Notice

Any person interested in making any objection or suggestion or comment on the draft of "Rajasthan E-waste Policy-2022" may do so in writing before 15th June 2022 through email of Department of Environment & Climate Change, Govt. of Rajasthan Room No. 8325, North-West Block, Secretariat, Jaipur. **(env_raj@yahoo.co.in)**

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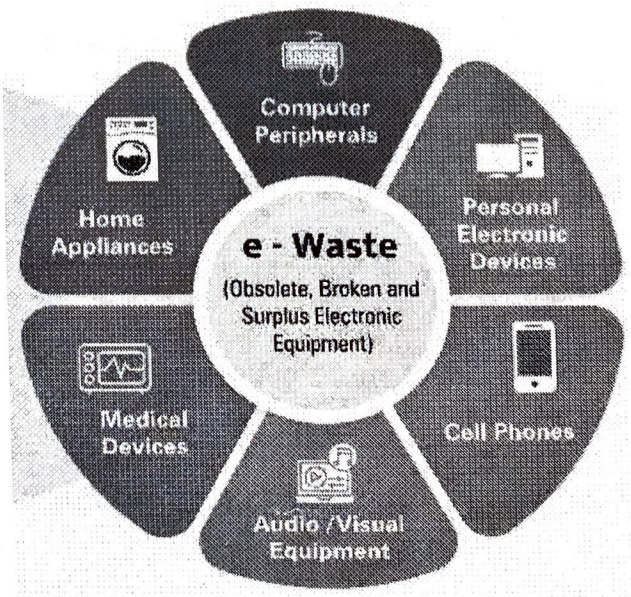
Rajasthan E-Waste Disposal Policy



2022

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1. E-waste:

Electronic Waste (E-Waste) means electrical and electronic equipment, whole or in part discarded as waste by the consumer or bulk consumer as well as rejects from manufacturing, refurbishment and repair processes. It comprises of end of life information technology and telecommunication (IT & Telecoms) equipment such as centralized data processing, mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, laptops, printers, use terminals, cellular phone etc. and end of life consumer electrical and electronics such as television sets, refrigerator, air conditioner, washing machine and fluorescent and other mercury containing lamps. The equipment along with their EEE code are listed in schedule – I of the rules and reproduced in Annexure-1. With the changing technological landscape, some of new e-waste streams which are going to pose challenges in future are lithium ion batteries, LED lighting systems, photovoltaic cells etc.

2. Vision Statement:

The state will strive for scientific management of e-waste by maximizing the e-waste collection through various means, integration of informal sector in e-waste management and ensuring that all the collected e-waste is processed and recycled through authorized dismantlers/recyclers having environmentally sound e-waste processing facilities, so as to maximize the material recovery with minimum adverse impact on environment. The state will also endeavor for promoting repair and refurbishment of end of life e-waste articles so as to enhance material efficiency and bring circularity in e-waste management.

3. Objective:

Today, most e-waste is being discarded in the general waste stream through aggregators /Kabadiwalas. It is clear that the future of e-waste management depends not only on the effectiveness of local government authorities working with the operators of recycling services but also on community participation and citizen's awareness. The effective implementation of E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 must be combined with incentives for authorized recyclers and players working in the informal sector. More generally, solutions to the global e-waste problem involve raising awareness among both consumers and e-waste recyclers and informal sector, integration of the informal sector with the formal, creating green jobs, enforcing legislation and labour standards, and eliminating practices which are harmful to human health and the environment. It is also imperative to encourage producers/brand owners/Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs) for achieving the targets mentioned under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). For considering solutions to the e-waste problem in State of Rajasthan, this policy focuses on boost-up the authorized channel, establishment of collection centers, mainstreaming the informal sector and providing proper safety to the e-waste workers.

4. Composition:

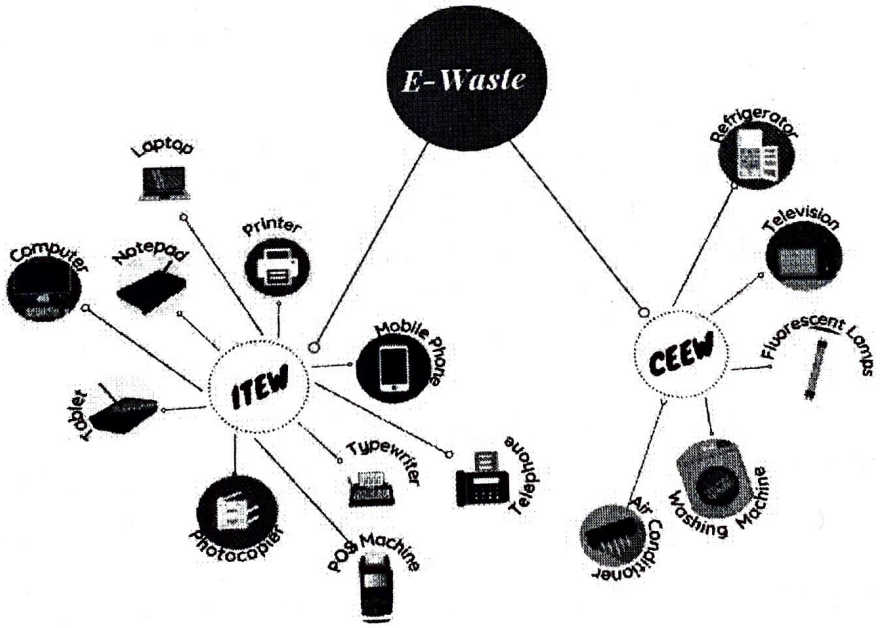
E-waste contains useful materials of economic benefits such as plastics, iron, glass, aluminum, copper, precious metals like: silver, gold, platinum, palladium and indium etc. and rare earth elements such as lanthanum, neodymium etc. and hazardous substances such as lead, cadmium, mercury etc. and other toxic substances such as

polychlorinated bi-phenyls, etched chemicals etc. The most complex mix of substances is usually present in the printed circuit boards (PCBs).

5. Statutory Provisions:

E- Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011 were notified in 2011 and had come into force on 1st May, 2012. In order to ensure effective implementation of E-Waste Rules and to clearly delineate the role of producers in EPR, MoEF& CC, 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 is effective from October, 2016. These rules are applicable to every producer, consumer or bulk consumer, collection center, dismantler, manufacturer, refurbisher 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. **The main feature, of these rules, is Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** The basic aim of the Rules is collection and channelization of e-waste generated from the 'end-of-life' products (electrical and electronic equipment) to authorized recyclers.

- Categories of electrical and electronic equipment are as under: -
  (i) Information technology and Telecommunication Equipment **(ITEW)** and
  (ii) Consumer Electricals and Electronics Equipment's **(CEEE)**



Categories of electrical and electronic equipment

6. Stakeholders:

a) **Producers/Brand Owners/ Importers -** Producers/Brand Owners/Importers have to obtain Extended Producer Responsibility authorization from CPCB, which comprises of a general scheme for the collection of waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment from the Electrical and Electronic Equipment placed on the market earlier, such as through dealer, collection centers, Producer Responsibility Organization, through buy-back arrangement, exchange scheme, Deposit Refund System, etc. whether directly or through any authorized agency and channelizing the items so collected to authorized recyclers. They are also responsible for the collection and channelization of e-waste

generated from the 'end-of-life' of their products or 'end-of-life' products as per the targets prescribed in the Rules and amended time to time.

b) **Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO)** – PRO means a professional organization authorized or financed collectively or individually by producers, which can take the responsibility for collection and channelization of e-waste generated from the 'end-of-life' of their products to ensure environmentally sound management of such e-waste;

c) **Collection centers** – They collect e-waste on behalf of producer or dismantler or recycler or re-furbisher including those arising from orphaned products. The collection centers established by producer can also collect e-waste on behalf of dismantler, re-furbisher and recycler including those arising from orphaned products. They have to ensure that the e-waste collected by them is stored in a secured manner till it is sent to authorised dismantler or recycler.

d) **Dealers** – Dealers may also be given the responsibility of collection on behalf of the producer. The dealer should collect the e-waste by providing the consumer a box, bin or a demarcated area to deposit e-waste or through take back system and send the e-waste so collected to collection centre or dismantler or recycler as designated by producer. The dealer or retailer or e-retailer is required to refund the amount as per take back system or Deposit Refund Scheme of the producer to the depositor of e-waste.

e) **Bulk consumers or consumers**- of electrical and electronic equipment should ensure that the e-waste generated by them is channelized 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.

f) **Dismantlers** - Dismantlers should ensure that dismantled e-waste are segregated and sent to the authorised recycling facilities for recovery of materials and that non-recyclable or non-recoverable components are sent to authorised treatment storage and disposal facilities. Dismantlers are not permitted to process any e-waste for recovery or refining of materials, unless authorised with the SPCB as a recycler for refining and recovery of materials.

g) **Recycler** – A recycler should ensure that the fractions or material not recycled in its facility is sent to the respective authorised recyclers and that residue generated during recycling process is disposed of in an authorised treatment storage disposal facility (of HW).

h) **Manufacturers** – Responsibility of manufacturer is to collect e-waste generated during the manufacturing of any electrical and electronic equipment and channelise it for recycling or disposal.

i) **Re-furbisher** – Re-furbisher should collect e-waste generated during the process of refurbishing and channelise the waste to authorised dismantler or recycler through its collection centre. They have to ensure that the e-waste thus generated is safely transported to authorised collection centres or dismantlers or recyclers.

7. Quantum of e-waste generation:

According to the Global E-waste Monitor, 2020, India generated 3.2 million metric tonnes (mMT) e-waste in 2019. India is the third largest e-waste generating country in the world after China and USA. However, no authentic data regarding the exact generation of e-waste in India is available but as per the report published by the Center

for Science and Environment in year 2020, per capita generation of e-waste in India is 2.4 Kg.

Rank	Country and rank in e-waste generation	EEE placed on the market (kg/capita)	E-waste generation (kg/capita)	E-waste collection rate (per cent)
1	China	13.3	7.2	16
2	USA	25.3	21	15
3	India	5.8	2.4	1
4	Japan	21.3	20.4	22
5	Germany	18.2	19.4	52

Source: CSE 2020

- Total 25 e-waste processing units are authorized by Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board so far, to handle/process the e-waste.
- Manufacturer, Recycler, Dismantler and Refurbishers have to obtain the following permissions from Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board: -
  - A. Consent to Establish and Consent to operate under Water & Air Acts.
  - B. Authorization under E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016
  - C. Authorization under Hazardous & Other Waste (Management &Transboundry Movement) Rules, 2016.
  - D. Passbook for e-waste procurement and tracking.

E-waste collection & processing in Rajasthan (In MTA)

S.No.	Description	Year			Total
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	
1	**E-waste collection and processing**	**8478.24**	**17028.17**	**20816.74**	**46323.15**

Source- Data of Annual report

8. Impact of hazardous substances on human health and environment

Waste of Electronic products includes a number of toxic substances. Many of these substances are harmful and carcinogenic for human health and deteriorate environment. Listed in Annexure-2 are the harmful elements in the compositions of electrical and electronic appliances that can be hazardous to health and environment, if the waste processed by un-scientific methods.

9. Life of Electronic and Electrical Equipment (EEE):

Life of various items and replacement depending upon the nature, usage, maintenance cost, obsolescence in terms of technology, up-gradation of technology, etc., the related items are classified in "Implementation Guidelines for E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016" issued by the CPCB. The average life of the EEE is available at Annexure-3.

10. Challenges in disposal of E-waste:

The Rajasthan e-waste disposal Policy addresses issues ranging from generation to final disposal of e-waste including integration of the informal sector with formal e-waste recyclers. The informal sector consists of a widespread network of collection agents,

intermediates and scrap dealers/kabadiwalas which are well versed in the door-to-door collection of e-waste. Thus, the informal sector has the potential of collecting large quantity of e-waste. However, the informal sector's e-waste processing techniques are rudimentary e.g.- open and manual dismantling, shredding, burning, acid leaching and uncontrolled dumping of electronic/electrical devices. It can directly harm the exposed workers and the environment. As of today, most of the-waste generated in the country is being collected and processed by the informal sector due to lack of awareness among the consumers and bulk consumers and because this sector consists of a widespread network.

Despite these challenges, the informal sector is highly effective in collecting electrical and electronic goods. Due to its network-like structure, long-standing personal relationships and knowledge about local e-waste flows, the informal sector presents a tremendous asset that can be harnessed by the authorized e-waste processing units to fulfill their raw material crunch. On the other hand, the formal sector is using environmentally sound techniques of e-waste recycling and extracting precious metals i.e. Gold, Silver, Platinum and Palladium up to 95% efficiency. It helps to reduce dependence on natural resources i.e. mining activities and promotes the concept of circular economy.

There is also a need to address the loopholes in the existing policy to ensure that e-waste from consumers/bulk consumers would be reaching to authorized e-waste dismantlers/recyclers only. This policy will encourage all stakeholders of e-wastes to properly recycle the waste.

11. Inventorisation of E-waste:

As per the Rule 17 of E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016, it is duty of every State Pollution Control Board to inventorise the e-waste. Inventorization of e-waste will give fair estimation about the e-waste generation from the households and bulk consumers. One of the challenges is related to lack of scientific inventory of e-waste generated, collected through formal and informal sectors and processes. There is a need to have proper inventory of the e-waste generation. RSPCB is getting a detailed and scientific inventory of e-waste prepared for the State of Rajasthan. The State Government will ensure sharing of information by all Government departments/Boards/Corporations regarding EEE procurement (item/quantity/year) with RSPCB to make inventorisation data more authentic. This will also ensure updation of inventory of bulk consumers in the State.

12. Rajasthan Resource Recovery park (E-waste recycling park):

The State will set up an integrated recycling park at Jaipur, where recyclers of e-waste will be co-located along with recyclers of other wastes such as ELV, batteries, plastic, other hazardous waste etc. It will also have testing laboratories, market for refurbished goods, facilities for skill development of workers engaged in e-waste processing and awareness center and scope of e-waste collection from the informal sector such as Kabadiwalas, rag pickers etc.

State will promote circular economy and allow setting up of recycling facilities employing state-of-art technology for up-cycling of waste. The State will consider to give a package in addition to RIPS-2019, to the e-waste recycling units established in the park. The State will take steps to facilitate channelization of e-waste generated

within the State to e-waste recycling park, including formulation of a policy to channelize the e-waste generated from government organisations, to the e-waste recycling park.

13. Disposal of e-waste by consumers/bulk consumers:

(i) Definition:

A. **Bulk consumer-** 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 and the Companies Act, 2013 and health care facilities which have turnover of more than one crore or have more than twenty employees.

B. **Consumer-** Any person using electrical and electronic equipment excluding the bulk consumers.

(ii) Bulk Consumers (Government & Private Sector) :

It is observed that many bulk consumers in Government/Private sector are sending e-waste to un-authorized persons/ agencies, without verifying valid authorization and making entry in passbook issued under the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016. State will initiate following steps:-

- The State will publish guidelines for **"condemnation and disposal policy for e-waste"** for government sector in consultation with DoIT & C, Govt. of Rajasthan and other Stakeholders, in supersession to existing policies. This policy will discourage the disposal of e-waste with other scrap items and concept of residual value/basic selling price.
- Hand over the e-waste in formal chain only, through authorized e-waste dismantler/recycler/producer/PROs.
- Ensure to verify the status of authorization and passbook at the time of handing over of the e-waste.
- Insist upon the service of manifest (Form-6) at the time of handing over of the e-waste for transportation.

(iii) **Responsibilities of bulk consumers**: The bulk consumers will submit annual returns to RSPCB and abide the other provisions mentioned in E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016.

14. Labour Welfare: The workers who are involved in e-waste handling in informal sector will be registered on the portal of labor department. The worker will be educated and made aware of hazards and ill effects of improper handling /processing of e-waste on health and environment. The State government will also recommend to the Central Government to include workers involved in handling of e-waste for registration under **"e-shram"** portal of Ministry of Labour and Employment under a separate category/class.

15. Incentive schemes:

The use, generation and disposal of electronic and electrical equipment is rising incessantly. It is imperative to not only ensure the collection of unserviceable electronic and electrical equipment (e-waste), but also ascertain that every step in the value chain from dismantling to recycling, follows the prescribed standards. RSPCB is a regulatory body for monitoring and enforcement of E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016. E-waste management is one of the focus areas of the Government of Rajasthan. The E-waste stream has an excellent recycling and recovery potential. This can reduce the consumption of virgin resources thereby resulting in reduced ecological footprint and reduced GHG emissions.

The Government of Rajasthan will make specific provisions in "The Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2019 (RIPS-2019)" to provide benefits/ incentives/ subsidy to the, units established for recycling of e-waste in 'e-waste recycling park' and elsewhere in Rajasthan.

16. Proposed actions for effective management of e-waste in the State:-

The total quantity of e-waste generated from consumers/households is much more than that generated from Government Departments/Bodies and organized sector. It is easier to channelize e-waste generated from organized sector to the authorized collection centres, recyclers, PROs etc. However, the e-waste generated from common households either remains with the consumers or lands in unauthorized sector. There is a need to educate general public about ill effects of processing of e-waste by informal sector. There is also need to integrate informal sector with authorized e-waste recyclers, PROs. To achieve above goals, intensive IEC activities shall be taken up in association with Producers/PROs/authorized recyclers to educate the people and motivate them to give their e-waste to authorized recyclers. Following actions may be initiated for ensuring effective e-waste management in the State:-

- **Door to Door awareness through Repairing/Maintenance Agents:-** Producers and manufacturers have a good number of technicians who visit households for repairing/maintenance thus, they have very good networking/relationship with consumers. Producers and Manufacturers will be directed to impart training to their technicians regarding harmful effect of unauthorized recycling of E-waste and motivating to consumers to give e-waste to authorized agencies only. These technicians will also facilitate collection of e-waste on behalf of producers/ manufactures from the door step of consumers.

- **Sharing of information in public domain:**

  It has been experienced that general masses are ignorant about authorized collection centers, recyclers, PROs etc. and the information (contact details) about them is not prominently visible. As a result, a general household prefers to give the e-waste to the Kabadiwala who collects other wastes/scraps from his door step. In order to increase visibility of authorized stakeholders, following actions will be taken up:-

  (i) The contact details of all authorized collection centres, recyclers, PROs etc. shall be prominently displayed on the website of Rajasthan State Pollution

Control Board and ULBs. The area where, individual operate will also be displayed, so that consumers can easily contact them to hand over e-waste.

(ii) A Web Portal and Mobile Application will be launched to set up an online e-waste market place to which all authorized collection centres, recyclers, PROs etc. will be linked. Any individual intending to give e-waste will be able to contact multiple stakeholders for getting best price of his e-waste and at the same time will hand over at his/her door step.

Till web portal or mobile app as above is developed, it will be made mandatory for every e-waste recycler/dismantler to develop a mechanism to collect e-waste from the door step of consumers/bulk consumers by providing toll free numbers/mobile app/web portal etc. The e-waste recycler /dismantler will also collect e-waste from the RWAs located within the district, where e-waste facility is operational.

- **E-Waste Collection through Mobile App:-** RSPCB will support mobile based e-waste collection platforms by providing funding under the Start-up policy of Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board.

- **Policy Support to ensure adequate E-Waste supply to Recyclers:-** State of Rajasthan will also endeavor to ensure adequate supply of e-waste to the dismantling/recycling units set up in the state and the waste collected in the state is processed by the dismantlers/recyclers in the State. Appropriate policy decisions/guidelines will be framed after due consultation with all the concerned Stakeholders.

- **Responsibilities of ULBs:-**
  In each ULB, a couple of plots will be identified and reserved for establishing collection centres for the e-waste by PROs/Producers/Dismantlers/Recyclers. Each ULB will develop some kind of mechanism, in association with Producers/PROs/Local recyclers for door to door collection of e-waste, which might be by fixing a day in a week for e-waste collection or through Web portal or Mobile Application or Toll Free Number etc.

- **Capacity building of Municipal Bodies:**
  Training program will be held through PROs and reputed institutions/experts for officials of Local Self Government/Municipal Bodies of Rajasthan, who are connected with door-to-door municipal waste collection network.

- **Regular E-waste Collection Drives:-**Industry/Trade Associations will be motivated to run e-waste collection drives in association with authorized PROs/ local E-waste recyclers. Efforts will be made to publish a calendar of such drive in advance, so that people are ready with their e-waste, when the drive is launched.

- **Addition of e-waste related content in student's curriculum:-** In schools/ colleges/Universities/Educational institutions, students will be educated about the ill effects of handling of e-waste by unauthorized sector which will also motivate their parents/guardians to hand over e-waste to authorized collection centres, recyclers, PROs only. A chapter on e-waste may be incorporated in student's

curriculum. PROs and institutions will be engaged to regularly deliver lectures in educational institution on e-waste.

- **Inter-state movement of E-Waste:-** Transportation of e-waste will be regulated as per the manifest mechanism laid down in the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016. Further, all such vehicles engaged in transportation of e-waste will be registered by RSPCB for which the State Board will frame registration procedure. During routine checking, if Regional Transport Officer find any vehicle loaded with E-waste, they may seek Form VI as per the provisions of E-waste (Management) Rules,2016. In absence of Form VI, the entire E-waste shall be confiscated and auctioned to the authorized E-waste recycler/dismantler/PRO. After establishing, Rajasthan E-Waste Recycling Park, such confiscated E-waste shall be handed over to authorized E-waste Recycling units located in the Park.
- **Promotion of buy-back scheme:-**Producers and Manufactures will be encouraged to bring good buy back/refund schemes for the end of the life electronic items so as to ensure collection and recycling of the waste through formal channels. The yearly awards of best producers/brand owners may be announced by the State, on the basis of quantity of collection of e-waste by offering attractive schemes.
- **Third party audits:** Audits of all the dismantlers/recyclers shall be taken up through third party to ensure that the recycling is as per the provisions of rules and guidelines.
- **GreenCo Rating for e-waste processing units:** RSPCB will launch GreenCo Rating system for e-waste processing units of the State.
- **Annual Awards for ULBs, Recyclers, Dismantlers, Producers and Brand Owners:-** Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board will institute annual awards for best three ULBs, Recyclers, Dismantlers, producers and Brand owners. A detailed scheme for awards will be framed by the State Board.

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Annexure-1

Sr. No.	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical and electronic equipment code
i.	**Information technology and telecommunication equipment**	
	Centralized data processing: Mainframes, Minicomputers	ITEW1
	Personal Computing: Personal Computers (Central processing unit with input and output devices)	ITEW2
	Personal Computing: Laptop Computers (Central Processing Unit with input and out put devices)	ITEW3
	Personal Computing: Notebook Computers	ITEW4
	Personal Computing: Notepad Computers	ITEW5
	Printers including cartridges	ITEW6
	Copying equipment	ITEW7
	Electrical and electronic type writers	ITEW8
	User terminals and systems	ITEW9
	Facsimile	ITEW10
	Telex	ITEW11
	Telephones	ITEW12
	Pay telephones	ITEW13
	Cordless telephones	ITEW14
	Cellular telephones	ITEW15
	Answering systems	ITEW16
ii	**Consumer electrical and electronics**	
	Television sets(including sets based on(Liquid Crystal Display and Light Emitting Diode technology)	CEEW1
	Refrigerator	CEEW2
	Washing machine	CEEW3
	Air-conditioners excluding centralized air conditioning plants	CEEW4
	Fluorescent and other Mercury containing lamps	CEEW5

Annexure-2

Metal	Harmful Effects
Lead	A neurotoxin that affects the kidneys and the reproductive system. High quantities can be fatal. It affects mental development in children. Mechanical breaking of CRTs (cathode ray tubes) and removing solder from microchips release lead as powder and fumes.
Plastics	Found in circuit boards, cabinets and cables, they contain carcinogens. BFRs or brominated flame retardants five out carcinogenic brominated dioxins and furans. Dioxins can harm reproductive and immune systems. Burning PVC, a component of plastics, also produces dioxins. BFR can leach into landfills. Even the dust on computer cabinets contains BFR.
Chromium	Used to protect metal housings and plates in a computer from corrosion. Inhaling hexavalent chromium or chromium 6 can damage liver and kidneys and cause bronchial maladies including asthamatic bronchitis and lung cancer.
Mercury	Affects the central nervous system, kidneys and immune system. It impairs foetus growth and harms infants through mother's milk. It is released while breaking and burning of circuit boards and switches. Mercury in water bodies can form methylated mercury through microbial activity. Methylated mercury is toxic and can enter the human food chain through aquatic.
Beryllium	Found in switch boards and printed circuit boards. It is carcinogenic and causes lung diseases.
Cadmium	A carcinogen. Long-term exposure causes itai-itai disease, which causes severe pain in the joints and spine. It affects the kidneys and softens bones. Cadmium is released into the environment as powder while crushing and milling of plastics, CRTs and circuit boards. Cadmium may be released with dust, entering surface water and groundwater.
Acid	Sulphuric and hydrochloric acids are used to separate metals from circuit boards. Fumes contain chlorine and sulphur dioxide, which cause respiratory problems. They are corrosive to the eye and skin.

Source: 'IT's underbelly', Down to Earth, vol.19,no.1, May 16-31, 2010

Annexure-3

Sr. No.	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	EEE Code	Average Life
i.	**Information technology and telecommunication equipment**		
	Centralized data processing:	ITEW1	
	Mainframe		10Years
	Minicomputer		5Years
	Personal Computing: Personal Computers (Central Processing Unit with input and output devices)	ITEW2	6Years
	Personal Computing:Laptop Computers(Central Processing Unit with input and output devices)	ITEW3	5Years
	Personal Computing: Notebook Computers	ITEW4	5Years
	Personal Computing: Notepad Computers	ITEW5	5Years
	Printers including cartridges	ITEW6	10Years
	Copying equipment	ITEW7	8Years
	Electrical and electronic typewriters	ITEW8	5Years
	User terminals and systems	ITEW9	6Years
	Facsimile	ITEW10	10Years
	Telex	ITEW11	5Years
	Telephones	ITEW12	9Years
	Pay telephones	ITEW13	9Years
	Cordless telephones	ITEW14	9Years
	Cellular telephones	ITEW15	
	Feature phones		7Years
	Smart phones		5Years
	Answering systems	ITEW16	5Years
ii.	**Consumer electrical and electronics**		
	Television sets(including sets based on (Liquid Crystal Display and Light Emitting Diode technology)	CEEW1	9 Years
	Refrigerator	CEEW2	10 Years
	Washing Machine	CCEW3	9 Years
	Air-conditioners excluding centralized air conditioning plants	CCEW4	10 Years
	Fluorescent and other Mercury-containing lamps	CEEW5	2 Years

Note: The above-mentioned items can be used beyond the mentioned/specified life till such time these items continue to serve the purpose.