

Blank is enlightening

Physically destroying assets, while at times necessary,
can also be harmful in some truly astounding ways.



If you’ve watched our [data destruction video](#), then you’ll know that physically destroying assets—**while at times necessary**—can also be **unsustainable, inefficient, insecure**, and even **non-compliant**. To accurately quantify the severity of these problems and put a number on the negative impact of data destruction, we have created a series of four data-driven infographics, each focusing on a particular drawback of this controversial approach.

Below, you’ll find a series of navigation links to help
you view our findings by your chosen focus area.



Security

Are your device destruction
policies leaving you exposed?



Compliance

Are you breaching data regulations
by destroying your devices?



Efficiency

Is physical destruction really an
efficient answer to data sanitization?



Sustainability

Are your device destruction
policies costing the earth?

Security

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Device destruction has often been perceived as the most secure method of data erasure, but the surprising reality is that this eco-unfriendly method is increasingly risky business for millions of data storage assets every year.

How risky? We sought to find the answer.

Research shows that millions of hard-disk drives, solid-state drives, advanced NVMe's and other data storage assets are decommissioned annually.

THE U.S. ALONE COULD USE MORE THAN

50M HDDS

every year by 2025.
Most of these will be shredded.¹

1 IN SHREDS

are common, posing security risks for modern HDDs, SSDs and NVMe's.²

Consider:

2MM SHREDS

have been recommended by the NSA for optimal security in data destruction since 2014.³

But with the increased density of data in all types of media, this recommendation is quickly becoming outdated, as even

1MM SHREDS

of a magnetic drive can contain readable data equal to 15 sets of Encyclopedia Britannica.⁴

It's enough of an issue that:

SHREDDING & PULVERIZING

were named obsolete by the newest global sanitization standard, IEEE 2883.⁵

That doesn't even include the storage and transport chain of custody vulnerabilities along the process itself.

To summarize, the reputation of shredding as an ultra-secure means of data erasure is nothing more than a falsity. It could *actually* place your organization at more risk.

To account for this, consider an approach that embraces **faster, more immediate**, and **more thorough** data sanitization strategies to render your data completely unrecoverable.

Embrace a better way to minimize your risk exposure.

Learn more



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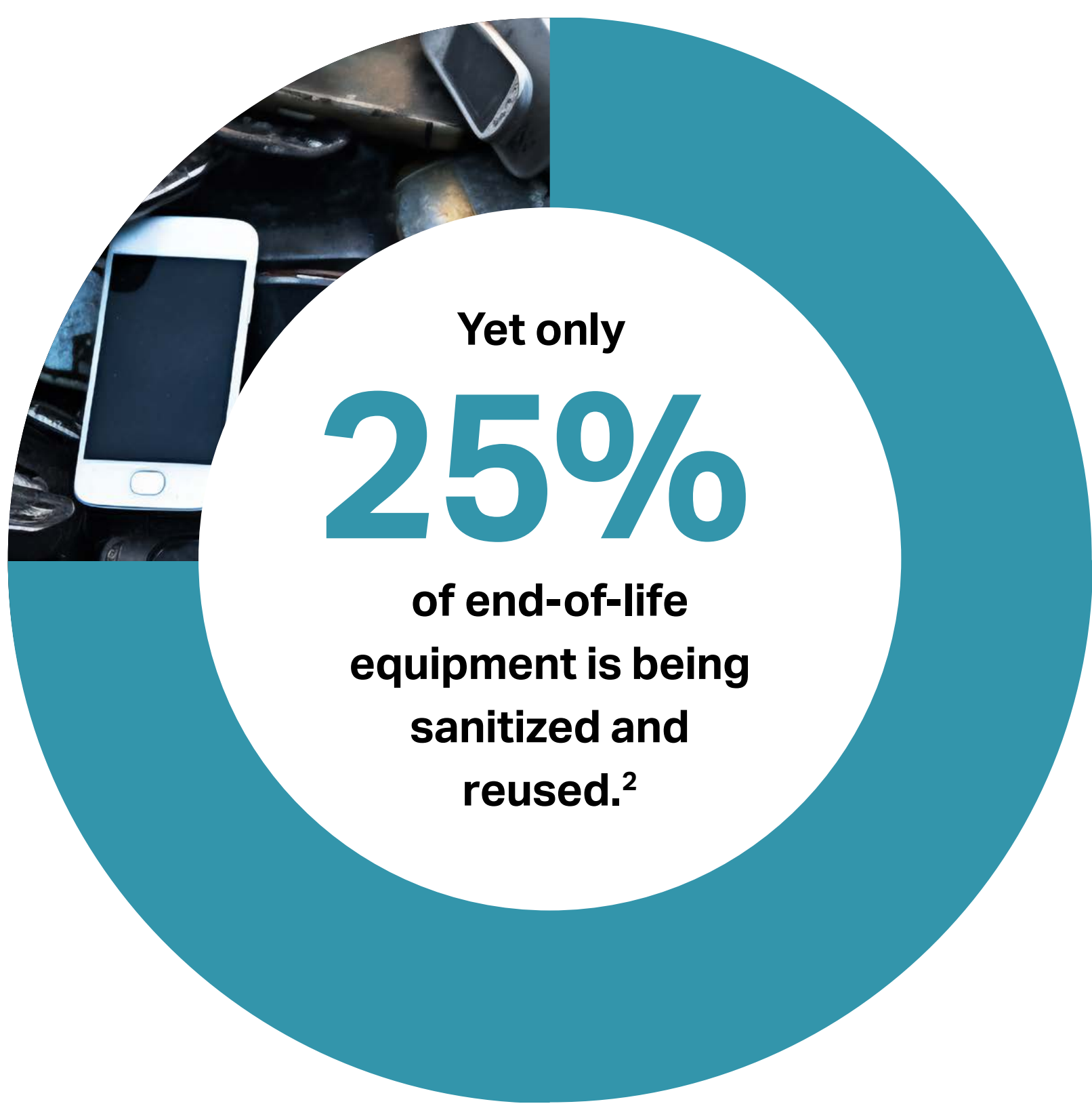


In the wake of ever-expanding regulations, physical
destruction is trending towards a non-compliant future.
What does this mean for data sanitization strategies moving forward?
We wanted to find out.

OUR RESEARCH FOUND:

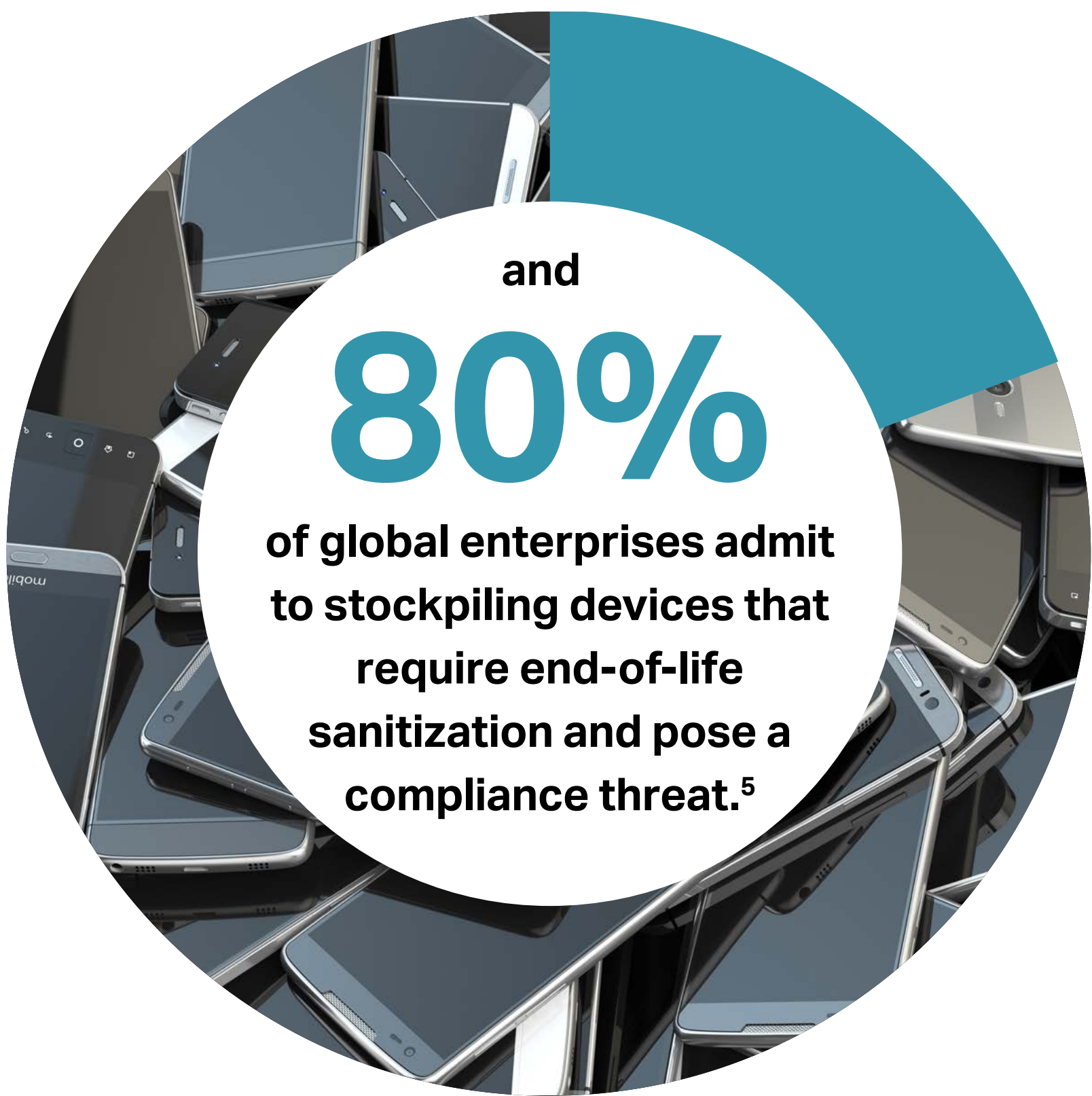
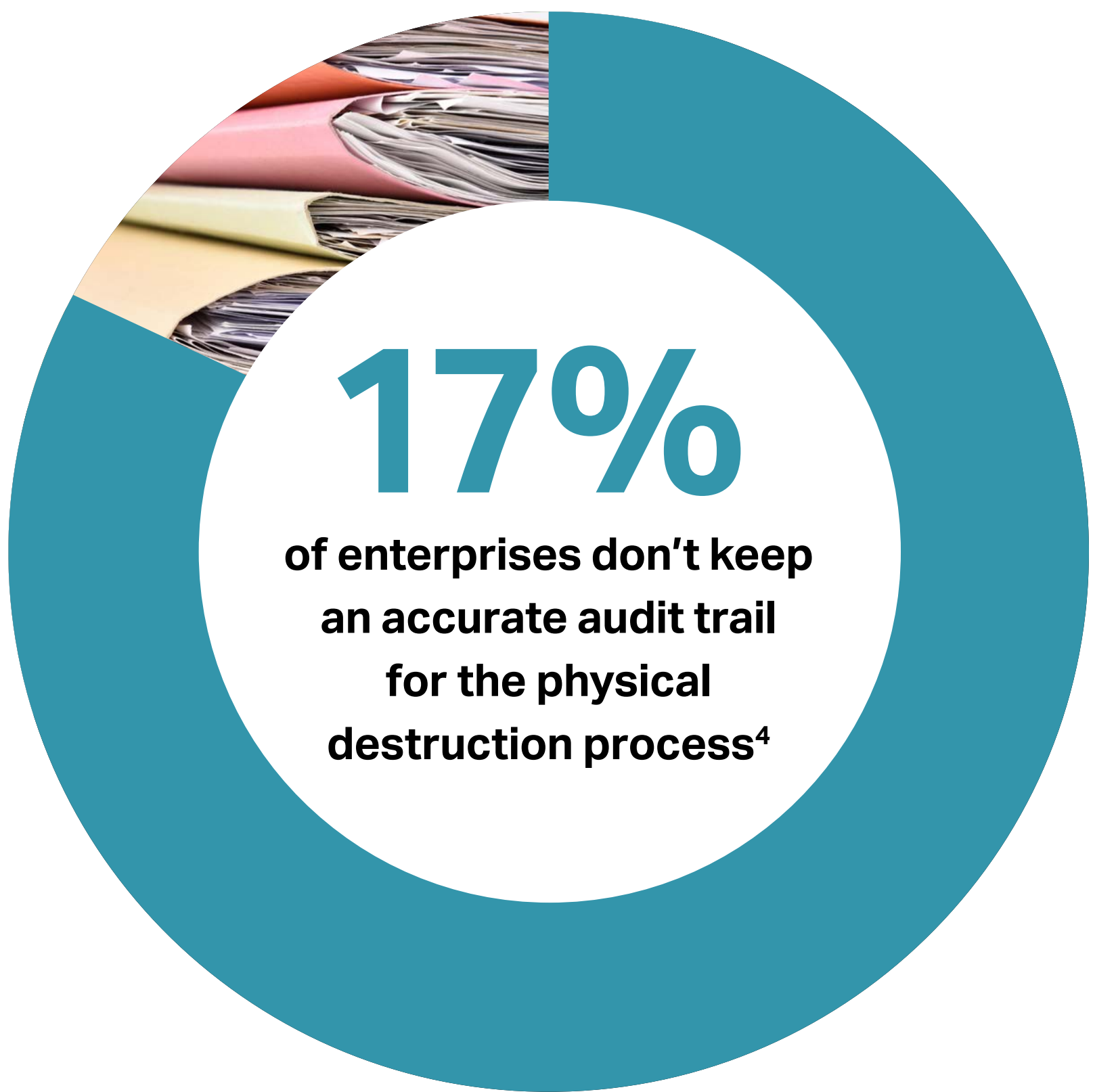
78 COUNTRIES

have national e-waste policies as part of
corporate social responsibility initiatives.¹

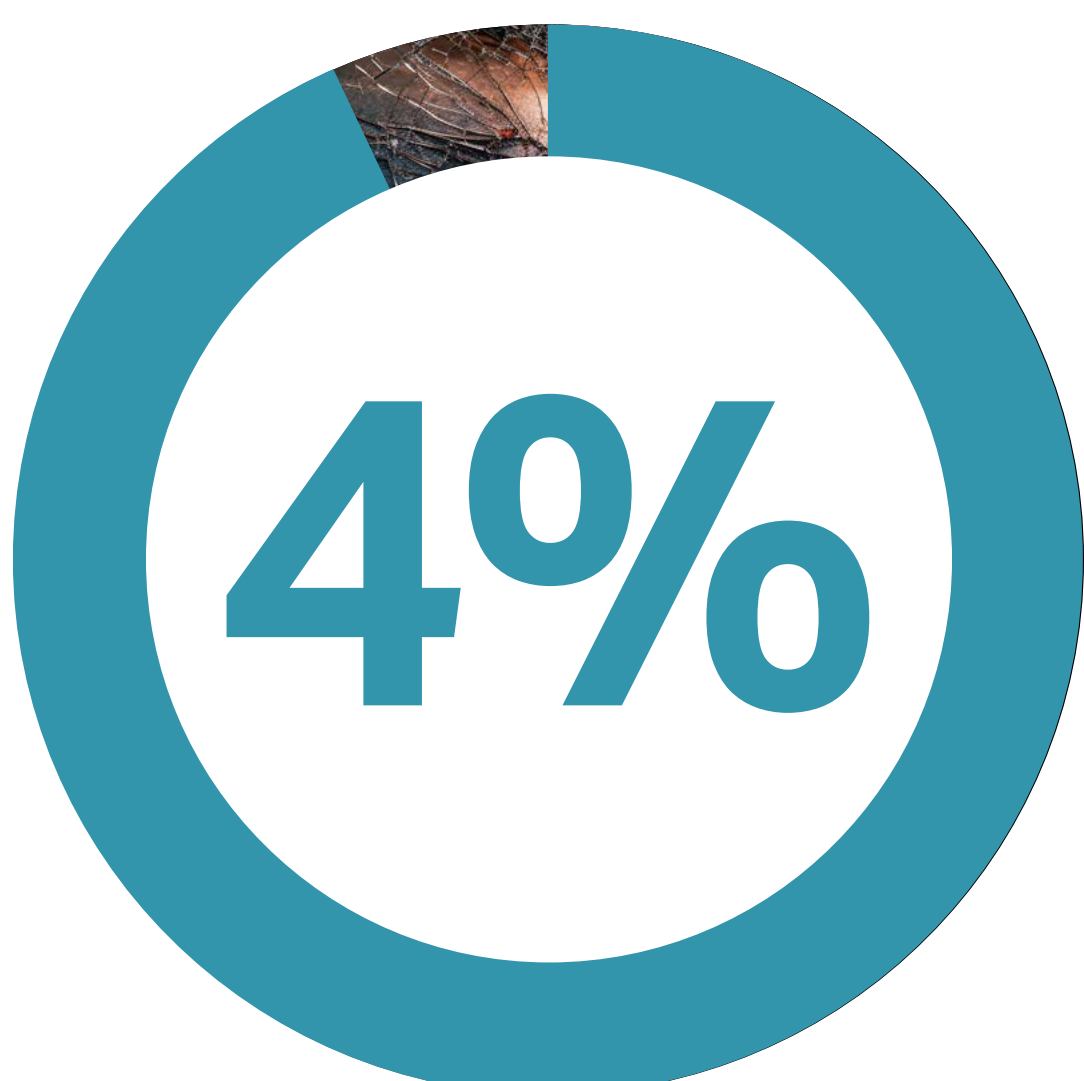


83%
of the world's largest
organizations have a CSR
policy.³

Stricter 'green' reporting requirements are also increasing.
But it's not just climate requirements that are suffering.
We also found that:



And, most shockingly



of enterprises admit they don't sanitize data at all—
leaving them wide open for attacks and data breaches.⁴

A lack of strategic and verified data destruction is
also in direct contradiction to

GDPR PCI DSS ISO 27001

and other directives that reference
data privacy, protection, and security.

To future-proof your data destruction policies, be sure to consider
approaches that meet today's data privacy best practices and that
focus on innovation for tomorrow.

Stay ahead of the compliance curve.

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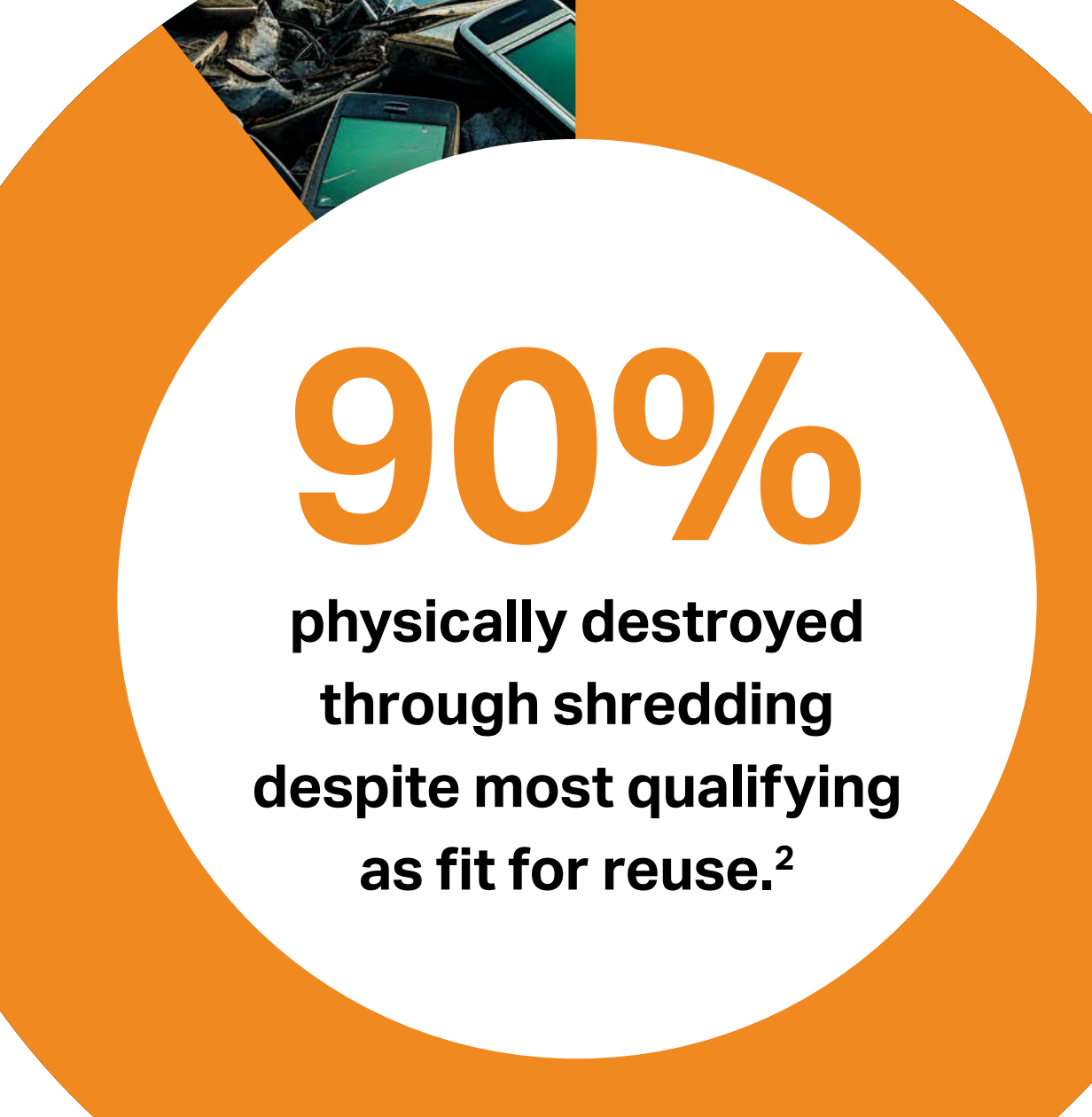
¹ <https://www.itu.int/ITU-D/Environment/Pages/Spotlight/Global-E-waste-Monitor-2020.aspx>
² <https://www.blancco.com/enterprises-taking-to-comply-with-sustainability-policies/>
³ <https://www.blancco.com/enterprises-failing-to-comply-with-sustainability-policies/>
⁴ <https://www.blancco.com/research-a-third-of-the-worlds-largest-enterprises-use-inadequate-data-sanitization-to-prevent-data-breaches-at-end-of-life/>

Is physical destruction really an efficient answer to data sanitization?



We took a detailed look.

30M HARD DRIVES

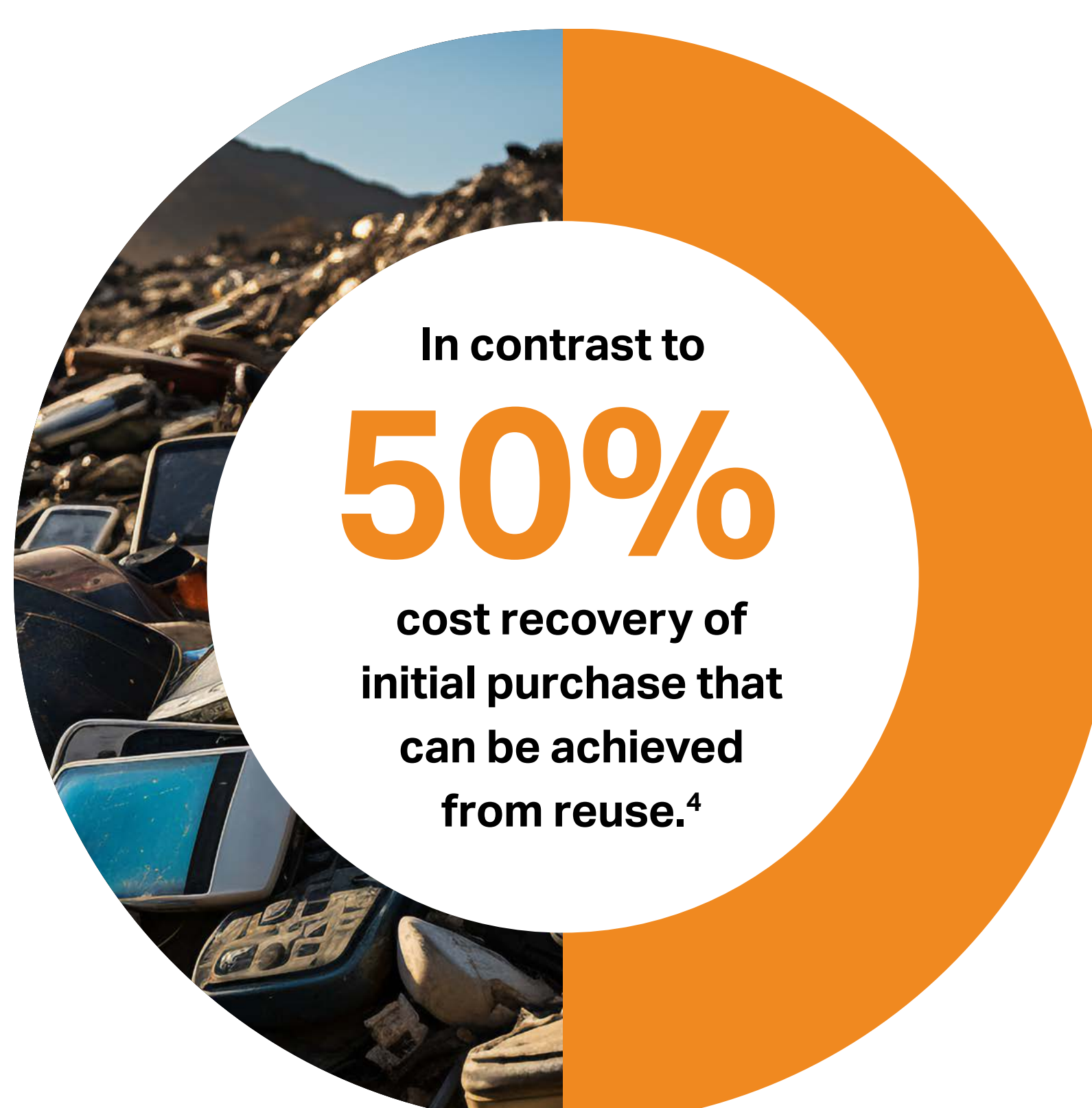
A donut chart with a large orange section representing 90% and a small inset image of e-waste. The text '90%' is in large orange font, and the rest of the text is in black.

90%

physically destroyed
through shredding
despite most qualifying
as fit for reuse.²

£60 MILLION*

*equivalent to \$73 million



The process of

PHYSICAL DESTRUCTION

dismantling, securing, executing, tracking, and documenting.^{5,6}

1000s OF ASSETS

**simultaneously, automate compliant processes,
be performed remotely, and minimize touch time.**

In short, physical destruction can cost your organization more both in terms of time and money. You should therefore be considering a method which ensures full data sanitization, but which makes devices eligible for reuse to drive additional savings for your organization.

Streamline your data erasure strategies.

Learn more



Sustainability

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In today's eco-sensitive era, the environmental cost of physical destruction is quickly becoming unfit for purpose. But how bad is the problem? We set out to find the answer.

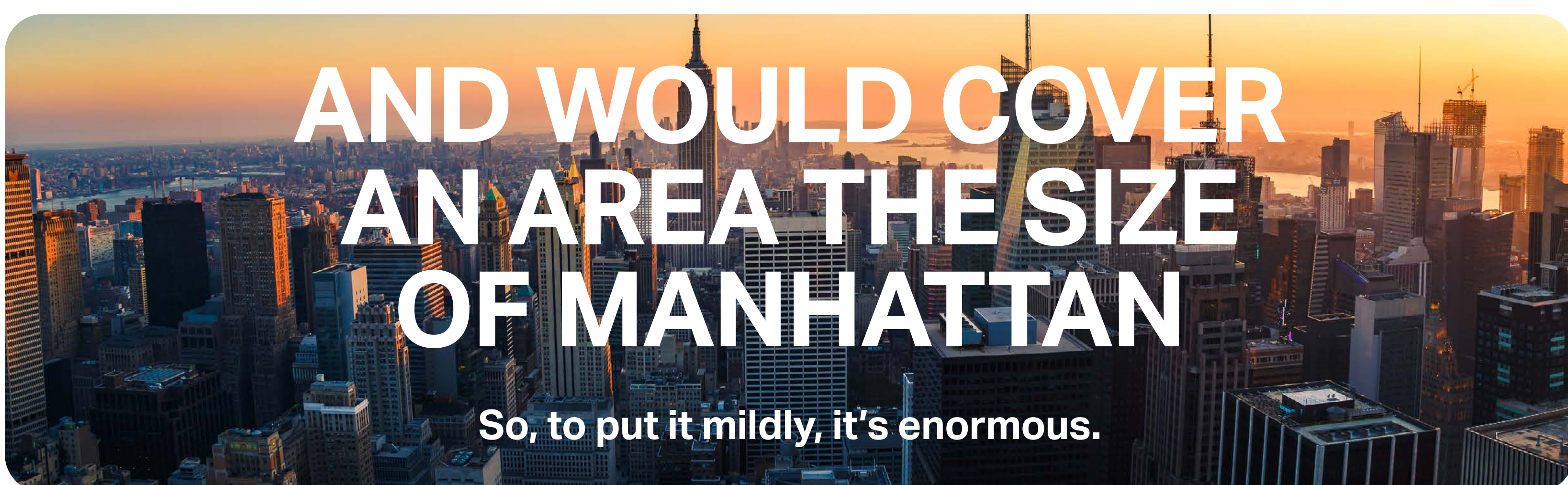
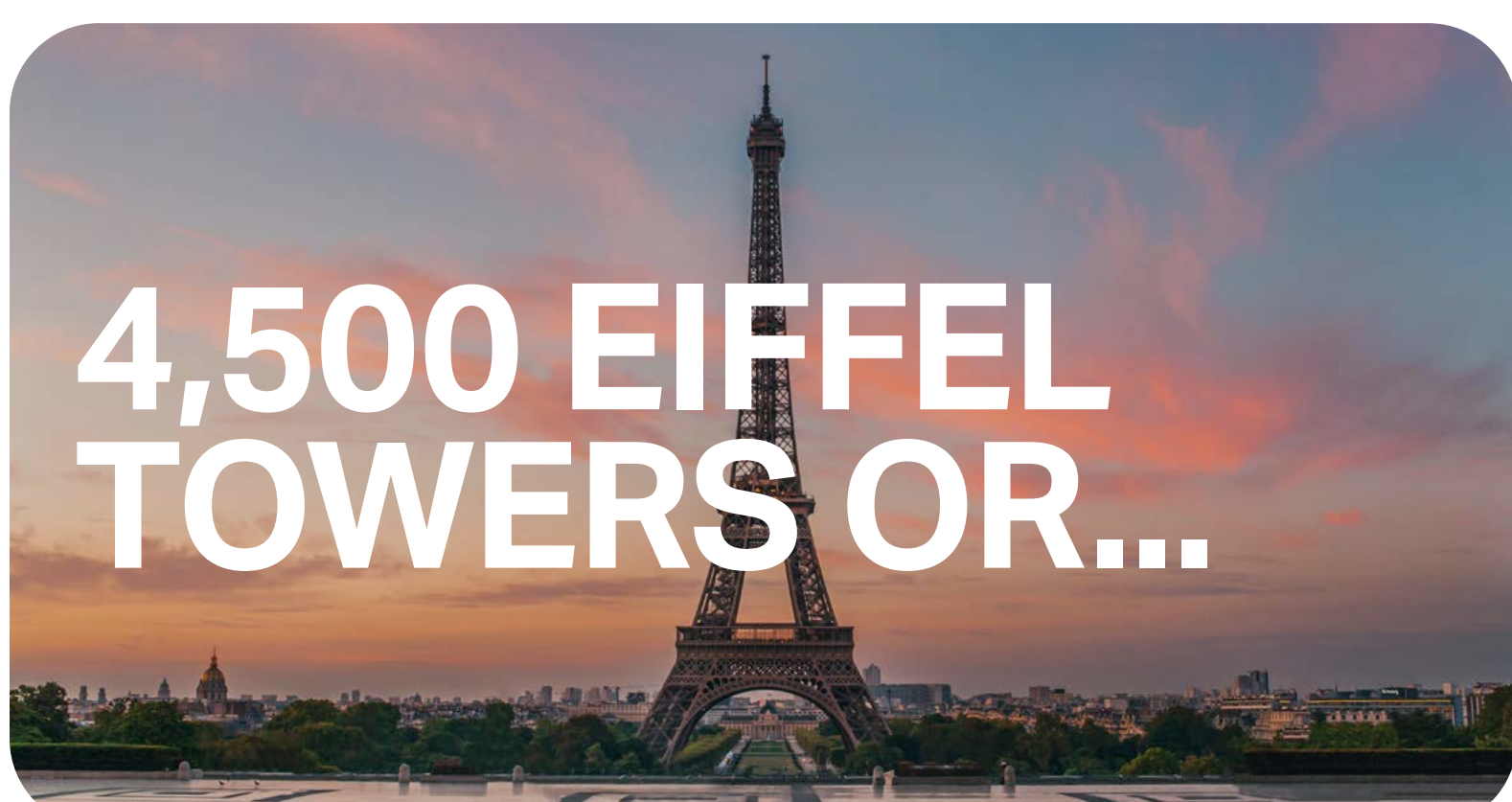
RESEARCH FOUND THAT:

61.3M TONS

of e-waste will be discarded in 2023¹ with



Just how big is that number?
Well, it's equivalent to the weight of:



And, worse, it's getting even bigger.
Today, experts predict e-waste will reach

75M TONS BY 2030²



In other words, the high turnover of information technology products is a large reason e-waste is increasing. And our planet is paying the price. Now, the time is right to consider an approach with sustainability at its heart, that treats physical destruction as an alternative, but not a default.

Take your first steps today.

[Learn more](#)



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