



The Batteries Regulations

A Quick-Start Guide for Battery Producers

This document is for guidance only. It does not purport to be and should not be considered a legal interpretation of the legislation referred to herein. You are advised to refer to the relevant legislation for comprehensive information on legal obligations.

Introduction

This short guide is for organisations that place batteries on the Irish market for the first time either as an importer or manufacturer. This includes the supply of batteries incorporated into equipment, vehicles and/or other products. There are 3 types of batteries which are in scope of the regulations:

Table 1 – Battery Types Covered by the Batteries Regulations

Battery Type	Criteria	Codes /Applications	Uses
Portable	(a) is sealed; (b) can be hand-carried or, as appropriate; (c) is neither an industrial battery or accumulator nor an automotive battery or accumulator.	AA, AAA, D cell, C cell and button cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile phones • Cameras • Remote controls • Torches • Laptops
Industrial	Designed exclusively for industrial or professional uses; Used as a source of power for propulsion in an electric vehicle; Unsealed but is not an automotive battery or accumulator; or Sealed but is <u>not classified as a portable battery</u> .	Deep cycle, marine or traction (E.g. Golf Cart & T-105-6V battery)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forklift • Golf buggy • Fork lift truck • Batteries for emergency back-up power supply • Farm fence • Automatic transport vehicles (E.g. motorised wheelchairs)
Automotive	Any battery or accumulator used for automotive starter, lighting or ignition power.	Wet/dry charged (e.g. SLI - 12V battery)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car • Truck • Buses • Motorcycle • Tractors and machinery

Producer Obligations

If you place batteries on the Irish market for the first time either as an importer or manufacturer, including where the batteries incorporated into equipment, vehicles and/or other products, then you are a battery producer. Battery producers have obligations under the Batteries Regulations.

Battery producers must do the following:

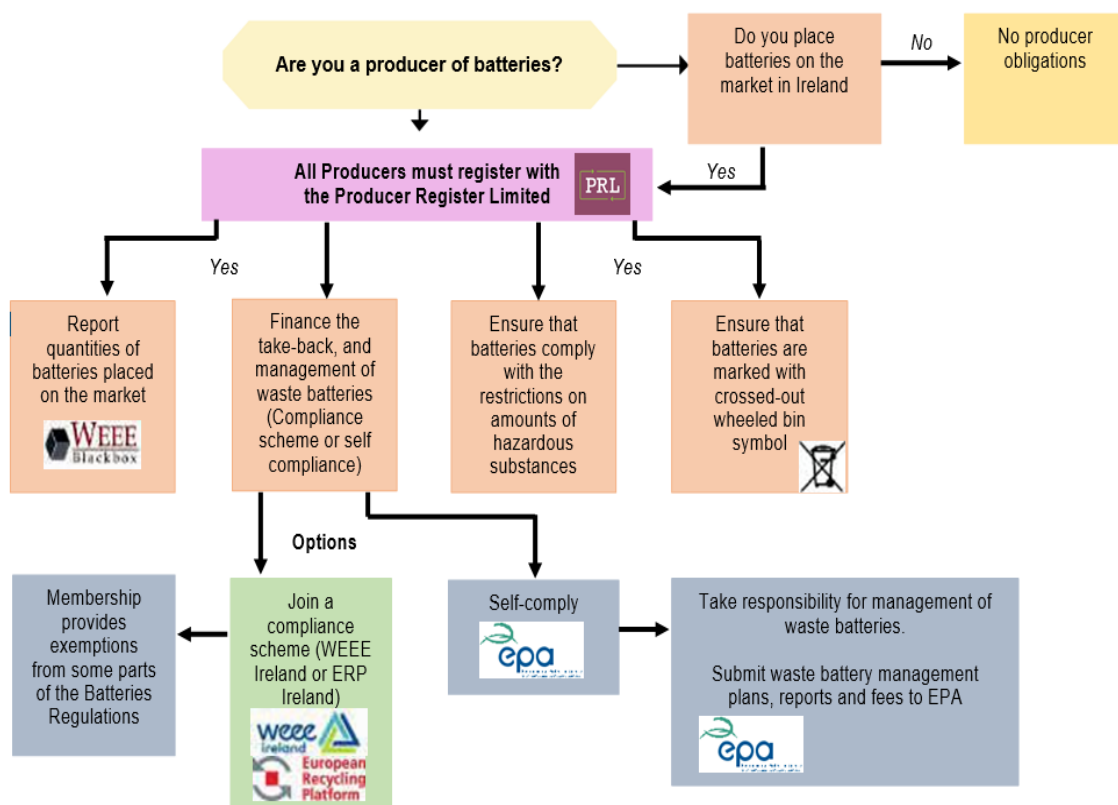
1. Register with the Producer Register Limited.
2. Report amounts, and types, of batteries placed on the Irish market through the Producer Register Limited (WEEE Blackbox).
3. Finance the take-back and management of waste batteries arising from batteries placed on the market. This can be managed by either becoming a member of a compliance scheme or by self-compliance.
4. Ensure that your batteries are compliant with regard to amounts of hazardous substances (Cadmium, lead etc.) that they contain and are labelled and marked correctly.

- Achieve the collection target (for portable batteries only) and the recycling efficiency targets that apply to *all* waste batteries to ensure the sound environmental management of waste batteries.

Summary checklist for battery producers

Action	Legal obligation	Useful sources of information
Step 1	Register with Producer Register Limited	www.producerregister.ie/
Step 2	Report quantities of batteries placed on the market in Ireland	www.prlblackbox.ie
Step 3	Display visibly, legibly and indelibly the crossed-out wheeled bin and chemical symbols	See Part II (chemical composition) and Schedule 5 (crossed out wheeled bin symbol) of the batteries Regulations
Step 3	Finance the take-back and management of waste batteries arising from batteries placed on the market	Contact compliance scheme WEEE Ireland or ERP Ireland
Step 4	Ensure legal and safe treatment of waste batteries.	See the Batteries Regulations

Battery producer Quick Guide



There is more [battery guidance](#) available on the EPA website.