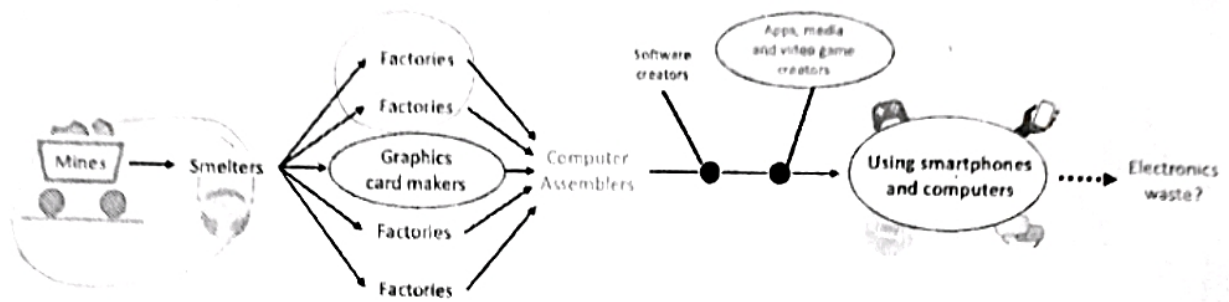


Material	Element or compound?	Chemical Symbol	Material's Purpose in the story of graphics cards and video games?	Where in the world is this material found?	What is the cost of this material?	Properties (e.g. mechanical) that make these materials useful?	What else is this material used for?	Recyclability of this material?
Tantalum	element	Ta	Capacitors and high powered resistors in electronics	Australia, Brazil, Mozambique, Thailand, Portugal, Nigeria, Zaire and Canada.	\$212.71 per kilogram	Dark blue-gray, dense, ductile, hard, easily fabricated, conductive to heat and electricity, resistant to corrosion	To create more resistant alloys towards acidity and to add strength and ductility	It is re-used to make capacitor powder and tantalum-capacitor-grade metal wire.
Palladium	element	Pd	Ceramic capacitors in electronics	Russia, South America, North America, Ethiopia and Australia	\$93.92 per gram	Silver-white, soft, low density, low melting point, ductile	Used in terrestrial vehicles for fuel	It is easily recyclable
Silicon dioxide	compound	SiO ₂	Semiconductors and computer chips	water, plants, animals and the Earth's crust in the form of quartz	around \$3000 per kilogram	Gray, odorless, crystalline, amorphous solid	Used by food manufacturers in spices	It is recyclable



1. What are some of the environmental impacts of using the technologies discussed in the LiveSTEAM on a worldwide scale?
2. What is the role of research and development in this system story?
3. How does the system interact with or impact the hydrosphere, lithosphere and atmosphere?
4. What materials are needed for this system to work?
5. How could the system adapt if these materials were not available?
6. What goes into making our products that most consumers don't know? Should they be told the exact way their products are made?
7. What outputs does the system generate?

1. Underwater cables can ^{negatively} affect ecosystems, boats are constantly travelling pollutes the water and electronics end up being electronic waste. Mines and factories add to the pollution. Mines being a danger to humans.

2. To make products more eco-friendly.

3. The technology interacts with satellites in the atmosphere and it impacts it at the same because satellites pollute our atmosphere. (Destroys the ozone later). Factories pollute the atmosphere

4. Silicon, aluminum, copper, tin, silver, iron, etc.

5. Replace it by materials that are available

6. We should be told what goes into our products so that we could make it more ecofriendly.

7. Electronic waste.