



12 March 2009

To the Secretary General of Each Government Department
the Chief Executive of Each State Body

Procurement of Goods from Producers (Manufacturers, Importers etc.) and Distributors (Retailers) with Producer Responsibility Obligations under the Waste Management Acts.

I am writing to you to draw your attention to the obligations of producers (manufacturers, importers etc.) and distributors (retailers) under the Waste Management Acts and request they be brought to the attention of Procurement Officers in your organisation.

There are in place a number of Producer Responsibility Initiatives (PRI's), which require producers placing goods on the market to ensure there are systems in place to ensure they are managed at end of life in an environmentally sound manner. Most of these PRI's are the result of voluntary agreements with industry. Such voluntary agreements are underpinned by regulation.

When procuring goods their life cycle should be taken into account. This includes the costs of managing them in an environmentally sound manner at the end of their life. Producers in compliance with end of life waste management obligations are consequently at a competitive disadvantage against those that either fail or refuse to comply. Therefore, a Procurement Officer should, when procuring goods, –

- as part of the governance procedures in any organisation, take compliance with regulatory requirements into account and procure goods from only registered producers where PRIs exist,
- consider the cost of managing products in an environmentally sound manner when they reach end of life, particularly if a producer evades his or her financial obligations, and
- be aware of the risk to their organisation of having to finance the environmentally sound management of its waste, in accordance with prescribed treatment standards, as a result of procuring goods from a non-compliant producer or distributor.

Procurement of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE)

Enforcement activities undertaken by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have found that a number of companies marketing products to Local Authorities, State Bodies and Government Departments have not been in compliance with obligations



under the Waste Management (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2005 (S.I. No. 340 of 2005) as amended by the Waste Management (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 375 of 2008).

Producers placing electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) on the market in the State must be registered with the WEEE Register Society Ltd. (WEEE Register). This includes organisations, such as Local Authorities, State Bodies and Government Departments sourcing EEE outside the State for business use.

Producers who are not in possession of a valid “Certificate of Registration” issued by the WEEE Register are prohibited from placing EEE on the market. All WEEE must be –

- recycled, and
- treated in accordance with prescribed standards.

Consequently, any organisation procuring EEE placed on the market by an unregistered producer will find itself responsible for financing its environmentally sound management when it becomes waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).

Furthermore it will have to demonstrate to the appropriate enforcement authorities that –

- its WEEE arisings have –
 - been stored and treated in the prescribed manner,
 - only been collected by contractors with valid waste collection permits and all regulations concerning the transport of waste have been complied with, and
 - been treated and recycled at facilities with appropriate and valid permits and/or licences, and
- prescribed material recovery rates have been achieved.

The Waste Management (Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2005 (S.I. No. 341 of 2005) as amended by the Waste Management (Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 376 of 2008) also prohibit some classes of EEE containing specified hazardous substances from being placed on the market.

Further information on the procurement of EEE is attached at [Appendix 1](#).

Procurement of batteries

Obligations under the Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations

2008 (S.I. No 268 of 2008) came into force on 26 September 2008. These regulations place obligations on producers and distributors / retailers of batteries, including automotive and industrial batteries, to manage waste batteries in an environmentally sound manner together with an obligation to ensure that batteries placed on the market do not contain specified hazardous substances.

Producers placing batteries on the market in the State must be registered with the WEEE Register Society Ltd. (WEEE Register). This includes organisations, such as Local Authorities, State Bodies and Government Departments, sourcing EEE outside the State for business use.

Producers who are not in possession of a valid “Certificate of Registration” issued by the WEEE Register are prohibited from placing batteries on the market. All waste batteries must be –

- recycled, and
- treated in accordance with prescribed standards

Consequently, any organisation procuring batteries placed on the market by an unregistered producer will find itself responsible for financing their environmentally sound management when they become waste.

Furthermore it will have to demonstrate to the appropriate enforcement authorities that –

- its waste battery arisings have –
 - been treated in the prescribed manner,
 - only been collected by contractors with valid waste collection permits and all regulations concerning the transport of waste have been complied with, and
 - been treated and recycled at facilities with appropriate and valid permits and/or licences, and
- prescribed recycling efficiency rates have been achieved.

Further information on the procurement of batteries is attached at [Appendix 2](#).

Procurement of tyres

Obligations under the Waste Tyre Regulations (S.I. No. 664 of 2007) came into force on 1 January 2008. They require all economic operators to maintain records and report on tyre movements in order to reconcile quantities placed on the market with waste arisings.

Producers (manufacturers, importers etc.) and suppliers (wholesalers, retailers etc.) must be registered with either –

- the Tyre Recovery and Compliance Scheme (TRACS), or
- appropriate Local Authority or Authorities

Organisations, including Local Authorities, State Bodies and Government Departments, sourcing tyres outside the State have producer obligations.

Further information on the procurement of tyres is attached at [Appendix 3](#).

Green Procurement

The total Government and public sector purchasing budget in Ireland is over €10 billion per annum. Purchasers in the public sector should consistently specify environmentally advantageous criteria in their specifications in order to provide significant leverage to “move the market” towards the economic provision of environmentally superior goods and services. Guidance can be obtained in the –

- EU Handbook on Environmental Public Procurement at <http://www.european-fair-trade-association.org/FairProcura/Doc/Brochures/Buying%20Green!.pdf> and
- Procura Plus Manual, published by ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability at http://www.iclei.org/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/Global/Programs/Procurement/Procura_Manual_complete.pdf

The European Commission also maintains a dedicated website on Green Public Procurement (GPP) at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm. This includes a GPP toolkit which can be downloaded from http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/toolkit_en.htm

Effects of Non-compliance

The vast majority of producers are compliant and are meeting their financial obligations. There are, unfortunately, some non-compliant producers who are gaining an unfair competitive advantage over compliant producers.

The procurement of goods placed on the market by non-compliant producers –

- undermines the efforts of good corporate citizens who are complying,
- discourages the development of additional PRI's in other waste streams,
- distorts the market, and
- undermines the regulatory regime.

It should be noted by all procurement officers that in evaluating the tenders and proposals, should they purchase from a non-compliant producer, they will as the final holder of the relevant waste, be responsible for financing its environmentally sound management if the producer evades his or her responsibility.

It is incumbent on all Local Authorities, State Bodies and Government Departments, as part of its governance procedures, to ensure they and their sub-contractors only procure goods, including hire, from suppliers who are fulfilling the obligations they have under the Waste Management Acts and have where appropriate the prescribed certification demonstrating compliance.

I would be grateful if this could be brought to the attention of State Bodies, Agencies and Authorities under the auspices of your organisation.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ronan Mulhall', written in a cursive style.

Ronan Mulhall,
Principal Officer,
Waste Policy: Prevention & Recovery Section.

Procurement of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE)

Obligations under the Waste Management (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 340 of 2005) as amended by the Waste Management (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 375 of 2008), hereafter referred to as the WEEE Regulations came into force on 13 August 2005. The purpose of the WEEE Regulations is to ensure the environmentally sound management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), by placing obligations on producers, distributors, treatment facilities and final end users.

Scope

There are ten categories of EEE in the scope of the Regulations:

1. Large Household Appliances, (which also includes industrial equivalents)
2. Small Household Appliances, (which also includes industrial equivalents)
3. IT and Telecommunications Equipment,
4. Consumer Equipment, (which also includes industrial equivalents)
5. Lighting Equipment,
6. Electrical and Electronic Tools,
7. Toys,
8. Leisure and Sports Equipment,
9. Medical Devices, Monitoring and Control Instruments, and
10. Automatic Dispensers.

The Second Schedule of the WEEE Regulations gives an indicative list of EEE products that fall within the scope together with the categories they fall under. The WEEE Regulations may be downloaded from www.environ.ie/en/Publications/Environment/Waste/WEEE/FileDownload,1360,en.pdf and <http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/Waste/WEEE/RHLegislation/FileDownload,18495,en.pdf>

Alternatively the category listing of the WEEE Register Society Ltd. (the National WEEE Producer Registration Body) may be downloaded from http://www.weeceregister.ie/files/WEEE_Register_Category_Listing_5.1.pdf. These, however are an not indicative list of EEE. If the product type isn't in the Second Schedule or on the WEEE Register's category listing you may contact the WEEE Register (tel. 01 240 9320), who together with the Department, make decisions on product scope.

EEE which is placed on the market for business purposes is classified as business to business (B2B) EEE. EEE which is placed on the market for domestic purposes but used by a business (e.g. a domestic fridge, microwave, kettle etc for use in a staff canteen) which when it reaches end of life will be WEEE similar to the quantity and

type of WEEE emanating from a household is classified as business to consumer (B2C) EEE.

EEE for specific military purposes, however, is outside the scope of the WEEE Directive.

Definitions of producer and retailer

A producer is defined in the WEEE Regulations as “any person who, irrespective of the selling technique used, including by means of distance communication –

- (i) manufactures and sells electrical and electronic equipment under his or her own brand,
- (ii) resells electrical and electronic equipment produced by other suppliers under his or her own brand,
- (iii) imports electrical and electronic equipment on a professional basis into the State,
- (iv) exports electrical and electronic equipment on a professional basis from the State to another Member State of the European Union, or
- (v) distributes electrical and electronic equipment from a producer who is deemed not to be registered under the provisions of article 12(2),

with the exception of a person or persons exclusively engaged in the provision of financing under or pursuant to any finance agreement unless also acting as a producer within the meaning of sub-paragraphs (i) to (v)”.

Consequently, any organisation including any Local Authority, State Body or Government Department who imports EEE for business use into the State becomes a producer.

A retailer, who is described as a distributor in the WEEE Directive and transposing WEEE Regulations, is defined as “*any person who provides electrical and electronic equipment on a commercial basis to the party who is going to use it*”.

Procurement of EEE within the State

Producers placing EEE on the market in the State are required to be registered with the WEEE Register.

- **Demonstration of Compliance**

Procurement Officers can verify whether a producer is registered by obtaining a copy of the producer’s current “Certificate of Registration” or “Certificate of Renewal of Registration”. These certificates are issued annually by the WEEE Register and are valid for a calendar year.

Certificates issued by either WEEE Ireland, the European Recycling Platform (ERP – Ireland) or a local authority, do not confirm registration with the WEEE

Register and, are not valid for this purpose.

A producer who is not validly registered is prohibited from placing EEE on the market.

The premises of B2C EEE retailers must either be registered with the appropriate local authority or be listed on the WEEE Ireland or ERP – Ireland retailer register

- **Demonstration of Compliance**

The Environment Section of the local authority concerned can confirm whether a retailer is in compliance with this requirement.

Retailers of B2B EEE are not obliged to register with a local authority. Since 1 January 2009, the WEEE Regulations require retailers of B2B EEE to advise customers of the producer responsible for financing the environmentally sound management of WEEE arisings.

EEE should only be purchased from producers and retailers who are fully compliant with the WEEE Regulations.

Procurement of EEE from outside the State

Organisations, including Local Authorities, State Bodies and Government Departments, that purchase EEE from outside the State are regarded as importers and consequently have producer obligations.

Regardless of the quantity of EEE purchased outside the State, such organisations are required to:–

- Register with the WEEE Register. Further information can be found at <http://www.weeeregister.ie>
- Finance the environmentally sound management of the EEE concerned when it reaches end of life.
- Participate in an approved collective compliance scheme or self comply.
- Self compliers are required, *inter alia*, to –
 - Ensure that the WEEE arising from such EEE is stored and treated as prescribed in the WEEE Regulations
 - Submit Waste Management Plans and Reports to the EPA
 - Ensure that the recycling and recovery targets as prescribed in the WEEE Regulations are achieved.

Take Back of WEEE

Procedures for the take back of B2B WEEE are as follows –

- **New WEEE (i.e. WEEE arising from EEE placed on the market 13 August 2005 onwards).**
 - Producer is obliged to collect B2B WEEE from the end-user when it reaches end of life.
 - If the supplier does not have producer obligations; details of the producer should be obtained from the supplier.

- **Historic WEEE (i.e. WEEE arising from EEE placed on the market prior to 13 August 2005).**
 - Producer is obliged to collect B2B WEEE from the end-user, who purchases replacement EEE that will fulfill the same function, and finance its treatment, recycling and recovery.
 - Where replacement EEE is not being purchased, responsibility for financing the environmentally sound management of historic WEEE rests with the end user.

- **Alternative Financial Arrangements.**
 - Article 18 of the WEEE Regulations permits alternative financial arrangements (e.g. discounts) to facilitate the transfer of producer obligations to the end user in whole or in part.
 - The producer must, however, in advance of the sale of EEE notify the business end user in writing of any or all of the obligations that transfer to the end user concerned in connection with the environmentally sound management of WEEE.
 - A partial transfer of obligations can be limited to requiring the end user to deposit WEEE at a location specified by the producer.
 - Where the producer obligations are transferred in full, the end user is obligated to ensure that WEEE is managed in an environmentally sound manner and that recycling and recovery targets specified in the WEEE Regulations are achieved. Furthermore the end user must provide evidence of this to the producer to enable the producer fulfil reporting obligations.
 - The transfer of producer obligations to the end user must be specified in the procurement contract.

- Procurement contracts should be examined carefully to ensure that provisions have not been added that enable a producer to evade their producer obligations unless it is with the knowledge and agreement of the purchaser.
- **Additional Charges**
 - Visible Environmental Management Costs (vEMCs) do not apply to B2B EEE. Therefore if added to the price quoted during the procurement process they should not be paid.

Procedures for the take back of B2C WEEE are as follows –

- Retailers are required by law to take back B2C WEEE from customers **free of charge**.
- Take back is on a one-for one basis only and the appliance being returned must be of a **similar type** or have performed the **same function** as the new item purchased. For example, retailers are not obliged to accept a fridge where the consumer has purchased a toaster.
- Where goods are bought over the counter, retailers must take back the old product in-store either at the time of sale or within a maximum of 15 days of the date of sale provided the consumer can provide proof of purchase.
- Where a new appliance or equipment is being delivered, as for example a new fridge, cooker etc., the seller of the product must take back the old appliance –
 - (i) on the delivery of a new product either at the time of delivery, provided the old product has been cleaned and disconnected from any utilities and is ready for immediate collection, or
 - (ii) at their premises within a maximum of 30 days from the date of delivery. Retailers must give 24 hours notice of a delivery or else return within 15 days to collect the old appliance.
- Whichever take-back option a consumer avails of must be **free of charge**.
- Retailers are obliged to display vEMCs in respect of B2C EEE. The current list of vEMCs can be obtained from <http://www.weeeregister.ie/categories.html>
- Prices quoted by retailers either orally or in writing for B2C EEE must be inclusive of the vEMC. It is an offence for a retailer to add a vEMC to the price quoted when the customer is presented with the demand for payment.

Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances (RoHS) in EEE.

Obligations under the the Waste Management (Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2005 (S.I. No. 341 of 2005) as amended by the Waste Management (Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 376 of 2008) hereafter referred to as the RoHS Regulations came into force on 1 July 2006.

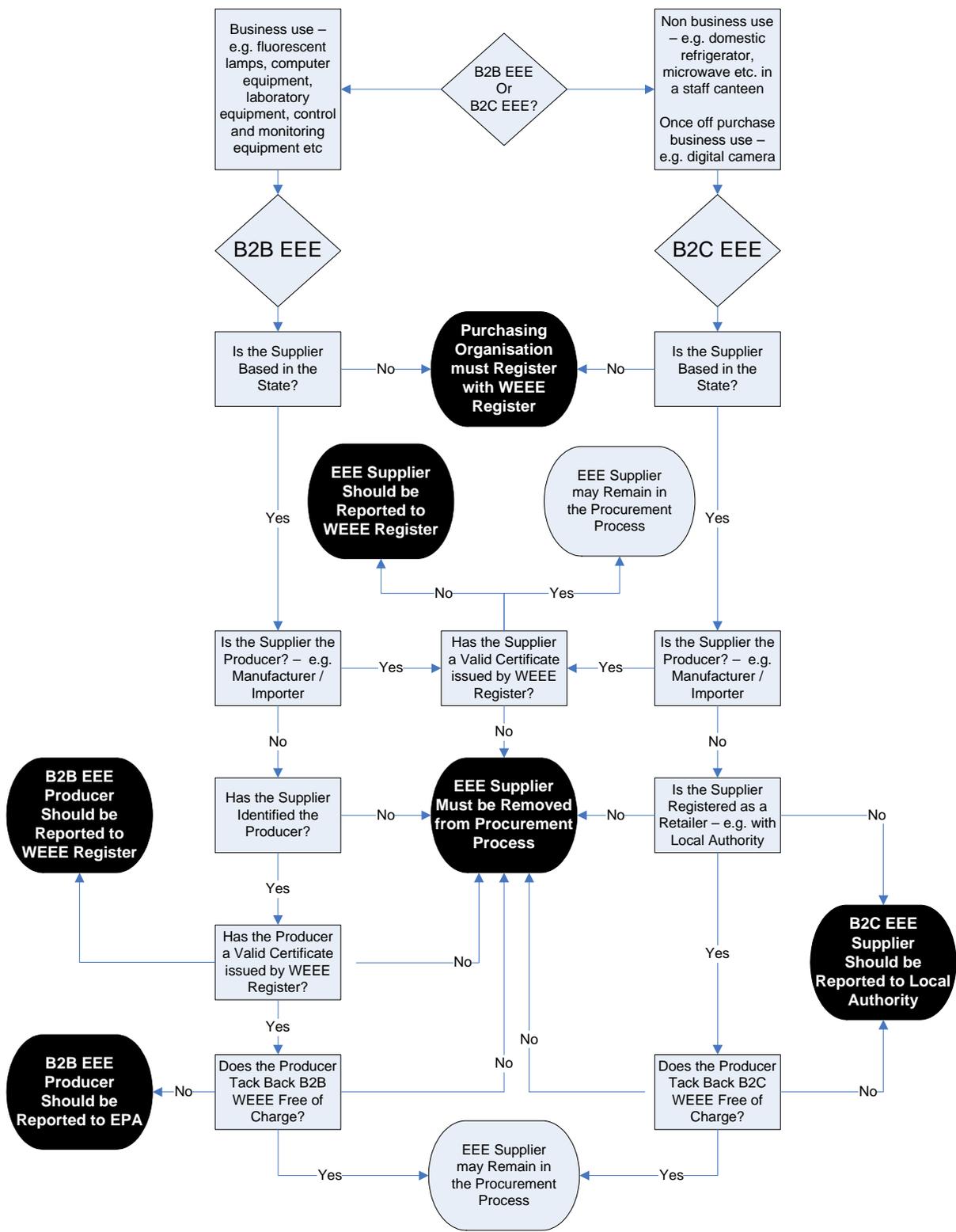
The RoHS Regulations prohibit EEE containing lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) or polybrominated biphenyl ethers (PBDE), unless exempted in the Annex of the RoHS Directive, from being placed on the market.

This prohibition does not apply to EEE falling within categories 8 (Leisure and Sports Equipment) and 9 (Medical Devices, Monitoring and Control Instruments) of the WEEE Directive and EEE for specific military purposes

Any producer who has placed non RoHS compliant EEE on the market is required to follow directions from the EPA. These directions may include the withdrawal of products from the market and the recall of products from end users.

Local Authorities, State Bodies and Government Departments should, when procuring EEE, require confirmation that the products are RoHS compliant.

Procurement of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE)



Further information

- **WEEE Directive**

DEHLG

<http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/Waste/WEEE>

weee@environ.ie

EPA

www.weee-enforcement.ie

weee@epa.ie

- **RoHS Directive**

DEHLG

<http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/Waste/WEEE/#d.en.5342>

rohs@environ.ie

EPA

<http://www.epa.ie/whatwedo/resource/rohs>

rohs@epa.ie

- **Purchase of EEE**

EU Green Procurement for the purchase of office equipment

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/toolkit/office IT equipment GPP product sheet.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/toolkit/office_IT_equipment_GPP_product_sheet.pdf)

Procurement of batteries

Obligations under the Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 268 of 2008) hereafter referred to as the Battery Regulations came into force on 26 September 2008. The purpose of the Battery Regulations is to ensure the environmentally sound management of all waste batteries by placing obligations on producers, distributors, treatment facilities and final end users.

Scope

The new Battery Regulations apply to all –

- portable batteries and accumulators (rechargeable batteries),
- button cells,
- automotive batteries, and
- industrial batteries

including those incorporated in electrical and electronic equipment and vehicles.

Batteries for specific military purposes, however, are outside the scope of the Battery Regulations.

Definitions of producer and retailer

A producer is defined in the Battery Regulations as *“any person in a Member State that, irrespective of the selling technique used, including by means of distance communication as defined in Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 1997 on the protection of consumers in respect of distance contracts, places batteries or accumulators, including those incorporated into appliances or vehicles, on the market for the first time within the territory of that Member State on a professional basis”*.

Consequently, any organisation including any Local Authority, State Body or Government Department who imports batteries for business into the State becomes a producer.

A retailer, who is described as a distributor in the Batteries Directive and transposing Batteries Regulations, is defined as *“any person that provides batteries or, as appropriate, accumulators on a professional basis to an end-user”*.

Procurement of batteries within the State

Producers placing batteries on the market in the State are required to be registered with WEEE Register Society Ltd. (the National Battery Producer Registration Body).

- **Demonstration of Compliance**

Procurement Officers can verify whether a producer is registered by obtaining a copy of the producer’s current “Certificate of Registration” or “Certificate of

Renewal of Registration”. These certificates are issued annually by the WEEE Register and are valid for a calendar year.

Certificates issued by either WEEE Ireland, the European Recycling Platform (ERP – Ireland) or a local authority, do not confirm registration with the WEEE Register and, are not valid for this purpose.

A producer who is not validly registered is prohibited from placing batteries on the market.

The premises of automotive or industrial battery retailers must either be registered with the appropriate local authority or be listed on the WEEE Ireland or ERP – Ireland retailer register

- **Demonstration of Compliance**

The Environment Section of the local authority concerned can confirm whether a retailer is in compliance with this requirement.

Retailers of portable batteries are not obliged to register with a local authority.

Batteries should only be purchased from producers and retailers who are fully compliant with the WEEE Regulations.

Procurement of batteries from outside the State

Organisations, including Local Authorities, State Bodies and Government Departments, that purchase batteries from outside the State are regarded as importers and consequently have producer obligations.

Regardless of the quantity of batteries purchased outside the State, such organisations are required to:–

- Register with the WEEE Register. Further information can be found at <http://www.weeeregister.ie>
- Finance the environmentally sound management of the batteries concerned when they reach end of life.
- Participate in an approved collective compliance scheme or self comply.
- Self compliers are required, *inter alia*, to –
 - Ensure that the waste batteries concerned are treated as prescribed in the Battery Regulations.
 - Submit Waste Management Plans and Reports to the EPA.
 - Ensure that the recycling and recovery efficiencies as prescribed in the Battery Regulations are achieved.

Take Back of Waste Batteries

Procedures for the take back of waste batteries are as follows –

- Retailers are required to take back waste batteries, similar to the type they sell, free of charge.
- Suppliers of industrial batteries are required to collect industrial batteries from the point where change of ownership takes place (e.g. point of delivery / point of sale).
- No purchase of replacement batteries is required.

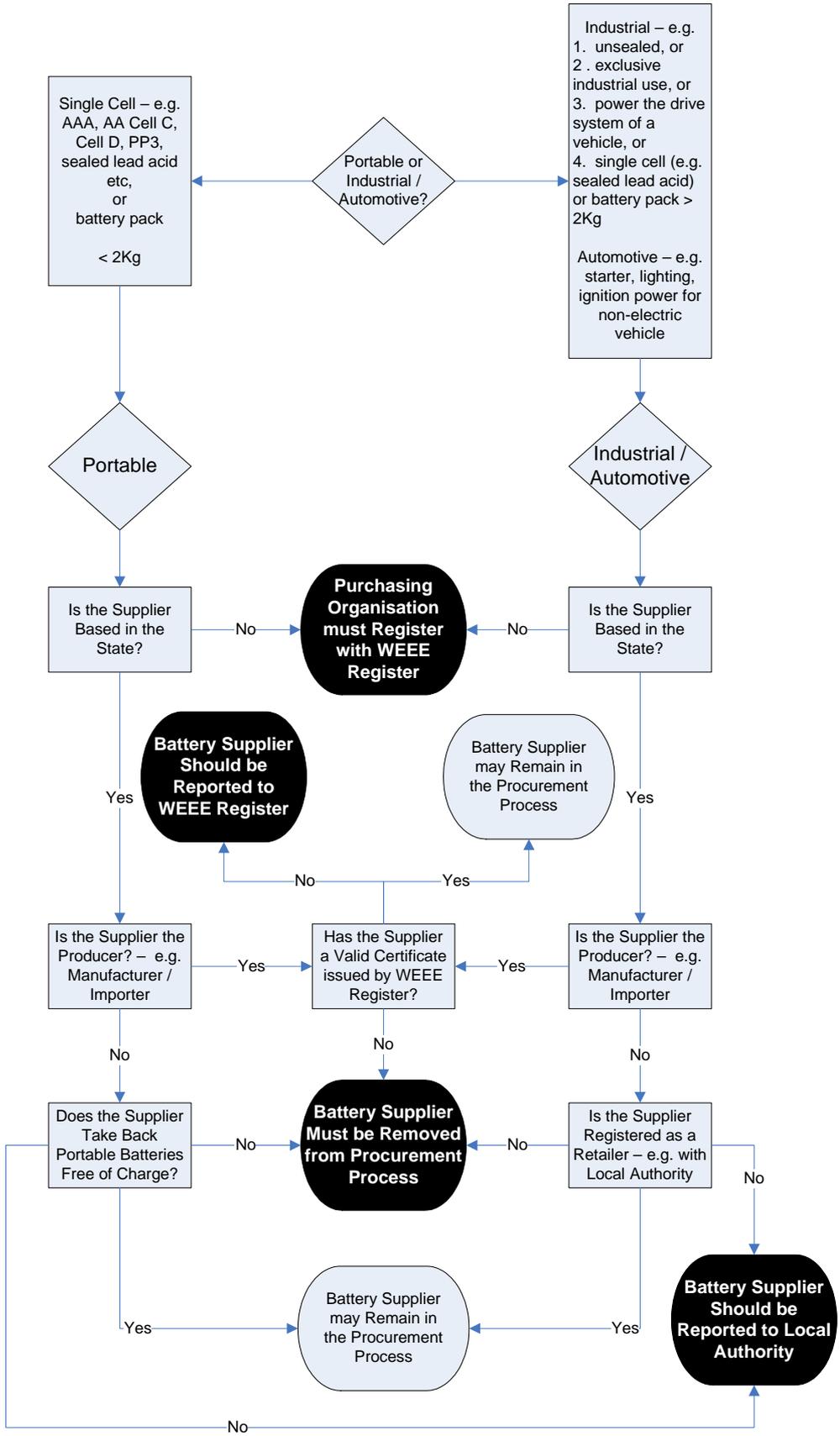
Alternative Financial Arrangements.

- The Regulations permit alternative financial arrangements (e.g. discounts) to facilitate the transfer of producer obligations to the end user in whole or in part.
- These alternative financial arrangements are, however, limited to automotive batteries for commercial vehicles and industrial batteries.
- The producer must, however, in advance of the sale of batteries notify the business end user in writing of any or all of the obligations that transfer to the end user concerned in connection with the environmentally sound management of waste batteries.
- A partial transfer of obligations can be limited to requiring the end user to deposit waste automotive batteries for commercial vehicles and waste industrial batteries at a location specified by the supplier.
- Where the producer obligations are transferred in full, the end user is obligated to ensure that the waste batteries are managed in an environmentally sound manner and that recycling and recovery efficiencies specified in the Battery Regulations are achieved. Furthermore the end user must provide evidence of this to the producer to enable the producer fulfil reporting obligations.
- The transfer of producer obligations to the end user must be specified in the procurement contract.
- Procurement contracts should be examined carefully to ensure that provisions have not been added that enable a producer to evade their producer obligations unless it is with the knowledge and agreement of the purchaser.

Additional Charges

- The display of visible Environmental Management Costs (vEMCs) at any point in the battery supply chain are prohibited. Therefore if waste management charges are added to the price quoted during the procurement process they should not be paid.

Procurement of Batteries (includes procurement of EEE and Vehicles with Built-in Batteries)



Further information

DEHLG

<http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/Waste/ProducerResponsibilityObligations/Batteries>

batt@environ.ie

EPA

www.batteries-enforcement.ie

batteries@epa.ie

Procurement of tyres

Obligations under the Waste Tyre Regulations (S.I. No. 664 of 2007) came into force on 1 January 2008.

The purpose of these Regulations is to ensure the environmentally sound management of waste tyres, by placing obligations on producers (e.g. manufacturers, importers, etc.), suppliers (wholesalers, retailers etc), waste collectors, recovery operators (e.g. remoulding / retreading / recycling facilities etc.), farmers and end users.

Definition of producer

A producer is defined in the Tyre Regulations as “*any person who, irrespective of the selling technique used, including by means of distance communication –*

- (i) *manufactures and sells tyres under his or her own brand,*
- (ii) *resells tyres produced by other suppliers under his or her own brand,*
- (iii) *retreads or remoulds tyres,*
- (iv) *imports tyres on a professional basis into the State,*
- (v) *exports waste tyres for the purposes of recovery, including reuse or, as appropriate,*
- (vi) *any person or persons who distributes from a producer who is deemed not to be registered under the provisions of article 4(2)(b), tyres to suppliers or any other person”.*

Consequently, any organisation including any Local Authority, State Body or Government Department who imports tyres for business use into the State becomes a producer.

Procurement of tyres within the State

Producers placing tyres on the market in the State are required to be registered with –

- the Tyre Recovery and Compliance Scheme (TRACS) or
- each Local Authority in whose functional area(s) a producer’s customer(s) supplies tyres.

Suppliers and waste collectors are required to register each premises with –

- TRACS, or
- the Local Authority in whose functional area each premises is situated.

Demonstration of Compliance

Procurement Officers can verify whether a producer, supplier or waste collector is registered by obtaining a copy of the producer's current 'Certificate of Registration' from TRACS or the issuing Local Authority.

Alternatively a producer's, supplier's or waste collector's registration status can be obtained from either TRACS (tel. 01 410 0618) or the Environment Section of any Local Authority.

Tyres should only be purchased from producers and suppliers who are fully compliant with the Waste Tyre Regulations.

Procurement of tyres from outside the State

Organisations, including Local Authorities, State Bodies and Government Departments, that purchase tyres from outside the State are regarded as importers and consequently have producer obligations.

Regardless of the quantity of tyres purchased outside the State, such organisations are required to –

- register with, and
- submit quarterly returns on tyre and waste tyre flows to

TRACS or the appropriate local authority.

Further information can be obtained from either TRACS (tel. 01 410 0618) or the Environment Section of any local authority.

Such organisations that choose to self comply by registering with a local authority are required to prepare Waste Management Plans and Reports which must be –

- submitted to all local authorities when an application for registration / re-registration is made,
- and issued on request, free of charge, to any person.

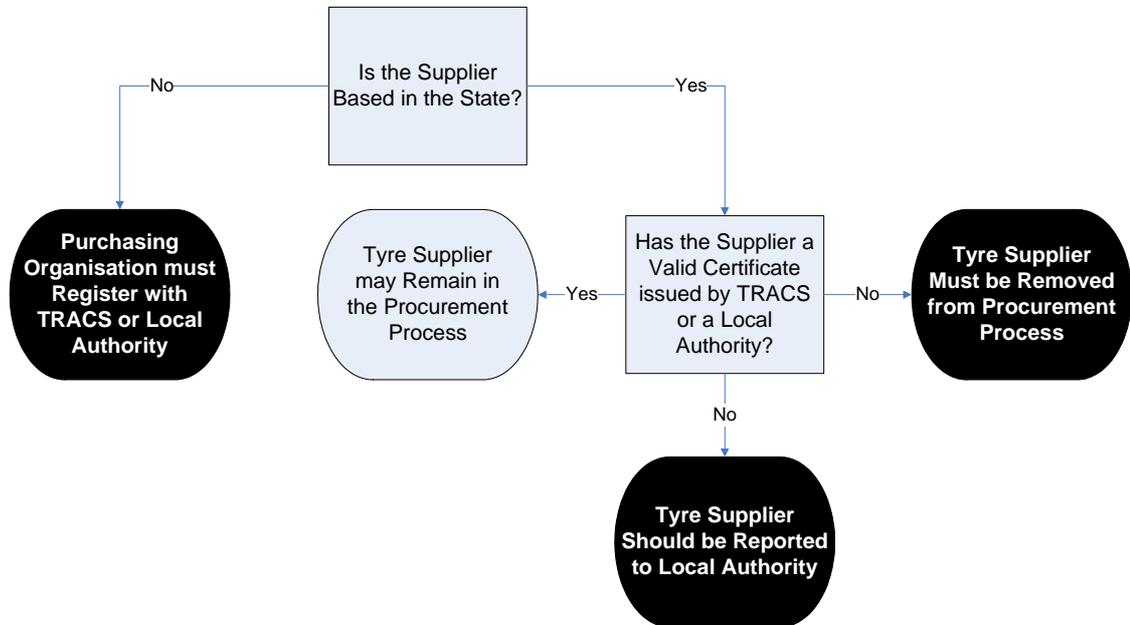
Furthermore Waste Management Reports must be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency by 28 February of each year.

Disposal of waste tyres

Waste tyres should only be transferred to –

- a supplier who is supplying replacement tyres
- a collector in possession of a valid waste collection permit issued by a Local Authority
- an authorised recovery operator (e.g. a permitted / licenced recycling facility)

Procurement of Tyres



Further information

<http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/Waste/ProducerResponsibilityObligations/Tyres>

tyres@environ.ie