Title	B02 Eligibility of Treatment Operators
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Content

1. Context

Certification as a WEEELABEX Operator indicates that WEEE received by a treatment operator under the selected treatment process is handled and treated in compliance with the requirements of the WEEELABEX Conformity Verification documents as defined in the document B 04 WEEELABEX Guidance Document (hereinafter "WEEELABEX requirements").

2. Scope

2.1 WEEELABEX Audits will be performed against eight treatment process criteria enabling Operators to become approved for one or more process streams depending on the type of treatment activity they perform (see figure 1).

2.2 The following process streams can be individually or collectively included within the scope of an approved WEEELABEX Operator's Conformity Verification Audit:

A Large appliance (WEEE Category ***4; may contain electric water boilers/heaters and radiators containing oil belonging to Category 1***)
B Mixed equipment (WEEE Categories ***5, 6; may contain large appliances Category 4 associated with collection and/or treatment of small equipment; may contain radiators containing oil belonging to Category 1***)
C Temperature exchange equipment (WEEE Category ***1***)
D CRT display appliances (WEEE Category ***2***) and cathode ray tubes
E Flat panel display equipment (WEEE Category ***2***) and ***flat panel displays***
F Gas discharge lamps (WEEE Category ***3***)
G Photovoltaic panels (WEEE Category ***4***)
H Other (other process streams or variations which appear to fall outside of these shall be discussed with the WEEELABEX Office at the time of application. The WEEELABEX Office may refer the matter to the Governing Council for a decision)

Note: The WEEE Categories are based on the DIRECTIVE 2012/19/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)

2.2.1 The respective process stream or streams for which a WEEELABEX Conformity Verification has been carried out shall be included in the listing information published, and the

"Certification of Conformity" document issued by the WEEELABEX Office to the WEEELABEX Operator.

2.3 Each process stream will be determined by the type of treatment carried out:

Type 0: Manual cannibalisation of appliances (no depollution)
Type 1: Manual treatment, including all or some depollution.
Type 2: Mechanical treatment (pre-treatment and intermediate treatment), or specific manual treatment, including some or all depollution (where indicated).
Type 3: Advanced mechanical treatment, including some or all depollution (where indicated).
Type 4: End-processing (pure fractions), or incineration / energy from waste facilities.

2.3.1 Eligible treatment types:

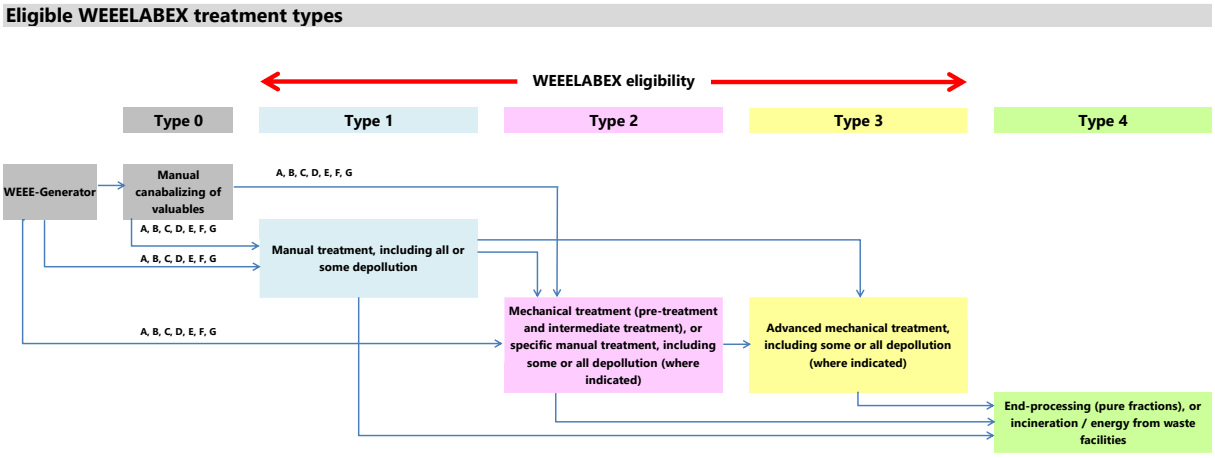

Figure 1

2.3.2 Only operators performing Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 treatments (either singularly or together at the same site) may apply for WEEELABEX Conformity Verification. Type 0: Manual cannibalisation of appliances (no depollution) operators will not be eligible to apply for WEEELABEX Operator status at any time.

2.3.3 A more detailed description of the activities performed by the above treatment types and examples may be found at *Annex I* and *Annex II*.

2.3.4 Operators may perform a singular or combination of Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 treatment activities at their facility for one or several of the process streams noted in clause 2.2. An operator shall seek conformity verification for all the activities performed at his facility for the relevant treatment process stream – he may not apply for part of his process (e.g. if an operator performs step 1 and step 2 activities for the Temperature exchange equipment stream, he may not seek conformity verification for just step 1 but must apply for the both steps; or if an operator performs Type 1 manual treatment and Type 2 mechanical treatment and Type 3 advanced mechanical treatment of fractions or components for the Mixed equipment stream, he may not seek conformity verification for just Type 1, or Type 1&2 treatment but must apply for all the treatment activities performed at his facility for the relevant treatment process stream).

2.4 An operator who performs Type 1 treatment operations alone will only be certified as a WEEELABEX Operator if he is able to record the downstream treatment of WEEE and fractions thereof by a subsequent Type 2 or Type 3 or another Type 1 operator. The documentation shall contain at least:

- copies of legal authorisation and transportation documents;
- results from a batch test(s) for non-pure fraction(s) that is sent from the Type 1 operator to the subsequent Type 2 or Type 3 or another Type 1 operator (where such a fraction contains 2 % or more impurities by mass, and this fraction is greater than 20 % of the mass of the original input material to the treatment process). Batch test shall be performed according to the EN 50625-1, Annex D.
- results from a special performance test on the material that is sent from the Type 1 operator to the subsequent Type 2 or another Type 1 operator (the special performance test shall be

performed according to the EN 50625-2-3 and CLC/TS 50625-3-4 for temperature exchange equipment;
- de-pollution monitoring according to the WEEELABEX requirements for treatment process streams C, D, E, F and G (see clause 2.2); and
- documents that record downstream monitoring of each fraction and records describing the determination of recycling and recovery rates (an overview of the downstream documentation required is given in Annex III).

If downstream operator(s) is WEEELABEX certified, above mentioned 2.4 article documentation shall not be necessary.

2.5 Operators who perform Type 2 or Type 3 treatment operations and who receive partially treated appliances from a Type 0 and/or a Type 1 and/or a Type 2 operator (who is not certified as a WEEELABEX Operator) will only be considered for certification as an WEEELABEX Operator if he (the Type 2 or Type 3 operator) can provide evidence of the checks and depollution activities he performs to ensure that the partially treated appliances meet with the WEEELABEX requirements (see Annex II for examples of "treat" and "partially treat").

3. Procedure

3.1 Primarily the Type 1 operator who receives and treats[1] the WEEE is expected to seek Conformity Verification and be responsible for ensuring that all downstream partners meet with all of the WEEELABEX requirements.

3.2 Type 2 treatment operators receiving partially treated WEEE from a Type 1 (candidate) WEEELABEX Operator will be required to undertake separate Conformity Verification to determine compliance with the requirements of the WEEELABEX requirements.

NOTE: An example of a Type 2 operator in this instance would be a facility where 'step two' treatment of temperature exchange equipment is carried out (treatment of cabinets and capture of the blowing agent). Other examples are given in the Annex I and Annex II.

3.3 Type 2 treatment operators receiving partially treated WEEE from a Type 1 operator may choose to seek separate Conformity Verification to determine compliance with the WEEELABEX requirements.

NOTE: An example of a Type 2 operator in this instance would be a facility that receives partially treated WEEE from a Type 1 operator who has signalled they are not able or inclined to seek full Conformity Verification in their own right. The WEEE received by a Type 2 operator in this manner may be in addition to other WEEE streams received directly from the WEEE generator. Other examples are given in the Annex I and Annex II

3.4 Type 3 treatment operators receiving WEEE fractions or components may choose to seek Conformity Verification to determine compliance with the WEEELABEX requirements.

NOTE 1: An example of a Type 3 operator would be a facility where plastics are treated to remove impurities (BFRs) and separate the polymers etc. to end-of-waste status. Other examples are given in the Annex I and Annex II

NOTE 2: Waste brokers[2] may also be eligible after the auditing service will be announced by WEEELABEX Organization whereby their management systems and their downstream partners would be audited (independently) to verify the routes and compliance with the WEEELABEX requirements whilst maintaining the confidentiality of their commercial downstream chain.

[1] See Annex II

[2] See 5. Definitions

4. Application Process

All prospective operators (auditees) are required to complete a Declaration of Intent form (to confirm their readiness for the Conformity Verification Audit) and will be expected to abide by the terms and conditions set down in the WEEELABEX Treatment Operator Agreement [available from the WEEELABEX office]. The Declaration of Intent shall be submitted for each new Conformity Verification process cycle (it means including each consecutive conformity verification process).

The declaration will in most cases be the result of the treatment operator's internal, voluntary conformity verification. The declaration of intent will allow for an evaluation of the eligibility of the Operator.

An Application Fee will be payable by the operator to the WEEELABEX Organisation with their Declaration of Intent for each separate process stream they wish to be considered during the audit. This fee may be varied from time to time according to the requirements of the WEEELABEX Governing Council. The Application Fee is non-refundable once the Declaration of Intent is submitted to the WEEELABEX organisation. Further details are available from the WEEELABEX office. The Application Fee is not charged in case of a consecutive conformity verification process.

A registration fee shall be paid by the operator for each of the treatment process streams (being the subject of the conformity verification process) prior to be certified as a WEEELABEX Operator and annually thereafter. The Registration Fee is non-refundable once the operator is certified.

The currently applicable fees may be found on the WEEELABEX website or from the WEEELABEX office.

5. Definitions

"**Operator"**	Means any treatment facility which accepts WEEE (household / non-household) and which performs Type 1 and / or Type 2 depollution / disassembly treatment activities or Type 3 advanced treatment activities at that facility.
"**Treat**"	Excludes those facilities which only undertake a basic process such as cutting off of the cable / plug. Depollution and / or some further disassembly needs to be carried out as a minimum.
"Waste broker"	A person or organisation who makes arrangements on behalf of others to handle, transport, dispose or recover controlled waste, but do not handle, transport or dispose or recover the waste themselves. A waste broker shares responsibility for the proper transfer of the waste with the holders before and after its transfer. As they control what happens to the waste, waste brokers are legally responsible for the arrangement and so must ensure it is taken to a facility licensed to accept and treat / dispose of the waste being transferred. They will be expected to use treatment operators who conform to the WEEELABEX requirements. Waste brokers include waste dealers who acquire waste and sell it on.

Annex I

Eligible WEEELABEX treatment processes

A Large Appliances

Type 1		Type 2		Type 3		Type 4
Manual treatment	**Manual De-pollution**	**Mecha-nical treatment**	**De-pollution**	**Advanced mechanical treatment**	**De-pollution**	**End-processing**
Removal of cables	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Removal of motors	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Additional treatment of fractions and components such as:	Additional removal of hazardous component/substances such as:	Refining
Removal of casing (metal, plastics)	Removal of batteries	Removal of cables	Removal of batteries	Plastics: sorting/segregation of metal impurities; sorting of different types of plastics like ABS, PS; granulation	Plastics: sorting/segregation of BFRs plastics (if applicable)	Material recovery
Removal of motors	Removal of mercury containing components	Separation of ferrous fractions	Removal of circuit boards			Incineration / Energy recovery
Removal of electric components	Removal of circuit boards	Separation of non-ferrous fractions	Removal of plastics containing BFR (if applicable)	Printed circuit boards: manual sorting of printed circuit boards based on various qualities; shredding; sorting of Fe and non-Fe metals; preparation for the final refinery/smelting	Printed circuit boards: removal of capacitors and/or batteries	Landfilling
		Separation of plastics fractions	***Removal or destroy of blowing agent (VFC/VHC) from PU insulation removed from electric water boilers/heaters – see the WEEELABEX statement no. 2016_003 for details***			
	Removal of asbestos and components with asbestos	Separation of other fractions				
	Removal of plastics containing BFR (if applicable)	Downsizing				
	Removal of LCD			Capacitors: shredding and segregation of metals	Capacitors: sorting of various types of capacitors (hazardous/non-hazardous); shredding and removal of hazardous substances	
	Removal of lamps					
	Removal of fluids ***(including oil form oil containing radiators)***					
	Removal of components containing refractory ceramic fibres			Mixed fractions and components: additional dismantling/ shredding and subsequent sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials	Mixed fractions and components: removal of capacitors and/or batteries and/or circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics (if applicable)	
	Removal of PU insulation containing VFC/VHC from electric water boilers/heaters			Mixed shredded fractions: additional sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials	Mixed shredded fractions: removal of circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics (if applicable)	

B **Mixed equipment**

Type 1		Type 2		Type 3		Type 4
Manual treatment	**Manual De-pollution**	**Mecha-nical treatment**	**De-pollution**	**Advanced mechanical treatment**	**De-pollution**	**End-processing**
Removal of cables	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Removal of motors	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Additional treatment of fractions and components such as:	Additional removal of hazardous component/substances such as:	Refining
Removal of casing (metal, plastics)	Removal of batteries	Removal of cables	Removal of batteries	<u>Plastics:</u> sorting/segregation of metal impurities; sorting of different types of plastics like ABS, PS; granulation	<u>Plastics:</u> sorting/segregation of BFRs plastics	Material recovery
Removal of motors	Removal of mercury containing components	Separation of ferrous fractions	Removal of circuit boards			Incineration / Energy recovery
Removal of electric components	Removal of circuit boards	Separation of non-ferrous fractions	Removal of plastics containing BFR	<u>Printed circuit boards:</u> manual sorting of printed circuit boards based on various qualities; shredding; sorting of Fe and non-Fe metals; preparation for the final refinery/smelting	<u>Printed circuit boards:</u> removal of capacitors and/or batteries	Landfilling
	Removal of toner cartridges	Separation of plastics fractions				
	Removal of asbestos and components with asbestos	Separation of other fractions				
	Removal of plastics containing BFR	Downsizing				
	Removal of LCD					
	Removal of lamps					
	Removal of radioactive substances			<u>Capacitors:</u> shredding and segregation of metals	<u>Capacitors:</u> sorting of various types of capacitors (hazardous/non-hazardous); shredding and removal of hazardous substances	
	Removal of fluids ***(including oil form oil containing radiators)***					
	Removal of components containing refractory ceramic fibres			<u>Mixed fractions and components:</u> additional dismantling/shredding and subsequent sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials	<u>Mixed fractions and components:</u> removal of capacitors and/or batteries and/or circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics	
				<u>Mixed shredded fractions:</u> additional sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials	<u>Mixed shredded fractions:</u> removal of circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics	
				<u>Toner cartridges:</u> preparation for re-use or shredding and separation of fractions	<u>Toner cartridges:</u> removal of hazardous substances	

		Type 1		Type 2		Type 3		Type 4
		Manual treatment	Manual De-pollution	Mecha-nical treatment	De-pollution	Advanced mechanical treatment	De-pollution	End-processing
C	**Temperature exchange equipment**	Removal of cables	Removal of oil from the cooling circuit	Removal of cables	Removal of blowing agent ***(VFC/VHC) from PU insulation***	Additional treatment of fractions and components such as:	Additional removal of hazardous component/substances such as:	Refining
		Removal of interior parts (containers etc.)	Removal of VFC/VHC from the cooling circuit	Separation of ferrous fractions	Removal of PU foam from output fractions	VFC/VHC liquified gasses: preparation steps before incineration or chemical de-composition (e.g. sorting/segregation; mixing; spill from one container to another one, etc.)	VFC/VHC liquified gasses: avoid leakage and emissions of VFC/VHC gasses	Material recovery
		Removal of casing (metal, plastics, glass)	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Separation of non-ferrous fractions	Removal of plastics containing BFR (if applicable)			Incineration / Energy recovery
		Removal of compressors	Removal of mercury containing components	Separation of plastics fractions		<u>Plastics:</u> sorting/segregation of metal impurities; sorting of different types of plastics like ABS, PS; granulation	<u>Plastics:</u> sorting/segregation of BFRs plastics (if applicable)	Landfilling
			Removal of circuit boards	Separation of PU fractions				
			Removal of LCD	Separation of other fractions				
			Removal of lamps	Downsizing				
			Removal of lamps			<u>Capacitors:</u> shredding and segregation of metals	<u>Capacitors:</u> sorting of various types of capacitors (hazardous/non-hazardous); shredding and removal of hazardous substances	
			Removal of oil from the oil containing radiators					
			Removal of PU insulation containing VFC/VHC from electric water boilers/heaters			<u>Mixed shredded fractions:</u> additional sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials	<u>Mixed shredded fractions:</u> removal of circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics (if applicable)	
			Removal of NH_3 from ammonia appliances					

		Type 1		Type 2		Type 3		Type 4
		Manual treatment	Manual De-pollution	Mecha-nical treatment	De-pollution	Advanced mechanical treatment	De-pollution	End-processing
D	**CRT display appliances**	Removal of cables	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Removal of cables	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Additional treatment of fractions and components such as:	Additional removal of hazardous component/substances such as:	Refining
		Removal of casing (metal, plastics)	Removal of plastics containing BFR	Separation of ferrous fractions	Removal of plastics containing BFR	CRT glass: advanced mechanical treatment of CRT glass (e.g. preparation of the glass for final use (e.g. mixing, advanced cleaning, size reduction, etc.)	CRT glass: advanced mechanical removal of fluorescent coating from fractions (WEEELABEX Statement 2014_002)	Material recovery
		Removal of electron gun	Removal of circuit boards	Separation of non-ferrous fractions	Removal of circuit boards			Incineration / Energy recovery
		Removal of shadow mask		Separation of plastics fractions	Manual or mechanical separation of funnel and panel glass		CRT glass: advanced sorting of panel and funnel glass	Landfilling
				Separation of other fractions	Manual or mechanical removal of fluorescent coating	Plastics: sorting/segregation of metal impurities; sorting of different types of plastics like ABS, PS; granulation	Plastics: sorting/segregation of BFRs plastics (if applicable)	
				Downsizing		Printed circuit boards: manual sorting of printed circuit boards based on various qualities; shredding; sorting of Fe and non-Fe metals; preparation for the final refinery/smelting	Printed circuit boards: removal of capacitors and/or batteries	
						Capacitors: shredding and segregation of metals	Capacitors: sorting of various types of capacitors (hazardous/ non-hazardous); shredding and removal of hazardous substances	
						Mixed fractions and components: additional dismantling /shredding and subsequent sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials	Mixed fractions and components: removal of capacitors and/or batteries and/or circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics	
						Mixed shredded fractions: additional sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials	Mixed shredded fractions: removal of circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics	

		Type 1		Type 2		Type 3		Type 4
		Manual treatment	Manual De-pollution	Mecha-nical treatment	De-pollution	Advanced mechanical treatment	De-pollution	End-processing
E	**Flat panel display equipment**	Removal of cables	Removal of circuit boards	Removal of cables	Removal of circuit boards	Additional treatment of fractions and components such as:	Additional removal of hazardous component /substances such as:	Refining
		Removal of casing (metal, plastics)	Removal of LCD	Separation of ferrous fractions	Removal of plastics containing BFR	Plastics: sorting/segregation of metal impurities; sorting of different types of plastics like ABS, PS; granulation	Plastics: sorting/segregation of BFRs plastics	Material recovery
			Removal of CCFL	Separation of non-ferrous fractions	Separation of mercury			Incineration / Energy recovery
			Removal of plastics containing BFR	Separation of plastics fractions		Printed circuit boards: manual sorting of printed circuit boards based on various qualities; shredding; sorting of Fe and non-Fe metals; preparation for the final refinery/smelting	Printed circuit boards: removal of capacitors and/or batteries	Landfilling
				Separation of other fractions				
				Downsizing				
						Capacitors: shredding and segregation of metals	Capacitors: sorting of various types of capacitors (hazardous /non-hazardous); shredding and removal of hazardous substances	
						Mixed fractions and components: additional dismantling /shredding and subsequent sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials	Mixed fractions and components: removal of capacitors and/or batteries and/or circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics	
						Mixed shredded fractions: additional sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials	Mixed shredded fractions: removal of circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics	

		Type 1		Type 2		Type 3		Type 4
		Manual treatment	Manual De-pollution	Mecha-nical treatment	De-pollution	Advanced mechanical treatment	De-pollution	End-processing
F	Gas discharge lamps			Separation of ferrous fractions	Removal of fluorescent coating	Additional treatment of fractions and components such as:	Additional removal of hazardous component /substances such as:	Refining
				Separation of non-ferrous fractions	Separation of mercury	Plastics: sorting/segregation of metal impurities; sorting of different types of plastics like ABS, PS; granulation	Plastics: sorting/segregation of BFRs plastics	Material recovery
				Separation of plastics fractions				Incineration / Energy recovery
				Separation of other fractions		Capacitors: shredding and segregation of metals	Capacitors: sorting of various types of capacitors (hazardous /non-hazardous); shredding and removal of hazardous substances	Landfilling
				Downsizing		Mixed shredded fractions: additional sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials	Mixed shredded fractions: removal of circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics	

		Type 1		Type 2		Type 3		Type 4
		Manual treatment	Manual De-pollution	Mecha-nical treatment	De-pollution	Advanced mechanical treatment	De-pollution	End-processing
G	**Photovoltaic panels**	Removal of cables	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Removal of metallic lead or lead solder	Removal of hazardous substances in the semiconductor layer, including contacts	Additional treatment of fractions and components such as:	Additional removal of hazardous component/substances such as:	Refining
		Removal of casing	Removal of batteries	Removal of circuit boards	Removal of plastics containing BFR	<u>Plastics:</u> sorting/segregation of metal impurities; sorting of different types of plastics like ABS, PS; granulation	<u>Plastics:</u> sorting/segregation of BFRs plastics	Material recovery
		Removal of electric components	Removal of circuit boards		Downsizing			Incineration / Energy recovery
		Separation of ferrous fractions	Removal of plastics containing BFR			<u>Printed circuit boards:</u> manual sorting of printed circuit boards based on various qualities; shredding; sorting of Fe and non-Fe metals; preparation for the final refinery/smelting	<u>Printed circuit boards:</u> removal of capacitors and/or batteries	Landfilling
		Separation of non-ferrous fractions	Removal of fluids			<u>Capacitors:</u> shredding and segregation of metals	<u>Capacitors:</u> sorting of various types of capacitors (hazardous/non-hazardous); shredding and removal of hazardous substances	
		Separation of other fractions	Separation of plastics fractions			<u>Mixed fractions and components:</u> additional dismantling/ shredding and subsequent sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials	<u>Mixed fractions and components:</u> removal of capacitors and/or batteries and/or circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics	
						<u>Mixed shredded fractions:</u> additional sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials	<u>Mixed shredded fractions:</u> removal of circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics	

ANNEX II

Examples of operators:

Type 0	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
An operator who only manually removes the ferrous metal and motor and cables – no depollution is performed. They do not work within the framework of the WEEE Directive.	A facility that performs the step 1 degassing of cooling and freezing equipment and who then passes the degassed unit to a Type 2 operator who performs the step 2 treatment. A facility that collects large household appliances and manually removes the cables and plugs; the motor and the capacitors – he then sends the remaining carcass and it is sent to a further WEEE facility for the mechanical treatment (type 2). A facility that collects large household appliances and manual strips and depollutes the whole appliance, sending the resulting materials to a type 2 or a type 3 operator for downsizing of fractions or further treatment etc. They may also send some fractions (pure ferrous) to a type 4 operator (or via brokers / intermediaries). A facility that collects / receives televisions and monitors and who manually removes the CRT tube and plastics and other components, but who does not dismantle the CRT tube itself A facility that collects / receives televisions and monitors and who manually removes the CRT tube and plastics	A facility that receives partially or fully depolluted large household appliances, which he processes through his mechanical system, separating the metals and plastics and aggregate fractions – he sends these fractions to either a type 3 operator (the plastics) or a type 4 end-processor. A facility that receives mixed non-ferrous fractions derived from WEEE pre-treatment sites and processes these in his mechanical plant to depollute and separate all of the fractions, remove the capacitors etc. , sending the resulting materials to a type 3 operator for downsizing of fractions or further treatment etc. They may also send some fractions (pure ferrous) to a type 4 operator (or via brokers / intermediaries). A facility that receives the whole CRT tubes from a type 1 operator and who processes them in his plant to manually split the panel and funnel glass and then clean the glass (manually or mechanically) A facility that receives the whole or broken CRT tubes from a type 1 operator and who processes them in his	A facility that receives fractions or components that require further advanced treatment and/or de-pollution such as: Plastics: sorting/segregation of metal impurities; sorting of different types of plastics like ABS, PS; granulation. De-pollution: sorting/segregation of BFRs plastics. Printed circuit boards: manual sorting of printed circuit boards based on various qualities; shredding; sorting of Fe and non-Fe metals; preparation for the final refinery/smelting. De-pollution: removal of capacitors and/or batteries. Capacitors: shredding and segregation of metals. De-pollution: sorting of various types of capacitors (hazardous/non-hazardous); shredding and removal of hazardous substances. Mixed fractions and components: additional dismantling/shredding and subsequent sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials. De-pollution: removal of capacitors and/or batteries and/or circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics. Mixed shredded fractions: additional sorting/segregation of metals, plastics and other materials. De-pollution:	A recycling facility that receives fractions that require no further treatment. e.g. a smelter who processes pure ferrous metals (less than 2% impurities); e.g. a facility that processes one-polymer type plastic into an end-of waste product. e.g. a facility that processes cleaned CRT glass into an end-of waste product.

	and other components, and who then breaks the CRT tube (but does not remove the fluorescent coating). A facility that collects / receives flat panel displays (televisions and monitors and laptop screens) and who manually removes the backlight lamps and plastics and other components but does not treat these components A facility that collects / receives flat panel displays (televisions and monitors and laptop screens) and who manually removes circuit boards and capacitors but who does not extract the backlight lamps A facility that manually disassembles ICT equipment to remove the value materials and cables – no depollution is performed – they then send the remaining materials to a type 3 operator.	plant to mechanically clean the glass before using as an aggregate product. A facility that performs the step 2 treatment of cooling and freezing equipment to capture the blowing agent from the PUR foam. A facility that collects / receives flat panel displays (televisions and monitors) and who mechanically processes them to remove the fluorescent and mercury. A facility that receives flat panel displays without plastics and other components but with backlight lamps and which process them manually to remove the backlight lamps (to send to another type 2 operator) or who mechanically processes the backlight lamps to remove the fluorescent and mercury	removal of circuit boards and/or BFRs plastics. Toner cartridges: preparation for re-use or shredding and separation of fractions. De-pollution: removal of hazardous substances. CRT glass: advanced mechanical treatment of CRT glass (e.g. preparation of the glass for final use (e.g. mixing, advanced cleaning, size reduction, etc.) De-pollution: advanced mechanical removal of fluorescent coating from fractions (WEEELABEX Statement 2014_002); advanced sorting of panel and funnel glass. VFC/VHC liquified gasses: preparation steps before incineration or chemical de-composition (e.g. sorting/segregation; mixing; spill from one container to another one, etc.) De-pollution: avoid leakage and emissions of VFC/VHC gasses during this process.	

Note: An operator may be a **combination of the above types** - For example:

1) A facility that collects / receives waste cooling and freezing appliances, and who performs the step 1 (degassing) and step 2 (removal of the PU foam and capture of the blowing agent) processes all at the same site would be considered to be a Type 1 and Type 2 combined operator; or
2) A facility that collects / receives small appliances, and performs Type 1 manual de-pollution, then Type 2 mechanical treatment of de-polluted appliances, and then Type 3 advanced mechanical treatment of shredded fraction (e.g. separation of fractions) and/or Type 3 treatment of plastics (e.g. sorting/segregation of metal impurities; sorting of different types of plastics like ABS, PS; granulation and sorting/segregation of BFRs plastics) processes all at the same site would be considered to be a Type 1 and Type 2 and Type 3 combined operator.

ANNEX III

An overview of the downstream documentation required according to the Clause 2.4:

The table below summarises all the information required on fractions for the purpose of downstream monitoring and establishment of recycling and recovery rates. The information recorded shall give a just account of day-to-day business and all outlets used. It will therefore be applicable to both batch and annual data.

Table - Summary of information requirements:

Information Required for Downstream Monitoring and Establishment of Recycling & Recovery rates:	Mass	Composition	Classification of final use of fractions	Final Treatment Technology(ies)	Information on First Acceptor	Information on Downstream Acceptor(s), including Final Acceptor
Fractions that have reached end-of-waste status	(ii)	(iii)		(ii)		
Metal fractions which contain less than 2 % of non-metal fractions	(iii)	(ii)	(ii)	(ii)		
Non-metal fractions containing less than 2 % of other materials	(iii)	(ii)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	
Fractions which are classified as hazardous according to the European list of wastes and/or fractions containing materials and components covered by Annex F of EN 50625-1	(iii)	(ii)	(ii)	(iii)	(iii)	(i)
Final fractions being forwarded for energy recovery or disposal	(ii)		(ii)	(i)		(iii)
All other fractions	(iii)	(iii)	(ii)	(iii)	(iii)	

Key

(i) Requirement specified in 4.4 of the standard EN 50625-1

(ii) Requirement specified in Annex C of the standard EN 50625-1

(iii) Requirement specified in both 4.4 and Annex C of the standard EN 50625-1

Specifically, the documents/records shall contain following information for specific fractions:

Fractions which are classified as hazardous and/or capacitors, accumulators, batteries:

- data on the mass of the whole WEEE or output fraction,
- information on the first acceptor,
- information on the downstream acceptor(s) of the fraction,
- the final treatment technology,
- authorisation of the final acceptor(s).

Final fractions being forwarded for energy recovery or disposal:

- the final treatment technology,
- information on the downstream acceptor(s) of the fraction,
- composition of the fractions.

Fractions that have reached end-of-waste status:

- data on the mass of the output fraction,
- data on the composition of the fraction,
- intended technology.

Metal fractions which contain less than 2 % of non-metal fractions:

- data on the mass of the output fraction,
- the type of treatment technology (it may be estimated).

Non-metal fractions containing less than 2 % of other materials:

- data on the mass of the output fraction,
- information on the first acceptor,
- the final treatment technology (it may be declared by the first acceptor),
- classification of final use (recycling and recovery rate) of the fraction in the treatment technology (it may be estimated based on the final treatment technology).

All other fractions:

- the mass of the output fraction,
- information on the first acceptor,
- composition of the fractions (it may be declared by the first acceptor),
- final treatment technology (it may be declared by the first acceptor),
- classification of final use (recycling and recovery rate) of the fraction in the treatment technology (it may be estimated based on the final treatment technology).