





Waste Management and Circular Economy

E-Waste - Chemicals & Waste Data

Responsible Materials and Chemicals Management Unit







Waste Management and Circular Economy

E-Waste - Chemicals & Waste Data

Division of Circular Economy & Green Industry





PROJECT, created for 13 Countries in Latin America

The PREAL Project addresses POPs contained in WEEE of LAC Countries, generally linked to BFR, and supports hazardous substances management within the lifecycle of electrical and electronic products in 13 countries.



Waste Management and Circular Economy

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Case Study – PREAL, 13 Countries in Latin America



prevent plastics from catching fire when exposed to heat







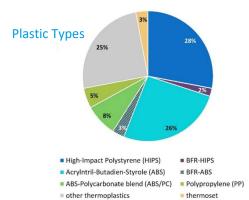
PREAL PROJECT Data Collection



Plastic identification & sorting







Reaction to solvents



Sink/float test



 $Source: https://www.sustainable-recycling.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Plastic-Handbook-Final_cc-by-sa.pdf$

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

PREAL PROJECT Data Collection

COMPONENT 2 Strengthening national capacities on WEEE dismantling, recycling and final



Plastic identification & sorting

1. Limonene test

The limonene test can be used first to recognize PS and HIPS plastics.

2. Break test

A break test allows to further distinguish between PS and HIPS. PS breaks easily while HIPS bends and white marks appear at the rupture.

3. Acetone test

Plastics that did not react with limonene are tested with acetone. ABS, ABS/PC and PC can be distinguished based on their reaction to acetone

4. Sink/float test in fresh water (1.0 kg/l)

A sink/float test in fresh water is applied on the remaining plastics. The floating fraction consists of light plastics (PP and PE). Plastics that did not react to any of the solvents and sink in fresh water are none of the main WEEE plastics and are not identified with this method.

5. Scratch test

PE and PP plastics float in fresh water. In general, floating pieces are made of PP, as PE is not often present in EEE. To make sure, a scratch test can be used. PE is softer and can easily be scratched with a fingernail. PP is harder and it is more difficult to leave scratch marks on PP.

Sink/float test in salty water (1.1 kg/l)

Some of the ABS and HIPS plastics, previously identified using solvents, contain hazardous BFRs and have to be removed. This can be achieved using a sink/float test in salty water. When BFRs are present, the plastic is heavier and sinks in salty water with a density of 1.1 kg/l. BFR-free ABS or HIPS on the other hand will float in this solution.

Source: https://www.sustainable-recycling.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Plastic-Handbook-Final cc-by-sa.pdf





PREAL PROJECT Data Collection

COMPONENT 2

Strengthening national capacities on WEEE dismantling, recycling and final disposal infrastructure



Plastic identification & sorting

Advanced identification & sorting technologies





Cas chromatography-mass spectrometer





 $Source: https://forschungsinfrastruktur.bmbwf.gv.at/en/fi/gas-chromatography-flame-ionization-detector-mass-spectrometer-gc-fid-ms_3239$





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GALS

PREAL PROJECT

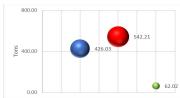
Data Collection



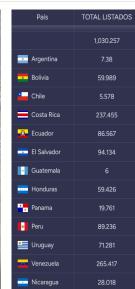


RISK LIST

RED – confirmed for BRF-POP BLUE - suspected of having BFR-POP GREEN – potentially free of BFR-POP





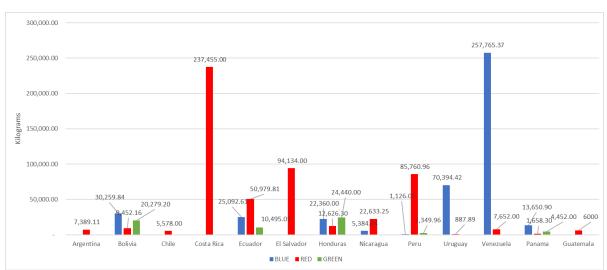






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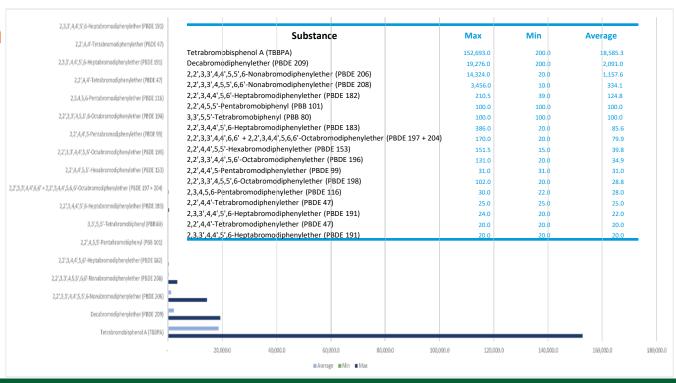






Data Collection

PBDE/TBBPA







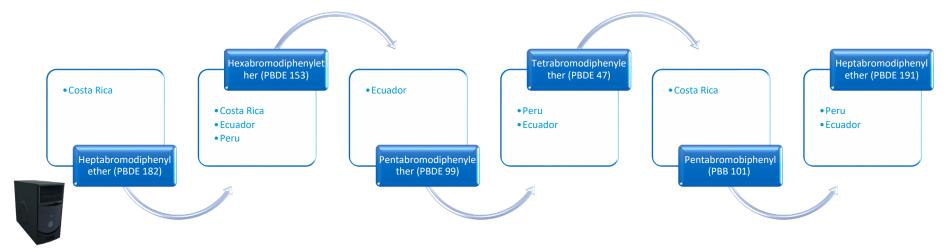
Data Collection







Data Collection



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PREAL PROJECT

Data Collection

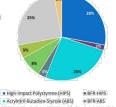




Controlled Coprocessing in Cement Kilns and Hazardous Waste Landfill



















Main plastics: PVC, PE





Data Collection



Client Database -Electronic register

of waste

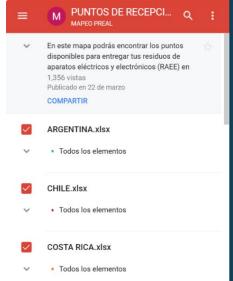
Refurbished and reuse



Reinserted in the market



Extension of usefu life for at least 10 years







Main Takeaways

- Enhanced waste collection, identification, and sorting data are crucial in our collective efforts to prevent contaminated fractions from being reinserted in industrial processes. The role of waste facilities managers and databases in this process is invaluable.
- Strengthening the Bromine detection systems by XRF and PBDE local laboratory analysis in Latin America is still necessary to identify plastic types with BFR-POP.
- PDBEs have been found in the assessed electric and electronic equipment, but TBBPA has the most significant presence in the samples.
- Latin American countries found a way to export plastic material without applying the conditions of the Basel Convention, which demands enhancing policies and reinforcement of international supervision methods.
- The PBDE measurement effort of PREAL is still an embryonic sample of the total volume of WEEE existing in each country.
- Sorting assessments that considered not only the type of equipment, color, and type of plastic but also the brand of the equipment have had more
 detailed results and could guide more selective e-waste separation efforts in the future. This could also introduce the concept of extended producer
 responsibility.
- The same type of electrical or electronic equipment in different countries may have different BFR-POPs.
- Efforts to repair and extend the useful life of electrical and electronic equipment continue to increase, which, although having favorable conditions, lengthens the life of POPs in future electronic waste streams.
- The more we strengthen national legislation and law enforcement for promoting BFR-POP identification and sorting from the plastic coming from e-waste, the more we can avoid contaminating recycling streams, hence promoting cleaner production, a safe circular economy, green growth, a healthy work environment, and the reduction of polluting emissions.



