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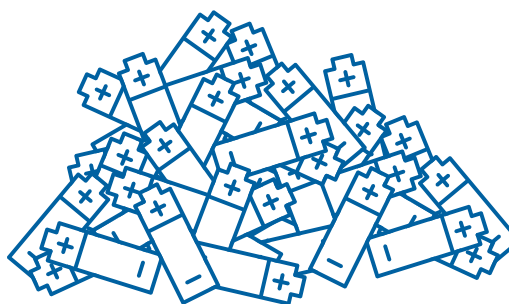


About Us



WEEE Ireland is a not for profit compliance scheme approved by the Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment to organise the environmental management of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), and waste batteries accumulators on behalf of our members. Our members are producers at the top of the supply chain for the Irish Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) and batteries market. WEEE Ireland was established to support the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) of our members in accordance with the European Union (WEEE & Battery) Regulations in Ireland, and other national and European regulatory requirements. Learn more www.weeeireland.ie/our-story





Disclaimer

It is your responsibility to take due care and precautions when handling WEEE - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment and waste batteries in your WEEE and battery collection point. Use of the WEEE and waste battery collection, recycling and recovery service scheme is on a voluntary basis and is at the sole discretion and risk of individuals on your premises.

Parties must take all reasonable precautions in relation to the collection and storage of these waste streams and ensure they comply with all relevant instructions provided by WEEE Ireland and/or their contracted agents. It is the responsibility of all such parties to ensure they carry out appropriate risk assessments and training and have adequate insurance in place to provide cover for any risks which are relevant to WEEE and waste battery collection and storage at your premises.

WEEE Ireland (including its directors, officers, and employees) is not liable for any special, direct, indirect, or consequential damages and/or losses resulting from the storage, handling and collection for recycling and/or recovery of WEEE and waste batteries.

WEEE Ireland excludes all terms, conditions, warranties, and representations, whether expressed or implied by statute or common law, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

Use of the WEEE Ireland - WEEE and Waste Battery Collection, Recycling and Recovery Service including all approved WEEE Ireland receptacles such as battery boxes, WEEE cages and trolleys constitutes agreement to the above terms.

This manual is provided for guidance purposes only and does not purport to be legal advice or a definitive interpretation of the law. To access the full content of retailers obligations please refer to www.weeeireland.ie/retailers/retailer-obligations

For more details on WEEE Ireland Health & Safety Regulations please see www.weeeireland.ie/health-safety

WEEE & Battery Regulations

Electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) and batteries may contain hazardous components and substances which can be damaging to the environment and may have negative effects on human health when they become waste. Obligations of a retailer (including distributors) of EEE and/or batteries include:

PREMISES REGISTRATION

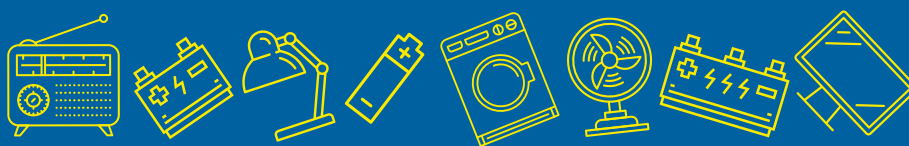
Retailers selling EEE and/or batteries must register each of their premises with a compliance scheme, WEEE Ireland on www.licences.ie (free of charge) or directly with their local authority.

A Certificate of WEEE Retailer Registration must be displayed in each store. This is a once off registration, but any changes in registration details must be updated annually. This certificate is different from Producer Certificate and it does not need to be renewed. For more details on Retailer Registration please see www.weeeireland.ie/retailers/retailer-registration

STATUTORY NOTICES

If retailers are selling EEE and/or batteries (including batteries incorporated into EEE) a visible notice must be displayed within 1 metre of the point of sale of EEE (cash register) or the display of EEE and batteries and/or accumulators. You can download the document Statutory notice for Retailers of EEE and Batteries at www.weeeireland.ie/retailers/retailer-resources

For a list of the requirements and content of notices, please download the EPA Guidance Document Information For Retailers of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) & Batteries at www.epa.ie



Take Back Obligation

For more details of your obligations as an electrical retailer please refer to our website at <https://www.weeeireland.ie/retailers/retailer-obligations/>

IN STORE

Retailers must take back of WEEE from the final user. This obligation applies as long as the WEEE being taken back is of equivalent type or has fulfilled a similar function to the EEE purchased, even if the brand is different. There is no proof of purchase required and no time limit for take back in store. Furthermore, retailers with a dedicated EEE sales area of greater than 400 sq. metres must take back small WEEE on a one for zero basis (take back with no purchase).

AT POINT OF DELIVERY

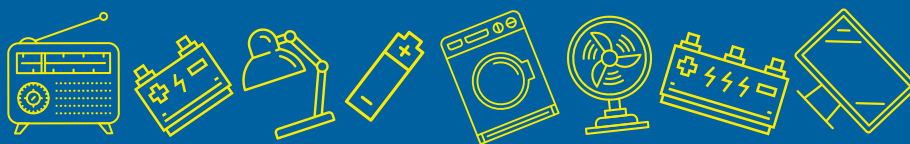
Retailers must take back the consumer's old appliance for free on a like for like basis at time of delivery.

Retailer must give 24-hour notice for the delivery of purchased EEE item, so the consumer can prepare the old appliance for collection. If the retailer does not give 24-hour notice for the delivery of the purchased EEE then the customer can request the retailer to return to collect the WEEE within 15 days.

The WEEE must be prepared by the consumer (i.e. unplugged, cleaned, disconnected from services) and ready for collection. If the product is not prepared the customer can still return it themselves indefinitely in-store.

Please ensure that WEEE is stored correctly (i.e.. weatherproof covering) and transferred to contractors operating on behalf of a compliance scheme - WEEE Ireland. Any unsolicited offers to take WEEE should be notified to the local authority, as this is unauthorised waste activity. Note: Unless approved to do so by your compliance scheme retailers are no longer allowed to drop off WEEE to their local civic amenity facility.

Collection points must keep records relating to quantities of WEEE taken back, stored and removed from the premises.



Ensuring Supply Chain Registration

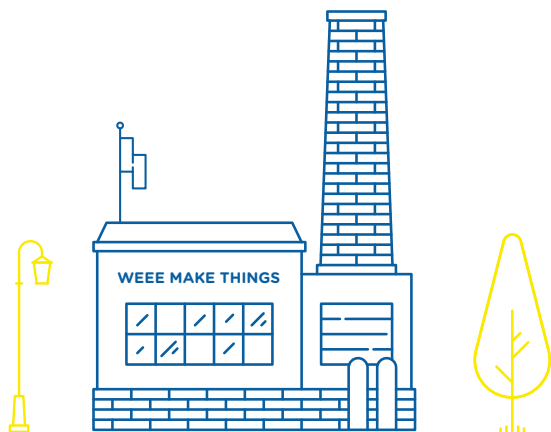
Retailers must ensure that all items of EEE and/or batteries distributed in their premises are placed on the market by validly registered producers.

Producers include companies that import and distribute EEE and/or batteries at the top of the supply chain in Ireland, as well as manufacturers and brand owners.

Validly registered producers are obliged to display their unique Producer Registration

Number on their website and invoices. Retailers can check if their suppliers are registered with the Producer Register Limited at www.producerregister.ie/producers

If a retailer does not have evidence that they have purchased from a registered producer then they are deemed to be the producer and will be liable for all WEEE/battery environmental management costs.



A Producer is defined as an organisation that manufactures, imports or rebrands products to be placed onto the Irish Market

Visible Fees

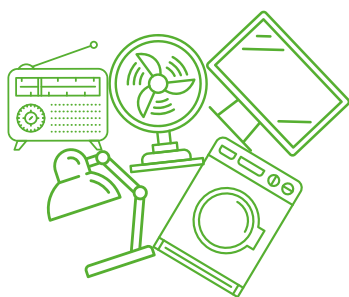
Some EEE products have a visible Environmental Management Cost (vEMC) which is shown to the customer. vEMCs have been approved by the Producer Register Limited for a list of product types, to assist in the funding of stakeholders involved in the direct take back of EEE and a contribution to the EPA.

Some categories of EEE are subject to vEMCs. Please refer to the Producer Register website <https://www.producerregister.ie/information>. Retailers must ensure that vEMCs of relevant products are displayed to consumers at retail premises and in advertising.

For further information on how the vEMCs should be displayed, please refer to the EPA website page www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/waste/weee

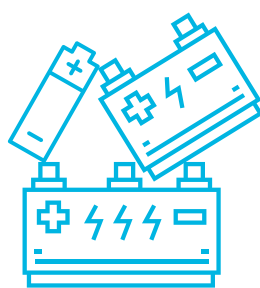
For more detailed information on the obligations of retailers of EEE and/or batteries, please refer to the EPA website page Information For Retailers of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) & Batteries

Categories of Waste



WEEE

Waste Electrical Electronic Equipment



Waste Batteries



Waste Lamps

WEEE (Waste Electrical Electronic Equipment)

WEEE includes anything that uses a battery or has a plug. It primarily covers temperature exchange equipment, screens, lamps, large equipment, small equipment, and small IT equipment. Some examples are listed below:



- Temperature exchange equipment - Fridges, freezers, etc.



- Screens - Televisions, monitors, etc.



- Lamps - Fluorescent tubes, compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), etc.



- Large equipment - Washing machines, ovens, etc.



- Small equipment - Kettles, toasters, etc.

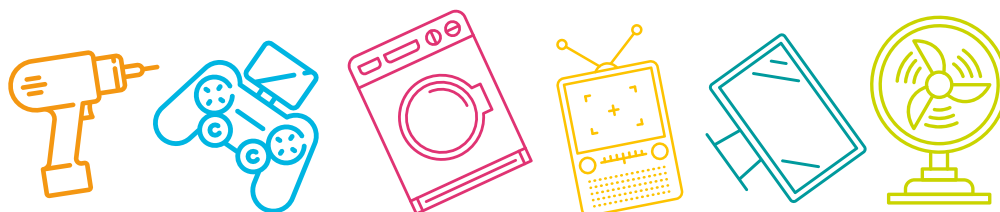


- Small IT equipment - Desktop computers, printers, etc.

Safety Concerns Associated with WEEE

Some key safety concerns associated with WEEE are as follows:

- WEEE is sometimes heavy and could pose an injury risk if it were to fall or if it is lifted incorrectly.
- WEEE could have sharp edges, which could give rise to injury.
- Removal of WEEE or components thereof from collection sites could bring about a number of safety issues and should be avoided.
- Refrigerant media typically found in fridges, freezers, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, etc. could leak from the appliance if damaged and cause skin or eye irritation as a result of direct contact with the rapidly evaporating refrigerant. There is also a risk of the formation of harmful atmospheres where temperature exchange equipment is stored in an enclosed space.



Recommended Precautions

Several precautions should be taken when storing or accessing the storage location for WEEE:

- Ensure that there is safe access to the stored waste. It should not be necessary to climb over or around stored waste.
- WEEE should adequately be secured against intruders.
- All WEEE should be stored on a flat, hard, impermeable surface and weather proofed as appropriate.
- Where WEEE is stacked, this should be done carefully making sure that the stacked material will not collapse or fall.
- Suitable PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) should be used when handling all WEEE and handling temperature exchange equipment. Care should be taken to avoid direct contact with refrigerant media.
- Temperature exchange equipment such as fridges, freezers, etc. should be stored in a well-ventilated area to minimise the risk of the formation of harmful atmospheres.

Collection Requests

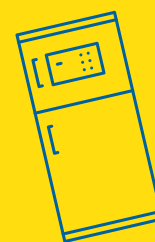
To request a WEEE collection for large and small household appliances please go to www.weeeireland.ie/retailers/collections-deliveries/commercial-collections. Pallets and cages will be replaced when the collection is carried out by our contractors. Please only use WEEE cages that are provided.

Collection Area

- **Collection points** should have a **dedicated area for storage of WEEE**.
- **Open collection points** should have a level of **supervision** in the WEEE area during **all hours to stop unauthorised access**, damage, scavenging and dumping.
- Relevant health and safety notices should be in place at the collection point.
- Always **wear** appropriate **PPE** (Personal Protective Equipment) and **take** appropriate **precautions when handling WEEE**.
- The **collection point** should be **accessible for our contractors with adequate loading space**.
- Appliances should be checked for contamination e.g. plastic, cardboard etc and the items should be removed before collection. Please have all material presentable for collection.
- **WEEE should be handled with care to prevent damage** especially glass.

WEEE Presentation Guide Summary

Temperature Exchange Equipment



Shrink wrap to the **base** of the pallet to prevent movement in transit and **do not overload the pallet**. Temperature Cooling Equipment and Large Household appliances must not be mixed on the same pallet. This is important for the sorting, treatment, and the transportation of these WEEE items. Failure to comply with this may lead to collections not being carried out at your site.



Screens

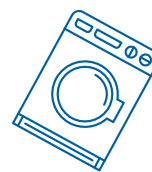


Always load heaviest to lightest to prevent damage and use the correct receptacles as pictured below.



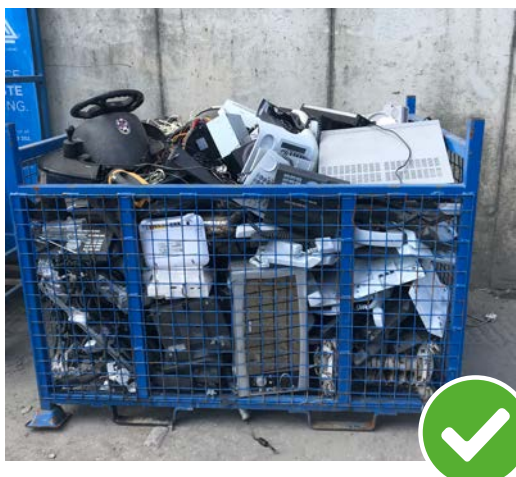
- Stacking FPD's on their side is also best practice and protects the units from damage.
- Screens should be divided in different cages for flat screens and Box TVs (CRTs) when possible.
- Screens should be handled with care to avoid glass breaking.
- Screens and small WEEE should not be mixed in the same cage.
- Where possible remove any wires and put them into the small WEEE cage.
- Please remove any loose batteries for separate collection.

Large Equipment



- Shrink wrap to the base of the pallet to prevent movement in transit and do not overload the pallet.
- Large Household appliances and Temperature Cooling Equipment must not be mixed on the same pallet. This is important for the sorting, treatment, and transportation of these WEEE items. Failure to comply with this may lead to collections not being carried out at your site.

Small Equipment and Small IT/ Telecommunications Equipment

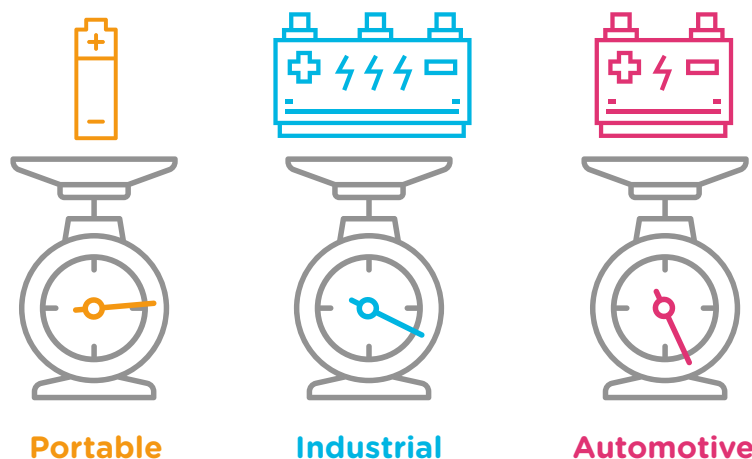


Please remove printer ink/toner cartridges and any loose batteries for separate collection.



Waste Batteries

- **Waste batteries come in several different categories, Portable, Industrial and Automotive batteries**
- Lithium batteries – used in laptop batteries, camera batteries, phone batteries, etc.
- Alkaline batteries – used in TV remotes, torches, alarm clocks, etc.
- Lead acid batteries – car starter batteries, etc.
- Other battery chemistry types used in power tools, lighting equipment and other applications include Nickel Metal Hydride (Ni-Mh), Nickel Cadmium (Ni-Cd) and Lead Acid (Pb) batteries



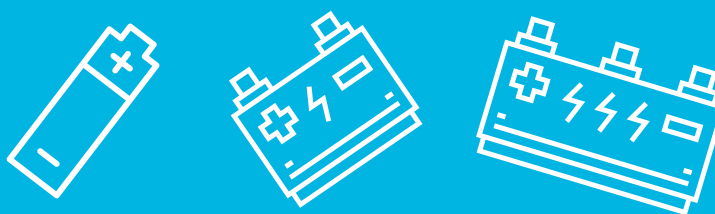
Safety Concerns Associated with Waste Batteries

Some key safety concerns associated with waste batteries are as follows:

- **If damaged**, waste lithium batteries can enter a condition known as “thermal runaway” in which they **produce excessive heat** and **release flammable vapours**. While in this condition they are liable to vent harmful and flammable gasses, **catch fire or explode** and **cause injury** or damage to surrounding areas. This condition can sometimes be detected by the presence of a soapy smell, hissing, or venting from the battery case, swelling, heating, smoking, etc.
- Waste batteries could have a residual charge, which could pose a risk of electrical injury to persons handling the battery or those nearby.
- Lead acid batteries have been known to **leak acid**, which could **cause injury or damage to property**.

Recommended Precautions

- To **minimise the risk** of a waste battery becoming damaged and exhibiting some of the typical dangerous behaviours such as swelling, smoking, hissing, heating, etc. there is a need to take some general safety precautions.
- **Ensure** that battery waste is **never mixed with other waste** – especially metal or other conductive materials, which could result in an electrical short. Button cell batteries are known to short the terminals on other batteries, and it is recommended that they be taped across both surfaces to minimise this risk.
- Do not lift heavy containers without assistance and always **consult** your organisations **Health and Safety representative for the correct procedure**.
- **Never wrap waste batteries in aluminium foil** or other conductive material, which could give rise to an electrical short.
- **Never puncture, crush, or dismantle batteries** as this could result in injury or property damage.



Storage

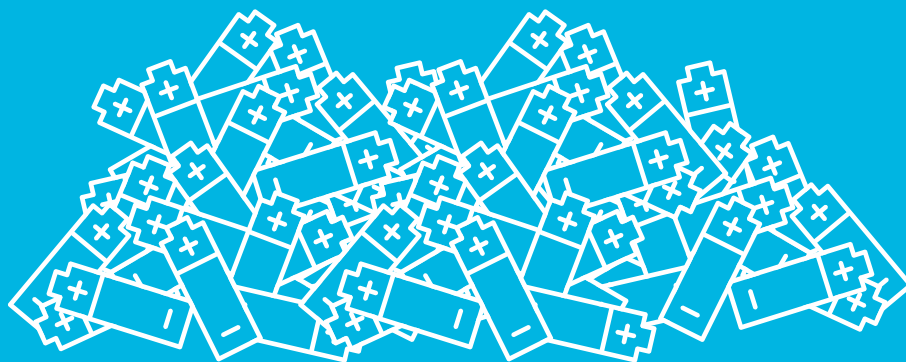
- Waste batteries should only be stored in their designated storage container. In the case of lead acid batteries, the 'DOLAV BIN' should be used. For all other types of batteries either the 60L UN drum or the small blue "Battery Box" should be used. The "Battery Box" or UN drum should never be overfilled.
- Waste batteries should always be kept out of reach of children, animals, etc.
- For recycling at an organisation such as a business, school, retailer, etc. consult your local appointed safety representative for guidance on your organisation's procedures.
- Waste batteries should be stored in a cool, dry, weather proof and supervised location away from sources of heat and out of direct sunlight. Consult your appointed safety representative for guidance on your organisation's procedures. Storage of waste batteries for long periods of time should be avoided. Batteries, which have been in storage for an extended period, should be deposited.
- Where there are a variety of batteries stored in a WEEE Ireland Battery Box or a mix of various types of batteries (e.g. Lithium/Alkaline) please tape over the terminals of batteries with sticky tape and consult your organisations appointed safety officer for guidance. Removal of the batteries should be arranged promptly with WEEE Ireland.
- Always consult your battery manufacturers waste guidelines on battery packaging provided.
- Always close the battery box when full and remove promptly.
- Battery health and safety issues are extremely rare, but in the unlikely event that you become concerned about a safety issue regarding a recycled battery you should:
 1. Call Emergency Services immediately and seek medical advice.
 2. Notify your designated Workplace Health and Safety Officer immediately.

WEEE Ireland's Battery Health & Safety Guidelines and a downloadable version of the WEEE Ireland Battery Safety Sheet are available at www.weeeireland.ie/health-safety/categories-of-waste/waste-batteries

You can also contact WEEE Ireland with feedback by emailing operations@weeeireland.ie.

Collection Requests

To request a battery collections please go to www.weeeireland.ie/retailers/collections-deliveries. The minimum collection requirement is 10 full 5KG battery boxes or one full battery drum. These receptacles will be replaced when our contractors carry out the collection. Please only use approved WEEE Ireland receptacles provided by our contractors.

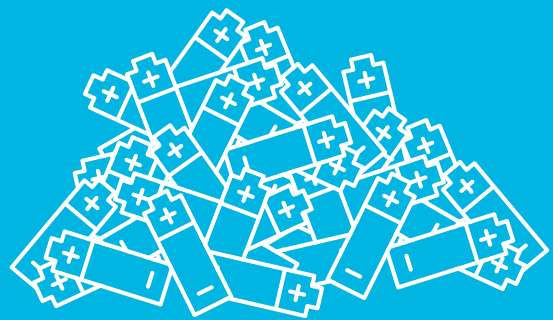


Collection Area

- Collection points should have a dedicated area for storage of batteries.
- Open collection points should have a level of supervision in the battery recycling area during opening hours to stop unauthorised access, damage and dumping.
- Relevant health and safety notices should be in place at the collection point.
- Always wear appropriate PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) and take appropriate precautions when handling damaged batteries.
- The collection point should be accessible for our contractors with adequate loading space.
- Other material placed in boxes should be removed e.g. plastic, cardboard etc before a collection.
- Batteries and battery boxes should be handled with care to prevent damage.
- Waste farm fence batteries should be stored neatly on a pallet for collection.
- Please have all material presentable for collection.

Battery Presentation Guide

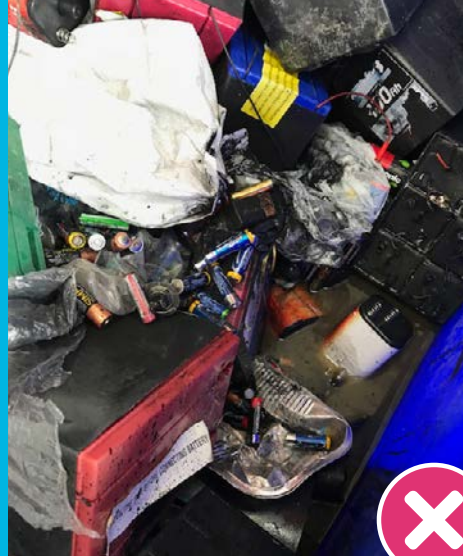
Waste Household Batteries



- Use WEEE Ireland approved battery receptacles only
- Never mix batteries with other waste
- Never overfill the WEEE Ireland battery box
- Never wrap waste batteries in tin or aluminium foil
- Never puncture, crush, or dismantle batteries
- The taping of terminals is best practice and prevents the possibility of short circuit

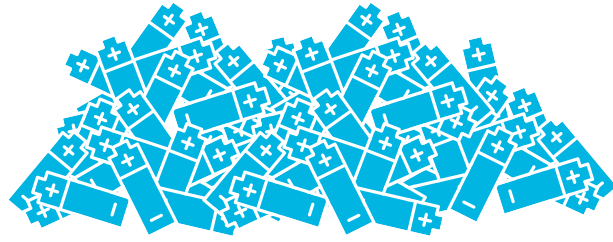
No Liquids!

Waste Lead Acid/ Fence Batteries



- Batteries should be stored in a cool, dry weatherproof and supervised location. Please close all lids.
- The taping of terminals is best practice and prevents the possibility of short circuit. If this is not possible, please ensure terminals are stacked facing upwards.





Waste Household Batteries for Civic Amenity Sites



Household batteries should be stored in either 60L UN-approved drums or WEEE Ireland boxes provided by KMK, not large pallet boxes which are reserved for industrial/automotive batteries.

Declaration

By accepting a WEEE Ireland battery box into my/our workplace, and or by signing up for the WEEE Ireland battery box service, I/We consent to recycle batteries for WEEE Ireland based on the terms and conditions and safety points outlined to me by WEEE Ireland & its subcontractors.

I/We have read the Battery Safety Sheet provided to me/us and understand that my/our use of the website, and my/our acceptance of a WEEE Ireland battery box signals my/our acceptance of the terms and conditions of the Battery Safety Sheet on behalf of my/our workplace and the terms and conditions of WEEE Ireland, as outlined in this document.

My/Our continued use of the WEEE Ireland Website is deemed to be confirmation that I/we have read understood and accepted the Terms and Conditions of WEEE Ireland and the Battery Safety Sheet from WEEE Ireland. A copy of our Battery Safety Sheet can be found by visiting our website www.weeeireland.ie/health-safety/categories-of-waste/waste-batteries

Waste Lighting

There are a number of types of waste lamps managed under the WEEE Ireland scheme such as:

- Fluorescent lamps – Fluorescent tubes (FL), Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) & other types of gas discharge lamps
- LED lamps Sources
- Sodium Lamps
- Mercury Lamps
- Discharge Lamps
- Does NOT Include incandescent, domestic filament type light bulbs.



Safety Concerns Associated with Waste Lamps

- Waste lamps may contain a small amount of mercury vapour or metal dust. This could be hazardous to health, particularly in large volumes. There is a **risk of contact with this potentially hazardous material in the event of breakage of lamps.**
- **Sharp glass shards arising from the breakage of lamps** could give rise to injury. Injuries could be made worse through contact with potentially harmful dust from within the lamp.

Recommended Precautions

- **To avoid contact with potentially harmful material** such as broken glass, metal dust or mercury vapour, the following precautions are recommended.
- **Care should be taken when transporting waste lamps.** Waste lamps should only be transported when the box is full. This is to minimise the risk of breakage and subsequent release of potentially harmful vapours, dusts, and glass shards.
- **Collection boxes should only be stacked if they are closed securely.** Opened boxes do not retain their strength and stacking on top of open boxes is likely to result in lamp breakage and destabilisation of the stack.
- **Care should be taken not to overfill lamp collection boxes** since this could give rise to manual handling related injury. Additionally, overfilling the boxes increases the chances of box failure and breakage of the lamps and this could give rise to injury.
- Only waste **fluorescent tube lamps (FL) should be stored in the long fluorescent tube lamp box.** No other material should be stored in the box.
- Only waste compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), short 2-foot fluorescent tube lamps or other relatively compact gas discharge lamps such as waste 2-D lamps should be stored in the CFL box. Other material such as waste batteries or light fixtures, etc. should not be stored in the box.
- **Boxes/containers should not be stacked more than 3 tall** to prevent damage to lower boxes in the stack and minimise the risk of breakage.

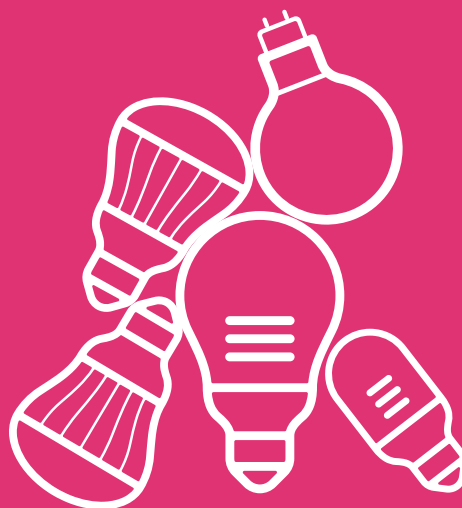
Collection Requests

To request a lamp, fittings collection or both, please go to www.wееееireland.ie/retailers/collections-deliveries/commercial-collections. The **minimum collection requirement is one CFL (Compact Fluorescent Lamp Box) or FL (Fluorescent Lamp) Box**. WEEE Ireland approved receptacles will be replaced when the collection is carried out by our contractors. Please only use approved WEEE Ireland receptacles provided by Irish Lamps.

Collection Area

- Collection points should have a **dedicated area for storage** of lamps.
- Open collection points should have a **level of supervision** in the lamps recycling area during opening hours to stop unauthorised access, damage and dumping.
- Relevant health and safety notices should be in place at the collection point.
- Always wear appropriate **PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)** and take appropriate precautions when handling damaged lamps.
- The **collection point should be accessible for our contractors** with adequate loading space.
- Other material placed in boxes should be removed e.g. plastic, cardboard etc before collection.
- **Lamps and lamp boxes should be handled with care to prevent breakage.**
- Poor practice of handling lamps results in hazardous mercury emissions, which could enter your work environment.
- **Mixed WEEE or batteries should not be stored in lamp boxes.**
- Please have all material presentable for collection.

For further information WEEE Ireland's Lighting Code of Practice can be downloaded at www.wееееireland.ie/retailers/retailer-resources



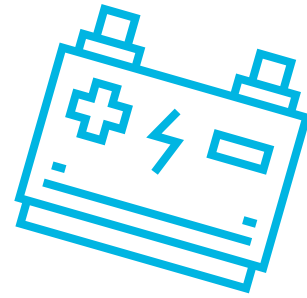
Segregation

- Lamps should be stored in approved WEEE Ireland containers:
- WEEE Ireland FL - Fluorescent Tube Box
- WEEE Ireland CFL Compact Fluorescent Lamps /Gas Discharge Box
- WEEE Ireland Fluorescent Tube Box Storage Stillage
- Light Fittings to be stored on a pallet.
- Lamps should be removed from fittings when possible.
- Segregation of linear and non-linear lamps should be carried out when using WEEE Ireland lamp boxes.
- Broken lamps should be handled with care and scooped up with stiff paper or cardboard and placed into lamp storage container.
- Please Note: Luminaires, light fittings and cables are considered mixed WEEE and MUST be removed and recycled when possible.

Only the correct receptacles may be used as pictured below and must not be overfilled to prevent breakage



Emergencies



Waste Batteries

Waste batteries are manufactured to high quality standards and are found in many electronic devices. However, in certain circumstances they can bring about safety concerns and can pose a significant risk of injury or property damage. Care should be taken to minimise the risk of a battery being damaged. The following guidance should enable the identification of a dangerous damaged battery and where it is safe to do so, should enable the management of a dangerous damaged battery until the emergency services arrive.

Identification of a Dangerous Damaged Battery

Damaged lithium batteries will sometimes undergo a self-sustaining exothermic process known as thermal runaway. This occurs when a damaged cell begins to self-heat, causing expansion or evaporation of the electrolyte within. This can result in swelling of the battery case to cater for the expanded volume, hissing as a result of venting of the over pressurised electrolyte vapour and smoking as a result of the high temperatures reached within the battery.

Managing a Dangerous Damaged Battery

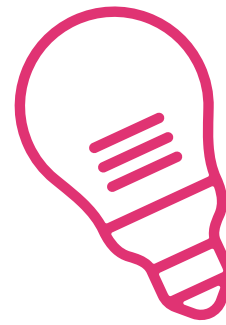
If it is suspected that a battery has become damaged (not charging is one early indicator), the manufacturer's guidance should be consulted to determine the most appropriate course of action.

As per guidance from Eucobat (www.eucobat.eu), dry sand is an appropriate extinguishing material for lithium battery fires. Care should be taken avoid contact with water as this could cause an electrical short, increase the heat release rate from the battery or result in the formation of flammable vapours.

Care should be taken before approaching a damaged battery to ensure that no harmful vapours are present. If the battery is hissing or if there is a soapy detergent-like smell present the emergency services should be notified and the battery should not be approached.

If a battery is observed which is swollen, hissing, smoking, hot, leaking, etc. or if there is a soapy, detergent-like smell present then it could be an indication that it has become dangerously damaged. The emergency services should be notified immediately.

A damaged lithium battery may catch fire or explode without warning. If it has been decided to move the battery extreme caution should be exercised. If there are any doubts about the ability to relocate or move the damaged battery safely, it should not be attempted. The emergency services should be called before attempting to move a dangerous damaged battery.



Waste Lighting

Waste gas discharge lamps such as Fluorescent Tube Lamps (FL) and Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) contain a small amount of hazardous material in the form of mercury vapour and metal dust. The shards from a broken lamp can also cause injury and this injury can be complicated by the presence of the harmful metal dust.

Managing a Broken Lamp

In the event of breakage of a lamp, the following actions are recommended:

- The area should be ventilated immediately by opening all windows.
- Brushes and vacuum cleaners should be avoided since this could raise the dust and increase the safety risks.
- While clearing up a broken lamp, be sure to wear appropriate PPE to protect against respiratory injury from dusts and vapours as well as other appropriate PPE to guard against cuts from sharp debris.

If a person becomes unwell as a result of contact with a broken lamp, the emergency services should be called immediately.

Risk Assessment

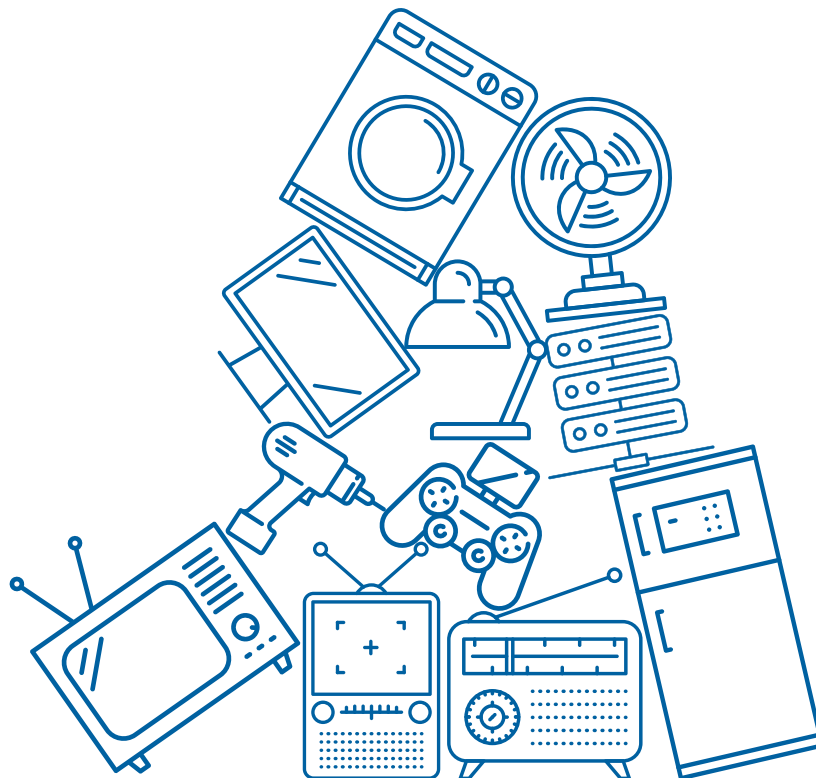
WEEE includes anything that uses a battery or has a plug. It primarily covers temperature exchange equipment, screens, lamps, large equipment, small equipment, and small IT equipment

For emergencies concerning WEEE, the emergency services should be called immediately.

In the event of the formation of a harmful atmosphere as a result of the storage of temperature exchange equipment indoors, care should be taken to restrict access to the area and safely ventilate any harmful vapours which may accumulate.

For employers storing temperature exchange equipment, a formal risk assessment should be completed on the formation of harmful atmospheres and an emergency rescue strategy developed. Successful rescue and resuscitation could be time limited where a person is overcome by a harmful atmosphere. The availability of a pre-planned rescue strategy and appropriate equipment is essential.

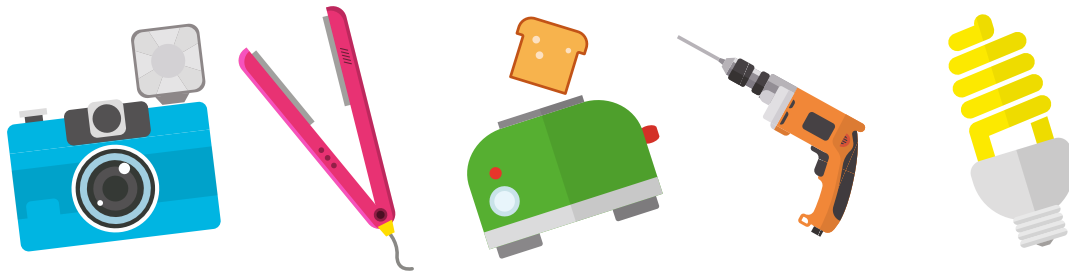
Employers have a duty to ensure that all routine tasks in their business are without risk to safety or health. In practice, the collection and storage of WEEE, waste lamps and waste batteries could be considered to be a routine task and as such, it should be subject to a formal risk assessment, have an associated procedure and relevant staff members should be trained. The HSA has developed free e-learning modules on a number of topics including 'Risk Assessment'. The Risk Assessment e-learning module can be found on their website along with other related HSA guidance www.hsa.ie/eng



Recycling For Good

When it Comes to Recycling, One Small Action Can Make a Big Difference

Did you know that the WEEE, batteries and lighting recycled through your take back programme not only helps protect our environment, but also supports the children and families cared for by LauraLynn, Ireland's Children's Hospice?



WEEE Ireland's *Small Things Matter* and *WEEE Pledge Battery Recycling Programmes*, encourage and educate consumers to recycle their e-waste at the end of its useful life, for free at their nearest Local Authority Recycling Centre or participating electrical retailer, hardware and lighting store.

Recycling e-waste of all types allows resources including plastics, metals, and glass to be recovered for further use in manufacturing and ensures hazardous waste is disposed of safely helping to protect our environment.

These programmes also support LauraLynn to deliver invaluable hospice care for children and with life-limiting conditions, with WEEE Ireland contributing to an annual donation fund for the charity.

For more information on these WEEE Ireland programmes please visit www.weeeireland.ie/small-things-matter and www.weeepledge.ie

For further information on LauraLynn, please visit www.lauralynn.ie



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