

EBMI 2026

ITAD CONFERENCE

WHEN **DATA** BECOMES **WASTE**

The Hidden Liability and Opportunity
in Every Device



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WHO WE ARE

GREENFENCE - METALLOGIC S.A.

GREENFENCE

Secure Data Destruction

- ✓ GDPR-Compliant Destruction
- ✓ Certified Processes (DIN 66399)
- ✓ ITAD Services
- ✓ Full Traceability & Reporting
- ✓ Confidential Destruction Bins
- ✓ Data Security Audit & Consulting



MetalLogic

YOUR TRUSTED PARTNER

SINCE 1972

METALLOGIC

Precious Metals Recovery

- ✓ Electronic Waste
- ✓ x-Ray Films
- ✓ Catalytic Converters
- ✓ Advanced Sampling & Refining
- ✓ Industrial & Hazardous Waste Refining
- ✓ On-site Material Sorting Services



ONE PARTNER.

TWO DIVISIONS.

FULL SOLUTION.



WHY THIS MATTERS

Data does not disappear when a device becomes waste.



SENSITIVE DATA OFTEN REMAINS ACCESSIBLE

Even after a device reaches the recycling stream.



DATA PROTECTION OBLIGATIONS DO NOT END AT DISPOSAL

Risk continues beyond the asset's useful life.



REGULATORS AND CUSTOMERS EXPECT ACCOUNTABILITY

Proof of secure handling is becoming essential.



SECURITY AND CIRCULARITY MUST WORK TOGETHER

Data protection and resource recovery are no longer separate challenges.



THE EVIDENCE

42% Sensitive data found on used drives

€3.87M Germany: Average breach cost per incident

443 Personal data breach notifications per day in Europe

€1.2B GDPR Fines issued in 2025

Sources:

Blanco / Ontrack study (159 used drives purchased across US, UK, Germany & Finland), DLA Piper, GDPR Fines and Data Breach Survey: January 2026; IBM, Cost of a Data Breach Report 2025

SECURE DATA HANDLING PROTECTS **PEOPLE, BUSINESSES AND THE PLANET**



WEEE

PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT



GDPR

PROTECT THE DATA

VS

- » Collection
- » Recycling
- » Recovery
- » Traceability

- » Confidentiality
- » Security
- » Accountability
- » Compliance



THE CORE CONFLICT

Data Destruction vs. Waste Regulation

01.

WEEE & Waste Legislation

Pushes data-bearing devices into recycling streams.
Focuses on environmental treatment and material recovery
— not data security.

02.

GDPR & Data Protection Laws

Hold organizations — including recyclers — legally responsible
for any personal data that survives disposal. Liability does not
disappear at the collection point.

Who Controls This Gap? In Practice, No One.

Producers & EPR Systems

Fund recycling but routinely **exclude data destruction** from their scope and budgets.

Collection Points & Retailers

Accept devices without verifying whether data has been sanitized — **no questions asked.**

Consumers & Companies

Assume "recycling" automatically means "data deleted."
It does not.

Regulators

Intervene **after breaches occur** — not preventively within recycling flows where the risk originates.



This is where the recycler becomes exposed.

The Gap Between Theory and Practice

In theory, end users should delete data before disposal. In practice, **this cannot be guaranteed**. Devices enter the recycling stream with data intact as users forget, don't know how, or assume recycling handles it.

ICO 2024 Findings Highlight the Limits of User-Led Erasure

- 14 million UK adults do not know how to erase data from old devices
- Average person keeps 3 unused devices at home
- 1 in 5 keep old devices due to personal-data concerns



This is where the recycler becomes exposed.

Data-protection principles are clear: personal data cannot move through the recycling chain without control. The risk defaults to the recycler — not by design, but by omission. Recyclers are already carrying this responsibility, **whether they want it or not**.



DPIA as a protection tool

A **Data Protection Impact Assessment** helps recyclers show they have identified and mitigated risks before something goes wrong. GDPR Article 32 requires controllers and processors to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure a **level of security appropriate to the risk**.

Authorities expect evidence of control, not perfection.

? Key Questions to Answer



What data-bearing devices do we receive?

Identify device types and quantities



What types of data may be inside?

Assess data sensitivity and risk level



Who has access to the devices?

Control access to sensitive materials



Where are they stored?

Secure storage and location tracking



Destruction Methods

Wipe

Software erasure

Degauss

Magnetic destruction

Shred

Physical destruction

Crush

Mechanical damage

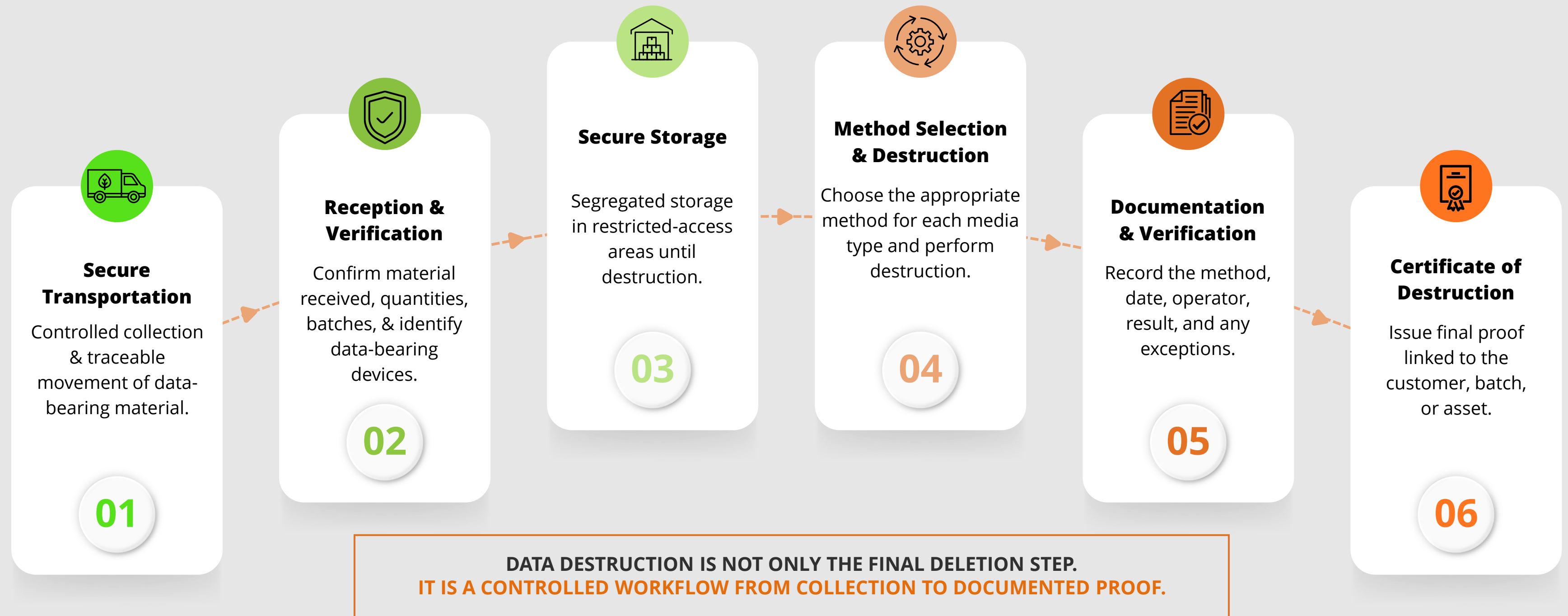


Evidence Requirements

- Verification results
- Destruction certificates
- System logs

Chain of custody

6-Step Workflow for Secure Data Destruction



Worker Compliance & Training

Implement comprehensive workforce controls to ensure data security and GDPR compliance throughout the recycling process.

Essential Controls

- ✓

NDA/Confidentiality Agreement

Workers sign additional confidentiality agreements
- ✓

GDPR & Data Training

Comprehensive data protection training
- ✓

Data-Handling Policy

Acceptable-use and data-handling policy
- ✓

Background Screening

Criminal/background checks where permitted

Training Requirements

Annual

- GDPR fundamentals

Required
- Data handling procedures

Required
- Security awareness

Pending



Destroy the Data, Not the Value

Data destruction is not one action — it is a chain of control.
Compliance is proven by the process around it, not just the final deletion step.



Principles

Value Preservation

HIGH VALUE

- 1 **Identify device types and quantities**
Data-bearing devices have high precious-metal value
- 2 **Dismantle Separately**
Process high-grade materials before low-grade
- 3 **Match Method to Media**
Choose appropriate destruction technique
- 4 **Document Everything**
Keep records for compliance and verification



Examples

Implementation

PRACTICAL

- 1 **HDD PCB Removal**
Prevents plug-and-play recovery
- 2 **Wiping Tools**
Free/low-cost options available
- 3 **Degaussing**
New degaussers -> 3 seconds per piece for HDDs
- 4 **Simple Shredding**
Any kind of shredding, damaging can be considered as data destruction



HDD
DEGAUSSING
Magnetic data erased
beyond recovery



SSD
SHREDDING
Physical destruction
for data security

Minimum Viable Data-Security System

Implement a minimum viable data-security system that protects sensitive information while maintaining operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

01.

Physical Security



Separate at receiving

Identify data-bearing devices immediately



Locked storage

CCTV monitoring for secure areas



Access control

Limit to trained personnel only

02.

Training



Worker training

Annual refresher training



Access logging

Track who handles devices



Security audits

Regular compliance checks

03.

Documentation



Documented destruction

Simple but documented methods



Record retention

Keep records for defined period



Exception handling

Handle missing devices/failed wipes

Chain of Control

Documentation



A recycler must be able to prove the full chain of control.

Without documentation, data destruction is only a statement.
With documentation, it becomes evidence.



What Came In

STEP 1

Customer: Device source
Device Type: HDD, SSD, Mobile
Quantity: Count/Weight
Serials: Batch numbers



Where It Went

STEP 2

Transport: Record route
Storage: Location ID
Area: Restricted access



Who Handled It

STEP 3

Operator: Trained personnel
Access: Controlled entry
Responsibility: Assigned roles



How Destroyed

STEP 4

Method: Wipe/degauss/shred/other
Verification: Destruction proof
Dismantle: Component separation



When It Happened

STEP 5

Date: Destruction date
Time: Specific timestamp
Frequency: Destruction schedule



What Proof Exists

STEP 6

Certificate: Destruction proof
Logs: System records
Photos: Visual evidence
Transfer of Custody: Downstream recycler, handover record, destruction proof

Strategic Device Analysis - Risk vs Value

DEVICE TYPE	DATA RISK	VALUE	RECOMMENDED ACTION	STATUS
 HDD	High	Medium/High	Degauss or shred, then recover metals	• Active
 SSD	High	Medium	Do not degauss; shred or verified sanitization	• Active
 MobilePhones	Very High	High	Secure storage, dismantle, destroy memory-bearing parts	• Active
 Laptops	High	High	Remove drive, process separately	• Active
 Servers	Very High	High	Asset-level tracking, serials, customer certificate	• Active
 Printers/Copiers	Medium-Low	Low	Check internal HDD/SSD/memory	• Check
 Network Equipment	Medium- High	High	Reset/sanitize, remove storage where present	• Active
 USB/SD Cards	High	Medium	Physical destruction	• Active

Is Data Destruction Worth It?

Analyzing the cost-benefit equation of secure data destruction services and their impact on business value.



Do customers want data destruction?

Yes

Most customers don't actively seek it



Do customers pay for it?

No

Willing to pay for security



Does it attract new customers?

Yes

Security creates competitive advantage



Cost vs. return?

Positive

When bundled with services

Trust & Retention

improves customer loyalty

Contracting

Better contract terms

Compliance

Regulatory protection



Key Takeaways

Waste Vs Data

When a device becomes waste, the data inside is not waste.

Recycler's Threat

A recycler is authorized to recover the material — metals, plastics, components — not to access, use, copy, or allow others to access the data inside.

Reduce Risk

The solution does not have to be complicated: simple, risk-based, well-documented procedures can significantly reduce the risk.

Thank you!



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