



[Canada.ca](#) › [Environment and Climate Change Canada](#) › [Waste management in Canada](#)

› [Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulasi...](#)

Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Materials Regulations: Guide to hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable materials classification

On this page

- [List of appendices](#)
- [1. Introduction](#)
- [2. What is hazardous waste under the Regulations](#)
- [3. What is Hazardous Recyclable Material under the Regulations](#)
- [4. Classifying Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Using Codes Required under the Regulations](#)
- [5. Classification Examples](#)
- [6. Additional Sources of Information](#)
- [7. Appendices](#)

List of appendices

Appendix 1: Reasons why wastes or recyclable materials are intended for disposal or recycling

Appendix 2: Disposal operations for hazardous waste

Appendix 3: Recycling operations for hazardous recyclable material

Appendix 4: Generic types of potentially hazardous wastes

Appendix 5: Constituents of potentially hazardous wastes

Appendix 6: List of hazardous characteristics

Appendix 7: Activities that may generate potentially hazardous wastes

Appendix 8: Core list of waste streams to be controlled under the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision C(2001)107/Final

Appendix 9: Annex VIII (List A) and Annex IX (List B) of the Basel Convention

Appendix 10: Part II of Appendix 4 of OECD Decision C(2001)107/Final

1. Introduction

The Cross Border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations (hereafter referred to as the Regulations or the XBR) adopted under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA), regulate hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable materials transported across interprovincial and international borders (as exports from, imports into, or transits through, Canada). The Regulations are the mechanism by which Canada implements its international obligations under the Basel Convention, the Canada-US Agreement on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and relevant decisions of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The Regulations specify what is considered to be “hazardous waste” and “hazardous recyclable material”, for the purpose of CEPA and the Regulations. They establish a permitting regime to control and track their

transboundary movements between provinces and between Canada and other countries. It is through this permitting process that Canada obtains consent from foreign importing and transit countries. It also provides consent for imports into Canada.

1.1 Purpose of the Guide to Classification

The Guide to Classification is a companion document to the Cross Border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations User Guide (also referred to as the XBR User Guide). Readers should have familiarized themselves by first reading the Regulations and the XBR User Guide.

Familiarity with the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (TDGR) administered by Transport Canada is also needed to understand some of the information provided in this guide. The Classification Guide provides practical advice to help determine if waste or recyclable material is subject to the Regulations. It also helps to classify the material by selecting the codes that describe it for the purposes of notification and movement tracking (using the electronic system). However, should there be any discrepancy between this guide and the Regulations, the Regulations take precedence.

1.2 Approach to classification

The basic approach relies on lists (see appendices of this guide) and hazard criteria (for example Schedules 2, 6, 7 and 8 of the XBR). The lists and hazard criteria are complementary and should not be used independently of each other. The hazard criteria include tests such as the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (linked to Schedule 2 of the XBR). They are needed to characterize the hazards of wastes and recyclable materials that are not listed in the appendices of this guide.

1.3 Use of this guide

The appendices in this guide contain tables used to classify hazardous wastes and hazardous recyclable materials that are not found in the Regulations but are referenced in it (for example, relevant lists and schedules from the OECD decisions and annexes to the Basel Convention). In some cases where it was not practical to provide a table, the appropriate reference is provided. In case of discrepancy between tables in this guide and the related reference documents, the reference documents prevail.

This guide is for individuals who have some knowledge of the TDGR. However, it does not provide guidance on complying with the classification, placarding, or labeling requirements of the TDGR.

2. What is hazardous waste under the Regulations

2.1 Hazardous waste definition

Subsection 2(1) of the Regulations defines “hazardous waste” as anything that is **to be disposed of** using one of the operations set out in column 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 (Disposal Operations). It also has to meet **at least** one of the five requirements outlined in sections 2.1.1 to 2.1.5 of this guide. For reference, see Appendix 2 of this document for the disposal operations.

2.1.1 Waste/Material is set out in column 2 of Schedule 6 of the Regulations

These wastes are hazardous for the purpose of exports, imports and transits. They are included to comply both with Canada’s international obligations and CEPA requirements. Examples include biomedical waste

(HAZ1), used oil (HAZ2) and some substances that are toxic under CEPA such as dioxins and furans (HAZ6).

Note that HAZ1 biomedical waste cannot be imported or exported for the purposes of recycling. It can only be disposed of.

Note the following new designations introduced with the XBR:

- HAZ7: Circuit boards and display devices and any equipment that contains them
- HAZ8: Non-rechargeable and rechargeable cells and batteries

2.1.2 Waste/Material meets the criteria for inclusion in one of classes 2 to 6, 8 and 9 of the TDGR

The TDGR divide dangerous goods into nine classes according to the type of danger they present. The nine classes of dangerous goods are (see section 2.2 of this guide for more information):

Class 1:

Explosives (typically not covered under the Regulations – see note below): are administered by the Explosives Act and Regulations.

Class 2:

Gases

Class 3:

Flammable Liquids

Class 4:

Flammable Solids; Substances liable to spontaneous combustion; Substances that, on contact with water emit flammable gases (Water-reactive substances)

Class 5:

Oxidizing Substances and Organic Peroxides

Class 6:

Toxic and Infectious Substances

Class 7:

Radioactive Materials (typically not covered under the Regulations – see note below): are administered by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.

Class 8:

Corrosives

Class 9:

Miscellaneous Products, Substances or Organisms

Under the TDGR, Part 2 sets out how to determine when a substance is included in one of the nine classes. Specifically, from paragraph 2.1 of the TDGR:

A substance is a dangerous good when:

- it is listed by name in Schedule 1 and is in any form, state or concentration that meets the criteria in this Part for inclusion in at least one of the 9 classes of dangerous goods, or
- it is not listed by name in Schedule 1 but meets the criteria in this Part for inclusion in at least one of the 9 classes of dangerous goods

Therefore, Schedule 1 of the TDGR indicates if a substance is part of one of the nine classes, and thus considered as hazardous waste under the XBR. If the waste/material is not listed in TDGR Schedule 1 and does not have a TDGR PIN (UN number), the criteria set out in Part 2 of the TDGR need to be met in order for the XBR to apply.

Note: Class 1 and Class 7 are not covered by the XBR, unless they are for export. In that case they could trigger subsection 3(1) and 5(1) of the XBR.

If you require assistance in selecting the most appropriate UN number (TDGR PIN) for a substance (waste or recyclable material), please contact Transport Canada's classification team at TC.TDGClassification-ClassificationTMD.TC@tc.gc.ca.

2.1.3 Waste/Material contains a substance set out in column 3 of Schedule 7 in a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration set out in column 4 of that Schedule.

Schedule 7 of the XBR refers to Environmentally Hazardous Substances, such as Creosote, Formaldehyde, Toluene, etc. The XBR applies to these substances when their concentration is equal to or greater than the concentration set out in column 4 of Schedule 7.

2.1.4 Waste/Material produces a leachate containing an environmentally hazardous constituent set out in column 3 of Schedule 2 in a concentration equal to or greater than the concentration set out in column 4 of that Schedule.

This Schedule sets the constituents and limits for the prescribed test for determining leachability, the US EPA Method 1311. In the XBR, the definition of an environmentally hazardous constituent prescribes the requirement to use Method 1311. This method, Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), measures the availability and mobility of these hazardous constituents to migrate from the waste into the environment. There they pose a hazard to human health and the environment. The test

also applies to recyclable material because. In circumstances where the opportunity for recycling would vanish, those materials could end up being disposed of as waste.

2.1.5 Waste/Material is set out in column 3 of Schedule 8, is either pure or is the only active ingredient and is unused.

Schedule 8 of the XBR refers to Acute Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Chemicals (P and U codes). These include commercial chemical wastes and recyclables included on the US EPA P&U lists. These substances are commercial chemical products or manufacturing intermediates that, sometimes, are off-specification or otherwise unacceptable for use. This list is consistent with the current approach used by both the US and Ontario.

2.2 Hazard Characteristics Criteria for Classes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 of the TDGR

This section summarizes requirements from TDGR Part 2 which are applicable under the XBR. Please refer to Transport Canada's website for full details. If there is a discrepancy between the information in this Classification Guide and Part 2 of the TDGR, the TDGR take precedence. Note that a reference to waste in this section includes reference to recyclable material.

Class 2: Gases

Class 2 includes these wastes:

- a gas included in one of the divisions described below
- a mixture of gases

- a mixture of one or more gases with one or more vapors of substances included in other classes
- an article charged with a gas
- tellurium hexafluoride
- an aerosol

Divisions

Class 2 contains the following 3 divisions:

Class 2.1: Flammable Gases, consisting of gases that, at 20°C and an absolute pressure of 101.3 kPa,

- are ignitable when in a mixture of 13% or less by volume with air, or
- have a flammability range with air of at least 12 percentage points determined in accordance with tests or calculations in ISO 10156

Class 2.2: Non-flammable and Non-toxic Gases, consisting of gases that are transported at an absolute pressure greater or equal to 280 kPa at 20°C or as refrigerated liquids, and that are not included in Class 2.1, Flammable Gases, or Class 2.3, Toxic Gases; and

Class 2.3: Toxic Gases, consisting of gases that

- are known to be toxic or corrosive to humans according to CGA P-20, ISO Standard 10298 or other documentary evidence published in technical journals or government publications, or
- have an LC50 value less than or equal to 5 000 mL/m³.

Class 3: Flammable Liquids

Waste included in Class 3 are substances that are liquids or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension, that

- have a flash point less than or equal to 60°C using the closed-cup test method referred to in Chapter 2.3 of the United Nations (UN).

Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (PDF)

(hereafter referred to as the UN Recommendations); or

- are intended or expected to be at a temperature that is greater than or equal to their flash point at any time while the substances are in transport.

Note: A flash point of 65.6°C, using the open-cup test method referred to in Chapter 2.3 of the UN Recommendations, is equivalent to 60°C using the closed-cup test.

Liquids that have a flash point greater than 35°C are **not** included in Class 3 if they

- do not sustain combustion, as determined in accordance with the sustained combustibility test referred to in section 2.3.1.3 of Chapter 2.3 of the UN recommendations
- have a fire point greater than 100°C, as determined in accordance with ISO 2592; or
- are water-miscible solutions with a water content greater than 90 per cent by mass

Class 4: Flammable Solids; Substances Liable to Spontaneous Combustion; Substances That on Contact with Water Emit Flammable Gases (Water-Reactive Substances)

Divisions

Class 4 contains the following three divisions (additional detail is provided in TDGR Part 2, section 2.21):

Class 4.1: Flammable Solids

Class 4.2: Substances Liable to Spontaneous Combustion; and

Class 4.3: Water-Reactive Substances

Class 5: Oxidizing Substances and Organic Peroxides

Divisions

Class 5 contains the following two divisions:

Class 5.1: Oxidizing Substances, which consists of substances that yield oxygen thereby causing or contributing to combustion of other material (as determined in accordance with section 2.5.2 of Chapter 2.5 of the UN Recommendations)

Class 5.2: Organic Peroxides, which consist of substances that

- are thermally unstable organic compounds that contain oxygen in the bivalent “-O-O-” structure (as determined in accordance with section 2.5.3 of Chapter 2.5 of the UN Recommendations)
- are liable to undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition
- have one or more of the following characteristics: are liable to explosive decomposition, burn rapidly, are sensitive to impact or friction, react dangerously with other substances, or cause damage to the eyes
- are in the list of currently assigned organic peroxides in section 2.5.3.2.4 of Chapter 2.5 of the UN Recommendations

Class 6: Toxic and Infectious Substances

Divisions

Class 6 contains the following two divisions:

Class 6.1: Toxic Substances, which consists of substances that are liable to cause death or serious injury or to harm human health if swallowed or inhaled or if they come into contact with human skin. The groups of toxic substances are outlined in the chart below.

Groups of toxic substances

Toxicity	Form	LD ₅₀	LC ₅₀
Oral	Any	<= 300 mg/kg	n/a
Dermal	Any	<= 1000 mg/kg	n/a
Inhalation	Vapour	n/a	<= 5 000 mL/m ³
Inhalation	Dusts/mists	n/a	<= 4 mg/L

Guidance to determinate the LD₅₀ value is provided in sections 2.30 and 2.31 of Part 2 of the TDGR.

Class 6.2: Infectious Substances, which consist of infectious substances defined in Part 1 of TDGR as substances known or reasonably believed to contain viable micro-organisms such as bacteria, viruses, rickettsia, parasites, fungi and other agents such as prions that are known or reasonably believed to cause disease in humans or animals and that are listed in Appendix 3 of the TDGR, or that exhibit characteristics similar to substances listed in Appendix 3 of the TDGR.

Waste included in this class are divided into two categories: Category A and Category B (see section 2.36 and Appendix 3 - Guide to Category A and Category B Assignment) of the TDGR

Class 8: Corrosive Substances

Class 8 includes that

- are known to cause full thickness destruction of human skin, that is, skin lesions that are permanent and destroy all layers of the outer skin through to the internal tissues
- cause full thickness skin destruction, as determined in accordance with OECD Guidelines 430 or 431
- do not cause full thickness destruction of skin but exhibit a corrosion rate that exceeds 6.25mm per year at a test temperature of 55°C, as determined in accordance with the ASTM (American Society for Testing Materials) Corrosion Test

Class 9: Miscellaneous Products, Substances, or Organisms

As per section 2.43 under the TDGR, a substance is included in Class 9 if it:

- is included in Class 9 in column 3 of Schedule 1 of the TDGR, or
- is not included in Class 9 in column 3 of Schedule 1 and does not meet the criteria for inclusion in any of Classes 1 to 8, and (ii) is a marine pollutant under section 2.7 of Part 2 (Classification), or (iii) except for asphalt or tar, is offered for transport or transported at a temperature $\geq 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ if it is in a liquid state or at a temperature $\geq 240^{\circ}\text{C}$ if it is in a solid state.

2.3 Exclusions from the definition of Hazardous Waste

Subsection 2(2) of the Regulations excludes from the definition of Hazardous Waste anything:

- that is to be transported in a quantity of less than 5 kg or 5 L per shipment, unless it contains mercury or meets the criteria for inclusion in Class 6.2 as set out in Part 2 of the TDGR)
- that remains in a container that is to be transported after the contents of that container have been removed to the maximum extent feasible

and before the container is either refilled or cleaned of its residual contents

- that is mingled with non-hazardous waste or nonhazardous recyclable material and collected as part of the regular collection of non-hazardous waste and non-hazardous recyclable material by or on behalf of a municipality, unless it is separated from that waste or recyclable material during or after the collection. This exemption applies to municipal governments' collection and disposal programs. Hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material separated out and gathered by depots or transfer stations for subsequent export or import is subject to the Regulations
- that is personal or household waste of the individual who transports it; or
- that is generated from the normal operations of a ship and whose discharge is authorized under the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001*

Note that hazardous waste excluded under these criteria may still be subject to the regulations if it is exported and meets the criteria described in section 2.4 of this guide.

2.4 Waste Considered Hazardous for the Purpose of Export

Further to the hazardous waste identified in subsection 2(1) of the Regulations, any waste is considered to be hazardous waste if it will be exported to a country of destination or conveyed in transit through Canada or a foreign country and it meets at least one of the following conditions:

- it is defined as, or considered to be, hazardous under the legislation of the country of destination or at least one country of transit
- its import is prohibited under the legislation of the country of destination; or

- it is one of the hazardous wastes covered under the Basel Convention

Anyone who exports waste, should determine if the countries to which it is exported and through which it will transit have national laws that prohibit, restrict, or control the import or transit of the said waste.

The [Basel Convention Export and Import Control Tool](#) is a searchable database. It provides quick access to specific information for the countries of export, import, and transit, such as their national definitions of hazardous waste and import restrictions.

If the import or transit of the waste or material is prohibited in the country of destination or transit, this waste or recyclable material cannot be sent to those countries.

If there are laws in the foreign importing or transit countries restricting or controlling the import or transit of the waste or material, a notification must be submitted to Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) for the proposed shipment.

ECCC will contact the competent authority of the foreign importing and transit countries to seek their consent before the waste or recyclable material is shipped.

In the case of imports into Canada, each provincial or territorial government must provide authorization. This concerns recycling or disposal operations at authorized facilities in their province or territory and communicate it to ECCC.

3. What is Hazardous Recyclable

Material under the Regulations

3.1 Hazardous Recyclable Material Definition

Subsection 4(1) of the Regulation defines “hazardous recyclable material” as anything that is **to be recycled** using one of the operations set out in column 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 (Recycling Operations). It also has to **meet at least** one of the same 5 requirements outlined under sections 2.1.1 to 2.1.5 of this guide. For reference, the recycling operations are reproduced in Appendix 3 of this document.

3.2 Exclusions from the definition of hazardous recyclable material

Paragraph 4(2) of the Regulations excludes from the definition in paragraph 4(1) anything exported, imported or conveyed in transit that meets at least 1 of the following criteria:

- that is to be transported in a quantity of less than 5 kg or 5 L per shipment, unless it contains mercury or meets the criteria for inclusion in Class 6.2 as set out in Part 2 of the TDGR)
- that remains in a container that is to be transported after the contents of that container have been removed to the maximum extent feasible and before the container is either refilled or cleaned of its residual contents
- that is mingled with non-hazardous waste or non-hazardous recyclable material and collected as part of the regular collection of non-hazardous waste and non-hazardous recyclable material by or on behalf of a municipality, unless it is separated from that waste or recyclable material during or after the collection. This exemption applies to municipal governments’ collection and disposal programs.

Hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material separated out and gathered by depots or transfer stations for subsequent export or import is subject to the Regulations

- that is personal or household recyclable material of the individual who transports it
- that is generated from the normal operations of a ship and whose discharge is authorized under the Canada Shipping Act, 2001
- that is to be imported from a country of origin, or exported to a country of destination, that is subject to OECD Decision c(2001)107/FINAL, and, if applicable, that is to be conveyed in transit only through a country that is subject to that Decision, if it
 - is in a quantity of 25 kg or 25 L or less per shipment for the purpose of conducting analysis or research with respect to the recycling of that material
 - does not contain an infectious substance that meets the criteria for inclusion in Class 6.2 as set out in Part 2 of the TDGR, and
 - is accompanied by a document that includes the name and address of the importer or exporter and the words “test samples” or “échantillons d’épreuve”, or
- that is to be imported from a country of origin, or exported to a country of destination, that is subject to EOCD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL, and, if applicable, that is to be conveyed in transit only through a country that is a party to that Decision, if it
 - is set out in Schedule 9
 - is to be recycled by means of recycling operation set out in column 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 at an authorized facility in the country of destination, and
 - is accompanied by one or more documents that demonstrate that the requirements of this paragraph are met

Note that hazardous recyclable material excluded under these criteria may still be subject to the regulations if it is exported and meets the criteria described in section 3.3 of this guide.

3.3 Recyclable Material Considered Hazardous for the Purpose of Export

Anything that is to be recycled using 1 of the operations set out in column 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Regulations, even if it is not hazardous recyclable material within the meaning of subsection 4(1), is considered to be hazardous recyclable material for the purposes of Division 8, Part 7 and Part 10 of the Act and Divisions 1 to 5, 7 and 8, Part 1 of these Regulations, if it is to be exported to a country of destination or conveyed in transit through Canada or a foreign country and

- it is defined as, or considered to be, hazardous under the legislation of the country of destination or country of transit
- its import is prohibited under the legislation of the country of destination; or
- it is one of the hazardous wastes referred to in Article 1, subparagraph 1(a) of the Convention or of the other wastes referred to in Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Convention, with the exception of wastes referred to in Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Convention — as it read on May 5, 1992, as amended from time to time, to the extent that the amendments are binding on Canada — and the country of destination is a party to the Convention

Anyone who arranges the shipment of any type of recyclable material to be exported should determine if the countries to which the recyclable material will be exported and through which the recyclable material will transit have national laws that in any way prohibit, restrict, or control the import or transit of the said material.

If the import or transit of the waste or material is prohibited in the receiving or transit country, this waste or recyclable material cannot be sent. If there are laws in the import or transit countries restricting or controlling the import or transit of the waste or material, a notification must be submitted to ECCC for the proposed shipment. Here again, the Basel Convention Export and Import Control Tool may be consulted to find out about shipping restrictions. ECCC will contact the competent authority of the import and transit countries to seek their consent before the waste or recyclable material is shipped. In the case of imports into Canada, each provincial or territorial government provides authorization for recycling or disposal operations at authorized facilities in their province or territory and communicate it to ECCC.

4. Classifying Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Using Codes Required under the Regulations

Schedule 3 of the Regulations specifies information required in the following types of notifications, with respect to each hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material:

- import permit
- export permit
- permit to export hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material and to import it to Canada after it is conveyed in transit through a foreign country
- permit to convey hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material in transit through Canada
- import permit to return hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material to Canada

- export permit to return hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material to a foreign country of origin

Distinct line-item numbers are required for each hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material entry, as well as any information associated with that entry.

4.1 Specific information required in a notice to classify the hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material

4.1.1 International Waste Identification Code and Basel “Y” codes

The **International Waste Identification Code** and Basel “Y” codes make up a seven-part code (thereafter referenced in this Guide to Classification as the IWIC) that provides a way of classifying hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material for export/import/transit/return purposes.

Each part of the IWIC is prefixed with a specific letter, to indicate the type of information it contains. The different parts of the code are separated by two slashes (/ /). In some portions of the code, more than one number can be entered. When more than one entry from a specific appendix of this guide is used, a plus sign (+) must separate those entries.

The IWIC can be obtained as follows using the tables included in appendices of this guide (You may find classification examples at section 5 of this guide):

- Choose the one (or, at most, 2) major reason(s) why the waste or recyclable material is intended for disposal or recycling from the list in Appendix 1 of this guide. Mark your selection as “Q” plus the code number(s).

- Indicate the method selected for disposal or recycling by choosing an operation from either Appendix 2 (Disposal) or Appendix 3 (Recycling) that most closely describes the fate intended for the material. Mark your selection as “D” or “R” plus the code number (only one method by line item is accepted).
- Indicate whether the waste or recyclable material is a liquid (L), sludge (P), solid (S) (powders are considered to be solids) or gas (G). Select a descriptor (also called “state codes”) from Appendix 4 that most closely describes the generic form of the waste or recyclable material. Mark your selection as “L”, “P”, “S” or “G” plus the code number. State codes from 1 to 18 also have a corresponding Y code which needs to be added in the IWIC (for example If you have an L9 (waste oils), the IWIC must also reflect a Y9 code as the first Y code)
- Indicate whether the waste or recyclable material does or does not contain any of the constituents listed in Appendix 5 (the C codes). If it does not, mark “C0”. If it contains 1, mark the appropriate code number. If it contains more than 1, estimate the hazard of each constituent (to a maximum of 4 entries) and indicate them in descending order of importance, using the appropriate C code numbers. The order of importance is an estimate by the applicant based on the quantity, concentration, and hazard characteristics of the waste or recyclable material constituents. C codes are meant to be qualitative, that is testing is not required to establish the order of importance. It is based upon the order of importance stated above, and the best judgment of the applicant.
- Select from Appendix 6 the most relevant (or, at most, 3) major potential hazard(s) presented by the waste or recyclable material. Mark your selection as “H” plus the code number(s) indicated for the corresponding TDGR class in the chart below.

For **Classes 2 to 6 and 8** of the TDGR, the corresponding Class is the first “H” code in the IWIC. The subclasses are the corresponding second and third “H” codes (if applicable). For example: for UN1816 the Class is 8 and the first “H” code will be H8. The subclass is 3, therefore the second “H” code would be H3 (H8+3). If there is a third sub-subclass, this would be the corresponding third “H” code (for example, H8+3+6.1).

For **Class 9**, the “H” code does not correspond directly as they can be H10, H11, H12 or H13. In this case:

- H10 is reserved for substances releasing a gas
- H11 is reserved almost exclusively to waste or recyclable material containing or composed of asbestos
- H12 is substances or wastes that, if released, present or may cause immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bioaccumulation or have toxic effects on biotic systems
- H13 is reserved for substances or wastes producing a leachate, which would have a corresponding “L” code from Schedule 2 of the Regulations

International Waste Identification Code

TDGR Class	"H" entry
Classes 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	H0
No Class or TDGR PIN (UN number) (However, if there is a Schedule 2 leachate code, then indicate H13 instead of H0)	H0
Batteries under UN3090	H0
Batteries under UN3091	H0

TDGR Class	"H" entry
Batteries under UN3480	H0
Batteries under UN3481	H0
Batteries under UN3496	H0
Class 3	H3
Class 4.1	H4.1
Class 4.2	H4.2
Class 4.3	H4.3
Class 5.1	H5.1
Class 5.2	H5.2
Class 6.1	H6.1
Class 6.2	H6.2
Class 8	H8
Class 9	H10, H11, H12, or H13

- Indicate the activity that generated most of the hazardous waste or recyclable material from the list in Appendix 7. Mark your selection as "A" plus the code number.
- Select the appropriate "Y" code(s) (4 codes at the most) from Appendix 8. If none of the "Y" codes apply, mark "Y0". While this code sometimes duplicates information in the "L", "P", "S", "G", and "C" codes (refer to paragraph "c." above), it is required to meet international reporting obligations. Please note that if the number of the "L", "P", "S", "G" code is between 1 and 18, the first "Y" code provided must be the "Y"

code of the same number between 1 and 18 in the IWIC string. For the remaining “Y” codes, if they provide the same information as the “C” codes (see paragraph “d.” above), they must be provided in the same order as those matching “C” codes.

- In a situation where there would be 5 different Y codes (to match one state code and 4 C codes), then the 5th Y code would be dropped-off the IWIC, given the Canadian Notification and Movement Tracking System (CNMTS), allows for only 4 Y code entries.
- The completed code will have the following form:

Q_a(+_a_)*//D,R**_b_//L,P,S,G***_c_//C_d(+_d+_d+_d_)//H_e(+_e+_e_)//A_f_//Y_g(+_g+_g+_g_)

Notes:

* The portions of the code in brackets () may or may not be required, depending on the waste in question.

** Enter only one letter: “D” for disposal or “R” for recycling, as set out in Appendix 2 or 3, respectively, of this guide.

*** Enter only 1 letter: “L” for liquid, “P” for sludge, “S” for solid, or “G” for gas.

4.1.2 Basel code and/or OECD code

The applicable Basel code set out in Appendix 9 of this guide (corresponding to Annex VIII and Annex IX of the Basel Convention). If no Basel code applies, indicate N/A from the drop down menu.

For exports to, imports from, or transits through a country that is subject to the OECD Decision C(2001) 107/Final, the applicable code set out in Appendix 10 of this guide (corresponding to Part II of Appendix 4 of the OECD Decision).

4.1.3 Identification number or hazardous constituent code

The applicable identification number or hazardous constituent code set out in column 1 of Schedules 2, 6, 7, 8 or 12 of the Regulations (for example HAZ 1, E060, L17, P001, U001, etc).

4.1.4 UN number and hazard class

The UN number and hazard class as set out in Schedule 1 of the TDGR. Please consult [Schedule 1 of the TDGR](#) on the Justice Canada website.

Note on UN numbers - if no UN number applies to the HW or HRM under the regulations, please select 'N/A' from the drop-down menu in the online system. Also select N/A for the hazard class in this case.

4.1.5 Operation code

The applicable "D" or "R" code from Appendices 2 or 3 (corresponding to Schedule 1, parts 1 and 2 of the XBR), as well as the name and description of the process to be employed for every applicable operation associated with that entry.

4.1.6 Persistent organic pollutants

The name, quantity, and concentration of any persistent organic pollutant (POP) set out in Schedule 5 of the Regulations that is contained in the hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material, if applicable.

Please ensure that all codes utilized, to describe the hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material, make sense together to avoid inconsistencies during the review process for notifications.

4.2 Other information required

The Regulations also require that additional information be provided for each type of hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material recorded on the notice. This information includes:

- The total quantity in kilograms or litres of each hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material proposed for export, import, or transit. Note that the same unit of measure must be used throughout the movement document (kilograms or litres). A common error on the movement document, in particular for shipments from the USA, is to use units from the Imperial system (pounds and gallons) which do not match the unit of measure used on the notification. You must use Metric units for consistency.
- For exports for final disposal, a note in writing explaining the options considered for reducing or phasing out the export, and why the final disposal is taking place outside Canada.

5. Classification Examples

Example 1: Spent sulphuric acid for import from an OECD member country, destined for recycling

1. IWIC: Q7//R06//L40//C23//H8.0//A162//Y34
2. Basel Code: A4090
3. OECD Code: N/A
4. ID Number: N/A
5. TDGR Information: UN1832, Class 8
6. R or D Code: R06 – Regeneration of acids or bases
7. POPs: N/A

Example 2: Contaminated soil (consisting mainly of arsenic and mercury and a little bit of lead) for import from a non-OECD member country, destined for disposal

1. IWIC: Q15//D9//S23//C8+C16+C18//H13//A200//Y24+Y29+Y31
2. Basel Code: A1030
3. OECD Code: N/A
4. ID Number: L4 - Arsenic; L19 – Mercury; L17 – Lead (note: Prioritize constituents by order of importance, in line with their respective C codes)
5. TDGR Information: UN3077, Class 9
6. D Code: D9 – Physical or chemical treatment not otherwise referred to in this schedule, such as calcinations, neutralization, or precipitation
7. POPs: N/A

Example 3: Spent lead-acid batteries for export to an OECD member country, destined for recycling

1. IWIC: Q6+7//R13//S38//C18+C23//H8//A842//Y31+Y34
2. Basel Code: A1160
3. OECD Code: N/A
4. ID Number: HAZ8
5. TDGR Information: UN2794, Class 8
6. R Code: R13 – Accumulation prior to recycling by any operations R1 to R10 or R14. Note that if the “D” or “R” code is an interim operation, the final disposal or recycling operation must also be indicated and linked to the authorized facilities that will perform them); R4 – Recovery of metals or metal compounds
7. POPs: N/A

Example 4: Non-halogenated waste organic solvent containing cyanide, for import from non-OECD member country, destined for disposal

1. IWIC: Q07//D9//L6//C38+42//H3+6.1//A871//Y6+Y38+Y42
2. Basel Code: A3140 (note: A3140 is used here because it is more consistent with the state code "L6", instead of having A4050 match with the C38 code.)
3. OECD Code: N/A
4. ID Number: S6 – HAZ4 (Schedule 6 of XBR – HAZ4 for Cyanide)
5. TDGR Information: UN1992, Class 3 (6.1)
6. D Code: D9 – Physical or chemical treatment not otherwise referred to in this schedule, such as calcinations, neutralization, or precipitation
7. POPs: N/A

Example 5: Used oil for export to an-OECD member country (for example USA), destined for recycling

1. IWIC: Q16//R1//L9//C18//H0//A840//Y9+31
2. Basel Code: A4060 - Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
3. OECD Code: N/A
4. ID Number: S6 – HAZ2 (Schedule 6 of XBR – HAZ2 for used lubricating oils)
5. TDGR Information: N/A
6. R Code: R1 – Use as a fuel in an energy recovery system when the net heating value of the recyclable material is at least 12 780 kJ/kg.
7. POPs: N/A

Example 6: Plastic waste (Y48) for oversea export to a Basel member, destined for recycling

1. IWIC: Q1-Q13-Q14-Q16//R3//S41//C0//H0//A732-A890-A935-A950//Y48
2. Basel Code: N/A
3. OECD Code:
4. ID Number: N/A
5. TDGR Information: N/A

6. R Code: R3 – Recycling/reclamation of organic substances not used as solvents
7. POPs: N/A

Example 7: Plastic waste (A3210) for overseas export to a Basel member, destined for recycling

1. IWIC: Q1-Q13-Q14-Q16//R3//S41//C43//H0//A732-A890-A935-A950//Y45
2. Basel Code: A3210
3. OECD Code:
4. ID Number: N/A
5. TDGR Information: N/A
6. R Code: R3 – Recycling/reclamation of organic substances not used as solvents
7. POPs: N/A

Example 8: Plastic waste (B3011) for overseas export to a Basel member, destined for recycling

1. IWIC: Q1-Q13-Q14-Q16//R3//S41//C0//H0//A732-A890-A935-A950//Y0
2. Basel Code: B3011
3. OECD Code: N/A
4. ID Number: N/A
5. TDGR Information: N/A
6. R Code: R3 – Recycling/reclamation of organic substances not used as solvents
7. POPs: N/A

6. Additional Sources of Information

Environment and Climate Change Canada, Waste Reduction and Management Division

Transport Canada

Transport Canada (TDGR, Schedule 1 – to select UN codes)

Basel Convention

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Canada Border Services Agency

Harmonized System Codes

7. Appendices

In case of discrepancy between the appendices in this guide and the related reference documents, the reference documents prevail.

Appendix 1: List of Reasons Why Wastes or Recyclable Materials Are Intended for Disposal or Recycling (Referenced from XBR – Schedule 11, part 1)

Q1

Production residues not otherwise specified below

Q2

Off-specification products

Q3

Products whose date for appropriate use has expired

Q4

Material that has been spilled or lost or has undergone other mishap, including any material, equipment, etc., that has been contaminated as a result of the mishap

Q5

Materials that has been contaminated or soiled as a result of planned actions (for example, residues from cleaning operations, packing materials, containers)

Q6

Unusable parts (for example, rejected batteries, exhausted catalysts)

Q7

Substances that no longer perform satisfactorily (for example, contaminated acids, contaminated solvents, exhausted tempering salts)

Q8

Residues of industrial processes (for example, slags, still bottoms)

Q9

Residues from pollution abatement processes (for example, scrubber sludges, baghouse dusts, spent filters)

Q10

Machining or finishing residues (for example, lathe turning, mill scales)

Q11

Residues from raw material processing (for example, mining residues, oil field slop)

Q12

Adulterated materials (for example, oils contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls)

Q13

Any material, substance or product whose use has been banned by law in the country of exportation

Q14

Products for which there is no further use (for example, agricultural, household, office, commercial, and shop discards)

Q15

Any material, substance or product that results from remedial actions with respect to contaminated land

Q16

Any material, substance or product that the generator or exporter declares to be waste and that are not referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 11 of the Regulation (found in this list of reasons)

Appendix 2: List of Disposal Operations for Hazardous Waste

(Referenced from XBR – Schedule 1, Part 1)

D1

Release into or onto land, other than by an operation that bears any of the disposal codes D3 to D5 and D12

D2

Land treatment, such as biodegradation of liquids or sludges in soil

D3

Deep injection, such as injection into wells, salt domes, mines or naturally occurring repositories

D4

Surface impoundment, such as placing liquids or sludges into pits, ponds, or lagoons

D5

Specially engineered landfilling, such as placement into separate lined cells that are isolated from each other and the environment

D6

Release into water, other than a sea or ocean, other than by an operation that bears the disposal code D4

D7

Release into a sea or ocean, including sea-bed insertion, other than by an operation that bears the disposal code D4

D8

Biological treatment, not otherwise set out in Schedule 1 of the XBR

D9

Physical or chemical treatment, not otherwise set out in Schedule 1 of the XBR, such as calcination, neutralization or precipitation

D10

Incineration or thermal treatment on land

D11

Incineration or thermal treatment at sea

D12

Permanent storage

D13

Interim blending or mixing, before an operation that bears any of the disposal codes D1 to D12

D14

Interim repackaging, before an operation that bears any of the disposal codes D1 to D12

D15

Interim storage, before an operation that bears any of the disposal codes D1 to D12

DC1

Release, including the venting of compressed or liquified gases, or treatment, other than by an operation that bears any of the disposal codes D1 to D12

DC2

Testing of a new disposal technology

Appendix 3: List of Recycling Operations for Hazardous Recyclable Material (Referenced from XBR – Schedule 1, Part 2)

R1

Use as a fuel in an energy recovery system where the net heating value of the recyclable material is at least 12 780 kJ/kg

R2

Recovery or regeneration of substances that have been used as solvents

R3

Recovery of organic substances that have not been used as solvents

R4

Recovery of metals and metal compounds

R5

Recovery of inorganic material other than metals or metal compounds

R6

Regeneration of acids or bases

R7

Recovery of components used for pollution abatement

R8

Recovery of components from catalysts

R9

Re-refining or re-use of used oil, other than by an operation that bears the recycling code R1

R10

Land treatment resulting in agricultural or ecological improvement

R11

Use of residual material obtained by an operation that bears any of the recycling codes R1 to R10 and RC1

R12

Interim exchange of a recyclable material for another recyclable material before recycling by an operation that bears any of the recycling codes R1 to R11 and RC1

R13

Interim accumulation before recycling by an operation that bears any of the recycling codes R1 to R11 and RC1

RC1

Recovery or regeneration of a substance, other than by an operation that bears any of the recycling codes R1 to R10

RC2

Testing of a new recycling technology

RC3

Interim storage before an operation that bears any of the recycling codes R1 to R11 and RC1

Appendix 4: Listing of Generic Types of Potentially Hazardous Wastes (Referenced from XBR – Schedule 11, Part 2)

1. Clinical waste from medical care in hospitals, medical centres, and clinics (Y1)
2. Waste from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products (Y2)

3. Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines (Y3)
4. Waste from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals (Y4)
5. Waste from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals (Y5)
6. Waste from the production, formulation, and use of organic solvents (Y6)
7. Waste from heat treatment and tempering operations that contains cyanides (Y7)
8. Waste mineral oils that are unfit for their originally intended use (Y8)
9. Waste oil and water, hydrocarbon and water mixtures and emulsions (Y9)
10. Waste substances and articles that contain or are contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, polychlorinated terphenyls, or polybrominated biphenyls (Y10)
11. Waste tarry residues from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment (Y11)
12. Waste from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnishes (Y12)
13. Waste from the production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues and adhesives (Y13)
14. Waste chemical substances from research and development or teaching activities that are not identified or are new, and whose effects on humans or the environment are unknown (Y14)
15. Waste of an explosive nature that is not subject to other legislation (Y15)
16. Waste from the production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing material (Y16)
17. Waste from surface treatment of metals and plastics (Y17)
18. Residues from industrial waste-disposal operations (Y18)

19. Material that contains any of the constituents listed in column 2 of Part 3 and that consists of animal or vegetable soaps, fats or waxes
20. Non-halogenated organic substances that are not employed as solvents
21. Inorganic substances without metals
22. Ashes or cinders
23. Soil, sand or clay, including dredging spoils
24. Non-cyanidic tempering salts
25. Metallic dust or powder
26. Spent catalyst material
27. Liquids or sludges that contain metals
28. Residue from pollution-control operations, except numbers scrubber sludges and sludges from water-purification plants and wastewater treatment plants
29. Scrubber sludges
30. Sludges from water-purification plants and wastewater treatment plants
31. Decarbonization residue
32. Ion-exchange column residue
33. Sewage sludges
34. Wastewaters that are not otherwise taken into account in Part 2 of Schedule 11 of the XBR
35. Residue from the cleaning of tanks or equipment
36. Contaminated equipment
37. Contaminated containers whose contents included one or more of the constituents listed in column 2 of Part 3 of Schedule 11 of the XBR (referred to in the Appendix 5 of this guide)
38. Batteries and other electrical cells
39. Vegetable oils

- 40. Material that has been segregated from households and that exhibits any of the characteristics listed in column 2 of Part 4 of Schedule 11 of the XBR (referred to in the following Appendix 6 of this guide)
- 41. Any other waste that contains any of the constituents listed in column 2 of Part 3 of Schedule 11 of the XBR (referred to in the following Appendix 5 of this guide)

Appendix 5: List of Constituents of Potentially Hazardous Wastes (Referenced from XBR – Schedule 11, Part 3)

C1

Beryllium, beryllium compounds (Y20)

C2

Vanadium compounds

C3

Hexavalent chromium compounds (Y21)

C4

Cobalt compounds

C5

Nickel compounds

C6

Copper compounds (Y22)

C7

Zinc compounds (Y23)

C8

Arsenic, arsenic compounds (Y24)

C9

Selenium, selenium compounds (Y25)

C10

Silver compounds

C11

Cadmium, cadmium compounds (Y26)

C12

Tin compounds

C13

Antimony, antimony compounds (Y27)

C14

Tellurium, tellurium compounds (Y28)

C15

Barium, barium compounds, excluding barium sulfate

C16

Mercury, mercury compounds (Y29)

C17

Thallium, thallium compounds (Y30)

C18

Lead, lead compounds (Y31)

C19

Inorganic sulphides

C20

Inorganic fluorine compounds, excluding calcium fluoride (Y32)

C21

Inorganic cyanides (Y33)

C22

The following alkaline or alkaline earth metals: lithium, sodium, calcium, potassium and magnesium

C23

Acidic solutions or acids in solid form (Y34)

C24

Basic solutions or bases in solid form (Y35)

C25

Asbestos (dust and fibres) (Y36)

C26

Organic phosphorus compounds (Y37)

C27

Metal carbonyls (Y19)

C28

Peroxides

C29

Chlorates

C30

Perchlorates

C31

Azides

C32

Polychlorinated biphenyls, polychlorinated terphenyls, polybrominated biphenyls (Y10)

C33

Pharmaceutical or veterinary compounds

C34

Biocides and phyto-pharmaceutical substances

C35

Infectious substances

C36

Creosotes

C37

Isocyanates, thiocyanates

C38

Organic cyanides (Y38)

C39

Phenols, phenol compounds, including chlorophenols (Y39)

C40

Ethers (Y40)

C41

Halogenated organic solvents (Y41)

C42

Organic solvents, excluding halogenated solvents (Y42)

C43

Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in Part 3 of Schedule 11 of the XBR (Y45)

C44

Aromatic compounds, polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds

C45

Organic nitrogen compounds, especially aliphatic amines

C46

Organic nitrogen compounds, especially aromatic amines

C47

Substances of an explosive character (Y15)

C48

Sulphur organic compounds

C49

Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan (Y43)

C50

Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (Y44)

C51

Hydrocarbons and their oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur compounds that are not otherwise taken into account in Part 3 of Schedule 11 of the XBR (found in this current list of constituents)

Appendix 6: List of Hazardous Characteristics (Referenced from XBR – Schedule 11, Part 4)

H3

Liquids, mixtures of liquids and liquids containing solids in solution or suspension that give off a flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5°C, for a closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6°C for an open-cup test. (Since the results of open- and closed-cup tests are not strictly comparable and even individual results by the same test are often variable, regulations varying from the above figures to make allowance for such differences would be within the spirit of this description.) Includes paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., but does not include any substance or waste that is otherwise classified on account of its dangerous characteristics.

(Flammable liquids)

H4.1

Solids or waste solids (other than those classed as explosives) that, under conditions encountered in transport, are readily combustible or may cause or contribute to fire through friction. (Flammable solids)

H4.2

Any substance or waste that is liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport or to heating up in contact with air, and is liable to catch fire. (Spontaneous combustion)

H4.3

Any substance or waste that is liable, by interaction with water, to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities. (In contact with water, spontaneous combustion or emission of flammable gases)

H5.1

Any substance or waste that is not necessarily combustible itself but that may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other material. (Oxidizing)

H5.2

Any organic substance or waste containing the bivalent-O-O-structure that may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition due to its thermal instability. (Organic peroxides)

H6.1

Any substance or waste that is liable to cause death, serious injury or harm to human health if swallowed, inhaled or placed in contact with skin. (Poisonous (acute))

H6.2

Any substance or waste containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins that are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans. (Infectious Substances)

H8

Any substance or waste that, by chemical action, causes severe damage when in contact with living tissue or, in the case of leakage, materially damages or destroys other goods or the means of transport. It may also cause other hazards. (Corrosives)

H10

Any substance or waste that is liable, by interaction with air or water, to give off toxic gases in dangerous quantities. (Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water)

H11

Any substance or waste that, if it is inhaled or ingested, or if it penetrates the skin, may involve delayed or chronic effects, including carcinogenicity. (Toxic (delayed or chronic)) – Typically reserved for Asbestos when preparing a notification

H12

Any substance or waste that, if it is released, presents or may cause immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bioaccumulation or has toxic effects on biotic systems. (Ecotoxic)

H13

Any substance or waste that is capable, by any means after disposal, of yielding another material (e.g., leachate that possesses any of the characteristics listed in this Part). (Leachate) – Select H13 in conjunction with Schedule 2 – L codes for leachates.

Appendix 7: Listing of Activities That May Generate Potentially Hazardous Wastes (Referenced from XBR – Schedule 11, Part 5)

Agriculture - Farming Industry

A100

Agriculture, forest management

A101

Cultivation

A102

Animal husbandry

A103

Forest management and forest exploitation (lumbering)

A110

Animal and vegetable products from the food sector

A111

Meat industry, slaughterhouses, butchery

A112

Dairy industry

A113

Animal and vegetable oil and grease industry

A114

Sugar industry

A115

Others

A120

Drink industry

A121

Distillation of alcohol and spirits

A122

Brewing of beer

A123

Manufacture of other drinks

A130

Manufacture of animal feed

Energy

A150

Coal industry

A151

Production and preparation of coal and coal products

A152

Coking operations

A160

Petroleum industry

A161

Extraction of petroleum and natural gas

A162

Petroleum refining

A163

Storage of petroleum and products derived from refining of natural gas

A170

Production of electricity

A171

Central thermal facilities

A172

Central hydraulic facilities

A173

Central nuclear facilities

A174

Other central electricity facilities

A180

Production of water

Metallurgy - Mechanical and Electrical Engineering

A200

Extraction of metallic ores

A210

Ferrous metallurgy

A211

Cast iron production (coke oven)

A212

Raw steel production (pig iron)

A213

Primary steel transformation (rolling mills)

A220

Non-ferrous metallurgy

A221

Production of alumina

A222

Aluminium metallurgy

A223

Metallurgy of lead and zinc

A224

Metallurgy of precious metals

A225

Metallurgy of other non-ferrous metals

A226

Ferro-alloy industry

A227

Manufacture of electrodes

A230

Foundry and metalworking operations

A231

Ferrous metal foundries

A232

Non-ferrous metal foundries

A233

Metalworking (not including machining)

A240

Mechanical, electrical and electronic construction

A241

Machining

A242

Thermal treatment

A243

Surface treatment

A244

Application of paint

A245

Assembly, wiring

A246

Production of batteries and dry cells

A247

Production of electrical wires and cables (cladding, plating, insulation)

A248

Production of electronic components

Non-Metallic Minerals - Construction Materials - Ceramics - Glass

A260

Mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals

A270

Construction materials, ceramics, glass

A271

Production of lime, cement and plaster

A272

Fabrication of ceramic products

A273

Fabrication of products containing asbestos cement

A274

Production of other construction materials

A275

Glass industry

A280

Building, building sites, landscaping

Primary Chemical Industry

A300

Production of primary chemicals and chemical feedstocks

A301

Chlorine industry

A351

Fertilizer fabrication

A401

Other manufacturing generators of primary inorganic industrial chemicals

A451

Petroleum and coal industry

A501

Manufacture of basic plastic materials

A551

Other primary organic chemical manufacture

A601

Chemical treatment of fats; fabrication of basic substances for detergents

A651

Fabrication of pharmaceuticals, pesticides, biocides, weed killers

A669

Other manufacture of finished chemicals

Industries Producing Products Based upon Primary Chemicals

A700

Production of inks, varnish, paints, glues

A701

Production of ink

A702

Production of paint

A703

Production of varnish

A704

Production of glue

A710

Fabrication of photographic products

A711

Production of photosensitive plates

A712

Fabrication of products for photographic treatments

A720

Perfume industry and fabrication of soap and detergent products

A721

Fabrication of soap products

A722

Fabrication of detergent products

A723

Fabrication of perfume products

A730

Finished rubber and plastic materials

A731

Rubber industry

A732

Finished plastic materials

A740

Fabrication of products based upon asbestos

A750

Production of powders and explosives

Textiles and Leathers - Various Wood Based and Furniture Industries

A760

Textile and clothing industry

A761

Combing and carding of textile fibres

A762

Threading, spinning, weaving

A763

Bleaching, dyeing, printing

A764

Clothing manufacture

A770

Leather and hide industry

A771

Tanneries, tanning

A772

Fur trade

A773

Manufacture of shoes and other leather products

A780

Wood and furniture industry

A781

Sawmills, production of wood panels

A782

Manufacture of wood and furniture products

A790

Various related industries

Paper - Cardboard - Printing

A800

Paper and cardboard industry

A801

Fabrication of paper pulp

A802

Manufacture of paper and cardboard

A803

Finished goods of paper and cardboard

A810

Printing, publishing, photographic laboratories

A811

Printing, publishing

A812

Photographic laboratories

Commercial Services

A820

Laundries, bleaching services, dyers

A830

Business enterprise

A840

Transport, automobile dealers and repair facilities

A841

Automobile dealers and automobile repair facilities

A842

Transportation

A850

Hotels, cafés, restaurants

General Services**A860**

Health

A861

Health (Hospitals, medical centres, nursing homes, laboratories)

A870

Research

A871

Research (including research laboratories)

A880

Administrative activities, offices

Households**A890**

Households

Pollution Control - Waste Disposal

A900

Cleaning and maintenance of public areas

A910

Urban water treatment facilities

A920

Urban waste treatment

A930

Treatment of industrial effluents and wastes

A931

Incineration

A932

Physico-chemical treatment

A933

Biological treatment

A934

Solidification of wastes

A935

Collection and/or pre-treatment of wastes

A936

Landbased disposal above, on or below the surface

Regeneration - Recovery

A940

Regeneration activities

A941

Regeneration of oils

A942

Regeneration of solvents

A943

Regeneration of ion exchange resins

A950

Recovery activities

Appendix 8: Core List of Waste Streams to Be Controlled under the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision C(2001)107/Final

Y1

Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres, and clinics

Y2

Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products

Y3

Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs, and medicines

Y4

Wastes from the production, formulation, and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals

Y5

Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, and use of wood-preserving chemicals

Y6

Wastes from the production, formulation, and use of organic solvents

Y7

Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides

Y8

Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use

Y9

Waste oil/water, hydrocarbon/water mixtures, and emulsions

Y10

Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT's) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBB's)

Y11

Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation, and any pyrolytic treatment

Y12

Wastes from production, formulation, and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, and varnishes

Y13

Wastes from production, formulation, and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, and glues/adhesives

Y14

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

Y15

Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation

Y16

Wastes from the production, formulation, and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials

Y17

Wastes resulting from the surface treatment of metals and plastics

Y18

Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations

Wastes having, as constituents:**Y19**

Metal carbonyls

Y20

Beryllium; beryllium compounds

Y21

Hexavalent chromium compounds

Y22

Copper compounds

Y23

Zinc compounds

Y24

Arsenic; arsenic compounds

Y25

Selenium; selenium compounds

Y26

Cadmium; cadmium compounds

Y27

Antimony; antimony compounds

Y28

Tellurium; tellurium compounds

Y29

Mercury; mercury compounds

Y30

Thallium; thallium compounds

Y31

Lead; lead compounds

Y32

Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride

Y33

Inorganic cyanides

Y34

Acidic solutions or acids in solid form

Y35

Basic solutions or bases in solid form

Y36

Asbestos (dust and fibres)

Y37

Organic phosphorous compounds

Y38

Organic cyanides

Y39

Phenols; phenol compounds including chlorophenols

Y40

Ethers

Y41

Halogenated organic solvents

Y42

Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents

Y43

Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan

Y44

Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin

Y45

Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this table (for example, Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44)

Wastes requiring special consideration:**Y46**

Wastes collected from households

Y47

Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

Y48

Plastic waste, including mixtures of such waste, with the exception of the following:

- Plastic waste that is hazardous waste pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) of Article 1
- Plastic waste listed below, provided it is destined for recycling in an environmentally sound manner and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes:
- Plastic waste almost exclusively consisting of one non-halogenated polymer, including but not limited to the following polymers:
 - Polyethylene (PE)
 - Polypropylene (PP)
 - Polystyrene (PS)
 - Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)
 - Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)

- Polycarbonates (PC)
 - Polyethers
- Plastic waste almost exclusively consisting of one cured resin or condensation product, including but not limited to the following resins:
 - Urea formaldehyde resins
 - Phenol formaldehyde resins
 - Melamine formaldehyde resins
 - Epoxy resins
 - Alkyd resins
- Plastic waste almost exclusively consisting of one of the following fluorinated polymers:
 - Perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP)
 - Perfluoroalkoxy alkanes:
 - Tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoroalkyl vinyl ether (PFA)
 - Tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoromethyl vinyl ether (MFA)
 - Polyvinylfluoride (PVF)
 - Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)
- Mixtures of plastic waste, consisting of polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) and/or polyethylene terephthalate (PET), provided they are destined for separate recycling of each material and in an environmentally sound manner and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes.

Appendix 9: Annex VIII (List A) and Annex IX (List B) of the Basel Convention

A1 Metals and metal-bearing wastes

A1010

Metal wastes and wastes consisting of alloys of any of the following: Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Lead, Mercury, Selenium, Tellurium, Thallium, but excluding such wastes listed specifically on list B

A1020

Wastes having as constituents or contaminants, excluding metal wastes 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

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 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)

A1190

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 an extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics.

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

Wastes 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

A3050

Wastes from the production, formulation, and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, and 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, dichloro-ethane, 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

A3190

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

A3200

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

A3210

Plastic waste, including mixtures of such waste, containing or contaminated with Annex I constituents, to an extent that it exhibits an Annex III characteristic (note the related entries Y48 in Annex II and on list B B3011) (Annexes from the Basel Convention)

A4 Wastes which may contain either inorganic or organic constituents

A4010

Wastes from the production, preparation and use of pharmaceutical products 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 during research projects

A4030

Wastes from the production, formulation, and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals, including waste pesticides and herbicides which are off-specification, outdated, or unfit for their originally intended use

A4040

Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, and use of wood-preserving chemicals

A4050

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

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

A4060

Waste oil/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 congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
- Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-dioxin

A4120

Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with peroxides

A4130

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

A4140

Wastes consisting of or containing off specification or outdated chemicals corresponding to Annex I categories and exhibiting Annex III hazard characteristics

("Outdated" means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer.)

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)

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), of: Antimony scrap, Beryllium scrap, Cadmium scrap, Lead scrap (but excluding lead-acid batteries), 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

(The status of zinc ash is currently under review and there is a recommendation with the 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: - Galvanizing slab zinc top dross (>90% Zn) - Galvanizing slab zinc bottom dross (>92% Zn) - Zinc die casting dross (>85% Zn) - Hot dip galvanizers 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, Wastes of refractory linings, including crucibles, originating from copper smelting, Slags from precious metals processing for further refining, and 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 (including printed circuit boards – but not including scrap from electrical power generation) 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 reuse (Reuse can include repair, refurbishment or upgrading, but not major reassembly), and not for recycling or final disposal (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 A 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 the following substances:

- 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, and Rhenium
- Lanthanides (rare earth metals): Lanthanum, Praseodymium, Samarium, Gadolinium, Dysprosium, Erbium, Ytterbium, Cerium, Neodymium, Europium, Terbium, Holmium, Thulium, and 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 labelling

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 stabilized, 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 desulphurization (FGD), Waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition of buildings, Slag from copper production, chemically stabilized, having a high iron content (above 20%) and processed according to industrial specifications (for example, 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 the 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* (note the related entry on list A, A3200)

*The concentration level of Benzol (a) pyrene should not be 50 mg/kg or more.

B3 Wastes containing principally organic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials

B3010

Solid plastic waste. Entry B3010 was effective until 31 December 2020; Entry B3011 became effective as of 1 January 2021 and replaced B3010.

B3011

Plastic waste (note the related entries Y48 in Annex II and on list A A3210) (Entry effective as of 1 January 2021):

- Plastic waste listed below, provided it is destined for recycling (Recycling/reclamation of organic substances that are not used as solvents (R3 in Annex IV, sect. B) or, if needed, temporary storage limited to one instance, provided that it is followed by operation R3 and

evidenced by contractual or relevant official documentation) in an environmentally sound manner and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes (In relation to “almost free from contamination and other types of wastes”, international and national specifications may offer a point of reference):

- Plastic waste almost exclusively* (*In relation to “almost exclusively”, international and national specifications may offer a point of reference) consisting of one non-halogenated polymer, including but not limited to the following polymers: Polyethylene (PE), Polypropylene (PP), Polystyrene (PS), Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), Polyethylene terephthalate (PET), Polycarbonates (PC), Polyethers
- Plastic waste almost exclusively* consisting of one cured resin or condensation product, including but not limited to the following resins: Urea formaldehyde resins, Phenol formaldehyde resins, Melamine formaldehyde resins, Epoxy resins, Alkyd resins
- Plastic waste almost exclusively* consisting of one of the following fluorinated polymers (Post-consumer wastes are excluded): Perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP), Perfluoroalkoxy alkanes, Tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoroalkyl vinyl ether (PFA), Tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoromethyl vinyl ether (MFA), Polyvinylfluoride (PVF), Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)
- Mixtures of plastic waste, consisting of polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) and/or polyethylene terephthalate (PET), provided they are destined for separate recycling (Recycling/reclamation of organic substances that are not used as solvents (R3 in Annex IV, sect. B), with prior sorting and, if needed, temporary storage limited to one instance, provided that it is followed by operation R3 and evidenced by contractual or relevant official documentation) of each material and in an environmentally sound manner, and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes (In relation to “almost free from contamination and other types of wastes”, international and national specifications may offer a point of reference)

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

B3026

The following waste from the pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids, not containing Annex I materials in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics: Non-separable plastic fraction, and Non-separable plastic-aluminium fraction

B3027

Self-adhesive label laminate waste containing raw materials used in label material production

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 - 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 materials - 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 (for example, 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 sterilized vegetable waste, residues and byproducts, whether or not in the form of pellets, of 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, 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 (for example 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, plasticizers, glues/adhesives, not listed on list A, free of solvents and other contaminants to an extent that they do not exhibit Annex III characteristics, for example, 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

Appendix 10: Part II of Appendix 4 of OECD Decision C(2001)107/Final

The following wastes will also be subject to the Amber control procedure:

Metal-bearing wastes

AA010

Dross, scalings, and other wastes from the manufacture of iron and steel

AA060

Vanadium ashes and residues

AA190

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

Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents that may contain metals and organic materials

AB030

Wastes from non-cyanide-based systems that arise from the surface treatment of metals

AB070

Sands used in foundry operations

AB120

Inorganic halide compounds, not specified or included elsewhere

AB130

Used blasting grit

AB150

Unrefined calcium sulphite and calcium sulphate from flue gas desulphurization

Wastes containing principally organic constituents that may contain metals and inorganic materials**AC020**

Bituminous materials (asphalt waste) not specified or included elsewhere

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 that may contain either inorganic or organic constituents**AD090**

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

AD100

Wastes from non-cyanide based systems that arise from the 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 that may contain metals and organic materials**RB020**

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

Date modified: 2023-11-03