



erion



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### Introduction

# What does EEE stand for?



### **Electrical &**

lectronic



### **Equipment**



Equipment dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly

# What does WEEE stand for? erron Waste

**Electrical &** 

**Electronic** 



### Equipment

WEEE:

is a EEE that has come to the end of its "user-phase"  $\rightarrow$  e-waste

## The WEEE streams



C&F vefvigevation and air-conditioning

LHA large household appliances

# **TV&Screens**

Lamps







small household appliances





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### The WEEE system

# The legislative framework & erion

### Europe: European Directive 2012/19/EU on WEEE

- Protects the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the production of WEEE.

#### <u>Italy</u>: Legislative Decree no. 49 - 14/03/2014

- Transposition of the European Divective
- Aims to veduce and avoid the negative impacts of EEE production and WEEE management.
  - Defines Compliance Schemes, the "Centro di Coordinamento RAEE" (CdCRAEE) and collection targets.

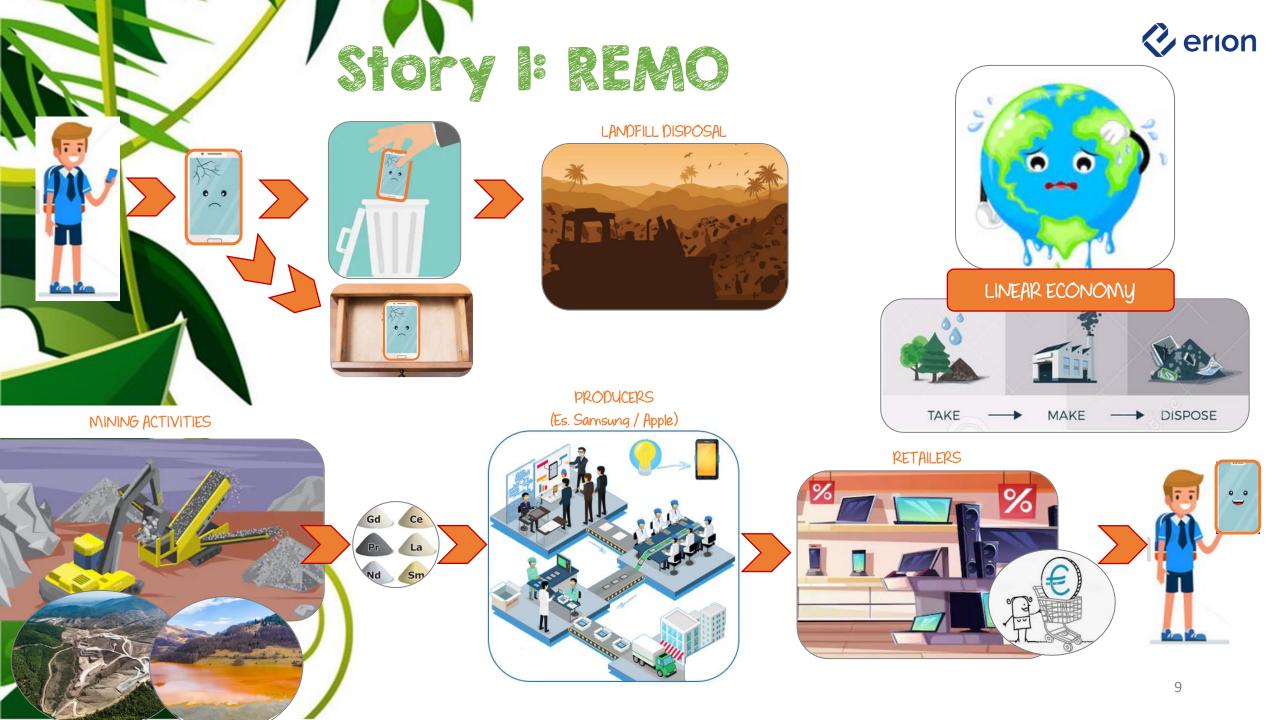
## When my... does not work anymore from If you keep it in a drawer, then...

# 

If you throw it in the trash, then...

# 

How should I get rid of ...?





# How to properly dispose of my...



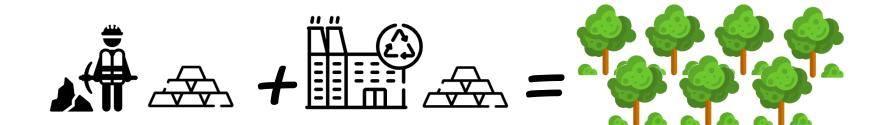


Municipal collection service

Municipal collection points



Retailers



# Manufacturers are responsible for the management of WEEE. And they do it by establishing:





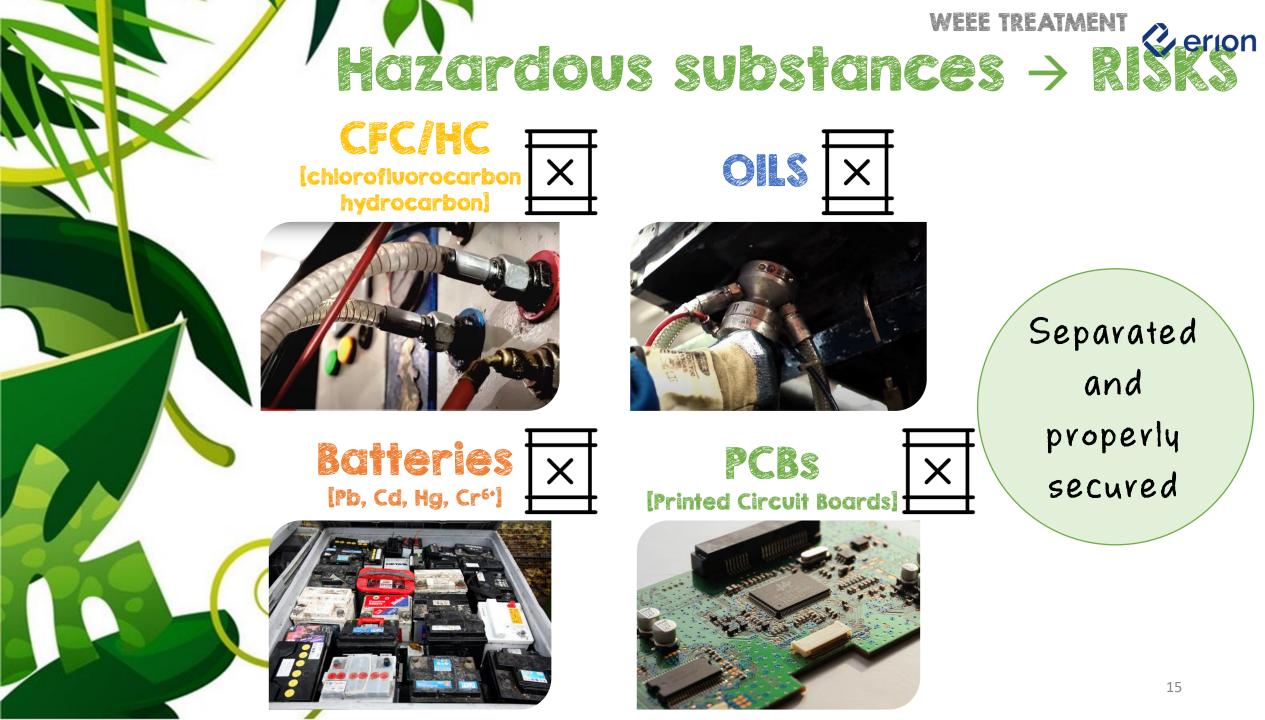
In Italy, ERION is the largest Compliance Scheme.



### What can be achieved from WEEE recycling?

#### EATMENT erion NEEE treatment: overview

Valuable fractions collected Hazardous substances removed CRM Energy recovery Material recycling Residues disposal Secondary Raw Materials



# Valuable components -> SUCCESS

ALIMINUM

COPPER

### PLASTICS

Critical Raw Materials (CRMs)

RON

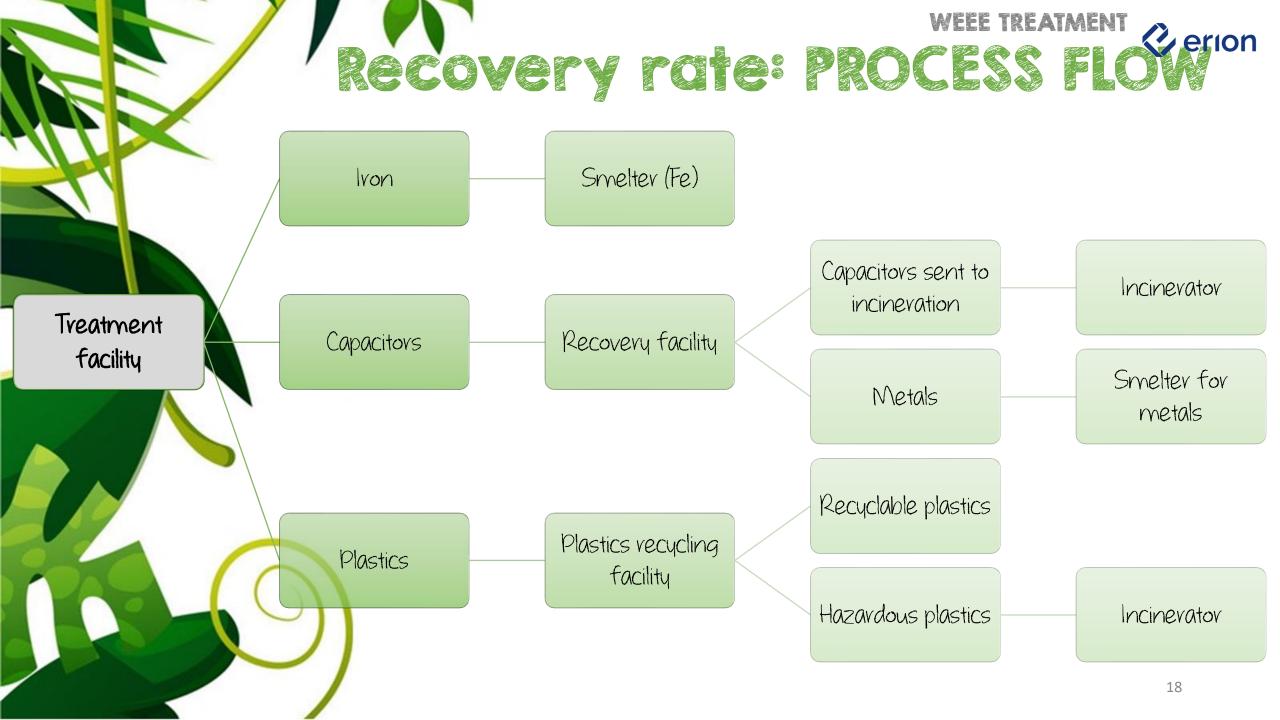


# the recovery rate

**RECOVERY** = MATERIAL RECOVERY + ENERGY RECOVERY = MR + EV Example of energy **vecovery**: the polyurethane sent to incinevation is burnt → the heat generated is used to produce electric power and to heat water.

#### REUSE AND RECYCLING = MATERIAL RECOVERY = MR

Example of vecycling: the ivon extracted from vefrigevators' treatment is sent to smelters to become "new" ivon.



### The recovery rate What the legislator ask for?

#### We must look at Divective 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament

Minimum targets applicable by category from 15 August 2018 with reference to the categories listed in Annex III:

(a) for WEEE falling within category 1 or 4 of Annex III,

- 85 % shall be recovered, and

- 80 % shall be prepared for re-use and recycled;

(b) for WEEE falling within category 2 of Annex III,

- 80 % shall be recovered, and

- 70 % shall be prepared for re-use and recycled;

(c) for WEEE falling within category 5 or 6 of Annex III,

- 75 % shall be recovered, and

- 55 % shall be prepared for re-use and recycled;

(d) for WEEE falling within category 3 of Annex III, 80 % shall be recycled.

For example, for WEEE falling within category 1 or 4 it is required: RM+VE = 85% recovery = MATERIAL RECOVERY + ENERGY RECOVERY = MR + EV RM = 80% REUSE AND RECYCLING = MATERIAL RECOVERY = MR 1

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TREATMENT

Recovery and disposal

Components	Material Recovery	Energy Recovery	Incine- vation	Landfill Disposal
Aluminum	3.10%			
Other metals	0.60%/0			
CFC / HC			0.60%	
Capacitovs			0.00%/0	0.00%/0
Wood	0.50°/v			
Fervous metals	61.20%			
Oils	0.40%			0.00%/0
Plastics	13.90%	0.20%/0	0.00°/0	0.30%
Polyuvethane	0.30°/v	11.90%		1.90%
Copper	2.20%/0			
Non-hazardous wastes		0.10%/0	0.00°/0	1.70%/0
Hazavdous wastes				0.00%/0
Glass	1.10°/0			0.00%/0
Total	83.30%	12.20%	0.60°/0	3.90%

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Example: category RI



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### TIME TO EXERCISE



### Recovery and disposal Declavation

Cooling and freezing R1

Aluminum Smelter S.A.

Dear ESEE Education,

Hereby it is stated that 100% of the aluminum we received from you was processed for the production of aluminum bars.

Best Regards

/CEO

Aluminum Smelter S.A.

# WEEE TREATMENT Recovery and disposal Solutions for $RI \rightarrow$ cooling and freezing

<b>R1 STREAM</b>			Weight [kg]				Percentages [%]				
Components	Total weight [kg]		Material Recovery	Energy Recovery	Incineration	Landfill disposal	Material Recovery	Energy Recovery	Incineration	Landfill disposal	
Aluminum	1,148,166	of which:	1,148,166				3.1%				
Other metals	97,927	of which:	97,927				0.3%				
CFC/HC	225,557	of which:	660	77	224,820		0.002%	0.0%	0.6%		
Capacitors	8,267	of which:			679	7 <i>,</i> 588			0.002%	0.02%	
Wood	143,522	of which:	143,522				0.4%				
Oils	132,351	of which:	131,040			1,311	0.4%			0.004%	
Plastics	5,484,440	of which:	5,425,860	49,545	270	8,765	14.6%	0.1%	0.001%	0.024%	
Polyurethane	5,121,150	of which:	116,383	4,239,114	83,032	682,621	0.3%	11.4%	0.2%	1.837%	
Copper	856,712	of which:	856,712				2.3%				
Glass	437,920	of which:	437,920				1.2%				
Non-hazardous wastes	1,113,831	of which:			9,663	1,104,168			0.026%	3.0%	
Ferrous metals	22,373,682	of which:	22,373,682				60.2%				
Hazardous wastes	11,833	of which:				11,833					
TOTAL	37,155,358	of which:	30,731,872	4,288,736	318,464	1,816,286	82.7%	11.5%	0.9%	4.9%	

EU MANDATORY TASK:

RECOVERY vate: 85%, RECYCLING vate: 80%,

### WEEE TREATMENT Recovery and disposal Solutions for $R3 \rightarrow$ screen

R3 STREAM					Weigł	nt [kg]		Percentages [%]			
	Components	Total weight [kg]		Material Recovery	Energy Recovery	Incineration	Landfill disposal	Material Recovery	Energy Recovery	Incineration	Landfill disposal
	Aluminum	153	of which:	153				0.3%			
	Other metals	635	of which:	635				1.1%			
	Capacitors	46	of which:				46				0.1%
	Wood	880	of which:	880				1.5%			
	Ferrous metals	6,140	of which:	6,140				10.6%			
	Plastics	9,554	of which:	9,289	1	250	14	16.0%	0.002%	0.4%	0.0%
	Copper	4,701	of which:	4,701				8.1%			
	Glass	18,621	of which:	18,621				32.1%			
	Cone glass	15,545	of which:	8,950			6,595	15.4%			11.4%
	Non-hazardous wastes	1,549	of which:		36	335	1,178		0.1%	0.6%	2.0%
	Hazardous wastes	208	of which:				208				0.4%
	TOTAL	58,032	of which:	49,369	37	585	8,041	85.1%	0.1%	1.0%	13.9%

EU MANDATORY TASK:

RECOVERY vate: 80%. RECYCLING vate: 70%.



### CRMs Critical Raw Materials in WEEE



CRMs [=CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS] are raw materials classified by the European Commission as "CRITICAL".

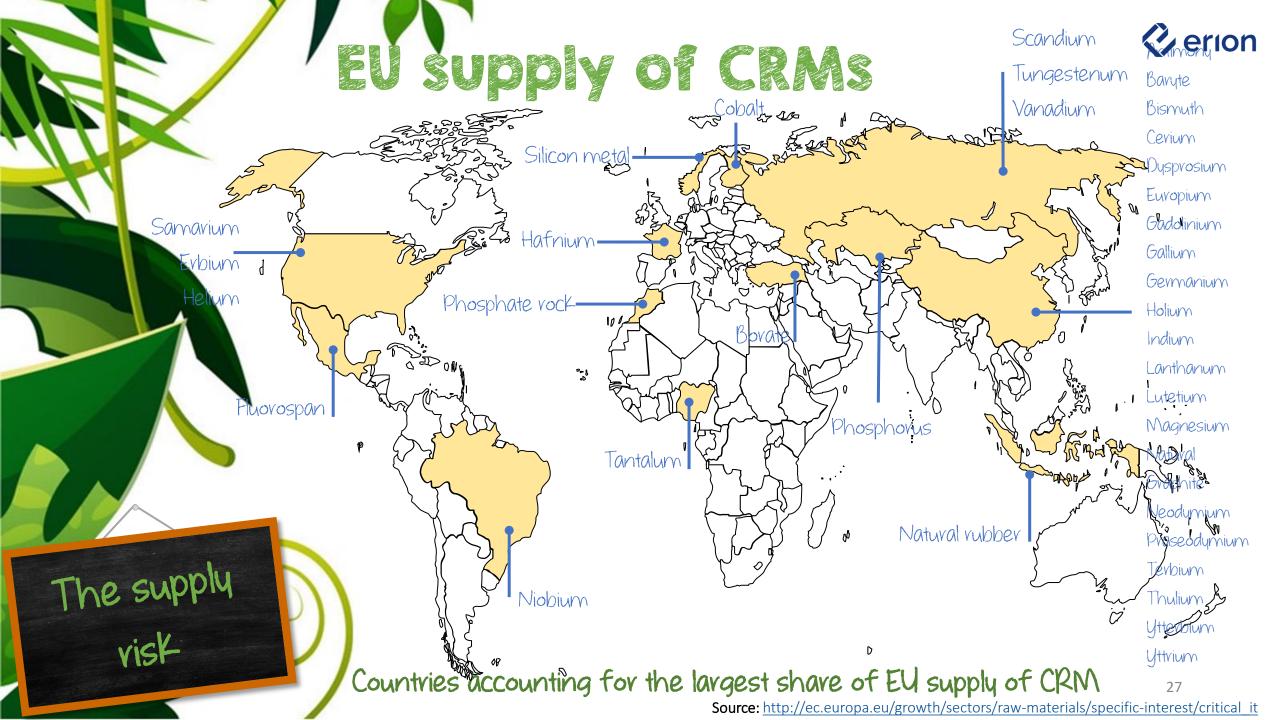
The main parameters used to determine the criticality for the EU Commission are:

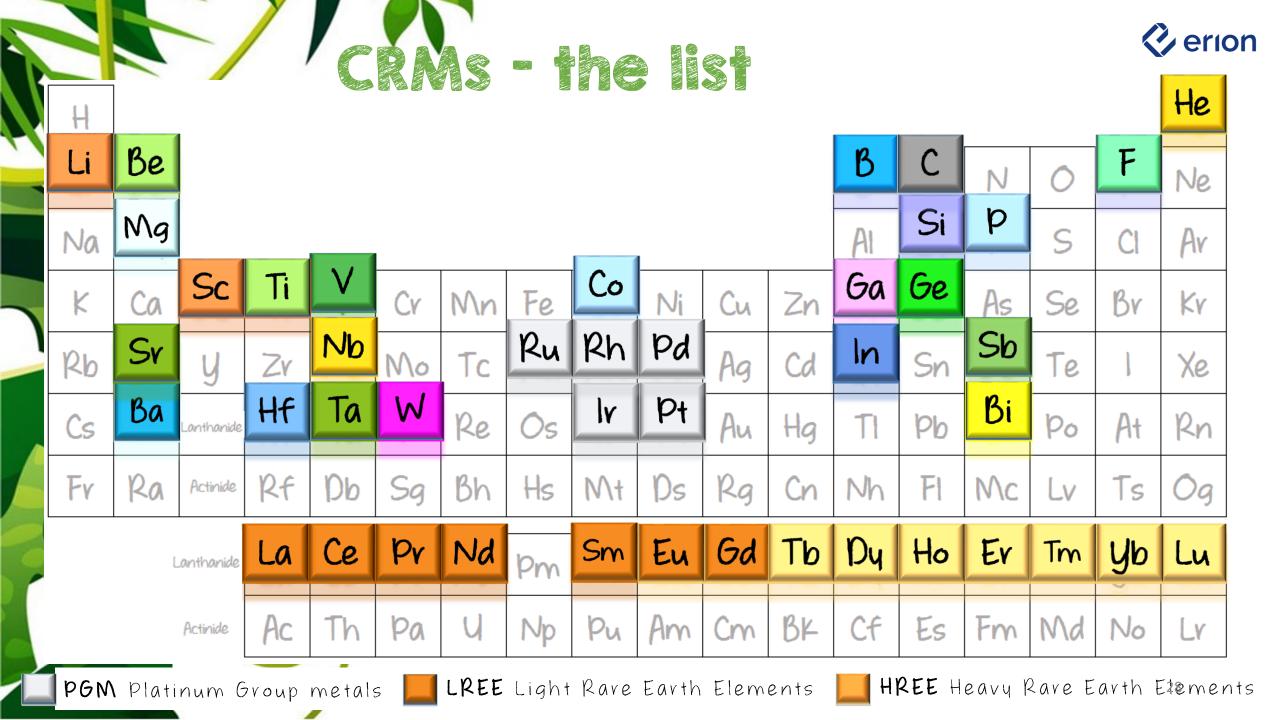
high economic importance to the EU;

What are CRMs?

<u>high visk</u> associated with their <u>supply</u>.

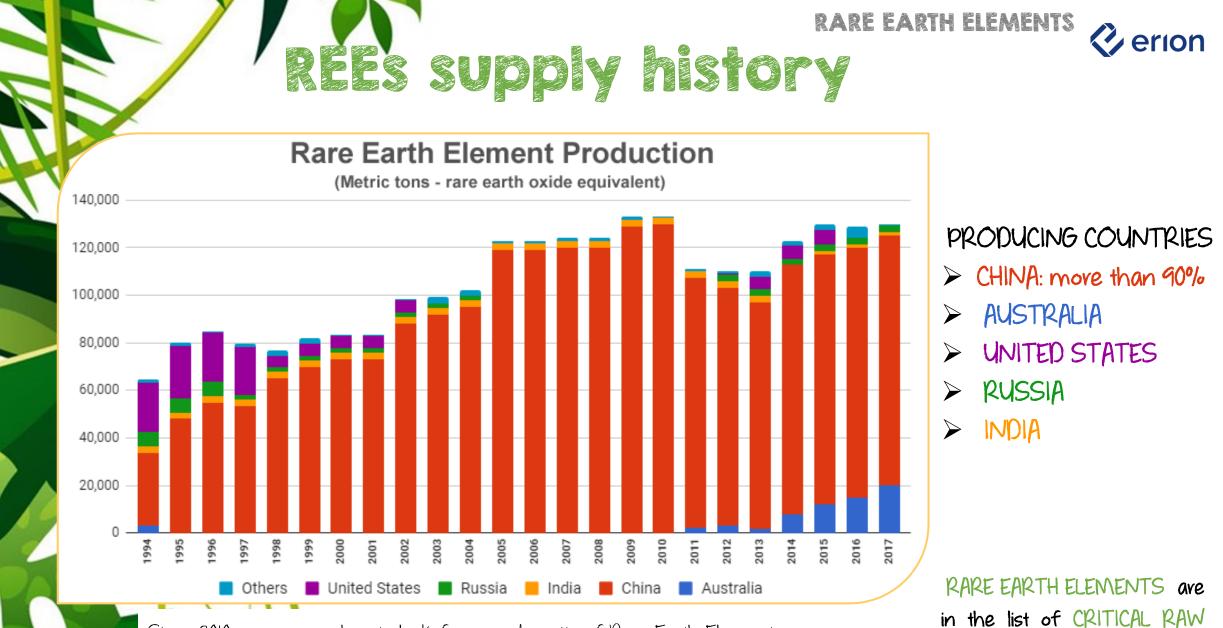
In 2020, the European Commission published the 4<sup>th</sup> list of 30 CRMS.







Despite many Known REE deposits, the global supply of REEs is limited by the cost and complexity of exploving REE deposits and developing REE mines, including REE extraction and separation facilities. Source: Los Alamos National Laboratory Chemistry Division; 2018



Since 2010, new vesearches to look for new deposits of Rave Earth Elements developed. And new initiatives for vecycling REEs from WEEE started.

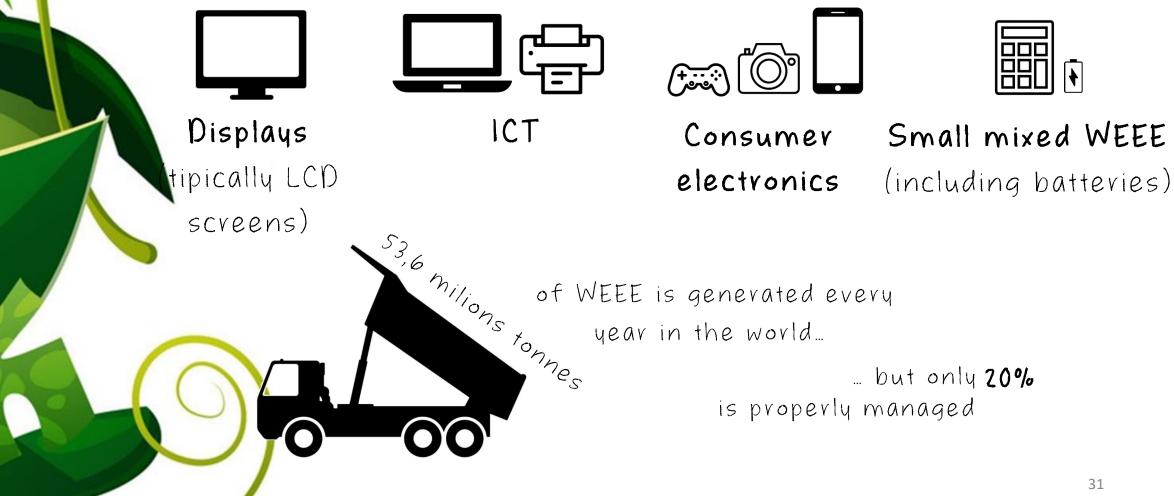
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**Source:** geology.com su dati dello USGS (United States Geological Survey)

MATERIALS since 2014

# CRMs in WEEE $\rightarrow$ think about erron

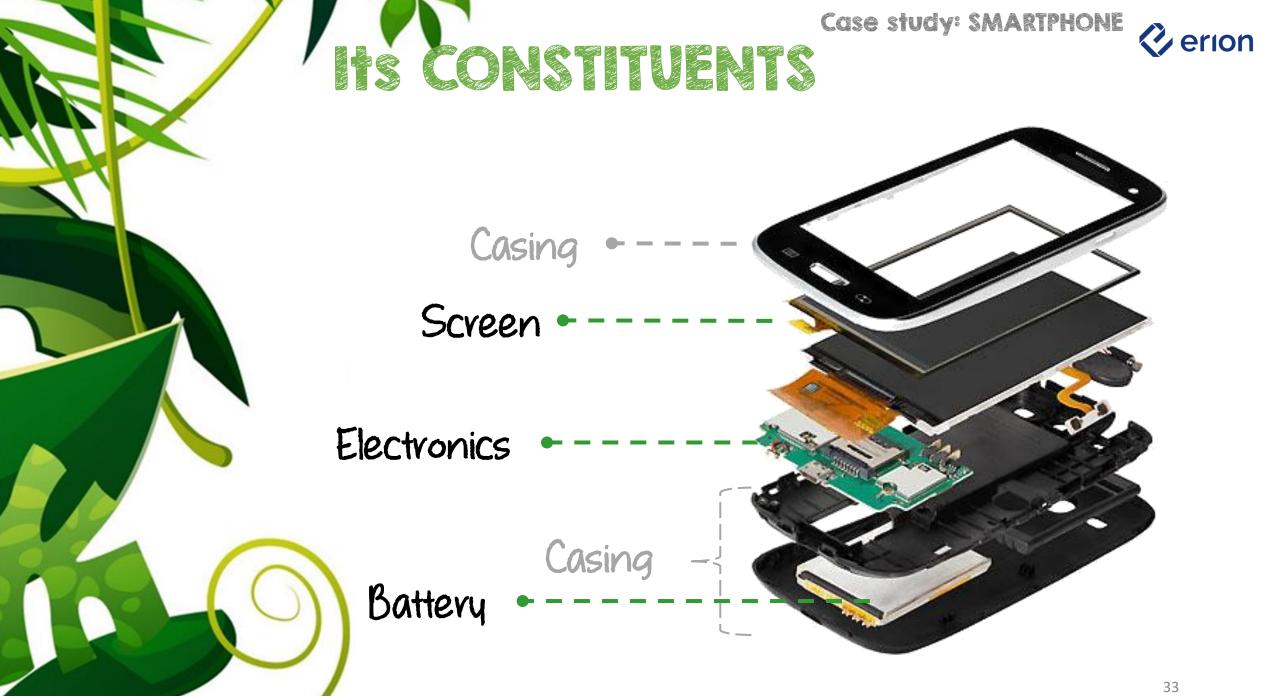
WEEE streams containing CRMs:



Source: CRM Closed Loop Recovery (WRAP) & The global E-waste monitor 2020 (UNU)



### Case study: the SMARTPHONE





Case study: SMARTPHONE



INDIUM TIN OXIDE is used in a transparent film that conducts electricity, allowing the screen to function as touch screen.

The glass used on majority of smartphones is an ALUMINOSILICATE glass (ALUMINA+SILICA). This glass can also contains POTASSIUM ions which help to strengthen it.





A variety of RARE EARTH ELEMENT COMPOUNDS are used in small quantities to produce the colours in the screen. Some others can be used to reduce UV light penetration into the phone.



### Case study: SMARTPHONE ELECTRONICS and BATTERY



COPPER is used for wiring in the phone; COPPER-GOLD-SILVER are the major metals from which microelectrical components are fashioned. TANTALUM is the major component of micro-capacitors.



Dysprosium

Nd

Neodymium

Tb

Terbium

Pr

Gd

Gadolinium

NICKEL is used in the microphone and for electrical connections. ALLOYS including PRASEODYMIUM, GADOLINIUM and NEODYMIUM are used in magnets in the speaker and microphone. NEODYMIUM, TERBIUM and DYSPROSIUM are used in the vibration unit.

Pure SILICON is used to manufacture the chip in the phone. It is oxidised to produce non-conducting regions, then other elements are added to allow the chip co conduct electricity.



TIN and LEAD are used to solder electronics in the phone.



allow the chip co cond TIN and LEAD are used

35 Source: Priorities for critical materials for a circular economy (EASAC) & COMPOUND INTEREST 2014

The majority of phones use LITHIUM ION batteries, which are composed of LITHIUM COBALT OXIDES as a positive electrode and GRAPHITE as the negative one. Some batteries use other metals, such as MANGANESE in place of cobalt. The battery's casing is made of ALUMINIUM.

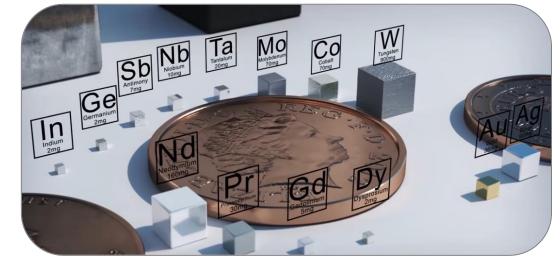


### Case study: SMARTPHONE AN EXPERIMENT @ Plymouth University

#### METALS CONTENT



#### **RARE EARTH ELEMENTS CONTENT**



36 Source: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bhuWmcDT05Q&feature=youtu.be</u>

