



GN07 Guidance regarding the Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009

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Published by:

Environment Agency
Horizon house, Deanery Road
Bristol BS1 5AH
Tel: 0117 934 4000
Email: enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk
www.environment-agency.gov.uk

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Foreword

The Waste Batteries and Waste Accumulators Regulations 2009 implement the Batteries and Accumulators and Waste Batteries and Waste Accumulators Directive 2006.

This document provides guidance regarding the classification of waste batteries, treatment and recycling and the role of a battery collector. The sections on completing data returns and issuing evidence should be read in conjunction with GN07a ScreenShots. This document contains screenshots for each stage of these processes and is referenced at the appropriate point within this document.

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1.0 Background

The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 890) (the regulations) implement the EU Directive on Batteries and Accumulators and Waste Batteries and Accumulators 2006/66/EC.

The regulations define batteries as portable, industrial or automotive and by chemistry as lead-acid, nickel-cadmium or other. The regulations specify how waste batteries should be collected, treated, recycled and disposed of and set collection targets for portable batteries of 25% by 2012 and 45% by 2016

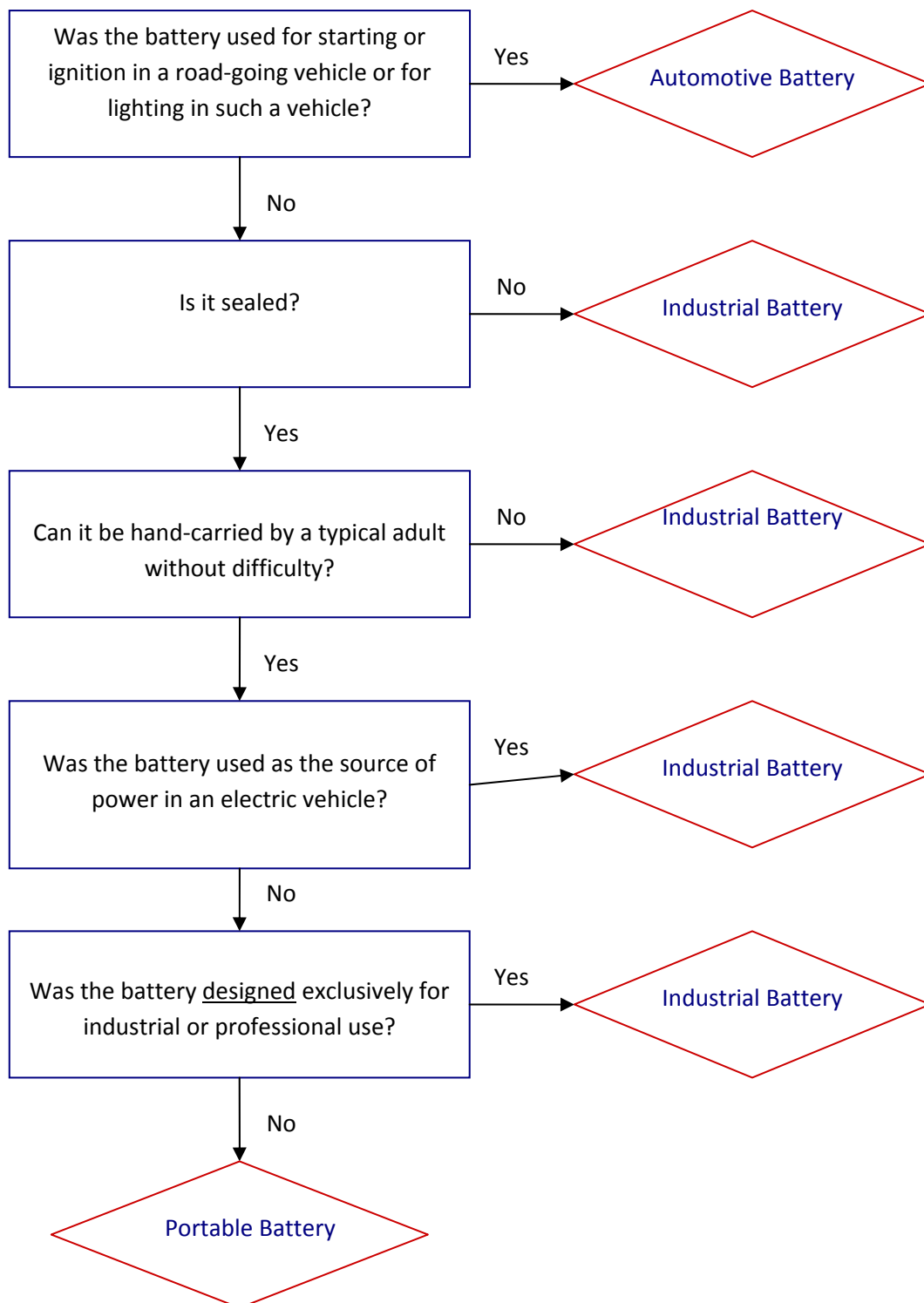
Any person who places batteries on the UK market for the first time is called a producer. Producers must register with the appropriate agency and report on the quantity of batteries that they have placed on the UK market. Producers of portable batteries are classed as small or large. Small producers place less than 1 tonne of batteries on the UK market, whereas large producers place more than 1 tonne of batteries on the UK market and must join a Battery Compliance Scheme.

Large portable battery producers must finance the collection and treatment of waste portable batteries and this is demonstrated by evidence notes, which are issued to Battery Compliance Schemes, on the producers' behalf.

Batteries Evidence Notes can only be issued by Approved Battery Treatment Operators (ABTOs) and Approved Battery Exporters (ABEs). Guidance on applying to be an ABTO and ABE and who must apply is available in WMP11 How to Apply to be a Battery Treatment Operator and Battery Exporter.

2.0 Classification of waste batteries

2.1 Classification flowchart



Approved Batteries Treatment Operators (ABTOs) and Approved Batteries Exporters (ABEs) are required to classify batteries in two ways. They must separate them into “Automotive”, “Industrial” and “Portable” batteries and within each category they must classify the batteries by chemistry: lead-acid, nickel-cadmium and “other”.

The main reason for this is that there are different obligations for the different types of batteries and the government needs to know that all of these obligations are being met. The regulations therefore require separate reporting of the different categories of batteries and a breakdown of each category by chemistry. Failure to comply with this requirement would be an offence.

In particular, it is important to ensure that evidence is only issued on portable batteries.

It is worth noting that some batteries are entirely outside the scope of the Batteries Regulations and therefore do not fall into any of the three categories of batteries. The main exemption is for “batteries used in equipment connected with the protection of the essential security interests of EEA states, such as arms, munitions and war material, and intended for specifically military purposes”.

It is relatively straightforward for producers of batteries to determine which category they fall within (there is guidance on how to do this in the Government Guidance Notes on the regulations which can be found at <http://www.bis.gov.uk/files/file51268.pdf>). However, it is not quite so easy to categorise waste batteries. The following text sets out some principles that should be followed when attempting to do so.

2.2 The classification of waste batteries

2.2.1 Lead-acid

Some people are under the misapprehension that all lead-acid batteries are automotive. This is not the case. There are many examples of industrial lead-acid batteries and some examples of portable lead acid batteries. Any ABTO or ABE accepting lead-acid batteries must have procedures in place to separate them into the three categories.

2.2.2 Automotive batteries

The key characteristic of an automotive battery is that it is used for starting or ignition of the engine of a road-going vehicle or for providing the lighting for such a vehicle. Batteries used for starting or ignition of a boat engine do not therefore fall within this classification, nor do batteries used to power electric vehicles such as milk floats or golf buggies. We understand that batteries used for these different purposes have different technical characteristics and we expect ABTOs and ABEs to have sufficient technical knowledge to assess these characteristics and classify the batteries appropriately. A typical automotive lead-acid battery is shown in figure 1:

NB There is nothing in the regulations to say that an automotive battery must be fitted into the vehicle that it is used for starting. Batteries used for jump-starting road-going vehicles are therefore also automotive.

Figure 1: An example of an automotive lead-acid battery



Photo supplied by S Norton & Co Ltd

2.2.3 Industrial batteries

There are two main characteristics that determine whether a battery is an industrial battery. The first is that it is used as the source of power for an electric vehicle. For this purpose we regard a “vehicle” as a self-propelled means of transport that is capable of carrying people or goods. Examples of vehicles include fork-lift trucks and golf buggies but not golf trolleys, an example of a golf buggy battery is shown in figure 2.

Figure 2: Golf buggy battery



Photo supplied by European Metal Recycling Ltd

The second main characteristic is that an industrial battery is one that is designed exclusively for an industrial or professional use; for example a battery designed specifically for large uninterruptable power supplies, such as the battery in Figure 3. This means that you cannot assume that a battery is industrial simply because it comes from industrial premises. You must make a reasonable assessment of whether it meets the criteria and, in particular, whether it looks like a battery that could be used in a non-industrial application. If so, it is unlikely to be an industrial battery unless it is unsealed.

Figure 3: Large industrial battery



Photo supplied by S Norton & Co Ltd

2.2.4 Portable batteries

Two key requirements of portable batteries are that they must be sealed and they must be capable of being hand carried by an average person. If a waste lead-acid battery is not sealed or is too big to be carried, then it cannot be portable, so an ABTO or ABE will only have to decide if it is used for starting or ignition of the engine of a road-going vehicle. If it is, then it is an automotive battery, if it is not, then it is an industrial one.

In discussion with other regulators, we have agreed that any battery that weighs less than 4kg should be regarded as capable of being hand carried and any battery that weighs more than 10kg should be regarded as not capable of being hand-carried. Between these weights, you will have to make your own judgement.

Examples of portable lead-acid batteries include those used for starting or ignition in domestic lawn mowers and rechargeable batteries for high power bicycle lights. The battery shown in figure 4 is used for torches that can be purchased and used by householders.

Figure 4: Portable lead acid battery



Photo supplied by Electrical Waste Recycling Group Ltd.

2.3 Dry cell batteries

The criteria for classifying dry-cell batteries are the same as for lead-acid ones, although there are very few dry-cell automotive batteries at the moment. Unless you have reason to suspect that there might be some automotive batteries present, it is reasonable to assume that all the dry-cells you receive will be either industrial or portable.

If the batteries are of standard shapes and sizes (D, AAA, PP3 etc.) then it is likely that they will be portable batteries. However, some batteries of these dimensions are produced with unusual voltages for specific industrial applications. For example, some AAA batteries are of a significantly higher voltage than usual. These are designed specifically for use in utility meters that are owned by and operate for the benefit of utility companies. Such batteries are likely to be industrial. The batteries in Figure 5 are all D cells. The two on the left are ordinary D Cells but the two on the right are industrial which can be determined from the voltage and connectors.

The Batteries Regulations apply to battery packs, as well as to individual batteries. In many cases these packs are simply assemblies of standard-sized batteries contained in a package that may be as rudimentary as shrink-wrapped plastic. Most of these battery packs are likely to have been designed for specific industrial applications and it would be reasonable to assume that the packs are industrial batteries unless you have reason to think otherwise. A selection of industrial batteries, including battery packs is shown in figure 6.

Figure 5: Portable and Industrial D Cells



Photo supplied by G&P Batteries Ltd

Figure 6: A selection of industrial batteries



Photo supplied by G&P Batteries Ltd

In cases where battery packs have been split open to release the individual cells, it may be harder to assess whether the batteries/packs are industrial or portable. In some cases, batteries from such packs can be recognised by the absence of the normal contacts or the presence of unusual types of connectors. Such batteries are likely to be industrial, for example the battery in figure 7 clearly has unusual connectors and is from the industrial battery pack shown to the right of it.

Figure 7: Battery from battery pack

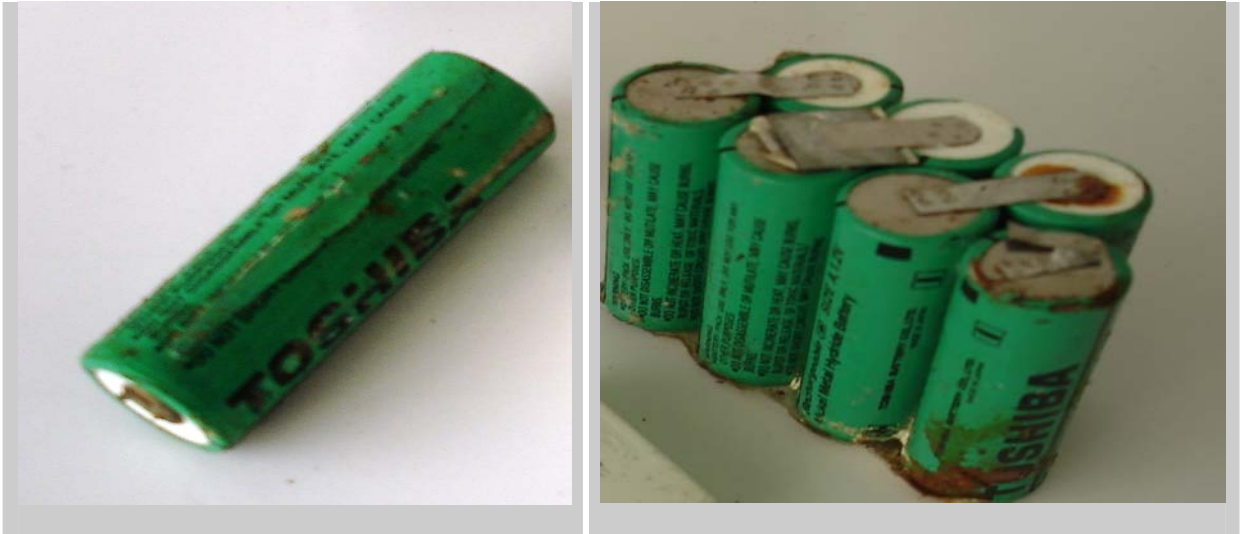


Photo from Loddon Recycling

However, individual cells that, in all respects (size, shape, voltage, contacts/connectors) look like ordinary domestic batteries can safely assumed to be portable, unless you have evidence to the contrary

If batteries are of an unusual design, then you may have to establish where they were collected from and what they were used for to decide if they were designed for an exclusively industrial or professional use, for example the battery in figure 8 is for a portable power tool but larger power tools only used by professionals and not available to householders will be industrial.

Figure 8: Portable power tool



Photo supplied by Electrical Waste Recycling Group Ltd.

As before, hand-carriability is a factor in determining whether a battery is portable or industrial although, in the case of dry cells, it is usually only going to be relevant to battery packs. The same guidelines apply; if it weighs less than 4kg you should assume that it can be hand-carried and if it weighs more than 10kg you should assume that it cannot. Between those weights you will need to make your own assessment, taking into account the size and shape of the battery/battery pack and such factors as whether it is fitted with carrying handles. Batteries or battery packs that cannot be carried by an average person, which are sealed and which are not automotive are, by definition, industrial, regardless of what use they are designed for.

2.4 Examples of batteries

Type of battery	Category
Starter/ignition battery for truck	Automotive
Jump-start battery for cars	Automotive
Traction battery for hybrid or electric car	Industrial
Starter/ignition battery for hybrid car	Automotive
Batteries from control/warning systems on a car	Portable (assuming that they are sealed and can be hand-carried)
Starter/ignition battery for boat	Either industrial or portable depending on whether the battery is sealed or can be hand-carried
Traction battery for golf buggy	Industrial
Battery from electric golf trolley	Either industrial or portable depending on whether the battery is sealed or can be hand-carried
Battery/battery pack weighing more than 10kg	Industrial unless the battery is for starting/ignition of a road-going vehicle
Battery for uninterruptable power supply (UPS)	Industrial or portable depending on whether it can be hand-carried and is sealed
Portable (assuming that it is sealed and can be hand-carried)	Portable (assuming that it is sealed and can be hand-carried)
High voltage AAA battery	Likely to be industrial, as designed for a specific industrial application
D cells with unusual connectors	Likely to be industrial, as designed for inclusion in a battery pack
Batteries marked "Ministry of Defence"	Likely to be out of scope entirely and should not, therefore, be included in any category

3.0 Treatment/sorting and recycling

3.1 Treatment/Sorting

Operators who treat and recycle waste industrial and automotive batteries must be ABTOs, but operators who treat and recycle waste portable batteries need only be ABTOs if they wish to issue evidence.

Treatment is defined by Regulation 2 as:

'any activity carried out on waste batteries after they have been handed over to a person for sorting, preparation for recycling or preparation for disposal'

Sorting is a treatment activity and this includes both sorting into different categories (portable, industrial and automotive) and into chemistry. The Regulations only refer to three types of battery chemistry: lead-acid, nickel-cadmium and 'other'. Any systematic sorting into these chemical types or the wider chemical types used in the industry would be classed as treatment. If you, for example, receive a load of lead-acid batteries and sort them into portable, industrial and automotive, you must be an ABTO and hold the appropriate permit.

Any processes which prepare the batteries for recycling or disposal are also considered 'treatment' but treatment does not include separating waste batteries from other waste streams, such as separating batteries from WEEE or vehicles, or separating lead acid batteries from other types of waste battery at a scrap yard or a CA site. You will need an environmental permit to be able to carry out this sorting of one waste from another.

3.2 Recycling

Recycling is defined as:

'the reprocessing in a production process of waste materials for their original purpose or for other purposes, but excluding energy recovery'.

The recycling process has been completed where the waste materials cease to be waste and become useable for their original purpose (for example, extracted metals from waste batteries used in manufacturing components for new batteries) or for other purposes (for example, for manufacturing other components).

4.0 Collection of portable batteries

Battery compliance schemes must collect and deliver waste portable batteries to an ABTO or an ABE on behalf of their members. The amount collected by the scheme and the amount delivered to ABTOs/ABEs in a given quarter (or even a compliance year) may not be the same but, in each case, the actual number should be reported.

4.1 Acceptance of batteries

The regulations require ABTOs/ABEs to report on waste batteries accepted from Battery Compliance Schemes. If there is no arrangement with a scheme to accept waste batteries on its behalf, the waste batteries should not be reported. If an arrangement is subsequently made with a scheme, these batteries can be reported as “accepted” at that time. The waste batteries should be reported by chemistry type. Evidence can be issued from when the waste batteries are accepted.

4.2 Battery Collector

Waste portable batteries may also be collected by a battery collector. Waste batteries collected by a battery collector cannot be reported as accepted until there is an arrangement in place with a Battery Compliance Scheme for the treatment and recycling of the batteries.

A company that is an ABTO/ABE may also be a battery collector and, if so, it is important to recognise the difference in the roles. If waste batteries are collected by a battery collector and then transferred to an ABTO/ABE, this transfer must be documented. Evidence can be issued from when the arrangement is made between the scheme and ABTO/ABE.

If you collect batteries as a Battery Collector in one compliance period but do not accept them as an ABTO or ABE until the following year, the batteries should be reported in the quarter in which they were accepted, assuming that they have been accepted on behalf of a Battery Compliance Scheme. Therefore if you collected the batteries in December 2011 but the arrangement was made with Scheme in January 2012, the scheme will report that they have been collected and delivered the batteries in Quarter 1 of 2012 and you will accept them as an ABTO/ABE in Quarter 1 and report them in this quarter.

4.3 Economic operators

Economic operators are producers, distributors, collectors, recycler or other treatment operator. Battery Compliance Schemes must accept batteries free of charge from economic operators but are not required to collect them. Battery collectors, ABTOs and ABEs are economic operators.

4.4 Acceptance if you are both an ABTO and ABE

If you are both an ABTO and ABE batteries may be accepted and reported by either your treatment or export operation. As a rule:

- any waste batteries that are simply going to be exported without any sorting should be accepted by the ABE.
- If the waste batteries are going to be sorted before export they should be accepted by the ABTO. These batteries will not be reported by the ABE.
- If the waste batteries do not require sorting and will be treated at another facility in the UK, they can either:
 - be accepted by the ABTO (who must then take on all responsibility to ensure the batteries are properly treated in line with the regulations), or
 - continue to be held by the operator as a battery collector, who will deliver them to the facility that will treat them.

NB Whole waste batteries must be exported by an ABE even if they have previously been treated (eg by sorting) at an ABTO.

4.5 Battery Compliance Scheme Viable Plans and Collection Rates

Each Battery Compliance Scheme is required to have a viable plan for collecting an amount of waste portable batteries "...which is neither significantly higher nor significantly lower..." than the quantity of waste batteries for which it must finance the costs of collection, treatment and recycling in order to meet its members' obligations (Schedule 3 Para 15). The Government Guidance reinforces this by stating "The intention of the system is that schemes largely meet their members' obligations through their own efforts." and ".....we expect that a scheme should not over or under collect against their obligations by more than 10%."

In monitoring a scheme's performance in relation to those plans, we will be comparing the scheme's obligation with the amounts reported by the scheme as having been collected each quarter. A scheme that does not collect the amount of waste batteries that it has planned to collect is at risk of having its approval withdrawn, as this will reduce our confidence that future plans are viable, which is a condition of continued approval.

The Secretary of State has a separate obligation to review the "collection rates" of all Battery Compliance Schemes (Reg 70). For this purpose "collection rate" is defined quite specifically as the amount of evidence the scheme has acquired divided by the amount of portable batteries placed on the market by the scheme's members. Evidence is defined as evidence of the acceptance of a tonnage of waste batteries by an ABTO or ABE. Such evidence can only be issued in respect of the compliance period in which the batteries were actually accepted by that ABTO or ABE. Batteries accepted by the ABTO/ABE in a compliance period can have evidence issued until 30th April of the following year.

Evidence can be issued as soon as the batteries have been accepted and the Secretary of State will monitor collection rates based on the amount of this evidence. However, we will monitor progress against operational plans using the reported figures for the amounts of batteries collected by schemes.

4.6 Transport of Portable Batteries to a Collection point

We have issued a regulatory position statement for the transport of portable batteries to a collection point. Further information can be found at:

http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/MWRP_RPS_086_Battery_collection_points_Nov_2010.pdf

Regulation 14 of the Hazardous Waste Regulations¹ (HWR), says that separately collected domestic fractions are not subject to the HWR until the waste reaches a collection point for collection, treatment or recovery and the establishment or undertaking which accepts the waste for this purpose is the producer. A retailer with a battery collection point is deemed to be the producer for the purposes of the HWR for household waste delivered to them by a householder. The first movement from the producer to a bulking-up/treatment facility requires a consignment note but there is no charge for the consignment note. It makes no difference whether the movements take place on a single day or in a single vehicle.

Separately Collected Domestic Fractions of dry cell portable batteries may benefit from a derogation for the consignee returns if all the conditions of the derogation apply. The derogation is at:

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/waste/35142.aspx>

¹ The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005 No. 894) apply in England and the Hazardous Waste (Wales) Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005 No. 1086) apply in Wales.

5.0 Waste Data Returns

Waste Data Returns are required quarterly from Battery Compliance Schemes (BCS) for the total quantity of waste portable batteries collected by the scheme and the total quantity of waste portable batteries delivered to an Approved Battery Treatment Operator (ABTO) or Approved Battery Exporters for treatment and recycling. These returns must be broken down by chemistry type.

Waste Data Returns are required quarterly from Approved Battery Treatment Operators and Approved Battery Exporters for the quantity of waste portable batteries received for treatment and recycling on behalf of schemes. These returns must be broken down by chemistry type.

Waste Data Returns are required annually from Approved Battery Treatment Operators and Approved Battery Exporters for the quantity of waste industrial and automotive batteries accepted for treatment and recycling. These returns must be broken down by category and chemistry type.

5.1 Which batteries should be reported?

Schemes should record details of all waste portable batteries collected on their behalf and the details of all such batteries delivered to an ABTO or an ABE in that quarter.

ABTOs and ABEs may also act as battery collectors. If they do, their collection activities should be kept separate from their treatment and export activities. Once collected, the waste batteries may be delivered to either their treatment or export operation in line with the guidance. However, as a rule:

- any waste batteries that are simply going to be exported without any sorting should be accepted by the ABE.
- if the waste batteries are going to be sorted by the ABTO before export they should be accepted by the ABTO.
- if the waste batteries do not require sorting and will be treated at a facility in the UK, they can either:
 - be accepted by the ABTO (who will then take on all responsibility to ensure the batteries are treated), or
 - be accepted by the operator as a battery collector, who will deliver the batteries to the ABTO that will treat the batteries.

If a Battery Collector collects waste batteries in one compliance period and they are not accepted by an ABTO or ABE until the following year, the waste batteries should be reported in the quarter in which they were accepted, assuming that they have been accepted on behalf of a Battery Compliance Scheme. Therefore if you collected the batteries in December 2011 but the arrangement was made with Scheme in January 2012, the scheme will report that they have been collected and delivered the batteries in Quarter 1 of 2012 and you will accept them as an ABTO/ABE in Quarter 1 and report them in this quarter.

5.2 How should the batteries collected be reported?

The portable batteries collected should be reported by chemistry type – Lead acid, Nickel Cadmium or Other. Where the chemistry type is not known, the total figure for the waste batteries should be reported as “Other” and updated once the breakdown is received.

The breakdown should be based on the actual breakdown supplied by the UK ABTO or supplied by the overseas reprocessor to the ABE. If the sorting of the waste batteries occurs at an overseas reprocessor, there must be a reporting mechanism in place for the chemistry breakdown to be reported to the ABE and Scheme. It is likely that an exported shipment will consist of several loads of collected batteries. Once the batteries are sorted into chemistry, this must be related back to the original battery collections, in order that the ABE and Scheme returns can be accurately updated. Records must be kept to support how this breakdown is linked back to the Scheme's original collections.

Industrial and automotive batteries collected by ABTOs and ABEs should be reported by category and chemistry type.

Once the chemistry breakdown is known a re-submission must be made. ABTOs/ABEs need to contact your regulator who will need to return the previous submission before you can make the re-submission. Schemes can upload the re-submission spreadsheet in the quarter in which the data is obtained provided the chemistry breakdown is recorded in the quarter in which the batteries were collected/delivered to ABTO-ABE up until the final submission date for data returns

5.3 Protocols

A protocol can be used but only if it has been acknowledged by your regulator. If you want to use a protocol please contact your regulator. You will need to provide sufficient information to justify the protocol you are proposing, including site-specific sampling. For example, if you wish to apply for a protocol for determining the proportion of portable, industrial and automotive lead-acid batteries in a mixed load, we would require as a minimum the following information:

- An introduction about why you want the protocol, the need for it and what you hope to achieve with the protocol.
- This should be supported by sampling of batteries and the quantities of waste portable, automotive and industrial batteries recorded.
- There should also be supporting information for any anomalies, for example if particular loads have significantly higher or lower quantities of portable lead-acid batteries than others, is that due to the type of site the batteries were collected from etc.
- We would also expect to see that you plan to repeat sampling on a regular basis to ensure that the protocol is still appropriate.

- Finally does the proportion of portable lead-acid batteries in the loads seem reasonable compared to the proportions of lead-acid batteries placed on the market etc.

Further information may be required depending on the type of protocol you are applying for.

5.4 Completing a Battery Scheme Battery Return

Battery Compliance Schemes report the quantity of waste portable batteries collected and delivered to ABTO and ABE in a specific scheme spreadsheet. A Battery Return is generated by going to the Battery Scheme homepage (see figure 1 in the accompanying document).

From this page, select the relevant year from the dropdown list and then select the relevant quarter and upload the Scheme spreadsheet (see figure 2 in the accompanying document). The waste batteries should be reported by chemistry breakdown – lead acid, nickel cadmium and other. This chemistry breakdown should be provided by the ABTOs and ABEs that have collected waste batteries on behalf of the scheme. The actual breakdown should be provided unless a protocol has been acknowledged by the relevant regulator. Where the chemistry breakdown is not known, the quantity should be entered in the “Others” column. The spreadsheet is uploaded onto NPWD for the relevant quarter.

Where the chemistry was not known at the time of submission of the Battery Return, a re-submission will need to be made when this information has been received from the ABTO or ABE. To re-submit a quarterly return, amend the data in the spreadsheet and upload it into NPWD. If the quarter requiring updating has been locked in NPWD, the spreadsheet can be uploaded in the current quarter section. For example, if in early July a BCS has the information it requires to resubmit an accurate waste battery data for Quarter 1. NPWD will have locked the Quarter 1 section by this date. The template can instead be uploaded in the Quarter 2 section. This will not affect the scheme’s Quarter 2 submission.

5.5 Completing an ABTO Battery Return

5.5.1 Completing an ABTO portable battery return

ABTOs report the quantity of waste portable batteries that have been accepted each quarter on behalf of BCSs. An ABTO Return is generated by going to the ABTO homepage (see figure 3 in the accompanying document).

From this homepage, select the relevant year from the dropdown list and then select the relevant quarter. If you have multiple approvals select the one you want to add data to from the list of approvals.

For ABTOs completing returns for portable batteries there are 3 steps to complete in NPWD (see figure 4 in the accompanying document).

Step 1.1 – Waste Portable Batteries Accepted

The quantity of waste portable batteries accepted by the ABTO on behalf of a scheme is recorded by BCS (see figure 5 in the accompanying document). If the batteries have been previously accepted by another ABTO, they should not be recorded because this would result in double-counting of the batteries.

The quantity of batteries accepted should be recorded by chemistry breakdown. Where the chemistry breakdown is not known, the quantity should be entered in the 'other' column. Do not enter any data in the total column.

Where the chemistry was not known at the time of submission of the Battery Return, a re-submission will need to be made once the batteries have been sorted into chemistry type. To re-submit a quarterly return, contact your regulator to request that the return is returned for updating. The data can then be amended and re-submitted for the relevant quarter.

If an operator is both an ABTO and an ABE, the ABTO should report all waste batteries that are accepted on behalf of a scheme if the batteries are received for treatment. If the batteries are accepted on behalf of a scheme and will be exported without treatment, they should be accepted by the ABE.

If an ABTO receives partially treated waste batteries from another ABTO, the second ABTO does not need to complete Step 1.1 or step 1.2 in relation to those batteries. They should complete step 2.1 if they export any partially treated whole waste batteries.

Step 1.2 – Portable batteries treated and recycled

The quantity of waste portable batteries treated and recycled should be entered for the total values of lead-acid, nickel cadmium or 'other'. Do not enter any data in the total column. The treatment and recycling could happen in different reporting quarters and by different companies. Therefore the first ABTO to receive the waste batteries from a scheme should report the amount of batteries that are treated in that quarter by, or on behalf of that ABTO. We would expect that only waste batteries that are treated and ultimately recycled will be included.

Step 2.1 – Waste portable batteries exported

Once Step 1 is completed, proceed to step 2 (see figure 6 in the accompanying document). Each ABTO must record if any whole partially treated batteries have been transferred to approved exporters. This data must be recorded by chemistry breakdown, where known, for each ABE. Where the chemistry breakdown is not known, the quantity should be entered in the 'other' column. Do not enter any data in the total column.

Where the chemistry was not known at the time of submission of the Battery Return, a re-submission will need to be made when this breakdown has been received from the ABE. To re-submit a quarterly return, contact your regulator to request that the return is returned. The data can then be amended and re-submitted for the relevant quarter.

Step 3.1 – Additional Files

If required, additional files can be uploaded.

5.5.2 Completing an ABTO industrial/automotive battery return

ABTOs report the quantity of waste industrial and automotive batteries that have been accepted each year for treatment and recycling. An ABTO Return is generated by going to the ABTO homepage (see figure 3 in the accompanying document).

From this homepage, select the relevant year from the dropdown list and then select the industrial/automotive return. If you have multiple approvals select the one you want to add data to from the list of approvals.

For ABTOs completing returns for waste industrial/automotive batteries there are 4 steps to complete in NPWD (see figure 7 in the accompanying document).

Step 1.1 – Waste Industrial/Automotive Batteries Accepted

The total quantity of waste industrial/automotive batteries accepted by the ABTO is recorded (see figure 8 in the accompanying document). If the batteries have been previously accepted by another ABTO, they should not be recorded because this would result in double-counting of the batteries.

The quantity of batteries accepted should be recorded by chemistry breakdown. Where the chemistry breakdown is not known, the quantity should be entered in the 'other' column. Do not enter any data in the total column.

Where the chemistry was not known at the time of submission of the Battery Return, a re-submission will need to be made once the batteries have been sorted into chemistry type. To re-submit a return, contact your regulator to request that the return is returned for updating. The data can then be amended and re-submitted.

If an operator is both an ABTO and an ABE, the ABTO should report all waste batteries that are accepted if the batteries are received for treatment. If the batteries are accepted and will be exported without treatment, they should be accepted by the ABE.

If an ABTO receives partially treated waste batteries from another ABTO the second ABTO does not need to complete Step 1.1 or step 1.2 in relation to those batteries. They should complete step 2.1 or 3.1 if they export any partially treated whole waste industrial or automotive batteries respectively.

Step 1.2 – Waste Industrial/automotive batteries treated

The quantity of industrial/automotive batteries treated and recycled should be entered for the total values of lead-acid, nickel cadmium or 'other'. Do not enter any data in the total column. The treatment and recycling could happen in different reporting years and by different companies. Therefore the first ABTO to receive the waste batteries should report the amount of batteries that are treated in that year by that ABTO. We would expect that only batteries that are treated and ultimately recycled will be included.

Step 2.1 – Waste industrial batteries exported

Once Step 1 is completed, proceed to step 2 (see figure 9 in the accompanying document). Each ABTO must record if any whole partially treated industrial batteries have been transferred to approved exporters. This data must be recorded by chemistry breakdown, where known, for each ABE. Where the chemistry breakdown is not

known, the quantity should be entered in the 'other' column. Do not enter any data in the total column.

Where the chemistry was not known at the time of submission of the Battery Return, a re-submission will need to be made when this breakdown has been received from the ABE. To re-submit an annual return, contact your regulator to request that the return is returned. The data can then be amended and re-submitted for the relevant year.

Step 3.1 Waste automotive batteries exported

Once Step 1 is completed, proceed to step 2 (see figure 10 in the accompanying document). Each ABTO must record if any whole partially treated automotive batteries have been transferred to approved exporters. This data must be recorded by chemistry breakdown, where known, for each ABE. Where the chemistry breakdown is not known, the quantity should be entered in the 'other' column. Do not enter any data in the total column.

Where the chemistry was not known at the time of submission of the Battery Return, a re-submission will need to be made when this breakdown has been received from the ABE. To re-submit an annual return, contact your regulator to request that the return is returned. The data can then be amended and re-submitted for the relevant year.

Step 4.1 – Additional Files

If required, additional files can be uploaded.

5.6 Completing an ABE Battery Return

5.6.1 Completing an ABE portable return

ABEs report the quantity of waste portable batteries that have been accepted each quarter on behalf of BCSs. Batteries should be reported in the quarter that they are accepted by the ABE and not when they are exported. An ABE Return is generated by going to the ABE homepage (see figure 11 in the accompanying document).

From this homepage, select the relevant year from the dropdown list and then select the relevant quarter. If you have multiple approvals select the one you want to add data for from the list of approvals.

For ABEs completing returns for waste portable batteries there are 2 steps (see figure 12 in the accompanying document).

Step 1 – Waste portable batteries accepted for export

The quantity of waste portable batteries accepted by the ABE on behalf of a scheme is recorded by BCS (see figure 13 in the accompanying document). If the batteries have been previously accepted by an ABTO, they should not be recorded because this would result in double-counting of the batteries.

The quantity of batteries accepted is recorded by chemistry breakdown. Where the chemistry breakdown is not known, the quantity should be entered in the 'Other' column.

Where the chemistry was not known at the time of submission of the Battery Return, a re-submission will need to be made when this breakdown has been received from the overseas reprocessor. To re-submit a quarterly return, contact your regulator to request that the return is returned. The data can then be amended and re-submitted for the quarter that needs to be amended.

Step 2.1 – Additional Files

If required, additional files can be uploaded.

5.6.2 Completing an ABE industrial/automotive battery return

Step 1 – Waste industrial/automotive batteries accepted for export

The quantity of waste industrial and automotive batteries accepted by the ABE is recorded (see figure 14 in the accompanying document). If the batteries have been previously accepted by an ABTO, they should not be recorded because this would result in double-counting of the batteries.

The quantity of batteries accepted is recorded by chemistry breakdown. Where the chemistry breakdown is not known, the quantity should be entered in the 'Other' column.

Where the chemistry was not known at the time of submission of the Battery Return, a re-submission will need to be made when this breakdown has been received from the overseas reprocessor. To re-submit an annual return, contact your regulator to request that the return is returned. The data can then be amended and re-submitted for the year that needs to be amended.

Step 2.1 – Additional Files

If required, additional files can be uploaded.

6.0 Issuing Evidence

Only ABTOs and ABEs who are approved for portable batteries can issue evidence for portable batteries that they have accepted on behalf of these schemes. This evidence is required for scheme's to demonstrate that they have met their members' obligation to finance the collection and treatment of portable batteries. Evidence notes are generated on the National Packaging Waste Database (NPWD).

Evidence can only be issued for the tonnage of whole UK waste portable batteries for the compliance year in which the ABTO/ABE accepted the batteries. An ABTO/ABE must not issue evidence for more portable batteries than it has received. Therefore, if you receive mixed-category loads of batteries, you must accurately record the proportion of waste portable batteries in the load, either by sampling every load or by using a protocol that has been acknowledged by the relevant agency. You must also account for any contamination in the load.

If waste batteries have been collected by a battery collector and subsequently, an arrangement is made with a scheme for the batteries, evidence can be issued from when the arrangement has been made. If the waste batteries were collected in one year but an arrangement is not made with a scheme until the following year, evidence can be issued from when the arrangement is made until 30th April of the year following the compliance year in which the waste batteries were accepted. Therefore if you collected the batteries in December 2011 but the arrangement was made with Scheme in January 2012, the scheme will report that they have been collected and delivered the batteries in Quarter 1 of 2012 and you will accept them as an ABTO/ABE in Quarter 1 and report them in this quarter. Therefore the evidence note will be for the 2012 compliance year.

6.1 Issuing evidence as an ABTO

An ABTO must comply with the conditions of approval for issuing evidence in Part 3 of Schedule 4. Evidence notes are generated on NPWD, which creates a unique reference for each note. The format for an ABTO note is shown in figure 15 in the accompanying document and must specify the ABTO approval and facility number. The batteries must have been accepted at a specified site either by the ABTO, or on behalf of the ABTO, for treatment and recycling by the end of the following compliance period. The waste batteries accepted from a scheme (or orphaned producer) are recorded in tonnes for any amount up to the tonnage of portable batteries that have been accepted on behalf of that scheme. The waste batteries are recorded to the nearest kilogram but are not broken down by chemistry.

If waste batteries are transferred to another ABTO or ABE, you must ensure that evidence is not raised against batteries twice. An ABTO cannot issue evidence on waste batteries that have previously been accepted by another ABTO. Any waste portable batteries accepted by an ABTO must be exported through an ABE unless they have been significantly treated and are no longer whole batteries.

6.2 Issuing evidence as an ABE

An ABE must comply with the conditions of approval for issuing evidence in Part 4 of Schedule 4. Evidence notes are generated on NPWD, which creates a unique

reference for each note. The format for an ABE note is shown in figure 16 in the accompanying document and must specify the ABE approval number.

The waste batteries must have been accepted by the ABE for export for treatment and recycling at a site that the ABE is approved for. The waste batteries accepted from a scheme (or orphaned producer) are recorded in tonnes for any amount up to the tonnage of portable batteries that have been accepted on behalf of that scheme. The waste batteries are recorded to the nearest kilogramme but are not broken down by chemistry. The waste batteries must be exported in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste (the Waste Shipment Regulations)

If waste batteries were previously accepted by an ABTO and had evidence issued and/or were partially treated or recycled by a non-ABTO, evidence cannot be issued by the ABE. Any waste portable batteries accepted by an ABTO must be exported through an ABE unless they have been significantly treated and are no longer whole batteries.

6.3 How to issue evidence

To create an evidence note, login to your NPWD homepage, see figure 17. The evidence summary shows a summary of the evidence notes for each approval and for each ABTO facility. It also shows the status of the evidence notes, whether a note has been issued and accepted, is awaiting acceptance or cancellation. To create an evidence note select the relevant year and select 'create an evidence note'. This will bring up a form you need to complete to create a note.

6.3.1 Section 1 – Evidence detail

Input the tonnage of waste batteries represented by this evidence note ranging from 1kg to 999 tonnes, for example 550kg of batteries should be inputted as 0.550. The issue date is the date the note is created.

6.3.2 Section 2 – Waste accepted period

Enter the dates between which you accepted the tonnage of waste portable batteries specified in Section 1. Click on the calendar icon to insert the correct date in each box. This period can be of any length, but must be within your relevant approval period.

6.3.3 Section 3 – Evidence issued from

Select the facility site / exporter which accepted the tonnage of waste batteries.

For ABTOs, you must select the appropriate facility from the drop-down box. You may only select from the list given and take care to select the facility which accepted the tonnage for treatment and recycling. This list is taken directly from your list of approved sites.

ABEs must just select themselves as the 'exporter'. You do not need to specify in an evidence note to which of your approved overseas sites you have exported these batteries.

If you are both an ABTO and ABE, ensure that you select the correct approval.

6.3.4 Section 4 – Evidence issued to

Select the recipient from the drop-down box. You may only select from the list given. This list is taken directly from the list of approved battery compliance schemes (or in rare cases, orphaned producers).

6.3.5 Section 5 – Regulations

You must confirm that you are issuing your evidence note in accordance with the Regulations. For ABEs this includes confirming that waste batteries are exported in accordance with the Waste Shipment Regulations.

6.3.6 Section 6 – Enter your pin

To create your evidence note, enter your PIN details and click 'create evidence note'. After clicking 'create evidence note' you will see a screen giving you confirmation that your evidence note has been created.

6.3.7 Section 7 – Complete evidence note

At this stage the status of your evidence note is 'awaiting authorisation'. To complete your evidence note and issue it to your recipient, it must be authorised by your authorised signatory. This authorisation is a simple process and may be completed now or at a later stage. The approved person must review the form you have completed (which is now locked), enter their PIN and click to authorise the evidence note. Your evidence note is now completed and is waiting for the recipient (either the battery compliance scheme or the orphaned producer) to accept it. The status is now 'awaiting acceptance'.

The status of your notes can be checked from the evidence summary box, by viewing the full list of evidence notes. You can view each individual note, its status and print out hard copies.

6.4 Accepting evidence notes (BCS and orphaned producers)

Only battery compliance schemes and in rare circumstances, orphaned producers, may accept evidence notes. Follow these steps to do this.

6.4.1 Login to your account

You must log in to your NPWD account, using your normal login details. You will see your 'welcome page', an example of which is shown in Figure 18 in the accompanying document.

The 'Evidence and Obligation Summary' box on the top right shows the numbers of and tonnages covered by the evidence notes which have been issued to you and which you have accepted, plus any transfers of evidence between schemes which you have accepted. It also shows the evidence notes issued (or transferred to you or by you to

other schemes) which are awaiting your review and approval. Your total obligation is also shown.

6.4.2 Reviewing evidence notes issued to you by ABTOs and ABEs

Once an evidence note has been issued to you by an ABTO or ABE, you are able to review the evidence note and either accept or reject it. Each new note is listed under 'requires attention' and you need to review the total tonnage these evidence notes cover. Click 'select' to see the detail of each note.

6.4.3 Accepting and rejecting evidence notes

If the details on the note are correct you can 'accept' it, by inputting your PIN details and clicking 'accept'. It will then appear in your 'Evidence and Obligation Summary' as a credit under 'Issued'.

If the details are incorrect you must 'reject' it, by inputting your PIN details and clicking 'reject'. It will be returned to the issuing ABTO or ABE for action. You will need to explain to the ABTO or ABE why you rejected their evidence note.

6.4.4 Transferring evidence notes

Evidence notes which have been 'accepted' by a battery compliance scheme may be transferred between battery compliance schemes during the transfer window, from 1 February to 31st May of the year following the relevant approval period.

Transferring evidence notes is a simple process of selecting the tonnage you wish to transfer, selecting a recipient, inputting your PIN details and selecting 'transfer'.

6.4.5 Cancelling evidence notes (ABTOs and ABEs)

You can only 'cancel' an evidence note which you have authorised if the recipient 'rejects' it. The note will be returned to you and will appear under 'BENs awaiting cancellation' under your 'Evidence Summary' on your welcome page.

To cancel the evidence note, you must click 'select', review the details of the evidence note - which will be locked, enter your PIN details and click 'cancel'. By doing this, the evidence note will disappear and will not show on either your welcome page, or the recipients welcome page.

You must ensure that when you issue and authorise an evidence note that you take time to ensure it is correct and that you are issuing it in compliance with the Regulations. If you issue batteries evidence notes incorrectly then you may be subject to enforcement action for failure to comply with the conditions of your approval under the Regulations. You cannot cancel an evidence note which has been fully issued and accepted by the recipient.

6.4.6 Removing evidence note(s)

If an evidence note(s) has been issued incorrectly and has also been accepted by the scheme, contact your regulator because it may be possible to remove the note. Please note this option is only available in exceptional circumstances and a reason must be provided for why the original evidence note was issued incorrectly.

6.4.7 Other issues regarding issuing evidence

6.4.7.1 How to issue evidence as an ABE on mixed waste portable batteries before they have been sorted by the recycling plant.

Evidence can be issued from when the waste batteries are accepted. The chemistry break-down does not need to be known when the evidence is issued, just the weight of batteries that the evidence note is for. The chemistry breakdown is required for the quarterly returns. If the breakdown is not known when the returns are submitted, put the unknown quantity under the “other” category. Then once the batteries have been received and sorted by the overseas reprocessor, re-submit the quarterly return. Contact your regulator for the appropriate return to be “returned” to you to allow you to enter the revised chemistry breakdown for the quarter in which the batteries were accepted by the ABE.

6.4.7.2 What proportion of a load containing waste batteries can I issue evidence against? What if the consignment was only 20% batteries (i.e. other waste hidden under a small amount of batteries)?

Evidence notes can only be issued for the weight of waste batteries that have been accepted by an ABTO/ABE for treatment and recycling.

Quarterly returns can be re-submitted if this occurs. Contact your regulator for the appropriate return to be “returned” to you to allow you to enter the revised chemistry breakdown for the quarter in which the batteries were accepted by the ABE.

Note: Evidence should not be issued simply against the weight of waste collected unless you are certain that there are no other items included in the container/shipment. Once the batteries are separated into category and chemistry-type, evidence can be issued for the total weight of batteries treated/recycled. Alternatively you could issue evidence for a proportion of the weight you have accepted, with the balance to be issued once you know the level of contraries. If you wish to take this approach you must make reasonable assumptions about the possible level of contamination.

6.4.7.3 What if the shipment is never received by the treatment facility?

Contact your regulator for advice as this would be considered on a case-by-case basis regarding the specific circumstances.

6.4.7.4 What if the compliance scheme closes down before the batteries have been recycled?

The obligation remains with the producer. The producer has 42 days to join another scheme or notify the appropriate authority that it will join a proposed scheme. Within this 42-day period evidence can be issued directly to the producer.

6.4.7.5 If a scheme delivers a load of waste batteries to an ABTO/ABE but before the ABTO/ABE has issued evidence they cease operating, what happens? Could the scheme still count the batteries towards their obligation?

This will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. Please contact your regulator regarding the specific circumstances.

6.4.7.6 What Waste Shipment Controls apply to exported batteries?

If you are exporting unsorted mixed waste portable batteries or batteries containing lead, cadmium, mercury, you will need a notification for the export of these batteries under the Waste Shipment Regulations. Components of batteries, such as, lead plates may also require a notification. An evidence note should only be issued for whole batteries that are exported in compliance with the Waste Shipment Regulations.

Further information can be obtained from the International Waste Shipments Team on: 01925 542265

7.0 Compliance Monitoring

7.1 Scheme Compliance monitoring

Compliance monitoring of a Scheme consists of desktop monitoring of data submitted by the scheme, compliance visits and assessment of the scheme declaration of compliance. A site visit may not occur every compliance year.

7.1.1 Desktop compliance monitoring

The desktop monitoring consists of reconciliation of evidence issued by ABTOs and ABEs to Schemes (see section 7.2.1) against the scheme's obligation and monitoring of quarterly returns. The monitoring of quarterly returns, operational and viable plans including assessing:

- The number of issues with schemes data or submissions and reasons why
- How waste battery data submitted compares to that provided by ABTOs/ABEs and reasons for any differences
- Quarterly waste battery collections are compared to estimated collections in the viable plan and the scheme's progress towards its obligation target
- Comparing figures in the viable plan against the rest of the scheme's operational plan – does data match, does it make sense, etc.

This feeds into scheme risk profiling and any queries are investigated. Once the data has been checked it is published.

7.1.2 Compliance Visits

We will visit schemes in order to gain better understanding of scheme's operation, gain assurance that the scheme is meeting the requirements of the Regulations and will be able to meet their obligations, understand any challenges facing the scheme and deal with any concerns over a specific technical issue

It is also an opportunity for the scheme to feedback to us on any issues. We will agree actions and timescales with the scheme at the end of the visit. We aim to send a visit report to scheme within a month and will follow up on any actions by agreed timescales

7.1.3 Declaration of Compliance

Schemes must submit a Declaration of Compliance for 2010 by 31 May each year. The obligation is based on producer market data . The targets are an average of previous years' producer market data and can be viewed on NPWD.

The Declaration of Compliance must state:

- whether the scheme has or has not financed the net costs arising from the collection, treatment and recycling of its share of the obligation
- whether the scheme has or has not financed the net costs of the collection, treatment and recycling of any waste portable batteries collected in excess of its obligations
- whether the scheme has or has not financed the net costs of a scheme information campaign
- the amount in tonnes of waste portable batteries which the scheme has financed the collection, treatment and recycling during the compliance year.

Schemes should have evidence notes issued to them for the amount of waste batteries that they have financed for collection, treatment and recycling. The Declaration of Compliance must be in writing and signed by the appropriate person

7.2 ABTO and ABE Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring of an ABTO/ABE consists of desktop monitoring of data submitted by the scheme, compliance visits and assessment of the scheme declaration of compliance. A compliance visit may not occur every compliance year.

7.2.1 Desktop monitoring

The desktop monitoring consists of reconciliation of evidence issued by ABTOs and ABEs to Schemes against the scheme's obligation and monitoring of quarterly returns.

An evidence tracker is used to record Evidence Notes issued by an ABTO/ABE to a Specific Scheme each quarter. The data is compared to the scheme's viable plans for the predicted quantity of waste batteries to be collected each quarter and delivered to ABTO/ABE and the quantity of evidence to be issued. The data is also compared to the scheme's quarterly returns. The data is used to monitor the progress of a Scheme in meeting its obligation and therefore the UK Obligation. It also includes Evidence Notes Awaiting Acceptance. Any queries are investigated.

Data from all ABTO-ABE quarterly returns is compiled by Scheme. This is compared to the scheme returns to check if the totals match for total quantity of batteries delivered to ABTO-ABE and if the battery chemistries match. The evidence accepted is also compared to the quarterly returns to check that evidence has only been issued for batteries that have been accepted by the ABTO-ABE. The quality of data/reporting used for risk profiling and used for planning compliance visits. Once the data has been quality assured it is published to the Public Register on NPWD

7.2.2 Compliance visits

The Batteries Regulations place a duty on the Agencies to monitor compliance by an ABTO or ABE with their obligations, the accuracy of the data in quarterly returns and independent audit reports, the accuracy of the information provided by an ABTO or ABE for approval and the accuracy of the information provided by an ABE for approval of an additional overseas site.

Our monitoring is carried out to ensure compliance with conditions of approval, the accuracy of evidence issued by ABTOs or ABEs and the waste batteries are treated and recycled to the required standards set out in the Directive. The topics that will be checked at both ABTO/ABE visits are: evidence that the material is UK waste batteries, input records, sampling and inspection of inputs/ mixed loads, storage and materials, output records, evidence notes, throughput, quarterly reports and any significant changes.

In addition at ABTOs treatment logs (evidence of reprocessing and recycling) and BAT will be checked and at ABEs evidence of reprocessing and recycling and equivalence of overseas reprocessors.

If we consider that the regulations are not being complied with, we may require you to take remedial action. We may investigate any issues we are concerned about and consider enforcement action including the suspension or cancellation of your approval. The outcome of the visit is recorded on a site visit report and is accompanied by an outcome letter.

7.2.3 Independent Audit Reports

Independent audit reports are required by 31 May following the compliance year. There is specific guidance available for compiling these reports. An independent auditor is required and the audit report must:

- Demonstrate that treatment of batteries meets minimum treatment requirements
- Recycling of batteries meets minimum recycling efficiencies
- Batteries evidence notes issued agree with the batteries accepted

8.0 Supporting information required for Waste Battery Returns and issuing evidence

Battery Compliance Schemes, producers, ABTOs and ABEs must keep documentary records which support the information provided to the agencies or evidence issued. This is a specific requirement of the Regulations.

You must ensure that you retain records and documentation to support any returns you have made/evidence issued. These records may be in paper or electronic format, but they must be easily accessible. You must keep all supporting documents for at least four years from when the record was made.

You must be able to explain and demonstrate the documentation that your returns/evidence have been based on, including tonnages and chemistry composition of loads.

8.1 Examples of supporting documentation

Whilst the form and content of the supporting documentary evidence may vary between and within operators, the audit trail must demonstrate that returns have been completed correctly and demonstrate compliance with the conditions of approval.

You must keep evidence relating to each stage of the process, from source of the waste batteries, receipt, sampling and categorisation, treatment processes, shipment (if appropriate) and recycling. You must ensure that descriptions of batteries on transfer notes and other documents are accurate and are not generic references.

We would expect you to hold various supporting documents for each stage which may include;

- duty of care transfer notes
- hazardous waste consignment notes
- weighbridge tickets
- sampling and categorisation records
- input and treatment logs
- receipts

Where you export waste portable batteries for treatment and recycling overseas we expect some or all of the following to be available;

- customs documents (including container numbers when containers are used)
- bills of lading

- shipment details
- Waste Shipment Regulations documentation
- invoices
- records of receipt by an approved overseas site
- details of the treatment, recycling and recovery processes at your overseas sites (from 26 September 2011 you will be required to demonstrate you have met recovery and recycling targets).

9.0 References

Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No 890) –

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/uksi_20090890_en_16

10.0 Further information and advice

Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS)

<http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/sectors/sustainability/batteries/page30610.html>

Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/topics/batteries/index.htm

For England and Wales:

For advice on the Batteries Regulations:

www.environment-agency.gov.uk/batteries

Email: batteries@environment-agency.gov.uk

Telephone: 08708 506 506

For advice on transfrontier shipments of waste:

www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wasteshipments

Email: nattfs@environment-agency.gov.uk

Telephone: 08708 506 506

For Scotland

For advice on the Batteries Regulations:

www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_regulations/producer_responsibility/batteries.aspx

Email: producer_responsibility@sepa.org.uk

Telephone: 01786 457700

For advice on transfrontier movements of waste:

www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_regulations/transfrontier_shipment.aspx

Telephone: 01786 457700

For Northern Ireland

For advice on the Batteries Regulations:

www.doeni.gov.uk/index/protect_the_environment/waste/batteries.htm

Email: batteries@doeni.gov.uk

Telephone 028 9056 9382:

For advice on transfrontier shipments of waste:

Email: tfs@doeni.gov.uk

Telephone: 028 9056 9742

List of abbreviations

ABE	Approved Battery Exporter
ABTO	Approved Battery Treatment Operator
NPWD	National Packaging Waste Database
the Regulations	The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 890)
the Directive	The Directive on Batteries and Accumulators and Waste Batteries and Accumulators 2006/66/EC

**Would you like to find out more about us,
or about your environment?**

Then call us on

08708 506 506* (Mon-Fri 8-6)

email

enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk

or visit our website

www.environment-agency.gov.uk

incident hotline 0800 80 70 60 (24hrs)

floodline 0845 988 1188

* Approximate call costs: 8p plus 6p per minute (standard landline).
Please note charges will vary across telephone providers



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