

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3201.
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.12.2019

e-Waste

3201. SHRI SADASHIV KISANLOKHANDE:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATHSINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether e-Waste create a toxic atmosphere when not utilized or disposed off properly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has made any assessment of e-Waste that have not been disposed off during the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) if so, the details of the quantity of such e-Waste along with the reasons for its non-disposal?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO)

(a) and (b): The electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) after their useful life may not cause any harm if stored safely in households/stores. In case the e-waste is opened-up and attempts are made for retrieval of useful components or material in an un-scientific manner or in a manner not consistent with the guidelines of CPCB or the EEE is disposed in open without taking proper care, then it may cause health risks and damage to environment.

(c) and (d):As per information available with CPCB, 69,414 MT of e-waste was collected, dismantled and recycled during 2017-18. The E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 have provisions for environmentally sound collection, transportation, storage, dismantling and recycling of e-waste. The producers of electrical and electronic equipment have been given responsibility under the principal of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for collection and environmentally sound management of e-waste. The phase wise collection targets of e-waste hasbeen assigned at the rate of 10% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in EPR plan for 2017-18 followed by a 10% increase in the subsequent years until 70% in 2023.
