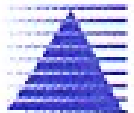


Environmental Directives ELV / WEEE / ROHS

Margret Hanley LSP
Principal

Sleeman Hanley & DiNitto, Inc



Sleeman Hanley & DiNitto

European Union (EU) Member Countries

- ◆ Created by the Maastricht Treaty
 - 1 November 1993
- ◆ 15 Nations
 - About 370 million people

Austria

Belgium

Denmark

Finland

France

Germany

Greece

Ireland

Italy

Luxembourg

Netherlands

Portugal

Spain

Sweden

United Kingdom

Directives of the European Parliament (WEEE; ROHS & ELV)

- ◆ Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
- ◆ Directive on Restriction of Use of Certain Hazardous Substances (RoHS)
 - 10 years of debate
 - Proposed Summer 2000
 - Agreement to Common Position (06/01)
 - Conciliation Procedure (08/02 – 10/02)
 - Publication (27 January 2003)
- ◆ Directive on End-of-Life Vehicles (ELV)

EU Community Strategy on Waste Management 1996

“Considering the life cycle of a product from manufacture until the end of its useful life, producers, material suppliers, trade, consumers and public authorities share specific waste management responsibilities. However, it is the product manufacturer who has a predominant role since he takes key decisions concerning his product which largely determine its waste mgmt potential.”

Producer Responsibility

- ◆ Producer: “Any person who, irrespective of selling technique used, including by means of distance communication:
 - Manufactures and sells own brand
 - Re-sells under own brand
 - Imports or Exports

Producer Responsibility, cont...

- ◆ Extending a producer's responsibility for a product to the post-consumer stage of a product's life cycle
- ◆ Shifting responsibility upstream towards the producer and away from local authorities/municipalities
- ◆ Providing incentives for producers to incorporate environmental considerations in the design of their products.

Producer Responsibility, cont...

- ◆ Producers to take back product at end-of-life stage, including financial responsibility for take back schemes
- ◆ Bans on landfill disposal / incineration
- ◆ Targets for recovery / recycling
- ◆ Standards for minimum recycled content
- ◆ Reporting requirements
- ◆ Information disclosure

Goals of Directives

- ◆ Reduce risks to human health
- ◆ Reduce risks to the environment
- ◆ Conserve raw materials
- ◆ Conserve energy resources

EU Member States Must Transpose Directives Into Law

- ◆ Directive 2002/96/EC on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
- ◆ Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS)
- ◆ WEEE and RoHS Directives were effective 13 February 2003.
- ◆ EU Member States Must Transpose Directives into National Law by 13 August 2004.

Electrical & Electronic Equipment

- ◆ Waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is a priority waste stream of the European Commission because it is growing faster than other forms of waste and can contain certain hazardous substances
- ◆ Aim of these directives is to reuse, recycle and recover WEEE.

Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment [Directive 2002/96/EC]

- ◆ Sets criteria for collection, treatment, recycling and recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment
- ◆ Makes Producers Responsible
 - Transport from collection facilities
 - Financially responsible for treatment, recovery and disposal
 - Households/Final Holders and Distributors of WEEE can return such equipment free of charge
- ◆ Recovery Targets Set for Collection from Households

Restriction on Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in EEE [Directive 2002/95/EC]

- ◆ RoHS Directive
- ◆ Facilitates dismantling and recycling of waste electrical and electronic equipment by restricting use of hazardous substances in manufacturing
- ◆ Lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, PBBs and PBDEs banned by July 2006

Categories Covered

- ◆ Large & Small Appliances
- ◆ IT & Telecommunication Equipment
- ◆ Consumer Equipment (t.v., video, hi-fi)
- ◆ Lighting
- ◆ Electrical & Electronic Tools (*exception of large stationary industrial tools*)
- ◆ Toys, Leisure & Sports Equipment
- ◆ Medical Devices
- ◆ Monitoring & Control Instruments
- ◆ Automatic Dispensers

Categories Covered - summary

- ◆ *All equipment dependent on electrical currents or electromagnetic fields*
- ◆ Lg./small household appliances; IT and telecommunications; lighting equipment; electrical and electronic tools; toys, leisure & sports; medical devices; monitoring; automatic dispensers

Conciliation Process

- ◆ Conciliation process for the proposed WEEE and RoHS directives was completed on October 11, 2002
- ◆ Lengthy debates between Member States and the European Parliament Conciliation Group
- ◆ Amendments subject to ratification

Key Features of Conciliation

- ◆ No mandatory requirement to separate WEEE from household waste; but Member States must adopt measure to minimize co-disposal
- ◆ Individual producer responsibility with flexibility in way financing can work
 - Producers responsible for financing operations re: their own waste and that future costs will be covered for all WEEE

Key Features of Conciliation, continued

- ◆ Collection target made mandatory and set at 4 kg, on avg., per head of population – To be met by 12/2006
- ◆ New target to be established by end of 2008
- ◆ Minimum recovery and recycling target unchanged except automatic dispenser to meet same targets as large household appliances (80% recovery & 75% recycling)

Key Features of Conciliation, continued...

- ◆ Requires Member States to encourage suitable design to facilitate re-use
- ◆ Requires “appropriate measures” to be undertaken so producers do not specifically prevent WEEE re-use
- ◆ Producers allowed to show cost of recycling historic waste at point of sale of new products
- ◆ ROHS directive ban on certain hazardous substances to commence in July 2006 rather than 2007.

Recovery Targets

Target	Total	Material
Large Appliance	80%	75%
Small Appliance	60%	50%
Consumer Equip	60%	50%
Tools & Toys	60%	50%
IT & Telecom	75%	65%
Gas Discharge Lamps	---	80%
CRTs	75%	70%

End of Life Vehicles

[Directive 2000/53/EC]

- ◆ Ban on hazardous substances (lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium – post July 2003)
- ◆ Economic Operators set up collection systems
 - ELVs transferred to authorized treatment facilities at no cost to last holder; producers meet all, or significant part, of costs

End of Life Vehicles, cont...

- ◆ Stipulations on storage and treatment
- ◆ Requirements for re-use and recovery
 - By 2006, 85% minimum (by an average weight per vehicle and year) must be reused or recovered
 - By 2006, 80% minimum (by an average weight per vehicle and year) must be reused or recycled
 - Pre-1980 vehicles: 75% & 70% respectively

Next Steps

- ◆ Government departments in regular contact with industry about directives and implementation thereof
- ◆ Informal consultation
- ◆ Awareness raising
- ◆ Formal consultation with front runners
- ◆ Minimize differences w/ Member States

Valuable Links

European Environmental Agency

<http://www.eea.eu.int/>

The EU on-line

http://europa.eu.int/index_en.htm

EU Directives – Legislative Summaries

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/s15000.htm>

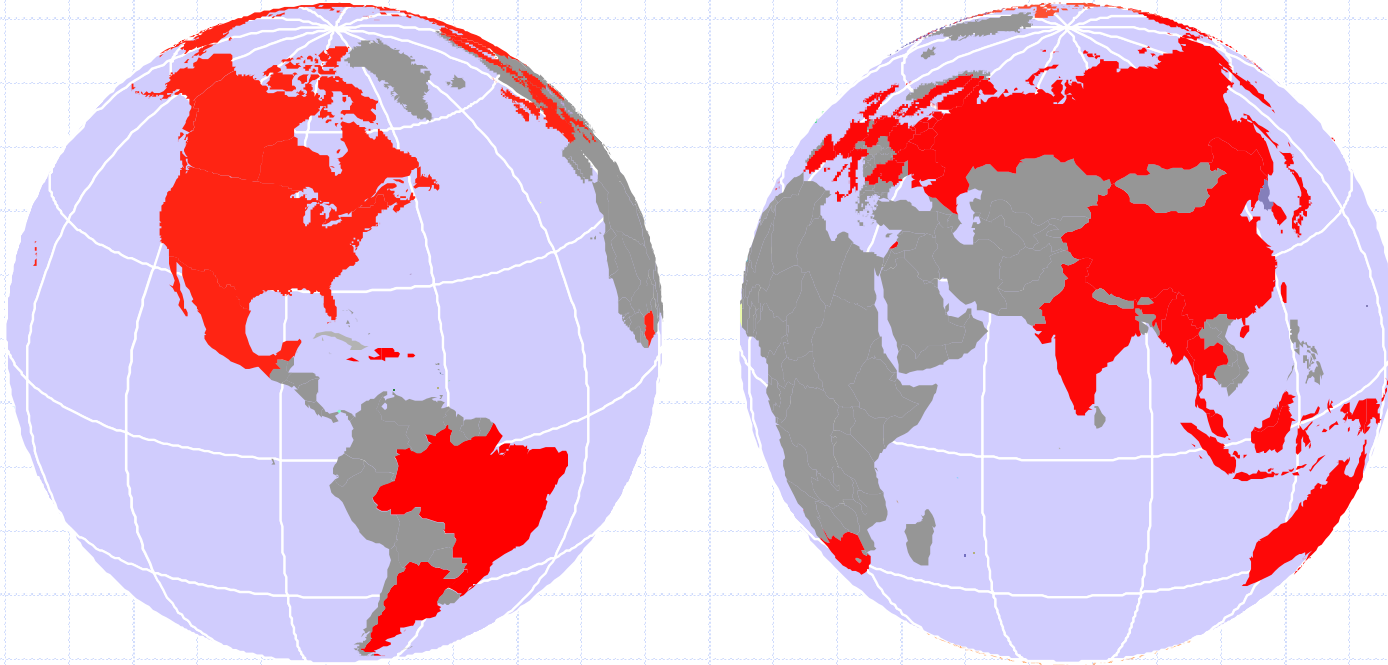
Sleeman Hanley & DiNitto

- Sleeman Hanley & DiNitto, Inc.
 - ◆ Founded in 2000
 - ◆ Senior Environmental Professionals
 - ◆ HQ in Boston
 - ◆ Affiliates & Strategic Partners Worldwide
- Focused on providing cost effective service to industry (70% of current revenues)
- Over 80 years of corporate and business EH&S experience

Our Experience

- Our Staff
 - ◆ Have contributed to significant reductions in environmental, health and safety risks.
 - ◆ Have contributed to cost savings exceeding \$250 million.
 - ◆ Have performed work in 30 countries and many cultures.
- Experienced Auditors, Program Managers, Trainers, Process Designers & Implementers

Significant Global Experience



Countries where Sleeman Hanley & DiNitto
have been Providing Services