MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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115th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1991

Legislative Document

No. 1278

H.P. 887

House of Representatives, March 25, 1991

Reference to the Committee on Business Legislation suggested and ordered printed.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

Presented by Representative TREAT of Gardiner.

Cosponsored by Representative COLES of Harpswell and Representative HOGLUND of Portland.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE

An Act to Establish a Household Battery Collection Program.



	THE RECURRENCE TO STATE TO CONTROL OF THE DESIGN OF TATOURHE STO TO HOLD AS 29
2	Sec. 1. 5 MRSA §1812-E is enacted to read:
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6	\$1812-E. Rechargeable batteries
8	All state agencies shall purchase, to the maximum extent practicable, rechargeable household batteries rather than
	nonrechargeable batteries. For purposes of this section,
10	"rechargeable batteries" means dry cell batteries that are designed so that the chemical reaction that creates energy can be
12	reversed, enabling the battery to be recharged.
14	Sec. 2. 38 MRSA §§1608 and 1609 are enacted to read:
16	§1608. Household batteries
18	1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the
20	context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
22	A. "Household batteries" means disposable or rechargeable dry cell batteries commonly used as power sources for
24	household or consumer products composed of the following materials: nickel-cadmium, alkaline, mercuric oxide, silver
26	oxide, zinc oxide, lithium and carbon zinc but excluding
28	lead-acid batteries.
20	2. Refund value. Every household battery sold or offered
30	for sale in this State shall have a refund value of 10¢.
32	3. Payment of refund value. Refunds are paid as follows.
34	A. A retailer must accept any waste household battery of the design, shape, size, composition and brand sold by the
36	retailer and shall pay to the redeemer the refund value of
38	each waste household battery as established by subsection 2.
	B. A distributor must accept from a retailer any waste
40	household battery of the design, shape, size, composition and brand sold by the distributor at least in the quantity
42	of new household batteries delivered to the retailer and
44	shall pay the retailer the refund value of each waste household battery as established by this section.
46	C. A battery manufacturer or importer must accept from a
48	retailer or distributor any waste household battery of the
	design, shape, size, composition and brand sold by the battery manufacturer or importer and shall pay the retailer
50	or distributor the refund value of the waste household

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D. A battery manufacturer or importer, or a duly authorized agent, may contract with a redemption center to accept waste household batteries on behalf of the manufacturer or importer from retailers or distributors. The battery manufacturer or importer shall pay the redemption center the refund value, established by subsection 2, of any waste household battery of the design, shape, size, composition and brand sold by the battery manufacturer or importer and accepted on its behalf by the redemption center.

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- E. A redemption center acting on behalf of a manufacturer or importer, pursuant to contractual agreement, shall accept from a retailer or distributor any waste household battery subject to the requirements of this section of the design, shape, size, composition and brand sold by the manufacturer or importer and shall pay the retailer or distributor the refund value of each waste battery as established by this section.
- 4. Initiation of refund value. Refund values must be initiated by the battery manufacturer or importer, unless otherwise determined by the board by rule.
- 5. Handling fee. In addition to the refund value paid pursuant to this section, a battery manufacturer or importer shall pay distributors, retailers or, by contractual agreement, redemption centers a handling fee equivalent to the actual transportation, shipping or freight charges incurred in the movement of waste household batteries from a distributor or retailer to the designated receiving area of the manufacturer or importer. A manufacturer or importer may designate a redemption center as the proper receiving area. The mode of transportation, common carrier or shipper must be determined by the manufacturer or importer.
- 6. Product requirements. Every household battery sold or offered for sale in this State shall clearly indicate the refund
 value of the battery and the words "MAINE" or the letters "ME."
 - 7. Illegal acts. It is unlawful for any distributor to return waste household batteries to a retailer for refund value if that distributor previously accepted those batteries from any retailer.

8. Local redemption centers. Local household battery redemption centers may be established and operated by any person or municipality, agency or regional association at which consumers may return household batteries to serve local retailers, distributors, battery manufacturers or battery importers. These centers are subject to approval by the department.

	y. Disposal Dan. After August 1, 1993, a person may not
2	dispose of any household battery by incineration.
4	10. Effective date. Except as otherwise indicated, this section takes effect February 1, 1993.
б	section takes effect rebluary 1, 1995.
	11. Penalty. A violation of this section by any person is
8	a civil violation for which a forfeiture of not more than \$200
10	may be adjudged.
10	12. Administration. The Department of Agriculture, Food
12	and Rural Resources shall administer this section.
14	§1609. Nonremovable batteries
16	1. Ban on nonremoveable batteries. A person may not sell
	or offer for sale in this State any consumer product that
18	contains a household battery unless that battery can be easily
	removed by the consumer or is contained in a battery pack that is
20	separate from the product and can be easily removed. For the
22	<u>purposes of this section</u> , <u>household batteries means dry cell</u> <u>batteries composed of nickel-cadmium</u> , <u>alkaline</u> , <u>mercuric oxide</u> ,
22	silver oxide, zinc oxide, lithium and carbon zinc that are used
24	as power sources for household or consumer products.
26	2. Exemption. The commissioner may exempt products from
	the provisions of this section upon application from the
28	manufacturer if the product:
30	A. Can not reasonably be redesigned and manufactured to
30	comply with this section; or
32	
	B. Is used for medical purposes and is designed to be
34	implanted in the body.
26	D TESTINATION Take This continue takes assert on Takenanan
36	3. Effective date. This section takes effect on February 1, 1994.
38	1, 1554.
	4. Penalty. A violation of this section by any person is a
40	civil violation for which a forfeiture of not more than \$200 may
	be adjudged.
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	5. Administration. The Department of Agriculture, Food and
44	Rural Resources shall administer this section.
46	Sec. 3. 38 MRSA §2139, sub-§3 is enacted to read:
48	3. Household and rechargeable batteries. The office shall
40	develop and disseminate educational material designed to educate
50	the public on household battery recycling and deposits and
	rechargeable household batteries.
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	Sec. 4. Effective date. Except as otherwise indicated, this Act
2	takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the First Regular
	Session of the 115th Legislature.
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6	STATEMENT OF FACT
8	This bill establishes a household battery collection program
	through instituting a deposit system on batteries. A 10¢ deposit
10	is required on all household batteries sold in this State after
	February 1, 1993. The deposits are initiated by the battery
12	manufacturer or importer. Retailers, distributors and redemption
	centers are paid a handling fee by manufacturers or importers for
14	their battery collection efforts.
16	After August 1, 1993, the incineration of household
	batteries is prohibited. Mercury and cadmium, common components
18	of household batteries, are toxic components of incinerator ash
	and incinerator emissions. This approach is designed to reduce
20	that hazard.
22	The sale of products with household batteries that can not
	be replaced is prohibited after February 1, 1994. A waiver
24	system is provided for certain medical products and products that can not be redesigned to comply with this provision.

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