



MOBILE PHONE PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE (MPPI)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Revised and Approved Text
March 25, 2009**

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Glossary of Terms

Note: *These terms were developed for the purpose of the overall Guidance Document and individual project guidelines, and should not be considered as being legally binding, or that these terms have been agreed to internationally. Their purpose is to assist readers to better understand this Guideline and the overall Guidance Document. The processes of dismantling, refurbishment or reconditioning and repairing may entail the removal of batteries, electronic components, printed wiring boards or other items which should be managed in an environmentally sound manner and in accordance with the Basel Convention when destined for transboundary movement.*

Basel Convention: UNEP's Convention of March 22, 1989 on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, which came into force in 1992.

Components: parts or items removed from used mobile phones which may include batteries, electronic components, circuit boards, keyboards, displays, housing or other parts or items

DfE: Design for Environment; meaning a product has been designed to reduce environmental impact throughout its whole life cycle.

Dismantling: (manual) separation of components/constituents in a way, that recycling, refurbishment, or reuse is possible.

Disposal: means any operations specified in Annex IV of the Basel Convention.

EMC: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) means the ability of equipment to function satisfactorily in its electromagnetic environment without either introducing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to other equipment in that environment, or being adversely affected by the emission of other electrical equipment.

EMF: Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) are a combination of both electric and magnetic fields. EMF occurs naturally (light is a natural form of EMF) as well as a result of human invention. Nearly all electrical and electronic devices emit some type of EMF. Safety standards are applicable, but these may vary from country to country.

Eco-efficiency: producing economically valuable goods and services with less energy and fewer resources while reducing the environmental impact (less waste and less pollution) of their production. In other words eco-efficiency means producing more with less. It may include, for example, producing goods through recycling when that is more efficient, and more environmentally friendly, than production of the same goods with primary resources and methods.

End-of-life mobile phone: a mobile phone that is no longer suitable for use, and which is intended for disassembly and recovery of spare parts or is destined for material recovery and recycling or final disposal. It also includes off-specification mobile phones which have been sent for material recovery and recycling or final disposal

Environmentally Sound management: taking all practicable steps to ensure that used and/or end-of-life products, or wastes are managed in a manner which will protect human health and the environment.

Glossary of Terms

Evaluation: the process by which collected used mobile phones are assessed, to determine whether or not they are likely to be suitable for re-use. This assessment may include:

- a) A visual check
- b) A "power-on" check
- c) A check that the model is included / not included on a list of handsets provided by the refurbishment company.

Hydrometallurgical processing: processing of metals in cyanide, and/or strong acids such as aqua regia, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid.

Incineration: a thermal treatment technology by which municipal wastes, industrial wastes, sludges or residues are burned or destroyed at temperatures ranging from 1000°C to more than 1200°C (high temperature incineration used mainly to incinerate hazardous wastes) in the presence of oxygen resulting from the rapid oxidation of substances. Most of them have an air pollution control equipment to ensure the emission levels meet the requirements prescribed by the regulatory authorities.

Integrated copper smelter: a facility, or related facilities in the same country under the same ownership and control, that melts metal concentrates and complex secondary materials that contain - among others - copper and precious metals, using controlled, multi-step processes to recycle and refine copper, precious metals and multiple other metals from managed product streams.

Labelling: the process by which individual or batches of mobile phones are marked to designate their status according to the guideline developed under the project 2.1.

Landfilling: the placement of waste in, or on top of, ground containments, which is then generally covered with soil. Engineered landfills are disposal sites which are selected and designed to minimize the chance of release of hazardous substances into the environment.

Leachate: contaminated water or liquids resulting from the contact of rain, surface and ground waters with waste in a landfill.

Life cycle management: holistic way to consider the environmental issues associated with a substance, product or process from resource utilization, through manufacture, transportation, distribution, use, to waste management and disposal of residues from treatment or recycling operations.

Material Recovery: means relevant operations specified in Annex IVB of the Basel Convention.

Mechanical Separation: mechanical means to separate a mobile phone into various components or materials.

Mobile phone (sometimes called a cellular phone or cell phone): portable terminal equipment used for communication and connecting to a fixed telecommunications network via a radio interface (taken from International Telecommunication Union K.49 (00), 3.1). Modern mobile phones can receive, transmit and store: voice, data, and video.

Glossary of Terms

Printed wiring board: also called a printed circuit board, consisting of integrated chips, resistors, capacitors and wires.

Pyrometallurgical processing: thermal processing of metals and ores, including roasting and smelting, remelting and refining.

RoHS: Directive of the European Parliament and the Council on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

RF: describes electromagnetic energy transmitted through radio and microwaves.

Recycling: means relevant operations specified in Annex IVB of the Basel Convention.

Refurbishment or Reconditioning: the process for creating a refurbished or reconditioned mobile phone.

Refurbished or reconditioned mobile phone: a mobile phone that has undergone refurbishment or reconditioning, returning it to a satisfactory working condition fully functional for its intended reuse and meeting applicable technical performance standards and regulatory requirements including the original product's rated operational characteristics. The intended reuse must include full telephony capability.

Repairing: a process of only fixing a specified fault or series of faults in a mobile phone.

Reuse: a process of using again a used mobile phone or a functional component from a used mobile phone, possibly after repair, refurbishment or upgrading.

SAR: stands for Specific Absorption Rate, which is the amount of Radio Frequency (RF) absorbed by the body. The unit of measurement is in Watts per Kilogram (W/Kg). SAR is determined, in laboratory conditions, at the highest certified power level of the mobile phone. When in use, the actual SAR can be well below this value due to automatic power control by the mobile phone. The SAR of each model of mobile phone is measured as part of the safety standard compliance process.

Segregation: sorting out mobile phones from other (electronic) wastes for possible reuse or for treatment in specific recycling processes.

Separation: removing certain components/constituents (e.g. batteries) or materials from a mobile phone by manual or mechanical means.

Transport of Dangerous Goods: UN Recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods which deals with classification, placarding, labeling, record keeping, etc. to protect public safety during transportation.

Treatment: means any activity after the end-of-life mobile phone has been handed over to a facility for disassembly, shredding, recovery, recycling or preparation for disposal.

Upgrading: the process by which used mobile phones are modified by the addition of the latest software or hardware.

Glossary of Terms

Used Mobile Phone: a mobile phone, which its owner does not intend to use it any longer.

WEEE Directive: Directive of the European Parliament and the Council on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

Wastes: substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.