



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Environmental and health impacts of informal electronic waste recycling

Ohajinwa, C.M.

Citation

Ohajinwa, C. M. (2018, October 23). *Environmental and health impacts of informal electronic waste recycling*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/66320>

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/66320>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/66320> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Ohajinwa, C.M.

Title: Environmental and health impacts of informal electronic waste recycling

Issue Date: 2018-10-23

Environmental and Health Impacts of Informal Electronic Waste Recycling

by

Chimere May Ohajinwa

Propositions

1. Informal e-waste recycling is a major source of metal and PBDE pollution in Nigeria. (this thesis)
2. Increasing e-waste workers' awareness will reduce environmental pollution and health risks. (this thesis)
3. The type of e-waste recycling activity determines the level of health risk exposure (this thesis)
4. When formal institutions work in harmony with the informal sector, open burning of e-waste will stop. (this thesis)
5. Enforcement of e-waste regulations and policies relies largely on the local context. (this thesis)
6. Integration of the best practices of formal and informal e-waste recycling sector is a better option for a more sustainable e-waste recycling system than the formal e-waste recycling methods alone. (ILO, 2014; www.ilo.org/coop)
7. E-waste workers underestimate the health risks associated with their jobs. (Festinger, 1957, A theory of cognitive dissonance").
8. Exponential growth of e-waste is a reflection of our industry's inability to manage its environmental footprint. (Chaturvedi et al. 2012; "The carbon footprint of e-waste recycling - Indian scenarios")
9. Tracking and reducing e-waste impacts without considering opportunity for everyone has significant implications for sustainability development. (Gibson, 2012; *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, 31:1, 2-12)
10. The current Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of e-waste management ignores the activities of the informal sector. (Hong et al, 2015; *Waste Management* 38: 357 - 365)
11. It is not hard for formal institutions to work with the informal sectors.
12. Scientists are boring storytellers.
13. If you cannot measure the health risks, you cannot improve e-waste recycling