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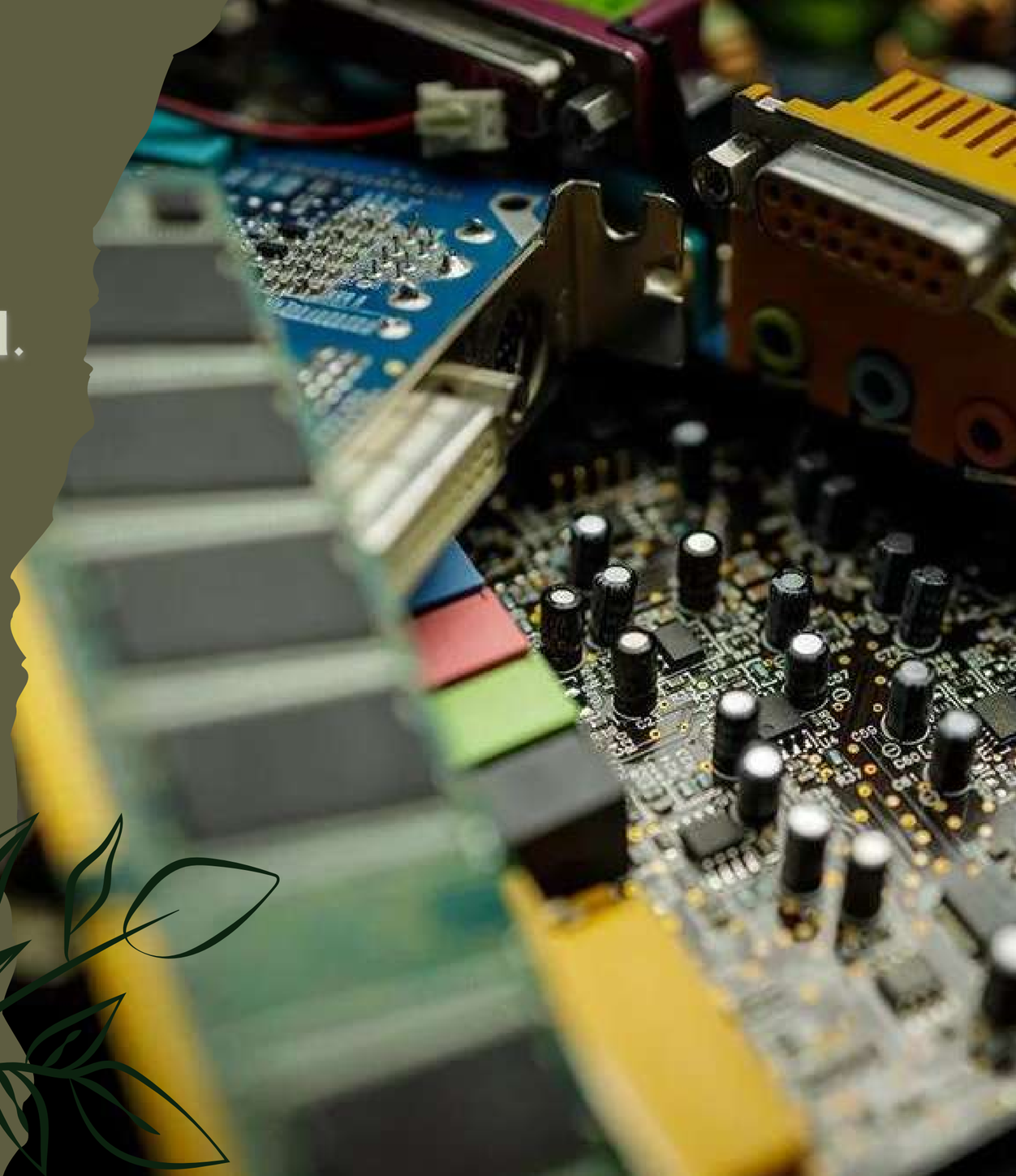
Foxx Compliance Services (P) Ltd.

Empowring Indian Producers for Responsible Waste Management

Giving meaning to E-WASTE from 2017 onwards.....[as per E-waste management rules 2016 (amended in 2022)]



LiFE
Lifestyle for Environment

What is e-waste?

E-waste (electronic waste) includes anything with plugs, cords and electronic components. Common sources of e-waste include televisions, computers, mobile phones and any type of home appliance, from air conditioners to children's toys.

Why is e-waste a problem?

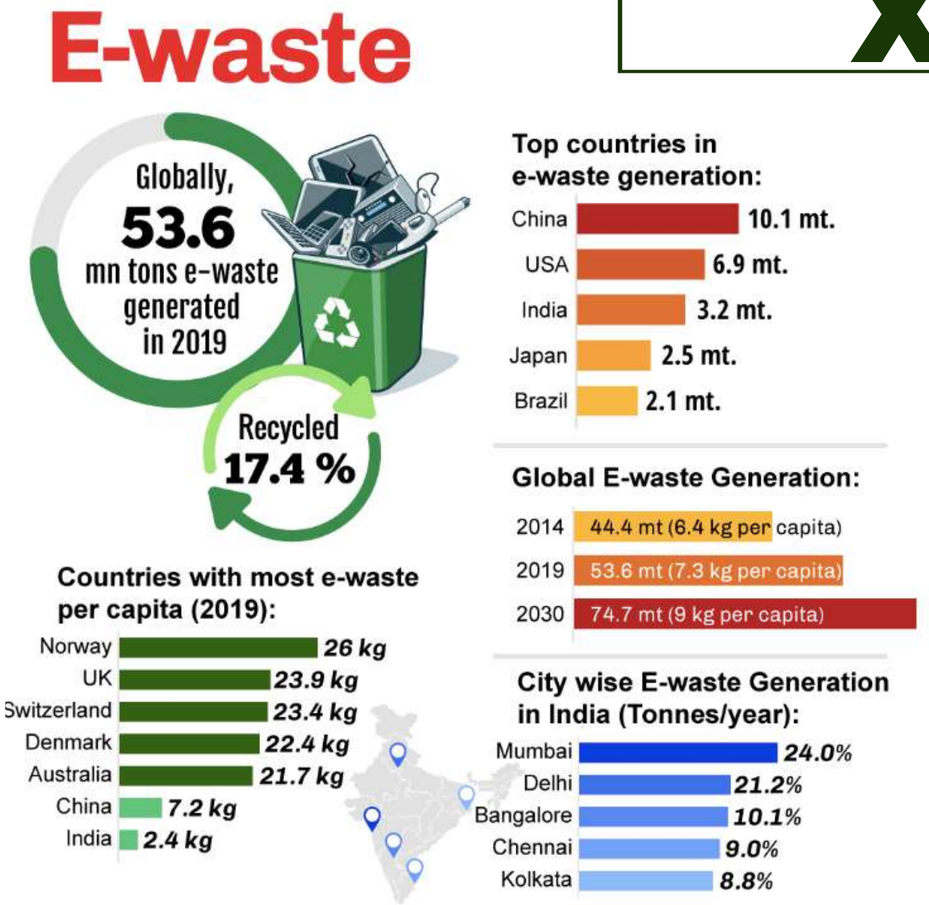
The INDIA is currently third largest producers of household e-waste in the world. When broken or unwanted electronics are dumped in landfill, toxic substances like lead and mercury can leach into soil and water.

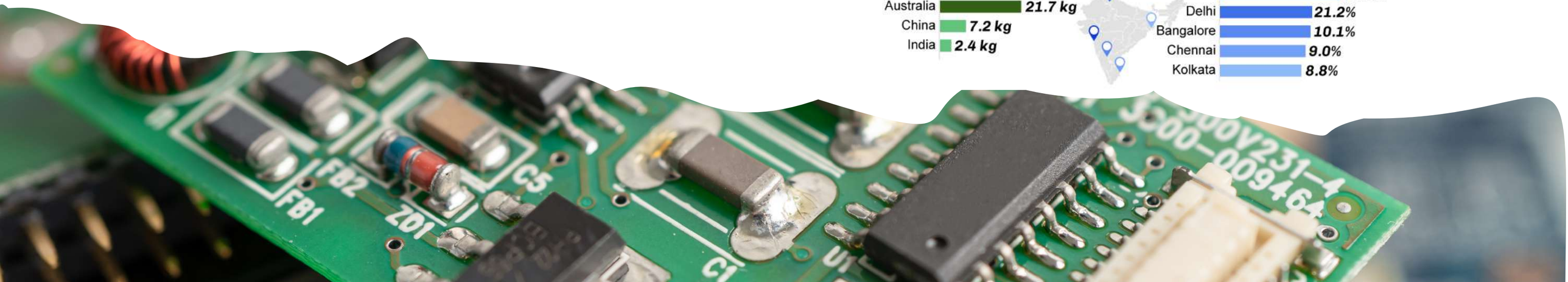
<u>Electronics also contain valuable non-renewable resources</u> including gold, silver, copper, platinum, aluminium and cobalt. This means when we dispose of them without recycling, we are throwing away precious materials.

Statistics

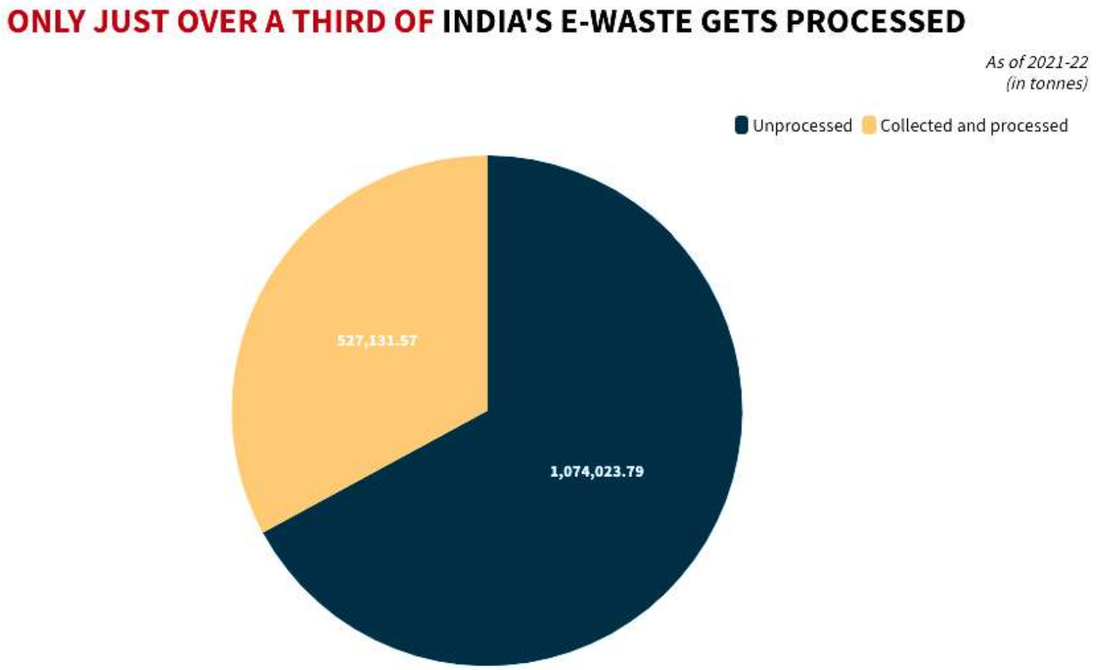
According to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), India generated 16.01 lakh tonnes of e-waste in 2021-2022, but only 33% of it was collected and processed. This is more than double the amount of e-waste generated in 2018.

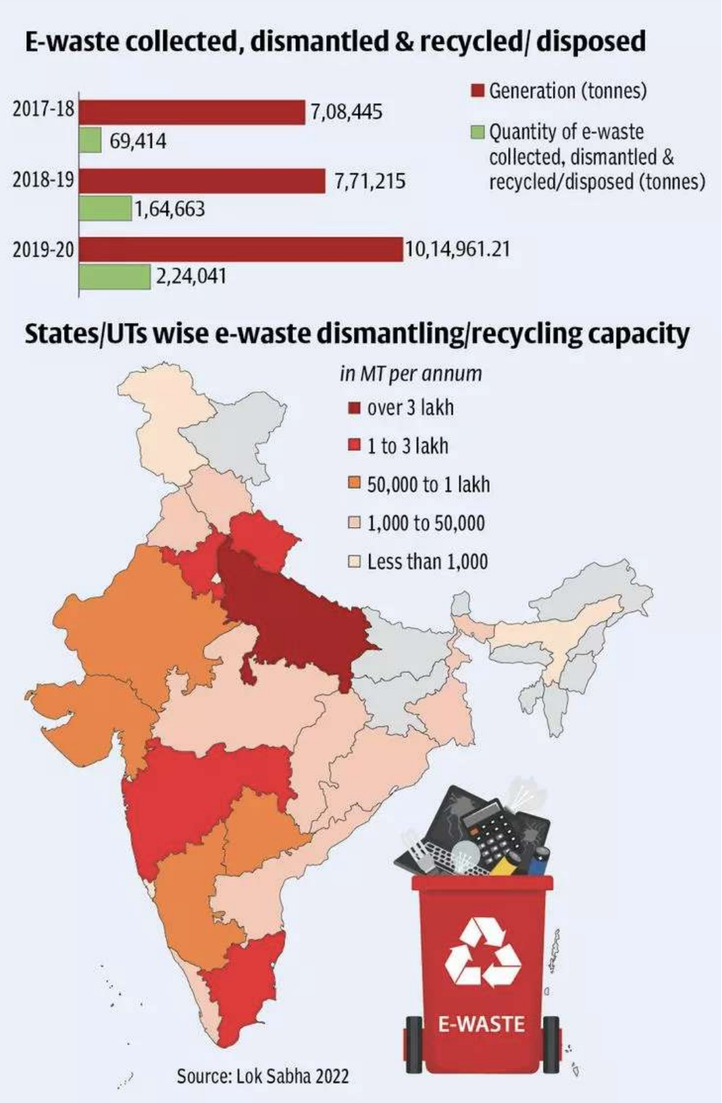
In 2020-2021, India processed 3.4 lakh tonnes of e-waste. According to CPCB, the generation of plastic waste per year is increasing by 3%, and the generation of e-waste is even higher, with waste produced totaling 7.1 lakh tonnes in 2018-19 and 10.14 lakh tonnes in 2019-20. Every year, there is a 31% increase.





Statistics


ONLY JUST OVER A THIRD OF INDIA'S E-WASTE GETS PROCESSED
As of 2021-22
(in tonnes)
Unprocessed
Collected and processed
527,131.57
1,074,023.79


E-waste collected, dismantled & recycled/ disposed
Generation (tonnes)
Quantity of e-waste collected, dismantled & recycled/disposed (tonnes)
2017-18
7,08,445
69,414
2018-19
7,71,215
1,64,663
2019-20
10,14,961.21
2,24,041
States/UTs wise e-waste dismantling/recycling capacity
in MT per annum
over 3 lakh
1 to 3 lakh
50,000 to 1 lakh
1,000 to 50,000
Less than 1,000
E-WASTE
Source: Lok Sabha 2022

a Global Reality

- **57.4 Mt (Million Metric Tonnes) of e-waste was generated in 2021. The total is growing by an average of 2 Mt a year.**
- **There is over 347 Mt of unrecycled e-waste on earth in 2023.**
- **China, the US, and India produce the most e-waste.**
- **Only 17.4% of e-waste is known to be collected and properly recycled.**
- **Only 78 countries have any form of legislation for dealing with e-waste.**
- **Estonia, Norway, and Iceland have the highest e-waste recycling rates.**
- **The e-waste recycling market was valued at $49,880 million in 2020.**

Burning e-waste affects the health of millions of children, WHO warns.....

Waste or an Oppertunity..

Opportunities of E–Waste Management in India

- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change rolled out the E-Waste (Management) Rules in 2016 to reduce e-waste production and increase recycling. Under these rules, the government introduced EPR which makes producers liable to collect 30 per cent to 70 per cent (over seven years) of the e-waste they produce, said the study.
- The integration of the informal sector into a transparent recycling system is crucial for a better control on environmental and human health impacts. There have been some attempts towards integrating the existing informal sector in the emerging scenario. Organizations such as GIZ have developed alternative business models in guiding the informal sector association towards authorization. These business models promote a city-wide collection system feeding the manual dismantling facility and a strategy towards best available technology facilities to yield higher revenue from printed circuit boards. By replacing the traditional wet chemical leaching process for the recovery of gold with the export to integrated smelters and refineries, safer practices and a higher revenue per unit of e-waste collected are generated.

How to recycle mobile phones, computers and other electronics..

Trying to work out what to do with unwanted or broken electronics? Take these four steps to give them a new lease on life and keep as much as possible out of landfill.

- **Postpone upgrading for as long as you can**

Think twice about getting your phone or other devices upgraded. Do you really need a new device to do your job or communicate effectively with others?

- **Find opportunities for reuse**

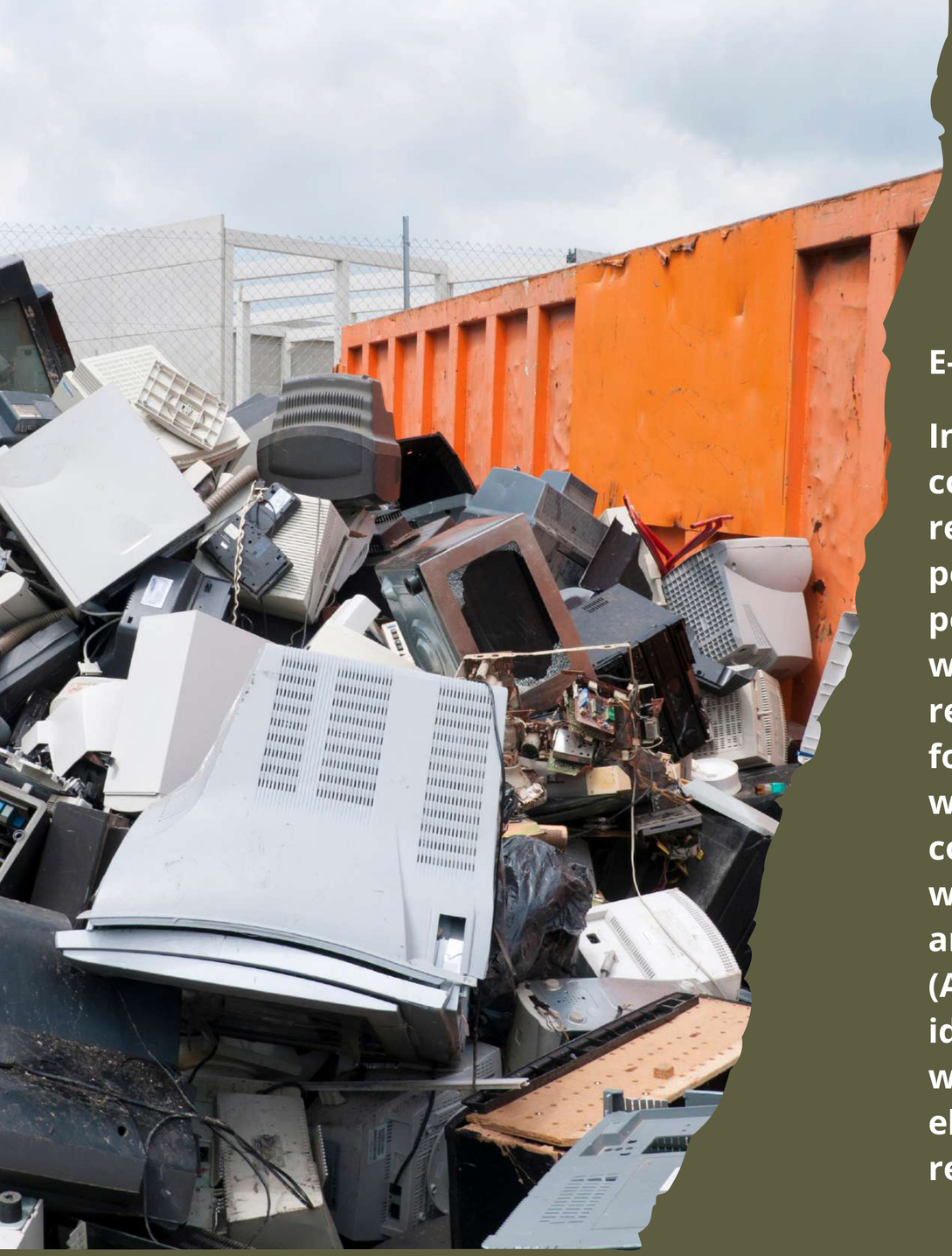
If the item is still in good working order or requires only minor repairs, think about giving it to someone else. If friends or family don't want it, there are a number of charities that will take them and get value from old items, especially mobile phones.

- **Try returning the item to the manufacturer**

If the item is broken or unusable, a first port of call should be the manufacturer. Ask if they have a process for returning old electronics and their materials for credit. Most won't take back goods at the end of their working life, but some will, and the only way market practice and accountability will change is if enough consumers advocate for it**.**

- **Take them to a dedicated e-waste recycling facility**

If there really is no way to reuse or return the item, find a reliable local organisation who will recycle it. There are plenty of places that will take old electronics - you can easily search one of Our Recycling Unit in your area at **www.foxxinternational.com** , or call on Our Toll free **1800 257 7440 ,** or write us at **info@foxxinternational.com**



E-Waste the Problem..

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E-Waste Problem in India

India ranks 177 amongst 180 countries and is amongst the bottom five countries on the Environmental Performance Index 2018, as per a report released at the World Economic Forum 2018. This was linked to poor performance in the environment health policy and deaths due to air pollution categories. Also, India is ranked fifth in the world amongst top e-waste producing countries after the USA, China, Japan, and Germany and recycles less than 2 per cent of the total e-waste it produces annually formally. Since 2018, India generates more than two million tonnes of e-waste annually, and also imports huge amounts of e-waste from other countries around the world. Dumping in open dumpsites is a common sight which gives rise to issues such as groundwater contamination, poor health, and more. The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and KPMG study, Electronic Waste Management in India identified that computer equipment account for almost 70 per cent of e-waste, followed by telecommunication equipment phones (12 per cent), electrical equipment (8 per cent), and medical equipment (7 per cent) with remaining from household e-waste.

E-waste and Child Health

Electronic and electrical waste (e-waste) is the fastest growing domestic waste stream in the world. The problem is most severe where impoverished city dwellers work in or live near informal dumps and landfills. These unmonitored sites in low- and middle-income countries receive a large share of global e-waste. E-waste contains valuable materials, such as gold and copper. E-waste can be harmful to the health of humans and the environment if it is recycled inappropriately and without sufficient training, protection, infrastructure, equipment or safeguards. Children are particularly vulnerable to some of the toxicants found in, or produced by, e-waste and e-waste recycling activities..

The WHO Initiative on E-waste and Child Health, started in 2013 aims to increase access to the evidence and knowledge base; spread greater awareness about the health impacts of e-waste; particularly in children; improve health sector capacity; promote e-waste exposure monitoring; facilitate relevant research; and develop and test country-based pilot initiatives to reduce e-waste related health risks. In June 2021, WHO published Children and digital dumpsites: e-waste exposure and child health

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E-Waste effect on Earth..

he presence of elements like lead, mercury, arsenic, cadmium, selenium, hexavalent chromium, and flame retardants beyond threshold quantities make e-waste hazardous in nature. It contains over 1000 different substances, many of which are toxic, and creates serious pollution upon disposal.

E-waste can be toxic, is not biodegradable and accumulates in the environment, in the soil, air, water and living things. For example, open-air burning and acid baths being used to recover valuable materials from electronic components release toxic materials leaching into the environment

Conclusions

Just as human waste can pollute our oceans and air, e-waste can take over landfills, pollute developing nations, and leach toxic chemicals into the earth.
Just as nations have banded together to fight climate change, water pollution, and save endangered species, it is critical that they band together to make a difference in the spread of e-waste.

Together we can recycle much more

Thank you

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