Isle of Man Government

Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture

Exporting Green List Waste Guidance

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CONTENTS

Introduction

This guidance document is designed to assist with determining actions required to comply with exporting waste listed on the 'Green Waste List' to the UK that does not require a Transfrontier Shipment (TFS) application.

The flowchart displayed at the beginning of the document is aligned with the 4 sections in this guidance document and each section should be used to assist with determining the activities required to comply with the export of waste 'Green Waste List' legislation.

The 4 sections include in this guidance document:

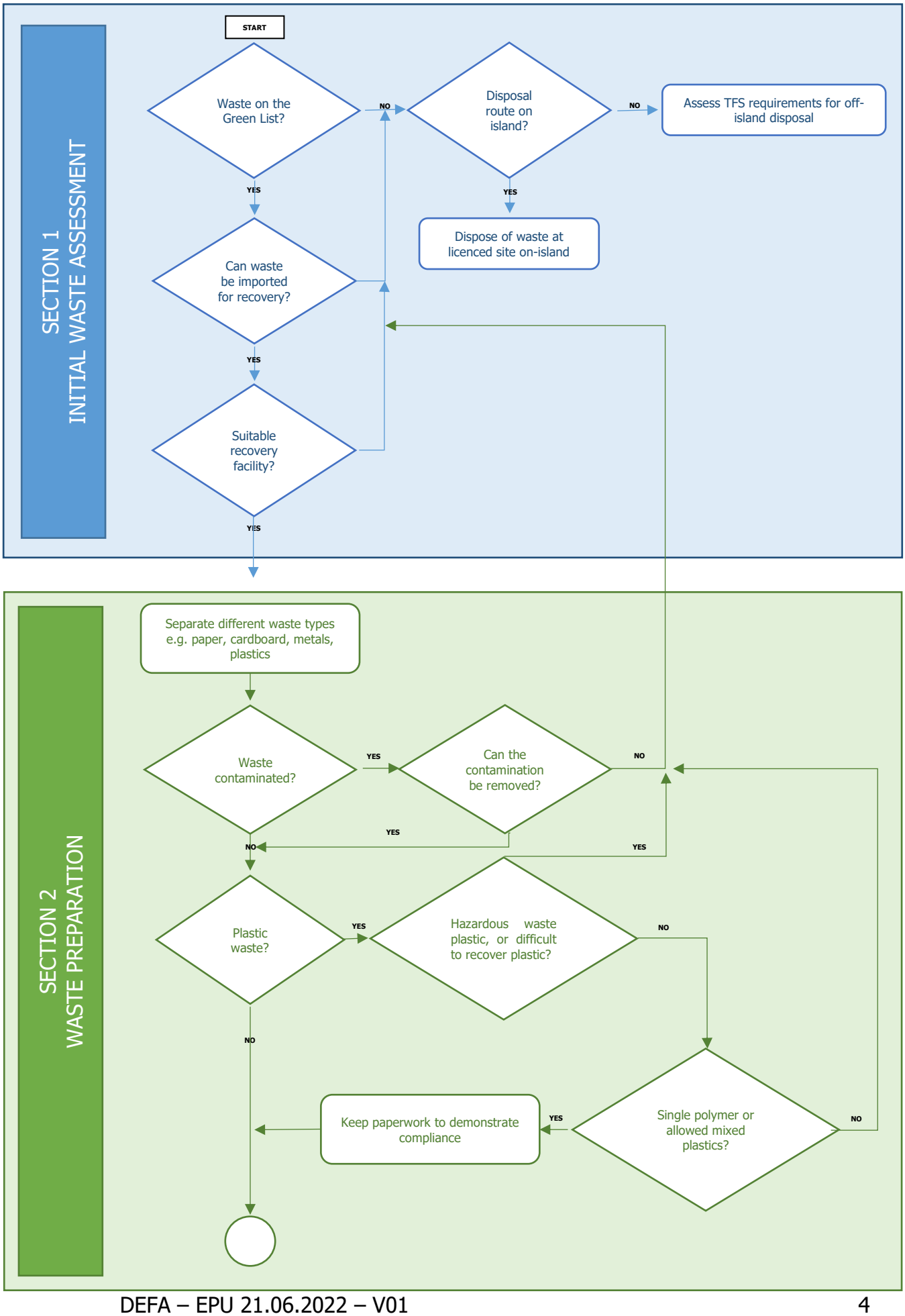
Section 1 — Initial waste assessment
Determine if the waste is on the Green List
Determine if the waste will be accepted by the import country
Determine approved recovery facility to ensure the waste is recovered in an environmentally sound manner

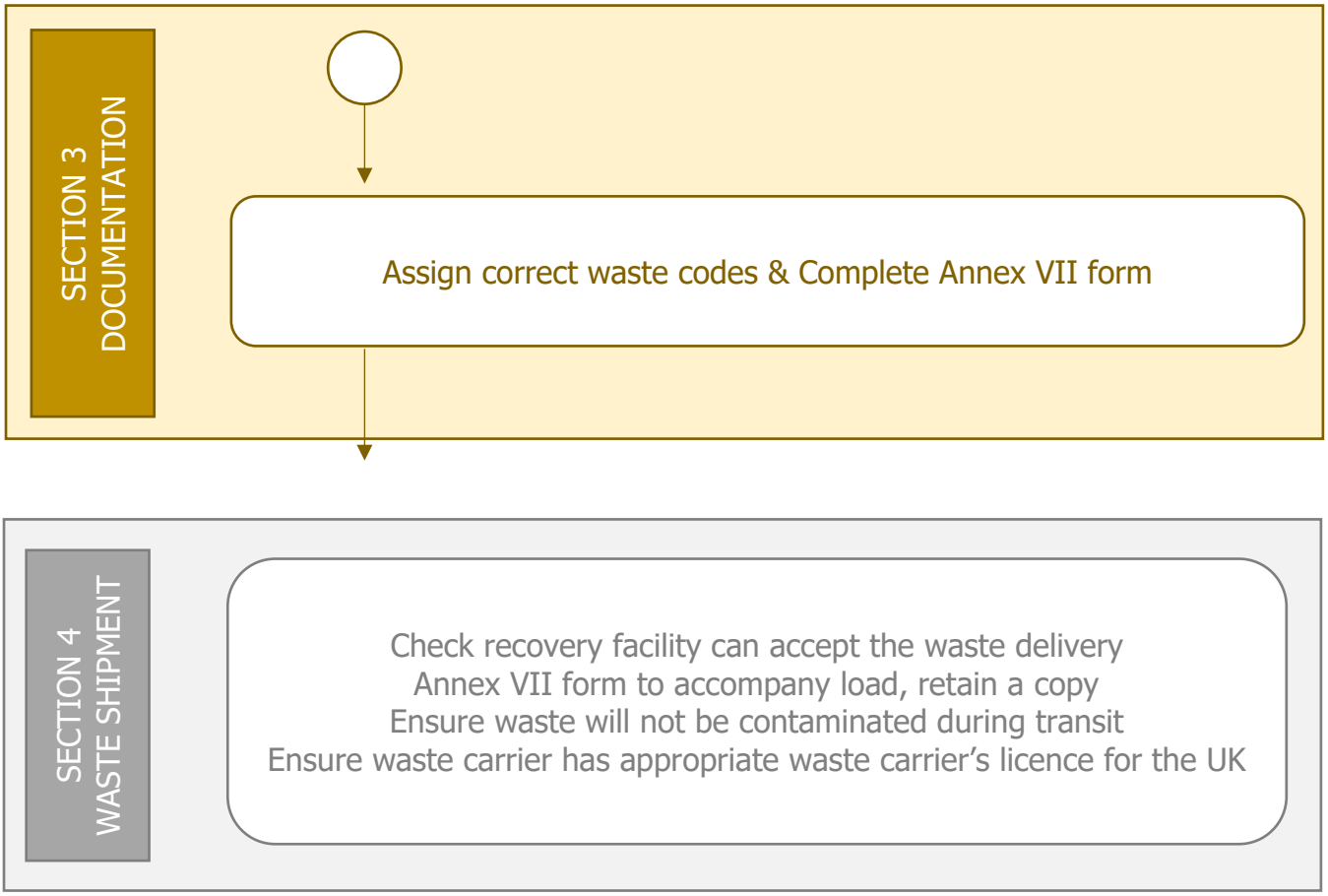
Section 2 — Waste preparation
Ensure the waste is not contaminated and in an acceptable form
Demonstrate compliance with waste separation for plastics

Section 3 — Documentation
Assignment of waste codes
Completion of Annex VII form
Retaining completed Annex VII forms

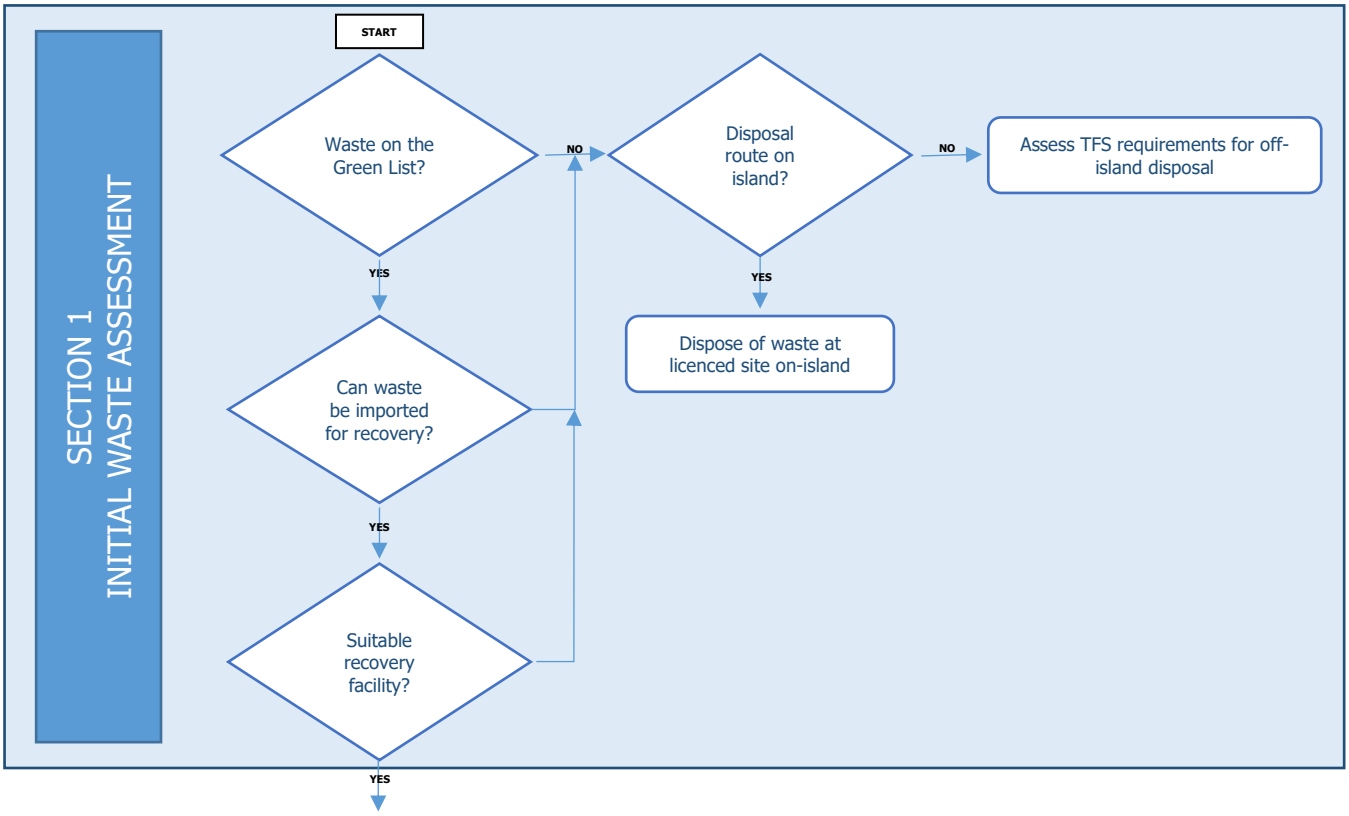
Section 4 — Waste shipment
Security of waste load to prevent contamination
Waste carrier's licence and Duty of Care for transporting of waste in the UK
Ensure waste can still be accepted at the designated recovery facility

EXPORT OF GREEN LIST WASTE FLOWCHART




SECTION 3
DOCUMENTATION
Assign correct waste codes & Complete Annex VII form
SECTION 4
WASTE SHIPMENT
Check recovery facility can accept the waste delivery
Annex VII form to accompany load, retain a copy
Ensure waste will not be contaminated during transit
Ensure waste carrier has appropriate waste carrier's licence for the UK

Section 1 – Initial Waste Assessment



1.1 WASTE ON THE GREEN LIST

Firstly, check to see if the waste to be exported for recovery is listed on the UK consolidated waste list of 'Green List Waste'. Waste that can be recovered by recycling, reclaiming, and regenerating substances from all or part of the waste e.g. converting waste into a raw material. Using waste to generate energy is usually allowed to be imported as green list waste for recovery (except for plastics).

Typical Green List Waste are:

- Glass
- Metals
- Paper/Cardboard
- Plastics (see Section 2 – Waste preparation)

Avoid mixing different types of waste as mixed wastes are often not green listed.

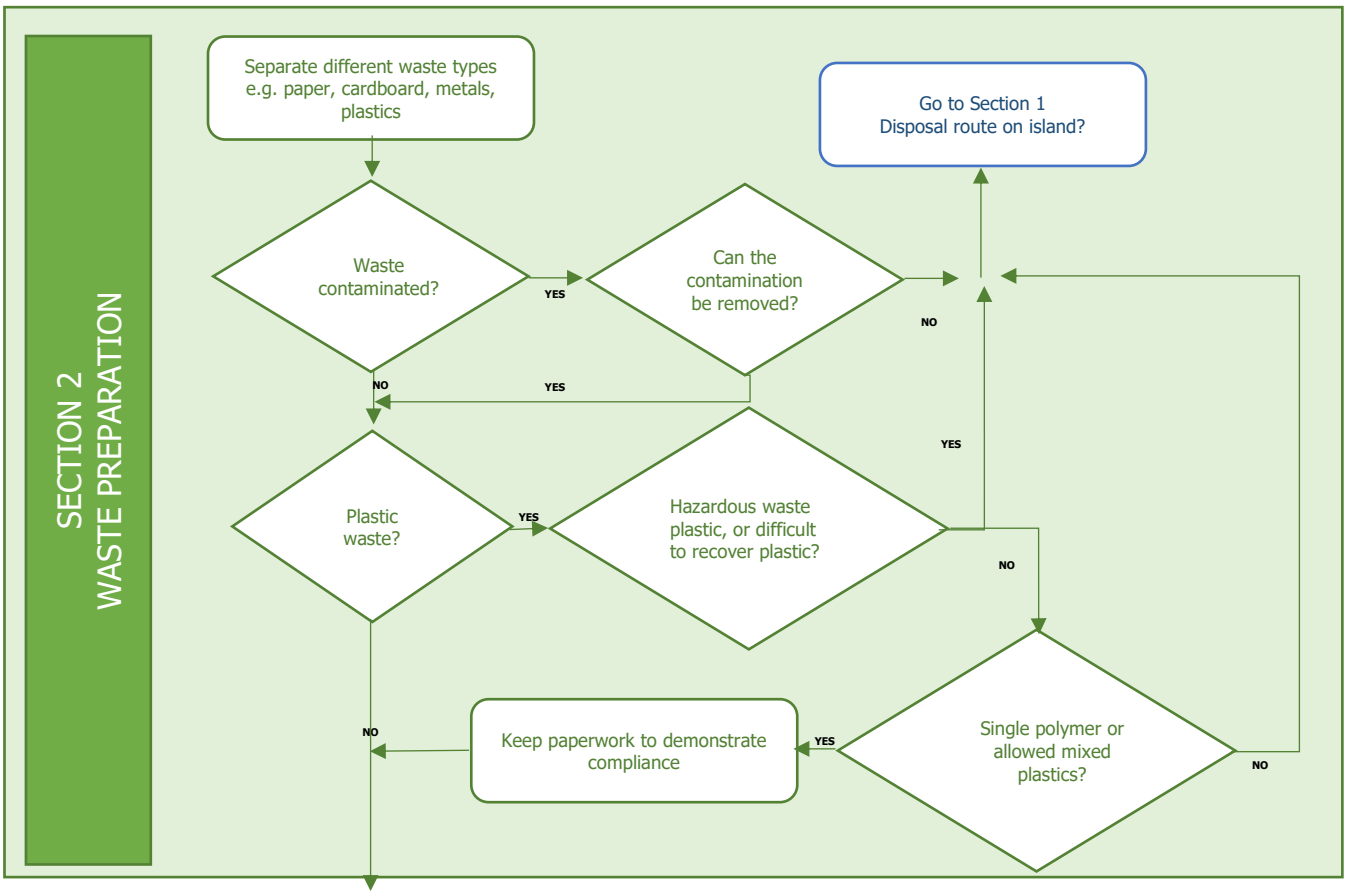
1.2 WASTE IMPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Prior to exporting any waste you must check that the waste can be imported to the destination country. The Isle of Man Import and Export of Waste Regulations 2000 prohibit the export of waste to non-OECD countries. The level of control and requirements may be different from country to country, some may require notification prior to exporting/importing and in some cases the waste may even be banned.

1.3 RECOVERY FACILITY

Waste must be sent to an approved licensed facility where the waste must be recovered in an environmentally sound manner.

Section 2 – Waste preparation



2.1 WASTE SEPARATION

The waste prior to exporting must be properly separated and sorted into different waste streams.

It must not be contaminated with other waste material which is more than a de minimis level of contamination and to an extent which prevents the recovery of the waste in an 'environmentally sound manner, e.g. if glass, metals, plastics or wood are in a consignment if waste paper.

The waste must not contain any hazardous substances e.g. plastic containers containing residues of pesticides.

2.2 PLASTIC WASTE

Only plastics which are recycled, almost exclusively one type of plastic and free from contamination can be exported as 'Green List' waste. Mixed plastics can only be sent for recycling of separate polymers.

A recorded must be kept to demonstrate compliance with the plastic waste categorisation.

Waste Plastic categories for recycling:

- Non-halogenated polymers;
- Cured resins/Condensation products;
- Fluorinated polymers;
- Mixtures of separated polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

Plastics which are for energy recovery or contain hazardous constituents cannot be exported as 'Green List' waste.

Section 3 – Documentation

SECTION 3 DOCUMENTATION

Assign correct waste codes & Complete Annex VII form

3.1 WASTE CODES

Assign your waste the correct Basel Convention and EWC Code for each consignment to identify each type of waste (e.g. B3011 Plastic Waste).

Basel codes consolidated list from:
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/importing-and-exporting-waste

EWC and guidance on its use at:
https//www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste

3.2 ANNEX VII FORM

The person responsible for arranging the waste shipment must complete Annex VII form for each shipment before moving the waste.

By signing the form the person arranging the export certifies the information provided is correct and that the necessary contract has been entered into with the consignee (the person to whom the waste is being sent to be recovered) before the waste starts its journey.

3.3 HOW TO COMPLETE THE ANNEX VII FORM

Block 1:
Insert the name and contact details of the person who arranges the shipment (exporter). If the exporter is a company, please make sure you enter the full registered company name. If you are acting as a waste broker or dealer, include your waste broker registration number.

Block 2:
Insert the name and contact details of the consignee/person receiving the waste (importer). You should provide the licence/permit number as appropriate.

Block 3:
Insert the actual quantity of waste to be shipped in tonnes (Mg) or (m^3).

Block 4:
The actual date of the waste shipment.

Block 5 (a):
Insert the name and contact details of the first waste carrier, including the type of transport (for example container/trailer numbers), date of transfer and signature.

All UK carriers should be registered with a waste carrier's licence, and comply to Duty of Care requirements

Block 5 (b):
Insert name and contact details of second carrier (for example freight forwarder/shipping line), including the date of transfer from the first carrier and a signature, where applicable.

Block 5 (c):
Insert name and contact details of last waste carrier in the country receiving the waste (where applicable), including the date of transfer of the waste and signature. If there are more than three waste carriers, you should provide the details of other carriers in an annexe.

Block 6:
Insert the name and contact details of the waste generator(s) (the original waste producer(s) or the person/facility generating the waste for export).

Block 7:
The name and contact details for the disposal/recovery site, including site registration details (waste licence or permit number).

Block 8:
Insert the appropriate 'R' code for the proposed recovery operation. These codes can be found in Annex II of European Directive 2008/98/EC.

Block 9:
Insert usual description of the waste.

Block 10:
Block 10 must be completed with a number of codes in order to comply with domestic, EU and international rules on waste shipments. The required codes are dealt with in turn, providing information on where the codes may be sourced and any other rules, which apply to providing them.

- Basel annex IX code – the main code used for classification under the Regulation. You can get a consolidated list of codes from https://www.gov.uk/guidance/importing-and-exporting-waste#page-navigation. The 'green list' Basel annex IX codes start with a B followed by a four-digit number e.g. B1010.
- OECD code – only required when the relevant Basel code above has been replaced in the WSR by an OECD code. The 'green list' OECD codes are made up of two letters, starting with 'G', followed by a three-digit number e.g. GB040
- EWC code – the main classification system for permits within the EU. You can obtain a copy of the EWC and guidance on its use at https://www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste.
- National codes – not required by UK authorities – consult with other authorities to see whether they have a domestic classification system.

Block 11:
Insert the names and country code and points of departure or entry for each country through which the waste must travel from the person who arranges the shipment to the destination facility in line.

Block 12:
Print name, apply date and signature of the exporter, using permanent ink. In signing this block of the form, the exporter is confirming that a prescribed contract is in place with the importer.

Block 13:
When the waste is received, print name, apply date and signature of the importer, using permanent ink.

Block 14:
After the waste has been recovered, print name, apply date and signature of the exporter, using permanent ink.

Section 4 – Waste shipment

SECTION 4
WASTE SHIPMENT

Check recovery facility can accept the waste delivery
Annex VII form to accompany load, retain a copy
Ensure waste will not be contaminated during transit
Ensure waste carrier has appropriate waste carrier's licence for the UK

4.1 SHIPMENT OF WASTE

A copy of the Annex VII forms must be kept by the person arranging waste export and the original sent with the waste shipment.

Forms should be kept for a period of three years from the date when the shipment starts, by the:

- person who arranges for the shipment;
- consignee;
- facility which receives the waste.

Make sure the waste is secure and safe for transport and will not be contaminated during transit.

Check and keep evidence that the organisation receiving the waste can still recover the waste in an environmentally sound manner and can accept the waste during the time of shipment.

Check the recovery facility is online, no planned shutdowns

Make sure you comply with any waste regulations for waste transfer, e.g. duty of care paper work, waste carrier's licence.

Ensure the contract drawn up with the business that is sending the waste includes arrangements to return or store the waste if unable to complete the transfer.

References

Environment Protection Unit Webpage – Waste Regulation Import and Export of waste
https://www.gov.im/about-the-government/departments/environment-food-and-agriculture/environment-directorate/environmental-protection-unit/waste-regulation/import-and-export-of-waste/

Environment Protection Unit Webpage – Waste Regulation TFS green list waste
https://www.gov.im/about-the-government/departments/environment-food-and-agriculture/environment-directorate/environmental-protection-unit/waste-regulation/tfs-green-list-waste/

'R' code for the proposed recovery operation. These codes can be found in Annex II of European Directive 2008/98/EC.

Basel codes consolidated list from:
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/importing-and-exporting-waste

EWC and guidance on its use at:
https//www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste

Appendix A – Examples of Green Waste Types

Metal and metal-alloy wastes
B1010

Examples

Iron and steel

Aluminium

Iron and steel

Copper

These wastes are *not* included

Contaminated metal waste or waste with hazardous contamination

Metal and metal-alloy wastes
B1010

Designation	Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form: • Precious metals (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury). • The following scrap metals: iron and steel, copper, nickel, aluminium, zinc, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, tantalum, magnesium, cobalt, bismuth, titanium, zirconium, manganese, germanium, vanadium, hafnium, indium, niobium, rhenium, gallium, thorium, rare earths and chromium.
Description	Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form without significant contamination, i.e. no more than 5% contaminants (estimated mass). Contamination may not be in the form of hazardous waste. Note that the percentage limit is for guidance purposes only. The group includes metals only in metal form (not compounds such as salts or oxides, etc.). 'Non-dispersible' does not include any wastes in the form of powder, sludge, dust or solid items containing encased hazardous waste liquids. Mixed metal, combined and other metal waste fractions that are not easily separable (e.g., iron water pipes with brass taps) are included in this code. Examples: Precious metals • Precious metals: Electrodes removed from silver-zinc batteries containing silver oxides/silver. Iron and steel • Waste from and scrap of cast iron, stainless steel and other alloy steel including shreddings. Waste from turning, milling, planing, grinding, sawing and filing and stamping. Iron scrap, e.g., cleaned drums. • 'Household scrap' such as radiators. • Braiding wire for pneumatics may have up to 10-15% textile and rubber contaminants. • Ferrous metals removed from bottom ash with a maximum of 3% slag. Copper • Bare copper wire scrap, mixed copper wire scrap, heavy and/or mixed copper scrap (uncoated), light copper scrap (roof gutters, sheet copper, drain pipes, pots, single-faucet water heaters, etc.), copper shavings. Nickel • Nickel scrap (plates, pipes and rods) Monel pieces and shavings, soldered pieces of Monel and sheets. Nickel-silver scrap (alloy of copper, nickel and tin with traces of lead, tin and iron). Aluminium • Wire and sheet scrap, rolled aluminium (e.g., crushed kitchen equipment), beverage cans, offset/lithograph plates and aluminium foil. Aluminium grates and casting wastes from die casting. Cylinder blocks (without oil). Zinc • Sheet zinc scrap (stamping scrap, covers), cast zinc parts, plates and mouldings.

Metal and metal-alloy wastes
B1010

	• Zinc alloy scrap and zinc anodes from zinc-air storage batteries.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • All other wastes under B1-B2010-B1090, e.g. B1020 - Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap in bulk finished form. Precious metals • Slags from precious metal and copper processing for further refining (if non-hazardous waste) – see GB 040. • Printed circuit boards with precious metals ("Goldfingers"), without hazardous characteristics. Electronic scrap (without hazardous characteristics) – see GC 020. Iron and steel • Engines (without capacitors) consisting of iron and copper and classifiable under the Green List. Engine housings and parts (without oil) – see GC 010. • End-of-life vehicles after removal of all liquids and other hazardous components contained in them – see B1250. Copper • Copper cable with insulation without hazardous contamination – see B1115. Nickel catalysts • Nickel catalysts, to the extent not contaminated with hazardous residue, e.g. from processing – see B1120. Aluminium • Waste hydrates of aluminium and waste aluminium oxide and residues from alumina production excluding such materials used for gas cleaning or flocculation and filtration processes – see B2100. • Aluminium motor units after oil drainage – see GC 010. • Catalysts based on aluminium oxide (zeolites), not contaminated – see GC 050. Zinc • Zinc ash and dust, residues in dispersible form – see B1080 Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): Precious metals • Drums/containers with residues of solvent-bearing precious metal paste – see A4130. Iron and steel • Old refrigerators – see A1180 • Slags or cinders with hazardous characteristics or contamination and other wastes from iron and steel production – see AA 010. • End-of-life vehicles where liquids and other hazardous components have not been removed – unlisted wastes. Copper

Metal and metal-alloy wastes
B1010

These wastes are *not* included	• Copper cables with insulation and hazardous contamination (e.g. underground cables with tar, oil and PCBs) – see A1190. Nickel • Nickel-containing galvanic sludge – see A1050 Aluminium • Aluminium dross with hazardous characteristics (i.e., it is combustible or reacts with water to emit flammable gases) or aluminium salt slag – unlisted waste. Zinc • Zinc-containing galvanic sludge – see A1050 Other • Metal scrap that is contaminated with hydrocarbons (oil) and is thus hazardous (e.g., compressors not emptied of oil). • Metal wastes and metal-bearing wastes and alloys of antimony, arsenic , beryllium, cadmium, lead, mercury, selenium, tellurium and thallium – see A1010. • Metal, copper, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum, tantalum or nickel catalysts – see A2030. • Metal and metal alloy wastes in the form of powder, sludge, dust, or solid objects containing or enclosing hazardous waste in liquid form (e.g. batteries) – unlisted wastes or A4100.
Examples of EWC codes	02 01 10 Waste metal. 12 01 03 Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings. 15 01 04 Metal packaging. 16 01 17 Ferrous metal. 16 01 18 Non-ferrous metal. 17 04 01 Copper, bronze, brass. 17 04 02 Aluminium. 17 04 05 Iron and steel. 19 01 02 Ferrous metals removed from bottom ash. 19 12 02 Ferrous metal. 20 01 40 Metals.

Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap
B1020

Examples

Lead

Lead

These wastes are *not* included

Lead-acid batteries

Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap
B1020

Designation	Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap, including alloys, in bulk finished form (plate, beams, rods, etc.). The following scrap metals: antimony, beryllium, cadmium, lead (but excluding lead-acid batteries), selenium, tellurium.
Description	This code covers the above metals as solid material wastes in non-dispersible form (plate, beams, rods, etc.). 'Non-dispersible' does not include any wastes in the form of powder, sludge, dust or solid items containing encased hazardous waste liquids. Note: • For cadmium-coated scrap the classification should be made according to the particular scrap type that is coated. The cadmium oxide content (over 0.1% in dispersible form) is considered hazardous waste. • Lead oxide may only be present as a contaminant to a negligible degree. Lead is hazardous waste with a limit value of 0.5%.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Antimony alloys are classified according to the main alloy component (e.g. antimony-copper) – see B1010. • Beryllium alloy waste is classified according to the main alloy component (e.g. beryllium copper of 90% and copper) – see B1010. • Cadmium-plated scrap and cadmium alloys (e.g. Babbitt metals and solder) are classified under the entry of the type of scrap that constitutes the main component – see B1010. • Selenium waste in metallic form, including powder – see B1060. • Tellurium waste in metallic form, including powder – see B1060. • Waste tellurium-hardened lead (not battery scrap) – see B1020. • Waste tellurium-containing steel, cast iron, copper – classified according to the main component – see B1010. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): Antimony: • Antimony compounds (salts etc.) that accumulate in the form of chemicals – see A4140, otherwise see A1020. • Dispersible metallic waste containing antimony such as antimony-containing ash, sludge and dust – see A1020. • Antimony-containing galvanic sludge – see A1050. • Antimony-containing filtration dust, ash – see A4100. • Waste of antimony-containing pigments – see A4070. • Lead-antimony alloys from batteries and accumulators – see A1160 and as a mixture of lead-acid batteries with other batteries – see A1170. • Electrodes from lead-acid batteries – see A1010 or A1020.

Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap
B1020

Beryllium:

- Beryllium and beryllium oxide waste in dispersible form (e.g. beryllium metal powder and dust or beryllium-containing ash, sludge) – see A1010 and A1020.
- Beryllium-containing filtration dust – see A4100.

Cadmium:

- Cadmium-containing galvanic sludge – see A1050.
- Cadmium hydroxide sludge, dispersible cadmium waste – see A1020 and A1010.
- Waste zinc residues containing lead and cadmium in hazardous concentrations – see A1080.
- Cadmium-containing filtration dust – see A4100.
- Cadmium-based plastic stabilisers – see A1020.
- Cadmium pigments – see A4070.
- Waste of nickel-cadmium batteries – see A1170.
- Cadmium electrodes removed from accumulators – see A1010 or to the extent dispersible A1020.
- Electronic scrap with cadmium accumulators as main component (e.g. accumulators from powered drills) – see A1180 (or unlisted waste).
- All cadmium-containing catalysts (cleaned or contaminated) – see A2030.

Lead:

- Lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed, electrodes (accumulator grids) from lead-acid batteries (and cleaned electrodes, since the limit value of 0.5% (teratogenic) for lead sulphate and lead oxide cannot be met) – see A1160.
- Lead-acid batteries as a mixture with other batteries – see A1170.
- Lead compounds and dispersible metallic lead waste, lead dust, lead sludge, lead dross, lead slag, lead oxide – see A1010 and A1020.
- Lead pigments – see A4070.
- Wastes containing, consisting of or contaminated with leaded anti-knock compound sludge – see A3030.
- Lead-bearing galvanic sludge – see A1050.
- Lead-bearing fly ash and filtration dust – see A4100.
- Soldering tin with lead oxide content higher than 0.5% – see A1020.

Selenium:

- Selenium pigments (e.g. toner for black-and-white photos to heighten contrast), toxic selenium compounds – see A4070, AD 090 and A1020.
- Selenium compounds that accumulate in the form of chemicals – see A4140.
- All selenium-containing catalysts (cleaned or contaminated) – see A2030.
- Dispersible selenium waste that consists not only of metals but also of metal compounds such as selenium-containing dust, sludge, ash – see A1020.

Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap
B1020

	• Selenium-containing flue dust from exhaust gas purification – see A4100. • Waste photocopy drums (electronic scrap): in the case of smaller devices, the drum, doctor blades and toner cartridge form a unit that is exchangeable in order to change toner. In certain photocopying machines the photoconductive layer is made of selenium, selenium-tellurium, selenium-arsenic or cadmium sulphide. Such cartridges are classified as hazardous waste – see A1180. Tellurium: • Tellurium-containing dust, sludge and ash with hazardous characteristics – see A1020. • Tellurium-containing flue dust, ash – see A4100 or A1020. • Mercury-zinc and cadmium-telluride in infrared detectors and electronic circuit components – unlisted waste or A1180. • Tellurium-containing anode sludge is the main source of industrial tellurium production – see A1020 (if lead compounds are present in the anode sludge) or unlisted waste (e.g., if the nickel content is higher than 0.1%).
Examples of EWC codes	12 01 03 Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings (may be used for where there is no other more appropriate code because of material quality, to the extent that stamping waste is concerned). 16 01 18 Non-ferrous metal. 19 10 02 Non-ferrous metal. 19 12 03 Non-ferrous metal. 20 01 40 Metals. Antimony also: 15 01 04 Metal packaging. 17 04 03 Lead (for alloys with lead), Lead also: 02 01 10 Waste metal. 15 01 04 Metal packaging. 17 04 03 Lead.

Power plant scrap
B1040

Designation	Scrap assemblies from electrical power generation not contaminated with lubricating oil, PCB or PCT to an extent that they are hazardous.
Description	Scrap from power plant operations. The residual mineral oil content must not exceed 0.1%. The PCB/PCT content must not exceed 50 mg/kg dry mass relative to the fuel oil. Examples: • turbine scrap • pumps • generators • motors
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Electrical assemblies consisting only of metal or alloys – see GC 010. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Power plant scrap whose PCB/PCT content relative to the fuel (oil) exceeds 50 mg/kg dry mass (to be determined according to EN 12766-1 and EN 12766-2) – see A1180. • Complete devices with environmentally-relevant percentages of hazardous substances (e.g. components containing mineral oil) – see A1180. • Full or drained PCB-transformers – see A3180 or A1180. • Motors with PCB-starting capacitors or electrolytic capacitors – see A1180.
Examples of EWC codes	16 01 17 Ferrous metal. 16 01 18 Non-ferrous metal. 16 02 14 Discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 09-16 02 13. 16 02 16 Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 15. 17 04 01 Copper, bronze, brass. 17 04 02 Aluminium. 17 04 03 Lead. 17 04 04 Zinc. 17 04 05 Iron and steel. 17 04 07 Mixed metals. 17 04 06 Tin. 19 10 01 Iron and steel waste. 19 10 02 Non-ferrous metal. 19 12 02 Ferrous metal. 19 12 03 Non-ferrous metal. 20 01 36 Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned under 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35. 20 01 40 Metals.

Mixed non-ferrous metals, heavy fraction scrap
B1050

Examples

Non-ferrous metal from shredding

These wastes are *not* included

Light fraction from shredding and fraction contaminated with oil

Mixed non-ferrous metals, heavy fraction scrap
B1050

Designation	Mixed non-ferrous metals, heavy fraction scrap, not containing Annex I materials in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics. It should be noted that even where there has originally been slight Annex I material contamination, during subsequent processes, e.g. recovery processes, fractions with significantly higher concentrations of the respective Annex I materials can be extracted.
Description	Mixed non-ferrous metals, heavy fraction scrap, and mixtures of metal and wastes from shredding not containing other materials in concentrations sufficient to warrant hazardous classification. The waste may for example be produced by shredding. The mixed non-ferrous metals may not be contaminated by more than 10% (estimated mass) with, for example, plastic, soil and wood. Contamination may not be in the form of hazardous waste. Note that the percentage limit is for guidance purposes only. The heavy fraction non-ferrous metal scrap is a mixture of non-ferrous metals such as copper, aluminium, zinc, left-over cables, other non-ferrous metal scrap, but also – depending on the sorting method – greater or lesser amounts of non-metallic components such as plastic waste, left-over fabric/textile wastes, glass, gravel and soil. To be classifiable under the Green List, the waste must not have a high percentage of lead compounds (limit value: 0.5%), PCB (0.005%) or oils (0.1%).
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Homogeneous scrap – covered by codes B1010 and B1020. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Shredder feedstock of mixed metal, plastic and other materials – unlisted. • So-called "flavoured shredder wastes", which mainly consist of the light fraction from shredding (fluff) with low metal content – see A3120 (or unlisted waste). • Non-ferrous metal shredder fractions with less than 90% metal content and the rest is fluff – unlisted waste. • Contaminated shredder fractions (e.g. with oil or PCB) – unlisted waste or listed according to the main contaminants. • Shredder fluff – see A3120.
Examples of EWC codes	16 01 18 Non-ferrous metal. 17 04 07 Mixed metals. 19 10 02 Non-ferrous metal. 19 10 06 Other fractions other than those mentioned under 19 10 05. 19 12 03 Non-ferrous metal.

Copper and copper alloys
B1070

Examples

Copper slag

Brass powder

These wastes are *not* included

Copper and copper alloys
B1070

Designation	Waste of copper and copper alloys in dispersible form, unless they contain Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics.
Description	Copper, brass, gunmetal, bronze scrap in dispersible form. Copper, brass, gunmetal and bronze dust or powder. Copper, brass and gunmetal dross or ashes/sludge. Dispersible copper refinement materials. Examples: • Metallic copper dust, brass dust, bronze dust. • Copper refinement materials with oxidic copper components and copper discharges. • Copper and copper alloy dross, ash, slag, to the extent that they have no hazardous characteristics.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Copper sintering materials (copper oxide mill-scale), provided that their lead oxide content does not exceed 0.5% and there is no other contamination– see B1240. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Copper-containing filtration dust – see A1100 or A4100. • Copper arsenate, copper salts, pigments – see A4140 or A4070. • Copper and copper alloy dross, ash, slag with hazardous characteristics – unlisted waste. • Copper-chloride and copper cyanide catalysts– see A1140.
Examples of EWC codes	10 06 01 Slags from primary and secondary production. 10 06 02 Dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production. 10 06 04 Other particulates and dust. 12 01 03 Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings. 12 01 04 Non-ferrous metal dust and particles. 12 01 15 Machining sludges other than those mentioned under 12 01 14.

Waste batteries
B1090

Examples

Batteries

These wastes are *not* included

Car batteries

Waste batteries
B1090

Designation	Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those produced with lead, cadmium or mercury.
Description	Scrap batteries without batteries containing lead, cadmium or mercury. Examples: • Battery scrap. • Discarded, sorted batteries. • Alkali, zinc-carbon, nickel-metal hydride, lithium battery waste. • Old nickel-iron accumulators.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Single-use cameras with batteries not included on List A – see B4030. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Old battery scrap except for lead-acid batteries – see A1170. • Waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed – see A1160. • Used single-use cameras with all types of batteries – see A1180.
Examples of EWC codes	16 02 16 Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 15. 16 06 04 Alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03). 16 06 05 Other batteries and accumulators. 20 01 34 Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned under 20 01 33.

Waste metal cables
B1115

Examples

Mixed cables

These wastes are *not* included

Cables with hazardous contamination

Waste metal cables
B1115

Designation	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 incineration.
Description	Cable waste from the production of new cables. Cable waste of known origin, uncontaminated with PCB, oil, etc. Cables with PVC coating are accepted as green listed waste.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • There are no examples of similar codes. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Cables of unknown origin, e.g. old PVC cables containing PCB in the cable sheathing or cables with oil-permeated paper insulator coatings – see A1190. • Submarine and underground cables contaminated with tar, PCB or oil – see A1190.
Examples of EWC codes	16 02 16 Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 15. 17 04 11 Cables other than those mentioned under 17 04 10.

Spent catalysts
B1120

Designation	Spent catalysts, excluding liquids used as catalysts, containing any of the following: • Transition metals, excluding waste catalysts (spent catalysts, liquids used as catalysts or other catalysts) on list A: scandium, vanadium, manganese, nickel, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, cobalt, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum, tantalum, rhenium. • Lanthanides (rare earth metals): lanthanum, praseodymium, samarium, gadolinium, dysprosium, erbium, ytterbium, cerium, neodymium, europium, terbium, holmium, thulium, lutetium.
Description	Catalysts that are not contaminated (e.g. with mineral oil or tar residues) to the extent that they are classifiable under the Amber List of waste. Examples: • Nickel catalysts from edible oil hydrogenation. • Cleaned catalysts mixed with iron oxides from the synthetic manufacture of ammonia. • Samarium oxide catalysts from the hydrogenation and dehydrogenation of alcohol. • Cleaned lanthanum catalysts from petroleum and petrol cracking (the mineral oil content must not exceed 2%; regarding other hazardous contents such as PAH, etc., the limit values of the Waste Statutory Order (no 48 of 13 January 2010) are applicable. Radioactive transition metals (e.g., promethium, technetium) are not classifiable under the Green List.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Cleaned, spent precious-metal-bearing catalysts – see B1130. • Spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts (e.g. aluminium oxide, zeolites) – see GC 050. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Liquids that were used as catalysts (e.g. sulphuric acid or metallic organic compounds) – see A2030 or codes for the specific liquids in List A. • Cadmium- and mercury-bearing catalysts – see A2030. • Spent metal-containing catalysts of all types, to the extent that they have hazardous contamination (e.g. with hydrocarbons or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAH]) – see A2030.
Examples of EWC codes	16 08 03 Spent catalysts containing transition metals or transition metal compounds not otherwise specified. Note: The EWC has no specific entry for catalysts that contain lanthanides (rare earth metals). Such catalysts are classified under EWC code 16 08 03.

Precious metal-bearing catalysts
B1130

Designation	Cleaned spent precious-metal-bearing catalysts.
Description	Precious metal-bearing catalysts that are not contaminated (e.g. by the process for which they have been used) to the extent that they are classifiable under the Amber List of waste. Examples: • Automotive catalytic converters. • Hydrogenation catalysts for heterogeneous catalysis based on a precious metal, without hazardous contamination. • Precious-metal-bearing conversion catalysts. • Cleaned platinum-rhodium catalysts from the synthesis of nitric acid. Note: Mercury is not classifiable under the Green List, even if it is sometimes called a precious metal.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Precious metal and precious metal-alloy wastes in dispersible non-liquid form – see B1150. • Spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts (e.g. aluminium oxide and zeolites) without hazardous contamination – see GC 050. • Cleaned used transition metal-containing or lanthanide-containing (rare earth metal) catalysts – see B1120. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Liquids that were used as catalysts – see A2030 or more specific entries for the relevant liquids in List A. • Cadmium- and mercury-bearing catalysts – see A2030. • Spent precious metal-containing catalysts, to the extent that they have hazardous contamination (e.g. with hydrocarbons or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAH]) – see A2030. • Spent transition metal-containing or rare earth metal-containing catalysts with hazardous contamination) – see A2030.
Examples of EWC codes	16 08 01 Spent catalysts containing gold, silver, rhenium, rhodium or palladium (except 16 08 07).

Precious metal-bearing residues (solid)
B1140

Designation	Precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form which contain traces of inorganic cyanides.
Description	Such precious metal residues must not contain mercury or other heavy metals or toxic compounds (cyanide) in hazardous quantities. Evaluation of hazardous characteristics may be on the basis of analyses or a description of the process.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Precious metal-bearing wastes in dispersible non-liquid form – see B1150. • Precious metal-containing ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards, without hazardous characteristics – see B1160. • Precious metal-containing ash from the incineration of photographic film – see B1170. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Precious metal residues with high quantities of cyanide – see A4050. • Precious metal residues with hazardous characteristics (e.g., high content of heavy metal) – unlisted waste or classified according to the contaminant. • Anode sludge – see A1020 (if the sludge has high lead content), otherwise unlisted waste. • Amalgam and mercury wastes: see A1010 or (if dispersible) A1030.
Examples of EWC codes	01 03 06 Solid and liquid mineral wastes other than those mentioned under 01 03 04 and 01 03 05. 11 01 10 Sludges and filter cakes other than those mentioned under 11 01 09. 19 02 06 Sludges from physico/chemical treatment other than those mentioned under 19 02 05.

Precious metals – dispersible
B1150

Designation	Precious metal and alloy wastes (gold, silver, platinum group, but not mercury), in a dispersible, non-liquid form with appropriate packaging and labelling.
Description	Precious metal waste (dispersible); dispersible precious metal scrap of silver (Ag), platinum (Pt), gold (Au). The following are designated as platinum metals: ruthenium (Ru), osmium (Os), rhodium (Rh), iridium (Ir), palladium (Pd), platinum (Pt). Examples: • Precious metal-containing metallic dust, e.g. from processing of precious metals. • Precious metal-containing skimmings/dross without hazardous components. Precious metal-containing wastes that contain mercury as a contaminant or alloy component, as well as amalgams, are not classifiable as Green List waste.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Precious metal-containing ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards, without hazardous characteristics – see B1160. • Precious metal-bearing residues in solid form which contain traces of inorganic cyanide – see B1140. • Slags from precious metal recycling, without hazardous components – see GB 040. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Amalgam and mercury wastes: see A1010 or (if dispersible(A1030. • Anode sludge – see A1020 (if the sludge has high lead content), otherwise unlisted waste. • Precious metal dust with hazardous contamination as well as hazardous ash and dross containing precious metals – unlisted waste or classified according to the contaminant. • Precious metal residues with high quantities of cyanide – see A4050. • Photographic and fixing baths – see AD 090. • Slags from precious metal recycling with hazardous characteristics – unlisted waste. • Liquids containing precious metal salts, e.g. silver nitrate (chemicals) – see A4140. • Filtration dust with hazardous characteristics which contains traces of precious metals – see A4100 or A1100, to the extent that they come from copper smelting.
Examples of EWC codes	09 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 10 07 01 Slags from primary and secondary production. 10 07 02 Dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production. 10 07 03 Solid wastes from gas treatment.

Precious metal ash (photographic film) B1170

Designation	Precious metal ash from the incineration of photographic film.
Description	Examples: • Silver-containing ash from the incineration of photographic film.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Waste photographic film containing silver halides and metallic silver – see B1180. • Precious metal ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards (without hazardous characteristics) – see B1160. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Precious metal ash from incineration of printed circuit boards, with hazardous characteristics or contamination – see A1150.
Examples of EWC codes	09 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 10 07 04 Other particulates and dust.

Waste photographic film (silver)
B1180

Designation	Waste photographic film containing silver halides and metallic silver.
Description	For photographic film containing silver halides or metallic silver, both the plastic layer and silver can be reclaimed.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Waste photographic paper containing silver halides and metallic silver – see B1190. • Precious metal ash from the incineration of photographic film – see B1170. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Photographic and fixing baths – see AD 090. • Liquids containing precious metal salts, e.g. silver nitrate (chemicals) – see A4140.
Examples of EWC codes	09 01 07 Photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds.

Waste photographic paper (silver) B1190

Designation	Waste photographic paper containing silver halides and metallic silver.
Description	Examples: • Silver-containing (Ag) waste photographic paper.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Precious metal ash from the incineration of photographic film – see B1170. • Waste photographic film containing silver halides and metallic silver – see B1180. • Precious metals (e.g. silver) and alloy waste in a dispersible, non-liquid form with appropriate packaging and labelling (e.g. silver-containing precipitation residues from photographic baths) – see B1150. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Photographic and fixing baths – see AD 090. • Liquids containing precious metal salts, e.g. silver nitrate (chemicals) – see A4140.
Examples of EWC codes	09 01 07 Photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds.

Waste end-of-life motor vehicles
B1250

Examples

Tyres with rims

These wastes are *not* included

Cars untreated under environmental scheme

Waste end-of-life motor vehicles
B1250

Designation	Waste end-of-life motor vehicles containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components.
Description	Whole but end-of-life vehicles containing neither liquids nor hazardous components, which have been transferred by the last owner for scrap or handed over to a registered scrap yard for waste processing. Parts of such vehicles including disassembled tyres and rims are also classified under this code. The following liquids and hazardous components must be removed from a vehicle before it can be classified under B1250: Oil, brake fluid, coupling fluid, anti-freeze (coolant), windscreen wash, coolant from air conditioners, gasoline, diesel, oil filters, batteries, nickel-cadmium accumulators, lead-containing brake pads, mercury switches, pressurised containers, fire extinguishers, gas containers, electronic equipment, audio equipment (radio), video equipment, navigation equipment, mobile telephones, catalysts, airbags and pyrotechnic pre-loading devices. Please note that vehicles from which the above mentioned liquids and other hazardous components are removed, are not considered as depolluted in accordance with the requirements of the 'Car Scrap Order' (Statutory Order no 1708 of 20 December 2006) § 9 and appendix 1-4. During the depolluting process one must remove tyres. Glass, plastic bumpers and plastic spoilers must be removed as well unless the (partly) stripped vehicle (**coachwork** etc.) is handed over to a shredding facility with derogation to receive the (partly) stripped vehicle still containing glass, plastic-bumpers, and plastic spoilers Depolluting according to § 9 must be done before the vehicle is handed over to another company for reuse (§ 11), or before the (partly) stripped vehicle is handed over to a shredding facility (§ 13). In case of transboundary shipments the consignee must satisfy similar regulatory, such as derogation to shredding with glass, plastic-bumpers, and plastic spoilers
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Vehicles that have undergone environmental processing and stripping of all non-metal materials – see B1010. • Mixed non-ferrous metal, heavy fraction scrap from shredding of waste end-of-life motor vehicles without hazardous contamination (mixed materials) and a metal content – see B1050. • Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up, properly emptied of any cargo and other materials arising from the operation of the vessel which are classifiable as a dangerous substance or waste – see GC 030. • Whole end-of-life tyres without rims for recovery to the extent that they are not intended for disposal – see B3140. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • End-of-life vehicles not having undergone environmental treatment – unlisted waste (EWC 16 01 04).

Waste end-of-life motor vehicles

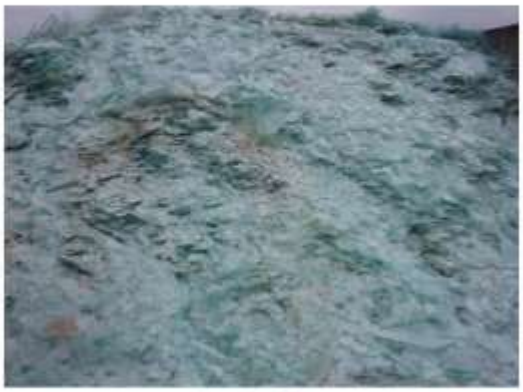
B1250

	• Residues from vehicle scrapping (shredder fluff) – see A3120. • Mixed non-ferrous metal, heavy fraction scrap from shredding of end-of-life vehicles with hazardous contamination such as oil, PCBs or high non-metallic content such as rubber, plastic, textiles (metal content less than 90%) – unlisted waste. • End-of-life motor vehicles and old car parts still containing hazardous liquids – unlisted waste. • Scrap car bales without certification of removal of hazardous substances – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	16 01 06 Waste end-of-life motor vehicles containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components.

Glass waste in non-dispersible form
B2020

Examples

Glass packaging



Crushed glass

Sheet glass

These wastes are *not* included

Fluorescent tubes

Glass waste in non-dispersible form
B2020

Designation	Glass waste in non-dispersible form Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass except for glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass.
Description	Coloured and colourless cullet and other glass wastes. The fraction should contain only a limited amount of contaminants. Glass fractions with significant contamination are not classifiable under B2020. Examples: • Cullet. • Flat glass without e.g. window frames. • Cullet from cathode-ray tubes fully sorted and where active coatings, enamels and other contaminants have been removed, provided that remaining heavy metals are encapsulated in the glass, there is no risk of dispersion and all heavy metals or the glass itself can be recovered. • Waste float glass (plate glass manufactured using float glass method). • Glass from vehicles.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Glass fibre waste – see GE 020. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Physically intact cathode-ray tubes, glass from cathode-ray tubes (even cleaned glass, if it contains lead) and other activated (coated) glass such as LCDs, whether intact or broken, plasma screens, as well as particles and dust of glass containing heavy metals – see A2010. • Fluorescent lamps, low-energy bulbs and high intensity discharge lamps as well as fragments thereof and insufficiently decontaminated glass components from the processing of such lamps – see A1030 (mercury) or A2010. • Lead glass waste, lead glass sludge – see A1020 (possibly A2010). • Untreated cone glass (and mixed tubes) with coating or lead or phosphorus contamination must be classified under A2010. • Mirror glass – see A2010.
Examples of EWC codes	10 11 12 Waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11. 15 01 07 Glass packaging. 16 01 20 Glass. 17 02 02 Glass. 20 01 02 Glass.

Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form
B2030

Designation	Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form: • Cermet wastes and scrap (metal ceramic composites) • Ceramic-based fibres not listed elsewhere
Description	Cermet has a ceramic component (which is heat-resistant and has a high-melting point) and a metallic component, hence the name 'cermet'. The ceramic component consists of carbides, oxides, borides, etc. Examples of waste under this code: • Metal-based ceramic materials (zirconium ceramics, etc.) • Rockwool sheets, slices, briquettes and similar, but not including material that produces dust or is porous, as this is dispersible.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Refractory lining wastes, including crucibles from copper smelting (uncontaminated) – see B1100. • Refractory metals containing residues – see B1030. • Non-dispersible glass fibre waste – see GE 020. • Ceramic wastes which have been fired after shaping, including ceramic vessels (before and/or after use), in non-dispersible form – see GF 010. • Glass wool – see GE 020. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Ceramic-based fibres with physico-chemical properties similar to those of asbestos – see RB 020. • Refractory linings from metallurgical or non-metallurgical processes and crucibles with hazardous contamination – unlisted waste. • Asbestos waste (dust and fibre) – see A2050. • Ceramic fibre with hazardous contamination – unlisted waste or classified according to the contaminant.
Examples of EWC codes	06 03 16 Metal oxides other than those mentioned in 06 03 15. 06 08 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 10 12 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 12 01 03 Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings. 12 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 16 03 04 Inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03. 17 06 04 Insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01-17 06 03.

Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents
B2040

Examples

Plasterboards

FGD gypsum

These wastes are *not* included

Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents
B2040

Designation	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 or renovation of buildings. • Slags 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 (with a pH of less than 9). • Sodium, potassium and calcium chlorides. • Carborundum (silicon carbide). • Broken concrete. • Lithium-tantalum- and lithium-niobium-containing glass scraps.
Description	Examples: • Waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition of buildings may contain gypsum boards with a limited amount of contaminants such as carpet, paint or seams, but not metal rails or insulation materials. • Flue-gas desulphurisation gypsum residues from power and heating plants that burn coal. Only residues of the gypsum process from which fly ash has been removed belong under this classification.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Slag from zinc production, chemically stabilised, with a high iron content (above 20%) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301) mainly for construction – see B1220. • Waste hydrates of aluminium and waste aluminium oxide and residues from alumina production excluding such materials used for gas cleaning or flocculation and filtration processes – see B2100. • Tiles, roofing tiles, bricks, glazed tiles – see GF 010. • Glass waste in non-dispersible form (except glass from cathode-ray tubes) – see B2020. • Waste gypsum arising from industrial processes without hazardous contamination – see B2080. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Other sulphate- and sulphite-containing flue-gas desulphurisation products, e.g. from additive desulphurisation – see A4100. • Waste gypsum arising from industrial processes, with hazardous contamination – see A2040. • Unrefined calcium sulphite and calcium sulphate from flue-gas desulphurisation (e.g. dry desulphurisation residues) – see AB 150. • Plasterboard with PCB-containing coatings – see A3180. • Used blasting grit – see AB 130. • Slag from copper production with hazardous characteristics – unlisted

Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents

B2040

	waste or classified according to the contaminant. • Burned copper pyrite residues – unlisted wastes. • Sulphur with hazardous contamination (mineral oil etc.) – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Sulphide (salts), if chemicals waste – see A4140, otherwise unlisted waste. • Sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid – see A4090. • Calcium carbonate from the manufacture of calcium cyanamide with hazardous contamination or with a pH of greater than 9 – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Waste snow or street sweepings mixed with road salt – unlisted waste. • Salt-contaminated excavated soil – unlisted waste. • Hardening salt waste from the metal industry – unlisted waste. • Waste of other salts or sodium, potassium and calcium chloride waste contaminated with hazardous substances – see A4140 (to the extent that they accumulate in the form of chemicals); otherwise unlisted waste or listed according to the contaminant. • Contaminated grinding material made of carborundum – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Used blasting grit made of carborundum – see AB 130. • Grinding bodies bound with phenolic polymer, not hardened – see A3070. • Untreated demolition material or rubble mixed with construction site waste (plastics, wood, etc.) – unlisted waste. • Debris (with hazardous contamination) – unlisted waste. • Reinforced concrete equipped with steel inserts/reinforcements/wooden beams or other combinations of materials – unlisted waste. • Asbestos-contaminated concrete waste, asbestos cement or asbestos cement slabs (Eternit) – see A2050. • Hazardous waste that was solidified with concrete – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Glass from cathode-ray tubes, (even cleaned glass, if it contains lead) and other activated (coated) glass such as LCDs, whether intact or broken, plasma screens, as well as particles and dust of glass containing heavy metals – see A2010. • Fluorescent tubes and gas discharge lamps as well as fragments thereof and insufficiently decontaminated glass components from the processing of such lamps – see A1030 (mercury) or A2010. • Lead glass waste, lead glass sludge – see A1020 (possibly A2010). • Other waste of special glass and vitrified waste (as defined in waste treatment) – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	01 04 11 Wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than wastes mentioned in 01 04 07. 05 01 16 Sulphur-containing wastes from petroleum desulphurisation. 05 07 02 Wastes containing sulphur. 06 03 14 Solid salts and solutions other than wastes mentioned in 06 03 11 and 06 03 13. 06 03 16 Metal oxides other than those mentioned in 06 03 15. 06 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents

B2040

06 10 99	Wastes not otherwise specified.
10 01 05	Calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form.
10 02 08	Solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07.
10 03 05	Waste alumina.
10 06 01	Slag from primary and secondary production.
10 06 99	Wastes not otherwise specified.
10 11 12	Waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11.
10 13 14	Waste concrete and concrete sludge.
12 01 21	Spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20.
17 01 01	Concrete.
17 02 02	Glass.
17 08 02	Gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01.
19 12 05	Glass.
20 01 02	Glass.

Spent activated carbon
B2060

Examples

Activated carbon from drinking water treatment

These wastes are *not* included

Spent activated carbon
B2060

Designation	Spent activated carbon that does not contain Annex I constituents to the extent that it is hazardous under Annex III, e.g. carbon from potable water treatment, food processing and vitamin production (see corresponding point under List A, A4160).
Description	The extent to which activated carbon is classifiable under the Green List depends on the compounds formed during the use of the carbon. Spent activated carbon derives for example from drinking water treatment, food processing and vitamin production. It must not have hazardous characteristics or hazardous contamination. Evaluation of hazardous characteristics may be on the basis of analyses or a description of the process. Examples: • Filter carbon, filter substances made of activated carbon.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • There is no similar waste on the Green List. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Spent activated carbon from processes of the inorganic and organic chemicals industry, the pharmaceuticals industry, sewage treatment, gas or exhaust gas purification, and similar applications that prevent the emission of hazardous substances into the environment (e.g. activated carbon from flue gas cleaning, from chemical processes, distilling plants, etc.) – see A4160. • Spent activated carbon from the treatment of potable water, food and vitamin production and similar applications, to the extent contaminated with hazardous substances – see A4160.
Examples of EWC codes	15 02 03 Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned under 15 02 02. 19 09 04 Spent activated carbon.

Waste gypsum
B2080

Designation	Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes not included under List A (see also corresponding point on List A, A2040).
Description	Industrial gypsum; gypsum from industrial processes. This category concerns gypsum waste (without hazardous or disruptive contamination) that accumulates from processes other than flue gas desulphurisation. Examples: • Gypsum that accumulates as a by-product from the production of citric acid, tartaric acid, or oxalic acid. • Gypsum that accumulates from caprolactam production or the preparation of dilute acid from titanium dioxide production or phosphorus chemical processes.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Waste plasterboard – see B2040. • Partially refined gypsum from flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD gypsum) – see B2040. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Other sulphate- and sulphite-containing flue-gas desulphurisation products, e.g. from additive desulphurisation – see A4100. • Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes with hazardous contamination – see A2040. • Unrefined calcium sulphite and calcium sulphate from flue-gas desulphurisation (e.g. dry desulphurisation residues) – see AB 150. • Plasterboard with hazardous contamination such as PCB-containing coatings – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant (e.g. A3180).
Examples of EWC codes	06 09 04 Calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03. 07 01 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than wastes mentioned in 07 01 11. 07 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified.

Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes
B3020

Examples

Cardboard

Paper

These wastes are *not* included

Tetrapak waste

Paper scrap with other components

Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes
B3020

Designation	Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes: The following materials, provided they are not mixed with hazardous wastes: Wastes and scrap of paper or paperboard: • Unbleached paper and corrugated paper and unbleached paperboard and corrugated paperboard. • Other paper or paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass. • Paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (e.g. newspapers, journals and similar printed matter). • Other products, including coated paperboard and unsorted waste.
Description	Examples: • Mixed paper collected from households in the form of newspapers, journals, circulars, letters, envelopes, telephone directories, writing and drawing paper • Waste corrugated paperboard, bags, boxboard and other cardboard
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Printable plastic label waste ("tear-resistant paper") – see B3010. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Non-separated composite cardboard waste (tetra brick packs) and scrap paper in the form of municipally collected household garbage, commercial waste or household waste – see Y 46 (waste collected from households). • Oil- and bitumen-impregnated paper, thermal paper (fax paper, etc.) – unlisted waste. • Carbonless copy paper, carbon paper – see AD 090. • Rejects from the paper industry (scrap paper treatment) – mixture of plastic, paper, metal components, etc. – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	15 01 01 Paper and cardboard packaging. 15 01 05 Composite packaging. 19 12 01 Paper and cardboard. 20 01 01 Paper and cardboard.

Textile wastes
B3030

Examples

Wastes from textile production.

These wastes are *not* included

Textile wastes
B3030

Designation	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. • Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair (including yarn waste but excluding garneted stock) including noils of wool or fine animal hair. • Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock). • Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of flax, hemp (cannabis sativa L.), jet and other textile bast fibres (excluding flax, hemp and ramie), sisal and other agave fibres, coconut, abaca (Manila hemp or Musa textilis Nee), ramie and other vegetable fibres not elsewhere included or specified. • Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of man-made fibres and other regenerated fibres. • Worn clothing and other worn textile articles. • Used rags, waste and worn-out articles of cordage, rope and cables, of textile materials, sorted and other.
Description	Textile wastes as described above. Note that clothing collected by charitable organisations and intended for reuse which has been sorted is considered a product and is therefore not waste. Rags that are part of a closed system between the user and the cleaning facility are not considered as waste.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Waste textile floor coverings, carpets – see B3035. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Contaminated cleaning rags or wiping rags with harmful organic or inorganic residues (e.g. contaminated with oil, solvents or heavy metals) that are not intended for reuse (such as laundering and loan of textiles) – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Waste textile floor coverings and carpets with hazardous contamination (e.g. asbestos, PCB) – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Textile fibres from processing of worn-out vehicles – unlisted waste. • Textile fibres from processing of tyres mixed with rubber wastes – unlisted waste. • Discarded mattresses (mixed materials) see Y46 Waste collected from households.
Examples of EWC codes	04 02 09 Wastes from composite materials (impregnated textiles, elastomers, plastomers). 04 02 15 Waste from finishing other than those mentioned under 04 02 14. 04 02 21 Wastes from unprocessed textile fibres. 04 02 22 Wastes from processed textile fibres. 15 01 09 15 01 04 Textile packaging.

Textile wastes
B3030

19 12 08	Textiles.
20 01 11	Textiles.

Waste textile floor coverings, carpets
B3035

Examples

Waste carpets

These wastes are *not* included

Waste textile floor coverings, carpets
B3035

Designation	Waste textile floor coverings, carpets
Description	Textile floor coverings and carpet waste (primarily production waste, scraps) with no hazardous contamination (such as residues of adhesives, tar, asbestos fibres, PCB etc.).
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Carpet fibres or textile fibres – see B3030. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Textile floor covering waste with asbestos fibres – see A2050 or unlisted waste. • Textile floor covering waste with PCB contamination in the plastic – see A3180 or unlisted waste. • Textile floor covering with residues of tar, adhesives and other hazardous residues – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Textile floor covering waste containing large amounts of the impregnating agent perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) or related PFOS compounds, which restrict reuse of the material due to toxicity – unlisted waste. • Discarded mattresses (mixed materials) see Y46 Waste collected from households (bulky scrap).
Examples of EWC codes	04 02 09 Wastes from composite materials (impregnated textiles, elastomers, plastomers). 04 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 16 01 22 Components not otherwise specified. 19 12 08 Textiles. 20 01 11 Textiles.

Rubber wastes

B3040

Examples

Rubber wastes

These wastes are *not* included

Rubber wastes
B3040

Designation	Rubber wastes. The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes: • Waste and scrap of hard rubber (e.g. ebonite) • Other rubber waste (excluding such wastes specified elsewhere).
Description	Waste hard rubber (e.g. ebonite) and soft rubber waste. Examples: • Soft rubber waste, crumb rubber (powder from vulcanisation). • Synthetic rubber wastes (butyl rubber) including isobutylene/isoprene rubber. • Hard natural rubber waste (hard rubber – ebonite, e.g. used piano keys), as well as rubber gaskets from vehicles.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Waste pneumatic tyres (without rims) – see B3140. • Waste parings and scrap of rubber and scrap of old tyres – see B3080. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (that is subject to notification): • Crumb rubber that has been used as oil binders – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Rubber asbestos – see A2050. • Mixtures of rubber and plastic – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	07 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 16 01 22 Components not otherwise specified. 19 12 04 Plastic and rubber. Note: limited to rubber; no mixed rubber and plastic waste.

Untreated cork and wood waste
B3050

Examples

Wood

These wastes are *not* included

Contaminated wood

Contaminated wood

Untreated cork and wood waste
B3050

Designation	Untreated cork and wood waste: • Sawdust and wood waste, whether or not agglomerated in briquettes or similar forms • Cork waste; crushed, granulated or pulverised cork
Description	Wood waste consisting of wood that has not undergone treatment other than purely mechanical processing such as sawing or cutting. Cuttings and waste wood that is not chemically treated, including pellets, briquettes and similar (pressed without the use of chemical substances). Examples: • Untreated wood. • Branches, stumps, roots and other clean material (without soil, stones or leaves and twigs). • Wood cuttings and sawdust (uncontaminated and untreated). • Untreated cork waste.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: There is no similar waste on the Green List. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Varnished and impregnated wood (e.g. old wooden window frames) – see AC 170. • Treated or contaminated wood waste e.g. railway sleepers, electricity and telephone poles – see AC 170. • Wood from demolition sites – see AC 170. • Wood cuttings and sawdust used to absorb liquids. • Chipboard, plywood and fibreboard. • Mixtures of chipboard and other wood wastes (e.g. from processing of varnished or coated wood waste.
Examples of EWC codes	03 01 01 Waste bark and cork. 03 01 05 Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned under 03 01 04. 15 01 03 Wooden packaging. 17 02 01 Wood, glass and plastic. 19 12 07 Wood wastes, other than those mentioned under 19 12 06. 20 01 38 Wood wastes, other than those mentioned under 20 01 37.

Waste parings and scrap of rubber
B3080

Designation	Waste parings and scrap of rubber
Description	Waste parings, scrap of rubber and scrap of old tyres.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Whole end-of-life tyres with rims – see B1250. • Whole end-of-life tyres for recovery to the extent not intended for disposal – see B3140. • Waste hard rubber (e.g. ebonite) and other rubber wastes – see B3040. • Crumb rubber (powder from vulcanisation) to the extent not meeting specific requirements and not subject to quality control – see B3040. • Synthetic rubber wastes – see B3040. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Contaminated rubber waste used as an absorbent for hazardous chemicals or wastes – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Mixtures of rubber and plastic – unlisted waste. • Mixed textile fibres and rubber waste from processing of tyres – unlisted waste. • Shredder fluff – see A3120.
Examples of EWC codes	07 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified. 16 01 03 End-of-life tyres (note: only end-of-life tyre scrap). 16 01 22 Components not otherwise specified. 19 12 04 Plastic and rubber (note: limited to rubber, no mixed rubber and plastic waste).

Leather or composition leather
B3090

Examples

Leather

These wastes are *not* included

Leather or composition leather
B3090

Designation	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 (see corresponding point on List A, A3100).
Description	Leather is a material obtained by tanning the skin of animals (cows, calves, goats, pigs, crocodiles, horses, etc.). The category covers only leather tanned using trivalent chromium salts and may *not* contain hexavalent chromium compounds. Tanning with the highly toxic and carcinogenic hexavalent chromium compounds salts is now extremely rare in Europe, but is still practised in developing countries. Examples: • Skived leather – used for extraction of protein and gelatine and the production of glue and split leather. Composition: collagen approx. 25-30%, water approx. 70-75%, sulphide 0.05-0.5%, calcium approx. 5%. • Glue leather – used principally in the production of tallow, animal feeds and leather protein powder. • Waste leather tanned with vegetable tanning agents. Vegetable tanning agents are derived from the bark, leaves, gall-nuts and fruits of various plants. Today tanning agent extracts (concentrates) are used that may contain up to 20% synthetic tanning agents (so called syntans). Synthetic tanning agents are generally produced using aldehydes and phenols that are made water-soluble through sulphonation. Aldehydes (e.g. formaldehyde and glutaraldehyde) are other syntans. • Chrome leather (chrome leather trimmings) tanned with trivalent chromium salts. Leather tanned using trivalent chromium and combination-tanned leather (vegetable/chromium tanning) belongs in this category.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Leather dust, ash, sludges or meal not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides – see B3100. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Leather dust, ash, sludges or meal when containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides – see A3090. • Paring and other wastes of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles, containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides – see A3100.
Examples of EWC codes	04 01 01 Fleshings and lime split wastes. 04 01 02 Liming waste. 04 01 08 Waste tanned leather (shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium. 04 01 09 Wastes from dressing and finishing. 16 01 22 Components not otherwise specified.

Waste pneumatic tyres
B3140

Examples

Tyres without rims

These wastes are *not* included

Tyres with rims

Waste pneumatic tyres
B3140

Designation	Waste pneumatic tyres, excluding those destined for processing under Annex IV A
Description	Tyres for vulcanisation, energy recovery and reuse or further use may be classified as waste on the Green List. Tyres that are imported or exported with a view to continued use for their original purpose and that are legal in Denmark are not considered to be waste. Examples: • Vehicle tyres. • Motorcycle tyres. • Bicycle tyres.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Whole end-of-life tyres with rims – see B1250. • Rubber waste – see B3040. • Waste parings and scrap of rubber see B3080. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Old tyre rubber crumbs used as absorbents and contaminated with hazardous substances – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant.
Examples of EWC codes	16 01 03 End-of-life tyres.

Electrical assemblies/components
GC 010

Examples

Electric motors

These wastes are *not* included

Electric motors with hazardous substances

Electrical assemblies/components
GC 010

Designation	Other metal-containing wastes. Electrical assemblies consisting only of metal or alloys.
Description	Electrical equipment or parts thereof consisting only of metal or alloys. The assembly may not contain plastic (from cables), glass or other non-metal materials. Electrical devices can only rarely be said to consist only of metal or alloys. Classification of waste electrical equipment must be according to a precautionary principle. If a waste shipment of electrical equipment is labelled as non-hazardous, the shipper must ensure that the shipment is accompanied by a certificate showing completion of the appropriate tests to demonstrate that the waste is not hazardous. Example: • Disassembled electrical motors without capacitors or hazardous components. • Refrigerator compressors to the extent that refrigerants, oil and other materials (e.g. plastic) have been removed.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery – see GC 020. • Scrap assemblies from electrical power generation not contaminated with lubricating oil, PCB or PCT to an extent that they are hazardous – see B1040. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap containing hazardous substances (e.g. oil radiators that have not been emptied) – see A1180 or unlisted waste. • Full or drained PCB transformers – see A1180 or A3180. • Motors with PCB starting capacitors or electrolytic capacitors – see A1180 or unlisted waste. • Old compressors containing oil – see A1180.
Examples of EWC codes	16 02 16 Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 15. 20 01 36 Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned under 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35.

Electronic scrap
GC 020

Examples

These wastes are *not* included



Electronic waste containing substances, materials and components that must be removed under the electronics regulations

Electronic scrap
GC 020

Designation	Other metal-containing wastes. Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery.
Description	Electronic scrap is an inhomogeneous waste fraction consisting of a number of different materials such as plastic, glass and metal. Furthermore it contains a number of hazardous substances such as lead, mercury and brominated flame retardants. The Danish statutory order on electronical and electronic waste (BEK nr. 1296, 12th of December 2011) which implements the rules of the WEEE directive specifies which hazardous substances must be removed when handling electronic scrap. Two prerequisites must be met in order for electronic scrap and electronic components to be included by the Green List: 1. The waste must not contain hazardous substances 2. The waste must be suitable for base and precious metal recovery Ad.1) As a rule of thumb it can be ensured that the waste does not contain hazardous substances if the handling of the waste complies with the requirements in BEK nr. 1296/2011. This statutory order defines a number of components etc. which has to be removed and subsequently handled according to the procedures defined in the statutory order. Among others, batteries and accumulators, printed circuit boards of a certain size, plastic containing brominated flame retardants and exterior electronic cables have to be removed. Subsequently, the hazardous parts which have been removed, e.g. plastic containing brominated flame retardants, must be handed over to facilities approved to handle brominated waste. Electronics may contain other hazardous substances and components besides the ones mentioned in BEK nr. 1296/2011. For waste to be classified as GC 020 it must not contain any hazardous substances. It is the responsibility of the person in charge of shipment to ensure that these requirements are met. Ad.2) By "suitable for base and precious metal recovery" the Danish EPA assesses that the majority of the electronic scrap has to consist of metals. This is based on the location of GC 020 in Regulation 1013/2006, Annex III, under the headline "Other wastes containing metals". Unless it is obvious that the waste does not contain hazardous substances and that it is suitable for base and precious metal recovery, the easiest way to assess if these two prerequisites are met is if the waste is sorted. In this context, it should be emphasized that classification of all waste types including electronic scrap must be done according to the precautionary principle. If the person in charge of the shipment has not sorted the waste but claims that it fulfils the above mentioned prerequisites, the person in charge must be able to document these allegations, for example in the form of analyses of the

Electronic scrap
GC 020

	waste. Examples: • Wires and resistors. • Toner or ink cartridges not containing toner or ink with hazardous characteristics (classification must be made on the basis of safety instruction sheets or product information and must refer to the toner or ink components). • Drum cartridges not containing hazardous materials. Drum cartridges that are classifiable under GC 020 are photoconductive drums with non-problematic organic coating and drums with tear-proof amorphous silicon or zinc oxide coating.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Electrical assemblies consisting only of metal or alloys – see GC 010. • Scrap assemblies from electrical power generation not contaminated with lubricating oil, PCB or PCT to an extent that they are hazardous – see B1040. • Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics, not included in List A under A1190, excluding those destined for Annex IV A operations or any other disposal operations involving, at any stage, uncontrolled thermal processes, such as open-burning – see B1115 (this category includes PVC-coated cables, provided that they do not contain PCBs). • Precious metal ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards to the extent that they do not have hazardous characteristics – see B1160. • Waste toners containing no organic solvents, heavy metals and so on to an extent rendering them hazardous – see B4010. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Printed circuit boards, unless accompanied by a certificate showing completion of the appropriate tests to demonstrate that the circuit boards are not hazardous – unlisted waste. • Capacitors containing PCBs – see A3180. • PCB- and PCT-containing electrical appliances (e.g. transformers) – see A3180. • Electrolytic capacitors – unlisted waste. • Batteries and accumulators, unsorted or sorted – see A1170 or lead-acid batteries A1160. • Electrical and electronic equipment and components e.g. household appliances, electric ovens, washing machines, computer systems, audio and video equipment, fax and copying machines – see A1180. • Mobile telephones – see A 1180. • Mercury-containing components (e.g. mercury switches) – see A1030. • LCD screens (Liquid Crystal Displays) – see A2010.

Electronic scrap
GC 020

Examples of EWC codes	16 02 14 Discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 09-16 02 13. 16 02 16 Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned under 16 02 15. 20 01 36 Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned under 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35.

Glass fibre waste, non-dispersible
GE 020

Designation	Glass waste in non-dispersible form GE020 ex 7001 Glass fibre waste ex 701939
Description	Glass fibre waste must be free from hazardous contamination. The title of this category is 'Glass waste in non-dispersible form'. GE 020 thus comprises glass fibre waste in sheets, slices, briquettes and similar, but not material that produces dust or is porous, as this is dispersible. Examples: • Glass wool
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Cullet and other glass waste in non-dispersible form – see B2020. • Ceramic fibres – see B2030. • Lithium-tantalum glass scrap and lithium-niobium glass scrap – see B2040. • Rockwool – see B2030. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Fibre glass waste with hazardous contamination – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Glass grinding sludge or glass dust – unlisted waste. • Lead glass dust, sludge – see A1020 or A2010. • Ceramic-based fibres with physico-chemical properties similar to those of asbestos – see RB 020. • Asbestos waste (dust and fibre) – see A2050.
Examples of EWC codes	10 11 03 Waste glass-based fibrous materials 17 06 04 Insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01-17 06 03

Ceramic wastes
GF 010

Designation	Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form Ceramic wastes that have been fired after shaping, including ceramic vessels (before and/or after use)
Description	Examples: • Broken ceramics, e.g. crockery. • Bricks, roofing tiles, glazed tiles, floor tiles, terracotta waste. • Waste linings and refractory metals from furnaces for metallurgical and non-metallurgical processes where absence of hazardous properties can be demonstrated (e.g. from steel production). • Part of this waste is used as powder, filling and aggregate material for refractory linings and foundries.
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • Refractory lining wastes, including crucibles from copper smelting without contamination or hazardous characteristics – see B1100. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • Furnace linings from metallurgical and non-metallurgical processes with hazardous characteristics – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. • Any type of mixed construction waste (e.g. construction waste mixed with excavated earth) or ceramic tiles mixed with hazardous substances – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. Fire bricks/chimney bricks with hazardous contamination – unlisted waste or classification according to the contaminant. Sand-lime brick, unhewn stone from construction – unlisted waste.
Examples of EWC codes	10 12 06 Discarded moulds. 10 12 08 Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing). 17 01 02 Bricks. 17 01 03 Tiles and ceramics. 16 11 04 Other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes, other than those mentioned under 16 11 03. 16 11 06 Linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes, other than those mentioned under 16 11 05.

Polymers of vinyl chloride
GH 013

Examples

PVC

PVC

PVC

These wastes are *not* included

Polymers of vinyl chloride
GH 013

Designation	Solid plastic wastes GH013 391530 Polymers of vinyl chloride (PVC) ex 390410-40
Description	PVC is a hard, brittle plastic that must be softened by adding plasticisers and stabilisers. PVCs are subdivided into soft PVC (PVC-P) and hard PVC (PVC-U). The abbreviation PVC stands for polyvinyl chloride. Trade names of hard PVC include Astralon, Luvitherm, Rhenalon, Trovidur and Vinidur. Soft PVC is available under such names as Coroplast, Tautex, Mipolam, Pegulan and Renolit. Examples: • Scrap windows and window parts made of PVC (without glass). • PVC pipe and profile waste. • Diskettes: these consist of two types of plastic (PVC and polyester); if the PVC is separated out, classification under GH 013 PVC is possible; if both types of plastic are present, B3010 should be used. • Waste of artificial leather (soft PVC). • Hard foam made of PVC to the extent that it is demonstrably free from CFCs (and also free from HFCs, HCFCs).
These wastes are *not* included	Other Green List waste: • All other plastic wastes (not halogenated or fluorinated) except polymers of vinyl chloride – see B3010. Amber List waste or unlisted waste (requiring prior written notification and consent procedure): • PVC paste – unlisted waste. • PVC separators from lead-acid batteries (usually contaminated with lead compounds) – see A1160. • PVC-aluminium blister packaging that still contains drug waste or mixed drug-medication packages with contents – see A4010. • PCB-containing cable sheath waste (for old cables of unknown origin, PCB content is possible) made of PVC – see A1190.
Examples of EWC codes	02 01 04 Plastic waste (except packaging). 07 02 13 Plastic waste. 12 01 05 Plastic shavings and turnings. 15 01 02 Plastic packaging. 16 01 19 Plastics. 17 02 03 Plastics. 19 12 04 Plastic and rubber. 20 01 39 Plastics.