



# ID Card

## Materials for reclaim, precious metals with or without support

Draft version **May 2020**

Please note that discussions on the ID Cards are currently ongoing.  
Should you need further information / detail, please contact [info@epmf.be](mailto:info@epmf.be)  
The content of this ID Card may be adjusted as the Refinables Project develops.

**Notes:**

- This ID card is used to support the substance sameness discussions in SIEFs and to describe the substance/group to the best of the SIEF members' knowledge.
- It also aims at grouping communications relevant to the request of available data or information, the approval of the proposed Lead Registrant and the registration strategy with the SIEF.
- It is the responsibility of each individual registrant to identify their substance and to report company-specific identity in their Registration Dossier (section 1 of IUCLID).

**DISCLAIMER**

The proper identification and characterisation of a substance or intermediate is the responsibility of each registering legal entity. All data and information contained in this document shall be treated by the receiving party (i) in full confidence with the adequate respect of any confidential and/or proprietary nature of such information and (ii) only in the framework of the purpose of agreeing on substance sameness, Lead Registrant and overall REACH Strategy for the concerned Substance under REACH (the 'Purpose'). The receiving party (and any representative) shall not be allowed to use or circulate any or all parts of this document for any other purpose than the Purpose, without the prior written consent of the European Precious Metals Federation (EPMF). The content provided in this document is given for the Purpose and as such, no guarantee or warranty whatsoever (expressed or implied) is given as to its accuracy, completeness, merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose which the receiving party may have. In any case, any use by the receiving party would be made at its sole risk and liability.

**1. Identification of the group**

**Table 1. Identification of the group**

	Proposed by EPMF Refiners Work Group	Pre-registered as (EC inventory)
<b>Name</b>	Materials for reclaim, precious metals with or without supports	Waste solids, precious metal refining
<b>EC number</b>	308-526-5	308-526-5
<b>CAS number</b>	98072-70-9	98072-70-9
<b>Description</b>	<p>Primary and secondary sources of precious metals in metallic, oxide, chloride and other forms in varying concentrations, resulting from the application of thermal or thermo-chemical processes or end-of-life criteria whose supports may, where present, include varying amounts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Ceramics (such as silica, alumina and zeolites),</li> <li>□ Carbon or organics (such as carbon, paper, or plastics), and/or</li> <li>□ Metallics (such as stainless steel or other transition metal alloys).</li> </ul>	None

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**N.B.:** The description proposed above will be further detailed by EPMF for Registration purposes.



## 2. Synonyms and other identifiers of the group

- Spent (auto-)catalysts;
- Materials arising from industrial, electronic, dentistry, jewellery, and other applications;
- Photographic film;
- Spent fuel cells, etc.

## 3. Substances (with core identifiers) also falling under this group (with justification)

None

## 4. Usual composition of the substance

**Table 2. Usual composition (draft 2020 update)**

Type	Name of the element	Symbol	Species present	2014		2020 update			Min-Max Concentration range (%)
				Typical concentration (%)	Concentration range (%)	Typical concentration (%)	Min typical	Max typical	
Precious metals	Silver	Ag	Metallic or oxidic	5.1	0 - 50	1.40	0.10	5.00	0 - 10
	Gold	Au	Metallic or oxidic	5.1	0 - 50	0.81	0.03	3.00	0-30
	Iridium	Ir		12	0 - 45	0.33	0.00	1.00	0-5
	Palladium	Pd		16	0 - 50	9.93	0.00	28.00	0-70
	Platinum	Pt		16	0 - 50	8.88	0.00	28.00	0-70
	Rhodium	Rh		18	0 - 45	1.73	0.00	3.90	0-20
	Ruthenium	Ru		9.4	0 - 43	1.08	0.00	2.00	0-13
	Other metals/ constituents	Aluminium	Al	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	11	0 - 41	8.21	0.00	17.80
Arsenic		As		0.9	0 - 5	0.15	0.00	0.50	0-2
Barium		Ba		0.4	0 - 5	0.20	0.00	0.50	0-12
Bismuth		Bi		0.5	0 - 5	0.60	0.00	2.00	0-6
Carbon		C		9.7	0 - 50	9.98	0.00	27.92	0 - 73
Calcium		Ca		3.4	0 - 36	2.25	0.00	6.29	0-23
Cadmium		Cd		0.4	0 - 5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0-0.9
Ce						1.67	0.00	5.00	0-10
Cobalt		Co		3.8	0 - 15	0.93	0.00	3.70	0-10.9
Chromium		Cr		2.5	0 - 15	0.18	0.00	0.50	0-3
Copper		Cu		6.1	0 - 20	4.75	0.10	12.00	0-22
Iron		Fe	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	7.3	0 - 25	4.18	3.00	5.00	0-25
Potassium		K		1.3	0 - 10	0.78	0.00	2.60	0 - 7
Magnesium		Mg	MgCl	1	0 - 7.5	2.88	0.00	10.00	0-15
Manganese		Mn		1.7	0 - 10	0.17	0.00	0.50	0-44
Na						0.88	0.00	3.00	0-5
Nickel		Ni		6.7	0 - 33	0.70	0.10	2.00	0-20
O						24.95	19.50	30.40	8-80
P						0.18	0.00	0.50	0-2
Lead		Pb		4.6	0 - 20	0.89	0.10	2.00	0-29
S						0.46	0.00	1.00	0-8
Antimony		Sb		0.4	0 - 5	0.68	0.00	2.00	0-5
Selenium		Se		2.6	0 - 15				
Silicon		Si	SiO <sub>2</sub>	7.6	0 - 25	8.16	2.00	19.00	0-42
Sn						0.40	0.00	1.40	0-17
Tellurium		Te		3	0 - 15	1.28	0.00	2.60	0-7.5
Titanium		Ti	TiO <sub>2</sub>	1.2	0 - 5	1.45	0.00	5.00	0-15
Zinc		Zn		3.3	0 - 15	0.20	0.00	0.50	0-1
Zirconium		Zr	ZrO <sub>2</sub>	1.5	0 - 19	1.28	0.00	5.00	0-15
<b>Total</b>					162.5		102.54		

Metal species were determined based on information available to registrants and/or mineralogical analysis (by means of XRD analysis).



The composition given above represents the usual elemental/compound content available to the Members of the EPMF by **May 2020**. This usual content represents the majority of the Materials for reclaim, precious metals with or without support that is placed on the EEA market.

In a UVCB substance, the number of constituents is relatively large and/or; the composition is, to a significant part, unknown and/or; the variability of composition is relatively large or poorly predictable. Hence, concentration ranges outside the ones given above do not exclude sameness and are usually referred to as unusual or exceptional situations. Each potential registrant is responsible for performing its own elemental analysis.

### 5. Information on appearance, physical state and properties of the substance

**Table 3. Appearance / physical state / properties of the substance**

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid
<b>Appearance</b>	Beige - grey
<b>Particle size*</b>	Fine to coarse powder

\* Fine powder: particles in the size range 100 – 2.500 nm. Coarse powder: particles in the size range 2.500 nm – 1 mm. Massive object: particles in the size range > 1 mm.

### 6. Analytical data

Annex VI of REACH requires the registrant to describe the analytical methods and/or to provide the bibliographical references for the methods used for identification of the substance and, where appropriate, for the identification of impurities and additives. This information should be sufficient to allow the methods to be reproduced.

In addition to analytical data, all registrants should use expert judgment and process knowledge to characterize their substance.

**Table 4. Analytical methods for identification of the substance**

Parameter / Method	Recommended for substance identification and sameness check	Applicable	Not applicable or not recommended
<b>Elemental analysis</b>			
ICP (ICP-MS or ICP-OES)	X		
Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS)			
Glow discharge mass spectrometry (GDMS)			
<b>Molecular analysis</b>			
Infrared (IR) spectroscopy			
Raman spectroscopy			
<b>Mineralogical analysis</b>			
X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)			
X-Ray Diffraction (XRD)	X		
<b>Morphology and particle sizing</b>			



Optical microscopy and electron microscopy (SEM, TEM, REM)* #	X		
Laser diffraction* #			
Particle size by other means (e.g. sieve analysis)#			

Surface area by N-BET* #			
<b>Other</b>			
Magnetite analyser		X	
S/C analyzer		X	
Separation technique: ion exchange chromatography		X	

\* Analytical techniques particularly (but not exclusively) relevant for nanomaterials.

# The choice of the technique for particle size depends on the size of the material as manufactured/imported/placed on the market/used.

## 7. Lead Registrant

Heraeus (Germany) volunteers to be the Lead Registrant for this intermediate. The European Precious Metals Federation (EPMF) will provide support to the Lead Registrant as laid down in the EPMF Agreement.

## 8. REACH Strategy

The table below presents the overall Registration Strategy for Materials for reclaim, precious metals with or without support based on the information available to the EPMF by the date given above on the document.

The Registration Dossier will be prepared for the highest substance status (information requirements associated to a substance or Article 10 Registration being higher than an intermediate handled under strictly controlled conditions or Article 17 or 18 one) and associated tonnage band.

The recap below therefore reflects the scope of work of the EPMF for Materials for reclaim, precious metals with or without support and sets the minimum and maximum set of information that will be gathered and/or produced when preparing the Registration Dossier for Materials for reclaim, precious metals with or without support as described in this ID Card.

If higher information requirements are necessary, these can be included in the Registration dossier (if EPMF is made aware of these additional requirements in-time) as an update to the already submitted dossier.

**Table 5. REACH strategy for the group (basis for REACH Registration preparation)**

Item	Description	Comment
<b>SIEF</b>	new/sub-SIEF	Need to split SIEF 308-526-5 in three, including one sub-SIEF for Materials for reclaim, precious metals with or without support. Requires sameness discussion in pre-SIEF, split "Waste solids, precious metal refining" SIEF, creating an <i>ad hoc</i> SIEF, and linking registration under a new EC number with previous EC number through pre-registration number.
<b>REACH category</b>	UVCB	The composition of materials for reclaim will depend on the process they result from, their nature, and/or their 'use' stage; the selection of the analytical technique will depend on the form and type of material as well as on the nature of the constituent(s) dominating the composition.



		<p>Part of the composition can remain unknown if the (combination of) analytical technique(s) used to determine the composition is not fully suitable to identify all types of constituents.</p> <p>The variability of the composition of materials for reclaim both intra- and inter-registrants is large as materials for reclaim can result from various primary and secondary sources and various process steps having each its specific and potentially different feed material and reaction conditions.</p> <p>Materials for reclaim are truly substances of variable and partially unknown composition.</p>
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<b>Highest status</b>	Non-SCC intermediate	At least one Member of the EPMF has declared this material as an intermediate not handled under strictly controlled conditions (SCC), meaning an Article 10 dossier is required for joint submission.
<b>Intermediate status</b>		Some materials for reclaim are <u>not intentionally</u> manufactured but do frequently enter the precious metal refining process as feed material to be <u>chemically transformed</u> in smelting or another pyro- or hydro-metallurgical process step(s), because of their valuable content of precious metals.
<b>Highest tonnage band</b>	100 - 1000 t/a	
<b>Information requirements</b>	Available / Existing + Annex VII – VIII – IX - X	
<b>Existing classification</b>	See Table 6	Classifications for Materials for reclaim, precious metals with or without support of the updated composition is provided in Table 6. Previously, different classifications grades based on cluster analysis and expert judgement were proposed. This was proposed for very large and variable groups, where many combinations are possible. Compositions or triggers associated to each classification provide a non-exhaustive list of those constituents which can be present in the Refinable.
<b>Registration deadline</b>	2010	Materials for reclaim, precious metals with or without support was registered as an SCC intermediate in 2010 (Article 17/18 dossier) and updated to a full substance registration (Article 10 dossier) in 2014

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**Table 6. Classification for the group**

	Classification CLP	Composition / classification drivers
	Acute tox oral 4, Eye dam/irrit 2, Resp/skin sens 1, Carc 1A, Repro 1A, Muta 1A, STOT Rep 1, ENV Ch 3	Pd compounds, Co powder, NiO, Ni, Pb powder

**N.B.1:** All constituents assumed in metallic and oxide form

**N.B.2:** Classification drivers are (worst-case) assumptions and do not necessarily represent real species/mineralogical composition

**N.B.3:** Classification group has a CMR profile



## 9. Scope of the Registration Dossier

The uses included in this Registration Dossier are summarised in the table below and accompanied with the appropriate text.

**Table 7. Reported uses of the substance**

Description of use	Sector of Use (SU)	Process Category (PROC)	Environmental Release Category (ERC)
Manufacture of an intermediate	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PROC 1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure</li><li>• PROC 2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure</li><li>• PROC 3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)</li><li>• PROC 4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises</li><li>• PROC 5: Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/or significant contact)</li><li>• PROC 8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities</li><li>• PROC 9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)</li><li>• PROC 15: Use as laboratory reagent</li><li>• PROC 21: Low energy manipulation of substances bound in materials and/or articles</li><li>• PROC 22: Potentially closed processing operations with minerals/metals at elevated temperature. Industrial setting</li><li>• PROC 23: Open processing and transfer operations with minerals/metals at elevated temperature</li><li>• PROC 24: High (mechanical) energy work-up of substances bound in materials and/or articles</li><li>• PROC 26: Handling of solid inorganic substances at ambient temperature</li><li>• PROC 27b: Production of metal powders (wet processes)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ERC 1: Manufacture of substances</li></ul>
Use as an intermediate in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SU 14: Manufacture of</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PROC 1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ERC 6a: Industrial use resulting in</li></ul>



Description of use	Sector of Use (SU)	Process Category (PROC)	Environmental Release Category (ERC)
metal manufacturing	basic metals, including alloys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PROC 2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure</li><li>• PROC 3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)</li><li>• PROC 4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises</li><li>• PROC 5: Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/or significant contact)</li><li>• PROC 8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities</li><li>• PROC 9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)</li><li>• PROC 15: Use as laboratory reagent</li><li>• PROC 21: Low energy manipulation of substances bound in materials and/or articles</li><li>• PROC 22: Potentially closed processing operations with minerals/metals at elevated temperature. Industrial setting</li><li>• PROC 23: Open processing and transfer operations with minerals/metals at elevated temperature</li><li>• PROC 24: High (mechanical) energy work-up of substances bound in materials and/or articles</li><li>• PROC 26: Handling of solid inorganic substances at ambient temperature</li><li>• PROC 27b: Production of metal powders (wet processes)</li></ul>	manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates)