

E-waste (management) rules 2022

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In news– The Union government of India has notified E-waste (management) rules 2022 recently.

Key rules-

- The government has **restricted the use of hazardous substances in manufacturing electrical and electronic equipment** (EEE) following deaths due to exposure to radioactive materia.
- This is **applicable to all electrical devices and radiotherapy equipment**, nuclear medicine equipment and accessories, **Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)**, electric toys, air conditioners, microwaves, tablets, washing machine, refrigerator and iPad among others.
- **The rules mandate to reduce the use of lead, mercury, cadmium among others** in the manufacturing of electronic equipment that have an adverse impact on human health and the environment.
- **These rules will come into force from 1 April 2023** and apply to every manufacturer, producer refurbisher, dismantler and recycler involved in manufacturing, sale, transfer, purchase, refurbishing, dismantling, recycling and processing of e-waste or electrical and electronic equipment.
- The notification said that **manufacturers shall use the technology or methods so as to make the end product recyclable** and shall ensure that components or parts made by different manufacturers are compatible with each other so as to reduce the quantity of e-waste.
- **The Central Pollution Control Board(CBCB) shall conduct random sampling of electrical and electronic equipment** placed on the market to monitor and verify the

compliance of reduction of hazardous substances provisions.

- Imports or placement in the market for new electrical and electronic equipment shall be permitted only for those which are compliant with provisions laid down by the government.
- The rules introduces an Extended Producer Responsibility Framework whereby the manufacturer, producer, refurbisher or recycler of the e-products need to compulsorily register under one or more of these categories, if applicable.
- **If a product does not comply with the e-waste management rules, the manufacturer will have to withdraw all samples from the market.**
- **It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to collect e-waste generated during manufacture** and to ensure its recycling or disposal.
- However, **the rule does not apply to waste batteries,** packaging plastics, micro enterprises and radio-active waste, as covered under the provisions of the law.