

About this material list

ISCC PLUS certification can cover all types of agricultural and forestry raw materials, biogenic wastes/residues, non-fossil materials, circular materials, and other non-conventional feedstock. All material entries that are listed under ISCC EU or ISCC CORSIA Material lists can also be covered under ISCC PLUS. This list hence outlines raw materials, intermediates and final products that can only be covered under ISCC PLUS.

If there are materials covered under ISCC PLUS which are based on the ISCC EU or ISCC CORSIA material list, it must be ensured that they are handled according to the requirements of ISCC PLUS.

Regarding acceptance of ISCC EU or ISCC CORSIA certified material under ISCC PLUS see System Document *ISCC PLUS 201 – System Basics*.

It is obligatory to use the wording from the ISCC EU, CORSIA or PLUS material lists on ISCC certificates. There shall be no brand names or technical characteristics of materials or production processes (e.g. bleached, deodorized, industrial grade, etc.) on the ISCC certificate.

Certificates that have been issued prior the publication of this list do not have to be amended retrospectively.

Adding new materials to this list

ISCC may add materials to the list upon written request by the certification body prior to the audit. The following information needs to be provided via the [ISCC webform](#):

- name of material; categorization as raw material or intermediate/ final product and CAS number.
- if applicable, for intermediate/final product requests, information on if the material is derived from at least one ISCC certified input.
- if applicable, justification for classification as waste or residue such as a waste code (e.g. based on national waste legislation or European List of Waste, Directive 2008/98/EC) or justification based on which the materials is classified as a waste or residue (According to ISCC's process to determine if a material is a waste or residue, see figure 1)
- a detailed production process chart including all inputs/ outputs and material flows involved.

Specifications for table 1

- The table for raw materials does not classify materials as a waste or residue. Also, ISCC does not guarantee acceptance of the waste or residue status of a certain material by authorities.
- It is the responsibility of the auditor to determine whether a material meets the definitions of waste or residue at the point of origin based on the process to determine if a material can be certified according to ISCC's requirements (see figure 1)¹. The point of origin shall provide adequate evidence to the auditor proving that the material generated qualifies as a waste or residue.
- For audits of Collecting Points, Central Offices, and individually certified Points of Origin, a high-risk level must be applied when they handle high-risk materials (More information in System Document *ISCC PLUS 204 – Risk Management*). The raw materials that have an "*" sign in the table are classified as high-risk materials based on which the requirements need to be checked accordingly.
- ISCC EU and ISCC CORSIA materials also have a higher risk applied for specific raw materials which are eligible for extra legislative incentives. Under ISCC EU, by default a high risk is applied for the scopes of individually certified Point of Origin, Collecting Point and Central Office that handle waste/residues from processing of animal or vegetable oils/soapstock, food waste, POME oil, brown grease/grease trap fat, sewage sludge and/or UCO.

¹ See System Document *ISCC PLUS 202-5 – Waste and Residues* for definitions and further information

If these materials listed under ISCC EU and ISCC CORSIA are handled under ISCC PLUS as well a high-risk need to be applied.

Specifications for table 2

- For all the intermediate/final products, the following classifications shall be used on the certificate annex and in relevant sustainability documentation (sustainability declaration, mass balance, self-declaration, etc.). Depending on the raw material the following prefixes have to be used (More information in System Document *ISCC PLUS 201 –System Basics*).
 - **“bio”** for products made from virgin biomass (e.g. corn)
 - **“bio-circular”** in case of waste or residues of biological origin (e.g. UCO)
 - **“circular”** in case of waste or residues of non-biological origin (e.g. mixed plastic waste)
 - **“renewable-energy-derived”** in case of materials of non-biological origin using renewable energy sources
- System Users may have bio, bio-circular, circular and renewable-energy-derived products in parallel on one certificate annex.
- Certain prefixes used for ISCC EU material categories are not applicable to ISCC PLUS materials. These prefixes originate from specific legal requirements (primarily the Renewable Energy Directive) that include “co-processed”, “RFNBO”, and “RCF” products. These prefixes cannot be applied to ISCC PLUS materials, as ISCC PLUS audits do not verify the legislative requirements linked to these categories. Instead, product names’ raw material categories are adjusted accordingly under ISCC PLUS based on the origin of the raw material handled under ISCC EU (e.g., if it is a waste/residue or not).

Table 1: Raw material		
Declaration of material on ISCC PLUS certificate	Additional information	Can be classified as waste/residue under ISCC PLUS
Algae (<i>specification</i>)	The type of algae must be specified (e.g. Algae (sargassum)).	Yes
Almond		No
Apples		No
Basil		No
Berries (<i>specification</i>)	The type of berries should be specified in brackets (e.g. Berries (bilberry), Berries (cranberry), Berries (elderberry), Berries (strawberry))	No
Biobased plastic waste*		Yes
Biomass Ash	The ash that remains after the biomass pellets is burnt in the boiler. This refers to the portion that cannot be reused as pellets and has no calorific value.	Yes
Calamus palm (Rattan)		No
Celler glass*	Waste from the production of glass fibre	Yes
Ceramic Waste (<i>specification</i>)*	The type of ceramic waste must be further specified	Yes
Chickpeas		No
CO ₂	As specified in the ISCC PLUS system document (includes post-industrial, atmospheric and biogenic CO ₂)	Yes
Construction waste	Only the mineral part of the construction waste shall be certified, and the type of the material must be further specified (e.g. Construction waste (sand, aggregates, clay)). In addition, the size of the minerals can be further specified.	Yes
Contaminated paper and cardboard		Yes
Coriander		Yes
CTS	Crude sulphate turpentine	Requires a case-by-case assessment by the auditor to distinguish between a genuine waste or processing residue and a (non-waste) product

* - raw materials that are classified as high-risk materials

Table 1: Raw material		
Declaration of material on ISCC PLUS certificate	Additional information	Can be classified as waste/residue under ISCC PLUS
Digestate	Degasified slurry generated in a biogas plant	Yes
Electronic display cullets*	For the production of Glass Fibre.	Yes
Electronic waste with magnetic hardware	Magnet rich components derived from post-consumer electronic waste. The range of items could include industrial and medical devices, as well as power and energy components that contain permanent magnets	Yes
End-of-life mattress	In case of materials recovered or coming from end-of-life mattress it shall be indicated by adding “recovered from end-of-life mattress” in brackets (e.g., Polyurethane (recovered from end-of-life mattress), Plastic waste (Polyurethane, recovered from end-of-life mattress). Metal components from the mattress (e.g. strings,) cannot be covered under ISCC PLUS.	Yes
End-of-life solar panels*	Glass recovered from solar panels cannot be covered under ISCC PLUS	Yes
End-of-life tires*	The biogenic fraction can be covered under ISCC EU. Under PLUS both the fossil and biogenic section can be covered	Yes
Faba beans		No
Filter cake (from the processing of sugarcane)		No
Filter cake (residue from the processing of sugarcane)		Yes
Flax		No
Flue gas from geothermal energy plant		Yes
Grapes		No
Hazelnuts		No
Husk ash		Yes
Lecithinated Oil	From the Production process of Crude Soya or Sunflower Lecithin Liquid.	Yes

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Table 1: Raw material		
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Lentils		No
Lettuce (<i>specification of lettuce</i>)	Can be further specified in brackets	No
Liquid faecal sludge	The share of total solids is up to 5%	Yes
Lupine		No
Magnet production waste	Metal alloys that are used in magnet production - e.g. AlNiCo, NdFeB, etc.	Yes
Mango		No
Mine gas (circular)*	Certification Bodies must contact ISCC before certification of set-ups processing this raw material.	Yes
Mint		No
Mixed Acetyls (<i>specification</i>)*	The acetyls must originate as a residue from an existing chemical/production process (e.g., poly (vinyl) production). The mixed acetyls can be specified further. (e.g., Mixed acetyls (Methyl acetate))	Yes
Mixed plastic waste (OBP)*	In case of ocean bound plastic waste (OBP) this must be indicated by adding "OBP" in brackets. While the raw material is being forwarded after processing, "OBP" must be indicated in brackets along with the respective product. (e.g., PE (OBP))	Yes
Mixed plastic waste / Mixed waste plastic*	<p>Mixed Plastic Waste (MPW) is a heterogeneous mixture of diverse polymeric waste, which includes both post-industrial scraps generated during manufacturing (pre-consumer) and materials discarded by users after fulfilling their intended purpose (post-consumer).</p> <p>Depending on the legal context, the terminology "Mixed waste plastic" may be used to emphasize the more uniform nature of the material as a plastic rather than a waste</p> <p>In case of plastic wastes recovered from automotive sector this must be indicated by adding "recovered from automotives" in brackets (e.g., Mixed</p>	Yes

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Declaration of material on ISCC PLUS certificate	Additional information	Can be classified as waste/residue under ISCC PLUS
	<p>plastic waste (recovered from automobiles)). While the raw material is being forwarded after processing, "recovered from automobiles" must be indicated in brackets along with the respective product. (e.g., PE (recovered from automobiles)).</p> <p>Plastic waste recovered from hospitals which are not contaminated with hazardous substances must be further specified by mentioning "from non-contaminated medical waste" in brackets. While the raw material is being forwarded after processing, "from non-contaminated medical waste" must be indicated in brackets along with the respective product. (e.g., PP (from non-contaminated medical waste)).</p>	
Municipal solid waste*		Yes
Mung beans		No
Natural rubber		No
Nitrogen	As specified in the ISCC PLUS system document (from ambient air)	Yes
Off-gas from metal ore reduction*	<p>Gaseous processing residues, waste processing gas, and exhaust gas of non-renewable or renewable origin, which are produced as an unavoidable consequence of a metal ore reduction process in industrial installations, that cannot be avoided or reused other than for heat and power applications and have the potential to be processed to produce materials with reduced GHG emissions relative to virgin fossil-based alternatives.</p> <p>Certification Bodies must contact ISCC before certification of set-ups processing this raw material.</p>	Yes

* - raw materials that are classified as high-risk materials

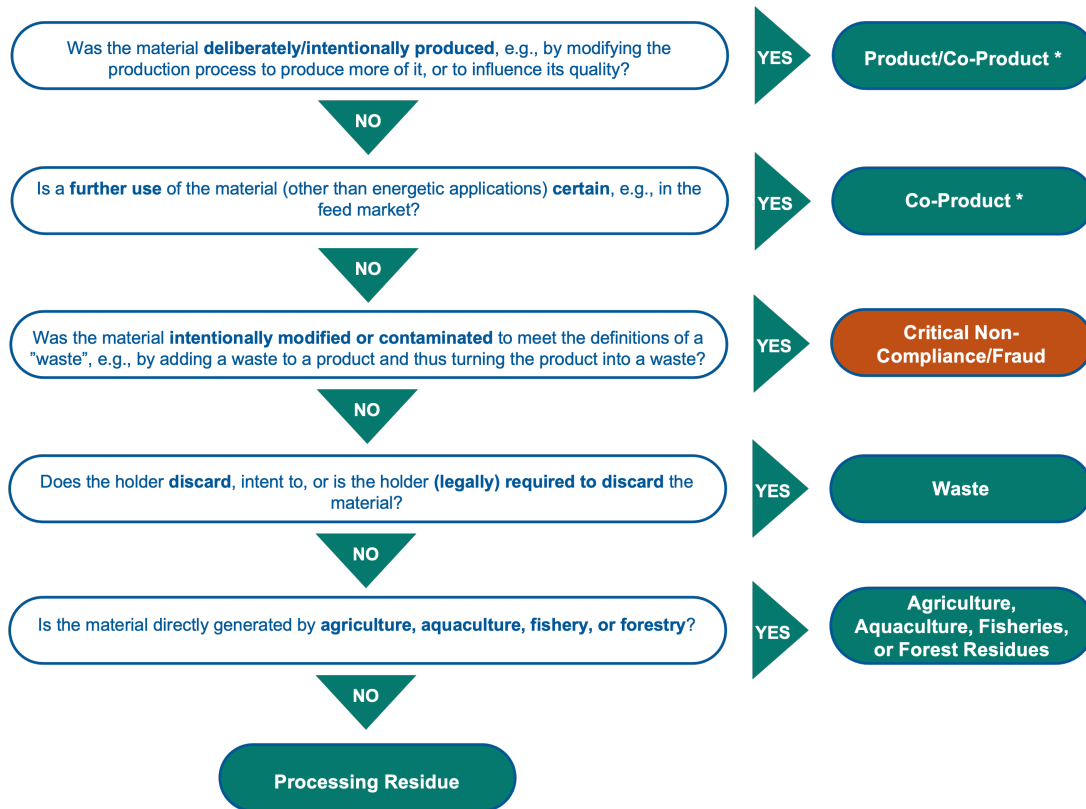
Table 1: Raw material		
Declaration of material on ISCC PLUS certificate	Additional information	Can be classified as waste/residue under ISCC PLUS
Oil wastes and wastes of liquid fuels (<i>specification of oil waste or waste of liquid fuel</i>)*	Includes only fossil circular material. One/more of the following types must be specified in brackets: waste hydraulic oils; waste engine, gear and lubricating oils; waste insulating and heat transmission oils; bilge oils; waste fuel oil; waste diesel; waste petrol (e.g. Oil wastes and wastes of liquid fuels (waste engine, gear and lubricating oils)). All other specifications must be individually approved by ISCC.	Yes
Orange		No
Oxygen	As specified in the ISCC PLUS system document (from ambient air)	Yes
Paper sludge		Yes
Peaches		No
Peas		No
Pepper (<i>specification of pepper</i>)	Can be further specified in brackets	No
Pine resin		No
Plantain		No
Plastic waste (<i>specification of polymer</i>)*	The specification of polymer must be added in brackets (e.g. Plastic waste (PA) or Plastic waste (PS))	Yes
Potatoes		No
Quartz waste*	Quartz sand containing silicon dioxide in a crystalline form that is a waste/residue which cannot be further applied into markets without additional processing.	Yes
Renewable electricity	Please check the ISCC PLUS System Documents	No
Rest monomers/oligomers (<i>specification</i>)*	The rest monomers/oligomers refer to unreacted and unrecovered monomers/oligomers obtained during the polymerisation processes. The type of the monomer/oligomer must be further specified in brackets (e.g. Rest monomers (Caprolactam)).	Yes
Rice		No

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Table 1: Raw material		
Declaration of material on ISCC PLUS certificate	Additional information	Can be classified as waste/residue under ISCC PLUS
Rubber waste (<i>specification</i>)*	Pre- and post-consumer rubber waste, also in the form of shredded rubber. Rubber from Tires cannot be covered under this material entry. The rubber waste must be further specified (e.g., (Rubber waste (used rubber seals))	Yes
Silicon waste*	Pre-consumer waste that originates from semiconductor manufacturing	Yes
Silicone waste*	Pre and post-consumer silicone waste in form of rubber or pre-polymerised oil	Yes
Sludge from the water treatment of wet mixed plastic waste sorting	Containing food waste and contaminated paper	Yes
Slurry faecal sludge	The share of total solids is 5-15%	Yes
Spinach		No
Still bottoms and reaction residues		Yes
Strawberries		No
Tomato		No
Used organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors		Yes
Waste butane gas		Yes
Waste kaolin*	Only kaolin which contains impurities that prevent its use in regular ceramic production, should be included under this material entry.	Yes
Waste styrene ethylbenzene mixture		Yes
Waste textiles/yarns/fibres (<i>specification</i>)*	Can be further specified in brackets (e.g. Waste textiles (apparel))	Yes
Waste Vinasse		Yes
Zinc waste (<i>specification of source</i>)*	The source from where zinc waste is recovered/collected must be specified. (e.g., Zinc waste (Die-casting industry wastes)	Yes

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Process to determine if a material is a waste or residue



* Additional requirements need to be met for a material to be classified as a Co-Product

Note: If evidence can be demonstrated to the auditor that competent national authorities have classified the respective material as a waste or residue in the particular case, e.g. by official decision that is not publicly available, the auditor must only assess steps 1 and 2 in the process above in the individual case.

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Note:

- Depending on the raw material used at the beginning of the supply chain, the respective prefix “**bio**”, “**circu- lar**”, “**bio-circular**” or “**renewable-energy-derived**” shall be indicated as explained above.
- Examples: Bio PET, Circular PP or Bio-circular PP.

Declaration of material on ISCC PLUS certificate	Additional information
(Ethylenedioxy) dimethanol	
(Poly)vinyl alcohol	
1,3,5-tris(2-hydroxyethyl) hexahydro-1,3,5-triazine	
1-decene	
1-dodecene	
2-(dimethylamino)ethanol	
2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline	
2,2-dimethyl butane	
2-ethylhexanoic acid	
2-ethylhexanol	
2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate	
2-propylheptanol	
3-ethyl-oxetane-3-methanol	
3-methyl-1,5-pentanediol	
5-ethyl-1,3-dioxane-5-methanol	
5-Vinyl-2-norbornene	VNB
Acetal (<i>specification</i>)	The type of acetal can be specified further
Acetaldehyde	
Acetic acid	
Acetic acid salts (<i>specification</i>)	The type of acetic acid salt must be specified (e.g. Acetic acid salt (Sodium acetate)). Only the part of the salt originating from certified acetic acid can be claimed as certified.
Acetone	
Acetone cyanohydrin	
Acetonitrile	
Acetylene	
Acrylamide	
Acrylated amine	

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Acrylic acid	Can also be specified as “Crude acrylic acid (CAA)” or “High purity acrylic acid (HPAA)”
Acrylonitrile	
Acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride	
Adhesives	
Adipic acid	
Adipic acid, compd. with hexamethylenediamine	
Alcohol ethoxylates (<i>specification on number of carbon atoms</i>)	The number of carbon atoms must be specified in brackets (e.g. Alcohol ethoxylates (C12), Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-C15))
Alcohol ethoxypropoxylates (<i>specification on number of carbon atoms</i>)	The number of carbon atoms must be specified in brackets (e.g. Alcohol ethoxypropoxylates (C12))
Alcohol propoxylates (<i>specification on number of carbon atoms</i>)	The number of carbon atoms must be specified in brackets (e.g. Alcohol propoxylates (C12))
Alcohols (<i>specification</i>)	The type of alcohol must be further specified in brackets (e.g. Alcohols (1,9-Nonanediol)).
Aldehydes (<i>specification</i>)	The type of aldehyde must be further specified in brackets (e.g. Aldehydes (2-methylbutanal))
Algae (<i>specification</i>)	The type of algae must be specified (e.g. Algae (sargassum)). Accumulated and collected only for bioplastic purposes
Aliphatic diisocyanate (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified in brackets. (E.g., Aliphatic diisocyanate (4,4'-diisocyanato dicyclohexylmethane))
Aliphatic hydrocarbons (<i>specification of aliphatic hydrocarbons</i>)	Mixture of aliphatic hydrocarbons with similar number of carbon atoms. The types of aliphatic hydrocarbons must be specified in brackets (e.g., Aliphatic hydrocarbons (C10-C13), Aliphatic hydrocarbons (alkanes, C11-15))
Alkenes C9-C11, C10-rich	
Alkenylsuccinic anhydride	
Alkyl acetate (<i>specification of alkyl acetate</i>)	The type of alkyl acetate must be specified in brackets (e.g. Alkyl acetate (butyl acetate), Alkyl acetate (ethyl acetate))
Alkyl acrylate (<i>specification of alkyl acrylate</i>)	The type of alkyl acrylate must be specified in brackets (e.g. Alkyl acrylate (methyl acrylate), Alkyl acrylate (ethyl

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	acrylate), Alkyl acrylate (ethylene-butyl acrylate), Alkyl acrylate (butyl acrylate) or Alkyl acrylate (2-ethylhexyl acrylate))
Alkyl amide (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified
Alkyl amine (<i>specification of alkyl amine</i>)	The type of alkyl amine must be specified in brackets (e.g. Alkyl amines (dimethylamine), Alkyl amines (monomethyl amine) or Alkyl amines (dimethyldodecyl amine))
Alkyl amine ethoxylate (<i>specification</i>)	The alkyl amine ethoxylate can be further specified
Alkyl amine oxide	
Alkyl benzene (<i>specification of alkyl benzene</i>)	The type of Alkyl benzene must be specified in brackets (e.g. Alkyl benzene (ethylbenzene), Alkyl benzene (linear alkyl benzene) or Alkyl benzene (heavy alkyl benzene))
Alkyl chloride (<i>specification of alkyl chloride</i>)	The type of alkyl chloride must be specified in brackets (e.g. Alkyl chloride (methylchloride) or Alkyl chloride (ethylene dichloride))
Alkyl methacrylate (<i>specification of alkyl methacrylate</i>)	The type of Alkyl methacrylate must be specified in brackets (e.g. Alkyl methacrylate (MMA)) MMA = methyl methacrylate
Alkyl phosphate esters (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified
Alkyl phosphinic acid salts	Can be further specified (e.g. Alkyl phosphinic acid salts (aluminium diethylphosphinate))
Alkyl sulfonate (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified
Alkyl sulphate salt (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified
Allyl acetate	
Allyl alcohol	
Allyl chloride	
Alpha olefins (<i>specification</i>)	The type of alpha olefins must be specified in brackets. The specification can also be a mixture of alpha olefins (e.g. Alpha olefins (1-tetradecene), Alpha olefins (mixture of 1- dodecene and 1-tetradecene))

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

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Aluminum Chloride	Only the part of the product originating from ISCC certified inputs can be claimed as certified.
Amino acid (specification)	The type of amino acid must be further specified.
Amino acid derivatives (specification)	The type of the amino acid derivative must be further specified in brackets (e.g. Sodium Glycinate).
Amino alcohols (<i>specification of amino alcohol</i>)	The type of amino alcohol must be specified in brackets (e.g. Amino alcohols (MEA) or Amino alcohols (TEA)) MEA = monoethanol amine TEA = triethanol amine
Amino resin (<i>specification</i>)	The type of Amino resin can be further specified. (e.g. Amino resin (Melamine resin), Amino resin (Urea resin), etc.)
Ammonia	
Ammonium bicarbonate	
Ammonium Carbamate	
Ammonium Carbonate	
Ammonium chloride	Only the part of the product originating from certified ammonia can be claimed as certified
Ammonium nitrate (<i>specification</i>)	May include also other non-certified components, which can be specified in brackets, e.g. Ammonium nitrate (with Sulfur from natural calcium sulphate). The certified share is limited to the ammonium nitrate part of the product.
Ammonium sulfate	Only the part of the product originating from certified ammonia can be claimed as certified.
AMS	Alpha-methylstyrene
Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde	
Anethole	
Aniline	
Aromatic alcohol (<i>specification</i>)	The aromatic alcohol can be further specified (Aromatic alcohol (2-Naphthol))
Aromatic hydrocarbons (<i>specification of aromatic hydrocarbons</i>)	Mixture of aromatic hydrocarbons with similar number of carbon atoms. The number of carbon atoms must be specified in brackets (e.g., Aromatic hydrocarbons (C6) or Aromatic hydrocarbons (C9-C10))

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

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Aromatic polyphosphate (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified e.g. (Aromatic polyphosphate (Phosphoric trichloride, polymer with 1,3-benzenediol, phenyl ester))
Artificial grass / turf	
Aryl sulfonate (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified
Asphalt (<i>specification</i>)	The certified input must be further specified, only the part of the product from the certified inputs can be claimed under ISCC (e.g. Asphalt (Oil rosin))
Auxiliary for textile industry (<i>specification</i>)	The sustainable chemical content must be specified in brackets, e.g. Auxiliaries for textile industry (vegetable oil ethoxylates, alkylamine, etc.).
Bakery products	
Base Oil (<i>specification</i>)	Output from refinery of petroleum and petroleum related products. The type of base oil can be further specified.
Benzaldehyde	
Benzene	
Benzoic acid	
Benzothiazolesulfenamide (<i>specification</i>)	The material can be further specified
Benzoyl chloride	
Benzyl alcohol	
Benzyl chloride	
Beta pinene	
Betaines (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified in brackets
BHET	Bis(2-Hydroxyethyl) terephthalate
Biphenol (<i>specification</i>)	The isomer can be further specified. e.g., Biphenol (4,4'-Dihydroxy-biphenyl)
Bisphenol A dianhydride	
Bisulphite	
Bitumen	Only the actual share of ISCC certified sustainable input may be claimed as sustainable
Blood meal	

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BPA	Bisphenol A
Brewers’ (spent) grain	
Butadiene	
Butane	
Butanediol	
Butanol	
Butene (<i>specification of type of butene</i>)	The type of butene can be specified in brackets (e.g., Butene (1-butene), Butene (2-butene) or Butene (isobutene))
Butyl hydroperoxide	
Butyraldehyde	
C2 (specification of type)	Mixture of C2 hydrocarbons. The type of C2 can be further specified in brackets Specifications include for example crude C2, mixed C2, biogas-derived C2 mixture
C3 (specification of type)	Mixture of C3 hydrocarbons. The type of C3 can be further specified in brackets Specifications include for example crude C3, mixed C3
C4 (<i>specification of type</i>)	Mixture of C4 hydrocarbons. The type of C4 can be further specified in brackets Specifications include for example, crude C4, hydro-treated C4, partially hydro-treated C4, raffinate 1 / C4R1 (C4 without butadiene), raffinate 2/C4R2 (C4 without butadiene and isobutylene), raffinate 3/C4R3
C4 oligomers (<i>specification of type</i>)	Mixture of C4 oligomers. The type of C4-oligomers can be specified in brackets (e.g. C4-oligomers (dodecane))
C5 (<i>specification of type</i>)	Mixture of C5 hydrocarbons. The type of C5 can be further specified in brackets Specifications include for example crude C5, mixed C5, hydro-treated C5, partially hydro-treated C5
C6 (<i>specification of type</i>)	Mixture of C6 hydrocarbons. The type of C6 can be further specified in brackets
C7 (<i>specification of type</i>)	Mixture of C7 hydrocarbons. The type of C7 can be further specified in brackets

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

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C8 (<i>specification of type</i>)	Mixture of C8 hydrocarbons. The type of C8 can be further specified in brackets
Calcium ammonium nitrate	
Calcium carbonate	The input must originate from waste streams e.g., from paper sludge.
Caprolactam	
Caprolactone	
Carbon black	
Carbon fibre (<i>specification</i>)	The carbon fibre can be specified further if it is a part / component / product.
Carbon monoxide	
Carboxylic acid (<i>specification of carboxylic acid</i>)	The type of carboxylic acid can be specified in brackets (e.g. Carboxylic acid (lactic acid), Carboxylic acid (lauric acid), Carboxylic acid (stearic acid) or Carboxylic acid (valeric acid))
Carboxylic acid anhydrides	The type of carboxylic acid anhydrides can be specified in brackets (e.g. Carboxylic acid anhydrides (phthalic anhydride))
Carboxylic acid salt (<i>specification</i>)	The material can be further specified. The ‘acid’ part of the material must originate from an ISCC certified material.
Cassava chips	
Cationic epoxy amino adducts (<i>specification</i>)	They are made by reacting modified epoxy resins with primary, secondary and tertiary amines into a hydroxy functional modified epoxy backbone containing blocked polyisocyanates. The material can be further specified (e.g. Cationic epoxy amino adducts (epoxy amine polymer)).
Cellulose acetate	
Cellulose ester	
Cellulose ether (<i>specification</i>)	Type of cellulose ether can be further specified.
Cellulose fibre (<i>specification</i>)	The fibre must originate from biogenic input material. The type and the origin of the fibre must be further specified.
Ceramic powder (<i>specification</i>)	Type of ceramic powder must be further specified.

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CGF	Corn gluten feed
CGM	Corn gluten meal
Char	Product from thermal treatment in low oxygen environment of hydrocarbon materials e.g. pyrolysis process of mixed plastic waste, possible raw material category: circular
Charcoal	Product of thermal treatment in low oxygen environment of biomass, e.g. wood or forestry residues, possible raw material categories: bio and bio-circular
Chlorine	
Chloroacetic acid	Only the part originating from ISCC certified Acetic acid can be covered.
Chlorobenzene	
Cinnamaldehyde	
Coal	Co-product from pyrolysis of plastic waste
Coating / paint / varnish	
Coke (<i>specification</i>)	The material can be further specified
Collagen protein	
Construction material (<i>specification</i>)	Only the mineral part of the construction materials shall be certified, and the type of the material must be further specified (e.g. Construction materials (sand, aggregates, clay)). In addition, the size of the minerals can be further specified.
Copolyesters (<i>specification</i>)	The material can be further specified
Copolymers (<i>specification of copolymer</i>)	<p>The type of copolymer must be specified in brackets (e.g. Circular copolymer (SAN), Bio copolymer (SBR), Copolymer (copolymer wax)).</p> <p>Further copolymers are ABS, ASA, MABS, MBS, NBL, Phenol-formaldehyde, Resol, SBC, SBS, SSB, ESBR, SMMA, EVOH (ethylene vinyl alcohol) etc.</p>
Cracker gas	The type of cracker can be further specified (e.g., catalytic cracking). If it is originating completely from plastics this can also be further specified (e.g., Cracker gas (Plastics)). The gas can also be present in its liquified form.

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Declaration of material on ISCC PLUS certificate	Additional information
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on the raw material used at the beginning of the supply chain, the respective prefix “bio”, “circular”, “bio-circular” or “renewable-energy-derived” shall be indicated as explained above. Examples: Bio PET, Circular PP or Bio-circular PP. 	
Cracker oil	
Crotonaldehyde	
Crystalline dextrose (monohydrate)	
Cumene	
Cyclohexane	
Cyclohexanedimethanol	
Cyclohexanol	
Cyclohexanone	
Cyclohexanone / Cyclohexanol mixture	
Deodistillates	Mixture composed of fatty acids, sterols, tocopherols, sterol esters, hydrocarbons, breakdown products of fatty acids, aldehydes, ketones and acyl glycerol species.
Dialkyl ether (<i>specification on number of carbon atoms of alkyl rests</i>)	The numbers of carbon atoms of alkyl rests must be specified in brackets, e.g. Dialkyl ether (C6, C18), Dialkyl ether (Diethylether) or Dialkyl ether (methyl tert-butyl ether, MTBE)
Dialkyl polysulfides mixture	
Diamine (<i>specification of diamine</i>)	The type of diamine can be specified in brackets (e.g. Diamine (4,4'-diaminodicyclohexylmethane), Diamines (hexamethylene diamine) or Diamines (2,4-toluene diamine))
Dibenzothiazyl Disulfide	
Dichlorobenzene	
Dichlorodiphenyl sulfone	
Dicyclopentadiene	
Diesel / FAME	Fatty acid methyl ester
Dihydroxybenzols (<i>specification of dihydroxybenzol</i>)	The type of Dihydroxybenzol must be specified in brackets (e.g. Dihydroxybenzols (hydroquinone))
Dimethyl carbonate	
Dimethylaminoethanol	
Dimethylaminoethyl acrylate	
Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate	

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Dinitrotoluene	
DIPB (<i>specification of DIPB</i>)	Diisopropylbenzene, can be further specified (e.g. DIPB (para-DIPB))
Dipentaerythritol	
Dissolving pulp	
Divinylbenzene	
Dried distillers' grains with solubles (DDGS)	
Dried glucose syrup	
EBS	Ethylenebis(stearamide)
End-of-life tire chips	Intermediate material that is produced following the mechanical treatment of end-of-life tires (ELT) that covers both the biogenic and non-biogenic fraction. Apart from the rubber, the ELT chips contain steel wires and textile fibres.
End-of-life tire granules	Intermediate material that is produced following the mechanical treatment of end-of-life tires (ELT) that contains the biogenic and non-biogenic fractions. The ELT granules do not contain steel wires and textile fibres
EPDM	Ethylene propylene diene monomer, can be further specified
Epichlorohydrine	
Epoxy acrylate oligomer	
Epoxy resin (<i>specification of epoxy resin</i>)	The type of Epoxy resin can be specified in brackets (e.g., Epoxy resin (bisphenol A type))
Ester alcohols	
Esterified fatty acids (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified in brackets. (e.g., Esterified fatty acids (2-Ethylhexyl oleate))
Esters (<i>specification of ester</i>)	The type of ester must be specified in brackets (e.g., Esters (benzyl benzoate) or Esters (neodecanoate))
Ethane	
Ethanol (<i>specification</i>)	The grade of the ethanol can be further specified.
Ethanolamine	

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Ethylene	
Ethylene carbonate	
Ethylene oxide	
Ethylidene norbornene	ENB
EVA	Ethylene-vinyl acetate
Expandable polystyrene	
Expanded polystyrene (<i>specification of expanded polystyrene</i>)	Can be further specified
Fabrics / fibres / scrimms (<i>specification of fabrics / fibres / scrimms</i>)	Can be further specified (e.g. nonwovens)
Fatty acid ethoxylates	
Feather meal	
Feed / food protein concentrate (<i>specification</i>)	The type of food/feed protein can be further specified.
Fertiliser	The input must originate from agricultural waste or residues
Foils / films (<i>specification of type of polymer</i>)	The type of polymer must be specified in brackets (e.g. Film (PE))
Food / Beverage (<i>specification</i>)	The type of ISCC certified sustainable input must be specified in brackets (e.g. Food (almond), Beverage (orange))
Food glaze (<i>input material</i>)	The type of ISCC certified sustainable input must be specified in brackets (e.g. Food glaze (sunflower oil))
Formalin / formaldehyde / methanal	
Formate salts	
Fragrance	Only the actual share of ISCC certified input may be claimed as sustainable.
Fructose	
Fructose-glucose syrup	
Furfural	
Furfuryl alcohol	

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

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Furniture (<i>specification of ISCC certified input material</i>)	The ISCC certified input material must be specified in brackets (e.g. Furniture (rattan))
Fusel oil	
Garments (<i>specification</i>)	The input material must be ISCC certified and further specified in brackets (e.g. Garments (Polyamide)).
Gasoil	
Gasoline / Petrol	
Glass (<i>specification</i>)	Must be further specified e.g. (Glass (glass fibre))
Glucose	
Glucose derivative (<i>specification</i>)	The type of Glucose derivative must be further specified, e.g. Glucose derivative (glyceryl glucoside).
Glucose syrup	
Gluten	
Glycerin derivative (<i>specification</i>)	The Glycerin derivative must be further specified in brackets (e.g. Glycerin derivative (reaction mass of 1,3-dioxan-5-ol and 1,3-dioxolan-4-ylmethanol) or Glycerin derivative (2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl-methanol))
Glycidyl ether (<i>specification</i>)	The type of alcohol has to be specified in brackets
Glycol ethers (<i>specification of glycol ether</i>)	Can be further specified (e.g. Glycol ether (ethylene glycol monobutyl ether) or Glycol ether (PMA)) PMA = propylene glycol methyl ether acetate
Glycols (<i>specification of glycol</i>)	Can be further specified (e.g. Glycol (diethylene glycol))
Glyoxal	
Granulated husks	
HDI	Hexamethylene diisocyanate
HDPE	High-density polyethylene (recycling code 2)
Helional	
Hemp dust	
Hemp fibre	
Hexahydro-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-triazine	
Hexene	

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

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Hexyl Cinnamic Aldehyde	
Hexyldecanol	
HFCS	High fructose corn syrup
Hydrocarbon resin (<i>specification of hydrocarbon resin</i>)	Includes synthetic hydrocarbon resins. The type of Hydrocarbon resin must be specified in brackets (e.g. Hydrocarbon resin (hydrogenated polycyclopentadiene resin), Hydrocarbon resin (aliphatic hydrocarbon resin) or Hydrocarbon resin (hydrogenated aliphatic hydrocarbon resin))
Hydrochloric acid	
Hydrogen chloride	
Hydrogen cyanide	
Hydrogen peroxide	
Hydrowax	
Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	
Hydroxytoluols / cresols (<i>specification of hydroxytoluol</i>)	The type of hydroxytoluol must be specified in brackets (e.g. Hydroxytoluols / cresols (meta cresol))
Insoluble sulphur (<i>specification</i>)	Insoluble sulphur mixed with an oil based agent. Only the part coming from the oil blend can be covered as part of the certified share of the product. The oil blend used must be further specified.
Insulation material (<i>specification of ISCC certified input material</i>)	The ISCC certified input material must be specified in brackets (e.g. Insulation material (polyisocyanurate))
IPDI	Isophorone diisocyanate
Iron Oxide Yellow	Only the parts that originate from ISCC certified caustic soda can be covered. The iron part of the material cannot be covered by an ISCC certification.
Isobutyltoluene	
Isononyl alcohol	
Isoprene	
Isopropyl alcohol (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified as “High purity isopropyl alcohol (HPIPA)”.

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

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Isosorbide	
Jet fuel / Aviation fuel	
Kerosene	
Ketones (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified
Label material	
Lactones (<i>specification</i>)	This material also covers all kinds of cyclic esters. The type of lactone can be further specified. (e.g., Lactone (Delta-Valerolactone))
Lauro lactam	
LDPE	Low-density polyethylene (recycling code 4). Includes all types of LDPE such as linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE)
LDX	Liquid dextrose
Lecithin	
Lignosulfonate salts (<i>specification of metal ion</i>)	The type of metal ion must be specified in brackets
Linear alkyl benzene sulfonic acid (<i>specification of linear alkyl benzene sulfonic acid</i>)	The type of Linear alkyl benzene sulfonic acid can be specified in brackets (e.g. Linear alkyl benzene sulfonic acid (4-C10-13-sec-alkyl derivs.))
Liquid biogenic CO ₂	
Liquid post-industrial CO ₂	Downstream usage as input material only applicable under ISCC PLUS, if requirements laid down in ISCC PLUS system document chapter 5.4. “Requirements for CO ₂ Certifications” are fulfilled.
LPG	Liquified petroleum gas
Lubricants (<i>specification</i>)	The type of lubricant component has to be further specified in brackets (e.g. base oil or additive)
Lysine	
Magnetic concentrate (<i>specification</i>)	The source of where the magnetic concentrate is extracted from must be specified.
Maleated sunflower oil	
Maltodextrin	
Maltose syrup	

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Margarine, refined	
Masterbatches	Solid additive for plastic used for colouring plastics (colour masterbatch) or imparting other properties to plastics (additive masterbatch)
MDA	Methylenedianilin
MDI	Methylenediphenylisocyanate
MDI prepolymers	Methylenediphenylisocyanate prepolymers
MDPE	Medium-density polyethylene (recycling code 2)
Mechanically processed vegetable oil (<i>specification of vegetable</i>)	The type of vegetable must be further specified in brackets (e.g. Mechanically processed vegetable oil (olive))
Melamine	
Menthone	
Methacrylic acid	
Methane	
Methanol	
Mixed rare earth oxides	
Mixed xylenes	
Multi-functional monomers (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified. (e.g. Multi-functional monomers (esters, acrylate))
N methyl pyrrolidone	
<i>N,N</i> -Dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine	
Naphtha (<i>specification of processing</i>)	The type of processing can be specified in brackets (e.g., Naphtha (Fischer Tropsch) or Naphtha (Hydrothermal treatment))
Nitric acid	
Nitrile (<i>specification</i>)	Organic nitrile, i.e. a nitrile functional group bonded to a carbon atom. The Nitrile can be further specified. (e.g. Nitrile (Adiponitrile))
Nitrobenzene	
Nonene	
Octane	

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Octanol	
Octene	
Octyldodecanol	
Oilseed cake / Oilseed expeller	
Organic peroxides (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified (e.g. Organic peroxides (Peracetic acid))
Oxo alcohols	
Oxo aldehydes	
Packaging (<i>specification of polymer</i>)	Can include caps, closures, tubs or lids. The type of polymer must be specified in brackets and the type of packaging can be specified in brackets (e.g. Packaging (food boxes from PE) or Packaging (PE))
Palm kernel meal	
PAM (Polyacrylamide)	
PAN (Polyacrylonitrile)	
PAO (<i>specification of PAO</i>)	Polyalphaolefin, the type of PAO can be specified (e.g. PAO (1-dodecen) or PAO (amorphous)).
Papers and boards coated, laminated, printed	
Para-cumylphenol	
Paraformaldehyde	
Paramethoxyphenol	
Parrafin wax	
Pasta	
PB	Polybutene
PBT	Polybutylene terephthalate
PC (<i>specification of PC</i>)	Polycarbonate, can be further specified in brackets (e.g. PC (Bisphenol-A-PC), PC (Isosorbide-PC))
PC blends	Polycarbonate blends
Pentadiene	
Pentaerythritol	

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Pentaerythritol ester (<i>specification of pentaerythritol ester</i>)	The type of Pentaerythritol ester must be specified in brackets (e.g. Pentaerythritol ester (pentaerythritol triacrylate) or Pentaerythritol ester (pentaerythritol tetrapentanoate))
Pentaerythritol tetrapentanoate	
Pentane	
Pentene	
Pesto	
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate (recycling code 1)
PETG	Polyethylene terephthalate glycol-modified
Phellandrene	
Phenol	
Phenol derivative (<i>specification</i>)	The type of phenol derivative can be further specified in brackets (e.g. Phenol derivative (antioxidant 1076), Phenol derivative (butylphenol))
Phenolic aldehyde	
Phthalate esters (<i>specification of type</i>)	The type of phthalate ester must be specified in brackets (e.g. Phthalate esters (PBT), Phthalate esters (PET), Phthalate esters (PETG) or Phthalate esters (BHET))
Phthalimide	
Phytonutrients	
PIA	Purified isophthalic acid
Pipes	
Plastic (<i>bio material</i>) composites (<i>specification</i>)	The type of bio material must be specified (e.g. plastic cellulose fibre composite, plastic coffee grounds composite or plastic hemp dust composite)
Plastic <i>components / parts / products</i> (<i>specification of polymer</i>)	The <i>component / part / product</i> can be specified, and the type of polymer must be specified in brackets (e.g. Plastic housings for lighters (PE), Plastic glasses (PP, PE))
Plastic compounds (<i>specification of main polymer</i>)	Mixture of different polymers (plastics), masterbatches and fillers without chemical reaction. The specification of main polymer(s) must be provided in brackets (e.g. Plastic compounds (PE))

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Declaration of material on ISCC PLUS certificate	Additional information
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Plasticizer (<i>specification of material for application</i>)	The material for application shall be specified in brackets (e.g. Plasticizer (for PVC))
PMMA	Polymethyl methacrylate
Poly (carbonate-ether) polyol	
Polyacrylate (<i>specification of polyacrylate type</i>)	The type of polyacrylate must be specified (e.g. Polyacrylate (sodium))
Polyaluminium chloride	Only the part of the product originating from certified Hydrochloric acid can be claimed as certified.
Polyamide (PA)	
Polyamine (<i>specification of polyamine</i>)	The type of polyamine must be specified in brackets (e.g. Polyamine (epichlorohydrine-dimethylamine))
Polyaryletherketone (<i>specification of polyaryletherketone</i>)	The type of Polyaryletherketone must be specified in brackets
Polyester (<i>specification</i>)	The type of polyester can be specified in brackets. (e.g. Polyester (Polyhydroxybutyrate))
Polyester acrylate (<i>specification</i>)	Backbone of the material is a polyester esterified with (meth)acrylated acids. The polyester acrylate can be further specified
Polyester acrylate oligomer	
Polyether acrylate (<i>specification</i>)	Backbone of the material is a polyether esterified with (meth)acrylated acids. The polyether acrylate can be further specified
Polyether amine (<i>specification</i>)	The type of polyether amine must be specified. This group of different compounds are used for the production of epoxy, polyurethane etc
Polyether polyol (<i>specification of polyether polyol</i>)	The type of polyether polyol must be specified (e.g. Polyether polyol (propoxylated glycerol))
Polyetherimide	
Polyethers (<i>specification of polyether</i>)	The type of polyether must be specified (e.g. Polyether (polytetrahydrofuran), Polyether (polyoxymethylene) or Polyether (polyphenylene ether))
Polyethylene (<i>specification of PE</i>)	Polyethylene, can be further specified (e.g. PE (BOPE), PE (PE wax)) BOPE = biaxially oriented polyethylene

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	HDPE and LDPE can also be specified under PE
Polyethylene glycol	
Polyethylene glycol ether (<i>specification</i>)	The type of Polyethylene glycol ether must be specified in brackets (e.g. Polyethylene glycol ether (polyethylene glycol methyl ether))
Polyethylene glycol ether carboxylic acids	The type of Polyethylene glycol ether carboxylic acid must be specified in brackets (e.g. Polyethylene glycol ether carboxylic acid (polyethylene glycol methyl ether acetic acid))
Polyethyleneimine ethoxylates	
Polyimide (<i>specification of polyimide</i>)	The type of Polyimide must be specified in brackets
Polyisocyanate (<i>specification</i>)	The type of polyisocyanate can be further certified.
Polyisocyanurates (<i>specification of ISCC certified input materials</i>)	The ISCC certified inputs can be specified in brackets
Polyisoprene	
Polyketone (<i>specification of polyketone</i>)	The type of Polyketone must be specified in brackets
Polylactic acid (PLA)	Polylactic acid (recycling code 7)
Polymer foam (<i>specification of type of polymer</i>)	The type of polymer must be specified in brackets (e.g. Foam (PE), Foam (polyurethane))
Polyol ester (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified in brackets
Polyols (<i>specification of polyol</i>)	The type of polyol must be specified (e.g. Polyol (pentaerythritol))
Polysulfone (<i>specification if needed</i>)	Can be further specified (e.g. Polysulfone (polyphenylsulfone))
Polyurethane acrylate (<i>specification</i>)	Backbone of the material is polyurethane esterified with (meth)acrylated acids. The polyurethane acrylate can be further specified
Polyvinyl butyral	
Polyvinylidene dichloride	Also known as Poly(1,1-dichloroethene)
Polyvinylidene difluoride	
Potassium carbonate (K ₂ CO ₃)	
Potassium hydroxide (KOH)	
Potassium sorbate	

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Declaration of material on ISCC PLUS certificate	Additional information
PP (<i>specification of PP</i>)	<p>Polypropylene (recycling code 5), can be further specified (e.g. PP (cast polypropylene (CPP)), PP (BOPP), PP (OPP), PP (PP wax))</p> <p>BOPP = biaxially oriented polypropylene OPP = oriented polypropylene</p>
PPS	Polyphenylene sulfide
Primary alcohols (<i>specification on number of carbon atoms</i>)	The number of carbon atoms must be specified in brackets (e.g. Primary alcohols (C12), Primary alcohols (C12-C15))
Processed hazelnuts (<i>specification of processing</i>)	The type of processing can be further specified in brackets
Processed oats (<i>specification of processing</i>)	The type of processing can be further specified in brackets
Processed tomato (<i>specification of processing</i>)	The type of processing can be further specified in brackets
Propane	
Propionaldehyde	
Propylene	
Propylene carbonate	
Propylene oxide	
Propylene tetramer	
PS	Polystyrene (recycling code 6)
PTA	Purified terephthalic acid
PU	<p>Polyurethane, can be further specified (e.g. PU (TPU))</p> <p>TPU = thermoplastic polyurethane</p>
PVAc	Polyvinyl acetate
PVC	Polyvinylchloride (recycling code 3)
Pygas	
Pyridine	
Pyrolysis ash	Non-carbon part of solid pyrolysis co-products
Pyrolysis gas	Gaseous products of the pyrolysis process

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Pyrolysis oil (<i>specification</i>)	Liquid products of the pyrolysis process. The Pyrolysis oil can be further specified in brackets
Refinery offgas	
Residual oil (<i>specification</i>)	The material can be further specified (e.g., Residual oil (Treated Deasphalted oil), Residual oil (Slurry oil)) High boiling point fraction resulting from, hydrotreating / FCC cracking / etc. of a certified input material, e.g. pyrolysis oil
Resin impregnated fibre	Also referred to as 'pre-preg'. It is a composite material made from "pre-impregnated" fibres and a partially cured polymer matrix, such as epoxy or phenolic resin, or even thermoplastic mixed with liquid rubbers or resins.
RGP	Refinery grade propylene, mixture of propylene and propane
Rosin oil blend	Mainly used as a softening additive in the production of asphalt/bitumen.
Rubber (<i>specification</i>)	Can be a synthetic rubber, silicone rubber or a combination of natural and synthetic rubber. The type and/or combination rubber must be further specified (e.g. Rubber (isoprene rubber), Rubber (butadiene rubber), Rubber (natural rubber/isoprene rubber), Rubber (silicone rubber))
Rubber component / part / product (<i>specification</i>)	The component / part / product can be specified, and the type of polymer must be specified in brackets (e.g. Rubber hoses (Nitrile butadiene))
Rubber compound powder	Product from the processing of end-of-life tyres containing natural and synthetic rubber
Rubber compound sheets	The rubber compound sheets must be an intermediate made from certified tire ingredients (e.g. rubber, copolymer) to produce tires.
Rubber compounds (<i>specification of main polymer</i>)	Mixture of different polymers (rubber), masterbatches and fillers without chemical reaction. The specification of main polymer(s) must be provided in brackets.
Rum	
Safrole	Also known as Sassafras oil
SAP	Superabsorbent polymer

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

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Saturated hydrocarbons (<i>specification of saturated hydrocarbons</i>)	Mixture of saturated hydrocarbons with similar number of carbon atoms. The number of carbon atoms must be specified in brackets (e.g. Saturated hydrocarbons (C14-C18) or Saturated hydrocarbons (C10-C13))
Semolina	
Sheets (<i>specification</i>)	They type of sheets can be further specified
Silane derivatives (<i>specification</i>)	Oligomeric and/or Aqueous Silane systems (e.g. Aqueous oligomeric aminoalkyl- and ammoniumalkyl-functional silane hydrolysate, oligomeric short-chain alkylfunctional silane). Can be further specified.
Silane Mixtures (<i>specification</i>)	Mixture of silane, alcohols and additives (e.g. mixture of Isobutyltriethoxysilan, N,N-Diethylaminoethanol and not further specified additive). Can be further specified.
Silanes (<i>specification</i>)	Can be organic silanes (e.g., triethylsilane) or inorganic silanes (e.g., trichlorosilane). Can be further specified.
Silicon	Silicon metal
Silicon dioxide	The silicon dioxide can come from biogenic sources, e.g. from the ash of biogenic materials like rice husks. In addition to that, silicon dioxide can also originate from circular feedstocks.
Siloxane (<i>specification</i>)	The type of siloxane must be specified, e.g., Siloxane (Polydimethylsiloxane).
Sleeves	
SLES	Sodium lauryl ether sulphate
Sodium benzoate	
Sodium bisulfite	Only the part of the product originating from ISCC certified inputs can be claimed as certified.
Sodium chlorate	Renewable sodium chlorate from electrolysis processes
Sodium cyanide	
Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	Renewable sodium hydroxide from electrolysis processes
Sodium hypochlorite	Renewable sodium hypochlorite from electrolysis processes
Sodium metabisulfite	Only the part of the product originating from ISCC certified inputs can be claimed as certified.

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

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<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on the raw material used at the beginning of the supply chain, the respective prefix “bio”, “circular”, “bio-circular” or “renewable-energy-derived” shall be indicated as explained above. Examples: Bio PET, Circular PP or Bio-circular PP. 	
Sodium nitrite	
Sodium silicate	The sodium silicate must come from biogenic sources, e.g. from the ash of biogenic materials like rice husks. In addition to that, sodium silicate can also originate from circular feedstocks.
Sodium sulfite	Only the part of the product originating from ISCC certified inputs can be claimed as certified.
Solvent naphtha	
Sorbic acid	
Sorbitol	
Sorted recovered plastics (<i>specification</i>)	The sorted recovered plastics must originate from mixed plastic waste/mixed waste plastic. This material entry refers to intermediates that require further processing to become final products. The main components and their initial processing steps can be further specified (e.g., Sorted recovered plastics (PE granulates via extrusion))
Starch	
Stearic acid salts (<i>specification of stearic acid salt</i>)	The type of stearic acid salt must be specified (e.g. Stearic acid salt (calcium stearate)). Only the part of the salt originating from certified stearic acid can be claimed as certified.
Styrene monomer	
Sulphur	Only sulphur originating from end-of-life tires recycling processes.
Syngas (<i>specification of carbon monoxide and hydrogen ratio</i>)	Syngas is composed of carbon monoxide and hydrogen. The ratio must be specified in brackets, e.g. Syngas (X % carbon monoxide, Y % hydrogen)
Tall oil (distilled)	
Tannin	Derived from wood (waste wood)
TDI	Toluene diisocyanate
Terephthalate esters (<i>specification</i>)	The type of terephthalate ester must be specified in brackets (e.g. Terephthalate esters (DMT) DMT = Dimethyl terephthalate
Terephthalic acid	

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Declaration of material on ISCC PLUS certificate	Additional information
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on the raw material used at the beginning of the supply chain, the respective prefix “bio”, “circu-lar”, “bio-circular” or “renewable-energy-derived” shall be indicated as explained above. Examples: Bio PET, Circular PP or Bio-circular PP. 	
Terephthalic acid salts (<i>specification of salt</i>)	The type of Terephthalic acid salt can be specified (e.g. Terephthalic acid salts (calcium terephthalate)). Only the part of the salt originating from terephthalic acid can be claimed as certified
Terpenes (<i>specification of terpene</i>)	Specification according to the type of terpenes can be provided (e.g. Terpenes (pinene)). This entry can also be used for terpenic resins. In this case a specification of the terpenes, on which the resin is based, can be provided.
Tetra alkyl ammonium salt (<i>specification</i>)	Can be further specified
Tetrahydrofuran	
Thaloyl chloride (<i>specification</i>)	The isomer or position of molecules can be further specified (e.g., Isothalyol chloride, Terephthaloyl chloride)
Thermoplastic elastomer (<i>specification</i>)	Also known as TPE. The material can be further specified
Thiol (<i>specification</i>)	The type of Thiol must be further specified
Tires	
Toluene	
Toluene/ xylenes C7-C8 mix	
Trichloroethane	
Trimethylbutane	
Trimethylolpropane	
Turpentine	
Unsaturated hydrocarbons (<i>specification of unsaturated hydrocarbon</i>)	Mixture of unsaturated hydrocarbons with similar number of carbon atoms. The number of carbon atoms must be specified in brackets (e.g. Unsaturated hydrocarbons (C6), Unsaturated hydrocarbons (Alkenes C9-C11-rich) or Unsaturated hydrocarbons (C9-C10))
Urea	
Urea ammonium nitrate	
Urethane acrylate oligomer	
Urethane methacrylate oligomer	

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Declaration of material on ISCC PLUS certificate	Additional information
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on the raw material used at the beginning of the supply chain, the respective prefix “bio”, “circular”, “bio-circular” or “renewable-energy-derived” shall be indicated as explained above. Examples: Bio PET, Circular PP or Bio-circular PP. 	
VAM	Vinyl acetate monomer
VCM	Vinyl chloride monomer
Vegetable oil ethoxylates (<i>specification of vegetable</i>)	The type of vegetable must be specified in brackets
Vinylidene fluoride	
Wax	E.g. Wax (sunflower)
Wet gums	Mixture of different phosphatides and water. Only the part of the wet gums originating from certified material can be claimed as certified.
Wood components / parts / products (<i>specification</i>)	The component / part / product must be further specified (e.g., Wood pallets)
Wood fibre boards/ wood particle boards	
Wood vinegar	
Xylenes (<i>specification of xylene</i>)	The type of xylene must be specified in brackets (e.g. Xylenes (para-xylene))
Xylenols (<i>specification of isomer</i>)	The type of xylenol can be further specified in brackets
Yeast protein	
Zinc oxide	