A cool system to make E-waste great again.

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ABSTRACT

UPDATED—May 13, 2017. This sample paper describes the formatting requirements for SIGCHI Extended Abstract Format, and this sample file offers recommendations on writing for the worldwide SIGCHI readership. Please review this document even if you have submitted to SIGCHI conferences before, as some format details have changed relative to previous years. Abstracts should be about 150 words. Required.

WOODSTOCK'97, El Paso, Texas USA

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CCS CONCEPTS

•**Computer systems organization** → **Embedded systems;** *Redundancy;* Robotics; •**Networks** → Network reliability;

KEYWORDS

Authors' choice; of terms; separated; by semicolons; include commas, within terms only; required.

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INTRODUCTION

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RELATED WORK

We don't work on the main file. Everybody includes his own .tex file :)

Robinson [**?**] pointed out that most of the E-waste isn't even getting collected and just thrown into the household waste. 80% of the E-waste which got collected is then getting exported in poor countries. The recycling in these countries is problematic because E-waste contains lots of environmental contaminants and the facilities doesn't take proper care of this. This is why these contaminants are found around these premises. E-waste has already caused a "'considerable environmental degradation"'[**?**] in these countries. Also the workers are suffering from health problems because barely protected against the dangerous fluids and gasses.

According to the current european WEEE-directive, manufacturers, sellers and distributors need to provide a return point for electronical and electrical devices. The aim is amongst others the reinforcement of recycling upon responsibility of the producer, which are also in charge of bearing the costs, while the end consumer has the responsibility of proper waste separation [**?**]. Specifically for smartphones, the German Goverment rejects a deposit at the expense of the final consumer on the national implementation [**?**]. There are also existing several non-profit projects, which accept mobile phones in order to reuse and recycle them [**?**][**?**].

> "*Cumulatively, about 500 million PCs reached the end of their service lives between 1994 and 2003. 500 million PCs contain approximately 2,872,000 t of plastics, 718,000 t of lead, 1363 t of cadmium and 287 t of mercury*" [**?**]

According to [**?**] this already huge amount of e-waste is going to increase even further as electronics keep advancing and the need for new electronics keeps increasing. Exporting e-waste to poor countries would make sense for first world countries according to Larry Summers (back in 1991) since third world countries don't have an industry that already pollutes their air, water and ground so heavily, so they can deal with that problem more easily. Plus since mortality rates are already so high in these areas, the added pollution would not affect these countries that much.
This thinking started to change with the Basel Convention in 1989. It limits how much e-waste can be moved to what parts of the world, trying to save the environment and also trying to push the companies towards recycling.

Large household appliances and IT and telecommunications equipment made up three quarters of all e-waste back in 2002. This e-waste was mainly generated by countries of the OECD. Overall numbers are going to keep on increasing.

Although it is hard to track down how and where e-waste is going, there have to be put some restrictions into action on where e-waste is going. To solve the problem of this steadily increasing waste, recycling should become more important and more commonly used. But even for this solution, there are environmental hazards that come along with recycling.
To prevent e-waste from even becoming a problem, products should also be designed in such a way that they thrown away in a relatively short time span.