



# Information For Retailers of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) & Batteries

*February 2015*

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## 1. Introduction

This updated guidance document is published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and is aimed at assisting retailers to achieve compliance under the new and updated WEEE and Battery Regulations.

The European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014- [S.I. No. 149 of 2014](#) (the WEEE Regulations) are in place since 24<sup>th</sup> March 2014 and replace the 2005 and 2011 WEEE Regulations and amendments.

The European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) amended by the European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 349 of 2014), hereinafter referred to as 'the Battery Regulations', are in place since 30<sup>th</sup> July 2014 and revoke the 2008<sup>1</sup> Battery Regulations.

### What is EEE and what is WEEE:

- **EEE** is Electrical and Electronic Equipment, defined as “equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields”;
- **WEEE** is Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment and is EEE that has become waste, i.e. the holder discards or intends or is required to discard that EEE item;
- An indicative list of EEE covered by the WEEE Regulation is provided in Schedule II of the WEEE Regulations. In addition, most of EEE sold by retailers is listed in the latest version of [the WEEE Register Society Category Listings](#). Also, all EEE should be marked with a wheeled bin symbol (see [Section 4.3](#)). If you are still unsure whether an item you sell is EEE, then please contact the supplier of that item. Alternatively, you can consult the [European Commission’s Frequently Asked Questions on the WEEE Directive](#).

The purpose of the WEEE Regulations is to contribute to environmental protection through prevention of waste generation, and by increased reuse, recycling and recovery of WEEE.

### Batteries

Batteries are an essential energy source in our society, but they contain many hazardous substances, such as heavy metals and acids. Therefore it is important that waste batteries are properly collected and recycled to prevent the release of hazardous substances and to recover the recyclable components.

The purpose of the Battery Regulations is to minimise the disposal of batteries and accumulators as mixed municipal waste (general waste).

This guidance relates to the obligations of retailers for WEEE arising from private households (also called Business to Consumer or B2C WEEE) and portable type (AA, AAA, C cell etc.) waste batteries only.

This Guidance does not cover all the obligations of retailers who sell EEE and/or batteries by distance communication. Additional relevant Guidance Documents are available on the [EPA website](#).

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<sup>1</sup> Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 268 of 2008, as amended by S.I. No. 556 of 2008 and S.I. No. 529 of 2012)

The EPA and local authorities have enforcement responsibilities under the WEEE and Battery Regulations, and your premises may be inspected to check compliance with both sets of Regulations by either the EPA or the local authority.

The EPA has been carrying out random, unannounced inspections of retail premises nationwide.

## 2. Who is obligated under the WEEE and Battery Regulations?

### WEEE Regulations

Retailers (referred to as ‘distributors’ in the WEEE Regulations) means any natural or legal person in the supply chain, who makes EEE available on the market, including distance sellers (internet, mail order telephony services), are obligated under the WEEE Regulations. There is no threshold on quantity sold, i.e. even if selling only a few items, you have obligations under these Regulations.

### Battery Regulations

Retailers (referred to as a ‘distributors’ in the Battery Regulations) who sell portable, automotive or industrial batteries or EEE with a battery incorporated into or accompanying the product (e.g. batteries within computers, mobile phones, toys, watches etc.), including distance sellers, are obligated under the Battery Regulations. Also, there is no threshold on quantity sold.

### Notes:

- For definition of EEE please see [Section 1](#).
- Distance sellers include internet shops, catalogue sales and phone sales;
- All EEE and/or battery **producers** must register with the national producer registration body WEEE Register Society Limited. Retailers must ensure that all items of EEE and/or batteries they sell are purchased by validly registered producers.
- A retailer can also have **producer** obligations, if he/she imports EEE into Ireland. Please see EPA Guidance titled “[Step by Step Guidance for Producers under the WEEE Regulations \(S.I. No. 149 of 2014\) and Battery Regulations \(S.I. No. 283 of 2014\), as amended](#)”, if you also import EEE.

### 3. Summary of Key Retailer Obligations

**Table 1** outlines the key obligations which apply to retailers. The relevant sections within this guidance and the WEEE and Battery Regulations are also provided for ease of reference.

**Table 1: Summary of Retailer Obligations**

Obligation	Relevant section of guidance	WEEE Regulations	Battery Regulations
Registration with Local Authority or approved Compliance Scheme	<a href="#">Section 4.1</a>	<i>Regulation 40(5)-(7)</i> Required.	<i>Regulation 42(3)</i> Required but not if retailer only sells portable batteries (AA, AAA, Cell C, Cell D etc.).
Distribute from registered producer supply chain	<a href="#">Section 4.2</a>	<i>Regulation 14 (a)(ii)</i> Check invoices issued from supplier or check producer listing at: <a href="http://www.weeeregister.ie">www.weeeregister.ie</a>	<i>Regulation 21(a)(ii)</i> Check invoices issued from supplier or check out producer listing at: <a href="http://www.weeeregister.ie">www.weeeregister.ie</a>
Display visible environmental management costs (vEMC's), where applicable	<a href="#">Section 4.4</a>	<i>Regulation 16 (10), (11), (12)</i> For applicable items of EEE, see category listings at <a href="http://www.weeeregister.ie">www.weeeregister.ie</a>	<b>X</b>
Take back	<a href="#">Section 4.5</a>	<i>Regulation 14(b)</i> Retailers must finance the take back of WEEE from the final user. Take-back is on a one-for-one basis and the appliance being returned must be of similar type or have performed the same function as the new item purchased.	<i>Regulation 21(2)</i> Retailers are required to take back waste batteries from members of the public free of charge. Take-back is on a one for zero basis, (no purchase necessary), however a retailer is not obligated to take back waste batteries that are leaking.
Record keeping	<a href="#">Section 4.6</a>	<i>Regulation 15(b)</i> Retailers must maintain records for 2 years containing information on the quantities of WEEE taken back, stored and handed over to the compliance schemes.	<b>X</b>
Statutory Notices	<a href="#">Section 4.7</a>	<i>Regulation 30(3) &amp; (4)</i> Retailers must display relevant notices.	<i>Regulation 33(1)(b)</i> Retailers must display relevant notices.
Consumer information	<a href="#">Section 4.8</a>	<i>Regulation 30</i> This obligation can be met by providing the information in the instructions for use or on a leaflet provided at the point of	<i>Regulation 33</i> This obligation can be met by providing the information in the instructions for use or on a leaflet provided at the point of

Obligation	Relevant section of guidance	WEEE Regulations	Battery Regulations
		<p>sale.</p> <p>Till receipts must display the retail price, inclusive of the PRF contribution, and the following text: <b><i>'Price of electrical items includes Producer Recycling Fund contribution'</i></b>.</p>	<p>sale: <b><i>'PRF's do not apply to batteries.'</i></b></p>
Storage, transport and disposal	<a href="#">Section 4.9</a>	<p><b><i>Regulation 21</i></b></p> <p>Retailers are obliged to store, transport and dispose of WEEE as required by the Regulations.</p>	<p><b><i>Regulation 43(transport)</i></b></p> <p>Retailers are obliged to dispose of, store and transport waste batteries as required by the Regulations.</p>

## 4. Key Obligations Explained

### 4.1 Registration with Local Authority or Approved Compliance Scheme

#### WEEE

- Retailers must register each premise from which EEE is sold, or used for the storage of EEE prior to its sale:
  - With a compliance scheme **once off, free of charge** or
  - With the local authority annually, for a fee of €200 per annum
- Retailers must display the certificate of WEEE Retailer Registration issued by the compliance scheme (WEEE Ireland or ERP Ireland) or the Local Authority at each premise(s) which he/she sells EEE from.

There are two compliance schemes in Ireland:

1. [ERP Ireland](http://www.erp-recycling.org) Tel: 01 662 4040 ([www.erp-recycling.org](http://www.erp-recycling.org)) and
2. [WEEE Ireland](http://www.weeeireland.ie) Tel: 01 299 9320 ([www.weeeireland.ie](http://www.weeeireland.ie))

The compliance schemes, through collection of fees from retailers, ensure the financing of the environmentally sound management of WEEE and waste batteries. The compliance schemes also organise the collection, recovery, and recycling of WEEE and waste batteries on behalf of its members. Registration/administration fees apply.

#### Batteries

- Registration is not required if the retailer only sells portable batteries (AA, AAA, Cell C, Cell D etc.) and no EEE.
- Registration with either the local authority or approved compliance scheme for EEE also covers batteries provided that this information was made available to the compliance scheme during the registration process.
- Retailers of automotive and/or industrial batteries, who do not see EEE, must register with either of the approved compliance schemes (once off, free of charge) or with their appropriate local authority annually, for a fee of €200 per annum.

### 4.2 Distribute from Registered Producer Supply Chain

Retailers must ensure that all items of EEE and/or batteries they sell are purchased by validly registered producers<sup>2</sup>. Validly registered producers are obliged to display their unique WEEE Register Society registration number on invoices, credit notes, dispatch and delivery dockets:

- If a producer imports only EEE, a WEEE Register number is displayed as, for example, 123W<sup>3</sup>;
- If a producer imports EEE and batteries the number would be displayed as, for example, 123WB<sup>4</sup>;

<sup>2</sup> The WEEE and Batteries Regulation define a producer as a company who manufacture and distribute in Ireland or import EEE and/or batteries into Ireland. In practice, producers are generally large retailers who directly import EEE into Ireland and independent wholesalers who sell imported EEE

<sup>3</sup> "W" means producer registered as a producer of EEE

- A producer selling batteries only would be displayed as, for example, 123B<sup>5</sup>.

A list of validly registered producers is available on [the WEEE Register Society website](#).

**Retailers distributing EEE and /or batteries from unregistered producers must take on producer obligations.**

### 4.3 Wheeled Bin Symbol

Retailers should not stock any batteries or EEE that do not contain the crossed out wheeled bin symbol shown in Figure 1. This symbol indicates that EEE should not be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste (i.e. put into the black bin), but taken to a recycling point (local authority bring centre or EEE retailer's premises).

If an EEE item cannot be marked with the wheeled bin symbol due to its size or function, then the symbol should be displayed on the packaging, instructions for use, warranty of the product, or a flag or tag permanently attached to a lead or a cable.



Figure 1: Wheeled Bin Symbol

### 4.4 Display visible Environmental Management Costs (vEMCs)

#### WEEE

Visible Environmental Management Costs (vEMCs)<sup>6</sup> were re-introduced from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014 for the following categories of EEE:

- Category 1.1 (€10) - American Side by Side/American Style Refrigerators;
- Category 1.2, 1.2a and 1.3 (€5) - All large domestic appliances;
- Category 4.1 (€5) - large TVs (32" or larger);
- Category 5.1 (€0.15) - fluorescent lamps; and
- Category 5.2 (€0.05) - LED light sources.

Full category listings are available on the WEEE Register Society Website at: <http://www.weeeregister.ie/news/weee-register-society-category-listing-5.6>. Please make sure to use the most up-to-date WEEE Register Category Listings as this document is updated regularly.

<sup>4</sup> "WB" denotes a company registered for EEE and Batteries

<sup>5</sup> "B" denotes a company registered as a producer of Batteries only

<sup>6</sup> Displayed costs relating to the environmentally sound management of WEEE from private households arising from electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market in the State

vEMCs must be displayed to consumers in advertising and at retail premises as shown in Figure 2. Display examples of vEMCs are provided in Figures 3 – 5.

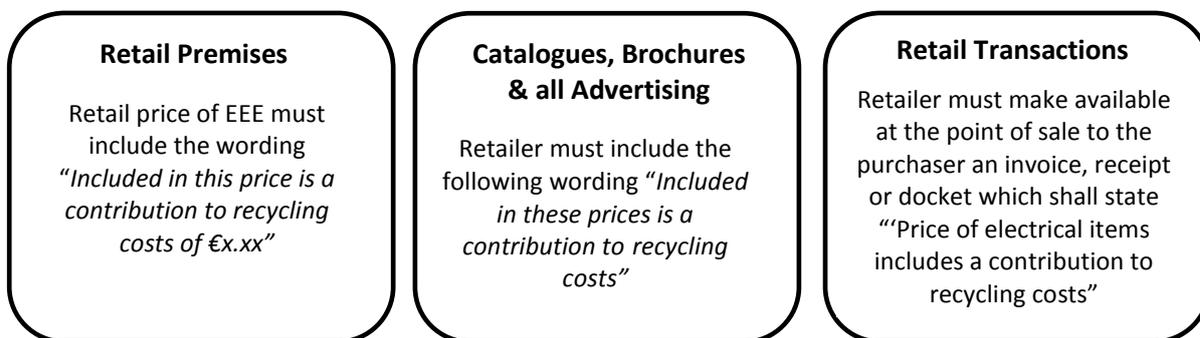


Figure 2: Displaying vEMCs at Retail Premises and in Advertising



Figure 3: vEMC at Retail Premises - where the retail price of the EEE is displayed

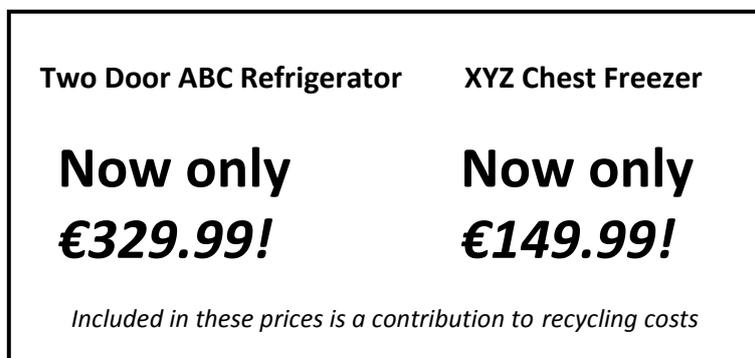


Figure 4: vEMCs in Catalogues, Brochures and all Advertising

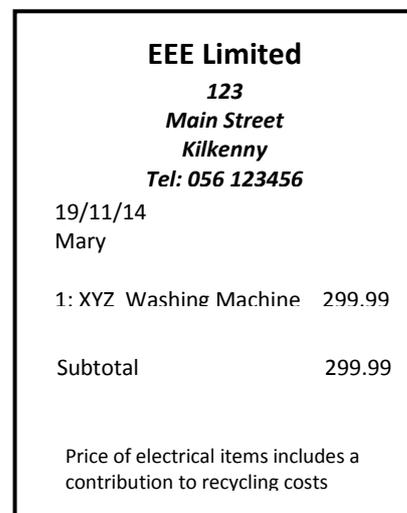
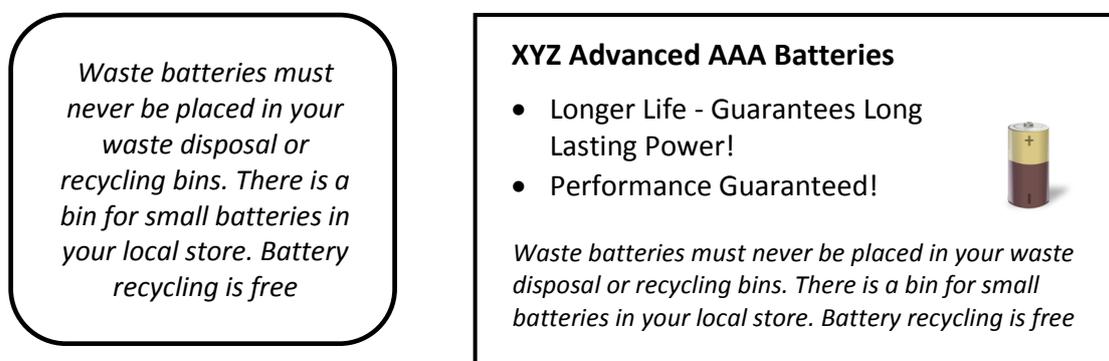


Figure 5: vEMC on a Receipt

## **Batteries**

There are **no** visible environmental management costs (vEMCs) for batteries. Therefore retailers are **prohibited** from displaying any cost associated with the waste management of batteries.

All print advertisements for batteries must contain text shown in Figure 6.



**Figure 6: Examples of Text that must be shown on Advertisements for Batteries**

## **4.5 Take Back**

### **WEEE**

Retailers must finance the take back of WEEE from the final user **on a one for one basis** - as long as the WEEE being taken back is of equivalent type or has fulfilled similar function as the purchased EEE. For example, retailers are not obliged to accept a fridge where the customer has purchased a toaster. Also, note that the item being returned does not have to be the same brand as the one being bought.

**Table 2: Summary of WEEE Take Back Obligations - In Store and On Delivery**

<b>In Store</b>	<b>On Delivery</b>
Finance the take back of WEEE from the final user on a one-for-one, like-for-like basis.	Finance the take back of WEEE from the final user on a one-for-one, like-for-like basis.
No time limit on take back - proof of purchase required if take back occurs after the time of purchase.	Retailer must give 24 hrs notice of the delivery of purchased EEE item, so the consumer can prepare the WEEE item for collection.
Retailers with a dedicated EEE sales area <sup>7</sup> of greater than 400 sq. m. must take back small WEEE (less than 25cm) on a one for zero basis (i.e. take back with no purchase).	If the retailer does not give 24 hrs notice of the delivery of the purchased EEE then the customer can request the retailer to return to collect the WEEE within 15 days.
For chain stores, WEEE covered by one-for-one take-back obligation can be returned in any outlet within the same chain.	Retailers must offer free take back on delivery if the WEEE is prepared (i.e. unplugged, disconnected from services) and ready for collection. If the product is not prepared the customer can still return it indefinitely in-store.

<sup>7</sup> EEE sales area is the area of the store (in sq. m) which houses EEE for sale.

In cases where a 3<sup>rd</sup> party logistics partner delivers EEE on behalf of a retailer and facilitates WEEE take-back from consumers, it is the retailer who is responsible for take-back obligations listed in Table 2, column 'On Delivery'.

## **Batteries**

Retailers must take back waste batteries from members of the public free of charge:

- Take-back is on a one for zero basis.
- Members of the public are not obliged to make a purchase in order to avail of the free take-back.
- Retailers are only obliged to take-back waste batteries of similar type to which they sell or similar type to batteries incorporated into EEE or supplied with EEE sold. For example retailers are not obliged to take-back waste automotive or industrial batteries if the only type being sold is AA or AAA batteries.
- Retailers are not required to take back leaking batteries.

Retailers can obtain free boxes or a drum for collection of waste portable batteries from WEEE Ireland at [www.weeeireland.ie](http://www.weeeireland.ie) or by phoning 1890 253 253 or with ERP by contacting 01 6624040. WEEE Ireland & ERP will also organise collection of boxes/drum once these are full. A minimum requirement for delivery and collection is 10 boxes or 1 drum. A minimum threshold for collection is 50kg of portable waste batteries. Alternatively, retailers can bring waste portable batteries that have been collected through take back, to the local civic amenity site.

## **4.6 Record Keeping**

Retailers must maintain records on the quantities of WEEE taken-back, stored and handed over to the compliance schemes for a period of 2 years.

The records must be provided to the EPA or local authority on request, at a time specified by the EPA or local authority. The WEEE Regulations do not specify the format of these records. Therefore, in practice, this can be a simple notebook, or an electronic document such as Word, Excel or any other type of electronic record. An example of a sheet for record keeping is provided in **Appendix 1**.

## **4.7 Statutory Notices**

The content of the notices differs depending on whether the retail store sells EEE, EEE and batteries (including batteries incorporated into EEE) or batteries only.

A statutory notice is a sign that provides information on the take back obligations of the retailer and waste management to the consumer. Examples of each of the notices, as they apply to retailers, are provided below.

### **4.7.1 Retailer of EEE and Batteries (including batteries incorporated into EEE)**

If retailers are selling EEE and batteries (this includes batteries incorporated into EEE) a sign, easily visible to customers and satisfying the requirements listed below, must be displayed within 1m of the point of sale of EEE (usually a cash register) or the display of EEE and batteries and/or accumulators:

- Minimum dimensions: 29.7 x 21 cm (A4 size);
- Printed in bold type in black indelible ink with a Times New Roman font size minimum 24 or equivalent font, and line space of at least 1.25 lines on a white background and affixed, on a durable material;
- Not be obscured or concealed at any time; and
- Bear the following wording:

**“FREE RECYCLING  
WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT 1996**

*Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) is taken back free of charge in this store on a one-for-one, like-for-like basis. Waste batteries including rechargeable batteries are taken back free of charge in this store. You are not obliged to make any purchase when returning old batteries here. Each local authority must also accept household WEEE and small batteries free of charge at its recycling facilities. All WEEE and waste batteries must be recycled and should not be placed in any of your household wheelie bins. Make sure you always recycle all your old electrical goods and batteries.”*

#### **4.7.2 Retailer of EEE Only**

A sign satisfying the requirements listed below must be displayed within 1m of the point of sale of EEE (usually a cash register) or the display of EEE, easily visible by customers:

- Same size, font and line spacing as for the WEEE and Batteries sign.
- Bear the following wording;

**“WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT 1996**

*Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) is taken back free of charge in this store on a one-for-one, like-for-like basis.*

*Each local authority must also accept household WEEE free of charge at its recycling facilities.*

*All WEEE must be recycled and should not be placed in any of your household wheelie bins.*

*Make sure you always recycle all your old electrical goods.”*

Statutory notices for retailers of EEE and EEE/Batteries are provided on the EPA website at: <http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/waste/weee/>.

## **4.8 Consumer Information**

### **WEEE**

When selling a new EEE product retailers must ensure that consumers are informed of the return and collection system (take back) available to them. This obligation can be met by:

- Providing the information in the instructions for use of the equipment;
- Providing a leaflet provided at the point of sale;
- Providing information on the back of their receipts.

Retailers can put in place alternative arrangement for WEEE take-back, i.e. organise an alternative take-back location. Any such arrangements must be done in agreement with the local authority. In this case, retailers must display a notice in a prominent position, within 1m of each entrance to the store:

- Notice minimum dimensions: 42 x 29.7 cm (A4).
- Printed in black indelible ink with a Times New Roman font size of minimum 32 or equivalent size and line space of at least 1.5 lines on a yellow background and affixed on a durable material.
- Not be obscured or concealed at any time; and
- State the following

**WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT 1996**

*[Name of distributor] participates in a scheme operated by [Name of undertaking approved by local authority] which has been approved by [Name of local authority] for the collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment. [Name of undertaking approved by local authority] accepts waste electrical and electronic equipment at [address of premises accepting waste electrical and electronic equipment]. [Name of distributor] is therefore not required to accept waste electrical and electronic equipment on these premises. "*

**Batteries**

When supplying a new product, retailers of batteries are obliged to inform users of the return and collection systems available to them. This obligation can be met by providing the information in the instructions for use or on a leaflet provided at the point of sale.

## 4.9 Storage, Transport and Disposal

### WEEE

**Table 3: Summary of Requirements relating to the Storage, Transport and Disposal of WEEE**

WEEE		
Storage	Transport	Disposal
<p>Retailers must ensure that storage areas for WEEE taken-back from customers must have a weatherproof covering.</p> <p>Retailers, or a 3<sup>rd</sup> party acting on retailer's behalf, require a Waste Permit or Certificate of Registration<sup>8</sup> if they store WEEE taken-back in quantities of more than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45 cubic metres of WEEE other than lighting equipment and mobile phones;</li> <li>• 1,000 units of lighting equipment;</li> <li>• 25 kg of mobile phones.</li> </ul> <p>Retailers must maintain records on the quantities of stored WEEE (see <a href="#">Section 4.6</a>).</p>	<p>Registered retailers are exempted from the need to have a waste collection permit for transport of WEEE, with certain caveats.</p> <p>Transport of WEEE occurs, for example, when a retailer delivers a new piece of EEE and collects, on a one for one basis, a piece of WEEE with the same function or of equivalent type.</p> <p>Retailers, or a 3<sup>rd</sup> party acting on retailer's behalf, collecting and transporting over 2 tonnes of WEEE now require a Waste Collection Permit<sup>9</sup>.</p>	<p>Retailers can no longer bring WEEE to the local Civic Amenity site.</p> <p>Retailers must arrange for a compliance scheme (WEEE Ireland or ERP Ireland) to collect WEEE directly from the store.</p> <p>Retailers must maintain records on the quantities of WEEE handed over to compliance scheme (see <a href="#">Section 4.6</a>).</p>

Retailers, in general, are required to provide WEEE to an authorised collector acting on behalf of a compliance scheme. The Regulations do permit retailers to provide WEEE to a self-complying B2C<sup>10</sup> producer for final treatment, however there are currently no such self-compliers in Ireland.

**Note:** Any unsolicited offers to take WEEE should be notified to the local authority, as this is an unauthorised waste activity.

<sup>8</sup> For more information in relation to a Waste Permit or Certificate of Registration, please contact your local authority.

<sup>9</sup> For more information in relation to a Waste Collection Permit, please contact [the National Waste Collection Permit Office](#) at Áras an Chontae, Charleville Road, Tullamore, Co. Offaly, Telephone: 057 9357428.

<sup>10</sup> B2C – Business to Consumer producers supply EEE either directly or through distributors (retailers). B2C EEE are items of EEE that can potentially be used by private households. Even if an EEE item was purchased by a business, such an item could also be considered B2C EEE as it could be used by a private household/consumer, for example a small printer or a keyboard.

## Batteries

**Table 4: Summary of Requirements relating to the Storage, Transport and Disposal of Waste Batteries**

Batteries		
Storage	Transport	Disposal
<p>Compliance schemes WEEE Ireland and ERP Ireland distribute storage boxes for waste portable batteries. Boxes can be obtained by contacting WEEE Ireland or ERP - see contact details provided in <a href="#">Section 4.5</a>.</p> <p>Registered retailers are exempted from the need to have a Waste Permit or Certificate of Registration for storage of waste batteries where the amount stored does not exceed 250kg of portable batteries or 2,500kg of industrial and automotive batteries.</p>	<p>Registered retailers are exempted from the need to have a waste collection permit for transport of waste batteries, with certain caveats.</p>	<p>Waste batteries taken back at retailer premises should only be passed to someone authorised to collect and manage this type of waste. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retailers can dispose of waste portable batteries (AA, AAA, Cell C, Cell D, PP4, PP9 etc.) at civic amenity sites, once the retailer is meeting the distributor obligations (registered with local authority or approved compliance scheme) and has prior agreement with the operator of the facility.</li> <li>• A permitted collector acting on behalf of the compliance scheme or a self-complying producer. (Contact either compliance scheme for a list of approved waste contractors.)</li> </ul>

Alternatively, for the disposal of waste batteries, retailers can make arrangements to have waste batteries collected from their premises by a compliance scheme (WEEE Ireland or ERP). The compliance schemes will collect on demand minimum amount of 50kgs of waste portable batteries. Retail outlets, workplaces or schools can arrange a central collection point in one area in order to make collection viable in that area.

**Note:** Civic amenity sites are not obliged to accept waste automotive and/or industrial batteries from retailers.

If a retailer transfers waste batteries to a person other than a contractor operating on behalf of an approved compliance scheme (WEEE Ireland or ERP Ireland) or self-complying producer, the retailer takes on the obligation for ensuring that all such waste batteries are:

1. Managed in an environmentally sound manner;
2. Treated in accordance with the technical requirements of the batteries Directive;
3. Ensure the recycling targets are achieved; and
4. Submit an annual report detailing such practices to the EPA by 28<sup>th</sup> February each year, in accordance with Regulation 22(3) of the Battery Regulations.

# Appendix 1 Example Record Sheet

<b>Retailer name:</b>		XYZ Electrical					
<b>Address/premises:</b>		Unit 3, Sandyford Industrial Park, Dublin 18					
<b>Registration Number:</b>		123456					
<b>Compliance Scheme:</b>		WEEE Ireland or ERP					
WEEE Taken Back			Stored		WEEE Collected		
Type of item	Category (if known)	Quantity or Weight (kg) (if known)	Quantity or Weight (if known)		Date	Taken Back WEEE Collected - Quantity or Weight (kg) (if known)	Stored WEEE Collected - Quantity or Weight (kg) (if known)
Toaster	2.2	1.2	3.1		02/02/15		32.5
Fridge	1.2a	53	12		31/02/2015	54.2	
<b>Total</b>		<b>54.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>32.5</b>