



How to pack used electronics prior to transport

- Minimum packaging requirements and prerequisites



How to pack used electronics prior to transport

This guidance is for you, if you are exporting used electronic equipment from Denmark to another country. If you do not follow the packaging instructions in this guidance, your used electronics will normally be considered electronic waste. Special rules¹ apply to electronic waste. In particular it is illegal to ship electronic waste containing hazardous material to non-OECD countries.

Minimum packaging requirements

During transport the equipment is exposed to a lot of vibrations and changes in temperature and humidity. To avoid that the equipment breaks during transportation the equipment must therefore be:

- wrapped with minimum one layer of stretch foil or for large products one layer of bubble foil
- the individual product must have its own wrapping in these foils
- packed closely together
- packed with heavy products in the bottom, light products on the top and small and resilient products in between

In addition it is important to unpack the container carefully. Caution must be used as the products may break if they fall to the ground. The pictures in this guidance show how this minimum packaging can be done. The guidance also shows pictures of how the used products should not be packed as well as examples of what is considered to be electronic waste.

What to do before export

Before exporting used electronic equipment you must make sure that the equipment is:

- in good condition
- fully functional
- with all cables intact on the product
- packed according to the minimum packaging requirements listed above

¹ EU regulation 1013/2006 on Shipment of waste and EU Correspondence guideline no. 1 on shipment of waste electric and electronic equipment (12.07.2007)

If these basic steps are not followed the equipment will under normal circumstances be considered to be electronic waste which it is illegal to ship to non-OECD countries. If you ship electronic waste containing hazardous materials to non-OECD countries you risk a fine with a minimum amount of 23.000 DKK.

Additional requirements

If you do not follow the minimum requirements for packaging and used electronic equipment, you can be asked to show proof of ownership (receipts/invoice) as well as proof of functionality (logbook/certificate) for all products contained in the transport.

It is illegal to ship cooling equipment such as refrigerators, freezers, air-conditioners, cooling boxes and fire extinguishers which contain CFC and HCFCgases. These include products covered by the following risk phrases R11, R12, R13, R22, R113, R114, R141b, R500, R502 and R503. Check the label on the equipment. The label is usually found on the backside of the product or on the compressor of the product.



How to pack

The following pictures show examples of the minimum packaging requirements of used electronic equipment prior to transport:



How not to pack

The following pictures show examples of how used electronic equipment should not be packed:



What is electronic waste?

The following pictures show examples of used electronic equipment which is considered waste:



The speaker cover is missing



The cassette holder is missing



The hose is missing



The display cover is missing

This guidance has been produced in a corporation between The Danish Environmental Protection Agency (Miljøstyrelsen) and The Danish Technological Institute (Teknologisk Institut). Used electronic equipment (without original packaging) was subjected to a transportation test, performed at The Danish Technological Institute, Packaging and Logistics in the fall of 2012 to work out the minimum packaging requirements contained in this guidance.

If you have any questions, please contact your Local Authority (Municipality) or the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (Miljøstyrelsen): www.eng.mst.dk/or phone +45 72 54 40 00.

