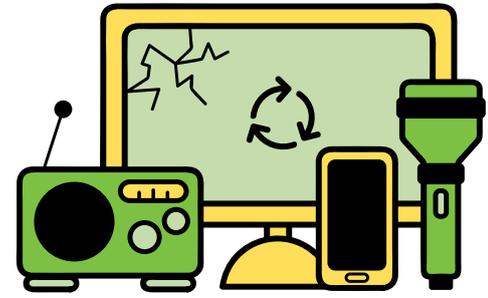


# WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (WEEE)



## WHAT?

This category includes most products that have a plug or need a battery.

- Large and small household appliances - e.g., fridges, cookers, microwaves, washing machines, irons, toasters
- IT and telecommunications equipment – e.g., personal computers, copying equipment, telephones and pocket calculators
- Consumer equipment – e.g., radios, televisions, hi-fi equipment, camcorders and musical instruments
- Lighting equipment – e.g., straight and compact fluorescent tubes and high intensity discharge lamps
- Electrical and electronic tools – e.g., drills, saws and sewing machines, electric lawnmowers
- Medical devices – e.g., (non-infected) dialysis machines, analysers, medical freezers and cardiology equipment
- Monitoring and control equipment - e.g., smoke detectors, thermostats and heating regulators
- Automatic dispensers – e.g., hot drinks dispensers and money dispensers

## WHY?

All these items are made of a complex mix of materials: glass, plastic, ceramic, precious metals, and some of which are hazardous (including arsenic, cadmium, lead and mercury, certain flame retardants and radioactive substances).

## QUESTIONS

- Can the equipment be repaired?
- Who is responsible for WEEE disposal?
- If the item needs disposal, what facility should be contacted?
- How will waste be stored and disposed of?

## DO ✓

- Comply with Duty of Care;
- store waste equipment safely
- use a registered waste carrier
- keep a waste transfer note when equipment leaves your site.
- Before disposing of it, the possibility of repairing it should be considered.

## DON'T ✗

- Dispose WEEE to landfill - most of the electronic materials are toxic and can cause leaching to water and soil.
- Dispose new or working equipment.
- Mix the WEEE with general/hazardous waste.