Waste(s)Watch

IMPEL

European Union Network for
the Implementation and Enforcement
of Environmental Law

Wastes

General info

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Content

Waste types

- Wastes that are generally to be regarded as amber/ hazardous (amber pages)
- Wastes where differentiation between amber/hazardous and green/non-hazardous is important (yellow pages)
- Wastes that are generally to be regarded as green/non-hazardous (green pages)
- Municipal waste - Residues requesting special treatment (grey pages)

General information

The waste(s) watch is an enforcement tool for inspectors. It gives a first indication about several waste types and the European Waste Shipment Regulation. The policy about the different waste(s) could be different in the individual member states and is subject to changes. Therefore it is always essential to consult your national waste shipment authority before taking measures. No rights can be derived from this enforcement tool.

Waste mineral oils

Colour; colourless, black

English: Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use or Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions

Dutch: Afgewerkte minerale oliën die ongeschikt zijn voor het oorspronkelijk bedoelde gebruik of afgewerkte olie/water – en koolwaterstof/watermengsels, emulsies.

German: Mineralölabfälle, die für ihren ursprünglichen Verwendungszweck nicht mehr geeignet sind oder Abfälle von Öl/Wasser- und Kohlenwasserstoff/Wassergemischen und Emulsionen.

French: Déchets d'huiles minérales impropres à l'usage initialement prévu ou mélanges et émulsions huile/eau ou hydrocarbures/eau

Spanish: Aceites minerales usados (Residuos de aceites no aptos para el uso al que estaban destinados o residuos de mezclas y emulsiones de aceite y agua o de hidrocarburos y agua)

Polski: Zuzyte oleje nie nadajace sie do zastosowania zgodnie z pierwotnym przeznaczeniem (Odpady olejów mineralnych nienadające się do pierwotnie zamierzonego użytku

Classification

Basel code: A3020, A4060

OECD code: not applicable

EWC codes: 13 02 04*, 13 02 05* (most frequently used), 13 02 06*, 13 02 07*, 13 02 08*, 13 05 06*; 13 07 01* (Paragraphs 13 01; 13 03, 13 04), 12 0107* - 10* (machining oils)

Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 2710; Ex 271099

Physical-chemical properties: Liquid Oil. Viscous

Note:

• In general waste oils are classified as hazardous and require notification. Only pure edible oils and fats can be shipped with Annex VII

1.1 Definitions according to article 2 of European Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR) 1013/2006/EC (or if indicated the new Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC)

Note: The WSR still uses the reference to former Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC and to other legal documents which are repealed by now; references to those legal documents shall be construed as references to new Waste Framework Directive (WFD) 2008/98/EC in accordance with the correlation table in Annex V of new WFD);

1. **'waste'** is defined as "any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard", see Article 3 No 1 of new WFD
2. **'hazardous waste'** means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III WFD, i.e. for example "explosive" (H 1), "flammable" (H 3-B), "harmful" (H 5) or "ecotoxic" (H 14); see Article 3 No 2 1(4) of WFD 2008/98/EC;
3. **'mixture of wastes'** means waste that results from an intentional or unintentional mixing of two or more different wastes and for which mixture no single entry exists in Annexes III, IIIB, IV and IVA WSR. Waste shipped in a single shipment of wastes, consisting of two or more wastes, where each waste is separated, is not a mixture of wastes;
4. **'recovery'** is defined in Article 3 No 15 WFD 2008/98/EC as "any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy. Annex II sets out a non-exhaustive list of recovery operations"; recovery operations of Annex II include for example "Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy" (R 1), or "Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds (R 4)";
5. **'interim recovery'** means recovery operations R 12 ("Exchange of waste for submission to any [final recovery operation]") and R 13 ("Storage of waste pending any [recovery operation"]), see Annex II to WFD 2008/98/EC;
6. **' disposal'** is defined in Article 3 No 19 of WFD 2008/98/EC as "any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy. Annex I sets out a non-exhaustive list of disposal operations", Annex I contains operations D 1 to D 15, e.g. "Deposit into or on to land (e.g. landfill, etc.) (D 1)";

Clarification waste mineral oils

General

Waste mineral oils can be subdivided into two categories:
1. A3020: mineral oils;
2. A4060: oils/water mixtures.

Distinguish from other oily substances/mixtures:

Also hazardous:
05 01 05* - 06* (oil spills or oily sludges from petroleum refining, gas purification and pyrolytic treatment of coal),
190207* and 190810* (oil and concentrates or grease and oil mixtures from separation),
200126* (oil and fat)

Non hazardous
Edible oils (190809 or 200125)

Criteria

Main criteria for distinguishing these categories are:
- origin (mineral, synthetic);
- composition (pure, mixed and contamination)

Points of attention

Attention should be paid to the following properties of the waste oils and/or aspects:
- type of transport (e.g. tanker);
- type of containment (e.g. tank, barrels);
- destination (Disposal or Recovery); for example incineration as secondary fuel in cement kilns is generally accepted in many countries;
- In case of doubts take samples of the oil to be analyzed. Waste oils can be used easily to mix and blend other hazardous substances.

7. **'interim disposal'** means disposal operations D 13 to D 15 as defined in Annex I of WFD 2008/98/EC (D 13: Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12; D 14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 13; D 15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 14
8. **'environmentally sound management'** means taking all practicable steps to ensure that waste is managed in a manner that will protect human health and the environment against adverse effects which may result from such waste;
9. **'producer'** is anyone whose activities produce waste (original producer) and/or anyone who carries out pre-processing, mixing or other operations resulting in a change in the nature or composition of this waste (new producer) (as defined in Article 3 No 5 of WFD 2008/98/EC);
10. **'holder'** is the producer of the waste or the natural or legal person who is in possession of it (and as defined in Article 3 No 1(1)(c) of Directive 2006/12/EC);
11. **'collector'** is anyone carrying out waste collection as defined in Article 3 No 6 of WFD 2008/98/EC;
12. **'dealer'** is anyone who acts in the role of principal to purchase and subsequently sell waste, including such dealers who do not take physical possession of the waste, and as referred to in Article 3 No 7 of WFD 2008/98/EC;
13. **'broker'** is anyone arranging the recovery or disposal of waste on behalf of others, including such brokers who do not take physical possession of the waste, as referred to in Article 3 No 8 of WFD 2008/98/EC;
14. **'consignee'** means the person or undertaking under the jurisdiction of the country of destination to whom or to which the waste is shipped for recovery or disposal;
15. **'notifier'** means:
    (a) in the case of a shipment originating from a Member State, any natural or legal person under the jurisdiction of that Member State who intends to carry out a shipment of waste or intends to have a shipment of waste carried out and to whom the duty to notify is assigned. The notifier is one of the persons or bodies listed below, selected in accordance with the ranking established in this listing:
        (i) the original producer, or
        (ii) the licensed new producer who carries out operations prior to shipment, or

Asbestos waste

- **English:** Asbestos (dusts and fibres)
- **Dutch:** Afgedankte asbest (stof en vezels)
- **German:** Asbest (Staub und Fasern)
- **French:** Amiante (poussières et fibres)
- **Spanish:** Amianto (polvo y fibras)
- **Polski:** Azbest (pyl i wlókna)

Classification
Basel code: A2050
EWC codes: 06 13 04*; 10 13 09*; 17 06 01*; 17 06 05*
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 2524

Physical-chemical properties: Solid plates, tubes, etc. or fragments, (mineral) wool or dusty material; naturally occurring fibrous mineral. Material is heat and chemical resistant.

Major uses: The fibres are applied in fabrics used for fireproof garments and curtains, in construction fabrics roofing, paper, insulation and moulded products.

Colour: fibres are white, brown or blue.

Notes:
- Re-use of asbestos (construction) material is prohibited; therefore all removed asbestos has to be considered as waste.

(iii) a licensed collector who, from various small quantities of the same type of waste collected from a variety of sources, has assembled the shipment which is to start from a single notified location, or

(iv) a registered dealer who has been authorised in writing by the original producer, new producer or licensed collector specified in (i), (ii) and (iii) to act on his/her behalf as notifier,

(v) a registered broker who has been authorised in writing by the original producer, new producer or licensed collector specified in (i), (ii) and (iii) to act on his/her behalf as notifier,

(vi) where all of the persons specified in (i), (ii), (iii),

(iv) and (v) if applicable, are unknown or insolvent, the holder. Should a notifier specified in (iv) or (v) fail to fulfil any of the take-back obligations set out in Articles 22 to 25, the original producer, new producer or licensed collector specified in (i), (ii) or (iii) respectively who authorised that dealer or broker to act on his/her behalf shall be deemed to be the notifier for the purposes of the said take-back obligations. In circumstances of illegal shipment notified by a dealer or broker specified in (iv) or (v), the person specified in (i), (ii) or (iii) who authorised that dealer or broker to act on his/her behalf shall be deemed to be the notifier for the purposes of this Regulation;

(b) in the case of import into, or transit through, the Community of waste that does not originate in a Member State, any of the following natural or legal persons under the jurisdiction of the country of destination who intends to carry out a shipment of waste or intends to have, or who has had, a shipment of waste carried out, being either:

(i) the person designated by the law of the country of destination; or, in the absence of any such designation,

(ii) the holder at the time the export took place;

16. 'competent authority' means:

(a) in the case of Member States, the body designated by the Member State concerned in accordance with Article 53; or

(b) in the case of a non-Member State that is a Party to the Basel Convention, the body designated by that country as the competent authority for the purposes of that Convention in accordance with Article 5 thereof; or (c) in the case of any country not referred to in either (a) or (b), the body that has been designated as the competent authority by the country or region concerned or, in the absence of such designation, the regulatory authority for the country or region, as appropriate, which has jurisdiction over shipments of waste for recovery or disposal or transit, as the case may be;

PCB, PCT or PBB containing waste

English: Waste substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and/or polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT) and/or polybrominated biphenyl (PBB).

Dutch: Afvalstoffen, stoffen en artikelen die PCB, PCT, PCN of PBB bevatten, daarmee verontreinigd zijn of daaruit bestaan.

German: Abfälle, Stoffe und Zubereitungen, die polychlorierte Biphenyle (PCB),polychlorierte Terphenyle (PCT), polychlorierte Naphthaline (PCN), polybromierte Biphenyle (PBB) enthalten, aus solchen bestehen oder damit verunreinigt sind.

French: Déchets, substances et articles contenant en, ou contaminés par des iphényles polychlorés (PCB) et/ou des terphényles polychlorés (PCT) et/ou des diphényles polybromés (PBB).

Spanish: Residuos de sustancias y artículos que contengan o estén constituidos o contaminados por policlorobifenilos (PCB) y/o policloroterfenilos (PCT) y/o polibromobifenilos (PBB).

Polski: Odpady, substancje i artykuły zawierające, składające się z lub zanieczyszczone polichlorowanym bifenylem (PCB), polichlorowanym trifenylem (PCT), polichlorowanym naftalenem (PCN) lub polibromowanym bifenylem (PBB).

Classification

Basel code: A3180

EWC codes: 13 01 01*; 16 01 09*; 16 02 09*; 16 02 10*; 17 09 02*;

Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 3825

Physical-chemical properties: Many different wastes can be contaminated with PCB and corresponding substances. Most important category are transformers and capacitors from electronic equipment (production date till 1986) if containing remaining oil,

Colour: various.

Note:

- In general wastes are classified as hazardous and require notification. Only if it can be proven that the PCB, PCT, PCN or PBB content is well below 50 mg/kg they may be shipped with Annex VII

17. **'country of dispatch'** means any country from which a shipment of waste is planned to be initiated or is initiated;
18. **'country of destination'** means any country to which a shipment of waste is planned or takes place for recovery or disposal therein, or for the purpose of loading prior to recovery or disposal in an area not under the national jurisdiction of any country;
19. **'country of transit'** means any country, other than the country of dispatch or destination, through which a shipment of waste is planned or takes place;
20. **'area under the national jurisdiction of a country'** means any land or marine area within which a state exercises administrative and regulatory responsibility in accordance with international law as regards the protection of human health or the environment;
21. **'overseas countries and territories'** means the overseas countries and territories as listed in Annex IA to Decision 2001/822/EC;
22. **'import'** means any entry of waste into the Community but excluding transit through the Community;
23. **'export'** means the action of waste leaving the Community but excluding transit through the Community;
24. **'transit'** means a shipment of waste or a planned shipment of waste through one or more countries other than the country of dispatch or destination;
25. **'transport'** means the carriage of waste by road, rail, air, sea or inland waterways;
26. **'shipment'** means the transport of waste destined for recovery or disposal which is planned or takes place:
    (a) between a country and another country; or
    (b) between a country and overseas countries and territories or other areas, under that country's protection; or
    (c) between a country and any land area which is not part of any country under international law; or
    (d) between a country and the Antarctic; or
    (e) from one country through any of the areas referred to above; or
    (f) within a country through any of the areas referred to above and which originates in and ends in the same country; or
    (g) from a geographic area not under the jurisdiction of any country, to a country;

Clarification PCB, PCT or PBB containing waste

General

Many different substances and articles can be contaminated with PCB, PCT, PCN, and PBB at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more.
The classification applies also for any other polybrominated analogues of these compounds,

The most important categories are big transformers and capacitors filled with PCB containing oil (from power stations)

However PCB, PCT, PBB or any other polybrominated analogues in corresponding concentrations can also be found in:

- waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), assemblies or scrap containing components such as PCB capacitors (A1180/GC 010)
- Coated cables (see waste cables A1190).
- ELV transformers and capacitors containing PCBs (16 02 09*)
- Other discarded electrical or electronic equipment (16 02 10*)
- hazardous components (e.g. oily liquids, capacitors) removed from discarded equipment (16 02 15*)
- construction and demolition wastes (e.g. sealants, floorings, sealed glazing units, capacitors;17 09 02*)

Criteria

Main criteria for distinguishing these categories are:

- the concentration level (> 50 mg/kg);
- the application (e.g. in transformers, capacitors or cables)
- the origin
- the production year of the equipment

Points of attention

Attention should be paid to the following properties of the waste and/or aspects:

- Content: is the PCB containing substance still in the product or article and does it need to be tapped off yet, or is it tapped off already and needs to be disposed off;
- Transformers refilled with PCB free oil can still contain high concentrations of PCB's, because of absorbed PCB's in especially wood and paper; existence of oil or oily liquid in old transformers/capacitors should always be considered suspicious
- since it can be lucrative to mix PCB containing oil (e.g. with fuel oil), check these kind of shipments too;
- In case of doubts take samples of the oil to be analyzed.

27. 'illegal shipment' means any shipment of waste effected:

(a) without notification to all competent authorities concerned pursuant to this Regulation; or

(b) without the consent of the competent authorities concerned pursuant to this Regulation; or

(c) with consent obtained from the competent authorities concerned through falsification, misrepresentation or fraud; or

(d) in a way which is not specified materially in the notification or movement documents; or

(e) in a way which results in recovery or disposal in contravention of Community or international rules; or

(f) contrary to Articles 34, 36, 39, 40, 41 and 43; or

(g) which, in relation to shipments of waste as referred to in Article 3(2) and (4), has resulted from:

  (i) the waste being discovered not to be listed in Annexes III, IIIA or IIIB, or

  (ii) non-compliance with Article 3(4),

  (iii) the shipment being effected in a way which is not specified materially in the document set out in Annex VII.

CFC and halon containing waste

English: Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) and halons
Dutch: CFK houdend afval en halonen
German: Fluorchlorkohlenwasserstoffe und Halone (FCKW)
French: Chlorofluorocarbone - halon (composé halogéné)
Spanish: Clorofurocarbonos
Polski: Chlorofluorowęglowodory (CFC) halony

Classification
Basel code: not applicable in general; OECD code: AC150, AC160 (halons)
EWC codes: 14 06 01*, 16 02 11*, 20 01 23*, 16 05 04*(halons)
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 2903

Physical-chemical properties CFCs: gas or liquids (gas under pressure). Highly volatile.
Colours: Colourless, sweet and cloying.

Physical-chemical properties Halons: gaseous.
Colours: Colourless.

Major uses:
CFC: Used in old refrigerators, but also in propellants, cars and other applications.
Halons: are mostly used in fire extinguishing media, but as such banned in the EU.

Note: Even if declared as product export of CFC (e.g. R12, R22, R502) containing articles/materials is prohibited (EU regulation 2037/20001 Article 11).

1.2 List of waste (EU Decision 2000/532/EC) according to Article 7 of new WFD 2008/98/EC

Chapters of the list

1. Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying, physical and chemical treatment of minerals
2. Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing
3. Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard
4. Wastes from the leather, fur and textile industries
5. Wastes from petroleum refining, natural gas purification and pyrolytic treatment of coal
6. Wastes from inorganic chemical processes
7. Wastes from organic chemical processes
8. Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of coatings (paints, varnishes and vitreous enamels), adhesives, sealants and printing inks
9. Wastes from the photographic industry
10. Wastes from thermal processes
11. Wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials; non-ferrous hydro-metallurgy
12. Wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
13. Oil wastes and wastes of liquid fuels (except edible oils, 05 and 12)
14. Waste organic solvents, refrigerants and propellants (except 07 and 08)
15. Waste packaging; absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified
16. Wastes not otherwise specified in the list
17. Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
18. Wastes from human or animal health care and/or related research (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)
19. Wastes from waste management facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use
20. Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions

Clarification CFC containing waste

General

The haloalkanes are a group of chemical compounds, consisting of alkanes with one or more halogens linked making them a type of organic halide. The most widely known family within this group are the chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). As fire extinguishing agent, propellants and solvents they have or had wide use.

CFCs being mainly responsible for ozone depletion are banned worldwide, starting with the Montreal Protocol in 1987. In 1990, diplomats met in London and voted to significantly strengthen the Montreal Protocol by calling for a complete elimination of CFCs by the year 2000. By the year 2010 CFCs should be completely eliminated from developing countries as well.

Criteria

Main criteria for distinguishing these categories are:

- Discarded equipment containing CFCs are explicitly listed as waste (16 02 11*);
- Waste refrigerators containing CFCs could be classified non listed or eventually A 1180
- Origin: CFC containing household waste is per definition seen as waste. Professional CFC containing equipment however is not necessarily waste;
- Fit for intended use: if refrigerators do not contain CFCs and are fit for intended use they are seen as second hand good, and not as waste;
- Destination: only shipments of CFC free waste for recovery operations (e.g. metals and plastics) are allowed.

Points of attention

Based on these criteria, attention should be paid to the following properties of CFC containing waste and/or aspects:

- Radioactivity
- Origin: e.g. household or professional product;
- Age of the device and type of cooling liquid: visually/physically check the cargo!
  (a) check a minimum of 5 devices at random,
  (b) read the superscription if any CFCs or halons are mentioned (e.g. R12, R22, R502),
  (c) look at the year of production (before 1996 most extinguishing agent, propellants and solvents contain CFCs or halons) and
  (d) check for physical signs of draining;
- In case of doubts take samples of the waste to be analyzed.

The European Waste List (EWL) is a harmonised list of wastes to be used in EU Member States. The inclusion of a material in the list does not mean that the material is a waste in all circumstances. Materials are considered to be waste only where the definition of waste is met.
The different types of wastes in the list are fully defined by a six-digit code (EWC) and the respective two-digit and four-digit chapter headings that identify the source and process generating the waste.

In order to identify a waste the following steps should be taken:

1	Search **chapters 01 to 12 or 17 to 20** to identify the source generating the waste and identify the appropriate six-digit code of the waste (exclude codes ending with 99). Note that a specific production unit may need to search several chapters for finding its activities.
2	If no appropriate waste code can be found check **Chapters 13, 14 and 15.**
3	If neither of these waste codes applies, check Chapter 16.
4	If the waste is not in Chapter 16 either, the 99 code (wastes not otherwise specified) must be used in the chapter and respective sub-chapter identified in step one.

Any waste marked with an asterisk (*) is considered as a hazardous waste.

If a waste is identified as hazardous by a specific or general reference to dangerous substances, the waste is hazardous only if the concentrations of those substances are such that the waste presents one or more of the properties (H-Criteria) listed in Annex III to Council Directive 2008/98/EC.

As regards H3 to H8, H10 and H11 certain threshold levels for classification as hazardous are set in Article 2 of Decision 2000/532/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste.

Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (part I: GC 010 non-hazardous)

English: Electrical assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys

Dutch: Uitsluitend uit metalen of legeringen bestaand elektrisch montageafval

German: Ausschließlich aus Metallen oder Legierungen bestehende elektrische Geräte und Bauteile

French: Déchets issus d'assemblages électriques consistant uniquement en métaux ou alliages

Spanish: Montajes eléctricos constituidos solamente por metales o aleaciones

Polski: Odpady zespołów elektrycznych składające się wyłącznie z metali lub stopów (GC 010);

Classification
Basel codes: not applicable
OECD codes: GC 010
EWC codes: 16 02 16, 20 01 36 (motors, compressors)
Customs Harmonised Code: 8548, Ex 85, Ex 7602, Ex 7802, Ex 7902, Ex 8002, Ex 7404, Ex 7503, Ex 7112

Physico-chemical properties: only metal e.g. electric motors without condensers, mercury switches, batteries, accumulators, LCD screens; compressors from refrigerators after proven elimination of CFCs and oils

ENGLISH	DUTCH	GERMAN	FRENCH	SPANISH
Waste	Afval	Der Abfall	Les déchets	Residuos
Ashes	As	Die Asche	Les cendres	Ceniza
Filtercake	Filterresten	Filterskuchen	Les restes des filters	Restos de filtros
Used	Gebruikte	Gebrauchte	Servi/usé/consommé	Usado
Old	Oude	Alt	Vieux/vieille	Viejo/vieja
Paste	Pasta	Paste	La pâte	Pasta
Powder	Poeder	Pulver	La poudre	Polvo
Rubbish/debris/ruins/ rubble	Puin	Schutt	Les décombres/les gravats	Es combros
Residues	Residuen	Rückstand	Les résidues	Residuos
Rest off	Restanten	Reste	Les restants	Restos
Scrap	Schroot	Schrott/das Alteisen	Les rognures de metal/la ferraille/ les déchets/les reblon	Chatarra
Slag	Slakken	Schlacke	Le laitier/la scories/le machefer	Es coria
Sludge/slurry	Slib/slobs	Schlamm	La vase/la bourbe/les allurvions	Fango/lodo/barro/limo/cie
Dust	Stof	Staub	Le poussier	Polvo
Polluted/Soiled	Verontreinigd	Verunreinigt	Pollue/Sali/contaminé/ souille/ impuret	Contaminado
Polluted/filthy/dirty	Vervuilde	Schmutztig	Encrasse/croupi/ pollue/ souille	Ensuciado/contaminado
Rejects	Afgekeurde materialen	Ausgemusterte Ware	Matériaux desapprouvés/refusés	Materiales desaprobados
Faulty materials	Defecte materialen	Schadhaftige Ware	Matériaux détraqués	Materiales defectuosos
Spent off	Uitgeputte materialen	Verbrauchte/ abgewirtschafte Ware	Matériaux épuissés	Materiales desgatados
Sweepings	Veegsel	Kehrricht	Balayures	Barreduras
Flakes	Vlokken/schilfers	Flocken	Flacons/écaillure	Copos/pedacitos/trocitos
Chips	Chips	Späne	Puces	Chips

Clarification Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (part I)

General

Dismantled material is generally considered waste;
Problems occur with classification of complete electrical and electronic equipment, namely with discarded old TVs and computers (with cathode ray tubes). Such equipment can be considered product or waste.

Criteria

Main criteria for distinguishing between non-hazardous (GC 010, GC 020) and hazardous (A1180):

- Existence or non existence of dangerous parts (see below)
- Used EEE or WEEE;
- Country of destination;
- Destination: reuse, recovery or disposal

Points of attention

Attention should be paid to the following properties of (W) EEE and/or aspects:

- EEE or WEEE: intention or necessity to discard; completeness, damaging, packaging, production date, regular market, documents (see guideline below)
- Check for dangerous parts (batteries, PCB-capacitors, accumulators, condensers, mercury switches, (glass from cathode-ray tubes or other activated glass, toner cartridges, monitors, TV screen with cathode ray tubes, plasma screen or LCD-screen, big LCD displays; printer drums containing heavy metals,
- Check for hazardousness of toner cartridges and drum-driven cartridges
- PCBs at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg (ppm) or more is A1180
- Recovery or disposal: EEE are not considered waste if it is sent back as defective batches for repair to the producer or repair centres (e. g. under warranty) with the intention of re-use.

Equipment would normally be considered waste

a) The product is not complete; essential parts are missing;
b) It shows physical damage that impairs its functionality or safety,
c) The packaging for protecting it from damage during transport and loading and unloading operations is insufficient;
d) The appearance is generally worn or damaged, thus reducing the marketability of the item(s);
e) The item has among its constituent part(s) anything that is required to be discarded or is prohibited under community or national legislation3;
f) The EEE is destined for disposal or recycling instead of re-use;
g) There is no regular market for the EEE (see further indicators); or
h) It is old or out-dated EEE destined for cannibalization (to gain spare parts).

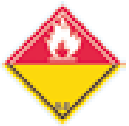
Equipment would not normally be considered waste

a) If it is fully functioning and is not destined for any of the operations listed in Annex II of the WFD (recovery or disposal operations) and is directly reused for the purpose for which it was originally intended or presented for sale or exported for the purpose of being put back to direct reuse or sold to end consumers for such reuse, or
b) If it is sent back as defective batches for repair to the producer or repair centres (e. g. under warranty) with the intention of re-use.

This could be checked by declaration of the shipper, evidence of evaluation/testing and sufficient packaging.

(Source: Revised Correspondents' guidelines No. 1 on WEEE)

1.4. List of abreviations and codes used in the notification documents (European Waste Shipment Regulation 1013/2006/EC Annex IA, (OJ L 190/1, 2006))

Packing types	UN class	Basel Code	Characteristics	Symbols ADR
1. Drum 2. Wooden barrel 3. Jerrican 4. Box 5. Bag 6. Composite packing 7. Pressure receptacle 8. Bulk 9. Other (specify)	1	H1	Explosive	
	3	H3	Flammable liquids	
	4.1	H4.1	Flammable solids	
	4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion	
	4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases	
	5.1	H5.1	Oxidising	
	5.2	H5.2	Organic peroxides	
	6.1	H6.1	Poisonous (Acute)	

Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (part II: GC 020 non hazardous)

English: Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery.

Dutch: Elektronische restanten (bijvoorbeeld printplaten, elektronische onderdelen, draad, enz.) en voor terugwinning van basis- en edelmetaal geschikte teruggewonnen elektronische onderdelen.

German: Abfälle aus elektronischen Geräten und Bauteilen (z.B. einschließlich Leiterplatten, elektronische Bauteile und Leitungsdraht) und wiederverwertete elektronische Bauteile, die sich zur Rückgewinnung von unedlen und Edelmetallen eignen.

French: Débris d'équipements électroniques (tels que circuits imprimés, composants électroniques, fils de câblage, etc.) et composants électroniques récupérés dont il est possible d'extraire des métaux communs et précieux.

Spanish: Residuos de equipos eléctricos y electrónicos (por ejemplo, tarjetas de circuitos impresos, componentes electrónicos, cables, etc.) y componentes electrónicos recuperados de los que se puedan extraer metales comunes y preciosos

Polski: Zlom elektroniczny (np. plytki obwodów drukowanych, komponenty elektroniczne, przewody itd.) oraz regenerowane komponenty elektroniczne nadajace sie do odzysku metali pospolitych i metali szlachetnych

Classification

Basel codes: B1110 (is not applicable; see general clarification)
OECD codes: GC020 (applicable instead of Basel code)
EWC codes: 16 02 14, 16 02 16, 20 01 36
Customs Harmonised Code: 8548, Ex 85, Ex 7602, Ex 7802, Ex 7902, Ex 8002, Ex 7404, Ex 7503, Ex 7112

Physical-chemical properties: electronic hardware (including white goods), or parts of equipment and corresponding shredded material if pre-treated according to state of technology. Metal parts packaged in plastics covering;

Colour: various.

Means of transport R= Road T=Train/rail S=Sea A=Air W=Inland waterways	6.2	H6.2	Infectious substances	
	8	H8	Corrosives	
	9	H10	Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water	
	9	H11	Toxic (delayed or chronic)	
	9	H12	Ecotoxic	
	9	H13	Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.	

1.5. Distinguish between 'disposal' and 'recovery' operations according to the EU Directive 2006/12/EC on waste (OJ L 114, 2006)

DISPOSAL OPERATIONS (Annex II A, Directive 2006/12/EC)

D 1 Deposit into or on to land (e.g. landfill, etc.)
D 2 Land treatment (e.g. biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.)
D 3 Deep injection (e.g. injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.)
D 4 Surface impoundment (e.g. placement of liquid or sludgy discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.)
D 5 Specially engineered landfill (e.g. placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.
D 6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans
D 7 Release into seas/oceans including sea bed insertion

Note: Depending of the composition WEEE is non hazardous or hazardous waste; furthermore it is important to distinguish between waste and second hand products!
To be classified as GC020 equipment has to be stripped of all dangerous parts such as monitors, batteries, accumulators, condensers, monitors, etc.
Waste cartridges can be classified GC 020 based on safety data sheets or product information sheets; drum-driven cartridges may be assigned to GC020 if organic photo-conductive (OPC) drums and drums with a scratch-resistant amorphous silicon layer or zinc oxide coating.
Plastic housings can contain considerable amounts of PBB (see PCB waste)

Clarification Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (part II)

Cartridges: (GC 020 – A1180)

GC020: safety data sheets or product information sheets show non-hazardous composition of the relevant toners or printing inks; drum-driven cartridges with unproblematic organic photo-conductive (OPC) drums and drums with a scratch-resistant amorphous silicon layer or zinc oxide coating;
A1180 or other Annex IV entry: Other cartridges or photo-conductive drums with hazardous materials (e.g. cadmium sulphide, selenium-arsenic).

(Source: Revised Correspondents' guidelines No. 8)

D 8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 7 and D 9 to D 12

D 9 Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 8 and D 10 to D 12 (e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.)

D 10 Incineration on land

D 11 Incineration at sea

D 12 Permanent storage (e.g. emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.)

D 13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1toD12

D 14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 13

D 15 Storage pending any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)

RECOVERY OPERATIONS (Annex II B, Directive 2006/12/EC)

R 1 Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy

R 2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration

R 3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes)

R 4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds

R 5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials

R 6 Regeneration of acids or bases

R 7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement

R 8 Recovery of components from catalysts

R 9 Oil re-refining or other reuses of oil

R 10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement

R 11 Use of wastes obtained from any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 10

R 12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 11

R 13 Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)

Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (part III: A1180 hazardous)

English: Discarded (electrical and electronic) equipment or electronic assemblies and scrap containing hazardous components;

Dutch: Afgedankte elektrische en elektronische apparatuur en oude elektrische en elektronische eenheden of schroot die gevaarlijke onderdelen bevat.

German: Abfälle oder Schrott von elektrischen und elektronischen Geräten oder gebrauchte Geräte, die gefährliche Komponenten enthalten.

French: Assemblages électriques et électroniques usagés, équipements mis au rebut ou débris contenant des composants dangereux.

Spanish: Equipos eléctricos y electrónicos desechados y residuos o chatarra de montajes eléctricos y electrónicos que contienen componentes peligrosos.

Polski: Odpady lub złom zespołów elektrycznych i elektronicznych, Zużyte urządzenia zawierające niebezpieczne elementy/ składniki.

Classification

Basel codes: A1180

OECD codes: GC010 and GC020 (see clarification)

EWC codes: 16 02 10*(PCB), 16 02 11*(HCFC, HFC), 16 02 12*(asbestos), 16 02 13*(other hazardous compounds), 16 02 15*(removed hazardous components), 20 01 21*(fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste), 20 01 35*(other)

Customs Harmonised Code: 8548, Ex 8471, Ex 8473, Ex 8528, Ex 8529

Physical-chemical properties: electrical and electronic equipment or parts thereof with dangerous components

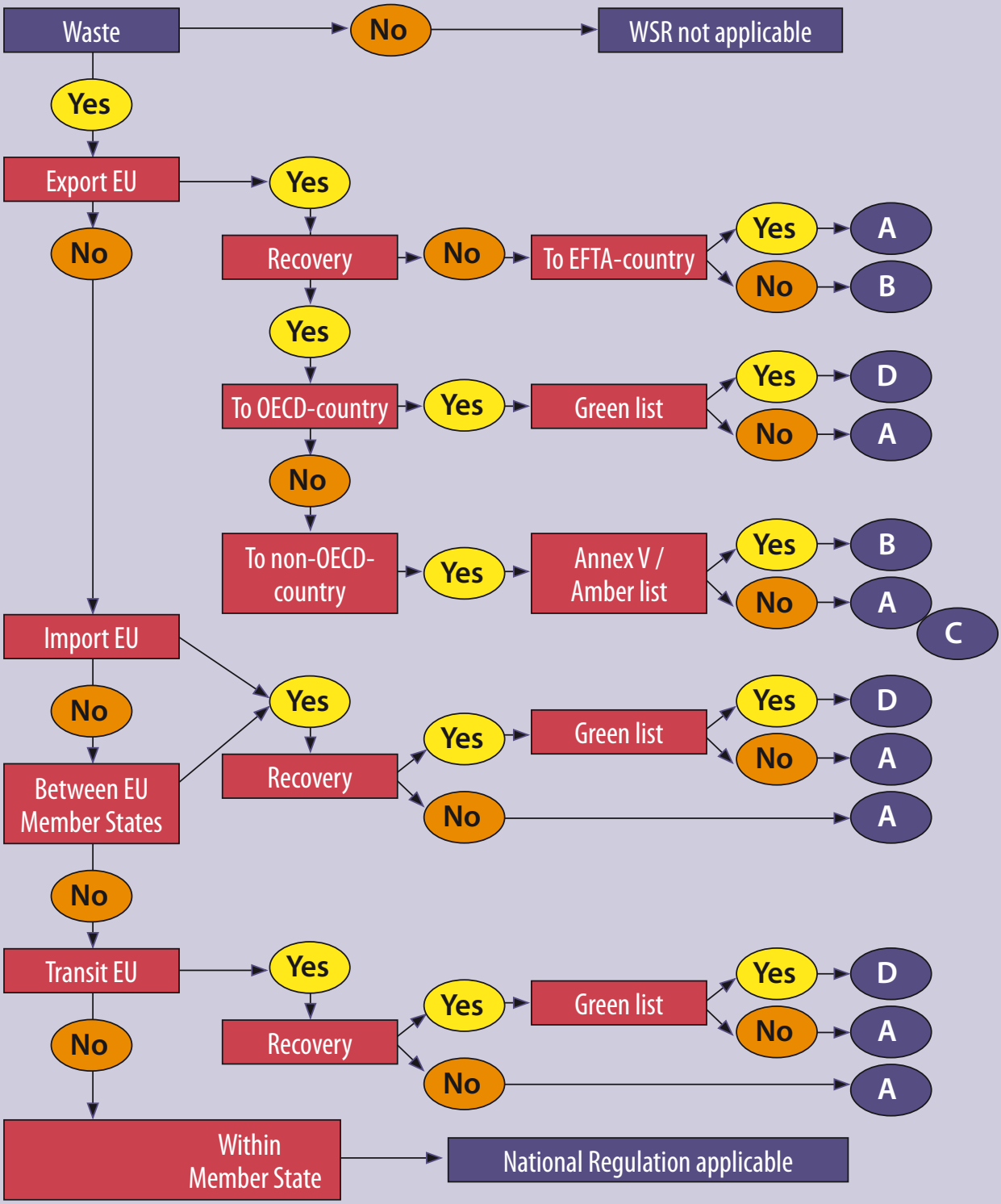
Colour: various; typical screens of TV and computers can easily be identified.

Note:

- Complete equipment should be considered as either non-listed or as A1180.
- Electrical and electronic assemblies destined for direct re-use are not A1180.

1.6. Flow scheme waste shipments according to WSR 1013/2006

The flow scheme is aimed to assist inspectors to find the appropriate procedure for the relevant waste shipment.



Clarification Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (part III)

Code A1180

According to annex IV part 1 note c of the WSR the entry A1180 does not apply and OECD entries GC010, GC020 apply instead when appropriate.

The WSR correspondents agreed that the words "instead when appropriate" apply to the whole first phrase of note (c) in Part I of Annex IV meaning that any of the entries A1180, GC010, GC020 may apply when appropriate.

It was also agreed that hazardous WEEE according to the European list of should, for the purposes of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, be classified as hazardous WEEE by using the Basel entry A1180, unless another entry contained in Annex IV applies, and that hazardous WEEE cannot be classified appropriately as either GC010 or GC020. Non-hazardous WEEE may be classified by using OECD entries GC010 or GC020. In some cases, hazardous and non-hazardous WEEE may not be listed in Annexes III, IIIA, IIIB, IV or IVA of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.

(Source: Correspondents' Guidelines No. 4)

Examples of electronic hardware (or parts thereof) with dangerous components:

- list A batteries,
- PCB-capacitors,
- accumulators,
- condensers (PCB concentration level of 50 mg/kg (ppm) or more),
- mercury switches,
- glass from cathode-ray tubes or other activated glass,
- toner cartridges,
- monitors, TV screen with cathode ray tubes,
- plasma screen or LCD-screen, big LCD displays;
- printer drums containing heavy metals,
- toner cartridges with dangerous compounds

(Source: Revised Correspondents' guidelines No. 4 on WEEE)

A. The shipment of waste must take place with prior written notification and consent of all competent authorities involved. The movement document and copies of the notification document containing the written consents and the conditions of the competent authorities concerned shall accompany each transport.

B. Shipment is prohibited

C. Non-OECD-countries can indicate which procedure is applicable for a shipment to their country of green listed waste for recycling:
- a prohibition; or
- a procedure of written notification and consent; or
- no control in the country of destination, movement document (annex VII) and contract are compulsory.

D. The movement document (Annex VII) shall accompany each transport and there must be a contract between the person who arranges the shipment and the consignee for recovery. The competent authorities can demand a copy of contract. Waste shall be destined for recovery operations within a facility which, under applicable national law, is operating or is authorized to operate in the country of destination.

OECD countries: EU-15, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Poland, Hungary, US, Japan, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Mexico, Turkey, Iceland, South Korea, Switzerland, Chile and Israel.

EFTA countries: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland

Countries that have signed, but not ratified Basel convention:
Afghanistan, Haiti, United States of America

Non-Basel countries: Angola, Aruba, Fiji, Grenada, Myanmar, Solomon Islands, San Marino, Sao Tomé & Principe, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Tadzhikistan, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Zimbabwe, Vanuatu, Vatican City.

Slags, ashes and residues of metal refinery (non-hazardous/ hazardous)

English: Metal slags, ashes and residues
Dutch: metaalhoudende afvalstoffen (slak, as en residuen) die vrijkomen bij het smelten en zuiveren van metalen
German: Schlacken, Aschen und andere Rückstände aus der Metallproduktion
French: Déchets (drosses, scories, cendres, et les résidus) contenant des métaux et provenant de la fonte, de la fusion et de l'affinage des métaux.
Spanish: Residuos que contengan metales (espumas, escorias, cenizas y otros residuos) resultantes de la fundición, fusión y refinación de metales.
Polski: Odpady metalonośne (Żużel, popiół i inne pozostałości) powstające przy stapianiu, wytopie i uszlachetnianiu metali:

Classification

Non hazardous
Basel code: B1100, B1150, B1170, B1210, B1230,
OECD code: GB040
EWC codes: relevant codes from chapters 10 02 – 1010
Customs Harmonised Codes: 7112, 262030, 262090, 261900, 262050, 810420, ex 810430, and other

Hazardous
Basel codes: A1020, A1100, A1150,
OECD code: AA010, AA060, AA190
EWC codes: relevant codes from chapters 10 02 – 1010
Customs Harmonised Codes: 7112, 262030, 262090, 261900, 262050, 810420, ex 810430, and other

Physical-chemical properties: solid blocks or granular waste.

Colour: various, mainly grey.

Note: Ashes, slag and other residues from metallurgical processes can be either hazardous or not;

Points of attention
(See clarification slags, ashes and residues)

1.7 Annex III, 'Green' listed waste

Regardless of whether or not wastes are included on this list, they may not be subject to the general information requirements laid down in Article 18 if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which (a) increases the risks associated with the wastes sufficiently to render them appropriate for submission to the procedure of prior written notification and consent, when taking into account the hazardous characteristics listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC; or (b) prevents the recovery of the wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

Part I

The following wastes will be subject to the general information requirements laid down in Article 18:
Wastes listed in Annex IX to the Basel Convention. (Annex IX to the Basel Convention is listed in this Regulation in Annex V, Part 1, List B).

For the purposes of this Regulation:

(a) any reference to list A in Annex IX to the Basel Convention shall be understood as a reference to Annex IV to this Regulation;
(b) in Basel entry B1020, the term 'bulk finished form' includes all metallic non-dispersible forms of the scrap listed therein. (Non-dispersible' does not include any wastes in the form of powder, sludge, dust or solid items containing encased hazardous waste liquids).
(c) the part of Basel entry B1100 that refers to 'Slags from copper processing' etc., does not apply and (OECD) entry GB040 in Part II applies instead;
(d) Basel entry B1110 does not apply and (OECD) entries GC010 and GC020 in Part II apply instead.
(e) Basel entry B2050 does not apply and (OECD) entry GG040 in Part II applies instead;
(f) the reference in Basel entry B3010 to fluorinated polymer wastes shall be deemed to include polymers and copolymers of fluorinated ethylene (PTFE).

Part II

The following wastes will also be subject to the general information requirements laid down in Article 18:

Clarification slags and ashes (bottom, boiler dust and fly ash) and residues

General

Numerous kinds of slag, dross and ashes can be identified, based on the type of production process and composition.
Slags and ashes can be either hazardous or non hazardous; the colour and composition (powdery, particulate, blocky) sometimes helps in differentiation

Hazardous: notification mandatory, export ban to third countries

- *A1020:* Metal waste (ashes and residues) having as constituents or contaminants, excluding metal waste in massive form, any of the following: Antimony, Beryllium, Cadmium, Lead, Selenium or Tellurium compounds;
- *A1100:* Dusts and residues (ashes) from gas cleaning systems of copper smelters;
- *A1150:* Precious metal ash from incineration of printed circuit boards;
- *A2060:* Coal fired power plants fly ash containing Annex I substances in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics
- *A3090:* Waste leather dust, ash, sludges and flours when containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list B, B3100);
- *A 4100:* Fly ash from HWI, wood and paper industry or oil firing installations
- *AA 010:* Dross, scaling and other wastes from the manufacture of iron and steel;
- *AA 060:* Vanadium ashes and residues;
- *AA 190:* Magnesium waste and scrap that is flammable, pyrophoric or emits, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities;
- *AB 010:* Slag, ash and residues (2), not elsewhere specified or included
- *Y47:* Residues from incineration of household (municipal) waste

Non-hazardous

- *B1100:* Metal-bearing wastes from melting, smelting and refining of metals: — Hard zinc spelter— Zinc-containing drosses:— Galvanising slab zinc top dross (>90 % Zn)— Galvanising slab zinc bottom dross (>92 % Zn)— Zinc die casting dross (>85 % Zn)— Hot dip galvanisers slab zinc dross (batch) (>92 % Zn)— Zinc skimmings— Aluminium skimmings (or skims) excluding salt slag— Slags from copper processing for further processing or refining not containing arsenic, lead or cadmium to an extent that they exhibit Annex III hazard characteristics (see also GB 040)— Wastes of refractory linings, including crucibles, originating from copper smelting— Slags from precious metals processing for further refining— Tantalum bearing tin slags with less than 0,5 % tin
- *B1150:* Precious metals and alloy wastes (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury) in a dispersible, non-liquid form with appropriate packaging and labelling
- *B1170:* Precious-metal ash from the incineration of photographic film
- *B1210:* Slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel including slags as a source of TiO2 and Vanadium
- *B1230:* Mill scaling arising from the manufacture of iron and steel
- *GB040:* Slag from precious metals and copper processing for further refining (applies also for slags from brass and bronze processing if containing mainly copper; Correspondence Guideline No. 6)
- *GG040:* Coal fired power plants fly ash

Criteria Main criteria for distinguishing these categories are:

- the origin (metal industry, power plants and others);
- the composition of the slag, dross or ashes

Points of attention Attention should be paid to the following properties of the waste and/or aspects:

- colour
- composition
- In case of doubts take samples of the waste to be analyzed.

Metal bearing wastes arising from melting, smelting and refining of metals
GB040 Slags from precious metals and copper processing for further refining

Other wastes containing metals
GC010 Electrical assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys
GC020 Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery
GC030 Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up, properly emptied of any cargo and other materials arising from the operation of the vessel which may have been classified as a dangerous substance or waste
GC050 Spent fluid catalytic cracking (FCC) catalysts (e.g. aluminium oxide, zeolites)

Glass waste in non-dispersible form
GE020 Glass fibre waste

Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form
GF010 Ceramic wastes which have been fired after shaping, including ceramic vessels (before and/or after use)

Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials
GG030 Bottom ash and slag tap from coal fired power plants
GG040 Coal fired power plants fly ash

Solid plastic wastes
GH013 Polymers of vinyl chloride

Wastes arising from tanning and fellmongery operations and leather use
GN010 Waste of pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair or of badger hair and other brush making hair
GN020 Horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material
GN030 ex 050590 Waste of skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, of feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not with trimmed edges) and down, not further worked than cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation.

Coal-fired power plants fly ash (non-hazardous/hazardous)

English: Coal-fired power plants fly ash
Dutch: Vliegas van steenkoolcentrales
German: Flugasche aus Kohlekraftwerken
French: Cendres volantes de centrales électriques au charbon
Spanish: Cenizas volantes de centrales eléctricas de carbón
Polski: Popiół lotny z elektrowni opalanych weglem

Classification
OECD: GG 040 (applies when appropriate instead of A2060)
Basel codes: B 2050 not applicable
EWC code: 10 02 01
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 2621

Physical-chemical properties: Powdery; very fine ash: 10-200 micron.

Colour: grey / black

Note: Fly ash from coal fired power plants is normally classified non- hazardous. If in exceptional cases, coal-fired power plants fly ash is hazardous (containing Annex I substances in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics) it should be classified A2060
(Source: Correspondents' guidelines No. 4)

Differentiate from hazardous ashes:
Similar optical appearance can be found also in case of some hazardous wastes or wastes requesting notification for other reasons; e.g.:

- Fly ash from municipal waste incineration plants (Y 47)
- Fly ash from hazardous waste incineration/pyrolysis plants, from wood industry or oil firing devices A4100
- Ashes from coal power plants co-incinerating hazardous wastes A2060
- Dusts and residues from flue gas cleaning in copper smelters A1100

Points of attention
(See clarification slags, ashes and residues)

1.8 ANNEX IV, 'AMBER' LISTED WASTE

Part I

The following wastes will be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent:

Wastes listed in Annexes II and VIII to the Basel Convention.

- Annex II to the Basel Convention contains the following entries: Y46 Waste collected from households unless appropriately classified under a single entry in Annex III. Y47 Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes.
- Annex VIII to the Basel Convention is listed in this Regulation in Annex V, Part 1, List A.

For the purposes of this Regulation:

(a) Any reference to list B in Annex VIII to the Basel Convention shall be understood as a reference to Annex III to this Regulation.

(b) In Basel entry A1010, the term 'excluding such wastes specifically listed on List B (Annex IX)' is a reference both to Basel entry B1020 and the note on B1020 in Annex III to this Regulation, Part I(b).

(c) Basel entries A1180 and A2060 do not apply and OECD entries GC010, GC020 and GG040 in Annex III, Part II apply instead when appropriate.

(d) Basel entry A4050 includes spent potlinings from aluminium smelting because they contain Y33 inorganic cyanides. If the cyanides have been destroyed, spent potlinings are assigned to Part II entry AB120 because they contain Y32, inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride.

Part II

The following wastes will also be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent:

Metal bearing wastes

AA010 Dross, scalings and other wastes from the manufacture of iron and steel (3)

AA060 Vanadium ashes and residues (3)

AA190 Magnesium waste and scrap that is flammable, pyrophoric or emits, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities

(3) This listing includes wastes in the form of ash, residue, slag, dross, skimming, scaling, dust, powder, sludge and cake, unless a material is expressly listed elsewhere.

End-of-life vehicles or parts thereof (non-hazardous/ hazardous)

English: end-of-life vehicles
Dutch: Afval van afgedankte motorvoertuigen
German: Altkraftfahrzeuge
French: Véhicules à moteur
Spanish: Vehículos al final
Polski: Wraki pojazdów silnikowych,

Classification

Non-hazardous
Basel code: B1250,
EWC code: 16 01 06;
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 7204

Hazardous
Basel code: not listed
EWC code: 16 01 04*
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 7204

Physical-chemical properties: Solid waste of motor vehicles. Variable sizes.

Colour: various.

Notes:
- Distinction between hazardous and non-hazardous
  End-of-life vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components are considered as non hazardous.

Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials

AB030 Wastes from non-cyanide based systems which arise from surface treatment of metals

AB070 Sands used in foundry operations

AB120 Inorganic halide compounds, not elsewhere specified or included

AB130 Used blasting grit

AB150 Unrefined calcium sulphite and calcium sulphate from flue gas desulphurisation (FGD)

Wastes containing principally organic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials

AC060 Hydraulic fluids

AC070 Brake fluids

AC080 Antifreeze fluids

AC150 Chlorofluorocarbons

AC160 Halons

AC170 Treated cork and wood wastes

AC250 Surface active agents (surfactants)

AC260 Liquid pig manure; faeces

AC270 Sewage sludge

Wastes which may contain either inorganic or organic constituents

AD090 Wastes from production, formulation and use of reprographic and photographic chemicals and materials not elsewhere specified or included

AD100 Wastes from non-cyanide based systems which arise from surface treatment of plastics

AD120 Ion exchange resins

AD150 Naturally occurring organic material used as a filter medium (such as bio-filters)

Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials

RB020 Ceramic based fibres of physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos.

Clarification waste of end-of-life vehicles (ELV)

General

Car wrecks and spare parts can be subdivided into three categories:

3. damaged cars and occasions/historical vehicles;
4. car wrecks;
5. (spare) parts

The major decision to take is the classification as waste or second hand product
The second important decision is the classification as hazardous or non hazardous

Criteria

Main criteria for distinguishing these categories are:

- the technical state of the vehicle (parts);
- reparability at reasonable costs is viable;
- the presence of absence of liquids or hazardous components

Points of attention

Attention should be paid to the following properties of the vehicle (parts) and/or aspects:

- Does the vehicle meet the legal requirements to drive on public roads?
- Are any essential car parts missing or damaged?
- Are there a sales contract and or a certificate on functionality of a registered trader/technician/garage?
- can the vehicle be repaired at reasonable costs (use a recommended price list for occasions and/or a price list for standard car repairs);
- Spare parts: how are they disassembled, packed and documented, in what technical state are they, what is the destination?
- Are there official vehicle (parts) registration certificates and sales contracts?
- Does the vehicle (or parts) contain any liquids (oils, fluids, diesel, petrol, etc.) or hazardous components (air bags, car battery, LPG tank, oil filter, cooling liquids/agents, condensers, lamps, etc.)? Check reservoirs, tubes, draw-off valves, etc.;

1.9 ANNEX V, Basel List

Introductory notes

1. This Annex applies without prejudice to Directives 91/689/EEC and 2006/12/EC.
2. This Annex consists of three parts, Parts 2 and 3 of which apply only when Part 1 is not applicable *(Part 2 and 3 are not included in this Waste(s) Watch)*
   Consequently, to determine whether a specific waste is listed in this Annex, an initial check must be made to ascertain whether the waste is listed in Part 1 of this Annex, and, if it does not, whether it is listed in Part 2, and, if it does not, whether it is listed in Part 3.
   Part 1 is divided into two sub-sections: List A lists wastes which are classified as hazardous by Article 1(1)(a) of the Basel Convention, and therefore covered by the export prohibition, and List B lists wastes which are not covered by Article 1(1)(a) of the Basel Convention, and therefore not covered by the export prohibition.
   Thus, if a waste is listed in Part 1, a check must be made to ascertain whether it is listed in List A or in List B. Only if a waste is not listed in either List A or List B of Part 1, must a check be made to ascertain whether it is listed either among the hazardous waste listed in Part 2 (i.e. types of waste marked with an asterisk) or in Part 3, and if this is the case, it is covered by the export prohibition.

3. Wastes listed in List B of Part 1 or which are among the non-hazardous waste listed in Part 2 (i.e. wastes not marked with an asterisk) are covered by the export prohibition if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which
   (a) increases the risks associated with the waste sufficiently to render it appropriate for submission to the procedure of prior written notification and consent, when taking into account the hazardous characteristics listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC; or
   (b) prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

Part 1

List A (Annex VIII to the Basel Convention)

A1 METAL AND METAL BEARING WASTES

A1010 Metal wastes and waste consisting of alloys of any of the following:

— Antimony
— Arsenic
— Beryllium
— Cadmium
— Lead
— Mercury
— Selenium

Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up (non-hazardous/hazardous)

English: Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up,
Dutch: schepen en ander drijvend materieel bestemd voor de sloop,
German: Schiffe und andere schwimmende Vorrichtungen, zum Abwracken,

French: Bateaux et autres engins flottants à démanteler,
Spanish: Barcos y demás estructuras flotantes para desguace
Polski: Statki i inne konstrukcje plywajace przeznaczone na zlom,

Classification

Non-hazardous:
OECD code: GC 030
EWC code: 16 01 06 (corresponding to ELV)

Hazardous
Basel code: not listed
EWC code: 16 01 04*, see ELV

Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 8908 00

Physical-chemical properties: (Parts of) vessels and other floating vehicles.

Colour: various.

Notes:

- **Distinction between hazardous and non-hazardous**
  Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up, properly emptied of any cargo and other materials arising from the operation of the vessel which may have been classified as a dangerous substance or waste are considered non-hazardous
- Classification as (Annex III) requests a verifiable separation and elimination of any hazardous compounds namely asbestos (A 2050), Mineral oils (A 3020) or PCB containing paints (A3180), etc,

— Tellurium
— Thallium
but excluding such wastes specifically listed on list B.

A1020 Waste having as constituents or contaminants, excluding metal waste in massive form, any of the following:
— Antimony; antimony compounds
— Beryllium; beryllium compounds
— Cadmium; cadmium compounds
— Lead; lead compounds
— Selenium; selenium compounds
— Tellurium; tellurium compounds

A1030 Wastes having as constituents or contaminants any of the following:
— Arsenic; arsenic compounds
— Mercury; mercury compounds
— Thallium; thallium compounds

A1040 Wastes having as constituents any of the following:
— Metal carbonyls
— Hexavalent chromium compounds

A1050 Galvanic sludges

A1060 Waste liquors from the pickling of metals

A1070 Leaching residues from zinc processing, dust and sludges such as jarosite, hematite, etc.

A1080 Waste zinc residues not included on list B, containing lead and cadmium in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics

A1090 Ashes from the incineration of insulated copper wire

A1100 Dusts and residues from gas cleaning systems of copper smelters

A1110 Spent electrolytic solutions from copper electrorefining and electrowinning Operations

A1120 Waste sludges, excluding anode slimes, from electrolyte purification systems in copper electrorefining and electrowinning operations

A1130 Spent etching solutions containing dissolved copper

A1140 Waste cupric chloride and copper cyanide catalysts

A1150 Precious metal ash from incineration of printed circuit boards not included on list B (Note that mirror entry on list B (B1160) does not specify exceptions)

Waste metal cables (non-hazardous/hazardous)

English: Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics
Dutch: Kabelschroot dat is omhuld of geïsoleerd met kunststoffen
German: Altmetallkabel, die mit Kunststoffen ummantelt oder isoliert sind
French: Déchets de câbles metalliques revêtus ou isolés par un revêtement plastique
Spanish: Cables de metales de desecho con un revestimiento o un aislamiento de plásticos
Polski: Odpadowe kable metalowe pokryte lub izolowane plastikiem

Classification

Non-hazardous
Basel code: B1115;
EWC codes: 16 02 16, 17 04 11
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 7404, Ex 7602, Ex 7802

Hazardous
Basel code: A1190;
EWC codes: 16 02 16*, 17 04 10*,
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 7404, Ex 7602, Ex 7802

Colour: various

Physical-chemical properties: solid with metal wires and plastic coating

Notes:

- **Distinction between hazardous and non-hazardous**
  Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics containing or contaminated with coal tar, PCB, lead, cadmium, other organohalogen compounds or other Annex I constituents, to the extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics, or destined for Annex IVA operations or any other disposal operations involving, at any stage, uncontrolled thermal processes, such as open-burning, are considered hazardous waste.
- Waste metal cables coated containing hazardous compounds need notification (within OECD) and are subject to export ban for third countries

A1160 Waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed

A1170 Unsorted waste batteries excluding mixtures of only list B batteries. Waste batteries not specified on list B containing Annex I constituents to an extent to render them hazardous

A1180 Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap (1) containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or contaminated with Annex I constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III (note the related entry on list B,B1110) (2)
A1190 Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics containing or contaminated with coal tar, PCB (3), lead, cadmium, other organohalogen compounds or other Annex I constituents, to the extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics

(1) This entry does not include scrap assemblies from electric power generation.
(2) PCBs are at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more.

A2 WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS

A2010 Glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses

A2020 Waste inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or sludges but excluding such wastes specified on list B

A2030 Waste catalysts but excluding such wastes specified on list B

A2040 Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes, when containing Annex I constituents to the extent that it exhibits an Annex III hazardous characteristic (note the related entry on list B, B2080)

A2050 Waste asbestos (dusts and fibres)

A2060 Coal-fired power plant fly-ash containing Annex I substances in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics (note the related entry on list B, B2050)

A3 WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND INORGANIC MATERIALS

A3010 Waste from the production or processing of petroleum coke and bitumen

A3020 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use

A3030 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with leaded anti-knock compound sludges

A3040 Waste thermal (heat transfer) fluids

Clarification waste cables

General

Coated waste cables can be classified as either dangerous or a valuable secondary raw material depending on the substances contained in the coating.

Annex II, IV and V to the Waste shipment Regulation differentiate between:

A 1190: Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics containing or contaminated with coal tar, PCB (4), lead, cadmium, other organohalogen compounds or other Annex I constituents, to the extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics
17 04 10* cables containing oil, coal tar and other dangerous substances

B1115: Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics, not included in list A1190, excluding those destined for Annex IVA operations or any other disposal operations involving, at any stage, uncontrolled thermal processes, such as open-burning
17 04 11 cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10

Criteria

Main criteria for distinguishing the two categories are the composition and last operation of the cables.

Points of attention

Based on these criteria, attention should be paid to the following properties of the waste and/or aspects:

- origin; (unknown origin or underground cables are commonly contaminated)
- destination: (Waste destined to Annex IVA operations or any other disposal operations involving, at any stage, uncontrolled thermal processes, such as open-burning is not covered by B1115)
- composition; (plastics containing or contaminated with coal tar, PCB, lead, cadmium, other organohalogen compounds or other Annex I constituents)
- In case of doubts take samples of the waste to be analysed.

A3050 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues/adhesives excluding such wastes specified on list B (note the related entry on list B, B4020)

A3060 Waste nitrocellulose

A3070 Waste phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenol in the form of liquids or sludges

A3080 Waste ethers not including those specified on list B

A3090 Waste leather dust, ash, sludges and flours when containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list B, B3100)

A3100 Waste paring and other waste of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list B, B3090)

A3110 Fellmongery wastes containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry on list B, B3110)

A3120 Fluff
— light fraction from shredding

A3130 Waste organic phosphorous compounds

A3140 Waste non-halogenated organic solvents but excluding such wastes specified on list B

A3150 Waste halogenated organic solvents

A3160 Waste halogenated or unhalogenated non-aqueous distillation residues arising from organic solvent recovery operations

A3170 Wastes arising from the production of aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbons (such as chloromethane, dichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, allyl chloride and epichlorhydrin)

A3180 Wastes, substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT), polychlorinated naphthalene (PCN) or polybrominated biphenyl (PBB), or any other polybrominated analogues of these compounds, at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more. (The 50 mg/kg level is considered to be an internationally practical level for all wastes. However, many individual countries have established lower regulatory levels (e.g. 20 mg/kg) for specific wastes).

A3190 Waste tarry residues (excluding asphalt cements) arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolitic treatment of organic materials

Bituminous materials (Non-hazardous/hazardous)

English: Bituminous materials (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance.

Dutch: Bitumineus materiaal (asfalt) afkomstig van de aanleg en het onderhoud van wegen.

German: Bituminöses Material (Asphaltabfälle) aus Strassenbau und –erhaltung.

French: Matériaux bitumineux (déchets d'asphalte) provenant de la construction et l'entretien des routes.

Spanish: Materiales bituminosos (asfálticos resultantes) de la construcción y el mantenimiento de carreteras, que contengan alquitrán

Polski: Odpady asfaltowe powstajace przy budowie i konserwacji dróg.

Classification

Non-hazardous (not containing tar)
Basel code: B2130
EWC code: 170302,

Hazardous
Basel code: A3200
EWC codes: 17 03 01*, 17 03 03* (coal tar and tarred products)

Differentiate from other non-hazardous and hazardous waste:
B2090 (Waste anode butts); A3190 Waste tarry residues (excluding asphalt cements); Tar paper/roofing felt: not listed

Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 3825

Colour: black.

Physical-chemical properties: Solid; greasy, oily, or sticky; possibly containing pieces of asphalt.

Notes:

- **Distinction between hazardous and non hazardous**
  Bituminous materials (asphalt waste) with a PAH content (B(a)P) content >50 mg/kg (ppm) is considered hazardous waste.

Points of attention:

- Age and origin
  Composition: chemical analysis needed to make distinction

A3200 Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, containing tar (note the related entry on list B B2130)

A4 WASTES WHICH MAY CONTAIN EITHER INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

A4010 Wastes from the production, preparation and use of pharmaceutical products but excluding such wastes specified on list B

A4020 Clinical and related wastes; that is wastes arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, or similar practices, and wastes generated in hospitals or other facilities during the investigation or treatment of patients, or research projects

A4030 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals, including waste pesticides and herbicides which are off-specification, out-dated, or unfit for their originally intended use. (Out-dated' means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer)

A4040 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals. (This entry does not include wood treated with wood-preserving chemicals)

A4050 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:

— Inorganic cyanides, excepting precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form containing traces of inorganic cyanides
— Organic cyanides

A4060 Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions

A4070 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish excluding any such waste specified on list B (note the related entry on list B, B4010)

A4080 Wastes of an explosive nature (but excluding such wastes specified on list B)

A4090 Waste acidic or basic solutions, other than those specified in the corresponding entry on list B (note the related entry on list B, B2120)

A4100 Wastes from industrial pollution control devices for cleaning of industrial off-gases but excluding such wastes specified on list B

A4110 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:

— any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
— any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-dioxin

A4120 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with peroxides

Batteries (non-hazardous/ hazardous)

- **English:** Used batteries or accumulators.
- **Dutch:** Gebruikte batterijen en accu's.
- **German:** Verbrauchte Batterien und Akkumulatoren
- **French:** Batteries et accumulateurs usagés
- **Spanish:** Baterías y acumuladores usados.
- **Polski:** Zuzyte baterie lub akumulatory.

Classification:

Non-hazardous
Basel codes: B1090, B4030 (Single use cameras containing batteries not included on list A)
*EWCcodes:*16 06 04; 16 06 05, 20 01 34
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 8548 10

Hazardous
Basel codes: A1170, A1180 (Single use cameras containing batteries included on list A)
EWC codes: 16 06 02*; 16 06 03*, 20 01 33*; 16 06 04; 16 06 05, 20 01 34
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 8548 10

Physical-chemical properties: Solid or crushed batteries or accumulators. Also waste materials of manufacturing processes of batteries or accumulators.

Colour: various.

Points of attention

- Lead, Ni-Cd and mercury-containing batteries are considered hazardous. Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those made with lead, cadmium or mercury, whereas the others are considered non-hazardous.
- Some countries consider all batteries as hazardous wastes, because of electrolytes

A4130 Waste packages and containers containing Annex I substances in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III hazard characteristics

A4140 Waste consisting of or containing off-specification or out-dated (1) chemicals corresponding to Annex I categories and exhibiting Annex III hazard characteristics

A4150 Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on human health and/or the environment are not known

A4160 Spent activated carbon not included on list B (note the related entry on list B, B2060)

List B (Annex IX to the Basel Convention)

B1 METAL AND METAL BEARING WASTES

B1010 Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form:

— Precious metals (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury)
— Iron and steel scrap
— Copper scrap
— Nickel scrap
— Aluminium scrap
— Zinc scrap
— Tin scrap
— Tungsten scrap
— Molybdenum scrap
— Tantalum scrap
— Magnesium scrap
— Cobalt scrap
— Bismuth scrap
— Titanium scrap
— Zirconium scrap
— Manganese scrap
— Germanium scrap
— Vanadium scrap
— Scrap of Hafnium, Indium, Niobium, Rhenium and Gallium
— Thorium scrap
— Rare earths scrap
— Chromium scrap

B1020 Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap, including alloys, in bulk finished form (sheet, plate, beams, rods, etc.):

— Antimony scrap
— Beryllium scrap
— Cadmium scrap
— Lead scrap (but excluding lead-acid batteries)

Lead-acid batteries

Dutch: Oude loodbatterijen, intact of in stukken
English: Lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed
German: Bleiakkumulatoren, ganz oder zerkleinert
French: Batteries électriques au plomb et à l'acide, entières ou concassées
Spanish: Acumuladores eléctricos de plomo y de ácido, enteros o triturados
Polski: Baterie olowiowe, w calosci lub zlomowane

Classification
Basel code: A1160
EWC codes: 16 06 01*; 20 01 33*
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 8548 10

Physical-chemical properties: Solid or crushed boxes of variable size; easily recognizable.
Relatively large batteries (also accumulators) - e.g. used for cars - containing liquids in non-sealable or semi-sealable containers; relatively heavy weight.

Colour: black, white, greyish often with colourful stickers.

Note: Lead acid batteries are to be considered as hazardous

Be aware of leaking acids!!

— Selenium scrap
— Tellurium scrap

B1030 Refractory metals containing residues

B1031 Molybdenum, tungsten, titanium, tantalum, niobium and rhenium metal and metal alloy wastes in metallic dispersible form (metal powder), excluding such wastes as specified in list A under entry A1050, Galvanic sludges.

B1040 Scrap assemblies from electrical power generation not contaminated with lubricating oil, PCB or PCT to an extent to render them hazardous

B1050 Mixed non-ferrous metal, heavy fraction scrap, not containing Annex I materials in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics
(Note that even where low level contamination with Annex I materials initially exists, subsequent processes, including recycling processes, may result in separated fractions containing significantly enhanced concentrations of those Annex I materials)

B1060 Waste Selenium and Tellurium in metallic elemental form including powder

B1070 Waste of copper and copper alloys in dispersible form, unless they contain Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics

B1080 Zinc ash and residues including zinc alloys residues in dispersible form unless containing Annex I constituents in concentration such as to exhibit Annex III characteristics or exhibiting hazard characteristic H4.3 (The status of zinc ash is currently under review and there is a recommendation with United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) that zinc ashes should not be dangerous goods)

B1090 Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those made with lead, cadmium or mercury

B1100 Metal-bearing wastes arising from melting, smelting and refining of metals:

— Hard zinc spelter
— Zinc-containing drosses:
— Galvanising slab zinc top dross (>90 % Zn)
— Galvanising slab zinc bottom dross (>92 % Zn)
— Zinc die casting dross (>85 % Zn)
— Hot dip galvanisers slab zinc dross (batch) (>92 % Zn)
— Zinc skimmings
— Aluminium skimmings (or skims) excluding salt slag
— Slags from copper processing for further processing or refining not containing arsenic, lead or cadmium to an extent that they exhibit Annex III hazard characteristics

Waste wood (untreated/treated)

English: Cork and wood waste.
Dutch: Kurk en houtafval.
German: Abfälle aus Kork und Holz.
French: Déchets de liège et de bois.
Spanish: Residuos de corcho y de madera sin tratar
Polski: Odpady nieprzerobionego korka i drewna.

Classification

Non-hazardous
Basel code: B3050,
EWC codes: 03 01 05, 15 01 03, 17 02 01, 19 12 07, 20 01 38
Customs Harmonised Code: 4401 30, 4500; Ex 440310

Hazardous
Basel code: AC 170
EWC codes: 03 01 04*, 15 01 10*, 17 02 04*, 19 12 06*, 20 01 37*
Customs Harmonised Code: 4401 30, 4500; Ex 440310

Physical-chemical properties: Solid. Variable size and shapes of wood or cork, particleboard, other glued wood, painted wood, impregnated wood.

Colour: natural brownish, various colours, the inside of impregnated wood is often green or black (like railway sleepers)

Note:
- Distinction between treated and non treated
  Only wood that has not been subject to any type of treatment except purely mechanical types of treatment such as cutting or chipping can be B3050, waste or remainings from particle boards, painted or impregnated wood shall be classified as treated wood.
  (Source: Correspondences' Guideline No 5)

— Wastes of refractory linings, including crucibles, originating from copper smelting
— Slags from precious metals processing for further refining
— Tantalum bearing tin slags with less than 0,5 % tin

B1110 Electrical and electronic assemblies:
— Electronic assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys
— Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap (1)(including printed circuit boards) not containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or not contaminated with Annex I constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) or from which these have been removed, to an extent that they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III (note the related entry on list A, A1180)
— Electrical and electronic assemblies (including printed circuit boards, electronic components and wires) destined for direct re-use (2) and not for recycling or final disposal (3)

(1) This entry does not include scrap from electrical power generation.
(2) Re-use can include repair, refurbishment or upgrading, but not major reassembly.
(3) In some countries these materials destined for direct re-use are not considered wastes.

B1115 Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics, not included in list A1190, excluding those destined for Annex IVA operations or any other disposal operations involving, at any stage, uncontrolled thermal processes, such as open-burning

B1120 Spent catalysts excluding liquids used as catalysts, containing any of:
— Transition Metals, excluding waste catalysts (spent catalysts, liquid used catalysts or other catalysts) on list A: Scandium, Vanadium, Manganese, Cobalt, Copper, Yttrium, Niobium, Hafnium, Tungsten, Titanium, Chromium, Iron, Nickel, Zinc, Zirconium, Molybdenum, Tantalum, Rhenium,
— Lanthanides (rare earth metals): Lanthanum, Praseodymium, Samarium, Gadolinium, Dysprosium, Erbium, Ytterbium, Cerium, Neodym, Europium, Terbium, Holmium, Thulium, Lutetium

B1130 Cleaned spent precious-metal-bearing catalysts

B1140 Precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form which contain traces of inorganic cyanides

B1150 Precious metals and alloy wastes (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury) in a dispersible, non-liquid form with appropriate packaging and labeling

Waste plastics (non hazardous/ hazardous/non-listed mixture/ household waste)

English: Scrap plastic of non-halogenated polymers and co-polymers, cured waste resins or condensation products, and certain fluorinated polymers.

Dutch: plastic schroot van niet-gehalogeneerde polymeren en co-polymeren, uitgehard harsafval of condensatieproducten en bepaalde gefluoreerde polymeren.

German: Kunststoffabfälle aus nichthalogenierten Polymeren und Copolymeren, ausgehärtete Harzabfälle oder Kondensationsprodukte und bestimmte fluorierte Polymerabfälle.

French: Débris de polymères et copolymères non halogénés, Déchets de résines ou produits de condensation polymérisés et certains polymères fluorés.

Spanish: Desechos de plástico de polímeros y copolímeros no halogenados, residuos de resinas curadas o productos de condensación y algunos residuos de polímeros fluorados.

Polski: pozostałości tworzyw sztucznych niechlorowcoorganicznych polimerów i kopolimerów, odpady żywicy utwardzonej lub produktów konserwowanych i niektórych odpady fluorowanych polimerów.

Classification

Classification depends on the contamination with other wastes, like household waste.

Basel codes: B3010, non listed, Y47
EWC codes: 02 01 04; 07 02 13; 12 01 05; 16 01 19; 16 02 13*; 17 02 03; 19 12 04; 20 01 39
07 02 17; 15 01 02; 17 06 04; 19 10 03*; 19 12 10; 19 12 11*; 19 12 12

Customs Harmonised Code: 3915; 3915 10; 3915 30; 3915 90 80; 3915 90

Physical-chemical properties: Solid plastics. Variable size and form including shredded, milled material or granulate of polymers and copolymers (e.g. PE, PS, PP, PET, PU foams, resins, and certain fluorinated polymer.

Colour: various.

Notes:

- Plastic waste can be classified non-hazardous, hazardous, non- listed mixture or household waste depending on the type of plastic shipped and the quality of separation ;
- Granulate may be considered green listed even if lower quality when ESM recovery possible;
- Other plastics than those explicitly listed above may be considered "green listed" (e.g. PE mixed with PP) if destined to material recovery or energy recovery (e.g. co-incineration).

B1160 Precious-metal ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards (note the related entry on list A, A1150)

B1170 Precious-metal ash from the incineration of photographic film

B1180 Waste photographic film containing silver halides and metallic silver

B1190 Waste photographic paper containing silver halides and metallic silver

B1200 Granulated slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel

B1210 Slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel including slags as a source of TiO2 and Vanadium B1220 Slag from zinc production, chemically stabilised, having a high iron content (above 20 %) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301) mainly for construction

B1230 Mill scaling arising from the manufacture of iron and steel

B1240 Copper oxide mill-scale

B1250 Waste end-of-life motor vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components

B2 WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS

B2010 Wastes from mining operations in non-dispersible form:
- Natural graphite waste
- Slate waste, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise
- Mica waste
- Leucite, nepheline and nepheline syenite waste
- Feldspar waste
- Fluorspar waste
- Silica wastes in solid form excluding those used in foundry operations

B2020 Glass waste in non-dispersible form:
- Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass except for glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses

B2030 Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form:
- Cermet wastes and scrap (metal ceramic composites)
- Ceramic based fibres not elsewhere specified or included

B2040 Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents:
- Partially refined calcium sulphate produced from flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD)
- Waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition of buildings

Clarification on waste plastics:

There are many plastic fractions which in most cases may be considered non hazardous if sufficiently separated to a specification.

Waste plastics can be differentiated into the major categories

- B3010 (Polyethylene, Polystyrene, Polypropylene, Polyethylene terephthalate, Polyurethane foams, poly acrylonitrile; polybutadiene; polyacetals; polyamides, polybutylene terephthalate; polycarbonates; polyethers ;polyphenylene sulphides; acrylic polymers; alkanes C10-C13 (plasticiser); polysiloxanes; polymethyl methacrylate; polyvinyl alcohol; polyvinyl butyral; polyvinyl acetate, fluorinated polymers (perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP), perfluoro alkoxyl alkane, tetra-fluoroethylene/per fluoro vinyl ether (PFA), tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro methylvinyl ether (MFA), polyvinylfluoride (PVF), polyvinylidenefluoride (PVDF), polymers and co-polymers of fluorinated ethylene (PTFE))
- GH 013 (PVC)

Criteria:

Major criteria to distinguish these categories are material (optical appearance) and the level of separation.

- Plastic may not be considered B3010 if other materials e.g. metals, wood, paper, composite packaging are mixed in.
- Heavily contaminated plastics from separate household collection should be considered as non listed mixture or household waste
- Foams that container contain CFCs are considered hazardous
- Waste plastic housings from television, computer screens are suspicious to contain elevated contamination of PBDEs. Plastic housings >1 g/kg PBDEs (ROHS Directive) or PCB (50 mg/kg) are considered hazardous; export ban at 5 g/kg OctaBDE (due to teratogenicity)
- Mixtures of B3010 and GH013 (PVC) are considered as non-listed mixture
- Milled and vented PU foams used as absorption material for oils or chemicals (not listed)
- PC waste (CDs ,DVDs) mixed with larger quantities of paper (shredded covers, booklets) are considered non listed mixture
- Waste mixtures of (PMMA), polyester resins and wood (production residues from wood industry) are considered non listed mixture
- Waste floorings, cable isolations containing PCB or asbestos are considered hazardous
- Not fully emptied plastic packaging with dangerous content are considered hazardous (A4130),
- Not cleaned lead accumulator housings are considered hazardous (A1160 or A1020)
- Olyacrylmethacrylate (PMMA) lacquers are considered hazardous (A4070)

— Slag from copper production, chemically stabilised, having a high iron content (above 20 %) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301 and DIN 8201) mainly for construction and abrasive applications
— Sulphur in solid form
— Limestone from the production of calcium cyanamide (having a pH less than 9)
— Sodium, potassium, calcium chlorides
— Carborundum (silicon carbide)
— Broken concrete
— Lithium-Tantalum and Lithium-Niobium containing glass scraps

B2050 Coal-fired power plant fly-ash, not included on list A (note the related entry on list A, A2060)

B2060 Spent activated carbon not containing any Annex I constituents to an extent they exhibit Annex III characteristics, for example, carbon resulting from the treatment of potable water and processes of the food industry and vitamin production (note the related entry on list A A4160)

B2070 Calcium fluoride sludge

B2080 Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes not included on list A (note the related entry on list A, A2040)

B2090 Waste anode butts from steel or aluminium production made of petroleum coke or bitumen and cleaned to normal industry specifications (excluding anode butts from chlor alkali electrolyses and from metallurgical industry)

B2100 Waste hydrates of aluminium and waste alumina and residues from alumina production excluding such materials used for gas cleaning, flocculation or filtration processes

B2110 Bauxite residue (red mud) (pH moderated to less than 11,5)

B2120 Waste acidic or basic solutions with a pH greater than 2 and less than 11,5, which are not corrosive or otherwise hazardous (note the related entry on list A, A4090)

B2130 Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, not containing tar (The concentration level of Benzol[a]pyrene should not be 50mg/kg or more) (note the related entry on list A A3200)

PVC waste and scrap (non-hazardous)

English: Waste parings and scrap of plastics of polymers of vinyl chloride

Dutch: Resten, snijdsels en afval van kunststoffen polymeren van vinylchloride

German: Produktionsreste und Abfälle von Vinylchloridpolymeren

French: Déchets, rognures et débris de matières plastiques de polymères du chlorure de vinyle

Spanish: Desechos, recortes y desperdicios de plástico de polímeros de cloruro de vinilo

Polski: Odpady, obrzynki i zlom tworzyw sztucznych z polimerów chlorku winylu

Classification
Basel code: not applicable
OECD code: GH 013
EWC code: 02 01 04; 07 02 13; 12 01 05; 16 01 19; 17 02 03; 19 12 04; 20 01 39, 15 01 02
Customs Harmonised Code: 3915 30; Ex 390410 40

Physical-chemical properties: Solid waste of plastic which can be a soft or hard material.

Typical uses: roof-gutters, window frames (hard) or fitted carpets (linoleum, PVC tiles), blister packages (if completely empty), PVC rigid foams (if free of CFCs)

Colour: various.

Note: PVC waste is generally considered not hazardous if not mixed with other material.

B3 WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND INORGANIC MATERIALS

B3010 Solid plastic waste:

The following plastic or mixed plastic materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification:

— Scrap plastic of non-halogenated polymers and copolymers, including but not limited to the following (It is understood that such scraps are completely polymerised):ethylene, styrene, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, acrylonitrile, butadiene, polyacetals, polyamides, polybutylene terephthalate, polycarbonates, polyethers, polyphenylene sulphides, acrylic polymers, alkanes C10-C13 (plasticiser), polyurethane (not containing CFCs), polysiloxanes, polymethyl, methacrylate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl butyral, polyvinyl acetate

— Cured waste resins or condensation products including the following: urea formaldehyde resins, phenol formaldehyde resins, melamine formaldehyde resins, expoxy resins, alkyd resins, polyamides,

— The following fluorinated polymer wastes (Post-consumer wastes are excluded from this entry, Wastes shall not be mixed, Problems arising from open-burning practices to be considered): Perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP), Perfluoro alkoxyl alkane, Tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro vinyl ether (PFA), Tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro methylvinyl ether (MFA), Polyvinylfluoride (PVF), Polyvinylidenefluoride (PVDF)

B3020 Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes

The following materials, provided they are not mixed with hazardous wastes:

Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard of:

— unbleached paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard

— other paper or paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass

— paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)

— other, including but not limited to

1. laminated paperboard;
2. unsorted scrap

B3030 Textile wastes

The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification:

—Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock)

— not carded or combed

— other

— Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock

— noils of wool or of fine animal hair

— other waste of wool or of fine animal hair

Construction and demolition waste (non-hazardous/hazardous, non listed mixture)

English: (Mixed) construction and demolition waste
Dutch: (gemengd) bouw en sloopafval
German: (Gemischte) Bauabbfälle
French: Déchets de construction et de démolition (en mélange)
Spanish: Residuos de construcción y demolición (mezclados)
Polski: (Mieszane) odpady budowlane i rozbiórkowe z związków organicznych i nieorganicznych

Classification

Non-hazardous
Basel: B2040 or non listed
EWC codes: 10 13 14, 17 01 01 (concrete)
EWC codes: 17 01 02, 17 01 03 (10 12 06, 10 12 08) – bricks and tiles
Customs Harmonised Code: no specific; 25309000, 25171080 might be used

Hazardous
Basel: not listed,
EWC code: 17 01 06* (containing dangerous substances)
EWC codes: 17 09 04, 17 09 03*
Customs Harmonised Code: 3825 69 00, Ex 6809, 2621, Ex 2503 00, Ex 2521 00 00, Ex 2827, Ex 2849 20 00, Ex 2530 90, Ex 7001 00

Physical-chemical properties: solid, mostly inorganic materials in various sizes and shapes.

Note:
- Depending on level of separation and composition C&D waste is classified as hazardous or not.
- Waste from the demolition of buildings containing principally inorganic constituents: broken concrete, waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard is considered B2040.
- Untreated construction and demolition waste, where concrete bricks and tiles are mixed with other fractions such as soil and stones, wood or plastic, residues from accidental fires, soils and stones, dredging sludge are considered non-listed.

— waste of coarse animal hair
— Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)
— yarn waste (including thread waste)
— garnetted stock
— other
— Flax tow and waste
— Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of true hemp (Cannabis sativa L.)
— Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of jute and other textile bast fibres (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie)
— Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of sisal and other textile fibres of the genus Agave
— Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of coconut
— Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of abaca (Manila hemp or Musa textilis Nee)
— Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of ramie and other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified or included
— Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of man-made fibres
— of synthetic fibres
— of artificial fibres
— Worn clothing and other worn textile articles
— Used rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables of textile
— sorted
— other

B3035 Waste textile floor coverings, carpets

B3040 Rubber wastes
The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes:
— Waste and scrap of hard rubber (e.g. ebonite)
— Other rubber wastes (excluding such wastes specified elsewhere)

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

B3060 Wastes arising from agro-food industries provided it is not infectious:
— Wine lees
— Dried and sterilised vegetable waste, residues and byproducts, whether or not in the form of pellets, or a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included
— Degras: residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes
— Waste of bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinised

Clarification building and demolition waste

General

Numerous kinds of building and demolition wastes can be identified, based on the type of (basic) material.
In general the types of building and demolition waste can be subdivided into stony, woody (ligneous), metallic and other materials.

B2040 comprises principally inorganic constituents: broken concrete, waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard; natural stones, terracotta, reinforced concrete; fibre concrete (if proven recent EU production)

Other, more specific types of building and demolition wastes which are discussed separately are:

- *B3050:* untreated cork and wood waste and scrap;
- *AC 170:* treated cork and wood wastes;
- *B1010:* metal and metal alloys wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form.
- *B2130:* Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, not containing tar (< 50 mg/kg) and A3200: Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, containing tar (> 50 mg/kg);
- *AB130:* used blasting grit;
- *A2050:* waste asbestos (dust and fibres);
- *GE020:* glass fibre waste
- *GF 010:* tiles, bricks,

Criteria

Main criteria for distinguishing these categories are the composition, potential contamination and last operation. Even if in an early process stage (collection) building and demolition wastes are separated and relatively clean, later operations like sorting, crushing, mixing and recovery can lead to mixed building and demolition wastes containing hazardous substances. Mixtures of C&D waste are not listed, notification is required.

Points of attention

Based on these criteria, attention should be paid to the following properties of the waste and/or aspects:

- origin c.q. last operation;
- level of separation (Untreated construction and demolition waste, where concrete bricks and tiles are mixed with other fractions such as soil and stones, wood or plastic, residues from accidental fires, soils and stones, dredging sludge are not listed and request notification)
- potential contamination (Be aware of concrete contaminated with asbestos; contamination will render separated fraction hazardous)
- In case of doubts take samples of the waste to be analysed.

— Fish waste
— Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste
— Other wastes from the agro-food industry excluding by-products which meet national and international requirements and standards for human or animal consumption

B3065 Waste edible fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (e.g. frying oils), provided they do not exhibit an Annex III characteristic

B3070 The following wastes:
— Waste of human hair
— Waste straw
— Deactivated fungus mycelium from penicillin production to be used as animal feed

B3080 Waste parings and scrap of rubber

B3090 Paring and other wastes of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles, excluding leather sludges, not containing hexavalent chromium compounds and biocides (note the related entry on list A, A3100)

B3100 Leather dust, ash, sludges or flours not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list A, A3090)

B3110 Fellmongery wastes not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry on list A, A3110)

B3120 Wastes consisting of food dyes

B3130 Waste polymer ethers and waste non-hazardous monomer ethers incapable of forming peroxides

B3140 Waste pneumatic tyres, excluding those destined for Annex IVA operations

B4 WASTES WHICH MAY CONTAIN EITHER INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

B4010 Wastes consisting mainly of water-based/latex paints, inks and hardened varnishes not containing organic solvents, heavy metals or biocides to an extent to render them hazardous (note the related entry on list A, A4070)

B4020 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues/adhesives, not listed on list A, free of solvents and other contaminants to an extent that they do not exhibit Annex III characteristics, e.g. water based,
or glues based on casein starch, dextrin, cellulose ethers, polyvinyl alcohols (note the related entry on list A, A3050)

B4030 Used single use cameras, with batteries not included on list A

Iron or steel scrap

- **English:** Iron or steel scrap
- **Dutch:** IJzer en staalschroot
- **German:** Eisen- oder Stahlschrott
- **French:** Débris de fer ou d'acier
- **Spanish:** Trozos o limaduras de hierro y/o acero
- **Polski:** Zlom zelazny lub stalowy

Physical-chemical properties: Solid metal waste (iron or steel) which occurs in different kind of properties.
Colour: mostly grey.

Classification
Basel code: B1010 Iron and metal scrap
OECD code: not applicable
EWC codes: 02 01 10 metal wastes, 12 01 01 (filings and turnings); 12 01 02 (dusts particles); 15 01 04; 16 01 17 (ferrous metal not otherwise specified); 17 04 05 (iron and steel from C&D); 19 10 01; 19 12 02 (waste treatment output); 19 01 02 metal parts from bottom and boiler ash, 20 01 40 (MSW),

Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 7204

1.10 Movement Document for Notified Waste shipments (Annex IB)

Movement document for transboundary movements/shipments of EU waste **EU**

1. Corresponding to notification No:	**2. Serial/total number of shipments:**
3. Exporter - notifier Registration No Name: Address Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	**4. Importer - consignee** Registration No: Name Address Contact person: Tel : Fax: E-mail:
5. Actual quantity: kg litre	**6. Actual date of shipment:**
7. Packaging type(s) *(1)*: Number of packages: **Special handling requirements**: *(2)* Yes ☐ No ☐	

8 (a)1st carrier *(3)*: Registration No Name: Address: Tel. Fax: E-mail	**8 b) 2nd carrier:** Registration No: Name: Address: Tel : Fax: E-mail:	**8 c) Last carrier:** Registration No: Name: Address: Tel : Fax: E-mail:
- - - - - - - *To be completed by carrier's representative* - - - - - - -		*More than three carriers (2)* ☐
Means of transport *(1)*: Date of transfer Signature.	Means of transport *(1)* Date of transfer: Signature	Means of transport *(1)* Date of transfer: Signature:

9. Waste generator(s)/producer(s) *(4;5;6)*: Registration No Name: Address: Contact person Tel.: Fax: E-mail Site of generation *(2)*:	**12. Designation and composition of the waste** *(2)*:
	13. Physical characteristics *(1)*:
	14. Waste identification *(fill in relevant codes)* (i) Basel Annex VIII (or IX if applicable) (ii) OECD code (if different from (i)): (iii) EC list of wastes (iv) National code in country of export: (v) National code in country of import: (vi) Other (specify) (vii) Y code: (viii) H code *(1)* (ix) UN class *(1)*: (x) UN number: (xi) UN shipping name (xii) Customs code(s) (HS)
10. Disposal facility ☐ or recovery facility ☐ Registration No Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail Actual site of disposal/recovery *(2)*	
11. Disposal/recovery operation(s) D code/R code *(1)*:	

Clarification iron or steel scrap

Iron and steel scrap can arise from production, transport packaging, construction and demolition, waste treatment plants (separation) or separately collected fraction from municipal waste. Major criterion for classification is a potential contamination. Ferrous metals may be pure iron, like wrought iron, or they may be alloys of iron and other elements. Steel, being an alloy of iron and carbon, is therefore a ferrous metal. Ferrous metals are often magnetic, but this property is not in and of itself sufficient to classify a metal as ferrous or non-ferrous. Austenitic stainless steel, a ferrous metal, is non-magnetic, while cobalt is magnetic but non-ferrous.

Criteria

Main criteria for distinguishing these categories are the composition and last operation of the metals.

Points of attention

- Be aware of potential radioactivity
- Look for potential contamination that would render the waste hazardous
- origin or last operation (sorting, mixing, shredding and recovery can lead to contamination)
- In case of doubts take samples of the waste to be analysed.

1.10 Movement Document for Notified Waste shipments (Annex IB)

15. Exporter's - notifier's/generator's/producer's *(4)* declaration:

I certify that the above information is complete and correct to my best knowledge. I also certify that legally enforceable written contractual obligations have been entered into, that any applicable insurance or other financial guarantee is in force covering the transboundary movement and that all necessary consents have been received from the competent authorities of the countries concerned.

Name: Signature:

Date

16. For use by any person involved in the transboundary movement in case additional information is required:

TO BE COMPLETED BY DISPOSAL /RECOVERY FACILITY

17. Shipment received at disposal facility ☐ **or recovery facility** ☐

Date of reception: Accepted: ☐ Rejected*: ☐

Quantity received kg: litre:

* *immediately contact competent authorities*

Approximate date of disposal/recovery:

Disposal/recovery operation (1):

Date

Name:

Signature

18. I certify that the disposal/recovery of the waste described above has been completed.

Date

Name:

Signature and stamp

(1) See list of abbreviations and codes on the next page.
(2) Attach details if necessary
(3) If more than three carriers, attach information as required in blocks 8 (a,b,c)
(4) Required by the Basel Convention.
(5) Attach list if more than one
(6) If required by national legislation

Mixed non-ferrous metal

English: Mixed non-ferrous metal, heavy fraction scrap
Dutch: Gemengde non-ferrometalen of zware schrootfracties
German: Gemischte Nichteisenmetalle, Schwerfraktion (Schredderschrott)
French: Mélange de résidus métalliques non ferreux (fraction lourde)
Spanish: Fracción pesada de la chatarrade mezcla de metales no férreos
Polski: Pomieszane metale nieżelazne, złom ciężkiej frakcji

Classification
Basel code: B1050
EWC codes: 02 01 10 metal waste, 12 01 03 (filing and turnings), 19 12 03 non-ferrous metal, 19 10 02 non-ferrous waste, 17 04 07 mixed C&D metals, 20 01 40, 16 01 18 (non ferrous metals), 15 01 04 metal packaging.

Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 7802, Ex 7404, Ex 7503, Ex 7602, Ex 7902, Ex 8002

Physical-chemical properties:
Mixture of non ferrous metals and alloys in various sizes and shapes (shredder output). This material is relatively soft and mouldable.

Colour:
Mainly dark blue / grey

Note: Mixed non ferrous scrap is not uniform in material and metal type. The classification is depending on potential contamination with dangerous compounds. Be aware of radioactivity.

1.11 Accompanying Document for Shipments subject to Article 18 (Annex VII)

1. Person who arranges the shipment Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail	2. Importer/consignee Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail	
3. Actual quantity: Tonnes (Mg): m^3:	4. Actual date of shipment:	
5.(a) 1 st carrier (2) Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail: Means of transport: Date of transfer: Signature:	5.(b) 2 nd carrier Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail: Means of transport: Date of transfer: Signature:	5.(c) 3 rd carrier Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail: Means of transport: Date of transfer: Signature:
6. Waste generator (3) Original producer(s), new producer(s) or collector : Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	8. Recovery operation (or if appropriate disposal operation in the case of waste referred to in Article 3(4)): R-code/D-code:	
	9. Usual description of the waste:	
7. Recovery facility ☐ Laboratory ☐ Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	10. Waste identification (fill in relevant codes) : (i) Basel Annex IX: (ii) OECD (if different from (i)): (iii) EC list of wastes: (iv) National code:	

11. Countries/states concerned:

Export/dispatch	Transit			Import/destination

12. Declaration of the person who arranges the shipment : I certify that the above information is complete and correct to my best knowledge. I also certify that effective written contractual obligations have been entered into with the consignee (not required in the case of waste referred to in Article 3(4)):

Name: Date: Signature:

13. Signature upon receipt of the waste by the consignee :

Name: Date: Signature:

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE RECOVERY FACILITY OR BY THE LABORATORY :

14. Shipment received at recovery facility ☐ or laboratory ☐ Quantity received: Tonnes (Mg): m^3:

Name: Date: Signature:

(1) Information accompanying shipments of green listed waste and destined for recovery or waste destined for laboratory analysis pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. For completing this document, see also the corresponding specific instructions as contained in Annex IC of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste

(2) If more than 3 carriers, attach information as required in blocks 5 (a, b, c).

(3) When the person who arranges the shipment is not the producer or collector, information about the producer or collector shall be provided.

Clarification non ferrous metals

General

Numerous kinds of non ferrous metals can be identified, based on the composition. Common non-ferrous metals include aluminium, tin, copper, zinc, and brass, an alloy of copper and zinc. Some precious metals such as silver, gold, and platinum are also non-ferrous.
Ferrous metals may be pure iron, like wrought iron, or they may be alloys of iron and other elements. Steel, being an alloy of iron and carbon, is therefore a ferrous metal. Ferrous metals are often magnetic, but this property is not in and of itself sufficient to classify a metal as ferrous or non-ferrous. Austenitic stainless steel, a ferrous metal, is non-magnetic, while cobalt is magnetic but non-ferrous.

Sorted fractions of non ferrous metals are classified under specified waste codes such as:

- B1010
- B 1020
- EWC codes: 17 04 02, 17 04 04, 17 04 03

The characteristics of B1050 are the mixed metal composition;

Criteria

Main criteria for distinguishing these categories are the composition and last operation of the metals.

Points of attention

- Contamination with dangerous substances (e.g. contaminated C&D waste or A 1010 e.g. lead waste)
- origin or last operation (sorting, mixing, shredding and recovery can lead to contamination)
- In case of doubts take samples of the waste to be analysed.
- radioactivity

1.12 Violations and sanctions

Given the various control procedures and general prohibitions that may apply to any proposed shipment of waste, there is clearly scope for individuals and/or companies not to comply with the regulatory requirements of WSR and other related legislation. These cases of violations or non-compliance can be:

- **unintentional**, for example where a waste shipment is mistakenly subject to the wrong control procedure;
- **intentional**, a deliberate action to evade the control regime which applies to the waste (for example, to avoid additional costs of stricter controls or to circumvent prohibitions in types of shipments).

Article 50 of the WSR 1013/2006 describes the necessary measures Member States must take to ensure that waste is shipped in accordance with the provisions of WSR. Such measures may include inspections of establishments and undertakings, in accordance with Article 13 of Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC, and spot checks of shipments as already described in §2.2 (type of inspections) and §2.3 (procedure and working methods.

The revised WSR however does not contain explicit rules for EU Member States regarding how to sanction violations. This is a matter to be organised and regulated by the EU Member States themselves. However, according to Article 50 par 1 penalties applicable for violations of the provisions of the Regulation must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. In general a distinction is made between:

- administrative penalties;
- criminal prosecution (financial charge or imprisonment);
- return of illegal shipments.

Illegal activities regarding WSR are regarded as an 'economic offence' and are penalised by means of criminal prosecution laid down in a special Law on Economical Offences. For the 3rd kind of sanctioning (return of illegal shipments) a *'Practical guidance for managing illegal shipments of waste'* exists.

Paper and paperboard wastes

English: Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes of: unbleached paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard, other paper or paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass, paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter), other, including but not limited to laminated paperboard and unsorted scrap

Dutch: Papier, karton en papierproducten, mits deze niet vermengd zijn met gevaarlijke afvalstoffen (voorheen de categorieën GI 010 t/m GI 014)

German: Abfälle und Ausschluss von Papier und Pappe wie GI 011, GI 012, GI 013 oder GI 014

French: Déchets et rebuts de papier ou de carton que GI 011, GI 012, GI 013 ou GI 014

Spanish: Desperdicios y desechos de papel o de cartón como GI 011, GI 012, GI 013 o GI 014

Polski: Odpady papieru lub tektury, takie jak GI 011, GI 012, GI 013 lub GI 014

Classification
Basel codes: B 3020
EWC codes: 15 01 01; 19 12 01; 20 01 01

Customs Harmonised Code: 4704

Physical-chemical properties: Solid. Paper or cardboard (including bleached, non-bleached, corrugated, laminated)

.
Colour: various.

Possible violations to corresponding articles of WSR 1013/2006

Violation	Articles WSR (EC) 1013/2006
■ Transfer of waste before or after the notification three days prior to the transfer. ■ Transfer of waste without the notification three days prior to the transfer. ■ The date of the transfer on the document does not comply with the actual date of the transfer. ■ A transfer of waste accompanied by a document which was not signed by the notifier or which was not fully or properly completed	Art 16 b Art 16 b Art 16 a Art 16 a
■ The receiver of the waste did not send a written confirmation of receipt of the waste within three days of receipt of the waste. ■ The receiver of the waste did not send the certificate of completion of the non-interim recovery or disposal of the waste to the notifier and the competent authorities within 30 days after its completion and no later than one calendar year following receipt of the waste.	Art 16 d/Art. 15c Art 16 e
■ Mixing of waste during the transfer	Art 19
■ Not informing the competent authorities about changes of the routing of the waste	Art 17
■ Illegal transfer of waste to a preauthorised facility	Art 14
■ Not managing the waste in a proper way during the transfer /Non-compliance with transport conditions set	Art 10
■ No valid accompanying document (Notification form, Annex IB)	Art 16 a, b and c
■ Missing or incomplete (not not properly filled and/or signed) Annex VII in case of transports of Annex III waste for recovery. ■ No contract with take back obligations in case of transports of Annex III waste for recovery	Art 18
■ Export to a non-OECD country or other listed territories not respecting the export prohibitions or the procedures as requested by this country	Art 36 and Art 37; Art. 2 par 35, Art. 63, Art. 39, Art. 40
■ Appointed period for keeping of documents (e.g. Annex IB, Annex VII), not respected	Art 20
■ Illegal transfer of waste caused by false pretences or fraud	Art 2 par 35 sub c
■ Waste subject to notification declared as green listed waste	Art 2 par 35 sub a and g, Art. 4

Clarification paper and paperboard waste

General

In WSR 1013/2006 the following five categories of waste and scrap of paper or cardboard from WSR 259/93 are integrated in one new code B3020: GI 010 (unsorted waste and scrap of paper or cardboard), GI 011 (unbleached paper and corrugated paperboard), GI 012 bleached and not coloured), GI 013 (made of mechanical pulp) and GI 014 (other, like laminated paperboard and unsorted waste and scrap paper).

Criteria

Main criteria for distinguishing these categories are:

- unsorted (GI 010) or sorted (GI 011 – 014) waste paper or paperboard;
- unbleached (GI 011) or bleached (GI 012) paper or paperboard;
- made of mechanical pulp (GI 013);
- mixed with other waste (GI 014), like laminated paperboard and commingled household waste (Y46)

Points of attention

- Composition: is it mixed or not and if so with what kind of waste?
- Destination: export of paper waste to some countries outside the EU is prohibited, but sometimes so lucrative that shipments under other WSR codes are undertaken. Also commingled household waste 'disguised' as paper waste is being shipped to countries that don't accept household waste.

Violation	Articles WSR (EC) 1013/2006
■ Notified waste transport for which consent has not been given by all CAs ■ Transport after expiration of notification ■ Transport exceeding notified quantity	Art 2 par 35 sub b
■ Transport not corresponding to notification form (e.g. transporter, route, receiving facility)	Art 2 par 35 sub d
■ Transport without any freight documents	Art 2 par 35 sub a
■ Treatment facility did not inform CA about rejection of waste	Art. 22

Textile wastes, (carpets and floorings)

English: Textile wastes, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification: (B3030) and Waste textile floor coverings, carpets (B3035).

Dutch: Oud textiel, mits deze niet vermengd zijn met andere afvalstoffen en vervaardigd zijn overeenkomstig een specificatie (B3030), Textielafval en vloerbedekking en vloerkleden (B3035).

German: Textilabfälle, sofern nach einer Spezifikation aufbereitet und nicht mit andern Abfällen vermischt (B3030), Teppichboden- und Teppichabfälle B3035.

French: Déchets de matières textiles (chutes), à condition qu'elles ne soient pas mélangées avec d'autres déchets et qu'elles soient préparées selon certaines spécifications: (B3030) et déchets de revêtements de sol, tapis.

Spanish: Residuos de materias textiles preparados con arreglo a una especificación y no mezclados con otros residuos (B3030) residuos de alfombras, moquetas y recubrimientos de suelos de materiales textiles (B3035)

Polski: Odpady tekstylne - Następujące materiały, pod warunkiem że nie są pomieszane z innymi odpadami i są przygotowane do specyfikacji (B3030). Odpady włókienniczych pokryć podłogowych, dywanów (B3035)

Classification

Basel codes: B3030, B 3035 (floor coverings, carpets)
OECD codes: not applicable
EWC codes: 04 02 09, 04 02 21; 04 02 22; 04 02 15; 04 01 01; 04 02 10, 04 02 99, 20 01 10, 20 01 11; 02 02 02; 02 02 03; 07 02 13; 07 02 13; 15 02 03, 16 01 22, (15 01 09, 19 12 08)

Customs Harmonised Code: 5003 (10); 5003 90; 5103; 5103 10; 5103 20; 5103 30; 5202; 5202 10; 5202 91; 5202 99; 5301 30; Ex 5302 90; Ex 5303 90; Ex 5304 90; Ex 5305 19; Ex 5305 29; Ex 5305 99; 5505; 5505 10; 5505 20; 6309 00; Ex 6310; Ex 6310 10; Ex 6310 90

Physical-chemical properties: solid, soft, flexible, but also tough and prickly materials (tissue, textile ropes or cables and animal hair by specification; worn clothing, rags)

Colour: various.

Note: Textiles are generally considered non hazardous, but missing with other wastes and hidden contamination can request notification or result in export ban.

Country	Organization	Division	Address	Zip	Phone	Fax
Austria	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft	DivisionVI/1: waste control	Stubenbastei 5	A - 1010 Wien	0043/1.51522 3519	0043/1513 1679 1265
Belgium	Environmental Inspectorate		Koning Albert II laan 20, bus 8	B-1000 Brussel	0032 2 553 0306	0032-2 5538085
Bulgaria	Ministry of Environment and Water	Waste Management Directorate	67 William Gladstone Str.	1000 - Sofia	00359 2940 6554	00359 2 940 66 35
Croatia	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction	Directorate for Inspection	Vinogradska 25	10 000 Zagreb	00385 1 3712 786	00385 1 3712 791
Cyprus	Department of Environment.	Waste Management Sector	20-22, 28th October Str.	2414, Nicosia, Cyprus	00357-22408952	00357-22774945
Czech Republic	Ministry of Environment	Waste Management Department	Vrsovicka 65	CZ-100 10 Prague 10	00420 2 6712 2014	00420 2 6731 1545
Czech Republic	Environmental Inspectorate	Waste Management Department	CIZP, Na brehu 267	CS-190 00 Prague 9	00420 222 860 366	00420 222 860 365

Clarification textile wastes

General

Numerous kinds of textile wastes can be distinguished based on the type of material (composition) and origin. In general a subdivision can be made between textile wastes from textile industry (treated and untreated textile fibres), worn (-out) textile wastes from households and textile floor coverings.

In WSR 1013/2006 the following categories of textile wastes are distinguished:

- B3030: Textile wastes, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification;
- B3035: Waste textile floor coverings, carpets.

Most of the textile wastes are being re-used, recycled or recovered, also as secondary fuel.

Criteria

A priority decision is the question whether the material is a product or waste (for indicators see WEEE, ELV); intention or necessity to discard and functionality (appropriateness for direct reuse) are the major parameter for distinction.

Main criteria for distinguishing these categories are:

- Type of material (silk, wool, hair, cotton, yarn, flax, true hemp, manmade, synthetic or artificial fibres);
- Origin: worn clothing and other textile articles, used and worn-out rags, twine, cordage, rope (sorted and unsorted) and waste textile floor coverings.

Points of attention

- Distinction second hand product versus waste
- Mixing with other wastes; textile wastes pre-eminently can be used to 'hide' other (hazardous) waste during transport. So make sure physically check a cargo with textile wastes.
- Sorted or unsorted textile wastes;
- Contamination: Carpet waste should not be contaminated with glue, tar, PCB, asbestos, etc; rags may not be contaminated with oil, solvent or heavy metals)

Country	Organization	Division	Address	Zip	Phone	Fax
Denmark	Environmental Protection Agency		Strandgate 29	DK 1401	0045 7254 4302	0045 32 54 8364
Estonia	Estonian Environmental Inspectorate		Kopli 76	10416 Tallinn	00372 6962228	00372 6962237
Finland	Finnish Environmental Institute	Environmental Management Division	P.O. Box 140	FIN-00251 Helsinki	00358 400 148 720	00358 9 5490 2491
France	Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Town and Country Planning	Direction de la Prévention des Pollutions et Risques sous-direction des produits et des Déchets - Bureau de la Planifications et de la gestion des Déchets	20, Avenue de Segur	F-75302 Paris 07 SP	0033 1 42 19 14 26	0033 1 42 19 14 68
Germany	Umweltbundesamt	Anlaufstelle Basler Überein-kommen	Wörlitzer Platz 1	6844 Dessau	0049 34021033045	0049 34021043045

Fibre glass wastes

- **English:** Fibre glass wastes
- **Dutch:** Glasvezelafval
- **German:** Glasfaserabfälle
- **French:** Déchets de fibre de verre
- **Spanish:** Desperdicios de fibra de vidrio
- **Polski:** Odpady wlókien szklanych

Classification
Basel code: not applicable
OECD code: GE 020
EWC code: 10 11 03
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 7001; Ex 701939

Physical-chemical properties: Solid, fibrous material. Long fibres are applied in telecommunication for signal transmission. Other application is the strengthening of plastics, like skis and fishing rods.

Colour: various.

Country	Organization	Division	Address	Zip	Phone	Fax
Germany	Umweltbundesamt	Anlaufstelle Basler Überein-kommen	Wörlitzer Platz 1	6844 Dessau	0049 34021033459	0049 3402104359
Greece	Hellenic Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change	Environmental Planning Division	147, Pattission Str	112 51 Athens	0030 210 8653328	0030 210 8663963
Hungary	Ministry of Environment	Waste Management Department	Fo u. 44-50	Budapest H-1011	00 36 1 4573427	0036 12012491
Iceland	Environment Agency of Iceland		Skulagata 4	IS 150 Reykjavík	0035 4 5912000	0035 4 5912020
Ireland	Heritage and local government, department of the environment,	Waste Infrastructure and regulation Section Environment Division	Custom House Dublin	Dublin 1	00351 888 2616	00351 888 2014
Italy	Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio	Direzione per la Qualità della Vita	Via C. Colombo, 44	00147 Roma	0039 06 57 22 52 16	0039 0657225291
Latvia	State Environmental Service of Latvia	Department of Supervision	Rupniecibas Street 23	LV-1045 Riga	(+37) 1 670 84 238	(+37) 1 670 84 212

Glass waste and scrap

English: Cullet or other waste and scrap of glass except for glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated (with coatings) glasses

Dutch: Oud glas in niet-verspreidbare vorm: Breukglas en andere afval en glasscherven met uitzondering van glas van kathodestraalbuizen en ander geactiveerd glas

German: Bruchglas oder andere Abfälle und Scherben, ausgenommen Glas von Kathodenstrahlröhren und anderes aktiviertes (beschichtetes) Glas

French: Calcin ou autres déchets et débris de verre, à l'exception du verre provenant de tubes cathodiques et autres verres activés (à couche)

Spanish: Desperdicios o desechos de vidrio, con la excepción del vidrio procedente de tubos catódicos y otros vidrios activados (con revestimientos)

Polski: Stluczka lub inne odpady szklane, z wyjatkiem szkla pochodzacego z lamp elektronopromieniowych i innych rodzajów szkla aktywowanego (powlekanego)

Classification
Basel code: B2020
OECD code: not applicable
EWC codes: 20 01 02; 19 12 05; 15 01 07; 17 02 02, 10 11 12
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 7001 00

Physical-chemical properties: Solid waste formed as bottles, pots, plates, or pieces thereof.

Main colours: green, brown, colourless; (other colours possible as well)

Note: Glass bottles are generally classified as non-hazardous; glass of other origin however, might be hazardous.

Points of attention
- Coated (mirrors) or activated (cathode ray tubes) glass is classified A 2010
- Glass from C&D measures might contain dangerous substances (17 02 04*)

Country	Organization	Division	Address	Zip	Phone	Fax
Lithuania	State Environmental Protection Inspectorate		A.Juozapaviciaus 9	Vilnius LT-09311	+370 5 2754989	+370 5 272 2766
Luxem-bourg	Administration de l'environnement	Division des déchets	16, rue Eugène Ruppert	L-2453 Luxembourg	00352 405656 530	00352 496256
Republic of Macedonia	Ministry of Environment and physical planning		bul. Goce Delcev bb,	MK - 1000 Skopje	0038 9 2 3251 400	0038 9 2 3220 165
Malta	Malta Environment and Planning Authority - MEPA -	Environment Protection Directorate	Hexagon House, Spencer Gardens	Blata l-Bajda	00356 22907201, 00356 22907202	00356 22902281
Netherlands	Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment	Inspectorate General, Stafafdeling Crisis Management	Postbus 16191, ipc 550	2500 BD Den Haag	0031 70339 2636	0031 70339 131
Norway	Climate and Pollution Agency)		P.O. Box 8100 Dep	NO-0032 Oslo	+47 22 57 37 16	+47 2267 6706
Poland	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	Transboundary Movement of Waste	Wawelska ul. 52/54	PL-00 922 Warsaw	0048 22 5928092	0048 22 5928093

Waste pneumatic tyres

English: waste pneumatic/end-of-life tyres
Dutch: Oude luchtbanden
German: Altreifen, sofern sie nicht für ein in Anlage IV Abschnitt A festgelegtes Verfahren bestimmt sind
French: Pneumatiques usage, à l'exclusion de ceux destinés aux opérations visées à l'annexe IV A
Spanish: Residuos de neumaticos, excludes los destinados a las operaciones del anexo IVA
Polski: Zuzyte opony ogumienia pneumatycznego

Classification
Basel code: B3140
OECD code: not applicable
EWC code: 16 01 03
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 4012 20

Physical-chemical properties: Solid, not granulated, flexible material (for example: inner pneumatic tyres). Rubber.
Colour: dark grey / black.

Notes:
- Destination: Waste tyres destined for Annex IVA operations are not covered; certain countries do not like to receive waste tyres;
- Waste non waste; waste tyres are often intended to be shipped under product codes as used tyres. The national requirements of tread depth could be used in decision making whether the tyre is waste or second hand products.

Country	Organization	Division	Address	Zip	Phone	Fax
Portugal	IGAOT - Inspecção-Geral do Ambiente e do Ordenamento do Território	Divisão de Resíduos Urbanos	Rua de "O Século" No. 63	P-1249-033 Lisboa	00351 213 215 500	(+ 351) 21 3215562 / 21 3432777
Romania	National Environment Protection Agency		Splaiul Independentei no. 294, district 6	Buharest	(+40)212071108	(+40)212071154
Serbia	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning		Dr. Ivana Ribara, str. 1	11070 Belgrad	0038 1648166307	0038 12 304 35 155
Slovakia	Slovak Inspectorate of the Environment – Headquarters	Department of Waste Management Inspection	Karloveska 2	842 22 Bratislava	00421 2 654 20 752	00421 2 602 92 352
Slovenia	Ministry of Environment	Inspectorate for Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy	Dunajska 47	SI-1000 Ljubljana	00386 1 420 4480	00386 1 420 4491
Spain	Ministry of Environment	Subdireccion General de Prevencion de Residuoes	C/ Plaza de San Juan de la Cruz s/n	28071 Madrid	0034-915 976868	00 34 915 975938

Mixed municipal waste

English: Co mingled wastes collected from households
Dutch: Huishoudelijk afval
German: Kommunaler Restmüll
French: Déchets municipaux/ménagers residuelles
Spanish: Residuos municipales/domésticos
Polski: Odpady komunalne / z gospodarstw domowych

Classification
Basel code: Y46
EWC code: 20 03 01
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 3825

Physical-chemical properties: Solid. Mixed fractions of household or similar waste comprising paper, plastics, organics, etc; easily recognizable

Country	Organization	Division	Address	Zip	Phone	Fax
Sweden	Environmental Protection Agency	Implementation and Enforcement Department	Forskarens väg 5, Building Ub	SE-831 40 Östersund	0046 8 698 85 14	+ 46 8 698 14 77
Switzerland	Federal Office for the Environment FOEN	FOEN, Waste recovery and treatment section	Worblental-strasse 68	CH-3003 Bern	(+)41 31 323 13 35	(+)41 31 323 03 69
Turkey	Ministry of Environment and Forestry		Söğütözü Cad. No:14/E	TR - 06560 Beştepe Ankara	0090 0312 207 66 97	00900312 207 64 46
United Kingdom	Environment Agency	International Waste Shipments Team	Richard Fairclagh House Knutsford Road	Warrington, Cheshire WA4 7WD	+ 44 1925 542918	(+)01925 542105

For more information
www.impel.eu
www.impeltfs.eu
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/shipments/index.htm
www.basel.int

Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

English: Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

Dutch: Residuen van de verbranding van huishoudelijk afval

German: Rückstände aus der Verbrennung von kommunalen Abfällen und Hausmüll

French: Résidus provenant de la combustion des déchets municipaux/ménagers

Spanish: Residuos procedentes de la combustión de residuos municipales/domésticos

Polski: Pozostalosci powstajace w wyniku spalania odpadów komunalnych z gospodarstw domowych

Classification
Base code: Y47
EWC code: 19 01 11*; 19 01 12; 19 01 13*; 19 01 14; 19 01 15*; 19 01 16
Customs Harmonised Code: Ex 2621

Physical-chemical properties: Solid. Powder or granulates, with metal parts or other residues from combustion of municipal wastes.

Colour: grey.

1.14 Points of attention in waste inspections

Paperwork gives important information about the shipment in order to verify the conformity of the transport with EU and national rules and requirements:

- Check for the composition of the waste according to the documents.
- Check the destination and envisaged treatment (waste subject to export ban; permission is needed for the shipment).
- Check whether the destination on the documents is the same as where the shipment actually will go.
- Check whether the treatment indicated on the documents is probable and the company existing
- Check whether the description of the waste is the same as the actual load
- Check for information about the owner of the goods, the shipping agent, the broker or other involved parties.

Check the following documents:
- Custom documents
- CMR documents
- Contracts (copies of WSR contracts can be requested)
- Invoices, etc.

Depending on the requested procedure check the following WSR documents:

A. Movement document (original Annex IB) and copies of the notification document (Annex IA) containing the written consents and the conditions of the competent authorities concerned; contract between the notifier and the consignee (regulating take back, other treatment, certificate of treatment); financial guarantee.

D. Annex VII document; evidence of contract between the person who arranges the shipment and the consignee for recovery (regulating take back, other treatment and storage).

B. The shipment is prohibited in any case (return waste)

C. Procedure depending on requirements of non-OECD-countries; namely check for potential export ban! If not banned, check for mandatory notification (Annex IA and IB) or no procedure (Annex VII document)

Put a stamp, sign and date on the checked documents (for example on the movement document) in order to prevent using the same movement document several times (for example for notified waste).

Take always a copy of the documents. (Use a digital photo if there is no copier)