
Frequently Asked Questions:

1. What is E-Waste? eg. WEEE “Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment”

As per the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016, '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.

Electronics such as servers, CPUs, mobile phones, computers, laptops, printers, fax machines or even their parts, which have reached the end of their useful life are called “E-Waste”. If not recycled in an environmentally sound way, e-waste poses a range of environmental risks. For further details and a complete list of covered electric and electronic equipment, please refer to the E waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2016 (refer FAQ 2 below for website).

2. What are regulations that control generation and disposal of e-waste in India? The E waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2016:

<https://cpcb.nic.in/displaypdf.php?id=RS1XYXN0ZS9FLVdhc3RITV9SdWxlc18yMDE2LnBkZg==>

3. Why should e-waste be handled properly?

Some of the components of e-waste contain materials such as lead, cadmium, mercury, polychlorinated bi-phenyls (PCBs), etched chemicals, brominated flame retardants which may be hazardous in nature. Therefore e-waste should be handled in an environment-friendly manner to prevent such hazardous materials from being released into the environment.

4. Why is it important to properly dispose the e-waste?

- To protect the natural environment, it is important to collect E-waste separately from regular trash for the purpose of refurbishing, reusing or recycling the components and materials that comprise the product. When done properly, valuable materials can be safely extracted for additional use and natural resources are preserved.
- E-wastes should only be given to authorized vendors and buyers. The respective pollution control boards in different States authorize agencies to collect e-waste from generators. The dealers should have valid Air Consent, Water Consent and Hazardous waste authorization. This authorization is given based on the competency of the recycler, infrastructure and other factors, as decided by the regulatory authorities. Nokia only deals with fully authorized collectors and recyclers.
- Conversely, E-wastes should never be given to unauthorized collectors or recyclers. The hazards of improper handling and recycling of e-waste include polluting the air, land and water as well as direct harm to workers, or other people nearby, that do not use proper safety equipment or facilities. The India E-Waste Handling Rules were created to ensure safe practices and protect the environment.

5. What is a collection centre?

Collection Centre means a facility established individually, jointly or a registered society or a designated agency or a company or an association to collect E-waste. E-Parisaraa is Nokia India's designated collection centre for the purpose of this regulation.

6. What is a recycler?

A recycler is any person or agency engaged in recycling or reprocessing of used electrical or electronic equipment or assemblies or their components. E-Parisaraa is also Nokia's designated recycler for the purpose of this regulation.

7. How does Nokia recycle its E-waste:

Nokia provides to all its customers the facility to give back Nokia manufactured/ sold/ distributed products at their end of life so that they are properly recycled/disposed.

8. What is RoHS?

RoHS is the acronym for Restriction of Hazardous Substances. RoHS, also known as EU Directive 2002/95/EC, originated in the European Union and restricts the use of specific hazardous substances found in electrical and electronic products.

9. What are the restricted materials mandated under RoHS? The substances that are restricted under RoHS are lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), cadmium (Cd), hexavalent chromium (CrVI), polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) in varying amounts between 100ppm (0.01%) and 1000ppm (0.1%) weight / weight of the article depending on the substance.

10. Why is RoHS compliance important?

The restricted substances when improperly managed represent a hazard to the environment and may pollute landfills or other facilities. These substances may also represent an occupational hazard during manufacturing and recycling. The EU RoHS Directive applies to equipment as defined in the WEEE directive.