

# Questions and answers regarding the delivery of refinery scrap and sweepings

## **What is a supplier declaration?**

A supplier declaration is a one-time commitment by the customer to secure good business relations and to defend against risks. In this declaration, the customer undertakes, among other things, to comply with commercial, ethical and ecological standards as well as requirements in connection with the delivery of their refinery scrap.

## **What is the so-called waste/transfer contract (contract of transfer and recovery of waste)?**

The waste/transfer contract is a one-off declaration of commitment between the exporter (customer) and the recipient of the waste (C.HAFNER) regarding the transfer and recovery of waste (refinery scrap or sweepings) in accordance with Article 18, Paragraph 2 of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006. The contract must be signed by both parties before the first time the waste is transferred and must be sent to the competent authority upon official request.

## **What is the so-called green document (shipping information according to Annex VII of Regulation (EC)1013/2006)?**

The "green document" is a compulsory form that must be kept with every transfer of so-called "green" waste (waste on the "green" list) of Annexes III and IIIb and of "green" waste mixtures of Annex IIIa for recovery in any shipment from outside of Germany.

## **Why does C.HAFNER require these papers?**

All refinery scrap or sweepings delivered to C.HAFNER from which the precious metals are recovered are purely formal waste and are therefore subject to the provisions of waste disposal law. This is why these papers are a compulsory element of the shipment, acceptance and processing of your materials.

Furthermore, as a certified company, C.HAFNER is subject to legal requirements when it comes to auditing. And ultimately, our customers also benefit from this: it assures quality, protects the environment and guarantees the safety of employees.

## **What is an impurities list?**

The impurities list includes all impurities that could lead to the health of employees or the environment becoming damaged, or that could disrupt our processes. This list is also important for the waste classification of your refinery scrap/sweepings.

## **What exactly does the term "impurity" mean?**

Impurities are elements which are either toxic or cannot be processed by us.

## **Which impurities are found most frequently in old jewellery?**

Very often old jewellery contains cadmium, as in the past jewellery used to be treated with cadmium-containing solders.

## **How can I tell whether or not my scrap gold contains harmful substances?**

Please question your customers and trust your own experience. Beyond that, the only thing left to do is to perform an analysis. When in doubt, do not accept anything that you cannot judge.

## **What do I do if I suspect that the waste contains cadmium?**

Generally speaking, we do not recommend that you accept waste that contains cadmium. However, we are working on a solution that will enable us to also process waste-containing cadmium. Please contact us personally for more information on this.

## **How can a buyer analyse mercury?**

Unfortunately, there is no way that a buyer can analyse the mercury. Amalgam is usually located in the remaining teeth under crowns and is usually not visible. If waste is delivered with tooth residues, then we assume that it contains amalgam and subject the refinery scrap to special treatment to remove the mercury.

**Why is dental waste in particular often contaminated with mercury?**

Mercury is contained in the amalgam fillings of dental waste.

**How does C.HAFNER deal with mercury?**

The material that comes to C.HAFNER is subjected to a so-called “mercury removing” process – a very time-consuming and cost-intensive process in which mercury is removed from the material. Only when the mercury is removed can the material be processed at C.HAFNER.

**What consequences might there be if I do not comply with the impurity standards?**

The delivered refinery scrap or sweepings cannot be treated or can only be treated with additional expenditure. This results in additional costs, which you may be charged for. Or, alternatively, the material will be returned to you at your own expense. What’s more, our facilities may even be shut down by officials.

**Why does the pick-up order have to be in writing?**

Due to our valuables insurance, the pick-up order must be made in writing to provide proof of the quantity of precious metal waste declared with value X.

**How should the refinery scrap/sweepings be packaged?**

Refinery scrap should be packed in safebags, sweepings in tons with a seal. C.HAFNER provides the required containers free of charge as part of our lending procedure.

**Where can I get labels and safebags for my delivery?**

Depending on the country, labels and safebags are carried by the logistics service provider or either sent in advance or dispatched by C.HAFNER.

**How should the materials be separated?**

The materials must be separated according to refinery scrap, dental gold, sweepings. It is also more efficient for you to separate silver and gold waste or 4-material alloys and pure Pd or Pt waste.

**Which value should be given?**

The transport value corresponds to the precious metal value, which is calculated as follows: [Gross weight of the material] x [purity level] x [price of precious metal].

**How do I have to fill in the green document, where do I get the waste numbers?**

The fields in the green document are self-explanatory and the waste code numbers can be found in the annexes of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 or in the European Waste List. The employees from our sales team will be happy to assist you with any questions you may have regarding how to correctly fill in and find out the waste code.

**What do I do with the green document (shipping information according to Annex VII)?**

The green document must be completed, signed and enclosed with each shipment. It must be placed on the outside of the shipping bag together with the other shipping documents.

**What is money laundering and how does money laundering work?**

Money laundering is the infiltration of illegally acquired assets from criminal activities into the legal financial and economic cycle with the aim of concealing their true source. Very often, for example, large quantities of gold from jewellery are produced and melted down to launder money.

**How does C.HAFNER implement the obligations of the Money Laundering Act?**

The Money Laundering Act (Geldwäschegesetz) obliges all economic actors operating in Germany to actively participate in the prevention of money laundering. To prevent money laundering activities, C.HAFNER checks all customers by carrying out on-site visits in order to make sure they are not letterbox companies. As well as this, all customer master data is checked by Creditreform. In addition, we ask our customers from whom they purchase the material.