



## INFORMATION ABOUT HARMFUL SUBSTANCES TO THE ENVIRONMENT

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### WASTE BATTERIES

Waste batteries are found in many electronic devices, including consumer electronics, mobile phones, laptops, cameras, and toys. Waste batteries pose a significant problem for the environment and human health. The harmful substances contained in waste batteries can spread into nature, causing environmental pollution and threatening human health.

The most important harmful substances in waste batteries are heavy metals. In particular, heavy metals such as mercury, lead, and cadmium are extremely hazardous to human health. These metals can seep into soil and water sources, entering the food chain of plants and animals. Ultimately, the consumption of these heavy metals poses serious risks to human health.

Waste batteries should not be thrown directly into trash bins, as this can lead to the spread of heavy metals. They should be collected separately and recycled. Recycling batteries reduces environmental pollution and prevents the release of heavy metals into nature.

During recycling, the metals in batteries are separated and made reusable. This process reduces environmental pollution, extends the use of natural resources, and decreases the consumption of raw materials needed for new battery production.

In conclusion, waste batteries must be managed properly. Proper collection and recycling of batteries help reduce environmental pollution and protect human health. Separating harmful substances during recycling ensures more efficient use of natural resources.

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### ELECTRONIC WASTE

Electronic waste, or e-waste, arises from devices such as mobile phones, computers, televisions, batteries, and other electronic devices once they reach the end of their lifecycle. Improper management of electronic waste can cause serious harm to human health and the environment.

Electronic waste often contains toxic substances, which can be harmful to humans and the environment. For example, heavy metals such as lead, mercury, cadmium, and others found in electronic devices can contaminate groundwater and degrade air quality. If not properly managed, these toxic substances can spread and pose serious health risks.

Proper management of electronic waste requires cooperation among waste producers, manufacturers, and consumers. The design, production, and use of electronic devices should facilitate waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. Collaborating with companies specialized in waste management is also crucial.

Recycling electronic waste ensures the proper disposal of toxic substances and the recovery of reusable materials. Recycling helps conserve natural resources, save energy, and reduce carbon footprints.

In conclusion, proper management of electronic waste is essential to prevent harm to human health and the environment. Appropriate measures should be taken during the design, production, and use of electronic devices to reduce, reuse, and recycle e-waste. Proper e-waste management is a critical step toward a sustainable future.

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### PESTICIDES



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Pesticides are chemicals widely used to control insects and other pests. However, these chemicals can harm the environment. Therefore, it is recommended to prefer environmentally friendly alternatives when using pesticides.

Harmful pesticides can affect other living organisms. For example, insecticides can kill natural predators such as birds, frogs, and other beneficial organisms. These chemicals can also seep into water and soil, causing environmental pollution.

Environmentally friendly pest control methods can be used as alternatives to chemical pesticides. Examples include biological control, natural predators, plant-based insecticides, pheromone traps, temperature-controlled steaming, ultrasonic devices, and electronic traps.

Biological control uses natural enemies of pests to manage populations. Plant-based insecticides contain substances naturally found in plants that eliminate pests without harming the environment. Pheromone traps attract pests using their own pheromones to capture them. Temperature-controlled steaming kills pests through high heat, while ultrasonic devices and electronic traps neutralize pests electronically.

In conclusion, environmentally friendly pest control methods can replace harmful chemical pesticides. These methods provide effective and eco-friendly alternatives to control pest populations while protecting the environment.

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### CHEMICAL WASTE

Chemical waste can originate from manufacturing, industrial activities, household waste, agriculture, and healthcare services. Such waste can seriously harm human health and the environment.

Transporting chemical waste separately from its source is also hazardous. Leaks or accidents during transportation can pollute groundwater, water sources, soil, and air.

Proper disposal of chemical waste is crucial. Incorrect disposal can contaminate groundwater and release toxic substances harmful to human health. Incineration of chemical waste can emit harmful gases into the atmosphere, while dumping waste can reduce soil fertility and harm biodiversity.

The effects of chemical waste are especially significant for natural habitats and biodiversity. Contamination can destroy vegetation and wildlife. These toxins can enter the food chain, ultimately affecting humans and causing serious health issues.

Therefore, proper management of chemical waste is critical. Measures must be taken to collect, transport, store, and dispose of chemical waste safely. Environmental agencies, industrial facilities, and other chemical waste producers play an important role in ensuring safe management.

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### PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS

Personal care products are an integral part of daily life. These include shampoos, conditioners, shower gels, soaps, toothpaste, deodorants, perfumes, and cosmetics. However, many of these products contain chemicals that can harm the environment and human health over time.



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Many personal care products contain industrial chemicals, synthetic fragrances, parabens, phthalates, and petroleum derivatives. These substances can accumulate in the body and contribute to environmental pollution. Some chemicals can disrupt hormonal systems and cause serious health issues, including cancer.

During production, personal care products may generate harmful waste, and packaging materials can further contribute to environmental issues. Plastic packaging, for instance, can persist in nature for thousands of years and accumulate in oceans.

As a result, natural and organic personal care products are becoming more popular. These products are made from natural ingredients, produce less pollution, and are less likely to contain harmful chemicals. Reusable and recyclable packaging can further reduce environmental impact.

In conclusion, personal care products should be used responsibly. Preference should be given to natural and organic products with recyclable packaging to protect both human health and the environment.

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### PLASTIC WASTE

Plastics are widely used in daily life, but their production, use, and disposal can severely harm the environment.

Plastics are primarily derived from petrochemical raw materials. Their production emits greenhouse gases and the chemicals used can pollute water and soil. Plastics often persist in nature for years, damaging ecosystems. Marine plastic waste threatens wildlife and forms massive floating debris in oceans.

Single-use plastics are especially harmful. Sea turtles, birds, fish, and marine mammals may ingest them, risking suffocation and death. Plastics can accumulate in the digestive systems of marine animals, causing fatal infections.

Plastic production is also pollutive, relying on fossil fuels such as crude oil and natural gas, contributing to climate change.

In conclusion, reducing, recycling, and replacing plastics with alternatives is critical to mitigate environmental damage.

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### CLEANING PRODUCTS

Cleaning products are commonly used in homes, offices, and public spaces for hygiene and surface cleaning. However, some products contain chemicals that can harm human health and the environment.

Chemical cleaning agents can irritate skin, eyes, and respiratory systems. Wastewater from cleaning products can pollute water sources.

Using natural, organic, and eco-friendly cleaning products is recommended. Ingredients like vinegar, lemon juice, baking soda, and olive oil are effective, environmentally safe alternatives.

In conclusion, choosing eco-friendly cleaning products helps protect both human health and the environment.

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### TOXIC SUNSCREENS



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Sunscreens protect the skin from harmful UV rays. However, some chemical sunscreens may have toxic effects on the environment. Consumers are encouraged to use natural alternatives.

Common chemical ingredients include oxybenzone, avobenzone, octisalate, octocrylene, homosalate, and hexyl-decanol. Oxybenzone can bleach coral reefs and cause environmental harm, and other chemicals may also impact ecosystems.

Natural mineral-based sunscreens containing zinc oxide or titanium dioxide are effective and environmentally safe.

In conclusion, to protect both the skin and the environment, it is advisable to choose natural and eco-friendly sunscreens.