

E-Waste Management Policy

Objective

E- Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011 were notified in 2011 and had come into force since 1st May, 2012. In order to ensure effective implementation of E-Waste Rules, the Government of India in supersession of E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 has notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 vide G.S.R. 338(E) dated 23.03.2016 which will be effective from 01-10-2016.

Purpose of the Document

These rules are applicable to every producer, consumer or bulk consumer, collection centre, dismantler and recycler of e-waste involved in the manufacture, sale, purchase and processing of electrical and electronic equipment or components specified in schedule – I of these Rules.

Key Considerations

Two categories of electrical and electronic equipment namely (i) IT and Telecommunication Equipment and (ii.) Consumer Electricals and Electronics such as TVs, Washing Machines, Refrigerators Air Conditioners including fluorescent and other mercury containing lamps are covered under these Rules.

Policy / Process / Guidelines & Process Flow

At KINARA CAPITAL-VISAGE HOLDINGS AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED (“the Company”) we believe that it is our responsibility to ensure that we do business in such a manner that it enriches our environment and planet. That’s why we make sure that we are committed to product stewardship through the life cycle of our electronics, and ensure compliance with E-waste rules in India.

We understand that there is a need to encourage recycling of all useful and valuable material from e-waste so as to conserve the ever depleting natural resources. Recycling end-of-life discarded products is vital if we are to save resources and minimize landfill. The Company understands its responsibility and in this regard we would soon tie-up with one of the authorised e-waste recycler/dismantler for facilitating dispose off of our electronic e-waste products such as laptops, computers, tablets etc after its end-of-life.

Applicability of E-waste policy

Bulk consumer¹ means bulk users of electrical and electronic equipment such as Central Government or State Government Departments, public sector undertakings, banks, educational institutions, multinational organisations, international agencies, partnership and public or private companies that are registered under the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) and the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) and health care facilities which have turnover of more than one crore or have more than twenty employees.

Responsibilities of bulk consumer

1. Consumers or bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I of the E- Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011 shall ensure that e-waste generated by them is channelised through collection centre or dealer of authorised producer or dismantler or recycler or through the designated take back service provider of the producer to authorised dismantler or recycler
2. Bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall maintain records of e-waste generated by them in **Form-2** and make such records available for scrutiny by the concerned **State Pollution Control Board**

3. Consumers or bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall ensure that such end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment are not admixed with e-waste containing radioactive material as covered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962) and rules made there under
4. Bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall file annual returns in **Form-3**, to the concerned **State Pollution Control Board on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year** to which that return relates. In case of the bulk consumer with multiple offices in a State, one annual return combining information from all the offices shall be filed to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates.
- 5.

Procedure for storage of E-waste

Every bulk consumer may store the e-waste for a period **not exceeding 180 days and shall maintain a record of collection, sale, transfer and storage of wastes and make these records available for inspection**. Provided that the concerned State Pollution Control Board may extend the said period up to three hundred and sixty five days in case the waste needs to be specifically stored for development of a process for its recycling or reuse.

Benefits of recycling of old electronic products/why recycle

Saves Natural Resources:

There is a need to encourage recycling of all useful and valuable material from E-waste so as to conserve the ever depleting natural resources. Recycling end-of-life products is vital if we are to save resources and minimize waste.

Reduces Environmental Pollution:

Scientific disposal of E-waste reduces the environment pollution. Moreover, making products from recycled materials creates less air and water pollution than making products from virgin materials.

Alternate Resource:

With virgin resources facing rapid depletion, E-waste can be a good alternate resource since it contains many valuable and recoverable materials such as aluminium, copper, gold, silver and ferrous materials.

Negative consequences of disposal of product in an unscientific manner

Health Risks:

E-waste-connected health risks may result from direct contact with harmful materials such as lead, cadmium, chromium, brominated flame retardants or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), from inhalation of toxic fumes, as well as from accumulation of chemicals in soil, water and food.

Environmental Degradation:

Oil and gases which are present in E-waste such as compressor and CRT causes environmental pollution. Burning of rubber and plastic in open area causes air pollution.

Accidental breakage/damage of electronics & e-waste

Accidental breakage and damage of electronics and E-waste can pose a threat to the environment. As long as the toxic components in electronics are enclosed within the original manufacturer's designed outer-shell of the gadget, they don't pose much of a danger as they have been engineered to contain any such effects. However, accidental breakage or damage of such electronics or E-waste can lead to toxic elements leaking and contaminating their immediate environment. Damage to the environment due to accidental breakage of E-waste is a major concern in informal E-waste disposal and recycling facilities, so consumers need to ensure that they dispose their E-waste only at authorized E-waste recycler.

Do's & Donts' for the company w.r.t. E-waste

DO'S:

1. Always looking for information on the catalogue of our product for end-of-life equipment handling.
2. Ensure that only Authorized Recyclers/Dismantler handle our electronic products
3. Always drop our used electronic products, batteries or any accessories when they reach the end of their life at our nearest Authorized E-Waste Recycler/Dismantler.
4. Keeping the e-waste in isolated area, after it becomes non-functional/un-repairable so as to prevent its accidental breakage.
5. Always disconnecting the battery from product, and ensure any glass surface is protected against breakage.

DONTS':

1. We don't dismantle our electronic Products on our own
2. We don't throw electronics in bins having "Do not Dispose" sign.
3. We don't give e-waste to informal and unorganized sectors like Local Scrap Dealer/ Rag Pickers.
4. We don't keep any replaced spare part(s) from the product in exposed area
5. We don't dispose our product in garbage bins along with municipal waste that ultimately reaches landfills.

Amendments

This Policy may, from time to time, be modified or amended, as deemed fit by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Disclosures

This Policy shall be disclosed by the Company accordingly as may be deemed necessary.