

The University of Manchester Research

Integrating the informal recycling sector into the discarded LCD/LED screens management in Santiago de Chile

Document Version Other version

Link to publication record in Manchester Research Explorer

Citation for published version (APA):

Labra Cataldo, N. E. (2022). Integrating the informal recycling sector into the discarded LCD/LED screens management in Santiago de Chile. Poster session presented at Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research - Annual assembly, Newcastle, United Kingdom.

Citing this paper

Please note that where the full-text provided on Manchester Research Explorer is the Author Accepted Manuscript or Proof version this may differ from the final Published version. If citing, it is advised that you check and use the publisher's definitive version.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the Research Explorer are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Takedown policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please refer to the University of Manchester's Takedown Procedures [http://man.ac.uk/04Y6Bo] or contact uml.scholarlycommunications@manchester.ac.uk providing relevant details, so we can investigate your claim.



Integrating the informal recycling sector into the discarded LCD/LED screens management in Santiago de Chile



Nicolás Labra Cataldo^a, Alejandro Gallego Schmid^a, Carly McLachlan^a ^aTyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of Manchester, UK

Tyndall[°]Centre

for Climate Change Research

Research objective:

Review and identify electronic waste management configurations with explicit consideration of the informal sector and assess their environmental and social performance

Background

- Informal recyclers are men and women who collect waste on the streets or waste facilities to sell them to recycling companies as a way of generating income.
- There are between 12 56 million informal recyclers concentrated mostly in Latin America, Asia and North Africa, who are responsible for up to **90% of recycling rates**¹.
- Due to the lack of security and proper equipment, they are exposed to **hazardous** substances and physical injuries².
- Even though their work is not recognized by the authorities, they have **knowledge** and experience regarding waste collection and management³.



- Liquid-crystal display (LCD) and light-emitting diode (LED) screens
 - represent 15% of electronic waste (e-waste) in Santiago de Chile⁴.
 - They contain critical elements and precious metals with a high recycling market value⁵.
 - LCD/LED screens present a high repairability potential.
 - If treated incorrectly, LCD/LED screens can release toxic elements such



- as mercury
- There is scarce information about how the informal recycling sector is treating LCD/LED screens in South America, including Chile.

Research question:

How can the informal recycling sector be integrated to improve the sustainability of **LCD/LED screens in Santiago de Chile?**

Research methods

Field research

Participant observations and semi-structured interviews will be conducted with formal and informal e-waste management actors in Santiago de Chile to identify how the informal sector is managing discarded LCD/LED screens.

Scenario analysis **Representation of** current and exploratory configurations for the management of discarded LCD/LED screens.

Environmental and social life cycle assessment

Evaluation of the scenarios in SimaPro to identify critical steps and compare the configurations based on environmental and social indicators.

Environmental indicators:

- **Global warming potential**
 - Human toxicity potential

Social indicators:

Income

۰.

- Working hours
- Health and safety standards
- Social security and health
- Vacations

Expected results: current informal management of discarded LCD/LED screens



References: (1) Linzner, R., & Lange, U. (2013). Role and size of informal sector in waste management -a review. Proceedings of Institution of Civil Engineers: Waste and Resource Management, 166(2), 69–83. https://doi.org/10.1680/warm.12.00012 (2) Scheinberg, Simpson, M., & Gupt, Y. (2010). The Economics of the Informal Sector in Solid Waste Management. Collaborative Working Group Series, 5, 36. (3) Wilson, D. C., Velis, C., & Cheeseman, C. (2006). Role of informal sector recycling in waste management in developing countries. 30, 797-808. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2005.09.005. (4) Wagner, M., Baldé, C. P., V. Luda, I. C. N., R. Kuehr, G., & lattoni. (2022). REGIONAL E-WASTE MONITOR for Latin-America, results for the 13 countries participating in project UNIDO-GEF 5554. 274. https://api.globalewaste.org/publications/file/284/Regional-E-waste-Monitor-for-Latin-America-2022.pdf (5) Ueberschaar, M., Schlummer, M., Jalalpoor, D., Kaup, N., & Rotter, V. S. (2017). Potential and recycling strategies for LCD panels from WEEE. Recycling, 2(1). https://doi.org/10.3390/recycling2010007