

ECOLOGY IN ELECTRONICS 2006

The Use of the Electric and Electronic Equipment— PILOT in the ECODESIGN Toolbox for the Development of Green Product Concepts

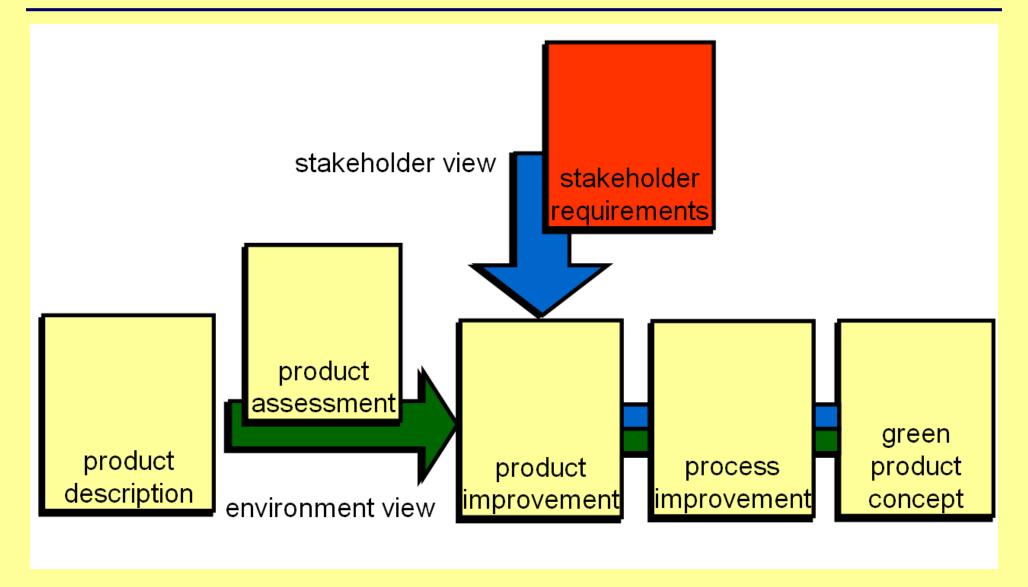
Rainer Pamminger

TU Vienna, Institute for Engineering Design Sustainable Product Development / ECODESIGN

pamminger@ecodesign.at

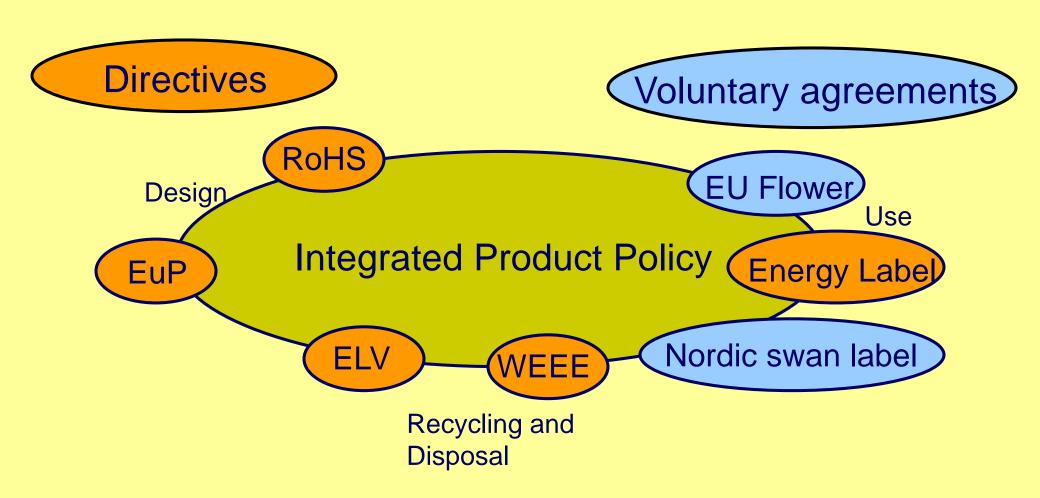


ECODESIGN Toolbox





EU environmental requirements





WEEE Directive: Facts

WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC based on Article 175

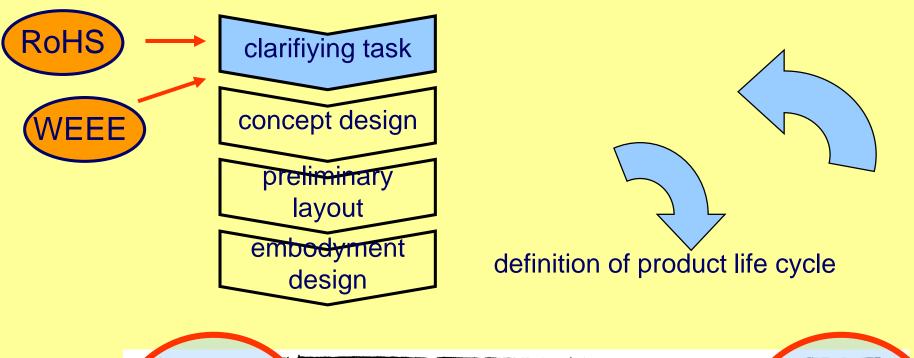
- * Financing
- * Treatment
- * Design
- * Separate collection
- * Marking
- * Information

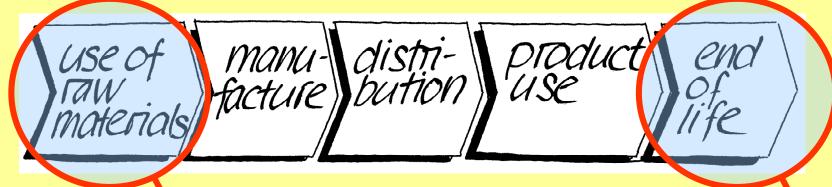
RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC based on Article 95

- ⇒By 1st July 2006 new Electrical and Electronic Equipment put on the EU market shall not contain:
 - * Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent chromium, Polybrominated byphenyls, Polybrominated dypenyl ethers



Product Development







ECODESIGN PILOT

Product Innovations, Learn- und Optimisations Tool

ECODESIGNPILOT

- ▶ deutsch ▶ italiano ▶ francaise
- ▶english ▶dansk ▶español





ECODESIGN PILOT



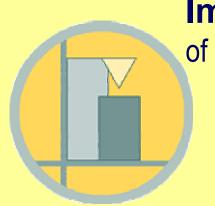
Product Life

learning all about ECODESIGN



Development

applying ECODESIGN to new designs



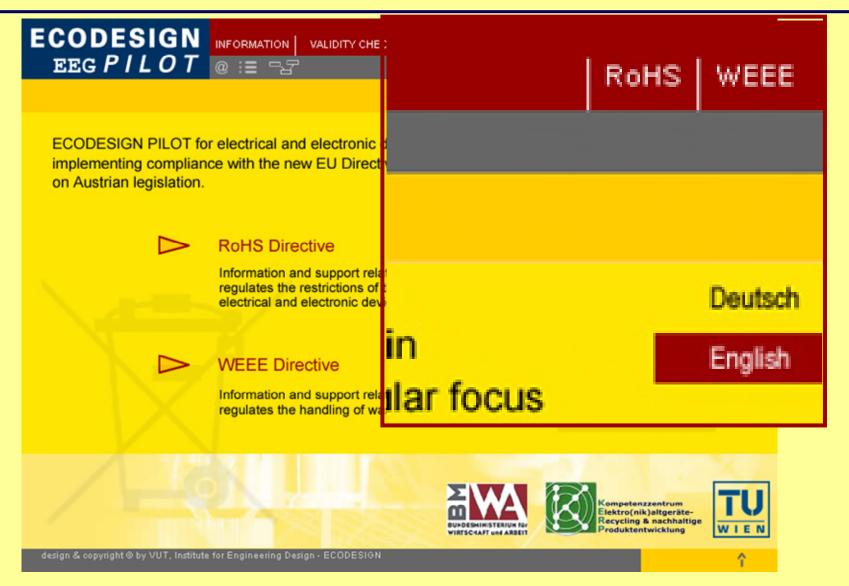
Improvement

of existing produts





EEE PILOT



DI Rainer Pamminger, Vienna University of Technology



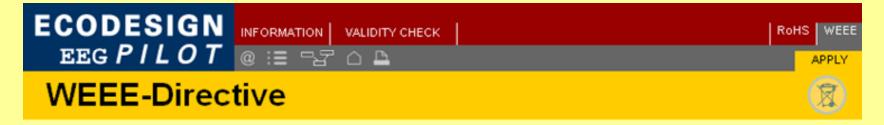
EEE- PILOT gives Answers ...

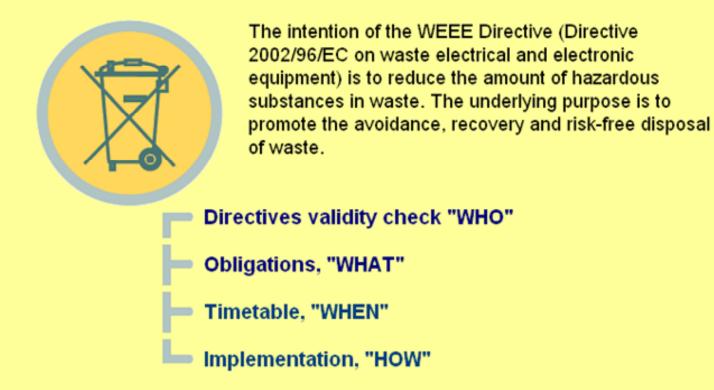


- - * Who is affected by the Directives?
 - * What are the compulsory obligations according to the Directives?
 - * How can I make sure that my product meets these requirements?
 - * Which strategies and measures have to be planed?
 - * When is the deadline for full compliance with the requirements of the Directives?



WEEE







15-54 2-14-05

Directives Valitity Check

Directive Relevance for Companies

- Do you produce electrical or electronic products under your own yes no brand?
- ⑤ Do you sell electrical or electronic products under your own brand yes no which are produced by other companies?
- © Union? Do you import electrical or electronic products into the European yes o no o

Do you export electrical or electronic products into the European yes o no o

Validity Check Result

Both directives (RoHS and WEEE) are relevant for your product!



WEEE: Obligation

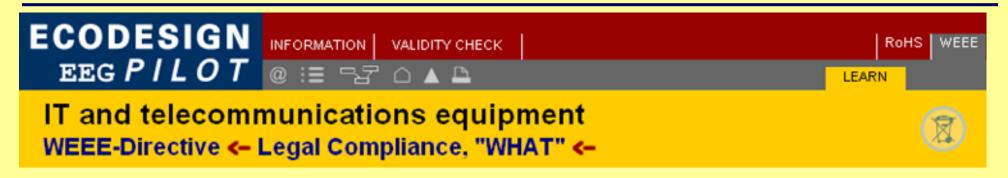
ECODESIGN | INFORMATION | VALIDITY CHECK | DEEG PILOT | OPEN | COMPANY | COM



Product categories	Product examples	
-> Large household appliances	refrigerators, washing mad	
-> Small household appliances	toasters, kitchen scales,	
IT and telecommunications equipment	notebooks, printers,	
-> Consumer equipment	radio sets, TV sets,	
-> Lighting equipment	fluorescent lamps, dischar	



WEEE: Obligation



Meeting set recovery rates for IT and telecommunications equipment

Article 7 of the WEEE Directive sets the recovery rate for **category 3** devices to an overall 75% of average weight per appliance. This is to be interpreted as the recovery of any type of material or energy. The mandatory reuse and recycling rate for components, materials and substances is set to 65% of a device's average weight.

Different materials are varyingly reusable and recyclable. Furthermore, components as e.g.

the coatings of computer screens may contain additives, such as flame retardants and stabilizers, which impede the recovery of substances and cause emis Reuse and recycling rate 65%

Recovery rate 75%



WEEE: Obligation



Standard-compliant marking of electrical and electronic equipment

Manufacturers and importers are required to mark electrical and electronic devices which enter the market after August 13, 2005, with the WEEE symbol "crossed-out wheeled bin indicating separate collection of electrical and electronic equipment." The symbol must be printed visibly, legibly and indelibly. In exceptional cases (e.g. small

cize) the eymbol chall be printed on the packaging on the instructions for use

... additionally:

- ⇒ Separate collection of electrical and electronic equipment
- ⇒ Selective treatment: removal of components which contain hazardous substances
- ⇒ Selective treatment: removal of fluids and hazardous substances
- ⇒ Information for end-user
- ⇒ Information for treatment facilities



WEEE: Timetable

Timetable, "WHEN" WEEE-Directive <- WHEN-overview <-



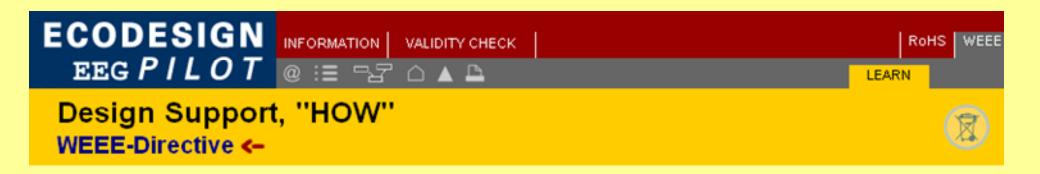
Important deadlines for implementation of the WEEE



until/from	Deadline	National / EU	Content
	February 13, 2003	0	WEEE becomes effective.
	April 30, 2005		EAG-Ordinance becomes effective.
from	August 13, 2005	0	Entry into force of WEEE directive.



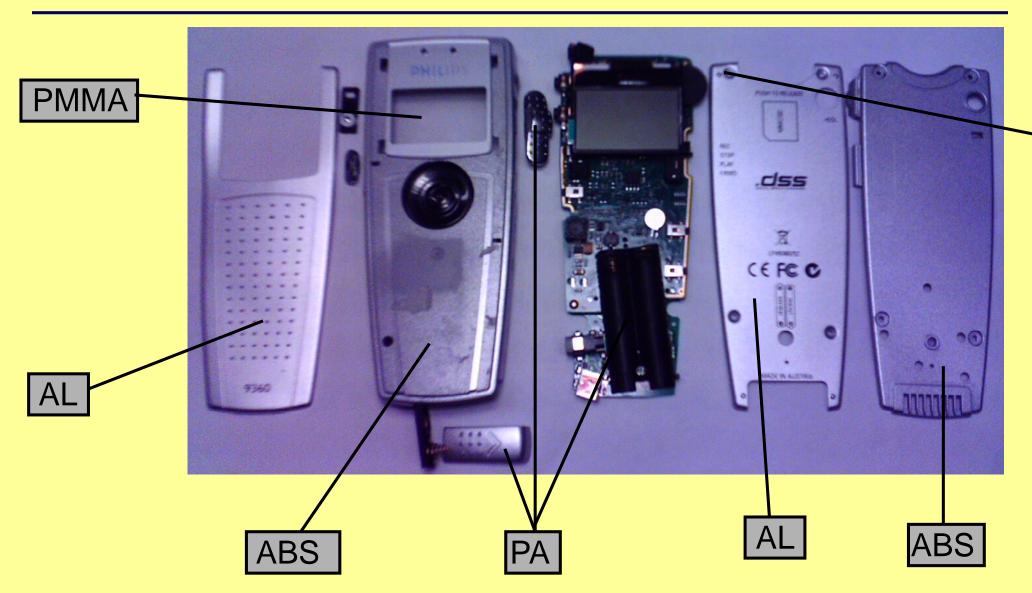
WEEE: Implementation



- -> Secure Take-back, Collection and Treatment
- Supply of information for users and treatment facilities
- -> Recovery-friendly product conception material choice
- → Disassembly-friendly product conception connection techniques
- -> Selective treatment depollution



Example: Variety of materials

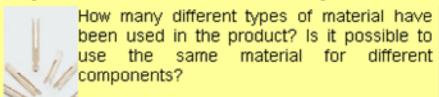




Implementation: Checklist

Example

Did you minimize the variety of materials used in the product?



Relevance (R)	Fulfillment (F)	Priority (P)
very important (10)less important (5)not relevant (0)	Oyes (1) Orather yes (2) Orather no (3) ⊙no (4)	40 P=R*F

Measure	Reducing the variety of materials used IEBRN			
	omit parts between front and back - using shell technique 🛆 with just on material for the outer parts			



Tasks derived from the EEE PILOT

- ⇒Shell technique use just one material for outer parts
- ⇒Use PS, ABS and PP which can be recycled with a rate of up to 100%
- ⇒ Print crossed-out wheeled bin on the packaging, on the instructions for use, on the warranty and on the product.
- ⇒ Creation of a CD-ROM containing information of components, materials and location of the accumulator.
- ⇒ Registration in Austria at: http://edm.umweltbundesamt.at
- ⇒ Joining a collection system
- ⇒etc.





Rainer Pammiger



Email: pamminger@ecodesign.at

TU Vienna, Institute for Engineering Design Sustainable Product Development / ECODESIGN

www.ecodesign.at/pilot/eeg