste bristles and animal hair
GN 010

Examples



These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Wastes arising from tanning and fellmongery operations and leather use GN010 ex 050200
	Waste of pigs' and boars' bristles and hair or of badger hair and other brush making hair
Description	Bristles are a special form of hair. They are stiff top hair (fur hair) with split ends. Bristles form the coat of hair of members of the pig family. Wastes under categories 1 and 2 of the Animal By-Product Regulation (no 1774/2002) are not governed by the Waste Shipments Regulation as they are subject to the stricter rules of the former regulation.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste from fellmongery not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or infectious substances – see B3110. • Waste of wool or of fine or course animal hair – see B3030. • Horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material – see GN 020. • Human hair waste – see B3070. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste from fellmongery containing hexavalent chromium compounds or infectious substances – see A3110.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>02 02 02 Animal-tissue waste. 02 02 03 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing. 04 01 09 Wastes from dressing and finishing. 04 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p>

Horsehair waste
GN 020

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	Wastes arising from tanning and fellmongery operations and leather use GN020 ex 050300 Horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material
Description	Horsehair waste (possibly with scraps of skin) may only contain material that falls into category 3 of the Animal By-Product Regulation no 1774/2002. Wastes under categories 1 and 2 of the Animal By-Product Regulation (no 1774/2002) are exempt from the Waste Shipments Regulation as they are subject to the stricter rules of the former regulation.
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	Other Green List waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste of pigs' and boars' bristles and hair or of badger hair and other brush making hair – see GN 010.• Waste from fellmongery not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or infectious substances – see B3110.• Waste of wool or of fine or course animal hair – see B3030.• Human hair waste – see B3070. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste from fellmongery containing hexavalent chromium compounds or infectious substances – see A3110.
Examples of EWC codes	02 02 02 Animal-tissue waste. 02 02 03 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing. 04 01 09 Wastes from dressing and finishing. 04 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

Parts of birds, feather waste

GN 030

Examples

These wastes are *not* included

Designation	<p>Wastes arising from tanning and fellmongery operations and leather use GN030 ex 050590</p> <p>Waste of skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, of feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not with trimmed edges) and down, not further worked than cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation.</p>
Description	<p>Besides the provisions of the Waste Shipments Regulation, trade restrictions under veterinary law concerning parts of birds and feathers must be observed.</p> <p>This category includes for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duck, turkey or chicken feathers, etc. • Feather meal <p>Wastes under categories 1 and 2 of the Animal By-Product Regulation (no 1774/2002) are not governed by the Waste Shipments Regulation as they are subject to the stricter rules of the former regulation.</p>
These wastes are <i>not</i> included	<p>Other Green List waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste of pigs' and boars' bristles and hair or of badger hair and other brush making hair – see GN 010. • Waste of wool or of fine or course animal hair – see B3030. <p>Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste from fellmongery containing hexavalent chromium compounds or infectious substances – see A3110.
Examples of EWC codes	<p>02 02 02 Animal-tissue waste. 02 02 03 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing. 04 01 09 Wastes from dressing and finishing. 04 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.</p>