

Discussion of selected waste categories

The following shall, in accordance with Norwegian regulations, be sorted based on their properties:

- Hazardous waste
- Radioactive waste
- WEEE (Waste of Electric and Electronic Equipment)
- Infectious waste
- Explosives
- Radioactive isotopes

It is recommended to use waste codes from the Norwegian Standard NS 9431:2011 "Klassifikasjon av avfall" (Classification of waste). The waste codes are divided into the following sub-series:

1100 Organic waste and sludge	1900	Textiles, leather, furniture and fixtures
1200 Paper, cardboard and carton	2200	Chemicals
1300 Glass	2300	Batteries
1400 Metals	2400	Transportation carriers
1500 EE waste	3000	Radioactive waste
1600 Masses and inorganic matter	6000	Medical waste
1700 Plastics	7000	Hazardous waste
1800 Rubber	9900	Mixed waste

Each waste series is further sub-divided into more descriptive waste codes, e.g. for various types of organic waste, various types of paper/cardboard/carton, various types of glass and so on.

Waste fractions of industrial waste normally used are shown below. However, the waste categories may vary depending on available space on the installation.

Sorting of the following waste categories is expected:	Waste codes according to Norwegian Standard:
• Organic / galley waste (food waste)	1111
• Cooking oil, deep-frying fat (Marpol requirement)	1111
• Food contaminated / combustible waste	9913
• Metal waste	1452
• Paper/cardboard waste	1299
• Plastic waste	1799
• Wooden waste	1149

Below follows comments about certain types of waste; a table with suggestions of how to convert between NS9431 and the discharge reports; and a table that can be used as a template for waste information posters.

Organic/galley waste

Organic waste (food leftovers) shall be ground and discharged to sea offshore. It shall be arranged for discharge below the sea surface. Should offshore discharge not be possible, alternative handling must be organized with shore facilities.

Food contaminated / combustible waste

The sorting category food contaminated waste has previously been defined as waste contaminated with food or other organic waste that could cause risks of odours, infections or cut. Since the prohibition of landfilling biodegradable waste came into effect in 2009, this waste category has been redefined as "food contaminated / combustible waste", and shall be kept separate from all other types of waste.

All waste that is manifested as food contaminated / combustible waste will normally be shipped directly to final disposition (e.g. incineration with energy utilization). Normally paper/cardboard, wooden waste, plastic waste and other waste categories should still be sorted out to enable material recovery. However, local modifications with less number of sorted fractions may be agreed when practical conditions indicates need for space etc. Food contaminated / combustible waste must be fit for grinding and incineration, and shall therefore not include larger metal parts, hoses, hawsers, ropes, straps, gypsum, etc.

Examples of what may be included in the waste category:

Food packaging and minor food leftovers from cabins and offices, paper towels, dirty paper/cardboard, dirty plastics, disposable cups and utensils, clean textiles, shoe covers, ear plugs, Styrofoam / packing peanuts, laminated paper, binders, stickers, transparencies, cardboard air filters. This category may also contain waste that can cause a risk of cuts.

Metals

Metals shall be delivered as a separate waste category.

Rinsed glass and metal packaging (such as glass packaging for jam tins and aluminium cans) can be sorted together or as two separate waste categories.

Aluminium drinking cans can be sorted as "glass and metal packaging", or as a separate waste category.

Stainless steel, steel, titan, etc. may also be sorted as separate waste categories, but that should be decided by each operator/installation based on generated amounts and storage space limitations. This may be more relevant for construction or demolition projects, than during general production. Pure waste metals are more valuable for recovery than mixed metals, thus giving a higher price.

Process steel contaminated with heavy metals or radioactive scale shall be sorted and delivered separately. See further information in the Guidelines' chapters 5.4.6 and 5.5.3.

Do not add pressurized canisters/containers to the metal waste, even if these appear to be empty. Pressurized canisters/containers shall be sent ashore separately as dangerous goods, secured in suitable stands or strapped in place on pallets. Pressurized canisters/containers should preferably be delivered to supplier for refilling if they are not to be discarded. According to regulations only gas cylinders containing hazardous gas (ref. CLP) needs a hazardous waste declaration. However, if pressurized containers are not subject for refilling a recommendation is given to declare as hazardous waste due to the hazard of the pressure. This recommendation is also given by the Norwegian Association for Hazardous Waste.

Paper/cardboard

Paper and cardboard shall preferably be delivered sorted in separate categories, but may be mixed due to generation of smaller amounts or limited on board space.

Plastics

Plastics come in a wide variety of qualities, which can prove to be a challenge for optimal offshore plastic waste sorting. It is common to use two plastic waste categories: hard plastics and soft plastics. These two can be delivered separately or mixed together, dependent on local conditions. The most important of the two is soft plastics (plastic foil), which has a higher recovery value than mixed or hard plastics.

Plastic waste that is contaminated by oils or other chemicals shall be handled as hazardous waste. The Norwegian waste codes given in appendix 2 are based on the most common type of packaging, and can be used for all kinds of contaminated plastic packaging. Plastic packaging contaminated by paint, glue and varnish is discussed in a separate section below.

Wooden waste

Uncontaminated wood shall be sorted and delivered for recovery. Wood items containing **larger** metal parts must be sorted separately. Impregnated wood shall be handled separately and be declared as hazardous waste. The waste facility should be contacted in advance if there are large quantities of plywood and chipboard, as the waste treatment for wooden waste may not be able to handle too much impure wood waste.

WEEE waste (Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment)

EE waste contains environmental pollutants and shall be sorted as a separate waste category. WEEE waste will be disassembled ashore and components containing environmental pollutants will be handled through the hazardous waste system, while non-hazardous components will be recovered. It is important to pack and stow EE waste well to prevent breakage, to protect shore handling personnel and prevent leakage of environmental pollutants.

- Batteries mounted inside discarded equipment are defined as WEEE waste and need not be removed from the equipment before shipment to shore.
- Smoke detectors are considered WEEE waste, and any radioactive nuclides will be removed and properly handled by the WEEE waste facility ashore.
- Printer cartridges should preferably be returned to the printer cartridge supplier, or they can be sorted and packed separately, and delivered as WEEE waste.

Batteries

The special return system for batteries includes all discarded batteries, regardless of whether the batteries contain hazardous substances or not. Batteries shall not be mixed with other types of waste, but be separated into following battery waste categories:

- Batteries or battery packs containing heavy metals, e.g. *lead-acid batteries, cadmium batteries and mercury batteries* shall be delivered separately and declared as hazardous waste.
- *Lithium batteries* shall also be handled separately, declared as hazardous waste and delivered using UN approved packaging.
- *Alkaline single use batteries* (e.g. those commonly used in flashlights, radios etc.) may for practical reasons be mixed in with other types of small batteries (such as button-cell batteries, which are defined as hazardous waste) and declared as hazardous waste.

The batteries are preferably packaged in plastic packaging, packed layered in shock absorbing material (e.g. Vermiculite). Larger, leak-free batteries can be packed on pallet with frame. EPS/cardboard between layers when stacking on pallet. For lithium batteries and larger batteries, however, it must be ensured that the poles do not come into contact with each other (e.g. by taping). Damaged batteries with a risk of leakage are packed in acid-proof steel / plastic packaging.

Remaining waste

Remaining waste is defined as the waste that is left after all recoverable waste, hazardous waste and radioactive waste have been removed.

Periodic projects may generate larger amounts of waste types that would normally be included in the remaining waste category, e.g. discarded furniture, isolation material, gypsum, etc. For such incidents the waste facility may be contacted to arrange for separate delivery of such waste.

Paint, glue and varnish

Paint, glue and varnish may contain various toxins and shall be declared and transport classified as hazardous waste (see table in appendix 2). Liquid paint is usually emptied into barrels with bung holes. Solid, un-cured paint waste (brushes, rollers, rags, caulking compounds) is usually packed in open top barrels with clamp tops.

Dry, empty paint pails (only containing hardened paint film) may be sorted as plastics or metals, respectively. All pails marked "Toxic" shall be declared as hazardous waste (solid paint waste). According to the regulations, the declaration obligation does not distinguish whether it is solid or liquid/pasty. It is therefore recommended that paint, paint residues and other paint waste be declared as hazardous waste.

Waste from hardeners must be handled with extra care, as mixing hardeners with liquid paint waste may cause the paint waste to cure faster, resulting in unexpected waste handling issues. Uncontaminated hardener remains must therefore be sorted separately. Hardeners and caulking compounds with isocyanates and organic peroxides shall be declared with Norwegian waste code 7121 and 7123, respectively.

Waste from demolition

Demolition waste can in some contexts be delivered to the recipient as mixed waste. It is nevertheless important to sort waste with hazardous properties and deliver this separately. This can be due to asbestos, ceramic fibres/fire insulation, phthalates, chlorinated paraffin containing waste, PCB containing waste, brominated flame retardants, etc.

Blasting sand

Blasting sand shall normally be delivered as hazardous waste. It must be assessed whether the content of hazardous substances in the waste exceeds the limit values given in a separate appendix to the Waste regulation's chapter on hazardous waste. Blasting sand is covered by documentation proving it contains no hazardous substance may be delivered as non-hazardous waste without a declaration. Analyses and evaluations of results may be performed by the waste contractor, provided this has been agreed upon by the operator and the waste contractor. An analysis report may be used for several deliveries to shore, but only in cases where the blasting sand is used on the same type of surface and the content (and concentration) is the same. A report may be valid for up to one year. When delivering to waste contractor, a report must be enclosed or referred to in the manner agreed with the recipient.

If it is otherwise possible to document that the paint to be removed does not contain hazardous substances, this can be used as a basis. This can be, for example, scraping off paint and perform analysis before the surface treatment starts. Data sheets will not necessarily be sufficient in such a context, since the limit values (cf. Table 1 below) are not always stated or taken into account in the safety data sheet.

If the amount of waste is so small that it is not appropriate to have the waste analysed, it can be agreed that the waste is delivered as hazardous waste without analysis. The limit for this must be agreed with the recipient.

Tables 1 and 2 below show some relevant limit values stated in the Waste regulation. Hazard statements are listed based on available information, including from NFFA. Based on this, it can be decided whether the blasting sand is hazardous waste or not. If the waste is to be sent directly to the landfill, it must be performed a characterization of waste to landfill (see chapter 5.8 of the guideline). But normally it will be the waste contractor who is responsible for carrying out this work, since blasting sand from various waste producers is often mixed on receiving plants.

The following table shows relevant limit values as stipulated in the Waste Regulations. These limit values may be used to determine whether the blasting sand is non-hazardous or hazardous waste. Blasting sand to be sent directly to a landfill is subject to basic characterisation (see chapter 5.8 in the waste guidelines).

Limit values for classification of hazardous waste

Waste may be classified as hazardous waste based on content of hazardous substances (see guideline 5.4.1).

For waste that is not specifically hazardous waste according to EAL, such as oil-containing waste, this means in practice that the waste should be classified as hazardous waste when the concentrations of hazardous substances are above certain limit values. The limit values refer to different hazard statements, H-phrases, for the various substances. Concentration of the substances is then compared with the limit value associated with these hazards.

For some hazard statements, the concentration of each substance should be compared to the limit value. For other hazard statements, concentrations of substances should be summed before comparing with limit values. This applies to substances classified as irritating (HP4), acutely toxic (HP 6), corrosive (HP8).

The summation rule also applies to environmentally harmful substances. Then waste that meets one of the following conditions shall be classified as hazardous waste of the type environmentally harmful (HP14):

$$[\Sigma c (H400) \geq 25 \text{ \%}]$$

$$[100 \times \Sigma c (H410) + 10 \times \Sigma c (H411) + \Sigma c (H412) \geq 25 \text{ \%}]$$

$$[\Sigma c H410 + \Sigma c H411 + \Sigma c H412 + \Sigma c H413 \geq 25 \text{ \%}]$$

For substances classified with hazard statement code H410, only substances with a concentration $\geq 0.1\%$ shall be included in the summary.

The Hazard statements given in the below tables are based on the strictest limit for the most relevant compounds of each substance.

Heavy metals

Metals appear in various compounds, but analysis results are normally given in the concentration of the metal itself and the choice of H-phrase is based on most likely compounds. For assessment of whether the waste is subject to declaration as hazardous waste, comparison of concentration to limit value may be based on the concentration of the metal itself, not the whole compound it may exist as.

Table 1. Values (%) for some relevant metals related to hazardous waste limit

Compounds	Relevant hazard statement code	Limit value for hazardous waste
Lead compounds	H410	Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Copper compounds	H410	
Zinc compounds	H410	
Mercury compounds	H410 *	Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25% For the compound alone 0,1%
Chromium compounds	H350	0,1%
Nickel compounds	H350	0,1%
Arsenic compounds	H350	0,1%
Cadmium compounds	H350	0,1%

* Traditionally in Norway, 1000 mg/kg has been used as the limit value for mercury for assessment of when the declaration obligation occurs. According to the Waste regulation, hazard statement H410 with a limit value of 2500 mg/kg will be correct for current mercury compounds. However, since 1000 mg/kg is a cut-off value, it is recommended to continue to operate at a limit of 1000 mg/kg for mercury alone.

Organic pollutants

In addition to the heavy metal concentrations listed in Table 1, some organic compounds may also be relevant parameters for some types of waste.

Table 2. Values (%) for some relevant organic compounds related to hazardous waste limit

Compounds	Relevant hazard statement code	Limit value for hazardous waste
<i>TBT, organotin compounds</i>	H410	Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
<i>Brominated flame retardants</i>	H410	Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
<i>Polychlorinated biphenyls, Σ7PCB</i>	(**)	Total concentration higher or equal to 0.001%
<i>PAH-compounds:</i>		
Naphthalene	410	Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Acenaphthylene	330	For the compound alone 0,1%
Acenaphthen	410	Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Fluoren	410	Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Phenanthrene	410	Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Anthracene	410	Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Fluoranthene	410	Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Pyrene	410	Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Benzo(a)anthracene	350 410	For the compound alone 0,1% Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Chrysene	350 410	For the compound alone 0,1% Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	350 410	For the compound alone 0,1% Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	350 410	For the compound alone 0,1% Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Benzo(a)pyrene	350 410	For the compound alone 0,1% Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene	350 410	For the compound alone 0,1% Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Benzo(ghi)perylene	410	Sum of compounds with H410; limit value 0,25%
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	351	For the compound alone 0,1%
<i>BTEX:</i>		
Benzene	350	Concentration higher than 0.1%
Toluene	361	Concentration higher than 3%
Ethylbenzene	373	Concentration higher than 10%
Xylene	332	Concentration higher than 22,5%
Sum Benzene, Ethylbenzene og Toluene	304	Sum of compounds with H304; limit value 10%
Sum Benzene, Toluene og Xylene	315	Sum of compounds with H315; limit value 20%

** Comment on limit value for PCB in The Waste Regulations, Appendix 2 no. 2:

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are synthetic substances consisting of 209 different PCB isomers. As it is extensive to analyze all, the 7 most common isomers are often analyzed; PCB 28, PCB 52, PCB 101, PCB 118, PCB 138, PCB 153 and PCB 180. The ratio of PCB total to Σ 7PCB may differ from product to product but is very often between 3 and 8.2. A conversion factor of 5 is reasonably correct, without this being explicitly stated in some regulations. Therefore, the limit value Σ 7PCB is set to 0.001%.

Oil-based liquid waste from rigs and from drilling using oil-based drilling fluids

Waste fluids from drilling should be kept separate from rig slop (machine slop / engine slop / other oily water). Use Norwegian waste code 7030 when sending rig slop from rig to shore. Use Norwegian waste code 7031 if the waste contains or is mixed with drilling slop. Use Norwegian waste code 7142 if the waste contains large amounts of sludge (e.g. more than 20 volume %), otherwise use 7031.

Cuttings containing oil-based drilling fluid are declared with Norwegian waste code 7143.

Waste that is pumpable is classified with Norwegian waste code 7142, waste that is not pumpable is classified with 7143.

In general, it is important that as much information as possible about the waste is stated in the field "Detailed description", for example if the waste can be contaminated with residues from testing of fire-fighting systems or that the waste originates from a milling operation, from P&A activities or contains cement. When mixing slop in cuttings, this must also be informed. Such information may be useful to the recipient for the proper treatment of the waste. Classifications that specify the different properties are described in Appendix 2.

The information flow between the waste producer and the waste recipient will contribute to an improved process.

Waste from water-based drilling fluids

Waste from water-based drilling fluids is usually classified as hazardous waste, using Norwegian waste code 7144, as the waste may contain substances that are hazardous to human health or the environment. For example, the waste may contain certain salts that represent a hazard to human health, but not to the environment; whereas small amounts of oil contamination will make the waste environmentally hazardous as well.

Since the content of various water-based drilling fluid chemicals may affect downstream treatment solution, the HSE data sheet with information on drilling fluid additives for the relevant water-based drilling fluid should be sent to the waste supplier prior to the drilling operation. Declaration forms for each shipment should be marked with product names on the drilling fluid in use.

Contaminated fractions with brine (saline completion fluid) should as far as possible be kept separate since it will affect the further treatment of the waste. This should be declared as 7097 (inorganic liquid waste) and content of Brine should be specified.

Cuttings with water-based drilling fluids shall be classified with Norwegian waste code 7145. Name of the drilling fluid used should also be stated on the declaration.

Liquid waste releasing or evaporating hazardous gas

Liquid waste in bulk that emits flammable gas with an impact on LEL measurement and / or flash point measurement at 60 ° C shall be notified to vessels and recipient well in advance. If measured LEL values exceed 25% when transferred to a supply vessel or when receiving on land, Norwegian waste code 7025 is normally used, irrespective of the flash point. LEL values above 25% are considered high (ref. G-OMO, annex 10-F, point 8.2). At flash point below 60 ° C, Norwegian waste code 7025 is normally used.

Waste that emits toxic gas, such as H₂S, must be treated before loading to vessels. Normally, the H₂S value should be 0 (ref GOMO, annex 10-F 2, the analysis form). Chemical treatment of slop for H₂S must be communicated to the waste facility, as this may have an influence on the treatment of the waste.

Waste after offshore treatment of slop

If slop has been treated on rig before transfer to shore for further treatment, this must be informed on the declaration form. Any chemical additive must be informed. Classification in accordance with Appendix 2.

Tank cleaning waste

Waste produced during cleaning of tanks that have been used in connection with offshore operations is classified with Norwegian waste code based on content and EAL codes as tank wash waste (chapter 1607), see appendix 2b.

Cleaning of tanks on vessels located at quay or en route:

Waste that occurs during cleaning of tanks that the oil company disposes on supply vessels is delivered as hazardous waste and the operator is stated as waste producer of the tank cleaning waste (see also guideline chapter 6.3).

Cleaning of tanks on platform/rig:

Waste from cleaning of tanks on board platforms/rigs will for all practical purposes be collected on a common slop tank on the platform/rig before it is sent to shore. It will generally not be possible to distinguish this offshore generated tank wash from the rest of drainage water and other drilling related waste that end up on this tank. This is in practice the same type of waste and shall be classified as shown in Appendix 2a under item on "Drilling related waste" or "Oil contaminated waste". Normally this classification will be 7031/130802 or 7144/165073.

Cleaning of skips and transport tanks

- After emptying at hazardous waste treatment plants, skips for transportation of cuttings are usually cleaned before the units are returned. To remove all waste in the carriers, water normally is used. The receiving / treatment facility that performs the cleaning job is responsible for the waste accounts for the water used.
- If cleaning of empty skips and transport tanks (such as chemical tanks) is required, a declaration is created for the waste that arises in the process. The actor who delivers the tank for cleaning is stated as a waste producer.

Oily rags and oily filters

Oily rags are, in appendix 2, classified in accordance to the IMDG code, with UN1856 and hazard class 4.2. This is due to the system for prevention of unwanted incidents during marine transport of oily rags. Oily rags are not, however, comprised by the regulations regarding transport of dangerous goods over land (ADR/RID). The classification for sea transport has recently been evaluated by industry organisations and authorities, and is incorporated here. The classification considers that oily rags may contain oils or other pyrophoric substances (e.g. solvents), meaning they may be contaminated by more than plain oil. The rags may also be more inflammable than the fluids they are contaminated with, due to a larger area for oxygen exposure. The probability for self-ignition is relatively small, especially when the waste is transported in UN-approved packaging and classified according to the IMDG code. The sender is, in any case, responsible for correct transport classification of the waste.

Oily absorbents, oily filters and filter cloth are normally not classified for the transport, neither at sea nor over land.

Examples of waste that is NOT defined as hazardous waste

a. Examples of waste that shall be sorted as non-hazardous waste

Type of waste	Comments	Waste category
<i>Paint pails made of metal or plastic material</i>	Pails must be empty, the paint completely dry and it can only contain a hardened paint film	Metal waste or plastic waste
<i>Cans and barrels</i>	Clean and empty packaging, no oil or chemical residue	Metal waste or plastic waste

b. Examples of waste that are not declared as hazardous waste, but where special packaging or transport documentation is required:

Type of waste	Comments
<i>Infectious waste (from hospital, medic)</i>	Shall be transported in UN approved packaging. Dangerous goods document.
<i>Radioactive sources</i>	Shall be returned in original UN approved packaging. Dangerous goods document.
<i>Pyrotechnic equipment (flares, distress lights, flare gun)</i>	Shall be transported in UN approved packaging, preferably back to the supplier. Dangerous goods document. Explosives are subject to the Waste Regulation's chapter on hazardous waste but should not be declared as hazardous waste.
<i>Medical waste</i>	To be transported in separate containers to pharmacies, in accordance with the operator's contract. Dangerous goods document.
<i>Pressurized containers to be returned to the supplier for refilling</i>	To be returned to supplier ashore, secured in special racks or strapped to pallets, accompanied by necessary dangerous goods transport documentation.

Conversion table

The Norwegian Oil and Gas Association's guideline "044 - Recommended guidelines for discharge and emission reporting" gives, in chapter 9.1.2, recommendations of how to report non-hazardous waste to the authorities. Below follows a suggestion of how the waste categories, codes and definitions given in guideline 044 may correspond with the Norwegian standard for classification of waste, NS9431. It is emphasised that other conversions to NS9431 may also be relevant.

Category (ref. 044)	Definition (ref. 044)	Suggested waste code ref. NS9431	NS9431 description
<i>Food contaminated waste</i>	Waste contaminated with food particles and other debris that can cause odours and cuts	9913	Sorted combustible waste
<i>Wet organic waste</i>	Food and other organic waste	1111	Galley and food waste from industrial and small households
<i>Paper</i>	All ordinary paper such as newspapers, magazines, office paper, etc.	1299	Mixed paper, paperboard and cardboard
<i>Cardboard (brown paper)</i>	Cardboard and other brown paper	1221	Brown paper
<i>Wood</i>	Defective pallets, planks, assorted wood	1149	Mixed processed wood
<i>Glass</i>	Flushed (not washed) clear and coloured glass	1322	Mixed glass packaging with metals
<i>Plastics</i>	Plastic cans, cans, foil, plastic bags and other plastic packaging	1799	Mixed plastics, mixed fractions
<i>EE-Disposal</i>	All equipment that requires electrical power or batteries to operate. Cables and wires	1599	Mixed EE waste
<i>Residual waste</i>	What remains after recoverable waste and hazardous waste is sorted out	9912	Mixed non-hazardous waste
<i>Metal</i>	Metal cans, pipes, scrap metal, wire	1452	Mixed metals
<i>Sandblasting sand</i>	Waste from sandblasting containing dangerous substances	1672	Blasting sand
<i>Explosives</i>	Distress flares and other explosives taken to shore		
<i>Other</i>	Waste that cannot be categorised into categories above		

Category	Yes pleas	No thanks	What happens?
 Wood	Defective pallets, disposable pallets, planks, various wood	Wood with larger metal fittings Impregnated material	Energy utilization and for composting. Can also be recycled (chipboard etc.)
 Plastics	Clean plastic. Mixed plastic waste, empty plastic bottles, hard plastic, plastic cans, soft plastic, plastic film	Metal parts, big bags, residues of hazardous waste (chemicals, etc.). Soiled plastic	Energy recovery or material recovery for new plastic products
 Plast foil	Foil, plastic bags and other soft plastic packaging	Big bags. Packaging for hazardous waste	Material recovery (plastic bags, packaging etc.)
 Hardened plastic	Plastkanner, bøtter og annen hard plastemballasje	Packaging for hazardous waste Metal in the plastic	Material recovery (cans, pallets, office chairs, fleece clothing, etc.) or energy utilization
 Cardboard and paper	Plastic cans, buckets and other hard plastic packaging	Cardboard / paper contaminated with hazardous chemicals (for hazardous waste). Soiled cardboard/paper	Sorting and material recovery (various cardboard and cardboard products, envelopes and writing materials)
 Cardboard	Cardboard, carton and other brown paper	Chemical bags with plastic. Brown paper contaminated with hazardous chemicals. Wet cardboard. <i>Do not dispose of paper in a clean cardboard fraction</i>	Material recovery (various carton and cardboard products)
 Paper	All ordinary paper such as newspapers, magazines, white paper	Paper contaminated with hazardous chemicals. Wet paper. <i>Do not dispose of cardboard in a clean paper fraction</i>	Material recovery (envelopes, writing materials etc.)
 Food	Food, leftovers	Napkins, tea and coffee filters, etc.	Discharged to sea if ground to <25 mm. On shore this is sent for composting or energy recovery

Category	Yes please	No thanks	What happens?
 <p>Glass packaging</p>	Cold water rinsed (not washed) clear or coloured glass	Porcelain, ceramics, light bulbs, laminated glass, window panes, tempered / oven proof glass,	Material recovery (new glass, glass wool, glass concrete, etc.)
 <p>Glass/metal packaging</p>	Cold water rinsed (not washed) clear or coloured glass and tins	Aluminium tins (if sorted separately), other types of metal, ceramics and porcelain, laminated glass, window panes, tempered / oven proof glass	Post sorting ashore, material recovery (new glass and metal products)
 <p>Aluminium cans</p>	Cans for soft drinks, etc.	Spray cans (separate waste category) Tins	Material recovery (new aluminium products)
 <p>Metals</p>	Metal packaging, pipes, scrap metals, wire, etc. May be sorted into separate metal categories	Spray cans (separate waste category)	Material recovery (new packaging, paper clips, bicycles, car fenders, etc.)
 <p>EE waste</p>	All discarded equipment that needed electrical power or batteries to function TVs, PCs, printers, lighting fixtures, phones, etc.	Do not pack heavy EE waste atop of breakable EE waste!	Disassembled. Removal of hazardous waste, recovery of, plastics and metals
 <p>Food contaminated / combustible</p>	Waste containing food leftovers and other waste that has risks of odour or cuts. Must be suitable for grinding and incineration	Pure food leftovers (to organic waste) Ropes, hoses, wire straps, single use pallets	Energy recovery (incineration with energy utilization)
 <p>Remaining waste</p>	What is left after waste suitable for recovery and hazardous waste have been sorted out	Waste suitable for recovery Refrigerating equipment, household appliances and car tyres Hazardous waste	Post sorted ashore for further waste handling (material recovery, incineration with energy utilization or landfilling)