

Additional Goods for Consultation

Tariff Subheading HS2012	Description of Product Coverage <i>(Product descriptions do not necessarily reflect Harmonized System nomenclature, and may indicate that only a subset of goods in a given subheading is to be proposed)</i>	Potential Environmental Benefit
262011	Slag, ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel) containing metals, arsenic or their compounds: Containing mainly zinc: Hard zinc spelter.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
262019	Slag, ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel) containing metals, arsenic or their compounds: Containing mainly zinc: Other.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
262030	Slag, ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel) containing metals, arsenic or their compounds: Containing mainly copper.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
262040	Slag, ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel) containing metals, arsenic or their compounds: Containing mainly aluminum.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.

283640	Potassium carbonates.	Carbonates (e.g., potassium and cesium) can be used to make the solvents for capture of CO2 emissions. Enzymatic CO2 capture allows for the low-cost capture of CO2 from stationary emissions sources such as oil production operations, power and steam plants and metals production facilities, while leveraging existing solvent-based gas scrubbing approaches already known to industry. CO2 capture and sequestration is a viable climate change mitigation tool that enables industries to use the recovered CO2 for existing and new applications, like beverage carbonation, pulp and paper production, greenhouses, and chemical production.
283699	Carbonates; peroxocarbonates (percarbonates); commercial ammonium carbonate containing ammonium carbamate: Other: Other: Cesium carbonate	Carbonates (e.g., potassium and cesium) can be used to make the solvents for capture of CO2 emissions. Enzymatic CO2 capture allows for the low-cost capture of CO2 from stationary emissions sources such as oil production operations, power and steam plants and metals production facilities, while leveraging existing solvent-based gas scrubbing approaches already known to industry. CO2 capture and sequestration is a viable climate change mitigation tool that enables industries to use the recovered CO2 for existing and new applications, like beverage carbonation, pulp and paper production, greenhouses, and chemical production.
293190	Other organo-inorganic compounds: Other: Chemical reactive soil modifiers.	Chemical reactive soil modifiers convert all soil types from hydrophilic polar (water loving) to hydrophilic non polar (water hating). This non-toxic product has the ability to help retain strength of road bases and resistance to deformation in wet and dry weather. It provides significant water resistant properties to the treated soil, thus helping to control soil erosion.
380210	Activated carbon; activated natural mineral products; animal black, including spent animal black. - Activated carbon	Used in chemical recovery systems. Activated carbon is commonly used to remove organic chemicals from drinking water. Also used in air pollution control systems.
382490	Prepared binders for foundry moulds or cores; chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included: Other: Clay-based soil stabilizers.	Clay-based soil stabilizer composed of enzymes, electrolytes and surfactants. This product increases compaction and strength of the soil, reduces its permeability and its water absorption, and decreases the swelling capacity of individual soil particles. Clay-based soil stabilizers help preventing soil erosions and reduce costs and maintenance of unpaved road. They are a solution for potholes, wash boarding, rutting, heaving, and dust. This product is non-toxic and 100% biodegradable.
390591	Polymers of vinyl acetate or of other vinyl esters, in primary forms; other vinyl polymers in primary forms: Copolymers: Dust control products composed of polymers.	Dust Stop Powder. 100% environmentally friendly, non-toxic/non-corrosive dust suppressant/ dust control product, composed of polymers, applicable to any soil types. Dust stop powder prevents dust by acting as a binder and forming a film over the surface of a road/soil and binding all of the loose material together. This film encapsulates all the material it comes into contact with to form a hard surface and a barriers to prevent the release fo dust.

390690	Acrylic polymers in primary forms: Other: Dust control products composed of polymers.	Dust Stop Liquid Concentrate (DSLCL). 100% environmentally friendly, non-toxic/ non-corrosive dust suppressant/ dust control product composed of polymers, applicable to any soil types. DSLC provides long-term dust and erosion control of tailings piles of any type. Dust Stop is a concentrated liquid product that is mixed with water and applied topically to the tailings. After application of the emulsion to the tailings, the water evaporates and the polymer particles pack closely together to form a continuous film. The ability of Dust Stop to coalesce into a durable, strong, water resistant film allows it to encapsulate all of the dust generating material to prevent it from becoming airborne particulates.
390950	Amino-resins, phenolic resins and polyurethanes, in primary forms: Polyurethanes: Hydrocarbon Sorbents	Re-usable Hydrocarbon Sorbent (RHS) technology allows for instantaneous hydrocarbon recovery from any oil waste stream. The RHS technology is based on oval-shaped beads that have the power to attract hydrocarbons and repel water. This reaction requires no catalyst or chemical reaction and is an efficient and effective transport medium to remove hydrocarbons from water or solids with very little energy. The RHS technology can facilitate tailings management and allows for a more resource efficient process because both water and waste hydrocarbon can be recovered and reused. This technology can also be used for oil spills remediation.
391510	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics: Of polymers of ethylene.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
391520	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics: Of polymers of styrene.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
391530	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics: Of polymers of vinyl chloride.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.

391590	Waste, parings and scrap of plastics: Of other plastics.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
391990	Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of plastics, whether or not in rolls: Other: Solar control window films.	Window film products within this category can be manufactured to reduce solar heat gain through windows and improve a window's insulating performance, thus reducing GHG emissions by reducing heating and cooling demands of buildings.
392062	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials: Of poly(ethylene terephthalate): Solar control window films.	Window film products within this category can be manufactured to reduce solar heat gain through windows and improve a window's insulating performance, thus reducing GHG emissions by reducing heating and cooling demands of buildings.
392091	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials. Of other plastics: Of poly(vinyl butyral): Solar cell encapsulants.	Solar cell encapsulants have a number of functions, such as protecting solar cells from UV, moisture, and heat.
392091	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials. Of other plastics: Of poly(vinyl butyral): Solar control window films.	Advanced interlayer window films containing either dispersed nanoparticles or an integral film layer that reject solar energy. These films reduce air conditioning usage in buildings, thus increasing energy efficiency.
392113	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics: Of polyurethanes: Polyurethane foam.	Polyurethane has excellent insulation properties. It is used in many applications like thermal insulation foam in buildings, which significantly reduces building energy requirements.
392190	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics: Other: Solar mirror films.	Solar mirror films provide a highly reflective, light and durable alternate to glass mirrors in concentrating solar power (CSP) systems. This can result in lower cost of energy produced by CSP systems by enabling larger and more efficient solar collectors, lower cost sub-structure, and less material waste due to glass breakage.
400400	Waste, parings and scrap of rubber (other than hard rubber) and powders and granules obtained therefrom.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.

401700	Hard rubber (for example ebonite) in all forms, including waste and scrap; Articles of hard rubber: Waste and scrap.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
440110	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms.	Fuel wood can be used in boilers to produce power. They come from a renewable resources (wood) and they produce less emissions than fossil fuels when they burn. In addition, wood captures CO2 when it grows.
440121	Wood in chips or particles: Coniferous.	Wood chips can be used in boilers to produce power. They come from a renewable resources (wood) and they produce less emissions than fossil fuels when they burn. In addition, wood captures CO2 when it grows. Also, new "second-generation" biodiesel can be produced from any lignocellulose biomass (such as wood products). Because of the carbon dioxide (CO2) absorbed by the plant feedstock used to produce biofuel, biofuels produce overall less CO2 than fossil fuels on a life cycle analysis.
440122	Wood in chips or particles: Non-coniferous.	Wood chips can be used in boilers to produce power. They come from a renewable resources (wood) and they produce less emissions than fossil fuels when they burn. In addition, wood capture CO2 when it grows. Also, new "second-generation" biodiesel can be produced from any lignocellulose biomass (such as wood products). Because of the carbon dioxide (CO2) absorbed by the plant feedstock used to produce biofuel, biofuels produce overall less CO2 than fossil fuels on a life cycle analysis.
440131	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms: Wood pellets.	Wood pellets can be used in boilers to produce power. They come from a renewable resources (wood) and they produce less emissions than fossil fuels when they burn. In addition, wood capture CO2 when it grows.
440139	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms: Other.	Sawdust and wood waste can be used in boilers to produce power. They come from a renewable resources (wood) and they produce less emissions than fossil fuels when they burn. In addition, wood captures CO2 when it grows. Also, new "second-generation" biodiesel can be produced from any lignocellulose biomass (such as wood products). Because of the carbon dioxide (CO2) absorbed by the plant feedstock used to produce biofuel, biofuels produce overall less CO2 than fossil fuels on a life cycle analysis.

440710	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm: Coniferous	These wood products are typically used structurally in wood building construction. For buildings and building products, life-cycle assessments (LCA) show that wood is generally better for the environment than other commonly used building materials in terms of embodied energy, air and water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Wood grows naturally using energy from the sun, is renewable, sustainable and recyclable. It is also an effective insulator.
440810	Sheets for veneering (including those obtained by slicing laminated wood), for plywood or for similar laminated wood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded, spliced or end-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm: Coniferous	These wood products are typically used structurally in wood building construction. For buildings and building products, life-cycle assessments (LCA) show that wood is generally better for the environment than other commonly used building materials in terms of embodied energy, air and water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Wood grows naturally using energy from the sun, is renewable, sustainable and recyclable. It is also an effective insulator.
441012	Particle board, oriented strand board (OSB) and similar board (for example, waferboard) of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances: Of wood: Oriented strand board (OSB).	These wood products are typically used structurally in wood building construction. For buildings and building products, life-cycle assessments (LCA) show that wood is generally better for the environment than other commonly used building materials in terms of embodied energy, air and water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Wood grows naturally using energy from the sun, is renewable, sustainable and recyclable. It is also an effective insulator.
441239	Other plywood, consisting solely of sheets of wood (other than bamboo), each ply not exceeding 6 mm thickness: Other: Coniferous.	These wood products are typically used structurally in wood building construction. For buildings and building products, life-cycle assessments (LCA) show that wood is generally better for the environment than other commonly used building materials in terms of embodied energy, air and water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Wood grows naturally using energy from the sun, is renewable, sustainable and recyclable. It is also an effective insulator.
441299	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood: Other: Other: Coniferous.	These wood products are typically used structurally in wood building construction. For buildings and building products, life-cycle assessments (LCA) show that wood is generally better for the environment than other commonly used building materials in terms of embodied energy, air and water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Wood grows naturally using energy from the sun, is renewable, sustainable and recyclable. It is also an effective insulator.
441860	Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled flooring panels, shingles and shakes: Posts and beams: Coniferous.	These wood products are typically used structurally in wood building construction. For buildings and building products, life-cycle assessments (LCA) show that wood is generally better for the environment than other commonly used building materials in terms of embodied energy, air and water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Wood grows naturally using energy from the sun, is renewable, sustainable and recyclable. It is also an effective insulator.

441890	Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled flooring panels, shingles and shakes: Other: Coniferous.	These wood products are typically used structurally in wood building construction. For buildings and building products, life-cycle assessments (LCA) show that wood is generally better for the environment than other commonly used building materials in terms of embodied energy, air and water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Wood grows naturally using energy from the sun, is renewable, sustainable and recyclable. It is also an effective insulator.
470620	Pulps of fibres derived from recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard.	Products under this subheading are derived from recovered materials. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
470710	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard: Unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or corrugated paper or paperboard.	Products under this subheading are recovered materials. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
470720	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard: Other paper or paperboard made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass.	Products under this subheading are recovered materials. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
470730	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard: Paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter).	Products under this subheading are recovered materials. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.

470790	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard: Other, including unsorted waste and scrap.	Products under this subheading are recovered materials. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
591000	Transmission or conveyor belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics, or reinforced with metal or other material: Conveyor belts or belting.	Belts for conveyors. Conveyors are key components for the transport of waste in municipal and industrial recycling systems. They can also be used for the transport of slurries around the wastewater treatment plant.
631010	Used or new rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of textiles materials: Sorted.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
631090	Used or new rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of textiles materials: Other.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
680610	Slag-wool, rock-wool and similar mineral wools (including intermixtures thereof), in bulk, sheets or rolls: Insulating material.	Insulation materials help reducing energy consumption in buildings. These materials also help for noise abatement.
680690	Mixtures and articles of heat-insulating, sound-insulating or sound absorbing mineral materials, other than those of heading 68.11 or 68.12 or of Chapter 69: Insulating material	Insulation materials help reducing energy consumption in buildings. These materials also help for noise abatement.
700100	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass; glass in the mass.	Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
701939	Thin sheets (voiles), webs, mats, mattresses, boards and similar nonwoven products: Other: Non-woven boards or rolls of glass fiber.	Boards or rolls of glass fiber for the manufacture of air filters.

701939	Thin sheets (voiles), webs, mats, mattresses, boards and similar nonwoven products: Other: Soundproofing and insulation products.	These materials can be used for soundproofing and thermal insulation of buildings. They reduce energy consumption.
711230	Waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; other waste and scrap containing precious metal or precious metal compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal: Ash containing precious metal or precious metal compounds.	Recycling ash containing precious metals and compounds results in major energy savings, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
711291	Waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; other waste and scrap containing precious metal or precious metal compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal: Other: Of gold, including metal clad with gold but excluding sweepings containing other precious metals.	Recycling precious metals and compounds results in major energy savings, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
711292	Waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; other waste and scrap containing precious metal or precious metal compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal: Other: Of platinum, including metal clad with platinum but excluding sweepings containing other precious metals.	Recycling precious metals and compounds results in major energy savings, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
711299	Waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; other waste and scrap containing precious metal or precious metal compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal: Other: Other.	Recycling precious metals and compounds results in major energy savings, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
730890	Structures, and parts of structures, of iron or steel, for wind turbines.	Components of wind turbines, which generate low or no carbon emissions and no soil and water pollution. Also, wind is a renewable resource.
732690	Other articles of iron or steel: floor drains and manhole covers.	Perforated buckets, manhole covers, and similar articles of iron or steel used to filter water at the entrance of drains. These items facilitate the delivery of safe drinking water and sanitation.

740400	Copper waste and scrap.	Recycling copper waste and scrap results in energy savings of 85% to 90% when compared to production using mined resources. Further, recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
750300	Nickel waste and scrap.	Recycling nickel waste and scrap results in energy savings between 90% and 96% when compared to production using mined resources. Further, recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
760200	Aluminium waste and scrap.	Aluminum can be recycled repeatedly without loss of product integrity and minimal material loss through oxidation. Further, recycling aluminum saves around 95% of energy and emissions when compared to production using mined resources. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
780200	Lead waste and scrap.	Recycling lead waste and scrap results in energy savings of between 70% to 98% (dependent on the source of recycled lead) when compared to production using mined resources. Further, recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.

790200	Zinc waste and scrap.	<p>Recycling zinc waste and scrap results in energy savings of between 55% to 96% (dependent on the source of recycled zinc) when compared to production using mined resources. Further, recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.</p>
800200	Tin waste and scrap.	<p>Tin is typically used as an alloying element with lead, copper and bronze. The Bureau of International Recycling (BIR) reports that the recycling of tin waste and scrap results in energy savings of roughly 90% when compared to production using mined resources. Further, recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.</p>
810197	Tungsten (wolfram) and articles thereof, including waste and scrap: Other: Waste and scrap.	<p>Recycling tungsten waste and scrap can result in energy savings of roughly 90% when compared to production using mined resources. Further, recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.</p>
810297	Molybdenum and articles thereof, including waste and scrap: Other: Waste and scrap.	<p>Recycling molybdenum waste and scrap can result in energy savings of roughly 75% when compared to production using mined resources. Further, recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.</p>

810330	Tantalum and articles thereof, including waste and scrap: Waste and scrap.	Recycling tantalum waste and scrap can result in energy savings in excess of 75% when compared to production using mined resources. Further, recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
810420	Magnesium and articles thereof, including waste and scrap: Waste and scrap.	Magnesium waste and scrap arises from two principal sources: its own alloys and aluminum alloys. Energy savings resultant from the recycling of magnesium waste and scrap will therefore closely mirror the energy savings of aluminum. Accordingly, recycling magnesium waste and scrap can result in energy savings that can approach 95% when compared to production using mined resources. Further, recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
810530	Cobalt mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt and articles thereof, including waste and scrap: Waste and scrap.	Cobalt is used in the manufacture of super-alloys designed to operate at high temperatures. Another important use for cobalt is the production of permanent magnets. Energy savings resultant from the recycling of cobalt waste and scrap can approach 75% when compared to production using mined resources. Further, recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
840110	Nuclear reactors; fuel elements (cartridges), non-irradiated, for nuclear reactors; machinery and apparatus for isotopic separation: Nuclear reactors.	Nuclear power plants produce very low rates of greenhouse emissions and is therefore a clean energy. New generations of nuclear power plants ensure high levels of safety and can be designed to use recycled nuclear fuel, thus reducing hazardous nuclear fuel waste.

840130	Nuclear reactors; fuel elements (cartridges), non-irradiated, for nuclear reactors; machinery and apparatus for isotopic separation: Fuel elements (cartridges), non-irradiated.	Nuclear power plants produce very low rates of greenhouse emissions and is therefore a clean energy. New generations of nuclear power plants ensure high levels of safety and can be designed to use recycled nuclear fuel, thus reducing hazardous nuclear fuel waste.
840140	Nuclear reactors; fuel elements (cartridges), non-irradiated, for nuclear reactors; machinery and apparatus for isotopic separation: Parts of nuclear reactors.	Nuclear power plants produce very low rates of greenhouse emissions and is therefore a clean energy. New generations of nuclear power plants ensure high levels of safety and can be designed to use recycled nuclear fuel, thus reducing hazardous nuclear fuel waste.
840211	Steam or other vapour generating boilers: Watertube boilers with a steam production exceeding 45 tonnes per hour: Biomass boilers.	Boilers for the production of heat and power on the basis of (renewable) biomass fuels, like black liquor, a byproduct of the pulping process.
840220	Super-heated water boilers: Biomass boilers	Boilers for the production of heat and power on the basis of (renewable) biomass fuels. Biomass is a renewable resource and it produces less emissions than fossil fuels when it burns. Biomass boilers are also used for combined heat and power applications (cogeneration). Cogeneration uses waste heat from energy production for heating purposes. It is thus a more efficient way to produce power and can reduce energy consumption.
840310	Central heating boilers other than those of heading 84.02: Boilers.	These boilers can be used for combined heat and power applications (cogeneration). Cogeneration uses waste heat from energy production for heating purposes. It is thus a more efficient way to produce power and can reduce energy consumption.
840390	Central heating boilers other than those of heading 84.02: Parts.	These boilers can be used for combined heat and power applications (cogeneration). Cogeneration uses waste heat from energy production for heating purposes. It is thus a more efficient way to produce power and can reduce energy consumption.
840590	Parts of gasifiers of subheading 8405.10	Parts of gasifiers for generating biofuels from biomass or biomass-derived waste. Syngas (synthesis gas) reactors are necessary to convert organic waste into syngas or synthetic fuels.
840790	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines: Other engines.	Natural gas and biogas engines that can be used in small-scale combined heat and power plants, or cogeneration. Cogeneration is a thermodynamically efficient use of fuel that uses waste heat from the production of electricity.
841480	Air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans; ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan, whether or not fitted with filters: Other: refrigerant recovery units	Refrigerant recovery units can be used to recover refrigerants (including CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs) from refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, thus preventing emissions of these refrigerants to the atmosphere. CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs are ozone-depleting substances and some are potent greenhouse gases.

841590	Air conditioning machines, comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity, including those machines in which the humidity cannot be separately regulated: Parts for geothermal reversible heat pump systems of subheading 8415.81.	Parts of geothermal heat pump systems that transfer ("pump") the heat available in land and water masses to either heat or cool buildings. They reduce the energy required for heating and cooling. These systems take advantage of underground stable temperature conditions when they differ substantially from temperatures above the ground (either higher or lower) and, in conjunction with the use of heat-exchangers, convert these temperature differences into electricity, heat or cool air, as required.
841780	Industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, including incinerators, non-electric: Other: Waste incinerators	These products are used to destroy solid and hazardous wastes.
841899	Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment, electric or other; heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading 84.15: Parts for geothermal heat pump systems of subheadings 8418.61.	Such systems transfer ("pump") the heat available in land and water masses to either heat or cool buildings. They reduce the energy required for heating and cooling. These systems take advantage of underground stable temperature conditions when they differ substantially from temperatures above the ground (either higher or lower) and, in conjunction with the use of heat-exchangers, convert these temperature differences into electricity, heat or cool air, as required.
841989	Refrigerant recycling or reclaiming units	Refrigerant recycling or reclaiming units can be used to recover refrigerants (including CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs) from refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, thus preventing emissions of these refrigerants to the atmosphere. CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs are ozone-depleting substances and some are potent greenhouse gases.
842240	Other packing or wrapping machinery (including heat-shrink wrapping machinery): Baling, banding or strapping machines.	Baling, banding or strapping machines can be used by recyclers to strap recyclable materials into bales for ease of handling, transport and usage.
842710	Fork-lift trucks; other works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment: Self-propelled trucks powered by an electric motor: Fuel cell forklifts.	Fuel cell powered industrial forklift trucks used to lift and transport materials. Many companies around the world do not use petroleum powered forklifts, as these vehicles work indoors where emissions must be controlled. Fuel-cell-powered forklifts can provide benefits over battery powered forklifts as they can work for a full 8-hour shift on a single tank of hydrogen and can be refueled in 3 minutes.
842832	Other continuous-action elevators and conveyors, for goods or materials: Other, bucket type.	Conveyors are key components for the transport of waste in municipal and industrial recycling systems. They are used largely in granulation lines to move the granulated products from one point to another. They can also be used for the transport of slurries around the wastewater treatment plant.
842839	Other continuous-action elevators and conveyors, for goods or materials: Other.	Conveyors are key components for the transport of waste in municipal and industrial recycling systems. They can also be used for the transport of slurries around the wastewater treatment plant.
843139	Parts suitable for the use solely or principally with the machinery of headings 84.25 to 84.30: Of machinery of heading 84.28: Other: Parts for conveyors of subheadings 8428.32, 8428.33, and 8428.39	Conveyors are key components for the transport of waste in municipal and industrial recycling systems. They can also be used for the transport of slurries around the wastewater treatment plant.

843141	Parts suitable for the use solely or principally with the machinery of machinery of heading 84.26, 84.29 or 84.30: Buckets, shovels, grabs and grips: Crane grapples.	Crane grapples can be used in the recycling process to lift, handle, move and load end-of-life products and recycled commodities.
846239	Shearing machines (including presses), other than combined punching and shearing machines: Hydraulic alligator shearing machines and hydraulic guillotine shearing machines.	Shears can be used for cutting long lengths of recyclable metals to be further processed. They are often used when the size or shape of material makes torch-cutting difficult.
847910	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in Chapter 84: Machinery for public works, building or the like: Pipe testing and sealing packers.	Pipe testing and sealing packers can be used for testing and sealing joints of sewer pipes. When joints leak they carry with them the bedding surrounding the pipe, and over time the pipe sags and cracks or large voids form around the pipe and is a major cause of road collapses.
847989	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in Chapter 84: Cryogenic liquid carbon dioxide injection systems.	Cryogenic liquid CO2 injection systems can be used to sequester carbon into concrete products, as part of a carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) process. This technology repurposes post-industrial CO2 by injecting the gas into concrete during mixing, where it is chemically converted into a limestone-like mineral. The technology's primary benefit is to remove CO2 (a harmful greenhouse gas) emissions from industrial emitters, like electricity generating coal plants or cement plants. Also, concrete resulting from this process is considered a green building material.
847989	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in Chapter 84: Ozone generating apparatus.	Zero emission ozone based technology for medical and bio-hazard waste treatment. The waste is treated (sterilized) with a high concentration of ozone and can then be disposed in landfills or used as fuel in a waste-to-energy facility. Waste is treated at room temperature: there is no heat, no steam, no chemicals, no fuels, no residue and no by-product of the process.
848790	Machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features, not specified or included elsewhere in Chapter 84: Other: Industrial mufflers	Industrial mufflers are used for reducing engine noise (in particular: in small-scale combined heat and power plants).
850110	Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets): Motors of an output not exceeding 37.5 W.	Hydrogen can be extracted from water using an electrolysis process, which requires the input of electrical energy to drive an otherwise non-spontaneous chemical reaction. Hydrogen is the ideal gas to store renewable energy overcapacity.
850132	Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets): Other DC motors; DC generators: Of an output exceeding 750 W but not exceeding 75 kW.	Hydrogen can be extracted from water using an electrolysis process, which requires the input of electrical energy to drive an otherwise non-spontaneous chemical reaction. Hydrogen is the ideal gas to store renewable energy overcapacity. This subheading also includes solar trackers, motors and generators, which are essential components of solar power plants, which generate low or no carbon emissions and no soil and water pollution. Also, sunlight is a renewable resource.

850133	Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets): Other DC motors; DC generators: Of an output exceeding 75 kW but not exceeding 375 kW.	Hydrogen can be extracted from water using an electrolysis process, which requires the input of electrical energy to drive an otherwise non-spontaneous chemical reaction. Hydrogen is the ideal gas to store renewable energy overcapacity. This subheading also includes solar trackers, motors and generators, which are essential components of solar power plants, which generate low or no carbon emissions and no soil and water pollution. Also, sunlight is a renewable resource.
850134	Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets): Other DC motors; DC generators: Of an output exceeding 375 kW.	Hydrogen can be extracted from water using an electrolysis process, which requires the input of electrical energy to drive an otherwise non-spontaneous chemical reaction. Hydrogen is the ideal gas to store renewable energy overcapacity. This subheading also includes solar trackers, motors and generators, which are essential components of solar power plants, which generate low or no carbon emissions and no soil and water pollution. Also, sunlight is a renewable resource.
850421	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors: Liquid dielectric transformers: Having a power handling capacity not exceeding 650 kVA	Necessary and major component of all power plants using renewable energy. Transformers are essential for the alternating current (AC) transmission, distribution, and utilization of electrical energy.
850422	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors: Liquid dielectric transformers: Having a power handling capacity exceeding 650 kVA but not exceeding 10,000 kVA	Necessary and major component of all power plants using renewable energy. Transformers are essential for the alternating current (AC) transmission, distribution, and utilization of electrical energy.
850423	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors: Liquid dielectric transformers: Having a power handling capacity exceeding 10,000 kVA	Necessary and major component of all power plants using renewable energy. Transformers are essential for the alternating current (AC) transmission, distribution, and utilization of electrical energy.
850431	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors: Other transformers: Having a power handling capacity not exceeding 1 kVA	Necessary and major component of all power plants using renewable energy. Transformers are essential for the alternating current (AC) transmission, distribution, and utilization of electrical energy.
850432	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors: Other transformers: Having a power handling capacity exceeding 1 kVA but not exceeding 16 kVA	Necessary and major component of all power plants using renewable energy. Transformers are essential for the alternating current (AC) transmission, distribution, and utilization of electrical energy.
850433	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors: Other transformers: Having a power handling capacity exceeding 16 kVA but not exceeding 500 kVA	Necessary and major component of all power plants using renewable energy. Transformers are essential for the alternating current (AC) transmission, distribution, and utilization of electrical energy.
850434	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors: Other transformers: Having a power handling capacity exceeding 500 kVA	Necessary and major component of all power plants using renewable energy. Transformers are essential for the alternating current (AC) transmission, distribution, and utilization of electrical energy.
850690	Primary cells and primary batteries: Parts of fuel cells of subheading 8506.80.	Fuel cells use hydrogen or hydrogen-containing fuels such as methane to produce an electric current, through an electrochemical process rather than combustion. Fuel cells are clean, quiet, and highly efficient sources of electricity.

850790	Electric accumulators, including separators therefor, whether or not rectangular (including square): Parts for deep discharge (solar) batteries of subheading 8507.20.	These batteries are essential to wind and solar power production as they allow to accumulate electricity during periods of strong winds/sunshine. They facilitate utility-level integration of renewable energy and support the smart grid.
853650	motion sensor light switches	Motion sensor light switches ensure that lights are shut off when a room is not used. They can lead to reduced energy use.
853720	Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with two or more apparatus of heading 85.35 or 85.36, for electric control or the distribution of electricity, including those incorporating instruments or apparatus of Chapter 90, and numerical control apparatus, other than switching apparatus of heading 85.17: For a voltage exceeding 1,000 V.	Switchboards and control panels are necessary and major components of all power plants using renewable energy. Items under this subheading serve as the electronic logic and human interface components of renewable energy plants.
853890	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of heading 85.35, 85.36 or 85.37: Other: Parts for motion sensor light switches of subheading 8536.50, and parts of subheadings 8537.10 and 8537.20.	Motion sensor light switches ensure that lights are shut off when a room is not used. They can lead to reduced energy use.