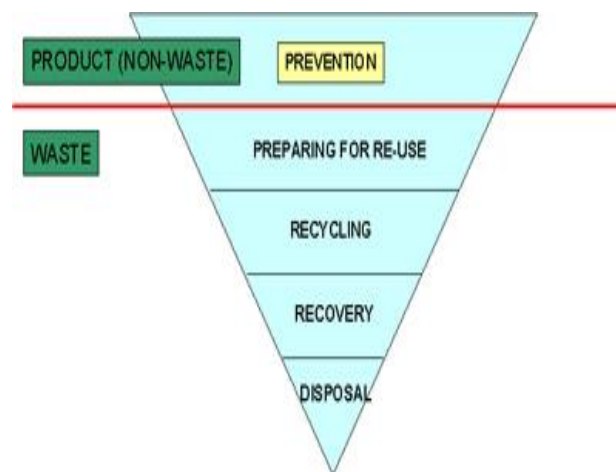


City Batteries avoids producing waste in line with council directive 2008/98/EC below.

Directive 2008/98/EC sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so called end-of-waste criteria), and how to distinguish between waste and by-products. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. Waste legislation and policy of the EU Member States shall apply as a priority order the following waste management hierarchy:



City Batteries uses the waste hierarchy as shown above it collects end of life lead acid batteries for processing. Our process is very simple the batteries are broken, separating the component parts; Lead Plates and Plastic, (in the case of wet cell batteries the acid from the batteries is drained and collected in bulk tanks), there is no measurable by product from the process. The process is simply breaking the battery to its main component parts. Once separated the two main products (lead and plastic) are sent on to be reused in industry as a product. Any acid collected is consolidated and sent on to be neutralised only the packaging which comes in from some of the batteries ends up in general waste as there is no route for this as yet. City batteries does not process automotive batteries or small industrial and portable batteries these are sent onto alternative treatment facilities