

Environmental directives that affect the radio and telephony sectors



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Environment- rules for industry

Regulations you must plan and design to meet if your facilities or products and /or services fall within their scope during the product life cycle:

Standards->design->manufacture->sale->use->end of life

- Environmental Permitting (IPPC, Hazardous Waste)
- WEEE
- RoHS
- Batteries
- REACH
- EuP
- Energy Labelling

WEEE and ROHS directives

WEEE and ROHS directives- changes in Europe

WEEE Recast

- Targets for reuse of whole appliances included in recovery/recycling targets
- <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0810:FIN:EN:HTML>

RoHS Recast

- No new substances added
- Substances under scrutiny
 - Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)
 - 2. Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
 - 3. Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)
 - 4. Dibutylphthalate (DBP)
- REACH Methodology for new restrictions
- CE Marking introduced
- <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0809:FIN:EN:PDF>

Batteries

The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 890)

- These Regulations partially implement Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators
- They deal with the collection, recovery and recycling of batteries

Batteries

- Any persons placing batteries on the market must **register** as a producer of batteries, and **report** on waste batteries collected and sent for recycling.
- Producers who place > 1 tonne of portable batteries on the market in a year must **join a Battery Compliance Scheme (BCS)**.
- Producers who place < 1 tonne of portable batteries on the market must register with the Environment Agency but do not have to fund the collection or recycling of batteries.
- From 1 February 2010, all portable battery distributors who supply more than 32kg of batteries a year to end users, will have to provide a **take back facility free of charge**.
- Producers of **industrial and automotive batteries** have to arrange separate collection and recycling of old batteries from customers, and adhere to a new ban on sending old batteries to landfill or incineration
- Look in the FCS Members' Directory on the FCS website- www.fcs.org.uk- for recycling companies that can help

REACH

- REACH (REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006) requires all substances that are **intended to be released from articles during normal and reasonably foreseeable conditions of use** to be registered according to the normal rules, if they are produced or imported in quantities exceeding 1 tonne/annum per producer or importer.
- As a safety net, the Agency can require a registration of a substance in an article at any time if it considers that the release of the substance poses a risk to human health or the environment.

EUP Directive

- **Framework** with separate **Implementing Measures (IMs)** for products or groups of products
- Includes all electrical/electronic products but only puts requirements on those covered by an implementing measure
- Eco-design requirements specified in IMs binding on manufacturers
- Mixture of **energy reduction** and other environmental aspects but initial emphasis on energy
- **Life Cycle** approach
- **CE Marking** directive
- Implementation status - <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/sectors/sustainability/eup/eupbackground/page38927.html>

Future of EUP

- Some implementing measures are combining energy labelling with EuP (lighting, domestic appliances)
- The range of electrically powered equipment covered will continue to be extended
- The scope has been widened by the “recast” Ecodesign Directive **2009/125/EC** to include “energy related” products that have an impact on energy consumption (e.g. double glazed window units, insulation products etc).
http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sustainable-business/sustainable-product-policy/ecodesign/index_en.htm
- Consideration is being given to the inclusion of life cycle impacts other than energy in use

Energy labelling

Energy Labelling Directives

- 2003/66/EC - Household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations
- 98/11/EC - Household Lamps
- 96/60/EC - Household combined washer –driers
- 2002/40/EC - Household Electric Ovens
- 95/12/EC - washing machines Amended by 96/89/EC
- 95/13/EC - electric tumble dryers
- 97/17/EC - dishwashers
- 2002/31/EC - air conditioners

Eco design- more than just legislation compliance

- To comply with legislation
- To comply with customer specifications
- To maintain or improve corporate image – CSR
- To improve profitability through reduced costs
 - Design for disassembly – improves assembly processes
 - Energy reduction
 - Reduced EOL costs
- To increase competitive advantage
 - Benefits to customer – lower costs and waste
 - Maintain or improve their and your image
- To protect and preserve the environment

Environment

Environmental legislation will affect all businesses in the radio and telephony sectors

FCS plans to keep members informed of changes

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