تدوير
Tadweer
مركز إدارة النفايات - أبوظبي
The Center of Waste Management - Abu Dhabi

Standard Operating Procedure for Licensing of Used Battery (UB) Service Providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

CWM.SOP.PR/04

AUTHORIZATION MATRIX

	Sector/ Division Name	Date	Signature
Issued by	Licensing, Tariff & Customer Service Department		
Consulted with	Policy & Strategic Planning Department		
	Projects and Facilities Department		
	Collection Projects Department		
	Legal Advisor		
Informed	Finance Department		
Reviewed by	Deputy General Manager, CWM (Tadweer)		
Approved by	General Manager, CWM (Tadweer)		

Effective Date of implementation ……./……./2017

VERSION & CHANGE HISTORY

Date	Document Version	Document Revision/Change History	Document Approved By
APR 2017	**1/0**	**First Issue – New Document**	**GM**

DEFINITIONS

CWM (Tadweer) - Centre of Waste Management for managing waste in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi as established under Decree No 17 of 2008 establishing the Centre of Waste Management – Abu Dhabi.

Waste Producers-This includes but not limited to industries, workshops, service centers, maintenance shops, battery retail and wholesale stores.

Waste Transporters -A waste transporter is defined as any person or entity engaged in the off-site transportation of waste within the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, Off-site transportation of waste includes shipments from a waste generator's facility property to another facility for treatment, storage, or disposal.

Used Batteries Licensed Facilities-It is defined as the licensed CWM (Tadweer) facility for receiving and managing UB.

Battery-Any source of electrical energy generated by direct conversion of chemical energy and consisting of one or more primary battery cells (non-rechargeable) or consisting of one or more secondary battery cells (rechargeable).

Used Battery Traders (UBT) - UBT is the entity responsible for transportation and trading of UB without further processing or dismantling.

ABBREVIATIONS

- **ADEC** Abu Dhabi Education Council
- **CS** Customer Service
- **CWM** Centre of Waste Management
- **DED** Department of Economic Development
- **DFs** **Designated Facilities**
- **EAD** Environmental Agency Abu Dhabi
- **GPS** Global Positioning System
- **NOC** No Objection Certificate
- **O&M** Operation and Maintenance
- **OSHAD-SF** Abu Dhabi Occupational, Safety and Health Centre-System Frame Work
- **PPE** Personal Protective equipment
- **TG** Technical Guideline
- **UB** Used Batteries
- **UBRF** Used Battery Recycling Facility
- **UBT** Used Battery Trader
- **WPs** Waste Producers
- **WRR** Waste Reduction Report
- **WTs** Waste Transporters

Table of Contents

1. Purpose

The Environmental Agency- Abu Dhabi (EAD), Tadweer (Center of Waste Management – Abu Dhabi (CWM) and the concerned authorities have jointly developed a Waste Management Strategy for the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (2014) that specifies CWM will develop an integrated waste management system in Abu Dhabi that is based on the principles depicted by the waste management hierarchy and life cycle approach (LCA). LCA and the waste hierarchy consider integrated waste management system is environmentally effective and economically affordable. This approach will take into account a combination of reduction in the amount of waste generated, reuse or recycling of the waste, including resource recovery, treating the waste using best available technology and disposal in a sanitary landfill, only when waste cannot be otherwise managed. Accordingly, this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is issued in order to comprise the roles / responsibilities, and licensing requirements, violations and fines for the major players in management of used Battery.

Batteries are one of the most compact and reliable ways to produce energy while on the go. There is no need to carry around fuel, and their use can often reduce the size of objects that need power while storing energy in one of the most convenient ways invented so far. There are two basic types of batteries primary batteries which are disposable, and secondary or rechargeable batteries which contain active materials that can be regenerated. Batteries have numerous applications as disposable batteries used in appliance such as clocks, radios, MP3 players, etc. and rechargeable batteries are used for cordless power tools, medical equipment, alarm systems and emergency lighting, etc. wet batteries used to power vehicles, including cars, and in industry for standby power.
Not all batteries are properly collected and recycled at the end of their life, which increases the risk of releasing hazardous substances and negatively impact the environment. Producers of waste batteries are given responsibility for the waste management of batteries that they place on the market.

Why Recycle or Properly Dispose Used Batteries (UB)?

Batteries can contain toxic heavy metals, such as nickel, cadmium or mercury. Recycling batteries is good for the environment as it keeps them out of landfill, where heavy metals may leak into the ground when the battery casing corrodes, causing soil and water pollution and endangering wildlife. If batteries are incinerated with household waste, the heavy metals inside them can cause air pollution. Recycling batteries recovers these valuable metals and saves energy by reducing the need for raw materials.

UB Management Framework

This SOP is developed by CWM (Tadweer), which sets forth the framework for licensing of UB service providers and composed of the entire value chain from segregation of UB as per the classification defined in the waste classification policy (EAD-EQ-PR-P-01) and waste classification TG (EAD-EQ-PR-TGD-01), collection, transportation to recycling, treatment and/or final disposal of UB in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

This SOP intends to set the framework and formalize the process for licensing of UB service providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi via:

a) Ensure safe, effective and efficient collection and transportation systems;
b) Promote eco-friendly and sustainable / green technologies for recycling UB;
c) Develop mechanism for the monitoring and prevention of UB disposal in the domestic waste stream.
d) Tracking the UB waste transportation activities via GPS to ensure that CWM (Tadweer)'s requirements are followed.;

1.1 Types of Batteries

1.1.1 Batteries Classes

a. Automotive Batteries

An automotive battery means a battery of any size or weight that is used for the starting or ignition of the engine of a vehicle or for providing power for any lighting used by such a vehicle. For example motorcycle battery a car/van battery A truck, bus or coach battery.

b. Industrial Batteries

An industrial battery means a battery or battery pack of any size or weight which is: designed exclusively for industrial or professional uses; used as a source of power for propulsion in an electric vehicle or a hybrid vehicle (i.e. a vehicle with both an electric motor and an internal combustion engine) unsealed but is not an automotive battery or accumulator; or sealed but is not classified as a portable battery.

c. Portable Batteries

Means any battery or battery pack which is sealed; can be hand-carried by an individual person without difficulty; and is neither an automotive battery or accumulator nor an industrial battery

This SOP will be reviewed periodically and the changed version will be published on Tadweer official webpage and all concerned parties will be notified accordingly.

2. Scope

This SOP is applicable to all UB WPs irrespective of their size or quantity of their generated UB as well as new and existing entities that are involved in Used Batteries management process within the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and composed of the entire value chain from segregation of UB as per the classification defined in the waste classification policy (EAD-EQ-PR-P-01) and waste classification TG (EAD-EQ-PR-TGD-01) to recycle, treatment and/or final disposal. The scope comprises the roles / responsibilities, and licensing requirements, violations and fines for the major players in Used Batteries management sector, namely:

1. UB producers (mechanical repair shops, transportation companies, car rental companies, different industries, etc);
2. Licensed Used Battery Traders (UBT);
3. Licensed Used Battery Recycling Facility inside Abu Dhabi Emirate (UBRF).

3. Requirements for No Objection Certificate for Waste Producers (WPs)

This section highlights the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder group during the UB Implementation plan, which is further detailed in the section below:

3.1 Waste Producers (WP) General Requirements

UB Waste producers are defined as any entity that may include but not limited to service centres, maintenance workshops as well as retail battery shops which produce UB as a part of their operations and would require proper disposal to their generated UB.

Waste producers establishments / facilities shall commit to the following:

- Comply with all requirements as per CWM (Tadweer) SOP for Licensing of Hazardous waste service providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi No.CWM.SOP.PR/01;
- Full responsibility of their UB waste, includes on site segregation storage, collection, transportation and safe delivery by one of CWM (Tadweer)'s licensed UBT and/or licensed UBRF;
- Have a valid contract with a CWM (Tadweer)'s licensed UBT and/or UBRF;
- On site HW, storage, labelling and segregation (compatibility) as per Technical Guidance Document for Storage of Hazardous Materials (EAD-EQ-PCE-TG-16) and CWM (Tadweer)

SOP for Licensing of Hazardous waste Service providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi No.CWM.SOP.PR/01.Please also Refer to Section 3.4 of this SOP "General Requirements for Storage of UB";

- Complete the waste manifest as per CWM (Tadweer)'s procedure.

3.2 Waste Producers (WPs) Categories

Battery WPs subject to this SOP are categorized to small, medium & large producers as per SOP for Licensing of Hazardous waste service providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi No.CWM.SOP.PR/01. Small waste producers have two options for manifest submission:

-Option #1 on site storage of UB and to call for collection by a licensed UBT once a reasonable quantity accumulated. In this case WP will issue a manifest upon collection of UB from his site.

-Option #2 WP to deal directly with the UBT and trader will act as WP and will issue the manifest.

3.3 NOC Issuance

3.3.1 New NOC Issuance

WPs shall submit the following documents in order to obtain new NOC.

1. All requirements as per SOP for Licensing of Hazardous waste Service Providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi No.CWM.SOP.PR/01;
2. Copy of contract with a CWM (Tadweer)'s licensed UBT/UBRF.

Figure 3-1 below illustrates the process followed for obtaining a new NOC.

3.3.2 Renewal of existing NOC

WPs shall submit the following documents in order to renew NOC.

1. Requirements as per section 3.3.1
2. Waste Manifest as per Tadweer's procedure.

Figure 3-1 below illustrates the mechanism that shall be followed by WPs to renew their NOC annually.

Figure 3-1 The Mechanism of issuing NOC for NEW Waste Producers

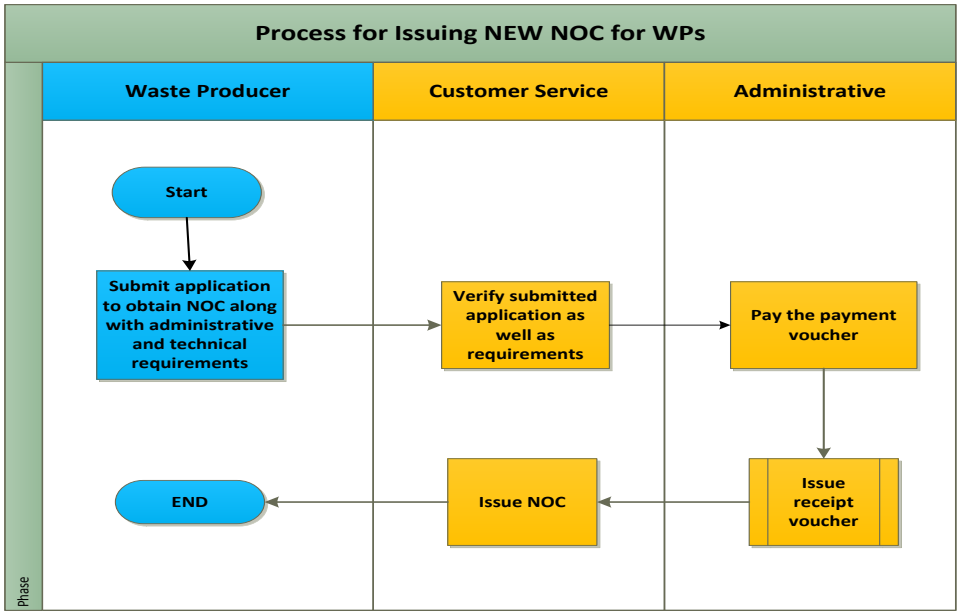
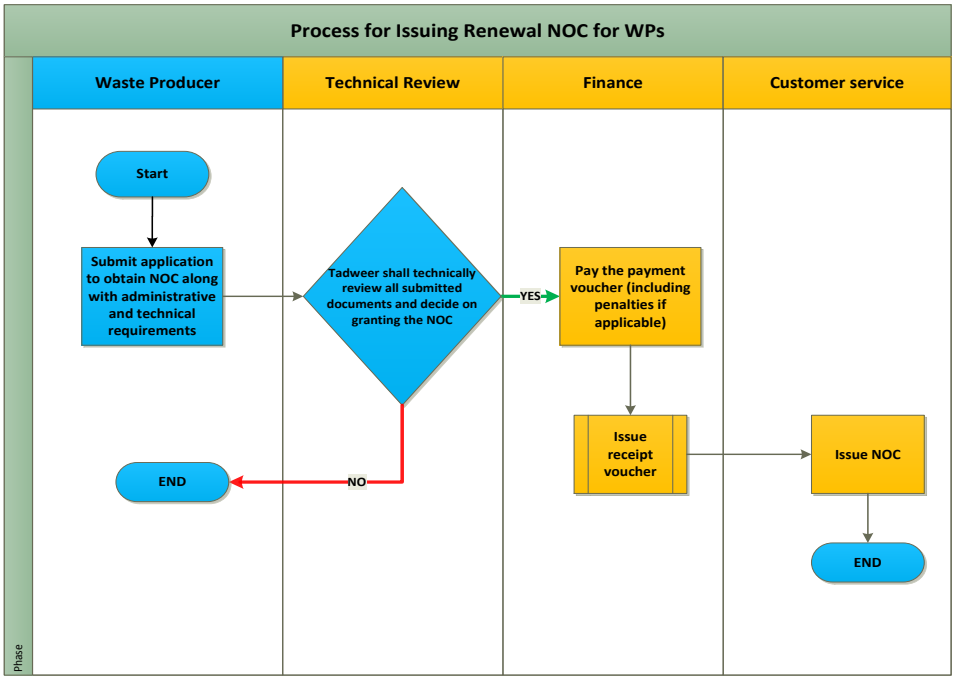


Figure 3-2 Waste producer mechanism to obtain Renewal of NOC



3.4 General Requirements for Storage of UB

The following types of UB storage containers are recommended for onsite storage at the premises of WPs, UBT and DFs:

- Batteries should not be drained at collection points, the drainage of this liquid may pose several threats to the human health and to the environment. Improper battery drainage will be considered a legal violation.

- Batteries must be stored in proper places at collection points such as inside an acid-resistant container that shall be sealed and used as the transport container as well thus minimizing the risk of an accidental spillage. However, if this is not the case then the following short set of storage guidelines shall be adopted:
    a. the storage place must be sheltered from rain and other water sources, be equipped with a water collection system, and also away from heat sources;
    b. the storage place must have a ground cover, preferably acid resistant concrete or any other acid-resistant material, that may retain any leakage and direct it to a collecting container from where it can be removed afterwards;
    c. the storage place must have an exhaust ventilation system, or simply a fast air recirculation system, in order to avoid hazardous gas accumulation;
    d. the storage place must have a restricted access and be identified as a hazardous material storing place;
    e. However, in both cases (whether storing inside a container or in a sheltered area) the terminals must be protected from short circuit when stacking the batteries. This is usually done using cardboard insulator pads between layers of batteries.

- Collection points must not store large amounts of used batteries even after creating a protected storage place and must not be considered as a permanent storage place. Storing large amounts of used batteries, or for a long time, increases the risk of accidental spillage or leakage and this must be avoided;

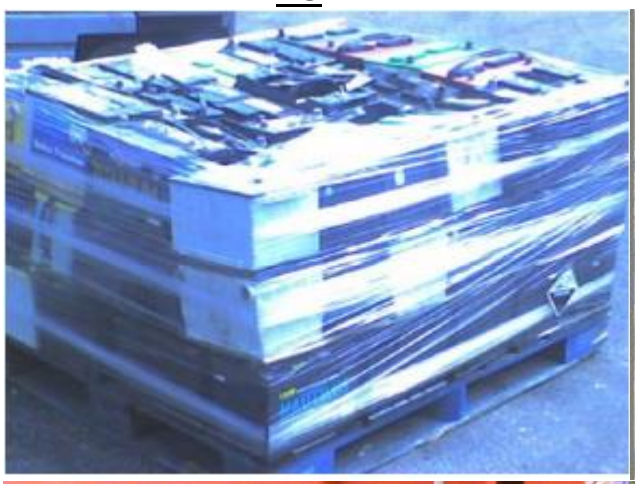
<u>Recommended storage practices at the waste producer's premises include the following:</u>

- UB shall be stored in containers in a secure area away from all drains to prevent spills and leaks, with proper labelling/marking as stipulated below:
    a. Commercial Name of Waste Producer;
    b. Waste Producer contact phone number;

c. Trade License Number of Waste Producer;
d. Quantity of waste in container;
e. The Name of Waste Transporter.

- Ensuring the primary storage containers have sufficient strength and structural integrity to prevent any possible leakage or breakage;
- Containers and storage areas shall be kept clean at all times;
- Containers shall be kept closed at all times;
- Containers must be utilized in accordance with their specifications and according to manufacturers' instructions;
- Provision of proper containment that in case of any possible leakage.

Figure 3-3 good practices Vs bad practices for temporary on site storage of UB

DO	Don't
	
	
	

4. UB General Licensing Requirements for UBT and UBRF

4.1 General Requirements for UBT

Entities that wish to work in the field of UB trading shall have to obtain specific license from the Center of Waste Management (CWM – Tadweer). Following are the general requirements to obtain such license:

- Comply with all requirements as per CWM (Tadweer) SOP for the Licensing of Hazardous waste Service providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi No.CWM.SOP.PR/01;
- They are required to add the UB waste trading activity after fulfilling all CWM (Tadweer)'s requirements;
- Maintain Records of all vehicle movements (incoming / outgoing) at their facilities;
- Licensing Warehouse from CWM (Tadweer), DED, AD Police, Civil Defence as per CWM (Tadweer)/EAD "Licensing and Enforcement Policy for waste sector" # (EAD-EQ-PR-P-03);
- Follow storage requirements as per Technical Guidance document for storage of hazardous materials # EAD-EQ-PCE-TG-16 and General requirements for Storage of UB as per section 3.4 of this SOP;
- UB Waste Traders shall follow OSHAD-SF requirements as per OSHAD-SF "Code of practices 1.0-Hazardous Materials" and OSHAD-SF "Code of practices 54.0-Waste Management", Version 3.0, July 2016;
- UB Waste Traders will have to install a weighbridge (scale or other weighing system) at their facility. This will fulfil monitoring of incoming and outgoing weights data; and
- Manifest completion process in-line with CWM (Tadweer) requirements.

4.2 Waste transportation fleet requirements:

- License their vehicles and install a GPS as per CWM (Tadweer)'s requirements;
- UB shall not be mixed with any other type of waste during its transportation;
- Vehicles are licensed to transport UB following Traffic Department requirements and CWM (Tadweer)'s Admin and Technical Specifications as per SOP for Licensing of

Hazardous waste Service providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi No. CWM.SOP.PR/01 as well as UB transportation technical specification as mentioned in section 4.3 of this SOP;

- At all times during operations, vehicles shall be properly maintained, kept clean and in good working condition following The General Director of Abu Dhabi Police's Drivers & Vehicles Licensing department requirements;
- Ensure the proper containment of UB during its transportation to prevent any leakage; and
- As per Waste Collection, Segregation, Transfer and Tracking Policy No. EAD-EQ-PR-P-04, all waste collection and transport vehicle shall be equipped with on board weighing system capable of tagging and transferring electronically data to central database for manifestation and other requirements.

4.3 UB Transportation Technical Requirements

Used batteries must be considered as hazardous wastes when transport is needed. The main problem associated with battery transport is the electrolyte, which may leak from used batteries, requiring control measures in order to minimize the risk of spillage:

- Used batteries must be transported inside sealed containers due to the risk of leakage, which may be high even if the batteries are appropriately transported in upright position. The transport may displace the batteries from their original positions, including eventual box breakages or turning them upside down, which will certainly leak the electrolyte content, thus making it necessary to provide a shock resistant and acid resistant sealed container such as the ones shown below.

Figure 4-1 Examples of proper containers for transportation of UB


- Containers should not be allowed to move while being transported. Therefore, they must be stacked properly. The vehicle must be correctly identified, following international conventions, symbols and colours, identifying the fact that corrosive and hazardous products are being transported (for more details about vehicle placarding, please refer to CWM (Tadweer) SOP for Licensing of Hazardous waste Service providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi No.CWM.SOP.PR/01.
- A minimum set of equipment necessary to combat any simple spillage or leakage problems should be provided and the transport team trained on how to use it.

4.4 Licensing of UB Traders

4.4.1 Company Licensing

UBT shall submit the following documents in order to obtain CWM (Tadweer)'s license to add Waste Trading – Used Batteries to their licensed activities. Refer to Department of Economic Development (DED) for further information on company commercial licensing.

4.4.2 First Issuance or Renewal of Activity

- Application form signed & stamped by authorized person.
- License of the company of initial approval.
- Membership certificate from chamber of commerce (IF ANY).
- Copy of national ID of the owner.
- Signature authorization for the authorized person.
- Attested list of employees.
- Copy of tenancy contract & location map.
- Warehouse contract copy.
- Warehouse site map /layout.
- Certificate of civil defence.

4.4.3 Fleet/Vehicles Management requirements for Traders

Traders shall register their vehicles with CWM (Tadweer) and follow all requirements as per SOP for Licensing of Hazardous waste Service providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi No. CWM.SOP.PR/01;

4.5 General Requirements for UB Licensed Recycling Facility (UBRF)

UB licensed facility (ies) in Abu Dhabi shall commit to the following:

- Comply with all requirements as per CWM (Tadweer) SOP for Licensing of Hazardous waste Service providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi Emirate No.CWM.SOP.PR/01;
- Entities must install a weighbridge at their facility. The weighbridge has to be compatible and linked to CWM (Tadweer)'s system and should always be accessible by CWM (Tadweer)'s personnel and / or inspection team. This will fulfil monitoring of incoming and outgoing weights data and help facilitate data establishing, accessing and recovery;
- Manifest completion process in-line with CWM (Tadweer) requirements.

4.6 Licensing of UB Treatment/Recycling Facilities

4.6.1 UBRF Licensing Requirements

The interested parties that are willing to get license for UBRF are required to submit the following requirements which shall be reviewed and evaluated by CWM Hazardous Waste Committee:

1. Company Profile:
    a. A description of the company's profile (Company's existence, staff qualifications…).
    b. A description of the company's previous experiences in UB recycling/treatment projects (Worldwide, MENA Region, Locally if applicable).
2. Feasibility Study: A Project concise feasibility study (Not more than 50 pages) that includes but not limited to, the following:
    a. Conceptual design showing layout arrangement, civil works, utilities, labour accommodation, etc...
    b. Provide a description of the technology to be used.
    c. Operation & Maintenance plan.

d. Process flow chart: it shall include details of process inputs and outputs and also the receiving facility (ies) for the produced materials/wastes (recyclables, hazardous and non-hazardous waste…etc)

e. Organizational and resource plan.

f. Capital Expenditures (CAPEX) and Operating expenditure (OPEX).

3. Market study: includes but not limited to, the entity's approach on securing waste streams, expected market prices, quantities to be collected and processed….etc. (Not more than 20 pages) .
4. Work Program: showing the detailed program of the project and the time required for its execution.

Companies will be licensed following the best technologies used to attain a zero waste from UB recycling process.

4.6.2 UBRF Licensing Process

The following steps represent the process that shall be applicable to all UBRF during their establishment and operations.

1. After CWM (Tadweer)'s Hazardous Waste Committee's review, an initial approval shall be granted for a period consistent with the work program submitted by the Entity. This initial license will allow the investor to proceed with establishing the recycling/treatment facility.
2. After construction of the facility, the company shall inform CWM (Tadweer) officially of their readiness to operate the plant. Based on that, CWM (Tadweer)'s Hazardous Waste Committee shall inspect the UBRF to ensure its compliance with the initial submission.
3. The license shall be given for one year and renewed annually. The UBRF operator shall follow CWM (Tadweer)'s key requirements as listed below:
    a. UBRF should follow OSHAD-SF rules and regulations for Health and Safety requirements when storing and processing UB waste at their facilities;
    b. UBRF will have to validate the quantities of incoming and outgoing UB waste to their facilities;
    c. Maintain a record of all vehicle movements (incoming / outgoing) at their facilities;

d. All transports of UB waste should be done via (licensed UBT. All other forms of transportation are considered illegal and prohibited;
e. Operators are responsible to attract UB waste producers, inside or outside Abu Dhabi Emirate to their facilities through legitimate market practices and shall have the freedom to sell their final product inside or outside Abu Dhabi Emirate.

CWM (Tadweer) shall inspect the facilities at any point in time to ensure compliance with CWM (Tadweer) requirements. They shall adhere to all technical specs set out by CWM (Tadweer) in its license. They have to comply with all administrative requirements including having a valid CWM (Tadweer) license, waste weighing, and E-manifests.

4.7 Licensing Fee Structure

Please refer to the approved applicable fee structure for Hazardous waste as published on Tadweer's licensing official webpage.

5. Inspections & Violations

5.1 Inspection Requirements

Inspection shall be performed at all stages of UB management process, covering all involved entities namely waste producers, traders and CWM (Tadweer) licensed facilities, to ensure compliance with CWM (Tadweer)'s legal requirements, SOPs and other requirements in order to foster good management practices.

CWM (Tadweer) reserves the right to carry out inspections at any time to ensure compliance with CWM (Tadweer)'s requirements, for the following:

1) Waste producers premises;
2) UBT fleets/storage facility(ies); and
3) UBRF.

Inspection of the various entities will be carried out following the inspection checklists as per SOP for Licensing of Hazardous waste Service providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi No. CWM.SOP.PR/01.

The frequency of inspection is outlined in Table 5-1 below. However, in case of any unforeseen events, CWM (Tadweer) reserves the right to inspect entities as many times as needed to ensure that the Regulator's requirements are fully met.

Table 5-1: Inspection frequency

Type of entity	Inspection frequency
Waste Producers (WPs)	if required
UB Waste Traders (UBT)	At least once a year
UB licensed facilities	At least once a year

5.2 Violations & Fines

Non-compliance to any requirements of this SOP shall be considered as a violation of this SOP and liable for enforcement / judicial action. Additionally any of the following actions shall also be considered as violation:

1) Noncompliance with UAE Federal regulatory requirements, Abu Dhabi regulatory requirements including EAD and CWM - Tadweer requirements;
2) Disposal of Used Batteries in any place other than the designated disposal facilities shall be considered as illegal dumping;
3) Contract with unregistered/ not licensed transporters and/or designated facilities.

All entities including waste producers, transporters and designated facilities shall be legally obliged to comply with the requirements and failing to do so shall be liable for enforcement / judicial action as per Licensing and Enforcement Policy for Waste sector # EAD-EQ-PR-P-03 issued by EAD, which is published on Tadweer website at (http://licensing.tadweer.ae/ar/Pages/default.aspx)

Any Non-Compliance identified will lead to legal actions including but not limited to suspension or revoking of any issued licenses and / or Permits.

6. References

1. Federal Law No (24) for the year 1999 on the Protection and the Development of the Environment;
2. Federal Law No (24) for the year 1999 on the Protection and the Development of the Environment;
3. Federal Regulation for Handling Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Wastes and Medical Wastes, issued by Cabinet Decree No. 37 of 2001;
4. Federal Law No. (28) of 2001 Regarding the Establishment of the emirates authority for standards and Meteorology;
5. Federal Cabinet Resolution No. (39) of 2006 on Banning the Import and Production of Asbestos;
6. Law No (21) for the year 2005 on Waste Management in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi;
7. Decree No 17 of 2008 Establishing the Centre of Waste Management – Abu Dhabi;
8. Decree 2G24 of 2009 for Tariff System of the Waste in the Emirates of Abu Dhabi;
9. Decree No 42 of 2009 Requirements of the Abu Dhabi Emirate (OSHAD-SF) Regulatory Framework;
10. Centre of Waste Management Board of Directors Decree No 1/2010 for Waste Tracking System;
11. CWM (Tadweer)/EAD “Waste classification TG” # (EAD-EQ-PR-TGD-01).
12. Technical Guidance document for storage of hazardous materials # EAD-EQ-PCE-TG-16.
13. CWM TG, requirements and procedure of hazardous wastes disposal CWM.TG/1 June 2013.
14. SOP for Licensing of Hazardous waste Service providers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi No.CWM.SOP.PR/01.
15. CWM (Tadweer)/EAD “Technical Guideline on Duty of Care in Waste Management # (EAD-EQ-PR-TGD-XX).
16. CWM (Tadweer)/EAD “Waste Classification Policy” # (EAD-EQ-PR-P-01).

17. CWM (Tadweer)/EAD "Waste Planning Policy" # (EAD-EQ-PR-P-02).

18. CWM (Tadweer)/EAD "Licensing and Enforcement Policy for waste sector" # (EAD-EQ-PR-P-03).

19. CWM (Tadweer)/EAD "Waste Collection, Segregation, Transfer and Tracking Policy" # (EAD-EQ-PR-P-04).

20. CWM (Tadweer)/EAD "Waste Reuse, Recycling, Resource Recovery, Treatment and Disposal Policy #" EAD-EQ-PR-P-05).

21. OSHAD-SF "Code of practices 1.0-Hazardous Materials", Version 3.0, July 2016.

22. OSHAD-SF "Code of practices 54.0-Waste Management", Version 3.0, July 2016.

23. Standards operating procedure for licensing of Traders of Hazardous materials # EAD-EQ-PCE-SOP-07

24. ADQCC professional scheme

25. Trade Effluent Control Regulations, June 2010. The Regulation and Supervision Bureau for water, wastewater and electricity sector in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

26. Basel Convention Protocol for Liability and Compensation on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Texts and Annexes).

27. How are Batteries Recycled – European Recycling Platform. Retrieved from: www.erp-batteries.co.uk

28. SOPs for the Environmentally Sound Management of Waste Lead Acid Batteries - Secretaries of the Basel Convention. Retrieved from: http://www.basel.int/Portals/4/Basel%20Convention/docs/pub/techguid/techwasteacid.pdf

29. The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations. Government Guidance Notes May 2009 by the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR), the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the devolved administrations for Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales