E-Waste Recycling Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity:</th>
<th>Plastic Granules</th>
<th>Copper Wire</th>
<th>Glass</th>
<th>Fer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MT/day</td>
<td>1.67 MT/day</td>
<td>7.43 MT/day</td>
<td>3.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Plant and machinery cost:** 131.00 Lakh
- **Working Capital:** 0.00 Lakh
- **Rate of return (ROR):** 26.00 %
- **Break Even Point (BEP):** 30.00 %
- **TCI:** 0.00 Lakh
- **Cost of Project:** 1272.00 Lakh
Electronic wastes, "e-waste", "e-scrap", or "Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment" ("WEEE") is a description of surplus, obsolete, broken or discarded electrical or electronic devices. Technically, electronic "waste" is the component which is dumped or disposed or discarded rather than recycled, including residue from reuse and recycling operations. Land filling e-waste, one of the most widely used methods of disposal, is prone to hazards because of leachate which often contains heavy water resources. Even state-of-the-art landfills which are sealed to the long-term.

The rising levels of e-waste generation in India have been a matter of concern in recent years. With more than 100 crore mobile phones in circulation, nearly 25 per cent end up in e-waste annually. “India has surely emerged as the second largest mobile market with 1.03 billion subscribers, but also the fifth largest producer of e-waste in the world, discarding roughly 18.5 lakh metric tonnes of electronic waste each year, with telecom equipment alone accounting for 12 per cent of the e-waste”.

E-Waste Market in India 2015-2019 research, the need to prevent biological hazards is one of the major trends upcoming in this market. Newer methods of preventing biological hazards have emerged over the years. Growing need to reduce toxins discharged from unattended e-waste has triggered more investment in the market.