Addendum to Chapter 8.2 of the Federal Waste Management Plan 2011

Die EC-Waste Shipment Regulation was amended by **Regulation (EU) Nr. 660/2014**, dating from May 15th, 2014. The most important content of this amendment is the obligation to draw up **waste inspection plans** by **Jan. 1st, 2017**. Furthermore provisions regarding **appropriate documentation of shipments of non-waste (end-of- waste; by- product) or waste on the Green List** have been laid down. The amendment enters into force by **Jan.1st, 2016.**

The authorities involved in inspections may conclude that the substance or object concerned is waste, where the evidence referred to or required under other Union legislation to ascertain that a substance or object is not waste, has not been submitted within the period specified by them, or they consider the evidence and information available to them to be insufficient to reach a conclusion, or they consider the protection provided against damage as inadequate.

In such circumstances, the carriage of the substance or object concerned or the shipment of waste concerned shall be considered as an illegal shipment

In order to ascertain, whether a shipment of waste falling under the general information requirements of Article 18 is destined for recovery operations which are in accordance with Article 49 (environmentally sound management), the authorities involved in inspections may require the person who arranges the shipment to submit relevant documentary evidence, provided by the interim and non-interim recovery facility and, if necessary, approved by the competent authority of destination.

Amendments of Annex III (Green List)

The entries **BEU01, BEU02 and BEU03 in Annex IIIB** of the Waste Shipment Regulation No 1013/2006 **were deleted** by EU Regulation

No. 1234/2014 and in Annex V, part 1 of the Waste Shipment Regulation of List B the following entries were inserted (implementation of the relevant decision under the Basel Convention for changing Annex IX of the Basel Convention):

B3026 The following waste from the pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids, not containing Annex I materials in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics:
— Non-separable plastic fraction
— Non-separable plastic-aluminium fraction

B3027 Self-adhesive label laminate waste containing raw materials used in label material production

National explanations referring to the new entries on Annex III

Plastic fraction from the pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids

Designation: Green List B3026

The following waste from the pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids, not containing Annex I materials in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics:

— Non-separable plastic fraction

Physical properties: solid/sludge

LoW Designation
19 12 04 plastic and rubber
19 12 12 other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
(Note: restricted to the non-separable plastic fraction from the pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids only)

Detailed Description

The composite packages for liquids consist of a core, made of paper or cardboard, which is plastic-laminated inside and outside. Typical composition of these composite packages: 80% paper and 20% plastic (PE).

The recycling plant separates used composite packaging for liquids into their components in water-filled drums. As soon as contact between the water and the paper layer is provided, the layers will separate due to the centrifugal forces inside the pulper. Additional chemicals are not used.

The cellulose fibre fraction is recycled in the paper mill. The plastic fraction is normally used for energy recovery in cement kilns.

Typical composition of the plastic fraction:
Approximately 70% plastics, fibres about 10%, moisture 20%

The wastes can only be used for energy recovery (in industrial facilities) or be subject to pyrolysis.
It should be noted that the incineration of this waste in a waste incineration facility, whose purpose is to treat solid municipal waste is to be classified as recovery process as of 12 December 2010 (=deadline for the implementation of the EC Framework Directive No. 98/ 2008 on waste) provided that the stipulated energy efficiency coefficients are complied with.

Note: The non-separable plastic-aluminium fraction from the pre-treatment of used composite packaging for liquids is to be assigned to B3026, 2nd indent.

Demarcation from other, similar Green List wastes:

- Laminated paper (e.g. beverage cartons) - see **B3020**
- Composite packaging consisting of mainly paper and some plastic, not containing residues and not covered by Basel entry B3020 - see **BEU04 (Annex IIIB)**
- Waste of any other coated or laminated paper/cardboard (except self-adhesive labels) - see **B3020**
- Pressure sensitive adhesive label laminate waste containing raw materials - see **B3027**

Demarcation from other Amber List wastes or unlisted wastes (notification):

- Rejects from recovered paper processing - unlisted waste
- Deinking sludge - unlisted waste
- Residues from processing of waste paper / cardboard or plastic, containing higher amounts of chloride (PVC) or heavy metals, impairing or preventing energy recovery - unlisted waste

Plastic aluminium fraction from pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids

Designation: Green List B3026

The following waste from the pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids, not containing Annex I materials in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics:

—Non-separable plastic-aluminium fraction

Physical properties: solid /sludge

LoW Designation

19 12 04 plastic and rubber

19 12 12 other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11

(Note: restricted to the non-separable plastic aluminium fraction from the pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids only)

Detailed description

The composite packages for liquids consist of a core, made of paper or cardboard, which is plastic-laminated inside and outside and additionally aluminium-coated inside. The typical composite packaging consists of: about 75% cardboard and 21% PE, and 4% aluminium.

The recycling plant separates used liquid packages into their components in water-filled drums. As soon as contact between the water and the paper layer is provided, the layers will separate due to the centrifugal forces inside the pulper. Additional chemicals are not used.

The cellulose fibre fraction is recycled in the paper mill.

Typical composition of this fraction: Plastic content (PE) approx. 60%, aluminium about 10%, moisture approx. 20%, fibre con-tent approx.10%.

The wastes can only be used for energy recovery (in industrial facilities, preferably cement kilns) or be subject to pyrolysis.

The plastic content of the plastic-aluminium fraction is used for energy recovery in cement kilns and the aluminium is recovered, replacing bauxite in the clinker.

It should be noted that the incineration of this waste in a waste incineration facility, whose purpose is to treat solid municipal waste is to be classified as recovery process as of 12 December 2010 (=deadline for the implementtation of the EC-Framework Directive No. 98/2008 on waste) provided that the stipulated energy efficiency coefficients are complied with.

Note: Non-separable plastic fraction from the pre-treatment of of composite packaging for liquids shall be assigned to B3026, 1st indent.

Note: The incineration of this mixture in a normal boiler turned out to be problematic due to the aluminium forming deposits on the heat transfer surfaces and the boiler. Metallic aluminium may cause the emission of flammable gases in fly ashes upon contact with water.

Demarcation from other, similar Green List waste:

- Laminated paper (e.g. beverage cartons) - see **B3020**
- Composite packaging consisting of mainly paper and some plastic, not containing residues and not covered by Basel entry B3020 - see **BEU04 (Annex IIIB)**
- Waste pipes made of PE Al-PE or PEX-Al-PEX (no explicit limitation of the aluminium content) - see **B3010**

Demarcation from other Amber List wastes or unlisted wastes (notification):

- Rejects from recovered paper processing - unlisted waste
- Deinking sludge - unlisted waste
- Residues from processing of waste paper / cardboard or plastic, containing higher amounts of chloride (PVC) or heavy metals, impairing or preventing energy recovery - unlisted waste

Self-adhesive label laminate waste

Designation: Green List B3027

Self-adhesive label laminate waste containing raw materials used in label material production

Physical properties: solid

LoW Designation:
03 03 99 wastes not otherwise specified (wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing)

15 01 06 mixed packaging

Detailed description:
These pressure sensitive adhesive label laminates are a combination of the following materials: paper, plastic and adhesives showing roughly the following composition

a) Paper (80%), plastics (15%), cardboard (5%)
b) Paper laminates: paper (88%), adhesives (11%), silicones (0.6%), cardboard (0.4%)
c) Paper and plastic laminates: paper (50%), adhesives (10%), silicone (0.5%), plastics (39%), cardboard (0.5%)
d) Plastic laminate: plastic (89%), adhesives (10%), silicone (0.5%), cardboard (0.5%)

Plastics: PE, PP, PET
Adhesives: acrylic emulsion (water based), silicones (solvent free)

This entry shall refer to <u>production wastes</u> only (offcuts, parts, scrap).

Demarcation from other, similar Green List wastes:
- Plastics (non-halogenated) - see **B3010**
- Laminated paper (e.g. beverage cartons) - see **B3020**
- Composite packaging consisting of mainly paper and some plastic, not containing residues and not covered by Basel entry B3020 - see **BEU04 (Annex IIIB)**
- Non-separable plastic-aluminium fraction from the pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids - see **B3026**
- Non-separable plastic fraction from the pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids - see **B3026**

Demarcation from other Amber List wastes or unlisted wastes (notification):
- Pressure sensitive adhesive label laminate waste in the form of wash sludge (no production waste) - unlisted waste
- Rejects from recovered paper processing - unlisted waste
- Mixtures of plastic waste, cardboard/paper waste and self-adhesive labels - unlisted waste

Wood waste
Designation: Green List B3050
Untreated cork and wood waste:
— Wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
— Cork waste: crushed, granulated or ground cork

Pursuant to the EU-Correspondents Guidelines No. 5 wood wastes, containing wood, which at any time has been subject to any treatment other than pure mechanical treatment, cannot be classified as B3050.

Therefore only untreated natural wood waste which has not undergone any chemical treatment (no paint/varnish, scumble, impregnation, lamination / coating, adhesives, pressing by means of using chemical additives etc.) can be assigned to this code.

In Austria a tolerable limit value for admissible impurities of chemically treated wood waste in the Green listed chemically untreated wood waste (B3050) of 1% mass on an average basis (with admissible deviation in single loads up to 2%) has been fixed.

If this limit cannot be met, the waste has to be classified as waste on the Amber List (AC170 treated wood waste), requiring notification.

The same limit applies to cork wastes.

ANNEX IIIB – national explanation of the entries
By Commission Regulation (EU) No 135/2012 dated 16 February 2012 certain wastes not yet classified on the Green List were assigned to Annex IIIB (Green listed wastes only in case of shipments within EU Member States, which do not have a transitional period for implementation). A specific code for characterization of these wastes is used (see text module "EU" in this code). The following wastes are included in Annex IIIB:

Composite packaging (separable)
Designation: Green List IIIB: BEU04
Composite packaging consisting of mainly paper and some plastic, not containing residues and not covered by Basel entry B3020

Physical properties: solid

LoW Designation
15 01 06 mixed packaging (nota bene: combination of wastes of entries 15 01 01 and 15 01 02)
03 03 99 wastes not otherwise specified (waste from production and processing of pulp, paper and cardboard)

Detailed description
These wastes are combination packaging wastes, which consist of an outer paper layer with an easily removable plastic inner packaging that is fixed to the paper along the edges. The combination package as referred to above should not be confused with craft paper, which is already included in the Green List (B3020 – laminated paper) and where the plastic cannot easily be separated from the paper fraction.

These packaging wastes must not contain residues of hazardous substances (chemicals) which would require a classification as hazardous waste.
The composite packaging waste shows the following composition:
approx. 70-95% paper and approx. 5-30% plastic

Demarcation from other, similar Green List wastes:
- Laminated paper (e.g. beverage cartons "tetra bricks") - see **B3020**
- Non-separable plastic-aluminium fraction from the pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids of used liquid packages - see **B3026**
- Non-separable plastic fraction from the pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids - see **B3026**

Demarcation from other Amber List wastes or unlisted wastes (notification):
- Other mixtures of plastic and paper waste, which are neither composite materials nor combination materials - unlisted waste

Biodegradable waste
Designation: Green List IIIB: BEU05

Clean biodegradable waste from agriculture, horticulture, forestry, gardens, parks and cemeteries

Physical properties: solid (sludge)

LoW Designation:
20 02 01 biodegradable waste (garden and park waste, including cemetery waste)
02 01 03 plant-tissue waste (agriculture, horticulture, forestry ...)

Detailed description:
These wastes are destined for composting or other biological treatment (e.g. biogas plants) and comprise the following:

- Grass clippings, grass cuttings and leaves**
- Fallen fruit, vegetable and cereal residues, fruit pips or stones, wilted flowers
- Bush cuttings, tree cuttings
- Separately collected organic cemetery wastes, if a proof can be provided that there is a system of separate collection at the cemetery with sufficient control guaranteeing the biodegradable waste to be free of contaminants such as florist wire, foil or plastic parts.

Note: Wastes from the collection of organic waste (bio-waste collection) are excluded a priori from the Green List (impurities!).

Demarcation from other Amber List wastes or unlisted wastes (notification):
- Separately collected organic waste from households (bio-waste) or waste bins in parks, etc. - unlisted waste (cf. impurities!)
- Separately collected organic waste from cemeteries (bio-waste collection), if no adequate control of impurities takes place, guaranteeing the waste to be free of florist wire, plastic parts or sheets, etc. - unlisted waste
- Sieve residues from mechanical-biological systems - unlisted waste
- Biodegradable wastes from kitchen and canteens – unlisted waste

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** Notice to Austrian addressees in case of transfrontier shipment of wastes for composting:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Austrian Compost Ordinance as amended, only weakly contaminated clippings and leaves are admissible (not collected along busy roads - not more than 8000 vehicles / day - otherwise a contamination with heavy metals and PAHs has to be expected)