

# T11 - Repair or refurbishment of WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment)



**Before you register this exemption read:**

**A guide to when electrical and electronic equipment is considered waste and the controls that apply.**

[http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/WEEE\\_briefing\\_note\\_v2\\_7.pdf](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/WEEE_briefing_note_v2_7.pdf)

**The T11 exemption only allows the parts that have been dismantled to be reused therefore we have provided a position that also allows dismantling for recovery elsewhere.**

[http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/MWRP\\_RPS\\_049\\_Dismantling\\_of\\_WEEE\\_v2\\_July\\_2010.pdf](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/MWRP_RPS_049_Dismantling_of_WEEE_v2_July_2010.pdf)

**To register this exemption you must pay a fee of £840 this covers registration and annual inspection over a 3 year period. You must use the specific notification form for waste electronic and electrical equipment (WEEE).**

## **What is the purpose of this exemption?**

This exemption is to allow you to repair or refurbish various types of waste electrical and electronic equipment so that the WEEE or any dismantled parts can be reused for its original purpose.

## **What types of activities can I do?**

Example activities include:

- A business collects fridges and freezers from householders and businesses that no longer want them. They take them back to their depot and sort them out into those that can be repaired or refurbished and those that can't. Those that they repair they sell on and they manually dismantle the rest for parts.
- A reclamation group receives job lots of waste electrical goods collected by the local authority from businesses and households. They need to sort out the waste equipment into those that are capable of repair and those that are not. Once sorted they repair some items and dismantle the rest for reuse as parts.

## **Where can I carry out this activity?**

This can be done at any place that can comply with the environmental controls listed below.

## **What can't I do?**

You can't:

- treat WEEE for the purpose of disposal to landfill or incineration.

customer service line

08708 506 506

[www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

incident hotline

0800 80 70 60

floodline

0845 988 1188

- mix hazardous wastes with other hazardous or non-hazardous wastes.

## What are the key limits?

You can store or treat **up to 1,000 tonnes** over any 12-month period.

## What are the key conditions?

You must use the best available treatment, recovery and recycling techniques (BATRRRT) when treating the waste. See [What else do I need to know?](#)

Your operation must meet the technical requirements specified in Annex III of the WEEE Directive [<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32002L0096:EN:HTML>] which are listed below:

- The place where WEEE is stored or treated should have an [impermeable surface](#) with facilities for spillage collection and, where appropriate, decanters and cleanser-degreasers.
- The area where WEEE is stored should have a waterproof covering ([see BATRRRT guidance](#))
- Disassembled spare parts should be stored in an appropriate way to prevent damage.
- Hazardous waste, such as batteries and PCBs/PCTs containing capacitors, should be stored in suitable containers.

You must store the WEEE in a way that prevents damage, which could prevent its reuse or recycling. For example, the WEEE should be stacked in a way that avoids the stack collapsing or being blown over.

For wastes that fall under the codes 160211\* (WEEE containing CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs) or 200123\* (WEEE containing CFCs), you must ensure that the waste is stored in a way that prevents the release of CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs (see definitions under [What else do I need to know?](#))

The purpose of this exemption is for the reuse of WEEE, or any dismantled components of WEEE, for their original purpose.

## What else do I need to know?

### Record keeping

You **must** keep records of the quantity, nature, origin and, where relevant, the destination and treatment method of all waste disposed of or recovered in the course of that operation. You **must** retain these records for a period of two years. During that period, you **must** make those records available to us if we request them.

### Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste is subject to the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Regulations. Further details about your obligations can be found at:

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/waste/32200.aspx>

### Best available treatment, recovery and recycling techniques (BATRRRT)

You can find the meaning of the term “best available treatment, recovery and recycling techniques” in the ‘Guidance on Best Available Treatment, Recovery and Recycling Techniques (BATRRRT) and

Treatment of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)'. This document was published jointly by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Welsh Assembly Government and the Scottish Executive in 2006:

<http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/producer/electrical/documents/weee-batrrt-guidance.pdf>

### Meanings / Definitions

“CFCs” means chlorofluorocarbons;

“HCFCs” means hydrochlorofluorocarbons;

“HFCs” means hydrofluorocarbons;

“PCBs” means polychlorinated biphenyls;

“PCTs” means polychlorinated terphenyls;

“treatment” does not include the degassing or capture of ozone depleting substances.

### What wastes can be treated under this exemption?

The waste codes below are those listed in the List of Wastes (LoW) Regulations. You should read the guidance on the LoW to ensure that the waste type you want to treat fits within the waste code.

You need to make sure your waste falls within the LoW code and the written description in the table.

An asterisk \* beside a waste code indicates that this waste may be hazardous waste.

Further guidance on this can be found at: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/waste/32140.aspx>

Codes	Waste Types
160211*	WEEE containing CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs
160213*	WEEE containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 160209 to 160212
160214	WEEE other than those mentioned in 160209 to 160213
160216	Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 160215
200123*	WEEE containing CFCs
200135*	WEEE other than those mentioned in 200121 and 200123 containing hazardous components
200136	WEEE other than those mentioned in 200121, 200123, and 200135

The full text of the legislation can be found at:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/675/contents/made>

## Related exemptions

If you only want to store WEEE prior to its treatment elsewhere you should register **S2 Storage of waste in a secure place**.

## Related permits

If you want to treat more than the amount permitted under this exemption you will need to apply for an environmental permit. Further information can be found at:

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/permitting/32330.aspx>

## Registration of this exemption

Main exemption registration page:

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/permitting/116406.aspx>

## Definitions

***“impermeable surface”*** means a surface or pavement constructed and maintained to a standard sufficient to prevent the transmission of liquids beyond the surface.

The full ‘**Glossary of terms**’ can be viewed [here](#)

## Other useful links

**About WEEE: Waste electrical and electronic equipment.**

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/waste/32084.aspx>

**How to apply to become an approved authorised treatment facility or an approved exporter for WEEE**

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/waste/99161.aspx>