



R-LABEL_STD_009 R-LABEL
ELECTRONIC WASTE PRODUCTS STANDARD
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R-LABEL ELECTRONIC WASTE PRODUCTS STANDARD

Title: R-LABEL

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ABOUT US

Recycling provides many environmental and economic contributions. With recycling, the amount of waste material released to nature is reduced, while protecting natural resources and saving energy.

All kinds of substances that have expired and become harmful to nature as a result of people's social and economic activities are called waste. Materials such as cardboard, glass, metal, plastic can be classified as waste. Reuse of wastes can only be achieved by recycling. Recycling is the conversion of these wastes, which can be reused, into a second raw material by subjecting them to physical or chemical processes. The aim of recycling is to prevent excessive use of resources, to ensure that wastes are separated at their sources, and to reduce the amount of waste garbage.

Recycling is a very productive economic investment in the long run. Mankind is faced with many economic problems in the future as a result of the gradual depletion of raw materials and natural resources. At this point, recycling is the best opportunity for the recovery of the economy. On the other hand, many recycled wastes will contribute greatly to the prevention of environmental pollution.



R-LABEL ELECTRONIC WASTE PRODUCTS STANDARD

1. Scope

This standard defines the requirements and documentation for products obtained from recovered electronic waste. This standard company covers all organizations, including primary manufacturers, secondary producers and vendors, of all recovered electronic waste products, regardless of size.

2. Terms

2.1 Primary Manufacturer: Electronic raw material manufacturer from electronic waste products.

2.2 Secondary Manufacturer: Obtaining products from recovered electronic raw materials.

2.3 Seller : The organization that sells the electronic product obtained from primary and secondary manufacturers.

2.4 Employee : The person who performs a job.

2.5 Stakeholder : Affected or affected organization or persons.

2.6 Legal Requirements: Laws and regulations that the organization must comply with.

2.7 Management System : Documents required for R-Label standard.

*Policy, Procedure, etc.

2.8 OHS Management System : Implementation of ISO 45001:2018 management system.

2.9 Senior Management : The person who controls or manages the organization at the highest level.

2.10 Policy : The purpose and direction of the organization described.

2.11 R-Label Policy : Document that the organization undertakes to comply with all R-Label-related requirements.

2.12 Process : Activity that converts inputs into outputs.

2.13 Procedure : Document prepared to carry out an activity.

2.14 Supplier : The organization from which the entry is provided.

2.15 Customer : The organization to which the output is delivered.

2.16 Eligibility : Meeting a requirement

2.17 Nonconformity : Failure to meet a requirement

2.18 Corrective Action: Activity to eliminate an impropriety or cause of an incident and prevent it from occurring again

3. R-LABEL Management System

The organization should prepare, implement, maintain and continuously improve the necessary documents in accordance with the requirements of this standard.

3.1 Documentation Management

The organization must provide the necessary documentation for the R-Label management system and include the following;

- Documents required by the R-Label standard
- Identification (Document name, preparer, approver, document number, etc.)
- Document compliance must be approved and reviewed in terms of competence.
- Distribution (Documents must be accessed)
- Preservation and Disposal

Note-1: Documents must be approved by senior management in terms of proficiency.

Note-2: Records min. must be stored for 5 years.

3.2 R-Label Policy

The organization must create, announce and maintain an R-Label policy.

The policy should include:

- Compliance with R-Label requirements and continuous improvement
- Compliance with legal requirements
- Compliance with OHS and Environmental conditions

Note-1: The policy should be announced to the relevant stakeholders.

Note-2: The policy must be approved by senior management.

3.3 Duty Powers and Responsibilities

Tasks, responsibilities should be determined, communicated and documented for R-Label processes within the organization. Employees should take full responsibility.

Note -1: Powers and responsibilities must ensure compliance with the requirements of the R-Label standard.

3.4 Assignment Letter

The organization must identify a staff member for continuous improvement, implementation and continuity of monitoring of the R-Label standard.

Note-1: The personnel to be determined cannot be a person from the senior management.

3.5 Education

Employees should be made aware of the following:

- Regarding R-Label standard activities,
- Regarding OHS conditions,
- About R-Label policy
- When it comes to recycling

Note-1: Trainings should be planned regularly and employees should be given these trainings.

Note-2: Trainings given to employees should be recorded and evaluated.

Note-3: Education records should be stored according to article 3.1.

3.6 Internal Audit

The organization should conduct internal audits at planned intervals to determine the status of the R-LABEL management system regarding:

a) whether it complies with:

- 1) the conditions for the organization's own R-LABEL management system, including the R-LABEL policy,
- 2) the conditions of this standard, whether it is applied effectively and whether it is maintained.

Internal Audit Program.

- a) plan, create and maintain an audit program/programs, taking into account the importance of related processes, including frequency, methods, responsibilities, consultation, planning conditions and reporting, and the results of previous audits,
- b) determine the criteria and scope of the examination for each examination,
- c) select the auditors and carry out the examinations in order to ensure the objectivity and impartiality of the audit process,
- d) ensure that the results of the audit are reported to the relevant management; ensure that the results of the relevant audit are reported to employees, employee representatives and other interested parties, if any, where they are located,
- e) take action to address nonconformity,
- f) as proof of the examination program and the results of the audit.

Note – 1: The frequency of internal examination should be performed at least once a year.

Note – 2: Internal trigger adequacy should be determined according to ISO 19011.

3.7 Improper Process

If the products labeled R-Label are not suitable, the organization should start to implement the necessary processes and keep them as documented registration.

The inappropriate process is applied if:

- Using different products instead of recovered products
- Misuse of the R-Label label
- Inappropriate product entry

Note-1: Interested parties should be notified within 3 working days in improper product processes.

Note-2: Inappropriate products should not be destroyed without the approval of the certification body.

3.8 Corrective Action

When an impropriety occurs, the organization:

a) intervene immediately in nonconformity as appropriate from:

- 1) take action to control and correct it;
- 2) must fight the consequences;

b) evaluate the need for action to eliminate the causes/causes of nonconformity so that it does not reappe up or occur there through;

- 1) review of nonconformity;
- 2) determination of the causes of nonconformity;

3) whether similar nonconformities exist or if they may arise determination.

c) take all necessary actions;

d) review the effectiveness of the corrective action;

e) make changes to the anti-bribery management system if necessary.

Corrective activities should be in accordance with the effects of nonconformity encountered.

The organization must retain information written as proof of the following:

- the nature of the nonconformity and the actions taken afterwards;
- the results of corrective actions.

Note-1: Corrective activity records should be maintained in contingent of article 3.1.

3.9 Social Responsibility

The organization should pay attention to the following regarding employees in terms of social responsibility:

- There should be no uninsured employees,
- If there are foreign employees, there must be necessary permits,
- There should be no forced labor,
- There should be no discrimination,
- There should be no child laborers,
- Working hours must comply with legal requirements and overtime pay must be paid
- There should be no financial penalty sanctions,

Note-1: Young workers should not work dangerous jobs when employed

3.10 OHS Management System

The organization must implement the minimum ISO 45001:2018 standard and meet the following requirements:

- Occupational Safety Risk Analysis,
- Emergency Action Plan,
- Personnel OHS trainings,
- Drills (Fire, etc.),
- Emergency Exits and Fire extinguishing equipment,
- Personal protective equipment and records required for personnel,
- Media measurements and recordings and
- Work accidents, if any, should be documented and maintained.

Note-1: In case of employing OHS specialists and doctors in accordance with legal requirements, the contract of the relevant personnel

3.11 Process Verification

Input and output records must be submitted when requested by R-Label.

Note-1 : Process records to R-Label max. It must be delivered within 5 working days.

3.12 Complaint Management

The organization should document and record the process regarding complaints of products labeled R-Label.

Note-1: Interested parties must be returned within 5 working days.

Note-2: Action should be taken within 3 months regarding complaints.

Note-3: Complaint records should be kept in cons by article 3.1.

4. Supply and Storage Management

4.1 Supplier Verification

R-Label recycled electronic waste products are as follows:

a-) The primary manufacturer, R-Label, the inputs to be used for electronic waste raw material products should be scraps,

- Control of scraps,
- Records of scraps,
- Supplier information and verification

b-) The secondary manufacturer or seller must obtain products from the primary manufacturer as inputs in R-Label products,

- The double of R-Label entries
- Records of R-Label entries
- Supplier information and verification must be provided.

Note-1: The organization must maintain supplier verification records in accordance with article 3.1.

4.2 Inappropriate Input

The Organization should take action in accordance with article 3.7 and inform the relevant parties from the improper entry situation.

Note-1: Inappropriate entry records must be retained in accordance with article 3.1.

4.3 Storage and Storage

The organization, R-Label labeled products and other products should be separated from each other and prevented from mixing.

Note-1: Parsing can be provided with barcode, label, separate storage areas, etc.

5. Production and Traceability Management

5.1 Production Planning

The organization should pay attention to the following in its R-Label labeled production planning:

- The primary manufacturer is believed to have the production labeled R-Label and
- The secondary manufacturer must be defined as the production labeled R-Label.

The organization must create and maintain production records labeled R-Label.

Note-1: The secondary manufacturer must record and maintain the fire ratio or quantity of R-Label labeled production during production.

Note-2: The primary and secondary manufacturer must register and maintain production outputs as "KG".

Note-3: The secondary manufacturer or seller may not use any other product other than the recovered product during production or sale.

Note-4: No other products other than electronic waste should be used in recycled electronic products.

Note-5: The primary manufacturer must submit production quantities to 1 R-Label in 6 months for recycling.

Note-6: The secondary manufacturer or seller must submit the records of products labeled R-Label to the certification body 1 time per year.

5.2 Traceability

The organization must ensure traceability in the input and output processes of products labeled R-Label.

Note-1: Traceability can be achieved with barcode, lot no.



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6. Sales

The organization should pay attention to the following during the sale of products labeled R-Label:

6.1 Organization name and contact information,

6.2 The name and address of the customer,

6.3 Invoice date,

6.4 Product description,

6.5 Quantity of products sold,

6.6 R-Label label number of our company,

Note-1: The organization may identify this information on an invoice or packing slip.

Note-2: The organization must maintain sales records in cons by article 3.1.

7. Logo Usage

The organization must define, implement and verify its process regarding the use of R-Label labels. See ANNEX -C Logo Usage

Note-1: The organization cannot use the R-Label label except for recovered products. This causes the R-Label label to be canceled.

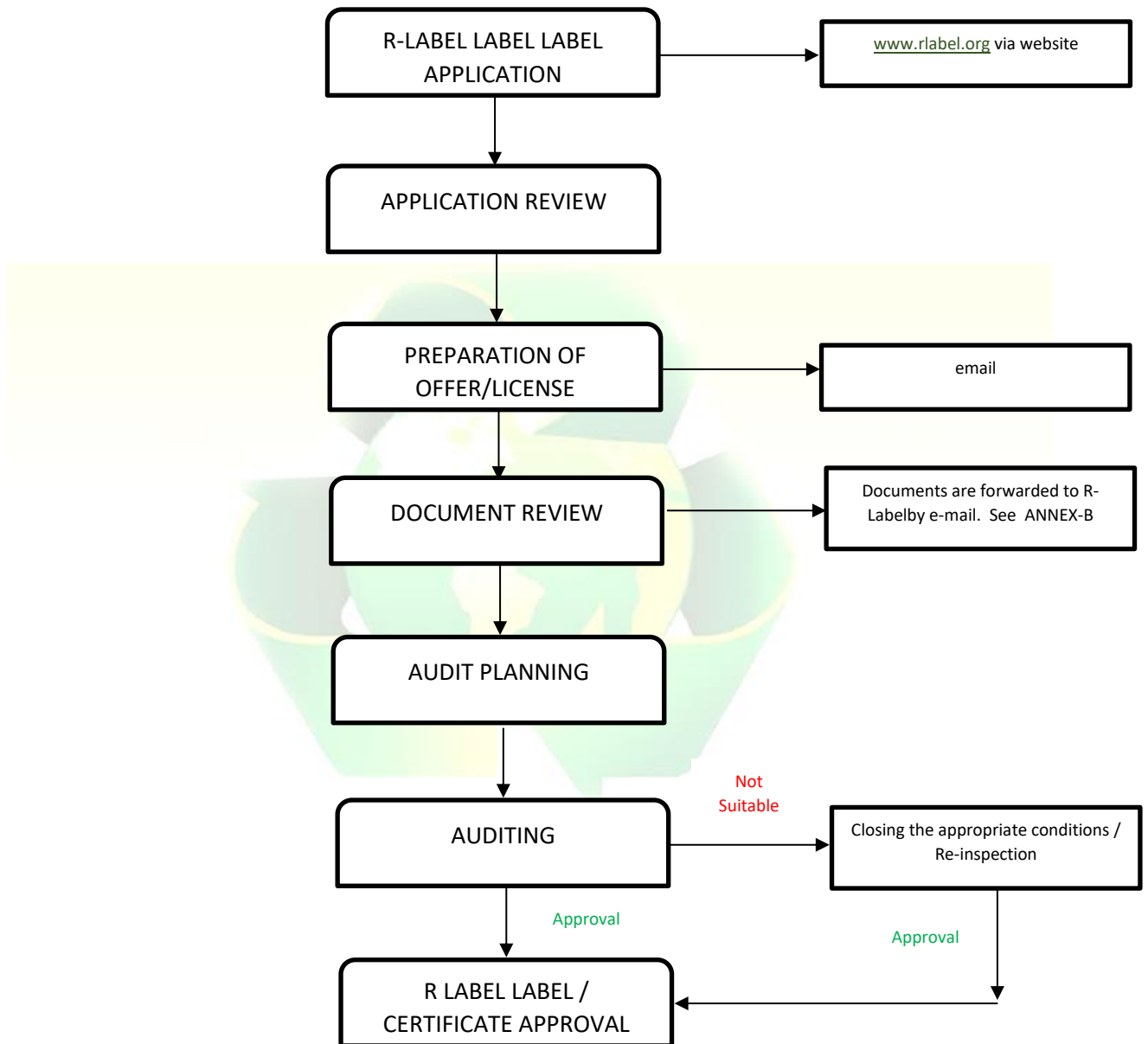
Note-2: The Organization must obtain approval from the certification body and maintain records before using the R-Label ethics.

Note-3: The organization must keep 1 sample of the products provided by the R-Label label for 2 years.

Note-4: The organization may use the R-Label logo on recovered products in accordance with the following conditions.

ANNEX-A Application Process

The organization can reference the R-Label label by performing the following steps.





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ANNEX -B Review

The organization can provide a review with the following items before applying for the R-Label label.

Queue No.	Questions	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
1	Has the necessary documentation structure been established for the R-Label system? Is the preservation of records defined?		
2	Has the R-Label policy been created?		
3	Is there an appointment of the person in charge of the R-Label system?		
4	Have the organizational chart and responsibility powers been determined?		
5	Is the R-Label Training process defined? Have the necessary trainings been carried out?		
6	R-Label Is the inappropriate product process defined?		
7	Is the R-Label Corrective action process defined?		
8	Is the R-Label internal audit process defined?		
9	Are there studies on social responsibility?		
10	Does the organization meet OHS requirements?		
11	Is R-Label Supplier verification defined?		
12	Is the R-Label Manufacturing process defined?		
13	Is the separation of R-Label products defined?		
14	Is R-Label products traceable?		
15	Is the sales management of R-Label products determined?		
16	Is the R-Label label logo usage process defined?		
17	Has the R-Label label application been submitted from the www.rlabel.org site?		
18	Has the offer and license agreement for the R-Label label been approved?		



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ANNEX -C R-Label Label Logo Usage

The organization uses logos related to the R-Label label in the following ways (color, visual, etc.) and sizes.



Note-1: The R-Label label logo cannot be used with the logo of another recovered standard.

Note-2: The R-Label label logo cannot be used on non-R-Label products.

Note-3: The R-Label label logo can be used in promotional materials.

Note-4: The R-Label label logo can only be downloaded by logging into the portal from the organization-specific www.rlabel.org site.

Note-5: The R-Label label logo has a certificate number requirement and logos without a certificate number cannot be used.