



**International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy
and Allied Sciences (IJBPAS)**

'A Bridge Between Laboratory and Reader'

www.ijbpas.com

**PROVIDE BASIC GUIDELINES FORELECTRICAL AND
ELECTRONICWASTEMANAGEMENT PRACTICESINTHESOCIETY**

**SAREH RAHIMI* , SADEGH KAZEMI, SAEED HASANSHAHI, MARYAM AHMADI,
AND HAMIDREZA EBRAHIMI**

Young Researchers and Elite Club, Zarghan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zarghan, Iran

ABSTRACT

Electronics technology development along with increasing production on the one hand and the diversity of people seeking short shelf life of the appliance on the other hand has caused. The electronic wastes produced in large volumes and their problems to become major challenge in the field of waste management. Traditional methods such as land filling or incinerating waste in addition to creating environmental pollution caused losses of valuable parts are the same parts. Virulence properties and toxicity of these wastes are high polluters and environmental sustainability wiki are considered. A major part of these parts include heavy metals such as mercury, arsenic, cadmium, copper, cobalt and nickel are some of these elements are of high value and can be recycled, in this paper, we present requirements of electronic waste management practices prevent environmental pollution and to recycle electronics and recovery value of will be discussed. Indeed, although in recent years new technologies in the field of electronics has improved the living conditions of our people, But along with the new problem of e-waste generation have been exposed Compared to the more rapidly growing domestic waste containing hazardous substances have become more and more toxic.

Keywords: Management, Electronic Waste, Environment, Recycling

INTRODUCTION

Electronic waste is a problem that is just emerging As well as a job opportunity that is increasingly considered to be important. A

large amount Analysis of this material, iron, copper, aluminum, gold and other materials obtained more than 60% is composed of these

materials [1]. Indeed, in recent years new technologies to improve the living conditions of our people in the field of electronics, but in parallel with the new problem of e-waste generation have been exposed. Compared to the more rapidly growing domestic waste containing hazardous substances have become more and more toxic [2]. Some of them can be found in various diseases such as Iron deficiency, brain damage, and liver disease and could explain the level of communities.

These substances are pollutants when burned or recycled in uncontrolled environments as it is the highest percentage of their toxicity [3]. "Basel Convention" e-waste as hazardous waste are known. Today, along with recognition and destructive effects of dangerous chemicals, they are considered appropriate state policy to control. Only to realize that prevention strategies can make mistakes repeatedly warned countries. Global industry, electronic industry, fastest growing and production and the electronic industry, computer industry during the past two decades, has had the highest growth [4]. It is precisely because of the rapid development of faster computer equipment and other electronic products become obsolete and outdated. Today, the fastest growing waste generates in industrialized countries is related

to computer waste. The waste is growing so fast that developed countries have made serious and fundamental reactions and strategies against the excessive production of waste is not done. A few years later, these countries will be computed on a mountain of garbage. Generally, electronic waste, special waste is said that they form the core components, including capacitors, transistors, IC, electronic circuits, components are the cathode and anode and the like. Europe EU policies such as waste electrical electronic equipment WEEE and hazardous material restrictions and guideline seemed at improving the environmental performance of electronic products has established [5]. Traditionally in Europe (and elsewhere), the legislative approach towards environmental problems of command and control has become. The end of the tube to express the severity of pollution problems [1]. Already stressed the responsibility of them and of a cuter has changed. Whereby those who are responsible for the environmental impacts of products throughout their entire life cycle, from resource extraction to processing time, Reuse and discard. Unfortunately, most developing countries still have these innovations in waste management [3]. Under the law, manufacturers are required to reclaim, recycle

or disposal of their products after their useful life when the law is implemented, the responsibility of manufacturers and importers of recycling and disposal of e-waste was put in charge.

The dangers of E-Waste:

Although e-waste contains toxic substances, few people are familiar with the subject; substances such as lead and Cadmium in making circuit boards (Lead oxide and cadmium in monitor cathode ray tubes) CRTs, flat panel display screens, mercury, cadmium computer batteries, plastics are used in the computer case, Conventional cables and cables containing polyvinyl chloride during burning (for release of copper from the wires) oxides are toxic fumes. Because of the risks, in addition to recycling electronic materials, there are environmental problems. Therefore, by burning or burying e-waste, major problems through environmental pollution will be. Waste burial causes toxins to be released into the water and groundwater; the burning of toxic materials enters the air. Because of this danger, computer recycling and environmental aspects of the job, it would have. Especially when the recycling industry due to its slow profitability, employee safety related regulations do not observe. Effectively manage the increasing

volume of e-waste and utility costs and environmental impact is a complex task. First, certain general conditions are required to collect e-waste. Secondly, heavy casualties, including many that are extremely dangerous to human health and environment. Therefore, special treatment approach to prevent the communication environment. Similarly, a rich source of metals such as gold, silver, copper can be recovered and will be returned to the production cycle. [8].

RESULTS

Retrieve this type of material is the best way to deal with them because they are a major source for the production and release of gases from the burning of Dioxin and Furan. Furandioxins into the atmosphere we create. That has been proven to be carcinogenic, also makes an entry of heavy metals into the air, as well as mercury. If buried in the ground can also cause the entry of heavy metals into the soil and eventually the life cycle of plants, animals and humans and nature is the washing effect. By flowing water, ground water also influence the cathode ray tube, for example, each number is the local and fill can release significant amounts of lead into the land fill will be. And then there is the possibility of office in these places, so generally, electrical and electronic waste to be land filled without

processing and recycling operations should be avoided. E-waste is a generic term for all major electrical and electronic equipment discarded by consumers that may be unusable [3]. The major items of household equipment such as refrigerators, microwave ovens, televisions, and computers, handheld digital devices, cell phones and toys are included. But it is possible to classify the waste to be which indicates that the contents. Table 2 Classification of the waste by the EU guidelines on waste electrical and electronic equipment Europe (WEEE Directive) is presented. The classifications of the components of e-waste generated on average

by 27 EU countries Europe in 2005 are presented separately [6]. It should be noted that the figures may vary from the current data due to the development of new electronic products continuously. The composition of the waste will be effective. For example, flat panel displays have a greater share in the composition of the waste today. However, the classifications done in Table 1, cases 4-1 approximately 95% of the total waste production are included and the "major household appliances" almost half of the total weight of heavy because of the waste has these devices are.

Table 1: Categories of electrical and electronic waste by the EU Europe, and middle components of e-waste generated by the 27 EU countries Europe in 2005

%Of total e-waste	The following categories	%Of total e-waste	Category
27/7	A1. Aside from B1 and C1 large home	49	1st. Large appliances including washing machines, dryers, refrigerators, air conditioner, etc..
17/7	B1. Refrigerators		
3/6	C1. Smaller items		
0/7	0/7	16	Two. Small home appliances, including vacuum cleaners, coffee makers, irons, testers, etc..
0/8	A3. ICT equipment other than the B3 and C3		
8/3	B3. CRT displays		
0/0	C3. LCD displays	21	Three. ICT equipment, personal computers (PCs), notebooks, mobile phones, telephones, fax machine, copier and printers, etc..
7/8	A4. Electronic devices other than B4 and C4		
13/3	B4. CRT TVs		
0/0	C4. Flat-screen TVs	2/4	4. Electronic devices such as television, broadcasters VCR / DVD / CD, audio devices, radios, etc..
0/7	A5. Lighting devices		
1/7	B5. Lamps	3/5	5. Lighting equipment such as fluorescent lamps, sodium lamps, etc.. (Other than the bulb and halogen bulb)
3/5	3/5		
0/1	0/1	3/5	6. Electrical and electronic tools, electric drills, saws, mowers, sewing machines, etc... (Except: large stationary tools and machines)
0/1	0/1		
0/2	0/2	0/2	7. Toys, sports and leisure equipment, sports equipment, electrical, Dodge machine (treadmill), etc.
0/2	0/2		
0/2	0/2	0/2	8. Medical Devices
			9. Monitoring and control equipment
			10. Automatic dispensers

An inedible product of electrical and electronic waste contains a variety of compounds and synthetic substances which can contain thousands of distinct matter. Weight of most materials as iron, aluminum, plastic –but other materials such as wood and glass, ceramics and rubber may also be found in them [9]. **Figure 1** Mean composition of the materials in e-waste rebased on data from the European Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production Shows [ETC / SCP]. As can be seen, iron and steel waste makes up almost half the weight, while copper, aluminum and other metals make up 13% of the remaining weight of the waste. Another large component of plastic from-waste is that it makes up 21% of the weight. Electrical and electronic wastes as well as wastes that contain variety of toxic and dangerous substances have been identified. If the material released during recycling processes and eliminating the risk of serious risk to human health and the environment will be followed by [UNEP 2005]. For example, e-waste contains a wide range of heavy metals such as lead, cadmium and mercury and persistent organic compounds as inhibitors of ignition. Bromine (BFRs) and phthalates are. For example, e-waste contains a wide range of heavy metals

such as lead, cadmium and mercury and persistent organic compound of ignition. Bromine (BFRs) and phthalates are. In another's tidying order to identify separate components of e-waste by the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials and Industrial Research (Empa) was performed. Contaminants present in the waste, on average, 7/2% is estimated (**Figure 1**). But it should be noted that many of these pollutants as pure compounds in these waste can not be found but ingredients are basic components such as combustion retardant materials in plastics, or are hiding inside the electrical components such as mercury switches, and so it would be difficult to separate them from other components [7]. It is very difficult and expensive to recycle these wastes, the recycling of environmentally seems necessary. To avoid serious pollution to the environment and human damage, proper management to waste bins very important. In particular, we are considering the bulk waste. On the other hand, e-waste can be. In particular, we are considering the bulk wastes are produced globally. On the other hand, e-waste can be considered as a resource that contains many valuable compounds that recovery may also be useful. For example, these wastes often contain

significant amounts of copper (often 20-5wt. %), as well as high-quality precious metals such as gold(1/0%), silver (2/0%) and Pd(005/0 %) which is in electrical and electronic equipment due to their resistance to corrosion and their super-conductivity are used. The main economic incentive for recycling –waste metals are such that 95% of the total value of these waste may be included. However, some metals and other materials from the economic point of view it may be worth recycling, Such as lead, nickel, various plastics [9]. Thus, not only from the perspective of electrical and electronic waste

recycling, waste management, recycling and resource point of view, but is considered very important [6].

Based on the results of the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Testing and Research Industries (Empa) [7] substances in electrical and electronic equipment and waste most of them are found Topcon the lists is. However, other parts can be found in these waste smack on and may than those listed above will be seen in these parts. In this section a complete list of hazardous substances and wastes from these facilities may exist will be presented [8].

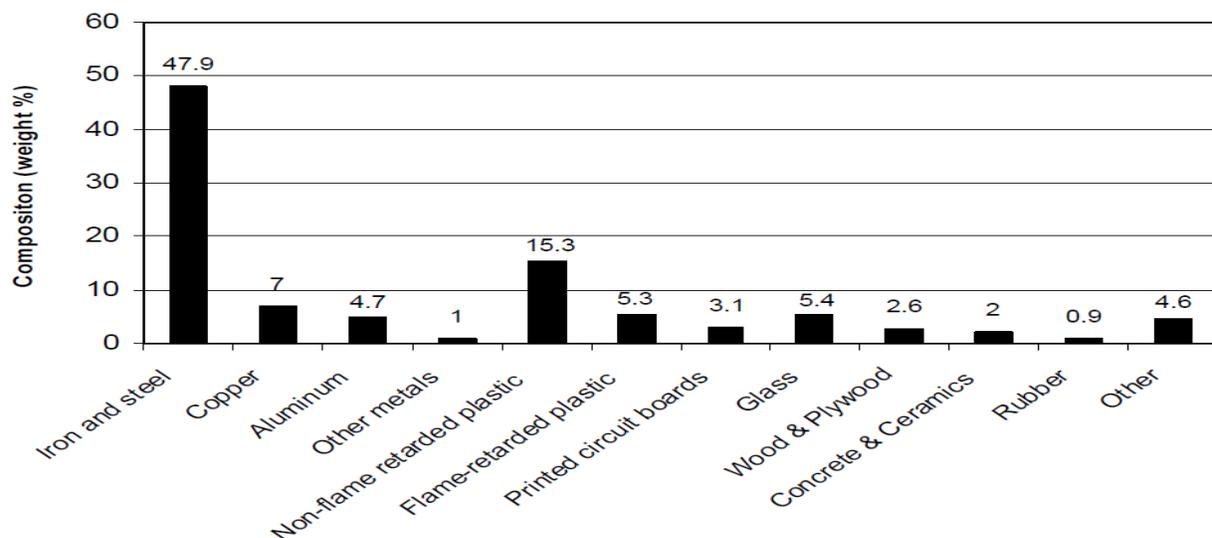


Figure 1: The average composition of them arterial found in-waste, according to the European Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production (ETC / SCP) [7]

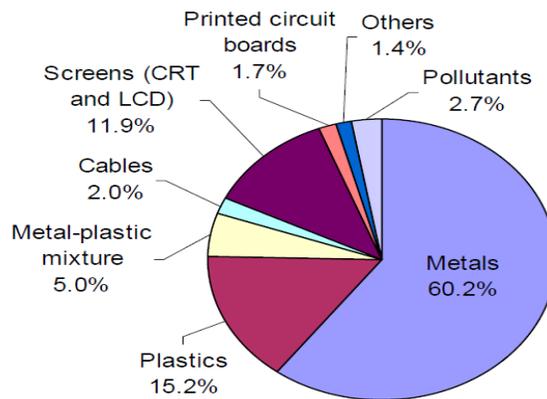


Figure 2: The average composition of the materials found in e-waste

Table 2: Components and materials that are found in electrical and electronic equipment containing hazardous substances

Notable compounds	Indications	Components
Pb and Sb in boiling compounds Cd and Connectors and switches Mercury in switches and relays Inga sleds BFR plastics	Everywhere, ranging from Windows PCs	Printed circuit boards (PC-boards)
Ni and Cu in Ni-Cd batteries Pinhead-acid batteries. Hg in mercury cells-a	Various portable electronic devices	Batteries
Hg	aerostats, sensors, relays, switches, gas discharge lamps, Medical and hospital equipment and telecommunication equipment	Components containing mercury
Pb and Sb in CRT glass Different metals such as Cd in phosphorus glass The pages accessed Balance select ron acceptor	Old televisions, computer displays, instrument vibro meter (oscilloscope)	Cathode ray tubes (CRTs)
Their liquid crystal display screens	Often display devices such as mobile phones, notebooks, ...	Liquid crystal displays (LCDs)
Polymers as PVC and Teflon on BFRs, Cd, Pb, Bioorganic and phthalates as additives	Wire insulation, plastic containers, printed circuit boards, ...	Plastics and Polymers
PCB	In many electronic circuits	Capacitors containing PCB
Freon	Refrigerators, freezers, air conditioning	Refrigeration circuits
Ink, carbon black	Laser printers, copy and fax machines	Cartridges

DISCUSSION

In order to properly recycle electronic waste is the first comprehensive system for collecting waste from authorities such as

municipalities, collecting cost predicted to be greatly reduced. In order to properly recycled electronic waste is the first comprehensive system for collecting waste from authorities

such as municipalities collecting cost predicted to be greatly reduced. On the other hand, should the planet equipment in preparation of different parts separated waste (according to their nature) to be considered. For example, crushing and pressing go plastic and metal parts, equipment, crusher, magnetic separator, press and... Is required. We discuss the important issue of recycling increasing original recovery unit that includes the isolation of preparation and the recovery units the printed board. This unit could be a good prospect to start her recovery process can provide key parameters in order to make better decision about continuing the recycling process. No doubt to solve issues related to electronic pollution without trilateral cooperation among government officials and environmentalists, and represent importers and sellers of computer equipment and the people will not be possible to coordinate the relations of these three types, legality and many things can be very beneficial to prevent fraud. About policies and measures, the following is recommended: Culture, education, people, taking particular electronic waste collection stations, establish responsibility for domestic manufacturers and importers so that their parts and products to

buy from companies with environmental standards.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abdul, M., Daryabeygi Zand, A., 2005. Analysis of computer waste, Journal of Environmental Studies, No. 37. Pages 112-105.
- [2] Alizadeh, M., 2007. Evaluation of the environmental management of lead acid batteries wear out with the help of new technology, Waste Management Journal, No. VIII, Pages 235-230.
- [3] Ahmadi, B. 2008. The role of heavy metal on human health, Zanjan Regional Water Company.
- [4] Asadi, M., F. Razi, D, NABIZADEH, R., conscience, M., 1998. Hazardous waste management, environmental Publications, Tehran. Page 349.
- [5] Amiri, A., 2008. Language use and distribution of cadmium in the environment, Waste Management Conference. Article ID 37.
- [6] Arbitration, A., 2008. Effect of domestic battery consumption on compost quality. Waste Management Conference. Erfanmanesh, M., opioids, M., 2002. Pollution of water, soil and air, pillars of publication. Page 318.

- [7] Leman, A., Allahyar, M., 2008. Recycling Electronic Waste, Environmental Engineering Conference.
- [8] Roozbahani, 2004. Undergraduate projects, field of Environment, School of Environment, Natural Resources, Gorgan University. Assessment of pollution caused by electronic waste (Computers) on the environment.
- [9] Mokhtarani, Alavi Moghaddam, M., Mokhtarani, B., 2007. Hazardous Waste Management, Technical University of jihad Sharif, Fadak Isatis, Tehran 179 pages.
- [10] Noor Mohammad, M., 2008. E-waste recycling means to protect the environment. Waste Management Conference