

“Electronic Waste Management”

Mr Madhukara S
Assistant Professor
Dept. of ECE
SJC Institute of Technology
Chikkaballapur, Karnataka
madhukara2008@gmail.com

Ambareesh E N
Dept. Of ECE
SJC Institute of Technology
Chikkaballapur, Karnataka
ambareeshreddy320@gmail.com

1. ABSTRACT

Electrical and electronic waste has been a significant problem in society. It causes environmental pollution and is responsible for producing lead, mercury, and other toxins and hazardous chemicals. In addition, in some cases, the disposal processes such as burning and landfilling generate harmful gases such as nitrogen oxide. There are binary electrical and electronic waste types: "old equipment" and "remanufactured equipment." Old equipment has been manufactured and used and usually needs little maintenance. In contrast, the "remanufactured equipment" includes parts that have been removed from the old equipment and are placed in a machine to extend the machine's useful life. This dissertation study was conducted to examine the feasibility of the remanufacturing processes to reduce environmental burdens. Two studies were conducted. In the first study, the remanufacturing processes were analysed to determine what types of recycling activities existed and which process steps were the most efficient. In addition, it was also necessary to determine what type of material will be recycled in remanufacturing and why the specific materials are used for the remanufacturing processes.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

With the rapid advancement of technology and the increasing consumption of electronic devices, the volume of electronic waste (e-waste) is growing at an alarming rate worldwide. E-waste contains hazardous substances that pose serious environmental and health risks if not disposed of properly. Despite the availability of recycling technologies, a significant portion of e-waste ends up in landfills or is processed through informal sectors lacking proper safety and environmental standards. The challenge lies in developing effective, sustainable, and scalable systems for the collection, segregation, recycling, and safe disposal of electronic waste while increasing public awareness and promoting responsible consumer behavior.

3. OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this project is to develop and implement effective strategies for the sustainable management of electronic waste by promoting responsible disposal practices, enhancing recycling systems, reducing environmental and health hazards, and raising awareness among stakeholders. This includes improving collection and segregation methods, encouraging formal recycling

4. LITERATURE SURVEY

In a study by Jalal Uddin (2021), Through innovative changes in product style below EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (ERP), use of environmentally friendly substitutes for dangerous substances, these impacts can be mitigated. A legal framework must be there for imposing EPR, RoHS for attaining this goal. Adoption of environmentally sound

technologies for usage and employ of e-waste at the side of EPR and RoHS offers workable answer for environmentally sound management of e-waste. Manufacturers & suppliers need to set goals for reducing electronic waste. Encourage them to buy back old electronic products from consumers, disposing bulk e-waste only through authorized recyclers and send non tradable e-waste to authorized private developers for final disposal. According to Vijay N. Bhoi et al. (2021), most of the waste is inherently dangerous. It will degrade to provide leachate, which can contaminate water, and make lowland gas, that is explosive. Additionally, owing to the risks related to lowland sites, there are currently terribly strict needs on the development, operation and medical care of such sites. Most designing authorities desire a figured out quarry to be used for landscaping instead of a lowland web site that nobody desires in their “back yard”.

5. METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted for this study combines both qualitative and quantitative approaches to analyze and improve electronic waste (e-waste) management practices. The following steps outline the structured approach used:

1. Literature Review

A comprehensive review of academic journals, government reports, and international guidelines was conducted to understand current global and local practices in e-waste management. This provided a theoretical foundation and helped identify best practices and gaps in existing systems.

2. Data Collection

Primary Data: Surveys and interviews were conducted with households, businesses, recycling centers, and local authorities to assess knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding e-waste disposal and recycling.

Secondary Data: Statistical data from government databases, NGOs, and environmental agencies were used to analyze trends in e-waste generation and processing.

3. Field Observation

Site visits to formal and informal e-waste handling facilities were carried out to observe actual processes, safety measures, and environmental conditions. This helped validate the data collected through surveys and secondary sources.

4. Problem Identification and Gap Analysis

The collected data was analyzed to identify:

6. ADVANTAGES

□ Environmental Protection

- Reduces pollution caused by toxic substances (e.g., lead, mercury, cadmium) in landfills.
- Prevents soil and water contamination.

☐ Resource Recovery

- Recovers valuable metals like gold, silver, copper, and rare earth elements from old electronics.
- Reduces the need for virgin material extraction, conserving natural resources.

☐ Economic Opportunities

- Creates jobs in the recycling, refurbishing, and logistics sectors.
- Encourages entrepreneurship in green technologies and waste management services.

☐ Energy Savings

- Recycling e-waste often consumes less energy than extracting and processing raw materials.
- Helps reduce the carbon footprint of electronics manufacturing.

☐ Public Health Improvement

- Minimizes health risks by preventing informal recycling that exposes workers to hazardous substances.
- Promotes safer handling and disposal practices.

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7. DISADVANTAGES:

☐ High Initial Costs

- Setting up formal recycling infrastructure and collection systems can be expensive.
- Advanced technologies for safe recycling are costly.

☐ Lack of Public Awareness

- Many people are unaware of how or where to dispose of e-waste properly.
- Low participation in collection and recycling programs limits effectiveness.

☐ Informal Sector Challenges

- In many regions, a large portion of e-waste is handled by informal recyclers using unsafe methods.
- Difficult to regulate and integrate these informal systems into formal frameworks.

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7. CONCLUSION

The disposal of electronic waste is hazardous to people and the environment. In addition, it is a significant source of pollution. However, if you recycle electronic waste properly, there will be many benefits. The disposal of electronic waste can also pose a health risk to humans. Although most electronic wastes can be recycled, only a limited amount of electronic waste can be recycled. Thus, it is necessary to ensure that electronic wastes are recycled appropriately and safely.

For instance, certified electronic waste facilities can safely dispose of electronic waste. In addition, the certified electronic waste facilities are equipped with the equipment required to recycle the electronic waste. As a result, the certified electronic waste facilities will reduce pollution in the environment and keep humans safe. Therefore, you can rest knowing that you safely dispose of electronic waste.

8. REFERENCES

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