



COMMUNITY WASTE  
PROGRAM

# COMMUNITY WASTE PROGRAM

V1.0



CONTROLUNION



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# INTRODUCTION



# 1.1 FORWARD

**Community Waste Program** originally is developed by CU Inspection & Certification India Private Limited (Control Union) in 2021.

Control Union Certifications is active in the field of the inspection and certification in sustainable agricultural, forestry and textile industry. We offer a global one-stop-shop for a wide range of certification programs including the key organic ones. Our certificates are accepted by authorities in nearly every country. We understand the importance of impartiality and objectivity.

With its foundation in agriculture, Control Union Certifications has focused its efforts in developing services around the sustainability of the industry's supply chains which feed into the food, feed, forestry, biomass, bioenergy, social compliance, and textiles markets. With 'boots on the ground' in more than 70 countries, Control Union Certifications is uniquely placed to manage challenges with today's global marketplace.

# 1.2 INTRODUCTION

The Community Waste Program (CWP) is a comprehensive international certification standard that encompasses waste collection, determination of recycled content, and chain of custody. It operates on a voluntary basis and does not seek to supplant the legal or regulatory obligations of any country. The primary objective of the CWP is to encourage the collection of Community Waste (CW) and to help prevent additional waste discharge and subsequent environmental pollution by ensuring waste is properly managed and not left unattended in the environment.

The CWP Standard marks a significant advancement in global efforts toward sustainable waste management in communities, aiming to tackle the complex challenges of waste generation, Disposal<sup>19</sup>, and environmental sustainability. It offers a comprehensive framework for evaluating and verifying waste collection and processing<sup>28</sup> practices within the CWP framework.

This program is a coordinated initiative aimed at managing waste within a defined community<sup>1</sup> which includes but not limited to municipal solid waste<sup>11</sup>, industrial waste<sup>10</sup>, agricultural waste<sup>04</sup>, and hazardous waste<sup>09</sup> generated in defined geographical areas which includes mountain, ocean, urban, rural, landfill<sup>23</sup>, forest etc. The standard focuses on managing waste collection, promoting recycling<sup>29</sup>, and responsible Disposal. It also aims to uplift waste collectors and supply chain partners by involving stakeholders like government agencies, businesses, community<sup>1</sup> groups, and residents.



The CWP Standard addresses the urgent need for standardized guidelines and best practices in waste management. It provides communities, facilities, and brands with a clear roadmap for implementing effective waste management programs tailored to their specific needs and circumstances. In line with EU directives for Green Claim and regulations promoting the circular economy, the CWP Standard emphasizes waste prevention, reuse, recycling, energy recovery<sup>21</sup>, Disposal and brings transparency to the origin of community waste.

Community Waste Programs play a crucial role in safeguarding the environment by reducing the impact of waste on ecosystems and natural resources, minimizing pollution, conserving energy and raw materials, and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. By aligning with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, and life on land, communities can contribute to global targets for a more sustainable and equitable future.

To uphold the integrity and credibility of Community Waste Programs, the CWP Standard incorporates mechanisms for independent third-party certification. This ensures that programs adhere to established guidelines and meet rigorous performance criteria. By obtaining certification, communities can demonstrate their commitment to excellence in waste management and gain recognition for their achievements in sustainability and environmental stewardship.

## 1.3 AIM & OBJECTIVES

The Aim of the Community Waste Program (CWP) Standard is to provide a comprehensive framework and set of guidelines for the development, implementation, and evaluation of effective waste management programs within communities. By establishing standardized practices and performance criteria, the standard aims to promote sustainability, environmental stewardship, and social responsibility in waste management practices at the local level.

The objectives of the CWP are:

- Promotes credibility and attest to high standards of waste collection & recycling practices.
- Brings transparency to the origin of waste & monitor the traceability<sup>33</sup> of recycled content throughout the supply chain.
- Facilitates compliance with EU legislation and local waste management regulations, providing consumers with the tools to make informed decisions.



- Encouraging the practice of upcycling<sup>25</sup> and downcycling<sup>26</sup> collected waste to prevent unauthorized landfill dumping and promote a zero-waste approach.
- Improving the socio-economic status of our collection partners by ensuring that child labor and bonded labor are not utilized in waste collection efforts.
- Ensuring materials are recycled and integrated into final products, providing assurance of sustainability.

## 1.4 SCOPE

1.4.1. The Community Waste Program (CWP) pertains to facilities engaged in the retrieval of unattended or abandoned waste, along with the procedures of upcycling, downcycling, and transforming the gathered waste into finished products.

1.4.2. CWP standard provides origin & traceability by verification of chain of custody for claimed material which contains minimum 5% of CW.

1.4.3. The CWP offers consumer-facing labelling & claims for products that have undergone verification from waste collection, upcycling, downcycling, manufacturing, up to the final B2B transaction. Labelling is eligible only for products containing a minimum of 20% CW material.

1.4.4. Recognition to any Chain of Custody<sup>32</sup> Programs are in place but facility<sup>14</sup> still required to undergo audit and certification to verify compliance as per the CWP standard.

1.4.5. Supply chain of the CWP certified material shall have the supporting transaction certificates and verifiable labelling's.

1.4.6. Facility that works nation-wide or internationally, and, have multiple sites that are distinct legal entities administrated by a central office and wish to certify several operations, may apply for a Multisite Certification.

1.4.7. CWP standard is applied Globally.

1.4.8. This standard is applicable to be evaluated globally by Control Union Certifications.

1.4.9 Facilities engaged in the collection of CW shall adhere to the criteria specified in Annexure A to determine their eligibility.



## 1.5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We express our sincere gratitude to all individuals and facilities who contributed to developing the Standard. Thanks to their expertise and dedication, we've crafted a comprehensive framework for sustainable plastic management. Special thanks to industry experts, researchers, scientists, and technical professionals for sharing their knowledge. We also appreciate the working group, committee, and task force members for their meticulous examination and refinement of the standard. This standard reflects the collaborative efforts of all involved, promoting responsible plastic management and environmental sustainability.

## 1.6 HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

This document sets forth the overall requirements for conformity with the CWP.

In the CWP, the following terms are used to indicate requirements, recommendations, permissions, or capabilities:

- “shall” indicates a requirement
- “should” indicates a recommendation
- “may” indicates a permission
- “can” indicates a possibility or capability

**Note:** Words having superscript “\*” indicates definition provided in Annexure-B.





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# SECTION A GENERAL INFORMATION



## A.1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF MATERIAL CLAIM AND COMPOSITION

A.1.1. The standard applies to the waste generated from but not limited to hazardous waste, E-waste, municipal solid waste, biomedical waste<sup>06</sup>, plastic waste<sup>12</sup>, textile waste<sup>13</sup>, battery waste<sup>05</sup>, industrial waste, construction & demolition waste<sup>07</sup> etc. as per requirements enlisted in Annexure-A of the standard.

A.1.2. The Standard applies to products that contain minimum 5% “**CW**” eligible as per A.1.1

A.1.3. There are two claim models in which CW claim can be done as follows:

### A.1.3.1. Theme based claim model:

This standard allows the facility to claim the theme-based recycling approach for branding & marketing. Facility who are interested to perform the collection by specific event & wish to claim the recycled product made out of those, can apply for Theme based recycling model.

*Such collection can be done in any following events but not limited to e.g., collection from specific source- River, Beaches, School/Colleges, Hotels, Parks, Urban, Rural, Temple, Mountain, etc. and the recycled product can be claimed as e.g.,*

- 1. Beer Bottle- 100% Glass collected from Beach CW**
- 2. Trekking bag- Made with 80% PET Mountain CW**
- 3. Incense sticks- Made with 80% from Temple CW**

For theme-based recycling model, claim of CWP material into their final products shall need to maintain an 80:20 ratio. This means that 80% of the material used should be sourced from CW source based on specific themes, while the remaining 20% can be any material other than CW.



### A.1.3.2. General CW material claim model:

Blending or mixing with conventional materials of the same type is only allowed in CW Mix claim. When blending and mixing claimed materials with conventional materials, or different claimed materials with different percentages, the facility shall prepare composition calculations which include the following:

- Documentation of all input materials to the product or specified component resulting from the blending or mixing, including their material, material composition, weight of product used, and claim percentage
- Calculation of the percentage of claimed content and content per raw material based on the weight and claim percentage of each input along with a material composition report
- Consideration of loss factors per input material and product
- Demonstration that the final calculated content is representative of the actual claimed material

*The Organization shall choose at least one label to claim the CW.*

- CW 100 (100 % of CW of total product by weight)*
- CW Mix (Min 05 % of CW of total product by weight)*

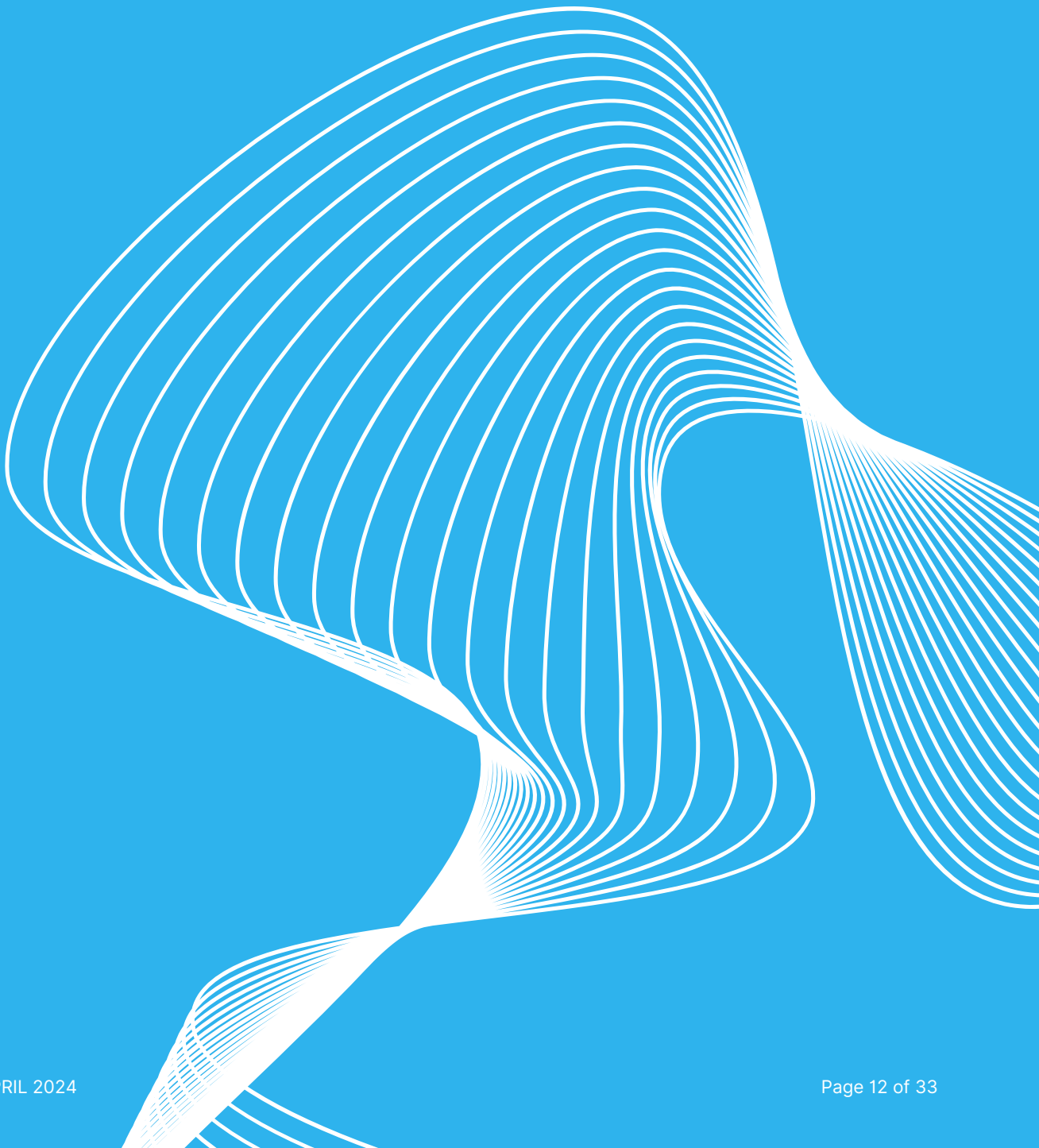


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# SECTION B

# CHAIN OF

# CUSTODY CRITERIA



B.1.1. Certified facility shall establish, implement, and maintain documented procedures and/or work instructions covering all applicable requirements of the CWP standard.

## B.1. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

B.1.2. Certified facility shall maintain a documented material flow diagram, including the points of risk.

B.1.3. Certified facility shall maintain complete, up-to-date records to demonstrate conformity with local legal requirements (licences & permits).

B.1.4. Facility shall appoint a member of management as a management representative who shall be responsible for compliance of the CWP standard within the facility.

B.1.5. Facility shall have the social policies and procedures implemented such as child labor, forced labor, minimum age & wage etc.



*Facility can conduct site identification using the following criteria:*

- Organised/ Un-organised collection
- Collection is not done under any EPR scheme or compulsory by local gov.
- Assessment of environmental aspects and impacts
- Evaluation of social risks and hazards
- Consideration of accessibility
- Assessment of transportation convenience

## B.2. Identification Of Source & Monitoring:

B.2.1. The facility is obligated to establish a protocol for the systematic planning, monitoring, and validation of its Community Waste (CW) collection activities in accordance with the certification prerequisites.

B.2.2. The facility shall demonstrate details of collection sites including name, address, type & selection of collection sites.

B.2.3. The facility shall appoint person responsible for monitoring the sites activity viz collection, training, record keeping, monitoring the small & micro collectors<sup>16</sup>.

B.2.4. For the collection of CW, the purchase from micro collectors is allowed provided the purchase is situated within 50 km from the location of collection site where the micro collectors are operating are identified.

B.2.5. The purchase of CW from Small Collectors is allowed provided small collector shall keep records of daily purchases including, (i) name and contact details of micro-collectors, (ii) purchased weight, (iii) location of collection.

B.2.6. The Small Collector shall have a list of the micro collectors it is working with, including as a minimum (i) full name, (ii) contact details, (iii) area where they work.

B.2.7. The facility shall ensure awareness through adequate workshops/trainings with collectors (staff, volunteers, and independents collectors).

B.2.8. Facility requires to give the justification of all the collected CW with respect to the end of the destination e.g., recyclable send to recycling, non-recyclable send to landfilling etc.



## B.3. Process Quality Control

B.3.1. Facility shall also provide the operating procedure with respect to the product development from the collected material along with the respective person assigned.

B.3.2. Blending within the category of the product is allowed, but the certified portion of material must be maintained separately at each supply chain site for which dedicated allocation of the material shall be in place for raw, final, or intermediate CW, segregated material once inward at the Facility as per end destination etc.

B.3.3. CW Material shall clearly identify at all the stages of the supply chain & in some cases it may be necessary to be labelled directly, while in others, it may be sufficient for machines, carrying vessels or storage containers to use clear signage. Identification may not be necessary where 100% process is of CW certified material.

B.3.4. Facility shall have the sufficient evidence of the CWP production through the traceability in place or documentation.

B.3.5. Facility shall provide the documentation process to record hazardous chemicals, intermediates, used in the manufacturing process of CW.

B.3.6. Facility shall have the policy & procedure for the document retention policy for all the related CW material including but not limited to purchase, production, sale etc. of CW & shall retain for at least 03 years.

B.3.7. Facility shall provide the evidence of collected all CW material not used then how remaining material has been treated.

B.3.8. Facility shall maintain the volume re-conciliation of treated CW with respect to production, including but not limited to inward, output, batch card, loss etc.

## B.4. Sale, Packaging, And Transportation

B.4.1. The facility shall make sure that its sales documents along with reconciliation sheet accompanying products with an CWP Claim state clearly: (i) the facility certificate number (ii) weight sold (iii) CW Category, (iv) buyer name and contact details and (v) date of sale.

B.4.2. The certified facility shall ensure that the products containing verified materials shall be transported to other buyer, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers, or vehicles that are closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage to the container.



B.4.3. All Shipments of verified products shall be labelled with identification that clearly links them to the relevant invoices or shipping documents.

B.4.4. Facilities are allowed to use CWP Logo and Labelling only if they are certified with this standard. The Facility shall request an approval of the desired artworks to its CB and shall keep a documented records of all the approvals.

## B.5. Transaction Certification

B.5.1. Transaction Certificate is a tool used by the CW Program to strengthen the traceability and ensure authenticity of transactions involving certified CW.

B.5.2. Each Transaction Certificate has a unique identification number and can only be issued by facilities holding a valid Scope Certificate.

B.5.3. Changes in the ownership of certified CWP product shall require Transaction Certificate.

B.5.4. The certified CWP facility shall issue a Transaction Certificate every time its certified CWP product changes ownership.

B.5.5. The Transaction Certificate must be delivered to the buyer /seller of CWP products alongside the necessary commercial and logistical documentation.

B.5.6. TC shall be issued by Audit house after adequately apply by the CWP certified Facility.

## B.6. Technical Specifications

B.6.1. Certified facilities shall maintain records of Technical Specifications of all CW materials.

B.6.2. The certified facility shall perform testing based on risk assessment, with requirements conforming to national, local legal regulations, and buyer specifications.

*Certified facility shall have a complaint management system for product quality, management of incidences, risk assessment for contamination.*





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# SECTION C

# SOCIAL

# CRITERIA

The Facility shall ensure compliance with local legal laws, rules related to its operation as applicable.



## C.1. EMPLOYMENT IS FREELY CHOSEN

C.1.1. There is no forced, bonded, or involuntary prison labor.

C.1.2. Workers are not required to lodge "deposits" or their identity papers with their employer and are free to leave their employer after reasonable notice.

C.1.3. Workers are not required to pay for entering employment.

## C.2. CHILD LABOR SHALL NOT BE USED

C.2.1. There shall be no new recruitment of child labor.

C.2.2. Companies shall develop or participate in and contribute to policies and programs which provide for the transition of any child found to be performing child labor to enable her or him to attend and remain in quality education until no longer a child; and "child labor" being defined in the appendices.

C.2.3. These policies and procedures shall confirm to the provisions of the relevant ILO standards on restriction and remediation of child labor.



*Here child labor means the work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.*

*Child labor refers to any employment undertaken by individuals under the age of 15, or any higher age stipulated by local employment regulations. However, children's involvement in environmental cleanup events or recycling programs alongside their families or schools is exempt from being categorized as child labor. Additionally, children assisting their parents with home-based administrative tasks is permissible, provided these activities do not impede the child's ability to complete homework assignments or attend school.*



## C.3. LIVING WAGES ARE PAID

C.3.1. Wages and benefits paid for a standard working week meet, at a minimum, national legal standards, or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher. In any event wages should always be enough to meet basic needs and to provide some discretionary income.

C.3.2. In case of purchase CW from Individual collector facility shall assure that there shall be no purchase of CW from child and payment to IC shall made above the living wage assessment.

C.3.3. Living wage assessment shall be made considering the lowest price of CW in the market.

## C.4. FAIR WORKING CONDITION

C.4.1. A safe and hygienic working environment shall be provided, bearing in mind the prevailing knowledge of the industry and of any specific hazards.

C.4.2. Adequate steps shall be taken to prevent accidents and injury to health arising out of, associated with, or occurring in the course of work, by minimizing, so far as is reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment.

C.4.3. Workers shall receive regular and recorded health and safety training, and such training shall be repeated for new or reassigned workers.

C.4.4. Access to clean toilet facilities and to potable water, and, if appropriate, sanitary facilities for food storage shall be provided.

C.4.5. Appropriate personal protective equipment shall be provided to the workers at no cost to such workers and it shall be assured that these are being used whenever necessary.



## C.5. SUB-CONTRACTING AND HOMEWORKING

C.5.1. Facility shall have policy & procedure for sub-contracting & homeworking.

C.5.2. Facility shall ensure worker hours and pay meet local laws for homeworkers<sup>34</sup> & sub-contracting persons as applicable.

C.5.3. There should be no sub-contracting unless previously agreed with the main client.

C.5.4. Systems and processes should be in place to manage sub-contracting, homeworking and external processing.

C.5.5. If homeworking is being used, is there evidence this has been agreed with the main client.

C.5.6. Facility shall maintain records of employment, wages for all home workers.

C.5.7. The facility shall have checks in place to ensure no child labor is being used and work is safe.

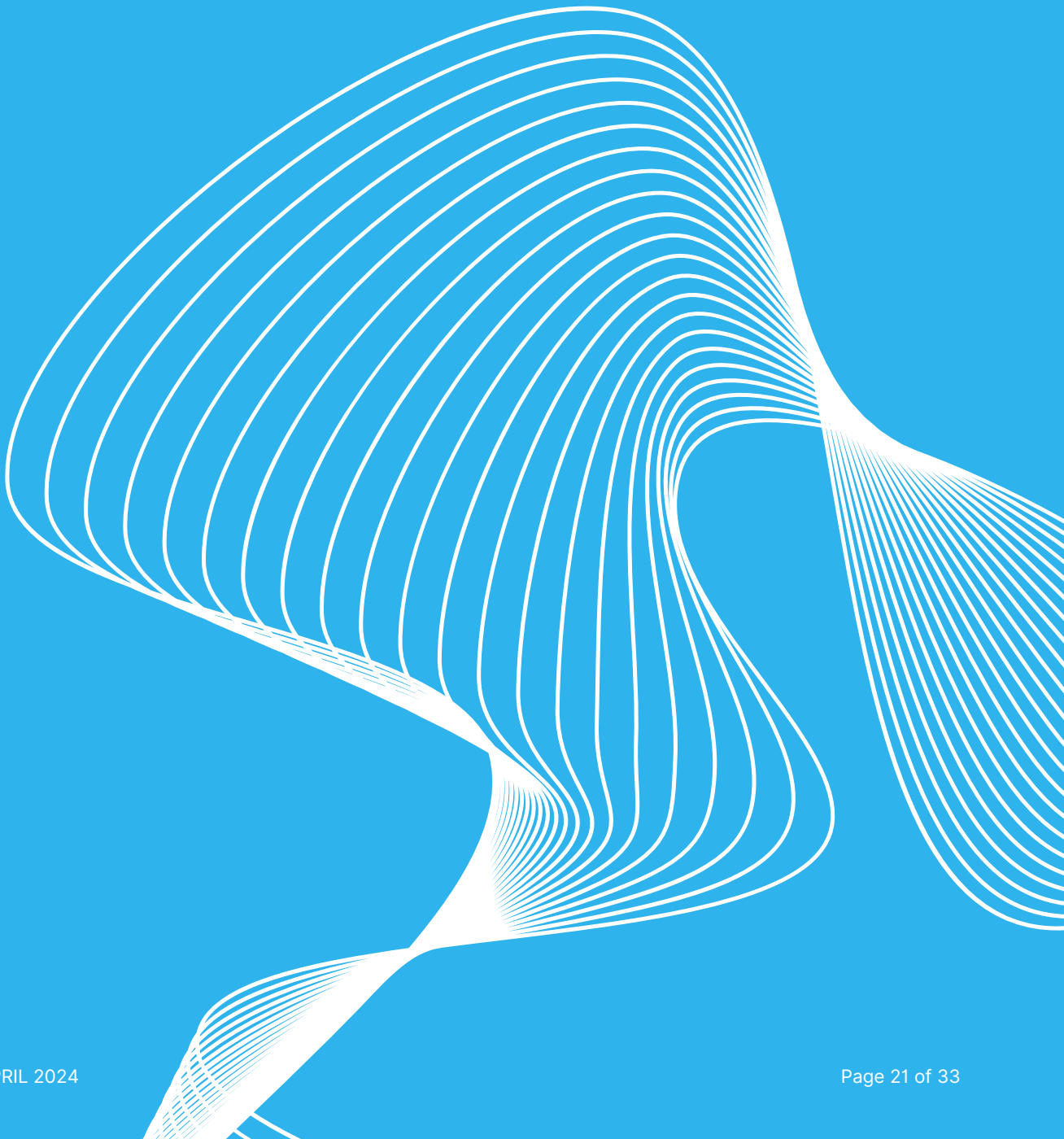
In lieu of compliance with CW standard, adherence to equivalent third-party standards such as SEDEX, SA8000, SLCP, ETI, GRS and GOTS shall be recognized and accepted as fulfilling the specified social compliance requirements outlined in this document.



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## SECTION D

# ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA





The comprehensive set of procedures must be in place at certified facility to ensure adherence to the CWP's environmental standard.

D.1. Facility shall adhere to all local, national, and international environmental laws and standards as applicable.

D.2. Facility shall assign the competent person with responsibility for environmental issues at the site of employment and whether they understand the legislative requirements.

D.3. Facility shall provide & maintain list of chemicals used in the manufacturing process and their related requirements and legislation permits.

D.4. Facility must maintain the significant environmental impact of their site and its processes.

D.5. Facility must conduct the practices of minimizing environmental impact and conserving resources by reducing reusing & recycling. Also, shall provide the assessments to measure its impacts, including continuous recording and regular reviews of use and discharge of natural resources e.g., energy use, water use.

D.6. Facility must maintain the legal required documents to demonstrate that they have the relevant valid permits including for use and Disposal of resources e.g., water, waste etc.

D.7. Facility shall have an environmental policy, covering their environmental impact, which is communicated to all stakeholders, including collection partners such as micro collectors & other suppliers.



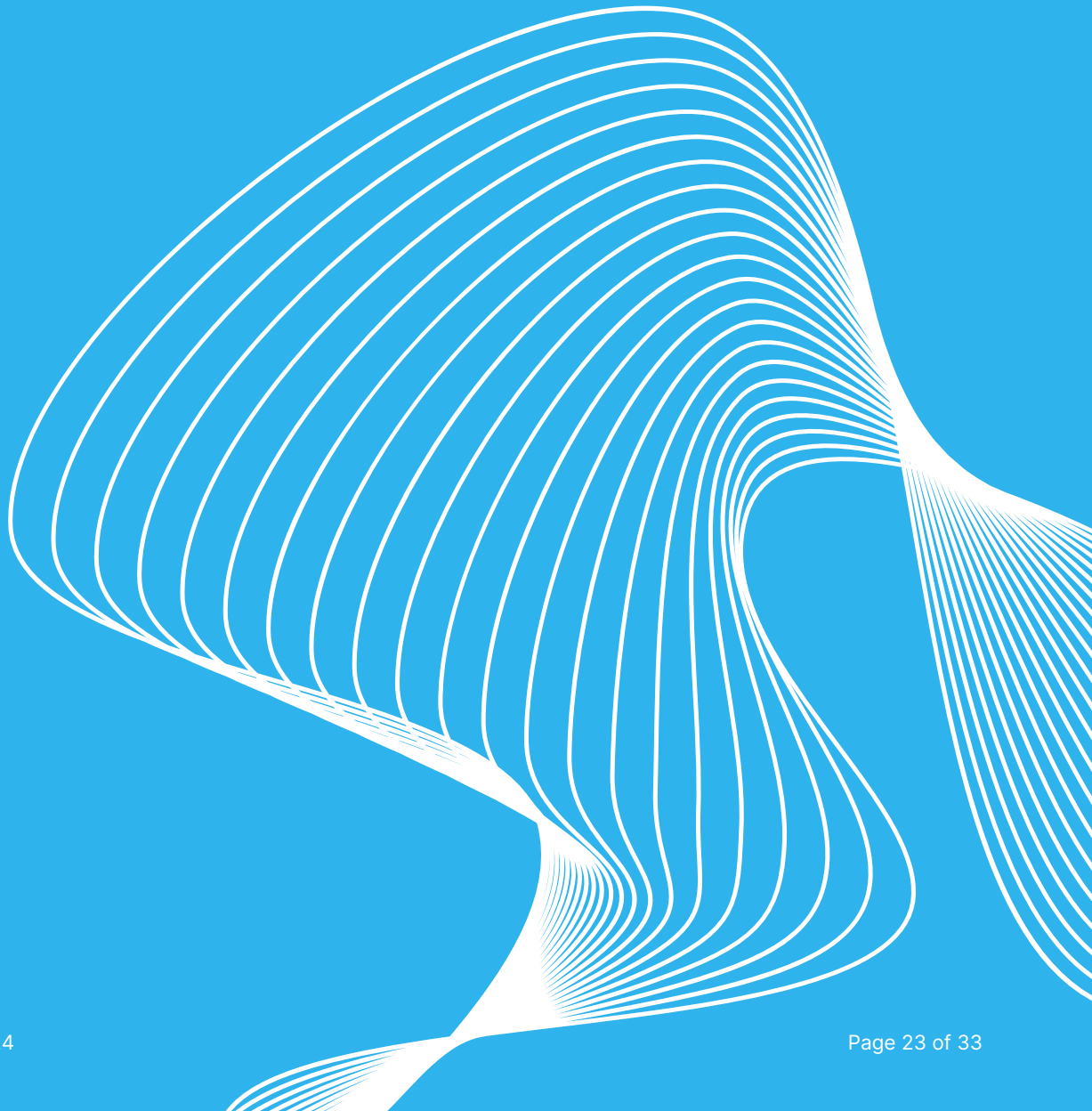
D.8. In lieu of compliance with CW standard, adherence to equivalent third-party standards such as ISO- 14001, Higgs FEM, GRS and GOTS shall be recognized and accepted as fulfilling the specified environmental compliance requirements outlined in this document.



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SECTION E

# CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT CRITERIA





*This approach ensures that both current and future chemical usage aligns with stringent environmental standards, aiming to reduce negative effects on the environment.*

E.1. Stay abreast of and comply with all relevant local, national, and international regulations governing chemical use in process as applicable. Obtain necessary permits and approvals for the handling and disposal of specific chemicals. Monitor and adapt to changes in legislation to maintain compliance.

E.2. Develop and implement clear policies for the procurement, storage, and use of chemicals and ensure policies align with local and international regulations and standards as applicable. Regularly update policies to reflect changes in regulations or industry best practices.

E.3. Provide comprehensive training programs for employees handling chemicals. Ensure training covers proper handling, storage, and emergency response procedures. Regularly update training to incorporate new information and reinforce safety protocols. Conduct training sessions to educate workers on how to interpret MSDS information. Emphasize the importance of understanding health hazards and safe handling practices.

E.4. Implement safety measures, such as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and proper ventilation systems. Conduct regular safety inspections and audits to identify and address potential hazards. Establish emergency response plans and conduct drills to ensure readiness.

E.5. Develop and enforce standardized procedures for the safe handling and transportation<sup>31</sup> of chemicals. Clearly label all chemical containers with necessary information, including potential hazards. Implement measures to prevent spills, leaks, and other incidents during handling.





E.6. Establish a clear protocol for reporting chemical incidents or accidents promptly. Conduct thorough investigations into incidents to identify root causes and prevent future occurrences. Document and report incidents as required by relevant authorities.

E.7. Maintain an up-to-date inventory of all chemicals used in the textile facility. Include information such as chemical names, quantities, storage locations, and usage purposes.

E.8. Obtain and regularly update Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each chemical in use. Ensure that MSDSs are easily accessible to all employees working with or around the chemicals.

E.9. Chemical inputs utilized in the processing of CWP certified materials or those intended for use shall be certified under one or more of the following environmentally friendly certifications to minimize adverse impacts: GOTS letter of approval; ZDHC level 1 conformance; Bluesign; Eco passport by OEKO-TEX

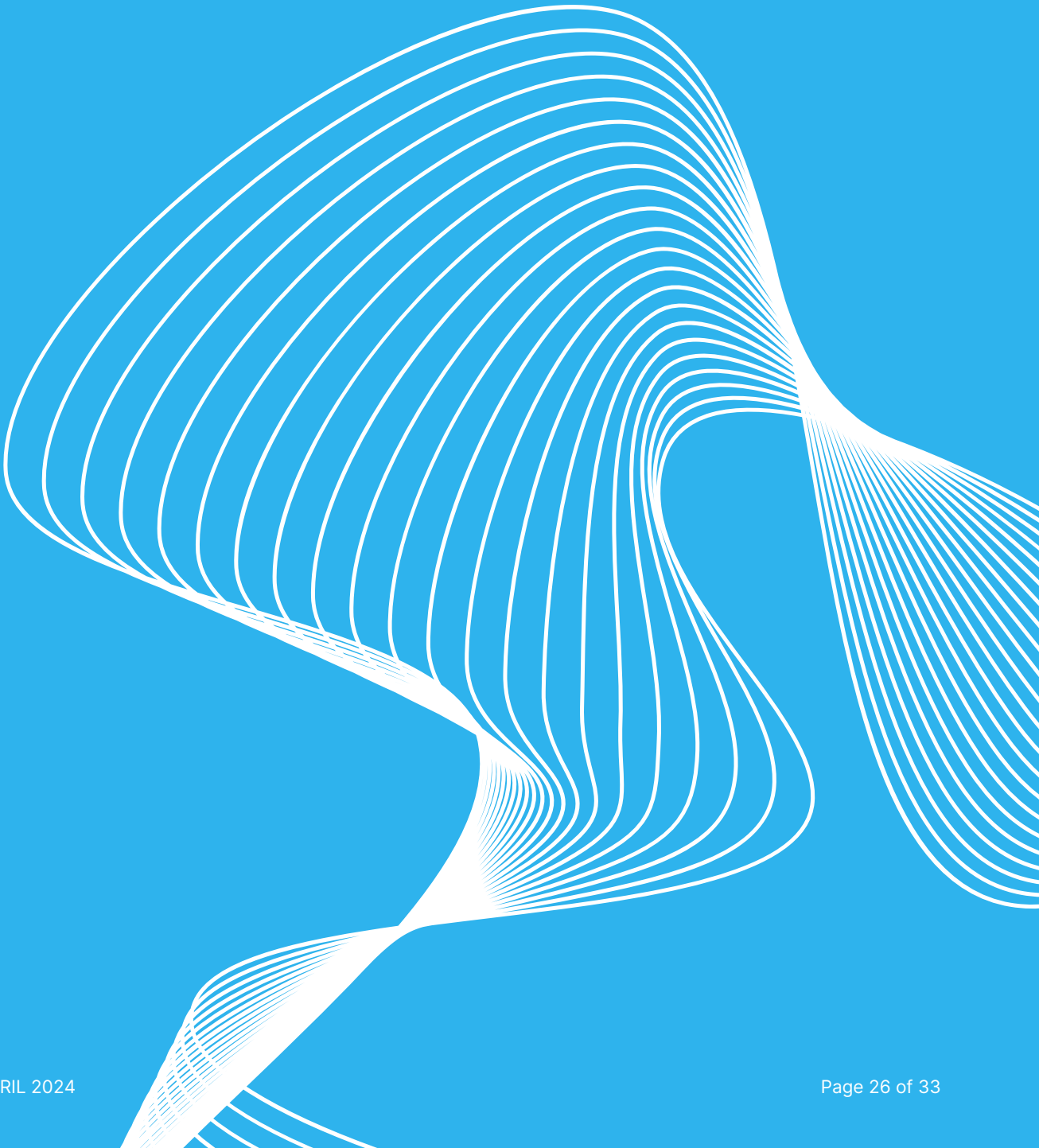
*Clearly display relevant health hazard information for each chemical in a language easily understandable by workers. Highlight specific health risks associated with each chemical, including potential effects and necessary precautions. Ensure that MSDSs and health hazard information are prominently displayed in areas where chemicals are stored or used.*





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# APPENDIX





# APPENDIX A

## ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

This annex provides detailed guidance for waste collection facilities on approved CW raw materials as referenced in section A.1.1, serving as a definitive resource until final disposal. Interested facilities must review and confirm applicability during the application process.

a) The facility gathers materials from micro, small, or medium entities/ workers/ stakeholders weekly or monthly within a 50 km radius without specifying the sources. Recycled products made from these collected materials can be classified as general reclaimed materials, provided they meet the minimum criteria of 5% CW.

b) Facility is involved in collection of waste from environment through Organized or Unorganized way. Organized Collection activities such as Municipal waste collection with register micro waste pickers, collection by own persons from the recycling sectors & Unorganized collection activities such as collection by micro waste pickers, scrap shop vendors, sweepers etc. Such activity may include sub activities such as sorting<sup>30</sup>, shredding, decontamination or melting prior to transferring into physically variable product/form.

c) Source of collection should be identifiable clearly i.e., whether it is collected from a source of waste that is potential e.g., Unattended/Deserted dumpsites<sup>24</sup>, open burning places, or inadequate incineration<sup>22</sup> without energy recovery.

d) The sources of the collected waste are clearly identifiable and are existing or potential sources of waste that would have been left or dumped in the environment (including open burning, dumpsites) or incinerated without energy recovery in the absence of the project activity.

e) Output of the activity should be in the legal, statutory form in such a way that it will comply with the criteria of the quality applied by the local law. Banned are illegal or unauthorized production which are rejected or non-acceptable by the local law e.g., Single-use plastic use.

f) The output of the collection activity is not used in any unauthorized, illegal, or non-statutory activities within the project boundary (e.g., the manufacturing of products that do not conform to the quality criteria set by the relevant statutory/regulatory bodies, including the manufacturing of unauthorized products in a planned manner or as exceptions/rejects in the production line).



g) The collected waste is processed through one or more end of life destination mention in below-

- i. Co-Processing<sup>18</sup>
- ii. Mechanical Recycling<sup>27</sup>
- iii. Incineration (Legally Allowed)
- iv. Chemical Recycling
- v. Landfill (Legally Allowed)
- vi. Degradation / Composting (Bio or Mechanical)
- vii. Energy recovery

h) This standard is not eligible under following situation –

- i. Inclusion of Aggregators<sup>15</sup>
- ii. Use of child in collection
- iii. Open burning.
- iv. Dumping on open land.
- v. Dumping in water bodies and/or dumpsites<sup>20</sup>; or
- vi. Incineration without legal approval

## APPENDIX B - DEFINITION

1. **“Community”** is a group of people who share common characteristics, interests, or living arrangements within a particular geographical area or social unit. Additionally, communities can range in size from small, tightly knit groups to larger, more loosely connected populations.

2. **“Community waste program”** is a structured initiative implemented within a community to effectively manage and reduce waste. It encompasses various activities and strategies aimed at minimizing the generation of waste, promoting recycling and composting, and responsibly disposing of residual waste. These programs typically involve collaboration between residents, local authorities, businesses, and other stakeholders to achieve common waste management goals. Through education, outreach, and the provision of infrastructure and services, community waste programs strive to enhance environmental sustainability and improve the overall quality of life within the community.

3. **“Waste”** any material or object which the holder discards, or intends to discard, or is required to discard.

4. **“Agricultural waste”** waste produced as a result of various agricultural operations.

5. **“Battery waste”** are a used or spent batteries that are no longer functional and need proper Disposal or recycling. This includes various types of batteries such as alkaline, lithium-ion, lead-acid, and nickel-cadmium batteries. Examples of battery waste include used AA batteries from remote controls, laptop batteries, car batteries, and rechargeable batteries from electronic devices like smartphones and tablets.

6. **“Biomedical waste”**, is any waste generated during healthcare activities that poses a potential risk of infection to humans or the environment. This includes waste from medical diagnosis, treatment, or research, such as discarded needles, syringes, bandages, or other materials contaminated with blood or bodily fluids.

7. **“Construction and demolition waste (C&D waste)”**, waste which arises from construction, renovation or demolition activities.

8. **“E-waste”** electrical or electronic equipment which is waste, including all components, sub-assemblies and consumables which are part of the product at the time of discarding.

Note 1 to entry: Electrical and electronic products include TVs, computers, laptops, handphones, printers, printed circuit boards, refrigerators, washing machines and audio and video systems.

Note 2 to entry: E-waste contains valuable resources and certain toxic substances.

9. **“Hazardous waste”** waste which can have an adverse impact on human health and safety and/or the environment and requires special treatment and Disposal.

10. **“Industrial waste”** solid, liquid, or gaseous waste produced in the course of, or waste product of, any trade, business, manufacture, construction or other industrial activity, which can include toxic materials and dangerous substances.

Note 1 to entry: The legal definition can differ according to national laws.

11. **“Municipal solid waste (MSW)”** waste from households, offices, hotels, malls, trade premises, schools, institutions, food and beverage premises, markets and municipal services, such as street cleaning and maintenance of recreational areas, which municipalities take care of.

Note 1 to entry: The legal definition can differ according to national laws.

12. **“Plastic waste”** discarded material which contains as an essential ingredient a high polymer

Note 1 to entry: Plastic waste can be recycled via mechanical recycling, chemical recycling and organic recycling and for energy recovery.

13. **“Textile waste”** is any discarded or unwanted textile materials, including clothing, fabric scraps, and textiles from manufacturing processes. Examples of textile waste include (post-consumer) old clothing, damaged fabrics, (pre-consumer) leftover fabric scraps from sewing projects and (production excess) unsold inventory from fashion retailers.

14. **“Facility”** means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe Disposal are carried out.

15. **“Aggregators”** an organizational entity that consolidates and oversees waste materials sourced from diverse origins. Acting as intermediaries, these entities facilitate the transfer of waste from generators like households, businesses, and industries to facilities tasked with processing or disposing of it. Through efficient collection and transportation, aggregators ensure the delivery of waste to suitable facilities for treatment, recycling, or Disposal. Examples of such aggregators encompass waste collection firms, transfer stations, material recovery facilities (MRFs<sup>17</sup>), and waste brokers.

16. **“Small and micro collectors”** are individuals or small businesses that gather and handle waste from limited sources, like households, industry, deserted waste. They could be independent waste pickers, local community groups, or small-scale entrepreneurs. And additionally, which has collection capacity up to micro-<73 MT, small-<1800 MT per year.

17. **“Material recovery facility (MRF)”** plant for sorting and pre-processing materials from commingled waste for resource recovery.

18. **“Co-processing”** means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal as raw material or as a source of energy or both to replace or supplement the natural mineral resources and fossil fuels in industrial processes.

19. **"Disposal"** the final stage of handling waste materials, where collected waste are permanently discarded or placed in a designated location for management, treatment, or final Disposal.
20. **"Dump sites"** means a land utilized by local body for Disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling.
21. **"Energy recovery"** production of useful energy through direct and controlled combustion.
22. **"Incineration"** means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures.
23. **"Landfill"** waste disposal site for the deposit of waste on to or into land under controlled or regulated conditions.
24. **"Unattended/deserted dumpsites"** are locations where waste materials are illegally or improperly disposed of without supervision or management. These dumpsites often accumulate garbage, debris, and other waste materials over time, posing environmental and health risks to surrounding areas.
25. **"Upcycling"** is the process of transforming waste materials or unwanted products into new materials or products of higher value or quality. This involves creatively repurposing or redesigning items to give them a new life and purpose, often extending their usefulness and reducing waste.
26. **"Downcycling"** is the process of converting waste materials into products of lower quality or value. While downcycling may still involve recycling materials, the resulting products typically have reduced functionality or quality compared to the original material.
27. **"Mechanical recycling"** processing of plastics waste into secondary raw material or products without significantly changing the chemical structure of the material.
28. **"Processing"** means any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling, or transformation into new products.
29. **"Recycling"** process of transforming waste materials into a reusable form which can be similar to the original product or not.
30. **"Sorting"** means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, cardboards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling.

31. "**Transportation**" means conveyance of solid waste, either treated, partly treated or untreated from a location to another location in an environmentally sound manner through specially designed and covered transport system to prevent the foul odor, littering and unsightly conditions.

32. "**Chain of custody**" process by which inputs and outputs and associated information are transferred, monitored and controlled as they move through each step in the relevant supply chain.

33. "**Traceability**" ability to trace the history, application, location or source(s) of a material or product throughout the supply chain.

34. "**Home-worker**" Individual carrying out work for remuneration in his or her home or at other premises mutually agreed with the employer, other than the regular workplace of the employer.

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COMMUNITY WASTE  
PROGRAM

# CONTROL UNION

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