Section :- 2.

Ques :- 3

Ans :- 3 (A). Electronic Waste :-

(i) Electronic waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices.

(ii) Used electronics which are destined for refurbishment, reuse, resale, salvage recycling through material recovery, or disposal are also considered E-waste.

(iii) In formal processing of e-waste in developing countries can lead to adverse human health effects and environmental pollution.

(iv) Recycling and disposal of E-waste may involve significant risk to health of workers and their communities.

(B) Hazardous Waste :-

(i) Hazardous waste is a waste with properties that make it dangerous or capable of having a harmful effect on human health or the environment.

(ii) Hazardous waste is generated from many sources, ranging from industrial manufacturing processes wastes to batteries and may come in many forms, including liquids, solids, gases, and sludges.

Methods of Treatment :-

(A) **Landfilling :-** (i) This is the most common methodology of E-waste disposal. Soil is excavated and trenches are made for burying the E-waste in it.

(ii) An impervious liner is made of clay or plastic with a leachate basin for collection and transferring the E-waste to the treatment plant.

(B) **Acid Bath :-** (i) Acid bath involves soaking of the electronic circuits in the powerful sulphuric, hydrochloric or nitric acid solutions that free the metals from the electronic pathways.

(C) **Incineration :-** This E-waste disposal method is quite advantageous as the waste volume is reduced extremely much and the energy obtained is also utilized separately.

(D) **Recycling of E-Waste :-** Mobile phones, monitors, CPUs, Floppy drives, laptops, keyboards, cables and connecting wires can be re-utilized with the help of the recycling process.