# SECTION B — PERFORMING OPERATIONS; TRANSPORTING

## B09 DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE; RECLAMATION OF CONTAMINATED SOIL

#### B09B DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE [3]

### Note(s) [3, 5, 7, 2006.01]

- 1. This subclass <u>covers</u> only single or combined, e.g. multistage, operations not fully classifiable in a single other subclass.
- 2. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:
  - "disposal" means the discarding, e.g. dumping, or destroying of waste or its transformation into something useful or harmless;
  - "solid waste" includes waste which, although it has liquid content, is for practical purposes handled as solid.
- 3. Attention is drawn to the following places:

٠.	ition is thawn to the following	
	A23J 1/16	Obtaining proteins from waste water of starch-manufacturing plants or like wastes
	A23K 1/06	Animal feeding-stuffs from distillers' or brewers' waste
	A23K 1/08	Animal feeding-stuffs from waste products of dairy plants
	A23K 1/10	Animal feeding-stuffs from kitchen waste
	A43B 1/12	Footwear made of rubber waste
	A61L 11/00	Disinfection or sterilisation methods specially adapted for refuse
		Processes for making harmful chemical substances harmless, or less harmful, by effecting a
		chemical change in the substances
	B01D 53/34	Chemical or biological purification of waste gases
	B02C 18/00	Disintegrating by knives or other cutting or tearing members which chop material into fragments
	B03B 7/00	Combinations of wet processes or apparatus with other processes or apparatus, e.g. for dressing ores or garbage
	B03B 9/06	General arrangement of separating plant, e.g. flow sheets, specially adapted for refuse
		Control of spray area of spraying plant, e.g. masking, side shields; Means for collection or re-use of
		excess material
	B08B 15/00	Preventing escape of dirt or fumes from the area where they are produced; Collecting or removing
		dirt or fumes from that area
		Manufacture of articles from scrap or waste metal particles
	B23D 25/14	Machines or arrangements for shearing stock while the latter is travelling otherwise than in the
		direction of the cut without regard to the exact dimensions of the resulting material, e.g. for cutting
		up scrap
	B24B 55/12	Devices for recovering materials resulting from grinding or polishing
		Edge trimming saw blades or tools combined with means to disintegrate waste
		Recovery of plastics or other constituents of waste material containing plastics
		Presses for consolidating scrap metal or for compacting used cars
		Systematic disassembly of vehicles for recovery of salvageable components, e.g. for recycling
		Refuse discharge from vessels, e.g. for ash
		Arrangements of installations for treating waste water or sewage on vessels
	B65F 1/00	
		Vehicles particularly adapted for collecting refuse
		Gathering or removal of refuse otherwise than by receptacles or vehicles
		Cleaning or disinfecting devices combined with refuse receptacles or refuse vehicles
		Ingredients generally applicable to manufacture of glasses, glazes or vitreous enamels
		Hydraulic cements from oil shales, residues or waste other than slag
		Calcium sulfate cements made from phosphogypsum or from waste, e.g. purification products of
		smoke
	C04B 18/04	Waste material or refuse used as fillers for mortars, concrete, artificial stone or the like
	C04B 33/132	Waste materials or refuse used as compounding ingredients for clay-wares
		Fertilisers from waste or refuse
	C08B 16/00	Regeneration of cellulose
	C08J 9/33	Agglomerating foam fragments, e.g. waste foam
	C08J 11/00	Recovery of waste materials of macromolecular substances
	C08L 17/00	Compositions of reclaimed rubber
		Recovery of luminescent materials
	C10B 53/00	Destructive distillation, specially adapted for particular solid raw materials or solid raw materials in
		special form
	C10B 57/00	Other processes not covered before; Features of destructive distillation processes in general
	C10G 1/10	Production of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures from rubber or rubber waste
	C10G 73/23	

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C10L 5/46	Solid fuels essentially based on sewage, house or town refuse				
	Solid fuels essentially based on industrial residues and waste materials				
	Working-up used lubricants based on mineral oils				
C11B 13/00	Recovery of fats, fatty oils, or fatty acids from waste materials				
	Recovery of fals, falty ons, of falty acids from waste materialsRecovery of glycerol from a saponification liquor				
	Recovery of by-products				
	Recovery of alcohol from press residues or other waste material				
	Biochemical production of ethanol from waste				
	Working-up raw materials other than ores, e.g. scrap, to produce non-ferrous metals or compounds				
G22B 7700	thereof				
C22B 19/28	Obtaining zinc or zinc oxide from muffle furnace residues				
	Obtaining zinc or zinc oxide from metallic residues or scraps				
	Obtaining tin from scrap				
	Regeneration of process liquids used in electrophoretic coating				
	Regeneration of process inquitis used in electrophoretic coatingRegeneration of process solutions used in electrolytic coating				
	Mechanical treatment of natural fibrous or filamentary material to obtain fibres or filaments, e.g. for				
D01B	spinning				
D01C E/00	Carbonising rags to recover animal fibres				
	Recovery of starting material, waste material or solvents during the manufacture of artificial				
DUIF 15/00	filaments or the like				
D01C 11/00					
	Disintegrating fibre-containing articles to obtain fibres for re-use				
	Arrangements for confining or removing dust, fly, or the like				
	Regeneration of used chemical baths used for dry-cleaning or washing fibres, fabrics or the like				
	Dry treatment of waste paper or rags for making paper or for the production of cellulose				
D21B 1/32					
	Processes for obtaining cellulose by working-up waste paper				
	Regeneration of pulp liquors by wet combustion				
	Re-use of pulp-water in wet end machines for making continuous webs of paper				
	Waste products added to the pulp or used in paper-impregnating material				
E03F					
	Arrangements in buildings for the disposal of refuse				
	Consuming waste by combustion				
	Removal or treatment of combustion products or combustion residues				
	Removing emulsion from waste photographic material				
	Collecting or recycling waste developer used in electrography, electrophotography, magnetography				
	Treating radioactively contaminated solids				
	Apparatus or processes for salvaging material from electric cables				
	Recovery of material from discharge tubes or lamps				
	Reclaiming serviceable parts of waste cells or batteries				
H01M 10/54	Reclaiming serviceable parts of waste accumulators.				
Dumping solid waste [3, 2006.01] 5/00 Operations not covered by a single other subclass or					
by a single other group in this subclass [3, 2006.01]  5/00 Operations not covered by a single other subclass of by a single other group in this subclass [3, 2006.01]					
	by a single other group in this subclass [5, 2000.01]				

#### 1/00

#### Destroying solid waste or transforming solid waste 3/00 into something useful or harmless [3, 2006.01]

**B09C RECLAMATION OF CONTAMINATED SOIL** (gatherers for removing stones or the like from the soil A01B 43/00; sterilising soil by steam A01G 11/00; separation in general B01D; cleaning beaches E01H 12/00; removing undesirable matter, e.g. rubbish, from the land E01H 15/00) [6]

#### Note(s) [6]

In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:

"reclamation" means the partial or total elimination or the fixing of contaminants in soil.

1/00	<b>Reclamation of contaminated soil</b> (processes for making harmful chemical substances harmless or less harmful by affecting a chemical change in the	1/04 1/06	<ul> <li>Flotation [6, 2006.01]</li> <li>thermally (incinerators for contaminated soil F23G 7/14) [6, 2006.01]</li> </ul>
	substances A62D 3/00) <b>[6, 2006.01]</b>	1/08	<ul> <li>chemically [6, 2006.01]</li> </ul>
1/02	<ul> <li>Extraction using liquids, e.g. washing, leaching [6, 2006.01]</li> </ul>	1/10	• microbiologically or by using enzymes [6, 2006.01]