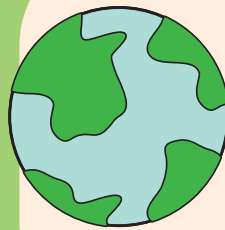# myhalo

Why is e-Waste bad?

Environmental impact

e-Waste often contains toxic chemicals such as lead, mercury, and cadmium, which can harm the environment and pose a risk to human health if not disposed of properly.

Resource depletion

Electronic devices contain valuable resources such as gold, copper, & other metals.

When e-waste is not recycled or reused, these resources are wasted and must be extracted from the earth, which can contribute to environmental degradation and resource depletion.

Landfill space

e-Waste is one of the fastest-growing categories of waste in landfills, taking up valuable space and contributing to pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

Data security

e-Waste often contains sensitive personal information such as credit card numbers, and other confidential data. Improper disposal of e-waste can lead to data breaches and identity theft.

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What is ICT Waste?

ICT e-waste refers to **unwanted or unused digital** devices such as smartphones, tablets and laptops.

Devices fall into 1 of 3 categories:

Pre-circulation

Devices which have been factory remanufactured. They have no prior owners, are in excellent condition and good as new.

In-Circulation

Devices which have previous or existing users.

Condition of devices varies, but they are still in use.

Post Circulation

Devices which are irreparable or no longer compatible with the ecosystem they are designed for.

What happens if these devices are not disposed properly?
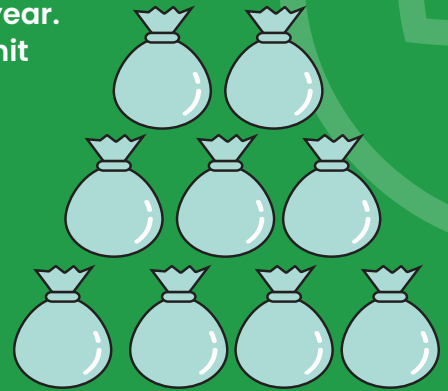
Leak harmful chemicals

into the groundwater or the air

Contain precious metal such as gold or silver

which can still possess some market value.

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e-Waste is growing by about three to four percent every year. By 2030, If nothing changes, that number is estimated to hit

82 million tonnes

Linear vs Circular Economy

LINEAR

Materials in a Linear Economy create waste after use.

- Take
- Make
- Use
- Dispose

VS

CIRCULAR

Materials in a Circular Economy are collected and upcycled or recycled.

- Make
- Use
- Collect
- Upcycle
- Recycle