



Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and Batteries Regulations

Guidance for Retailers and Distributors

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. Producers are advised to refer to the relevant legislation for comprehensive information on requirements.

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1. Introduction

This guidance document will assist retailers to comply with the European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (SI No 149 of 2014) - the WEEE Regulations and the European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (SI No. 283 of 2014) – the Batteries Regulations.

The WEEE and Batteries Regulations set up systems for the environmentally sound management of WEEE and waste batteries to ensure their safe recycling so that the environment is protected from harmful substances and that valuable resources are recovered and reused as part of a circular economy.

This guidance only covers the obligations of retailers for WEEE arising from private households (also called Business to Consumer or B2C WEEE) and portable waste batteries (AA, AAA, C cell etc.). This guidance does not cover all the obligations of retailers who sell EEE and/or batteries by distance communication. Other useful guidance documents are available on the EPA website.

The EPA is the lead enforcement authority for the WEEE and Batteries Regulations although some enforcement responsibility is shared with the local authorities.

What is EEE and what is WEEE:

- **EEE** is Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

Categories of EEE are listed in Schedule 3 of the WEEE Regulations. An indicative list of EEE is provided in Schedule 4. Information on EEE categories and examples of EEE in each category are provided on the website of the Producer Register Ltd (the national producer registration body).

- **WEEE** is EEE that has become waste and is known as Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment or WEEE.

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 Producer Register Ltd.

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.

2. Who is obligated under the WEEE and Batteries Regulations?

WEEE Regulations

A retailer (referred to as a 'distributor' in the WEEE Regulations) is any natural or legal person in the supply chain, who makes EEE available on the market, including distance sellers (e.g. internet, mail order). Retailers have obligations under the WEEE Regulations. There is no threshold on quantity sold, i.e. even if selling only a few items of EEE, you have obligations under these Regulations.

Batteries Regulations

Retailers (referred to as a 'distributors' in the Batteries 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, have obligations under the Batteries Regulations. Again, there is no threshold on quantity sold.

Notes:

- For definition of EEE and WEEE please see [Section 1](#) above.
- Distance sellers include internet shops, catalogue sales and phone sales.
- All EEE and/or battery **producers** must register with the national producer registration body, Producer Register Limited. Retailers must ensure that all items of EEE and/or batteries that they sell are supplied by validly registered producers.
- A retailer will also have **producer** obligations, if the retailer imports EEE and/or batteries into Ireland for the first time. You will find guidance for producers on the EPA website.

3. Summary of Key Retailer Obligations

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

Table 1: Summary of Retailer Obligations

Obligation	Relevant section of guidance	WEEE Regulations	Batteries Regulations
Registration with Local Authority or approved Compliance Scheme	Section 4.1	<i>Regulation 40(4)-(7)</i> Required.	<i>Regulation 42(3)</i> Required but not if the retailer only sells portable batteries (AA, AAA, Cell C, Cell D etc.).
Distribute from registered producer supply chain	Section 4.2	<i>Regulation 14(1)(a)(ii)</i> Check invoices issued from supplier or check producer listing at: www.producerregister.ie	<i>Regulation 21(1)(a)(ii)</i> Check invoices issued from supplier or check out producer listing at: www.producerregister.ie
Display visible environmental management costs (vEMCs), where applicable	Section 4.4	<i>Regulation 16(10), (11), (12)</i> For applicable items of EEE, see category listings at www.producerregister.ie	X
Take back	Section 4.5	<i>Regulation 14(1)(b)</i> Retailers must take back WEEE from customers on a one-for-one basis when a new item is being purchased. The item being returned must be of similar type or have performed the same function as the new item being purchased.	<i>Regulation 21(1)(b)</i> Retailers must take back waste batteries from customers free of charge, on a one-for-zero basis (no purchase necessary). However, a retailer is not obliged to take back waste batteries that are leaking or batteries of a type that they do not sell.
Record keeping	Section 4.6	<i>Regulation 15(1)(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.	X
Statutory Notices	Section 4.7	<i>Regulation 30(3) & (4)</i> Retailers must display relevant notices.	<i>Regulation 33(1)(b)</i> Retailers must display relevant notices.
Consumer information	Section 4.8	<i>Regulation 30</i> This obligation can be met by providing the information in the instructions for use or on a	<i>Regulation 33</i> This obligation can be met by providing the information in the instructions for use or on a

Obligation	Relevant section of guidance	WEEE Regulations	Batteries Regulations
		leaflet provided at the point of sale. Regulation 16 (12)(f) Till receipts must display the retail price, inclusive of the vEMC contribution, and the following text: <i>'Price of electrical items includes a contribution to recycling costs'</i> .	leaflet provided at the point of sale.
Storage, transport and disposal	Section 4.9	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Regulation 21</i></p> Retailers are obliged to store, transport and dispose of WEEE as required by the Regulations.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Regulation 21(1(c))</i></p> Retailers are obliged to dispose of, store and transport waste batteries as required by the Regulations.

4. Key Obligations Explained

4.1 Registration with Local Authority or Approved Compliance Scheme

WEEE

- Retailers must register each premises 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 or the Local Authority at each premise(s) from which EEE is sold or stored prior to its sale.

There are two compliance schemes in Ireland:

1. [ERP Ireland \(www.erp-recycling.org\)](http://www.erp-recycling.org)
2. [WEEE Ireland \(www.weeeireland.ie\)](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 is made available to the compliance scheme during the registration process.
- Retailers of automotive and/or industrial batteries, who do not sell EEE, must register with either of the approved compliance schemes or with their appropriate local authority.

4.2 Distribute from Registered Producer Supply Chain

Retailers must ensure that all items of EEE and/or batteries which they sell are purchased by validly registered producers¹. Validly registered producers are obliged to display their unique Producer Registration Number on invoices, credit notes, dispatch and delivery dockets:

- If a producer imports only EEE, a Producer Registration Number is displayed as, for example, 123W².
- If a producer imports EEE and batteries the number would be displayed as, for example, 123WB³.

¹ The WEEE and Batteries Regulations define a producer as a company who manufactures in Ireland or imports 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

² "W" means producer registered as a producer of EEE

³ "WB" denotes a company registered for EEE and Batteries

- A producer selling batteries only would be displayed as, for example, 123B⁴.

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

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 below. This symbol indicates that EEE should not be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste (i.e. put into the black bin) but instead taken to a recycling site (local authority civic amenity centre or an EEE retailer's outlet).

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)⁵ apply to the following categories of EEE:

- Category 1.1 (€10) - Side by Side/American Style Refrigerators
- Category 1.2, and 1.3 (€5) - Refrigeration
- Category 2.1 (€5) - large TVs (73 cm or larger)
- Category 3.1(€0.15) - Gas discharge lamps
- Category 3.2 (€0.05) - LED lamps
- Category 4.1 (€5) – Large appliances
- Category 4.5 (€0.05) - Large LED lighting equipment
- Category 4.5 (€0.05) - Small LED lighting equipment

A full category listing is available on the Producer Register Limited website at: www.producerregister.ie

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.

⁴ "B" denotes a company registered as a producer of Batteries only

⁵ 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

<p style="text-align: center;">Retail Premises</p> <p>Retail price of EEE must include the following wording <i>“Included in this price is a contribution to recycling costs of €x.xx”</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Catalogues, Brochures & all Advertising</p> <p>Retailer must include the following wording <i>“Included in these prices is a contribution to recycling costs”</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Retail Transactions</p> <p>Retailer must make available at the point of sale to the purchaser an invoice, receipt or docket which shall state <i>“Price of electrical items includes a contribution to recycling costs”</i></p>
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Figure 2: Displaying vEMCs at Retail Premises and in Advertising

32" High Definition Large Screen TV

Only **€299.99**

Included in this price is a contribution to recycling costs of €5.00

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

<p style="text-align: center;">Two Door ABC Refrigerator</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Now only</p> <p style="text-align: center;">€329.99!</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Included in these prices is a contribution to recycling costs</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">XYZ Chest Freezer</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Now only</p> <p style="text-align: center;">€149.99!</p>
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Figure 4: vEMCs in Catalogues, Brochures and all Advertising

EEE Limited
123
Main Street
Kilkenny
Tel: 056 123456

14/11/22
Mary

1: XYZ Washing Machine	299.99
Subtotal	299.99

Price of electrical items includes a contribution to recycling costs

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 management of waste batteries.

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

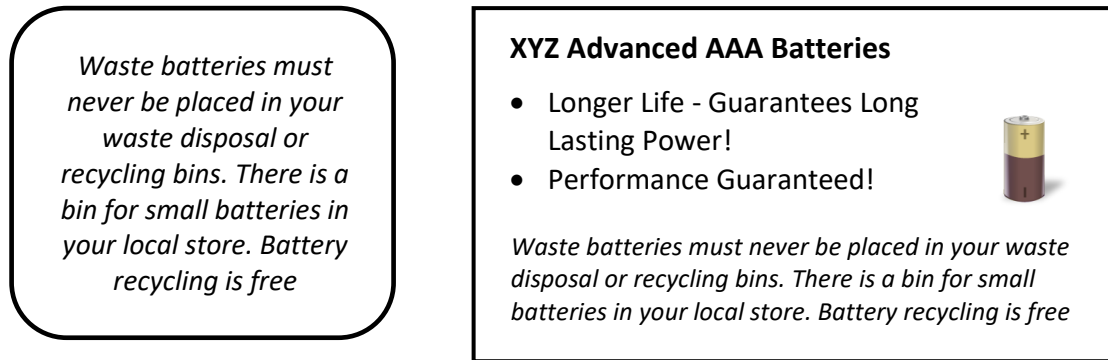


Figure 6: Examples of text that must be shown on Advertisements for Batteries

4.5 Take Back

WEEE

Retailers must take back WEEE from customers **on a one for one, like for like basis** – i.e. the WEEE being taken back must be 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. **Note:** 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

In Store	On Delivery
Take back WEEE from customer on a one-for-one, like-for-like basis.	Take back WEEE from customer 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 that the customer can prepare the WEEE item for collection.
Retailers with a dedicated EEE sales area ⁶ 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 provide free take back on delivery of a new product but only if the WEEE is prepared (i.e. unplugged, disconnected from services) and ready for collection. If the WEEE is not prepared, the retailer is not obliged to take it back. The customer can still return it in-store at any time.

⁶ EEE sales area is the area of the store (in sq. m) which houses EEE for sale.

In cases where a 3rd party logistics partner delivers EEE on behalf of a retailer and facilitates WEEE take-back from customers, it is the retailer who is ultimately responsible for take-back obligations listed in Table 2 above (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 a type similar to that which they sell, or of a similar type of batteries incorporated into EEE or supplied with EEE sold. For example, retailers are not obliged to take-back waste automotive or industrial batteries if they only sell 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 or ERP Ireland. WEEE Ireland and ERP Ireland will also organise collection of boxes/drum once they are full. 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. 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

A statutory notice is a sign that provides information to the consumer on the take back and waste management obligations that apply to the retailer. 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. Examples of each of these 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 the payment point) or where EEE and batteries and/or accumulators are displayed:

- 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.

- 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 or the display of EEE, easily visible to 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.”

Examples of statutory notices for retailers of EEE and EEE/Batteries are provided on the EPA website at: [Guidance on WEEE and batteries | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](https://www.epa.ie/guidance/wEEE_and_batteries/). These can be downloaded for use.

4.8 Consumer Information

WEEE

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

- Providing the information in the instructions for use of the equipment.
- Providing a leaflet at the point of sale.
- Providing information on the back of their receipts.
- Directing customers towards statutory notices displayed at each point of sale.

Retailers can put in place alternative arrangements for WEEE take-back, i.e. organise an alternative take-back location. Depending on what is being proposed, such arrangements may need 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.
- 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 that are 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 have a weatherproof covering, where appropriate.</p> <p>WEEE such as old TVs, Flat panel display equipment, temperature exchange equipment PV panels, night storage heaters etc as well as WEEE that contains oil or other hazardous materials must be kept under a weatherproof covering.</p> <p>WEEE not going for repair or that does not contain oil or hazardous materials can be left</p>	<p>Transport of WEEE occurs, for example, when a retailer delivers a new piece of EEE and collects a piece of WEEE.</p> <p>Registered retailers are exempted from the need to have a waste collection permit for transport of WEEE, as long as the WEEE is not hazardous or the amount of WEEE does not exceed 2 tonnes.</p>	<p>Retailers are not permitted to bring WEEE to a Civic Amenity Site.</p> <p>Retailers must arrange for a compliance scheme (WEEE Ireland or ERP Ireland) to collect WEEE directly from their store.</p> <p>Retailers must maintain records on the quantities of WEEE handed over to a compliance scheme (see Section 4.6).</p>

WEEE		
Storage	Transport	Disposal
<p>uncovered. Uncovered WEEE should not be stored for more than 14 days</p> <p>Retailers, or a 3rd party acting on retailer's behalf, require a Waste Permit or Certificate of Registration⁷ if they store WEEE taken-back in quantities of more than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 cubic metres of WEEE other than lighting equipment and mobile phones; • 1,000 units of lighting equipment; • 25 kg of mobile phones. <p>Retailers must maintain records on the quantities of stored WEEE (see Section 4.6).</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 B2C⁸ producer, however, there are currently no self-complying B2C producers in Ireland.

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

⁷ For more information in relation to a Waste Permit or Certificate of Registration, please contact your local authority.

⁸ B2C – Business to Consumer producers supply EEE either directly or through distributors (retailers). B2C EEE is typically used in private households. Even if an item of EEE item was purchased by a business, the item is still considered as B2C EEE as it typically 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 them.</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"> • 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. • 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.)

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 collector operating on behalf of an approved compliance scheme or a self-complying producer (e.g. directly to a treatment facility), the retailer must take on the following obligations:

1. Ensure that the batteries are managed in an environmentally sound manner.
2. Ensure that they are treated in accordance with the technical requirements of the Batteries Directive.
3. Ensure the recycling targets are achieved.

The retailer must submit an annual report detailing such activities to the EPA by 28th February each year, in accordance with Regulation 22(3) of the Batteries Regulations.

Appendix 1 - Examples of Record Sheets

**EUROPEAN UNION (WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT) (WEEE) REGULATIONS
2014, S.I. No. 149 of 2014**

Retailer/Distributor WEEE Acceptance/Storage Records

FORM No.

NOTE: Please complete this form when WEEE is ACCEPTED and/or STORED at your premises and retain it on file for inspection by Authorised Persons under the WEEE Regulations. This form can also be used for recording off-site storage of WEEE.

<u>Business Premises:</u>	
<u>Street Address:</u>	
<u>Town:</u>	
<u>County:</u>	
<u>Contact number:</u>	
<u>Email:</u>	
<u>Manager/Responsible Person:</u>	
<u>Storage Site if different from above:</u>	

WEEE Type	Example	Quantity
Refrigeration/Heating	Fridges, Freezers, Radiators etc	Nr of units
Screens/Monitors (large)	Large TVs, computer monitors	Nr of units
Lamps	Fluorescent Tubes, Compact Fluorescent Lights, HID Lamps, LED	Nr of units
Large Equipment/Appliances	Washing machines, Clothes dryers, cookers, Hi-fi systems, PV panels, large tools	Nr of units
Small Equipment/Appliances	Microwaves, toasters, kettles, game consoles, small LED luminaires	Nr of units
Small IT equipment	Computers and accessories, printers	Nr of units

Comments:

Retailer representative signature: _____ **Date:** _____

**EUROPEAN UNION (WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT) (WEEE) REGULATIONS
2014, S.I. No. 149 of 2014**

Retailer/Distributor WEEE Collection Record

FORM No.

Note: Please complete this form when WEEE is REMOVED from your premises and retain it on file for inspection by Authorised Persons under the WEEE Regulations. This form can also be used for recording removal of WEEE from off-site storage.

Only authorised collectors acting on behalf of a Compliance Scheme are allowed to collect WEEE

Business Premises:	
Street Address:	
Town:	
County:	
Contact number:	
Email:	
Business Representative:	

Date WEEE Removed	
Removed by (Company name)	
On Behalf of (Compliance Scheme)	

WEEE Type	Example	Quantity
Refrigeration/Heating	Fridges, Freezers, Radiators etc	Nr of units
Screens/Monitors (large)	Large TVs, computer monitors	Nr of units
Lamps	Fluorescent Tubes, Compact Fluorescent Lights, HID Lamps, LED	Nr of units
Large Equipment/Appliances	Washing machines, Clothes dryers, cookers, Hi-fi systems, PV panels, large tools	Nr of units
Small Equipment/Appliances	Microwaves, toasters, kettles, game consoles, small LED luminaires	Nr of units
Small IT equipment	Computers and accessories, printers	Nr of units

Comments:

Retailer Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Collector Signature: _____ **Date:** _____