**Chapter 21**

1. Describe the growing problems of electronic waste (e-wasteThe European Union has takes a “ Cradle to grave” approach to e-waste, explain.
2. Distinguish between *solid waste, industrial waste, municipal waste (MSW)and toxic waste*. Give an example of each.
3. What is *Primary, or closed loop recycling and secondary* recycling? What 3 steps are involved in recycling?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages to incineration?
5. Distinguish between *a sanitary landfill and open dump.* What are the advantages and disadvantages to a sanitary landfill?
6. What priorities should we follow concerning hazardous waste? What is the problem with sending e-waste to less- developed countries for recycling?  What is bioremediation? What is phytoremediation? What are the advantages and disadvantages to using the following techniques to managing hazardous waste: incinerating, using plasma gasification?
7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of disposing of liquid hazardous wastes using the following methods: *deep underground wells, surface impoundments?*
8. Describe how a secured landfill is built and why.
9. Explain in detail what the following laws do.  RCRA and CERCLA. What is the “cradle-to grave” approach?
10. What is Environmental justice? NIMBY?  What are 3 factors that discourage recycling?  Give some examples of ways to encourage recycling. What are POP’s? How are we controlling their use? What is biomimicry?