

Environmental chemistry at the Greenpeace Research Laboratories: some recent case-studies

David Santillo & Iryna Labunska
Greenpeace Research Laboratories
School of Biosciences, University of Exeter

- Science and Greenpeace - background to the Greenpeace Research Laboratories
- Case studies of environmental analysis – workplace and environmental contamination from manufacture & recycling of e-waste

Greenpeace Research Laboratories

- Established in 1986 within Queen Mary College, University of London
- Moved to University of Exeter in 1992
- Affiliated with School of Biosciences
- Recent relocation to Innovations Centre

“to provide scientific advice and analytical support to Greenpeace campaigns and offices world-wide, over a range of disciplines”



World Websites:



Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Czech Republic
Denmark
Fiji

GREENPEACE

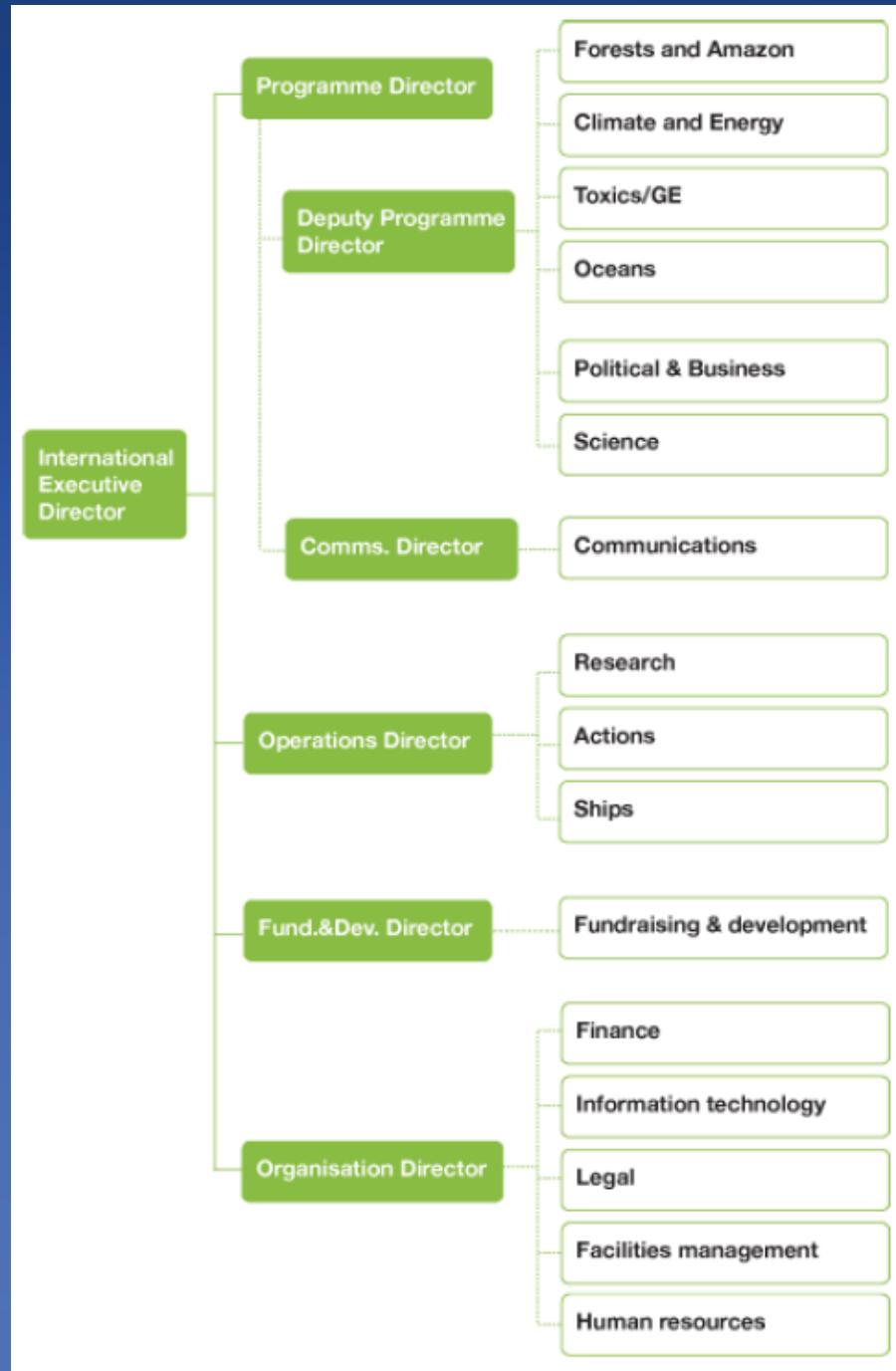
World Websites:



Greenpeace 'core values'

- 'Bear witness' to environmental destruction
- Non-violent confrontation
- No permanent allies or adversaries
- Financial independence
- Seek solutions/promote informed debate about society's environmental choices.

Structure of Greenpeace International



Who are we?



What do we do?

- Design and execution of analytical programmes and communication of results to decision-makers, the media and public
- Providing advice regarding scientific aspects of Greenpeace's work
- Providing technical support to facilitate rapid response to incidents and accidents
- Preparation of technical reports and scientific reviews, and informing Greenpeace of new developments in science

What do we do?

- Review and quality control of scientific projects, reports, press releases, etc.
- Representation of Greenpeace at international level, including at scientific symposia, environmental treaties and conventions
- Publication of research papers in scientific journals
- Ongoing development of Greenpeace policies and long-term directions through continued scientific awareness, research and development

www.greenpeace.to

Research collaborations



Focus of analytical research

- documentation of environmental contamination with metals and persistent organic pollutants arising from industrial sources
- particular emphasis on the quality and complexity of industrial wastes
- increasing focus on rapidly industrialising economies in Asia and South America.

A photograph showing a man standing next to a massive, sprawling pile of electronic waste (e-waste). The man is on the left, wearing a dark turtleneck, a light-colored vest, and dark trousers, looking towards the camera. The e-waste consists of thousands of discarded computer parts, including monitors, keyboards, and circuit boards, all piled high and stretching across the frame. In the foreground, a person's hands are visible, holding a large, metallic computer component. The scene is set outdoors under a clear sky.

**‘e-waste’ – the world’s
fastest growing waste stream**

India





China







Ghana



China





Ghana







Case studies of environmental analysis – workplace and environmental contamination from manufacture & recycling of e-waste

Iryna Labunska

Greenpeace projects on electronics 2005-2008

- Recycling of electronic wastes in China and India: workplace and environmental contamination – 2005
- Cutting edge contamination: A study of environmental pollution during the manufacture of electronic products (China, Thailand, Philippines and Mexico) – 2006-2007
- Russian Refuse: PBDEs and other contaminants arising from production, recycling and disposal of electrical and electronic equipment in St-Petersburg area, Russia – 2007-2008
- Chemical contamination at e-waste recycling and disposal sites in Accra and Korforidua, Ghana - 2008

E-waste recycling in China and India

- Separation, processing and recycling of plastics
- Manual separation of products
- Removal and collection of solder using heating
- Acidic extraction of metals from complex mixtures
- Burning of wastes to remove combustible plastics and isolate metals
- Glass recovery from cathode ray tubes (CRTs)

E-waste recycling in Russia and Ghana

- Manual separation of products to isolate metals
- Burning of wastes to remove combustible plastics and isolate metals

Electrical and electronic goods production sectors

- Printed wiring board (PWB) manufacture – China, Thailand, Russia
- Semiconductor chip manufacture – Philippines, Mexico, Russia
- Computer components assembly – Mexico
- Electrical engineering – Russia

Organic compounds resulting from manufacture and recycling of electronic goods (part 1)

Compounds	E-production		E-waste	
	Water samples (36)	Solid samples (18)	Water samples (7)	Solid samples (64)
Flame retardants				
Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA)	2	-	-	-
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)	7	18	2	24
Triphenyl phosphate & derivatives	1	-	3	3
Mirex (or Dechlorane)	-	-	-	10
Insulators & capacitors additives				
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	-	2	-	20
Polychlorinated benzenes	6	5	4	25
Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCN)	-	-	-	6
Photolithography related compounds				
Diphenylmethanone and derivatives	4	1	-	-
Diphenylethanone and derivatives	4	-	-	-
Quantacure ITX	5	2	-	-

GREENPEACE

Organic compounds resulting from manufacture and recycling of electronic goods (part 2)

Compounds	E-production		E-waste	
	Water samples (36)	Solid samples (18)	Water samples (10)	Solid samples (64)
Antioxidants				
Nonylphenol	1	-	-	4
Plasticizers				
Phthalate esters	9	-	9	10
Silicon dioxide film production intermediates				
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	-	2	-	13
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	-	1	-	13
Solvents				
Chlorinated methanes, ethanes and ethenes	18	n/a	2	n/a

Levels of 2,3,7,8-substituted polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and furans (PCDD/Fs) in three samples collected from e-waste burning/disposal sites in China and Ghana, expressed as toxicity equivalent value (TEQs) in pg/g.

Congeners	PCDD/Fs (pg/g TEQ)		
	China	Ghana 1	Ghana 2
2378-PCDDs	366	10	359
2378-PCDFs	309	21	629
TOTAL 2378-PCDD/Fs	675	31	988

China - sample consisted of mixtures of ash, partially burned small electronic components and partially burned plastic fragments; collected from dumpsite in Longmen village

Ghana 1 - sample consisted of mixtures of ash and soil; collected from burning only site (no disposal) at Agbogbloshie Scrap Market in Accra which situated alongside the Densu River

Ghana 2 – sediment sample from a lagoon adjacent to disposal and burning areas, Agbogbloshie Scrap Market in Accra





Thank you for your attention

Any questions...?

GREENPEACE