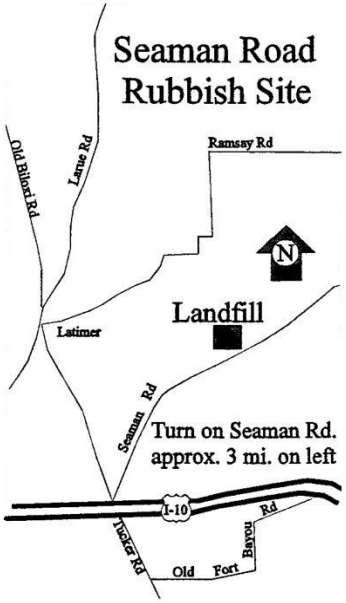
E-waste Recycling Limitations

Jackson County's mission is to inform the public of the effect and benefit of proper handling and disposal regarding electronic waste.

Limitations

- E-waste Recycling Program only allows drop off recycling at the E-waste Facility. There is no curbside pick up due to fragility and content of the units.
- Jackson County will not except large loads of E-waste at any-time.
- Businesses are not allowed to utilized the County E-waste program.
- The maximum units per household per year is 2 TVs and 2 Computer Monitors

KEEP JACKSON COUNTY BEAUTIFUL & GREEN



Location
10401 Seaman Rd.,
Vancleave, MS, 39565
3 miles north from Hwy 609
on Seaman Rd (between
Jordan and Antioch Roads)

Cost
Free to residents
Must have a Jackson
County car tag

Hours
Monday-Saturday, 7 am -
4:45 pm

ACCEPTABLE ITEMS

- Computers
- Televisions
- Monitors
- Laptops
- Cell Phone
- VCR's
- Stereos
- Copiers
- Fax Machines
- Printers
- Battery Backup

More Information
Call (228) 872-8340

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E-WASTE RECYCLING

What is Electronic Waste?

Electronic Waste, or "E-waste", is defined as anything with a plug, electric cord or battery (including electrical and electronic equipment) from toasters to toothbrushes, smartphones, fridges, laptops and LED televisions that has reached the end of its life, as well as the components that make up the end of–life products. E-waste is also called waste electrical or electronic equipment, or WEEE for short. Currently, only a few countries have a uniform way of measuring this waste. E-waste comes from many sources including households, businesses and governments.

Why is it important for a management program?

"E-waste is a growing threat to the **environment.** It is reported up to 60 elements from the periodic table can be found in complex electronics, such as smartphones, with many being technically recoverable. A lot of these materials could be recovered and used as secondary raw materials, including the rare materials also found in e-waste. While an estimated 2% of solid waste streams is e-waste, yet it can represent 70% of the hazardous waste that ends up in landfills according to 2018 PACE report.

Know the Facts About Electrics & Electronics

Thanks to the low cost of manufacturing, its easier than ever for corporations to pump out millions of laptops, smart phones, and other devices for marketing to meet the consumer demand. The rapid growth of e-waste has made it the fastest growing waste stream in the **world**. A new initiative combining the efforts of the United Nations and the Word Economic Forum and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development formed PACE. The group, (PACE) Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy released its first report. "It is estimated this waste stream reached 48.5 million tons in 2018". "Most of the waste comes from Europe and the United States and ends up in places like Nigeria and Hong Kong, which suffer the human and economic costs of disposing of this material. The material value of e-waste is worth $62.5 billion. By 2024 e-waste estimated worth is $1.7 trillion.

Resource Recovery Recycling Electronics

Recycling metal from e-waste uses a fraction of the energy needed to mine new or raw metals. Globally, only 20% of e-waste is formally recycled from the estimated 50 million tons produced. Even in EU, which leads the world in e-waste recycling, just 35% of e-waste is officially reported as properly collected and recycled. The much of the remaining, e-waste is buried in landfills. E-waste is not biodegradable. The PACE Report states, if nothing is done, by 2050 the volume of e-waste, in the worst case scenario, could top 120 million tons annually. The report proposes dematerializing and increase connectivity and services. This could increase product use cycles and decrease waste in the system. The economical benefits of a circular economic model in the electronics sector would create jobs and reduce the costs for consumers by 7% by 2030 and 14% by 2040.