E-WASTE RECYCLING PLANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant and machinery cost:</td>
<td>51.00 Lakh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working Capital:</td>
<td>0.00 Lakh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rate of return(ROR):</td>
<td>47.00 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Break Even Point (BEP):</td>
<td>40.00 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>TCI:</td>
<td>196.00 Lakh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost of Project:</td>
<td>196.00 Lakh</td>
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Electronic waste, e-waste, e-scrap, or Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) is a loose category of surplus, obsolete, broken, or discarded electrical or electronic devices. The processing of electronic waste in developing countries is causing serious health and pollution problems due to lack of containment, as do unprotected land filling (due to leaching) and incineration. The Basel Convention and regulation by the European Union and United States aim to reduce these problems. Reuse and recycling of this e-waste are promoted as alternatives to disposal as trash. There are several plants established for this particular purpose where large amount of electronic waste are recycled using the best technologies. A new trend in recycling is reuse of these waste contents. Apart from these new technologies; screening, reuse, granulating, refining, conditioning are also important processes in recycling. There is an estimate that the total obsolete computers originating from government offices, business houses, industries and household is of the order of 2 million. Manufactures and assemblers in a single calendar year, estimated to produce around 1200 tons of electronic scrap. It should be noted that obsolesce rate of personal computers (PC) is one in every two years. The consumers find it convenient to buy a new computer rather than upgrade the old one due to the changing configuration, technology and the attractive offers of the manufacturers. Due to the lack of governmental legislations on e-waste, standards for disposal, proper mechanism for handling these toxic hi-tech products, mostly end up in landfills or partly recycled in an unhygienic conditions and partly thrown into waste streams. Computer waste is generated from the individual households, government, both public and private sectors, computer retailers, manufacturers, foreign embassies, secondary markets of old PCs etc. Of these, the biggest source of PC scrap is foreign countries that export huge computer waste in the form of reusable components. The scope for e-waste recycling project is very good. New entrepreneurs are venturing into this field will be successful.

Cost Estimation:
Capacity: Monitor 10 Pcs. Per Day
Plastic Dana 5.33 MT Per Day
E-Waste Recycling Plant Copper Wire Scrap 9 Kgs/Day Glass Scrap From Crt 270 Kgs/Day Other Metal 800 Kgs Per Day

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- Project Feasibility and Market Study,
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- Preparation of Project Profiles and Pre-Investment and Pre-Feasibility Studies,
- Market Surveys and Studies,
- Preparation of Techno-Economic Feasibility Reports,
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- Manufacturing Process and or Equipment required,
- General Guidance,
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