**Test M10\_EoL\_2 – Recycling Processes in the WEEE disassembly and recycling industry**

To answer the questions correctly, select only the correct answers.

1. In the paper, ELV's is defined as:
	1. a vehicle that has become junk,
	2. scrapped vehicle,
	3. vehicle in motion.
2. In the paper, WEEE is defined as:
	1. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) from the disposal of end-of-life vehicles,
	2. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) as unsorted municipal waste.
3. What is the most important directive regarding ELV's and WEEE in Ro?
	1. [GEO 5/2015](https://recolamp.ro/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/OUG-5-2015.pdf) regarding electrical and electronic equipment waste
	2. [Directive 2002/95/EC](https://recolamp.ro/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Directiva2012-19-CEprivindDEEE.pdf) on restrictions on the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment
	3. [Directive 2012/19/EC](https://recolamp.ro/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Directiva2012-19-CEprivindDEEE.pdf) on the management of WEEE.
4. What is the order of the five responsibilities if you produce, distribute or sell WEEE?

a) reporting, registration, taking over, organizing, restricting dangerous substances

b) registration, reporting, organization, taking over, restriction of dangerous substances

c) acquisition, registration, reporting, restriction of dangerous substances, organization

1. What are the measures taken by vehicle manufacturers to prevent waste?
	1. Limiting and reducing as much as possible the use of hazardous substances in the construction of vehicles, starting from the design phase
	2. The design and construction of new vehicles with the provision of the possibilities of disassembly, reuse and valorization of their components and materials;
	3. Developing the use of recycled materials in the production of new vehicles or other products.
2. What are the criteria for classifying electrical and electronic devices?

a) low voltage/high voltage devices, alternating current/direct current, monopolar devices; multipolar (bipolar, tripolar).

b) long-term; permanent; intermittent; short duration

c) nominal voltage; the type of current; the number of poles; operating regime; place of operation; the functions they perform, etc.

1. What is WEEE??

a) various forms of EEE that no longer have value for their users;

b) various forms of EEE that no longer serve their original purpose;

c) various forms of EEE that are useful and serve the initial purpose.

1. What are the recycling measures?

a) dissolution of disassembly companies;

b) the development of new design technologies;

c) obtaining as few components as possible after recycling.

1. What are the recycling methods?
2. Delivery; Depollution; Crushing; Sorting;
3. Storage; Depollution; Crushing;
4. Shredding; Depollution; Crushing
5. What is the correct order of the three R's:
	1. Reuse, Recycle, Reduce
	2. Reduction, Reuse and Recycling
	3. Recovery, Reuse and Recycling
6. What are the reasons why a vehicle is taken out of service?

a) Natural;

b) Premature;

c) Personal.

1. Which are the vehicle categories that can be included in ELV's?
	1. M1 and N1
	2. M1 and T1
	3. M1 and N2
2. What are the national programs that address both natural persons and economic agents?
	1. Rabla Clasic;
	2. Rabla Plus;
	3. E-Rabla
3. Which WEEE systems are part of the ELV's?
	1. automotive lighting systems
	2. steering systems
	3. multimedia navigation systems installed on vehicles
	4. braking system
	5. centralized closing systems - electric windows
4. What the car's electrical system is made of?
	1. power supplies, tires, controls and bodywork.
	2. current sources, consumers, control elements and electrical wiring
	3. power supplies, particle filter, oil filter and electrical wiring.
5. What is the common point between WEEE and ELV's?
	1. secondary raw material waste
	2. printed circuit board waste PCBs
6. What is the process by which we can recover Au and Ag with impurities of maximum 0.005%?
	1. Pyrometallurgical treatment
	2. Hydrometallurgical treatment
	3. Electrochemical treatment
7. What are the best known technologies for metal separation?

a) Magnetic separators;

b) Separators with eddy currents;

c) Helicoid separators;

d) Electrostatic / electrodynamic separators.

1. What WEEE is composed of?
	1. metal (40%), plastic (30%) and refractory oxides (30%)
	2. plastic (40%), ferrous metals (30%) and non-ferrous metals (30%)
	3. plastic (40%), ferrous metals (30%) and oxides (30%)
2. To recycle metals and get rid of other organic substances use:

a) Pyrometallurgical treatment;

b) Hydrometallurgical treatment;

c) Electrochemical treatment.

1. What treatment is applied especially to exidic ores?

a) Pyrometallurgical treatment;

b) Hydrometallurgical treatment;

c) Electrochemical treatment.

1. What are the major components of WEEE management?

a) WEEE collection, sorting and transport system,

b) WEEE treatment system,

c) WEEE final disposal system.

1. What are the benefits of the circular economy?
2. protecting the environment,
3. decrease in the efficiency of resource use;
4. generate opportunities for new business models;
5. generates job stagnation;
6. Which are the cities where the transition process to an EC from Ro was implemented?
	1. Cluj, Oradea, Buzau, Iasi
	2. Bucharest, Timisoara, Cluj
	3. Pitesti, Oradea, Bucharest