ISI Marking: -

Thinktrek is a dedicated service provider for BIS Registration for Indian and foreign manufacturer who want to sell their product (which is identified for BIS Registration) in India. We are a complete business solution provider in terms of Compliance Certification for Mandatory and Voluntary Products. We have team of committed specialists who excellently utilizes their skills and work for the domestic and foreign manufacturers to provide 100% satisfaction. We always deliver the services within the allotted time period in a smooth way. • All manufacturers need to apply for BIS Certificate which assure that their products are safe for the consumers in India. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Delhi is the sole authority responsible for the issuance of BIS Registration Certificates in India. Every manufacturer must comply with the rules and regulations as per decided by the BIS. We help to organize all formalities and documentation required by BIS in order to register the product.

E- Waste-

**E**-**waste** or **Waste** Electrical **and Electronic** Equipment (WEEE) are loosely discarded, surplus, obsolete, broken, electrical or electronic devices.

As per the new E-Waste (Management) Rules 2016, it has become mandatory for bulk consumers, producers and manufacturers of all electrical and electronic equipment to bide by their EPR. These rules clearly indicate that a target is set for a bulk producer as per their market share to channelize their e-waste for responsible recycling.

1. EPR Authorisation

**extended producer responsibility** (**EPR**) is a strategy to add all of the [environmental costs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_costs) associated with a product throughout the [product life cycle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Product_life_cycle) to the [market price](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Market_price) of that product.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) means responsibility of any producer of electrical or electronic equipment, for channelization of e-waste to ensure environmentally sound management of such waste.

List of Common E-waste Items:

Home Appliances

* Microwaves, Home Entertainment Devices, Electric cookers, Heaters, Fans

Communications and Information Technology Devices

* Cell phones, Smartphones, Desktop Computers, Computer Monitors, Laptops, Circuit boards, Hard Drives

Home Entertainment Devices

* DVDs, Blu Ray Players, Stereos, Televisions, Video Game Systems, Fax machines, Copiers, Printers

Electronic Utilities

* Massage Chairs, Heating Pads, Remote Controls, Television Remotes, Electrical Cords, Lamps, Smart Lights, Night Lights, Treadmills, FitBits, Smart Watches, Heart Monitors, Diabetic Testing Equipment

Office and Medical Equipment

* Copiers/Printers, IT Server Racks, IT Servers, Cords and Cables, WiFi Dongles, Dialysis, Machines, Imaging Equipment, Phone & PBX systems, Audio & Video Equipment, Network Hardware (i.e. servers, switches, hubs, etc.), Power Strips & Power Supplies  
  Uninterrupted Power Supplies (UPS Systems), Power Distribution Systems (PDU’s), Autoclave, Defibrillator

1. Plastic waste management

**Plastic waste management** is a critical issue. Over 300 million metric tons of **plastics** are produced in the world annually and about fifty percent of this volume is for **disposal** applications, product that are discarded within a year of their purchase.

Plastic products have become an integral part of our daily life as a result of which the polymer is produced at a massive scale worldwide.

According to the reports for year 2017-18, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has estimated that India generates approximately 9.4 Million tonnes per annum plastic waste

The Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc. (SPI) introduced its resin identification coding system in 1988 at the urging of recyclers around the country. The seven types of plastic include: 1. Polyethylene Terephthalate (PETE or PET) 2. High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE). 3. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) 4. Low-Density Polyethylene (LDPE) 5. Polypropylene (PP) 6. Polystyrene or Styrofoam (PS) 7. Miscellaneous plastics (includes: polycarbonate, polylactide, acrylic, acrylonitrile butadiene, styrene, fiberglass, and nylon).

Plastic Waste Management (PWM Rules), 2016 • These rules shall apply to every Waste Generator, Local Body, Gram Panchayat, Manufacturer, Importer, Producer and Brand Owner.

• Carry bags made of virgin or recycled plastic, shall not be less than fifty microns in thickness. The provision of thickness shall not be applicable to carry bags made up of Compostable plastic, complying IS/ISO: 17088.

TEC Approval:-

The Indian Telegraph Rules of 1951 (modified in 2017) stipulate that telecom equipment to be placed on the Indian market must undergo prior mandatory testing and certification.

A certification label must be affixed to the telecom equipment.

Certification shall ensure conformity with the following aspects:

1. Any telecom equipment does not degrade performance of existing network when connected;

2. Safety of the end–users;

3. Protect users and general public by ensuring that radio frequency emissions from equipment do not exceed prescribed standard

4. Telecom equipment complies with the relevant national and international regulatory standards and requirements (summarized as ‘Essential Requirements’ by TEC)

Detailed Information

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Technical aspects** | Safety EMC Telecom/Wireless |
| **Market surveillance** | Conditionally |
| **Obligation** | Mandatory |
| **Factory inspection** | No |
| **Sample testing** | Yes |
| **Validity** | 5 years |

Product Scope

- Two wire telecom equipment

- Modem

- G3 Fax equipment

- ISDN CPE

- Cordless telephone

- PBAX