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 ***seven*** 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 appliances (WEEE Categories 1 & 10; excluding temperature exchange equipment)
B Mixed equipment (WEEE categories 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7 and 9 but excluding display equipment) - small household appliances, consumer appliances, ICT equipment; lighting (excluding gas discharge lamps); tools, toys, sports equipment and measuring & monitoring equipment; and also category 1 equipment associated with collections of mixed appliances - e.g. microwave ovens, hotplates, extraction and ventilation hoods/systems, electric fans
C Temperature exchange equipment (Category 1 - fridges; freezers; air-conditioning units, heat exchange tumble dryers etc.)
D CRT display appliances (WEEE categories 3 & 4) and cathode ray tubes
E Flat panel display equipment (WEEE categories 3 & 4) - e.g. liquid crystal displays (LCD) televisions and monitors and screens containing cold cathode fluorescent lamps, LEDs, LCDs, plasma screens
F Gas discharge lamps (Category 5)
G 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)

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 dismantling, 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.

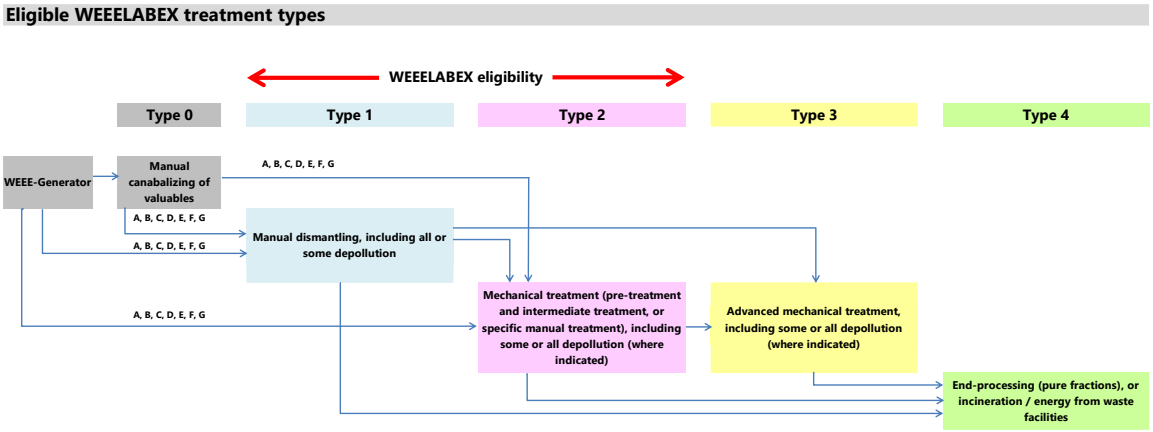

Figure 1

2.3.2 ***Only*** operators performing Type 1 and Type 2 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 and Type 2 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 temperature exchange equipment, he may not seek conformity verification for just step 1.

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 subsequent Type 2 or another Type 1 operator (the requirements are not applicable for fractions that are sent to Type 3 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 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 50574 ***and CLC-TS 50574-2*** for temperature exchange equipment;

- de-pollution monitoring according to the WEEELABEX ***requirements*** for treatment process streams C, D, E, F (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 treatment operations and who receive partially treated appliances from a Type 0 and/or a Type 1 operator (who are not ***certified*** as a WEEELABEX Operator) will only be considered for ***certification*** as an WEEELABEX Operator if he (the Type 2 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*").

2.6 It is anticipated that the requirements for the independent conformity verification for Type 3 operators (e.g. batch testing of specialist non-pure fractions, including those fractions handled by waste brokers (CRT glass; circuit boards; plastics etc.) will be made available after announcement ***by the WEEELABEX Organisation***.

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).*

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.

3.4 Type 3 treatment operators receiving fractions may choose to seek Conformity Verification to determine compliance with the ***WEEELABEX requirements*** after the ***certification*** service will be announced by WEEELABEX Organization.

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.

*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 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.

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

		Type 1		Type 2		Type 3		Type 4
		Manual dis-mantling	Manual De-pollution	Mecha-nical treatment	De-pollution	Advanced mechanical treatment	De-pollution	End-processing
A	**Temperature exchange equipment** 	Removal of cables	Removal of oil from the cooling circuit	Removal of cables	Removal of blowing agent	Downsizing		Refining
		Removal of interior parts (containers etc.)	Removal of VFC/VHC from the cooling circuit	Removal of compressor	Removal of PU Foams	Additional treatment of fractions		Material recovery
		Removal of casing (metal, plastics)	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Separation of ferrous fractions		Treatment of components		Incineration / Energy recovery
		Removal of compressor	Removal of mercury containing components	Separation of non-ferrous fractions				Landfilling
				Separation of plastics fractions				
				Separation of other fractions				
				Downsizing				

B	**Large Household Appliances**	Removal of cables	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Removal of motor	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Downsizing	Removal of plastics containing BFR	Refining
		Removal of casing (metal, plastics)	Removal of batteries	Removal of cables	Removal of batteries	Additional treatment of fractions		Material recovery
		Removal of motors	Removal of mercury containing components	Separation of ferrous fractions	Removal of circuit boards	Treatment of components		Incineration / Energy recovery
C	**Small / Mixed appliances**	Removal of electric components	Removal of circuit boards	Separation of non-ferrous fractions	Removal of plastics containing BFR			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					
			Removal of fluids					
			Removal of components containing refractory ceramic fibres					

D **Display units: CRT**

Removal of cables	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Removal of cables	Removal of PCB and electrolyte capacitors	Downsizing	Removal of plastics containing BFR	Refining
Removal of casing (metal, plastics)	Removal of plastics containing BFR	Separation of ferrous fractions	Removal of plastics containing BFR	Additional treatment of fractions	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	Treatment of components		Incineration / Energy recovery
Removal of shadow mask		Separation of plastics fractions	***Manual or mechanical*** separation of funnel and panel glass			Landfilling
		Separation of other fractions	***Manual or mechanical*** removal of fluorescent coating			
		Downsizing				

E **Display units: FPD**

Removal of cables	Removal of circuit boards	Removal of cables	Removal of circuit boards	Downsizing	Removal of plastics containing BFR	Refining
Removal of casing (metal, plastics)	Removal of LCD	Separation of ferrous fractions	Removal of plastics containing BFR	Additional treatment of fractions		Material recovery
	Removal of CCFL	Separation of non-ferrous fractions	Separation of mercury	Treatment of components		Incineration / Energy recovery
	Removal of plastics containing BFR	Separation of plastics fractions				Landfilling
		Separation of other fractions				
		Downsizing				

F	**Gas discharge lamps**	Separation of ferrous fractions	Removal of fluorescent coating	Downsizing	Refining
		Separation of non-ferrous fractions	Separation of mercury	Additional treatment of fractions	Material recovery
		Separation of plastics fractions		Treatment of components	Incineration / Energy recovery
		Separation of other fractions			Landfilling
		Downsizing			

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 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 fractions or components that require further treatment e.g. fridge compressors for separating the metals; e.g. mixed plastics to remove the BFRs; e.g. batteries for segregation into the different chemistries and who properly treats or arranges for the proper treatment of such batteries.	
	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 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 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.
	A facility that collects large household appliances and manual strips and	A facility that receives the whole CRT tubes from a type 1 operator and who processes		

	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).	them in his plant to manually split the panel and funnel glass and then clean the glass (manually or mechanically)		
	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 receives the whole or broken CRT tubes from a type 1 operator and who processes them in his plant to mechanically clean the glass before using as an aggregate product.	A facility that receives a non-depolluted mixed CRT glass fraction and then performs an advanced treatment and removal of the fluorescent coating and final separation of the other fractions. (WEEELABEX Statement 2014_002)	
	A facility that collects / receives televisions and monitors and who manually removes the CRT tube and plastics and other components, and who then breaks the CRT tube (but does not remove the fluorescent coating).	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 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 who mechanically processes them to remove the fluorescent and mercury.		
	A facility that collects / receives flat panel displays (televisions and monitors and laptop screens) and who manually removes circuit boards and capacitors but	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		

	who does not extract the backlight lamps	another type 2 operator) or who mechanically processes the backlight lamps to remove the fluorescent and mercury		
	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.			

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

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).