



**KOMMUNEQARFIK SERMERSOOQ**

**Administration for Installations and the Environment**

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# Regulations for industrial waste Sermersooq Municipality

2018

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# DEFINITIONS

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The definitions used in these regulations correspond to the definitions specified in existing legislation to the extent that such definitions have been established for the individual concepts in this legislation.

The definitions of the individual waste fractions are specified in the regulations' SPECIAL SECTION, where the individual schemes are described. Below you can find selected definitions that are particularly relevant for these regulations:

Waste processor	A waste processor is an entity that does more than just transport waste from the producer to the municipal waste disposal facility. For example, this could involve sorting, crushing, compressing, drying, dividing, separating, disassembling or re-packaging of waste. In connection with the processing of waste, the responsibility for proper health and environmental handling of waste falls to the waste processor.
Industrial waste	Waste that is produced by public and private companies, institutions and ports.
Waste fraction	A waste fraction refers to a grouping of materials in the waste that share the same composition.
Waste collector	A waste collector is paid to collect waste from one or more waste producers and transports it to the waste processing facility. Upon collection, the responsibility of sorting the waste is transferred from the waste producer to the waste collector. See also the waste transporter and waste processor.
Waste producer	<p>With regard to the production of industrial waste, the waste producer consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Companies</li><li>Institutions</li><li>Ports</li></ul> <p>The waste producer is the physical person that is responsible for a company. The waste producer can also be a legal person. For building and construction activities, the waste producer is the owner or any entity to which this responsibility has been transferred via a written agreement.</p> <p>Concerning waste from ports, the port authority responsible for the port activities is the waste producer.</p>
Waste transporter	A waste transporter is paid to transport waste. The waste transporter transports waste from the waste producer to the processing facility without assuming responsibility as to whether the waste is properly sorted. See also the waste collector and waste processor.

Reporting	Description of the waste types and amounts that are expected from large building activities. Reporting must take place using the municipality's reporting form in good time before the waste is expected to be delivered.
Scheme on directions for waste management	A scheme established through regulations where the municipality specifies a waste disposal option and the waste producer is responsible for ensuring that the waste is handled in accordance with the provisions of the municipal regulations.
Basic fee (settlements and Ittoqqortoormiit)	In the settlements of the municipality and in Ittoqqortoormiit, every waste producer is charged a mandatory basic fee, which covers the costs of 1 unit. A unit refers to 1 sack of household-like waste, which is picked up 2 times per week, and 1 sack of night soil, which is picked up 3 times a week.  If the waste producer has additional waste, this is regarded as industrial waste, which should be reported to Affaldscenteret (the Waste Processing Plant) and sent to the nearest town where it will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates.
Container	The sack, litter bin, mini-container, dust bin, sack holder, tipping container, open container and the like which the waste producer uses to collect waste in the company.
Disposal	Any operation that is not recovery.
Recyclable waste	Waste that is technically suitable for sorting for the purpose of recycling (including shipment to recycling) within the schemes that are established in Greenland or in Denmark/abroad. Recycling is a process where by residual materials are used as raw materials in the production of new products etc.
Handling	Collection, transport, reception, processing, recovery and disposal of waste.
Collection equipment	Any kind of container or vehicle that is used for the collection and transport of waste
Collection scheme	A scheme established through regulations where the waste producer transfers its waste to the municipality, which assumes full responsibility for further processing.
Source sorting	Waste is sorted according to where it was generated (at the waste producer's premises or as close to that location as possible and before reaching the waste reception facility) in different identical fractions, e.g. metal, cardboard and glass.
Reception facility	Facility where the waste is deposited, incinerated, processed and/or reprocessed into new raw materials or products.

# SPECIAL SECTION

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*Regulations for industrial waste  
Sermersooq Municipality*

## **Recyclable waste**

- 1. Glass**
- 2. Iron and metal waste**
- 3. End-of-life vehicles**
- 4. Pure cardboard**
- 5. Mixed cardboard and paper**
- 6. Trawls and nets only**
- 7. Other recyclable waste**

# 1 GLASS WASTE

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## 1.1 WHAT IS GLASS WASTE?

Industrial glass waste can be bottles, glass, windows and broken glass that has been cleaned of foreign particles such as frames, caps, food remains and the like.

## 1.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in all settlements of the municipality.

## 1.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The scheme is intended to minimise the amount of dumped waste. The glass waste is recycled locally, for example as cover or drainage material at landfills or in construction projects.

Companies, institutions and ports in all the settlements of the municipalities are required to deliver clean, source-sorted glass waste without residues of food, wood, plastic or similar to the municipal reception facility.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

### The Capital

In the capital, waste producers are required to deliver glass sorted by source to the Waste Processing Plant.

### Towns and Ittoqqortoormiit

In Paamiut, Tasiilaq and Ittoqqortoormiit, the waste producers are required to deliver glass sorted by source to the municipal reception facility

### Settlements

In all settlements, waste producers are required to deliver glass sorted by source to the municipal reception schemes.



## 2 IRON AND METAL WASTE

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### 2.1 WHAT IS IRON AND METAL WASTE?

Industrial iron and metal waste includes fittings, used and discarded storage racks, metal pipes, iron and metal profiles and sheets as well as end-of-life containers. End-of-life vehicles do not fall into this category.

### 2.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in all settlements of the municipality

### 2.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The scheme aims at improving the recycling of iron and metal waste.

The iron and metal waste must be broken down into segments that do not exceed 500 x 200 cm before delivery to the reception facility.

For larger segments or special items (e.g. pre-insulated heating pipes etc.), the municipality may impose special requirements for how these should be broken down or for other pre-processing before delivery.

Iron and metal waste is subsequently sorted, packed and sent for recycling outside Greenland.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates.

#### The Capital

In the capital, waste producers are required to deliver iron and metal waste sorted by source to the Waste Processing Plant.

#### Towns and Ittoqqortoormiit

In Paamiut, Tasiilaq and Ittoqqortoormiit, the waste producers are required to deliver iron and metal waste sorted by source to the municipal reception facility

#### Settlements

In all settlements, the waste producers are required to report iron and metal waste to the Waste Processing Plant and employ the disposal option specified by the Waste Processing Plant. This will usually be the nearest town.

### 3 END-OF-LIFE VEHICLES

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#### 3.1 WHAT ARE END-OF-LIFE VEHICLES?

End-of-life vehicles from industry include cars, lorries, construction machinery, snowmobiles and ATVs that are no longer suitable for transport.

Before disposal, the vehicles must undergo preparation for meeting environmental standards, in accordance with the municipal environmental preparation standard. The environmental preparation standard can be obtained from the website of the municipality or delivered by contacting the Waste Processing Plant.

#### 3.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in the settlements of the municipality.

#### 3.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

In all settlements, a scheme on directions for waste management has been established where the waste producer is required to ensure transport and preparation for meeting environmental standards for end-of-life vehicles to the municipal reception facilities

In connection with disposal, documentation must be shown that the vehicle meets the environmental standard. If no documentation is available, a fee will be charged for services according to time spent, pursuant to the applicable list of rates.

For vehicles larger than normal passenger cars, there may be additional requirements for preparatory processing or for breaking these down into smaller sections. Contact the Waste Processing Plant.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates.

#### The capital, towns and Ittoqqortoormiit

In Nuuk, end-of-life vehicles must be delivered to the Waste Processing Plant. In Paamiut, Tasiilaq and Ittoqqortoormiit, end-of-life vehicles must be delivered to the municipal reception facilities.

#### Settlements

In all settlements, the waste producers are required to report end-of-life vehicles to the Waste Processing Plant and employ the disposal option directed by the Waste Processing Plant. This will usually be the nearest town.

## 4 PURE CARDBOARD

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### 4.1 WHAT IS PURE CARDBOARD?

Pure cardboard is pure, dry cardboard without paper or plastic. For example, this could be moving boxes and packaging cardboard, but NOT copier paper, pizza boxes, newspaper and advertisements.

You are welcome to deliver the pure, dry cardboard baled.

### 4.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in Nuuk, Paamiut and Tasiilaq.

### 4.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The scheme aims at improving the recycling of cardboard waste. The sorted cardboard is sent for recycling to Denmark.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates.

#### The capital and towns

In Nuuk, Paamiut and Tasiilaq, waste producers have the option to deliver pure, dry cardboard to the municipal reception facilities. The waste must be delivered to an operations employee and in accordance with the signs.

#### Settlements and Ittoqqortoormiit

In all settlements, the waste producers have the option to report pure cardboard to the Waste Processing Plant and employ the disposal option specified by the Waste Processing Plant. This will usually be the nearest town.

## 5 MIXED CARDBOARD AND PAPER

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### 5.1 WHAT IS MIXED CARDBOARD AND PAPER?

Mixed cardboard and paper consists of clean, dry cardboard and paper that has been cleaned of plastic, food remains, tape and glue. For example, it could be moving boxes, advertisements, newspapers and writing paper, but not pizza boxes and the like.

### 5.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in Nuuk, Paamiut and Tasiilaq.

### 5.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The sorted paper and cardboard is generally sent for recycling to Denmark. The scheme is expected to be extended to the rest of the settlements of the municipality on a trial basis.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates.

#### The capital and towns

In Nuuk, Paamiut and Tasiilaq, waste producers have the option to deliver mixed cardboard and paper to the municipal reception facilities. The waste must be delivered to an operations employee and in accordance with the signs.

#### Settlements

In all settlements, the waste producers have the option to report mixed cardboard and paper to the Waste Processing Plant and employ the disposal option specified by the Waste Processing Plant. This will usually be the nearest town.

6.1 WHAT DOES "TRAWLS AND NETS ONLY" REFER TO?

Trawls and nets only consist of fishing nets, lines and trawls and everything that is attached thereto, e.g. floats, fenders, weights and ropes, but not hooks. Floats, fenders, weights and ropes are only allowed if they are fixed to the net/line/trawl.

The lines must be delivered without hooks, and nets and lines must be delivered individually, e.g. in a big bag. Make sure there are no loose hooks. This is out of concern for the work safety of the employees handling the waste.

Taifunwire (net with metal wire), trawl doors and plastic vessels with foam filling may not be among the waste.

6.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in all settlements of the municipality

6.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The scheme intends to reduce the amount of trawls and nets that are dumped. The waste consisting only of trawls and nets is packed and sent for recycling in Denmark.

Upon delivery, a fee must be paid according to the applicable list of rates

The Capital

Waste consisting only of trawls and nets must be delivered to the Waste Processing Plant, which will indicate the disposal options.

Towns and Ittoqqortoormiit

In towns and in Ittoqqortoormiit, all waste producers have the option to deliver waste consisting only of trawls and nets to the local reception facilities.

Settlements

In all settlements, the waste producers have the option to report waste consisting only of trawls and nets to the Waste Processing Plant and employ the disposal option specified by the Waste Processing Plant. This will usually be the nearest town.

## 7 OTHER RECYCLABLE WASTE

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### 7.1 WHAT IS OTHER RECYCLABLE WASTE?

Other recyclable waste refers to large, homogeneous batches of waste which can be allocated to specific disposal schemes following a specific assessment by the municipality.

### 7.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in all settlements of the municipality

### 7.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The scheme intends to optimise the degree of recycling and ensure the best possible handling. For large, homogeneous batches of waste, the municipality may investigate the options for disposal or similar for that specific type of waste. Waste that you would like allocated pursuant to this scheme must be reported at least 24 hours ahead.

#### The Capital

Specific assessment is carried out upon notification.

#### Towns and Ittoqqortoormiit

Specific assessment is carried out upon notification.

#### Settlements

Specific assessment is carried out upon notification.

## **Waste suitable for incineration**

- 8. Household-like waste**
- 9. Small combustible waste**
- 10. Large combustible waste**
- 11. Pure wood waste**
- 12. Painted, pressure-treated and slightly contaminated wood**
- 13. Tyres**
- 14. Confidential waste**

**8.1**      WHAT IS HOUSEHOLD-LIKE WASTE?

Household-like waste is waste from companies, institutions and ports that resembles the composition and nature of household waste from private homes. For example, it includes food waste from canteens, institutions and restaurants, as well as other types of easily perishable waste that may lead to hygiene problems. Examples of household-like waste include:

- kitchen waste
- food waste
- small packages, e.g. juice and milk cartons and dirty paper/cardboard
- hygiene waste such as paper nappies
- sweepings

Household-like waste is NOT:

- Large batches of food products that have gone bad
- Waste from the food industry/fish factories
- Discarded goods from convenience stores
- Hazardous waste
- etc.

**8.2**      TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in the settlements of the municipality.

**8.3**      DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

In all the settlements of the municipality, collection schemes have been established for household-like waste. Certain places, the collection is handled by the municipality itself, while in other places it is done by private waste transporters.

The building owner is required to make a solution available for household-like waste consisting of sack holders, rubbish chutes, common containers or similar for the individual waste producers that rent the properties of the building owner. The building owner must also be registered with the municipal household waste scheme. In Nuuk, it is however also possible to enter into an agreement with a private waste collector for the disposal of household-like waste. The building owner is required to ensure that waste producers that rent the building owner's properties are in compliance with the rules for handling, storage and disposal of household-like waste established in these regulations. The individual tenant is required to make use of the solutions selected by the building owner for household-like waste and is also required to comply with rules concerning sorting by source.



## The Capital

In Nuuk, a municipally-organised collection scheme has been established where private waste transporters perform collection of industrial household-like waste. The scheme is administered by the Administration for Installations and the Environment.

However, it is also possible to enter into an agreement with a private waste collector for the collection of household-like waste. In such cases, the waste collector that enters into the agreement must be approved by the municipality.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates.

## Towns

In towns, municipally-organised collection schemes have been established, where private waste transporters carry out the collection of industrial household-like waste. The scheme is administered by the local department of the Administration for Installations and the Environment.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates.

## Settlements (and Ittoqqortoormiit)

In settlements and Ittoqqortoormiit municipally-organised collection schemes have been established, where the municipality's work gangs carry out the collection of industrial household-like waste. The scheme is administered by the local municipal office.

The municipality's costs for handling and disposal of industrial household-like waste in settlements and Ittoqqortoormiit is covered by the basic fee. For more information on the basic fee, see the "Definitions" section in these regulations.

## 8.4

### CONTAINERS

At their own expense, the waste producers are required to obtain and maintain the necessary number of containers for storing household-like waste, unless they are tenants in a property where the building owner provides a solution for household-like waste, cf. 8.3.

The container type must be approved by the local department of the Administration for Installations and the Environment.

If sack holders are used, then only sacks provided or approved by the municipality may be used.

The building owners are required to ensure that the capacity of the containers on their property is adequate such that the containers are not over-filled between two collections.

## 8.5 PLACEMENT OF CONTAINERS

Containers must be placed in a way that ensures that the risk of unpleasant odour is minimised for the nearby residences and businesses.

For the capital, the following also applies:

### Sack holders

The distance between sack holders and the closest available stop of the household waste vehicle may not exceed 50 m. There must be a clearance height of at least 2.5 metres along the entire access road.

### Containers

Containers on wheels must be brought to the household waste vehicle's closest available stop no later than 7 a.m. on the collection day.

## 8.6 USING AND FILLING THE CONTAINERS

The building owner is required to ensure that sacks and containers are not over-filled between two collections. Containers for household-like waste must be emptied at least once a week to minimise unpleasant odour for the nearby residences and businesses.

It is the building owner's responsibility that the containers are locked and/or that their insert slot is designed so as to prevent the disposal of waste that has not been properly sorted.

Sacks and containers may only be filled with household-like waste in accordance with the definition in 8.1. In cases when other waste fractions have been placed in the container, the Administration for Installations and the Environment will contact the building owner and request compliance with the sorting obligations. If incorrect sorting occurs again, the municipal council may issue an enforcement order, cf. also 10, Violations and penalisation, in the regulations' GENERAL SECTION.

If sack holders are used, these may not be filled beyond the fill capacity line displayed on the sack. If sacks are used that do not have such lines, the sack may not be filled beyond the point where it can be closed.

The waste producer is required to ensure:

- That wet waste and soot and ash are packed in watertight packaging.
- That pointy or sharp objects are packed such that they cannot damage the refuse collector or the sack during collection or transport.
- That the full sack does not weigh more than 25 kg.

8.7

### CLEANING

The waste producer is required to keep the container in a good and clean state. The container must be cleaned as needed to prevent unpleasant odour.

The location where container is kept must be kept in a good and clean condition.

Storage of household-like waste may not lead to contamination/pollution, unhygienic conditions or bring about pests.

Access roads to containers and the area round them must be cleared of snow and gritted before 7 a.m. on the collection day. It must be ensured that the containers can be opened and emptied without impediment.

For schemes for household-like waste in rental properties, cleaning is the responsibility of the building owner.

8.8

### COLLECTION

Household waste containers must be emptied with a frequency that minimises the risk of unpleasant odour for the nearby residences and businesses – and at least once per week.

Collection takes place on set weekdays between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. The collection days are specified in connection with registration for the household waste scheme or by subsequently contacting the Administration for Installations and the Environment or the waste collector. In connection with holidays, the collection time may be temporarily delayed.

In Nuuk, Paamiut and Tasiilaq, it is possible to choose between 1 and 2 collections per week. This must be specified in connection with registration to the scheme.

8.9

### REGISTRATION AND CANCELLATION

#### Registration

The building owners are required to ensure that the waste producers that rent their properties are registered to a household waste scheme, cf. 8.3.

The waste producers are required to be registered to a scheme for household-like waste for as long as the waste producer is registered with the Det Grønlandske Erhvervsregister (the Greenland Business Registry) at the address of the property.

Registration to the municipal scheme must take place in connection with moving or in connection with the termination of the agreement with a private waste collector, cf. the above, via sullissivik.gl or by contacting the citizen service centre.

The building owner is required to ensure that the waste producer is registered for the necessary number of weekly collections. If the municipal council deems that the waste producer is not registered for the necessary number of weekly collections, the municipal council may demand that the waste producer registers for additional weekly collections.

If the municipal council realises that the waste producer is not registered to a household waste collection scheme even though this is required of the waste producer, the municipal council may order the waste producer to register to the scheme. Severe or repeated violations may lead to the filing of a police report.

### Cancellation

When moving and/or ceasing business activities at the address, the building owner is required to ensure that the waste producer's subscription is cancelled. Cancellation of the municipal scheme can take place at [sullissivik.gl](http://sullissivik.gl) or by contacting the citizen service centre.

If the waste producer's subscription is not cancelled, the building owner is liable for payment towards the scheme until another household is registered or the administration terminates the subscription.

It is only possible to cancel the basic fee that is charged in the municipality's settlements and *Ittoqortoormiit* in connection with moving from the area.

9.1 WHAT IS SMALL COMBUSTIBLE WASTE?

Small combustible waste refers to waste that does not meet the requirements for recycling, landfill disposal or special treatment as hazardous waste, electronics waste and refrigeration/freezer units and which is suitable for incineration. For example, this could be packaging waste, plastic and old furniture that solely consists of combustible materials.

Small combustible waste must be split into batches of max. 100 x 100 x 50 cm before delivery to the reception facility. In special cases, these size specifications may be exceeded following prior agreement with the Waste Processing Plant.

The waste may not contain liquids.

9.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in all settlements of the municipality.

9.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

In all settlements, a scheme on directions for waste management has been established for which the waste producer is required to transport the waste to the municipal reception facility.

If the waste contains liquids, it must be drained thereof by an operations employee, and the waste producer will be invoiced for the time spent.

In all settlements, a fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

The Capital

In Nuuk, small industrial combustible waste must be disposed of at the Waste Processing Plant.

Towns and Ittoqqortoormiit

In the towns and Ittoqqortoormiit, small industrial combustible waste must be disposed of at the municipal reception facility

Settlements

In all settlements, the waste producers are required to report small combustible waste to the Waste Processing Plant and employ the disposal option specified by the Waste Processing Plant. This will usually be the nearest town.

10.1 WHAT IS LARGE COMBUSTIBLE WASTE?

Large combustible waste refers to waste that does not meet the requirements for recycling, landfill disposal or special treatment as hazardous waste, electronics waste and refrigeration/freezer units and which is suitable for incineration. For example, this could be packaging waste, plastic, old furniture, linoleum covers and mattresses that primarily consist of combustible materials.

Large combustible waste refers to items larger than 100 x 100 x 50 cm and which therefore needs to be split into smaller parts before it can be incinerated or packed and sent for incineration.

The waste may not contain liquids.

10.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in all settlements of the municipality.

10.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

In all settlements, a scheme on directions for waste management has been established for which the waste producer is required to transport the waste to the municipal reception facility.

If the waste contains liquids, it must be drained thereof by an operations employee, and the waste producer will be invoiced for the time spent.

In all settlements, a fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

The Capital

In Nuuk, all industrial large combustible waste is disposed of at the Waste Processing Plant, where it is split into smaller parts before incineration.

Towns and Ittoqqortoormiit

In the towns and Ittoqqortoormiit, large industrial combustible waste must be disposed of at the municipal reception facility

Settlements

In all settlements, the waste producers are required to report large combustible waste to the Waste Processing Plant and employ the disposal option allocated by the Waste Processing Plant. This will usually be the nearest town.

11.1 WHAT IS PURE WOOD WASTE?

Pure wood could be planks, boards, beams, slabs or fillets, which come from new constructions, renovations/reconstructions, demolitions or construction work.

The wood must be cleaned of impurities such as concrete, joint filler, nails/screws and brackets.

The wood must usually be broken down into pieces of no more than 200 x 100 x 50 cm before it can be delivered to the waste processing plant. In special cases, these size specifications of the waste may be exceeded following prior agreement with the Waste Processing Plant.

11.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in the settlements of the municipality.

11.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

In all settlements, a scheme on directions for waste management has been established for which the waste producer is required to transport the waste to the municipal reception facility.

In all settlements, a fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

The capital, towns and Ittoqqortoormiit

In Nuuk, Tasiilaq, Paamiut and Ittoqqortoormiit, schemes on directions for waste management have been established where the waste producer must bring the wood waste to the waste processing plant or hire a private transporter at the waste producer's own expense to carry out the transport.

Settlements

In all settlements, schemes on directions for waste management have been established where the waste producer is required to report the waste to the Waste Processing Plant and employ the disposal scheme specified by the Waste Processing Plant. This will usually be in the nearest town.

**12.1**      WHAT IS PAINTED OR SLIGHTLY CONTAMINATED WOOD?

Painted and slightly contaminated wood could be planks, boards, beams, slabs or fillets that originate from new constructions, renovations/reconstructions, demolitions or construction work and which are painted or slightly contaminated for other reasons.

The wood must be cleaned of impurities such as concrete, joint filler, nails/screws and brackets. Remnants of roofing felt are accepted. The PCB content of the wood and any paint may not exceed 1 mg/kg, and heavy metals and other contaminants are not permitted in the paint. For higher PCB content or other contamination, the wood must be handled as hazardous waste or PCB-contaminated waste.

The wood must usually be broken down into pieces of no more than 200 x 100 x 50 cm before it can be delivered to the waste processing plant. In special cases, these size specifications of the waste may be exceeded following prior agreement with the Waste Processing Plant.

**12.2**      TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in the settlements of the municipality.

**12.3**      DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

In all settlements, a scheme on directions for waste management has been established for which the waste producer is required to transport the waste to the municipal reception facility.

In all settlements, a fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

The capital, towns and Ittoqqortoormiit

In Nuuk, Tasiilaq, Paamiut and Ittoqqortoormiit, schemes on directions for waste management have been established where the waste producer must bring the wood waste to the waste processing plant or hire a private transporter at the waste producer's own expense to carry out the transport.

Settlements

In all settlements, schemes on directions for waste management have been established where the waste producer is required to report the waste to the Waste Processing Plant and employ the disposal scheme specified by the Waste Processing Plant. This will usually be in the nearest town.



13.1 WHAT ARE TYRES?

Tyres are either whole or fragments of tyres from any kind of vehicle. The tyres must be without rims.

13.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in all settlements of the municipality

13.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The scheme aims to reduce the need for landfill disposal by incinerating old tyres instead of disposing of them.

The waste must be handed over to an operations employee.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates.

The Capital

In Nuuk, waste producers are required to deliver tyres to the Waste Processing Plant. The delivered tyres are split into smaller parts and incinerated in the incineration plant.

Towns and Ittoqqortoormiit

In the towns and Ittoqqortoormiit, the waste producers are required to deliver tyres to the municipal reception facility.

Settlements

In all settlements, the waste producers are required to report tyre waste to the Waste Processing Plant and employ the disposal option allocated by the Waste Processing Plant. This will usually be the nearest town.

## 14.1 WHAT IS CONFIDENTIAL WASTE?

Confidential waste is waste that the waste producer would like immediately destroyed after it is delivered to the reception facility. For example, this could consist of papers with confidential information (accounts, personal papers, etc.) or goods confiscated at customs. Waste containing liquids such as bottles and similar must be emptied before being handed over.

14.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in all settlements of the municipality.

14.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

In all the settlements of the municipality, the waste producer has the option to hand over confidential waste for destruction to the municipal reception facility.

Delivery of confidential waste must always be reported ahead of time to the Waste Processing Plant or to a local operations employee.

In all settlements, a fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

The Capital

The confidential waste can be discarded directly into the chute of the incineration plant, under the supervision of the person who supplied the waste or by agreement.

Towns, Ittoqqortoormiit and settlements

The confidential waste is incinerated on the spot under the supervision of the person who supplied the waste.

## **Waste suitable for landfill disposal**

- 15. Waste suitable for landfill disposal**
- 16. Asphalt waste**
- 17. Waste containing asbestos and PCB**
- 18. Normal concrete and brickwork**
- 19. Clean, dry plaster without nails or screws**
- 20. Other waste suitable for landfill disposal**

15.1 WHAT IS WASTE SUITABLE FOR LANDFILL DISPOSAL?

Industrial waste suitable for landfill disposal is waste that does not fall into the other fractions or does not fulfil the requirements for recycling, incineration or special treatment as hazardous waste, electronics waste and refrigeration/freezer units. For example, it could be ceramics and porcelain, glass fibre, vinyl, mirrors, tiles, insulation and impure plaster.

The waste suitable for landfill disposal must be split into batches of max. 200 x 100 x 50 cm before delivery to the reception facility. In special cases, these size specifications may be exceeded following agreement with the Waste Processing Plant.

Waste suitable for landfill disposal may not have a PCB content above 0.1 mg/kg

15.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in the settlements of the municipality.

15.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

In all settlements, a scheme on directions for waste management has been established for which the waste producer is required to transport the waste to the municipal reception facility.

In all settlements, a fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

The Capital

In Nuuk, waste suitable for landfill disposal must be disposed of at the Waste Processing Plant

Towns, Ittoqqortoormiit and settlements

In the towns and settlements, waste suitable for landfill disposal must be disposed of at the municipal reception facility

16.1 WHAT IS ASPHALT WASTE?

Asphalt waste is soil upon which there are remnants of asphalt that cannot be removed.

16.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in Nuuk, Paamiut and Tasiilaq.

16.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

In Nuuk, Paamiut and Tasiilaq, schemes on directions for waste management have been established where the waste producer is required to transport the waste to the municipal reception facility.

Upon delivery, an operations employee will allocate an area where the asphalt waste can be unloaded. The operations employee's instructions must be followed.

The asphalt waste must always be reported

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

The Capital

In Nuuk, industrial asphalt waste must be disposed of at the Waste Processing Plant

Towns, Ittoqqortoormiit and settlements

In the towns and settlements, asphalt waste must be disposed of at the municipal reception facility

17.1 WHAT IS WASTE CONTAINING ASBESTOS AND PCB?

Waste containing asbestos refers to all types of waste containing asbestos. For example, this could be fibre cement sheets and slates, asbestos insulation, soft boards for walls and ceilings and brake blocks from cars which contain asbestos.

Waste containing PCB falling under this scheme is waste with PCB content not exceeding of 1 mg/kg. For example, this could be plasterboards, concrete and roof tiles contaminated with PCB.

The waste can include parts containing paint/lacquer with up to 50 mg/kg, providing that the PCB content of the waste does not exceed 1 mg/kg in total. For example, this could be concrete, roof tiles, etc. with a layer of paint, where the paint contains 0.1-50mg/kg PCB.

17.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in all settlements

17.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME?

This type of waste must be reported regardless of quantity

In all settlements, a scheme on directions for waste management has been established for which the waste producer is required to transport the waste to the municipal reception facility.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

Packaging

Waste containing asbestos must be packaged such that it is dust-tight and clearly marked as containing asbestos.

Waste containing PCB must be packaged such that it is dust-tight and clearly marked as containing PCB.

Waste containing PCB and waste containing asbestos may not be mixed in the same package.

The Capital

In Nuuk, waste containing asbestos or PCB which is suitable for landfill disposal must be delivered to the Waste Processing Plant.

Towns and Ittoqqortoormiit

In the towns and Ittoqqortoormiit, waste containing asbestos or PCB which is suitable for landfill disposal must be delivered to the municipal reception facility.

## Settlements

In all settlements, the waste producers are required to report waste containing asbestos or PCB which is suitable for landfill disposal to the Waste Processing Plant and employ the disposal option specified by the Waste Processing Plant. This will usually be the nearest town

18.1 WHAT IS NORMAL CONCRETE AND BRICKWORK?

Industrial normal concrete is cast concrete which is free of jutting reinforcement bars, i.e. reinforcement bars may not jut out more than 2 cm from the concrete. Normal concrete waste may not have a PCB content above 0.1mg/kg.

The concrete waste must be split into batches of max. 200 x 100 x 50 cm before delivery to the reception facility. In special cases, these size specifications may be exceeded following prior agreement with the Waste Processing Plant.

If the concrete waste should be used as filling for road construction and similar, the concrete must be crushed and cleaned completely of all iron.

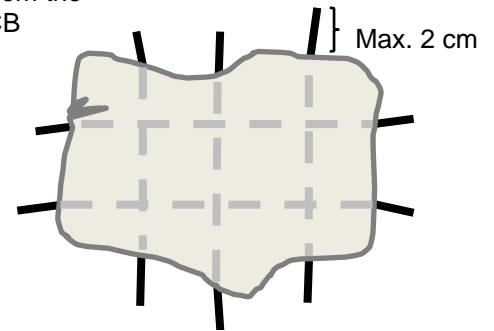


Figure 1 Reinforcement bars may not jut out more than 2 cm from the concrete

Brickwork consists of bricks with or without mortar remnants.

18.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in all settlements of the municipality

18.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The scheme is intended to minimise the amount of deposited waste and extend the lifetime of landfills and waste deposits.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates. Normal concrete waste is charged as mixed waste that is suitable for landfill disposal; however only half the fee is charged.

In all the settlements, the waste producer has the option to deliver normal concrete waste sorted by source to the municipal reception facility.



19.1 WHAT IS PURE DRY PLASTER WASTE?

The plaster must be pure, dry and free of nails and screws. Pure plaster could originate from renovations, new constructions or careful demolitions.

19.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in all settlements of the municipality

19.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The scheme aims to handle plaster more appropriately and to extend the lifetime of landfills and waste deposits by changing the way plaster is deposited. The scheme is being run on a trial basis to discover the potential for handling plaster better.

Pure, dry plaster can be delivered to the Waste Processing Plant. The waste must be sorted and packed so that it remains dry. Upon reception, the operations employee will check the sorting. If the waste has not been sorted properly, the waste will be registered as waste suitable for landfill disposal instead of pure, dry plaster.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

The Capital

In Nuuk, pure plaster waste can be delivered to the Waste Processing Plant.

Towns

In the towns, pure plaster waste can be delivered to the municipal reception facilities

Settlements

In all settlements, the waste producers have the option to report pure plaster waste to the Waste Processing Plant and employ the disposal option specified by the Waste Processing Plant. This will usually be the nearest town.

# Hazardous waste

## 20. Hazardous waste, electronics waste and white goods

20.1 WHAT IS HAZARDOUS WASTE, ELECTRONICS WASTE AND WHITE GOODS?

Industrial hazardous waste could consist of chemical residues, waste oil, paint remnants, low-energy light bulbs, fluorescent tube, accumulators and batteries and containers that held hazardous waste, e.g. paint buckets, spray cans and oil tins.

It could also include residual products mentioned in appendix 1 or 2 in the Greenland Parliament's executive order no 29 of 17 September 1993 on oil and chemical waste which has properties that are similar to those specified in the executive order's appendix 1 and 2. For example, lubrication grease, printing ink, antifreeze, dust containing asbestos, waste with a PCB content above 50 mg/kg, developer, cloths with organic solvents and laboratory waste.

The waste included in this scheme must be sorted according to the following fractions upon delivery:

**Chemicals**, for example acids, alkalines, antifreezes and solvents

**Paint, lacquer, glue, joint filler and printing ink.** In this fraction, paint buckets, ink cartridges, etc. are also included.

**Oil waste**, all kinds of waste oil

**Electronics waste**, e.g., computers, printers, copiers, telephones, monitors and power tools

**White goods**, e.g. washing machines, stoves, dish washers and ovens

**Refrigeration/freezer units**, e.g. refrigerators, chest freezers and chillers

**Fluorescent tubes and light bulbs**, all kinds of fluorescent tubes and light bulbs

**Pressure tanks**, for example spray cans, gas cylinders and compressed air bottles

**Accumulators**, batteries such as car and boat batteries

**Batteries**, all other kinds of batteries, e.g. AA and AAA batteries and coin batteries

**Contaminated wood**, all wood containing more than 50 mg/kg PCB, wood painted with paint that contains heavy metals or wood that is heavily contaminated in some other way.

**Special hazardous waste**, waste that does not fall into the above fractions or requires entirely extraordinary safety measures, e.g. pyrotechnic waste. Special hazardous waste can only be delivered following prior agreement with the Waste Processing Plant.

The scheme does not apply to drugs and medicinal residues, which must be delivered to the health services, or to explosive waste such as fireworks, which must be delivered to the fire department, cf. 3, Sphere of application, in the general section of the regulations.

Waste containing asbestos must be packaged such that it is dust-tight and clearly marked. Always contact the Waste Processing Plant before delivering asbestos waste.

## 20.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in the settlements of the municipality.

## 20.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

### The capital and towns

In Nuuk, Paamiut and Tasiilaq, a scheme on directions for waste management has been established where the waste producer is required to arrange transport and delivery of the waste to the municipal reception facility. In Nuuk, the reception facility is the Waste Processing Plant.

Hazardous waste, electronics waste and refrigeration/freezer units must be disposed of to the reception station at the incineration plant. The waste must always be delivered to the operations staff at the reception station. Upon delivery, the hazardous waste will be weighed and classified, and an assessment will be carried out concerning whether the waste is correctly packaged. The waste is then processed and packed at the reception station, whereupon the hazardous fractions are removed for processing in Denmark.

Companies can contact the municipality's Waste Processing Plant to receive a battery box for collecting smaller quantities of batteries in the company.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates.

### Settlements and Ittoqqortoormiit

In the settlements and Ittoqqortoormiit, a collection scheme has been established where electronics waste and refrigeration/freezer units from businesses can be placed out on public roads where they will be collected by the settlement's work gang. Hazardous waste must be removed using the scheme on directions for waste management below.

A scheme on directions for waste management has also been established where hazardous waste, electronics waste and refrigeration/freezer units can be disposed of at the municipality's reception facility.

The waste is handled by the work gang, who send it to the nearest town where it is processed, packed and sent to Denmark.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates.

## 20.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTAINERS, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

Storage of hazardous waste must be done using containers that, due to their placement, construction and leak-tightness, prevent contamination of air, soil, water and ice. The hazardous waste must, as much as possible, be stored in its original packaging or otherwise in a clearly marked container.

It must be possible to close containers with hazardous waste.

The waste producer is required to keep the containers for hazardous waste clean so as to minimise the risk of spillage and mixing.

Hazardous waste in liquid or powder form must always be packaged. Waste that generates dust that contains asbestos must always be packaged in dust-tight packaging and clearly marked that it contains asbestos. Correctly packaged waste containing asbestos must be delivered as waste suitable for landfill disposal against a special fee (see the applicable list of rates).

Different types of hazardous waste may not be kept in the same container unless each are appropriately packaged and secured against evaporation and leakage.

Containers with hazardous waste may not be placed such that the content is accessible to the public. For example, the containers with hazardous waste may not be kept outside the company in a way that allows children and animals to gain access.

If the operations employee who receives the waste deems that it is necessary to re-package chemicals or other types of hazardous waste, a fee shall be charged according to time spent in accordance with the applicable list of rates. In special cases when improper packaging implies a risk of work-related accidents at the reception facility, directions for alternative disposal options may be provided.

# Contaminated soil

## 21. Contaminated soil

### 21.1 WHAT IS CONTAMINATED SOIL?

Contaminated soil is soil that contains environmentally-harmful and/or health-hazardous substances and which can be shown to constitute a risk for pollution of the environment or to the health of citizens.

Contaminated soil from businesses can result from excavations, replacement of oil tanks, renovation projects or in connection with an accident where, for example, fuel oil or chemicals are spilled on the ground.

The municipality receives soil in four classes, depending on the degree of contamination:

1. Class 1 - Clean soil
2. Class 2 - Slightly contaminated soil
3. Class 3 - Contaminated soil
4. Class 4 --Very contaminated soil

The scheme only applies to soil in class 2, 3 and 4. For more information, see appendix 1.

### 21.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in the settlements of the municipality.

### 21.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

Moving contaminated soil must be reported to the Administration for Installations and the Environment so as to receive directions as to the disposal method. Suspected contaminated soil must also be reported. For example, it could be in the following cases:

- Moving contaminated soil away from the area where the soil is dug up
- Moving contaminated soil away from the hotspot registered area where the soil is dug up
- Moving contaminated soil away from an area where the soil is dug up which is associated with a Chap. 5 company,
- Moving soil from an area where it is dug up when, from experience, this may constitute a risk (possibly contact the Waste Processing Plant for guidance in this regard).
- Moving contaminated soil away from an area where the soil is dug up which is used as a public road.
- Cases of contamination which occur suddenly or were just realised and which involve removal and displacement of soil, e.g. spillages or leakages from an oil tank which constitute a risk to the use of an area, indoor climate, etc. and which therefore require quick action.

Reporting can take place in the following ways:

1. By contacting Afdelingen for Drift og Miljø (the Department for Operation and Environment) by phone at +299 36 74 00
2. By contacting the Department for Operation and Environment by email at sai@sermersooq.gl
3. By contacting the Department for Operation and Environment to the Administration for Installations and the Environment, Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq, Post box 1005, 3900 Nuuk

When reporting, complete and deliver the Report Form for removal of excess soil and enclose all relevant documentation with the form. It is the responsibility of the waste producer to obtain all relevant documentation.

For telephone enquiries, the report form and the associated documentation must always be sent by email or letter.

The contaminated soil may not be disposed of until the Department for Operation and Environment has specified the disposal method.

In all settlements, a fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates.

Clean soil can be delivered for free to the municipality's reception facilities in all settlements. For more information, see scheme no. 1.



## Organic waste

- 22. Pure organic waste
- 23. Fruits and vegetables
- 24. Remnants of catches, meat waste and dead animals
- 25. Organic waste from the fishing industry

22.1 WHAT IS ORGANIC WASTE?

Organic waste is waste that comes from living sources, i.e. plants or animals. Examples include food remnants, flowers and potted plants without the pots. Organic waste must be delivered unpackaged or in biodegradable packaging.

22.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in Paamiut, Tasiilaq, Ittoqqortoormiit and all settlements

22.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The organic waste must be packed in sealed bio bags. The waste must be delivered to the municipal reception facility, where it will be processed based on a specific assessment.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

23.1 WHAT IS FRUIT AND VEGETABLE WASTE?

Fruit and vegetable waste consists of organic vegetable materials. Plant materials and discarded potted plants without pots are also included in this category

23.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

The scheme applies to producers of large quantities of pure fruit and vegetable waste, e.g. convenience stores and restaurants that sort organic waste.

23.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The purpose of the scheme is to ensure environmentally-acceptable handling of large quantities of vegetable waste, which if handled improperly would cause great inconvenience to the surroundings.

Fruits and vegetables must be delivered unpackaged or in biodegradable packaging to the Waste Processing Plant.

Large quantities must be reported with a notice of at least 24 hours

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

The Capital:

Fruits and vegetables must be delivered unpackaged or in biodegradable packaging to the Waste Processing Plant.

Large quantities must be reported with a notice of at least 24 hours

Towns, settlements and Ittoqqortoormiit:

The scheme applies only to Nuuk.

24.1 WHAT ARE REMNANTS OF CATCHES, MEAT WASTE AND DEAD ANIMALS?

Remnants of catches, meat waste and dead animals refers to organic animal waste, e.g. remnants from catches from processing, bad or expired meat products as well as animals that were put down or died of natural causes.

24.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

All waste producers in Nuuk, Paamiut, Tasiilaq and Ittoqqortoormiit.

However, the rules for disposal of animals infected with rabies (see below) apply in all the settlements of the municipality.

24.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The purpose of the scheme is to ensure proper health-related handling of large quantities of remnants from catches and other animal organic material, excluding waste from the fishing industry, which if handled improperly would result in significant negative effects on the surroundings. Remnants from catches and organic waste attract foxes, polar bears, birds, stray dogs, etc., which can have health-related consequences. For example, there may be a risk of spreading disease if the waste is not handled properly.

However, for disposal of sick or dead animals infected with rabies, special rules apply.

The waste must be packed in 150 µ black sacks with double seams along the bottom or in a sealed bin or container. The waste must be sorted and may thus only contain animal waste and remnants of catches.

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

The Capital

In Nuuk, a scheme on directions for waste management is in place where the waste producer can deliver remnants of catches, meat waste and dead animals to the Waste Processing Plant. Please note that there are special rules for the disposal of rabies-infected animals.

Towns and Ittoqqortoormiit

In Tasiilaq, Paamiut and Ittoqqortoormiit, a scheme on directions for waste management is in place where the waste producer can deliver remnants of catches, meat waste and dead animals to the municipal reception facility. The waste must always be handed over to an operations employee. Please note that there are special rules for the disposal of rabies-infected animals.

THE DISPOSAL OF ANIMALS INFECTED WITH RABIES

If you suspect that an animal is infected with rabies, the police and the official veterinarian must be contacted immediately to determine what to do next.

Generally, as a minimum, the animal's head must be frozen so that it can later be sent to be tested for rabies. The rest of the animal can, with prior agreement, be disposed of at the municipal waste processing plant.

The waste must be packed in 150 µ black sacks with double seams along the bottom or in a sealed bin or container.

The Capital

Dead animals and animal remains where there is a suspicion of rabies must be sent for incineration at the incineration plant.

The waste must, as much as possible, remain in closed or sealed bins, containers or bags during the incineration.

The staff at the municipal waste processing plant must be informed before delivering hazardous waste with a risk of infection.

Towns

Dead animals and animal remains where there is a suspicion of rabies must be disposed of at the local dump/controlled landfill.

The staff at the municipal waste processing plant must be informed before delivering hazardous waste with a risk of infection.

Settlements (and Ittoqqortoormiit)

Dead animals and animal remains where there is a suspicion of rabies must be disposed of at the local dump.

The municipality's work gang must always be informed before delivering hazardous waste with a risk of infection.

25.1 WHAT IS ORGANIC WASTE FROM THE FISHING INDUSTRY?

Organic waste from the fishing industry covers organic remains from the production of fish and shellfish, e.g. shrimp shells and fish remains.

25.2 TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

The scheme applies to producers of fish and shellfish intended for sale.

25.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

The purpose of the scheme is to ensure effective and hygienic disposal of large quantities of organic waste from the production of fish and shellfish, which if handled improperly would cause significant negative effects on the surroundings.

The waste processing plant does not accept organic waste from the fishing industry, but when contacted will indicate disposal options depending on the amount and the type.

The scheme ONLY applies to organic waste from the fishing industry without packaging.

Organic waste from the fishing industry must be reported with a notice of at least 24 hours

A fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates

The Capital:

Scheme on directions for waste management. The waste producer must contact the Waste Processing Plant with a notice of at least 24 hours, which will specify disposal options.

Towns, settlements and Ittoqqortoormiit:

The scheme generally applies only to Nuuk – contact the Waste Processing Plant if you need to dispose of large quantities of fish waste outside Nuuk.

# GENERAL SECTION

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*Regulations for industrial waste  
Sermersooq Municipality*

## **1 PURPOSE**

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These regulations established rules for collection schemes and schemes on directions for waste management for industrial waste in the settlements of Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq. The rules must ensure effective sorting, handling and disposal of all industrial waste.

The regulations intend to prevent pollution and unhygienic conditions and to limit the resource utilisation by promoting recovery of industrial waste.

The regulations are organised such that the municipal council can make ongoing minor changes to the sorting requirements for industrial waste by establishing new collection schemes or schemes on directions for waste management, cf. SPECIAL SECTION.

## **2 LEGISLATIVE BASIS**

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The regulations are prepared on the basis of the environmental legislation currently in force:

- 1) Inatsisartut (Parliament of Greenland) Act no. 9 of 22 November 2011 on the protection of the environment
- 2) Inatsisartut (Parliament of Greenland) Act no. 28 of 17 September 1993 on the disposal of waste
- 3) Inatsisartut (Parliament of Greenland) Act no. 29 of 17 September 1993 on oil and chemical waste

## **3 SPHERE OF APPLICATION**

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The regulations apply to all settlements in Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq. Due to the large difference in the conditions and level of service in the capital, towns and settlements, the regulations differentiate between these three levels. Across the municipality, uniform rules apply to each of the following levels:

- Capital (Nuuk)
- Towns (Paamiut and Tasiilaq)
- Settlements (and Ittoqqortoormiit)

Due to its size and the special conditions in Ittoqqortoormiit, the town is in some cases covered by the rules for settlements, while in other cases it falls under the rules for towns. Each scheme will specify which rules apply to Ittoqqortoormiit for that respective fraction.

The regulations apply to all industrial waste that is produced in Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq, though not the following fractions:

- 1) Night soil, which is regulated according to the Government of Greenland's executive order no. 10 of 12 June 2015 on the disposal of night soil and sanitary waste water and the Regulations on Night Soil in Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq.
- 1) Radioactive waste (Enquiries must be directed to the Government of Greenland)
- 2) Drugs, medicinal residues, clinical hazardous waste and tissue residue must be delivered to the health services



Waste from exploration and raw material activities produced in and outside the municipality is subject to the rules described in 6. Special rules for exploration and raw material waste.

## **4 DUTIES AND RIGHTS**

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### **4.1 DUTY OF USAGE**

All waste producers, cf. the definition above, are covered by these regulations and are required to use the schemes established in the SPECIAL SECTION of these regulations.

For waste that is not described in the regulations, the individual waste producer must contact the municipal council, which will specify a specific disposal option. The waste producers are in such cases required to follow the directions of the municipal council and are responsible for handling the waste, including possibly sorting by source. The waste producer is also required to pay the costs associated with disposal or other handling. The waste producer's liability ends when the waste has been delivered to the approved reception facility, waste collector or waste processor.

If a waste producer produces waste that, due to its quantity or type, leads to handling problems at the municipality's reception facility or causes work environment problems for the employees of the municipality, the municipal council has the right to specify an alternative disposal and/or to impose special requirements for pre-processing, for example splitting the waste into smaller parts, packaging and the like. The waste producers are in such cases required to follow the directions of the municipal council and are responsible for handling the waste including possible sorting by source and for the expenses for collection, disposal or other handling.

Waste produced in the open countryside must be transported back to one of the municipality's settlements and disposed of at the reception facilities at the port, cf. 5.5 Reception schemes at ports, at the municipal waste processing plants or at the producer's company. The waste must be sorted by source in accordance with the scheme descriptions in the SPECIAL SECTION of the regulation.

Open incineration of waste is not permitted.

When delivering waste to a municipal reception facility, whoever delivers the waste must always contact an operations employee to inspect the waste. The operations employee will indicate where the waste should be unloaded. The person who delivers the waste is required to comply with the instructions of the operations employee.

### **4.2 DUTY TO SORT**

The municipal council determines which fractions fall under the collection schemes and the schemes on directions for waste management, cf. the SPECIAL SECTION. The waste producer is required to sort waste in the fractions specified in the descriptions of the individual schemes.

If waste is not correctly sorted, a fee for incorrect sorting will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates (appendix 1). If there is uncertainty concerning which scheme applies to the disposal of a certain waste fraction, the municipal council will rule on the matter.

The waste fractions that are not covered by one of the schemes in the SPECIAL SECTION of the regulations or by other legislation and regulations must, as mentioned in **Fejl! Henvisningskilde ikke fundet..** Duty of usage for the purpose of classification and specific directions must be reported to the municipal council. The municipal council will decide how the waste should be handled and disposed of.

If this involves hazardous waste that is not covered by the Greenland Parliament's executive order on oil and chemical waste and where the waste is likely to have properties that are similar to those specified in the executive order's appendix 1 and 2, contact the municipal council's Department for Operation and Environment for a decision in the matter.

#### 4.3 DUTY TO REGISTER

Waste producers in Nuuk are required to let themselves be registered in the municipality's waste registration system and to use a Scanvægt (Scan Weight) card in connection with disposal of waste to the municipal facilities. The Scanvægt card is obtained by contacting the incineration plant.

Provision of a Scanvægt card presumes that the waste producer is in possession of a customer creditor number with the municipality. If the waste producer is not in possession of a customer creditor number, this can be obtained by contacting the municipality's opkrævnings- og bidragskontor (collection and contribution office).

Issued Scanvægt cards are associated with a customer creditor number and the specified car's registration number. 1 card is provided per car. If the car is assigned a new registration number or the car is replaced, this must be notified and a new, corresponding card with the correct information will be issued.

#### 4.4 PAYMENT DUTY

The waste producer is required to pay a fee, in accordance with the municipality's list of rates (appendix 1).

The basic fee in the settlements covers the expenses for household waste and night soil, corresponding to 1 unit. A unit refers to 1 sack of household-like waste, which is picked up 2 times per week and 1 sack of night soil, which is picked up 3 times a week. If the waste producer has additional waste, this shall be regarded as industrial waste, which must be reported to the Waste Processing Plant and sent to the nearest town where a fee will be charged pursuant to the applicable fee list.

The waste producers are required to pay a collection fee for household-like waste or a basic fee for as long as the waste producer is registered with the Det Grønlandske Erhvervsregister (the Greenland Business Registry).

Waste that is not household-like waste or night soil will be charged in all settlements according to the applicable rate list

When delivering industrial waste to the municipal reception facility, a collection fee will be charged in accordance with the applicable list of rates (appendix 1). In Nuuk, the fee

will be charged from the owner of the Scanvægt card used in connection with disposal of the waste. In towns and settlements, the fee will be charged from the waste producer.

If the waste producer does not comply with the sorting duty, the waste producer is required to pay a fee for incorrect sorting, in accordance with the municipality's list of rates (appendix 1).

If waste that is incorrectly sorted is delivered to the municipal reception facility in Nuuk, the above fee will be forwarded to the owner of the Scanvægt card used in connection with the disposal of the waste. In Paamiut and Tasiilaq, fees will be levied upon the waste producer.

See also section 7 Fees

#### 4.5 DUTY TO INFORM

All waste producers are required to contact the Waste Processing Plant with information on their estimated waste quantities and composition of their waste. The Administration will, on this basis, specify which disposal option must be used and on what terms.

For the settlements, many fractions will have to be delivered to the nearest town. In such cases, the waste producer is responsible for the transport of the waste to the specified disposal option and will incur all associated expenses. Therefore, it is the waste producer's responsibility that transport takes place in accordance with the instructions of the transporter. The waste producer is also required to notify each shipment ahead of time to the waste processing plant that will receive it. See to which fractions this applies under the individual schemes in the special section of these regulations.

For significant changes to the composition of the waste, its quantity or its properties, the waste producer must immediately notify the Administration for Installations and the Environment.

When instructed by the municipal council, the waste producer must be able to show that its waste is being disposed of in accordance with the rules in these regulations.

The municipal council has the right to demand information from the waste producer concerning the composition of the waste as well as to order the waste producer to carry out investigations into the environmental impact of the waste during handling and disposal.

The municipal council has the right to demand information from private waste collectors and waste transporters concerning which waste producers they are working for, including information on the frequency of collections, quantity of waste and types of waste.

#### 4.6 DUTY TO REPORT

All waste producers have the duty to report situations where waste causes pollution. The report must be submitted to the Administration for Installations and the Environment.

For hazardous waste, construction waste and contaminated soil, the following special reporting rules apply:

### Hazardous waste

Waste producers that produce hazardous waste must report this to the municipal council. The report must include information on the expected waste types, packaging types as well as annual amounts and must be in the possession of the municipal council by the commencement of the new year.

The introduction of hazardous waste from areas outside the municipality must be reported no later than 8 weeks prior to the intended introduction. The report must include information on the expected types of waste, the types of packaging and the annual amounts. The municipality will then specify a disposal option.

### Construction waste

Construction waste that is created in connection with new constructions, reconstructions, renovations and demolitions must be reported to the Administration for Installations and the Environment when the amount of construction waste exceeds 50 m<sup>3</sup> per week. Furthermore, a notification must be sent when the total amount of waste exceeds 100 m<sup>3</sup> for the entire construction period for the individual project, regardless of the weekly production of waste. The report must be submitted using the form for reporting construction waste. The form can be downloaded from the website of the municipality.

### Contaminated soil

Moving contaminated soil must be reported to the Administration for Installations and the Environment so as to receive directions as to the disposal method. Suspected contaminated soil must also be reported. For example, it could be in the following cases:

- Moving contaminated soil away from the area where the soil is dug up
- Moving contaminated soil away from the hotspot registered area where the soil is dug up
- Moving contaminated soil away from an area where the soil is dug up which is associated with a Chap. 5 company,
- Moving soil from an area where it is dug up when, from experience, this may constitute a risk (possibly contact the Waste Processing Plant for guidance in this regard).
- Moving contaminated soil away from an area where the soil is dug up which is used as a public road.
- Cases of contamination which occur suddenly or were just realised and which involve removal and displacement of soil, e.g. spillages or leakages from an oil tank which constitute a risk to the use of an area, indoor climate, etc. and which therefore require quick action.

Reporting can take place in the following ways:

1. By contacting Afdelingen for Drift og Miljø (the Department for Operation and Environment) by phone at +299 36 74 00
2. By contacting the Department for Operation and Environment by email at [sai@sermersooq.gl](mailto:sai@sermersooq.gl)
3. By contacting the Department for Operation and Environment to the Administration for Installations and the Environment, Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq, Post box 1005, 3900 Nuuk

When reporting, complete and deliver the Report Form for removal of excess soil, and enclose all relevant documentation with the form.

For telephone enquiries, the report form and the associated documentation must always be sent by email or letter.

The contaminated soil may not be disposed of until the Department for Operation and Environment has specified the disposal method.

#### 4.7 STORAGE OF WASTE

For household-like waste, the building owner must ensure that there is always an adequate number of containers registered for the necessary number of collections. It is the building owner's responsibility to ensure that the containers are not over-filled between two collections.

The waste producer must ensure that facilities are always available for the collection of all waste fractions that the company produces.

The containers must be clearly marked with the waste type that the container is designated for. It must be ensured that an adequate number of containers are always registered for the necessary number of collections and the containers are not over-filled between two collections.

The waste producer has the duty to ensure that there is no mixing or quality deterioration of the waste during storage which would make subsequent processing unnecessarily difficult.

The waste must be stored properly such that pollution and unhygienic conditions are prevented. The waste producer is thus required to ensure that the waste is not dispersed by the wind and that the storage form minimises the risk of pests, dogs and ravens.

The waste producer is required to regularly clean the containers to prevent unpleasant odours in connection with storage or subsequent transport of the waste.

If pollution occurs in connection with storage of hazardous waste, this must be immediately reported to the Administration for Installations and the Environment.

The municipal council may decide that stored waste must be disposed of if there is a risk of pollution, unhygienic conditions or other negative effects.

The municipal council will decide whether something should be considered waste or not, cf. section 36 in Inatsisartut (Parliament of Greenland) Act no. 9 of 22 November 2011 on the protection of the environment.

There are special guidelines for storage of waste at construction sites. These guidelines can be found on the municipality's website.

#### 4.8 REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTAINERS

The individual waste producer's waste must be collected in containers placed in the vicinity of the individual building or property and in a location that is easily accessible by the users and waste disposal workers via an access road that is accessible year round.

The municipal council may impose requirements that the containers be placed near public roads, and the council may set a maximum distance between the container and the public road or path.

The containers must be designed such that the contents are not accessible to pests, dogs and ravens.

The municipal council has the right to order the use of one or more specific types of containers. If the use of bag holders is ordered, then only sacks/bags provided or approved by the municipality may be used. It is the responsibility of the waste producer to acquire and maintain the necessary number of containers at its own expense.

#### 4.9 CLEANING

No waste may be placed or discarded onto private or public areas.

The building owners are required to regularly clean their property and an area around their property, measured as 25 metres horizontally from the property's outer border or to the midpoint to the neighbouring property. For properties with playgrounds, parking lots and similar constructions, these must also be cleaned by the owner of the property.

The port authority is responsible for cleaning the port area.

For shops, kiosks and similar establishments that sell food and drink, the waste producer is required to set up waste containers and to empty them as needed and, at closing time, to clean the surrounding area of waste that was caused by the business activities.

The municipal council has the right to order a building owner to remove waste that originates from the respective property.

Every year after spring thaw and every autumn before 1 October, the municipal council arranges private and public cleaning of outdoor areas in the municipality's settlements. The cleaning is announced in the press. In connection with the announced cleaning, all building owners are required to clean their property and the surrounding area. The collected waste must be disposed of at the municipal waste processing plant, in accordance with these regulations.

#### 4.10 WASTE TRANSPORT

Waste transporters and collectors are required to ensure that storage and transport of waste takes place in a suitable way, with regard to health and the environment, as well as in accordance with these regulations.

Vehicles that transport waste must be suitable in size for the quantities and type of waste. Similarly, they must be loaded in a way that prevents the waste from being displaced or falling off during transport.

Waste must be transported in containers and vehicles that ensure that the waste does not blow away and that liquids do not spill onto the road during collection and transport. Particularly in connection with the transport of food and slaughterhouse waste, household waste and household-like waste, the transporter/collector must ensure that waste water does not flow out of the vehicle in connection with waste compression. If, in connection with transport, contamination takes place with solid waste or liquids, the waste transporter/collector is required to immediately collect and/or clean this contamination and to inform the Administration for Installations and the Environment.

Once the municipality's inspection staff has provided adequate identification, the waste transporters and collectors are required to provide them with unrestricted access to check the waste handling of the waste transporter, including equipment, collection frequency, content and origin of the waste, registrations and so on.

See also Guidelines for Waste Transport on the municipality's website.

## **5 SCHEMES**

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The municipal council has implemented a number of schemes for collection of industrial waste. The schemes are further described in the SPECIAL SECTION of these regulations. Some schemes are collection schemes, others are schemes on directions for waste management:

### **5.1 COLLECTION SCHEMES**

A collection scheme is a scheme established through regulations where the waste producer transfers its waste to the municipality or a waste collector approved by the municipality, which assumes full responsibility for the further processing.

If operation of a municipal collection scheme is outsourced to a private company, the municipal council ensures that collection takes place in accordance with the directions of the municipal council.

The municipal council may require companies that work with schemes that are not run by the municipality to provide all information concerning collection and disposal, including on the types and amounts of waste from individual households, residential properties, companies, waste schemes etc.

The collection scheme may be mandatory or voluntary.

### **5.2 SCHEMES ON DIRECTIONS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT**

A scheme on directions for waste management refers to a scheme established through regulations where the waste producer is responsible for ensuring that the waste is handled in accordance with the provisions of the municipal regulations. The waste producer bears the practical as well as the financial responsibility that the waste is handled in accordance with the municipal council's instructions.

### 5.3 SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS

The schemes on directions for waste management may be mandatory or voluntary.

If the waste is not covered by an established collection scheme or scheme on directions for waste management, the waste producer must contact the Administration for Installations and the Environment for specific instructions, cf. 4.1 and 4.3.

### 5.4 TRIAL SCHEME

In the SPECIAL SECTION of the regulations, one or more trial schemes may be indicated. The trial schemes are voluntary schemes that the municipal council wants to test during a given period. The trial schemes will typically be schemes that are intended to improve the recycling of specific fractions of industrial waste.

### 5.5 RECEPTION SCHEMES IN PORTS

Ports are required to establish reception schemes for waste from ships, facilities and drilling rigs in accordance with these regulations. Reception facilities must be established such that the waste can be sorted by source at the actual port area, so that it can subsequently be disposed of through the municipal schemes described in the SPECIAL SECTION of the regulations.

In connection with disposal of waste from the reception scheme at the port to the municipal reception facilities, the port is the waste producer and thus required to comply with the rules in these regulations.

## **6 SPECIAL RULES FOR EXPLORATION AND RAW MATERIAL WASTE**

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Facilities and companies that transport their waste for disposal, recycling or other processing along sea routes must use this reception scheme for ports described in 5.5.

### 6.1 INSPECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

The municipal council administers and inspects that waste is handled and stored in accordance with applicable legislation and the provisions in these regulations.

The municipal council may issue orders and bans concerning matters covered by these regulations, in accordance with the Greenland Parliament's executive order no. 28 of 17 September 1993 on the disposal of waste, section 7, and the Greenland Parliament's Act no. 29 of 17 September 1993 on oil and chemical waste, section 6.

If an order or ban is not complied with within the specified deadline, the municipal council may implement the measure at the expense of the party responsible. If



immediate action is necessary to prevent significant pollution or the further spreading of such pollution, the municipal council will take the necessary measures without issuing orders, at the expense of the party responsible. This immediate action shall always be followed by a written ruling, cf. Section 58 of Inatsisartut (Parliament of Greenland) Act no. 9 of 22 November 2011 on the protection of the environment.

The waste producer is required to allow access to all its facilities for the municipality's inspection staff following proper identification, cf. Section 47 of Inatsisartut (Parliament of Greenland) Act no. 9 of 22 November 2011 on the protection of the environment.

## **7 FEES**

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The municipal council establishes the waste fees in accordance with Section 39 of Inatsisartut (Parliament of Greenland) Act no. 9 of 22 November 2011 on the protection of the environment. The magnitude of the fees shall be approved once a year. After adoption, the municipal council will announce the fees locally.

The waste fees can be found on the municipality's list of rates (appendix 1).

Apart from scheme-specific fees, such as fees for collection of household-like waste, the municipal council can establish an administrative fee for covering the municipality's expenses for planning, administration, etc.

For waste producers in the municipality's settlements and Ittoqqortoormiit, the municipal council has established a mandatory basic fee that covers the costs for household waste and night soil corresponding to a normal household's production, cf. 4.4 Payment Duty.

The waste producer that is covered by these regulations must inform the municipality of changes that may affect the establishment of the municipal waste fees. For example, this could be significant changes in the quantity of waste and types of waste from the respective company's institution's or port's activities.

See also 4.4, Payment Duty.

## **8 EXEMPTIONS**

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After receiving an application, the Government of Greenland may in special cases exempt companies from their duty to deliver oil and chemical waste, in accordance with Section 10 of executive order no. 29 of 17 September 1993 on oil and chemical waste.

## **9 ENQUIRIES AND COMPLAINTS**

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Enquiries and complaints concerning the provisions and implementation of these regulations must be submitted to the municipal council, which will then rule on the matter.

The municipal council's decisions may be brought before Klageudvalget vedrørende Miljøbeskyttelse (Complaints Board on Environmental Protection), c/o Fællessekretariatet, Imaneq 27, 1st floor, Post box 689, 3900 Nuuk. The deadline for complaints is 6 weeks from the day when the municipal council has reported its decision to the party that submitted the claim.

## **10 VIOLATIONS AND PENALISATION**

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Violations of the rules in these regulations or failure to comply with orders or bans concerning these regulations shall be punished by fines, cf. the Government of Greenland's executive order no. 28 of 17 September 1993 on the disposal of waste, section 8, the Greenland Parliament's Act no. 29 of 17 September 1993 on oil and chemical waste, section 8 and section 15 of Inatsisartut (Parliament of Greenland) Act no. 9 of 22 November 2011 on the protection of the environment.

## **11 AUTHORITY**

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The municipal council authorises the Administration for Installations and the Environment to:

- make rulings concerning these regulations
- to carry out less significant changes in sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the general section of these regulations and section 1 to 22 in the special section of these regulations

## **12 ENTRY INTO FORCE**

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These regulations shall enter into force on 1 July 2018.

When these regulations enter into force, the Regulations for Industrial Waste 2016 shall be repealed.

Adopted by the municipal council in Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq on 20 February 2018.

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Asii Chemnitz Narup  
Mayor

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Lars Møller-Sørensen  
Managing director

# APPENDIX

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As described in scheme 21 Contaminated soil the municipality accepts contaminated soil in four classes, depending on the degree of contamination:

1. Class 1 - Clean soil
2. Class 2 - Slightly contaminated soil
3. Class 3 - Contaminated soil
4. Class 4 --Very contaminated soil

Limit values for the different classes are available in the table below.

<b>Limit values for contaminated soil</b>				
<b>Material</b>	<b>Class 1</b>	<b>Class 2</b>	<b>Class 3</b>	<b>Class 4</b>
<i><b>Heavy metals</b></i>				
<b>Arsenic (As)</b>	20	20	50	>50
<b>Cadmium (Cd)</b>	0.5	1	5	>5
<b>Chromium VI (Cr VI)</b>	20	35	50	>50
<b>Chromium total (Cr total)</b>	500	500	750	>750
<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	500	500	750	>750
<b>Mercury (Hg)</b>	1	1	5	>5
<b>Nickel (Ni)</b>	30	40	100	>100
<b>Lead (Pb)</b>	40	120	400	>400
<b>Tin (Sn)</b>	20	50	200	>200
<b>Zink (Zn)</b>	500	500	1,500	>1,500
<i><b>Organic components</b></i>				
<b>Oil total (C6-C35)</b>	100	200	300	>300
<b>Gasoline (C6-C10)</b>	25	35	50	>50
<b>Light oil (C10-C25)</b>	50	75	100	>100
<b>Heavy oil (C25-C35)</b>	100	200	300	>300
<b>BTEX total</b>	0.6	10	15	>15
<b>Benzene</b>	0.1	1.5	2.5	>2.5
<b>PAH total</b>	1.5	15	75	>75
<b>Benzo(a)pyrene</b>	0.1	1	5	>5

<b>Dibenz(a, h)anthracene</b>	0.1	1	5	>5
<b>Naphthalene</b>	0.5	1	10	>10
<b>Phenols</b>	0.1	5	70	>70
<b>Cyanide total</b>	5	500	1,000	>1,000
<b>Cyanide</b>	5	10	100	>100
<b>Chlorinated solvents total</b>	0.1	0.1	5	>5
<b>Chlorophenol</b>	0.1	0.1	1	>1
<b>Chlorobenzenes</b>	0.1	0.1	1	>1
<b>PCB</b>	0.1	0.1	1	>1

*Classification with specification of the highest average concentration.  
All values are in mg/kg dry matter.*