

# e-waste Policy



**DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, AGRA**  
(Originally known as Agra University)

## **INTRODUCTION**

With technological advances, the demand for electronic gadgets and usage is increasing in a significant manner. This has led to an increase in the manufacturing of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), high-tech software and hardware. These electronic goods impact our society in terms of providing comfort in our daily lives. However, they have become a major health and environmental hazard. Therefore, an appropriate approach is required for E-waste management and disposal.

In this university, electronic waste (e-waste) is generated mainly from four sections: the Computer Science department, the administrative office, the Account office and the library.

The Environment, Forest and Climate Change Ministry, Government of India introduced the E-Waste Management Rules in 2016 which replaced the earlier rules of 2011, E-waste Management and Handling. It highlights that the producers must be accountable for E-waste collection and E-waste exchange which extends the producer's responsibilities.

## **SCOPE**

E-waste broadly covers various electronic products such as computers, mobile phones, digital music recorders/players, refrigerators, washing machines, televisions (TVs), etc. Some of them contain toxic substances/chemicals like lead, zinc, barium, cadmium, mercury, beryllium, BFR, polyvinyl chloride and phosphor compounds that are released into the atmosphere and can hurt human health and the environment if not handled properly. Serious repercussions may arise for those in proximity to places where E-waste is recycled without proper recycling and disposal procedures.

## **AIM AND OBJECTIVES**

The following listed items are considered-

- Centralized data processing instruments, Mainframes, Minicomputers, Central Processing Units (CPUs), Input and output devices, Laptop, Desktop, Notepad.
- Printers, Printer cartridges, Copying Equipment.
  - Electrical and electronic typewriters, Teleprompter terminals, Facsimiles, and Telex machines.
  - Telephones, Cordless telephones, Cellular telephones, Answering systems.
  - Television sets are based on Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) and Light Emitting Diode (LED) technology.

- Air-conditioners (excluding centralized air-conditioning plants)
- Fluorescent lamps, lamps which contain mercury, and other Consumer electrical and electronic items.

The disposal of such items is treated on a priority basis and necessary action is taken by the College accordingly. The policy proposes the following solutions for E-waste management:

- Providing information about e-waste prices in the market.
- Promoting electronic E-waste recycling.
- Upskilling informal E-waste recycling workforce.
- Deploying easily applicable and successful recycling technologies.
- Developing effective methods and schemes to stop various forms of E-waste.

### **ACTION PLAN**

The Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change launched a web-based application in May 2016. The purpose is to implement the concept of a paperless/ green office and track the movement of hazardous waste which will also help in ensuring its proper management. The College should constitute a committee that goes along with the following procedure:

**Step 1:** Apply for authorization to the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) in Form-I. Three copies of the form should be sent to the SPCB within 120 days from the date of commencement of manufacture.

**Step 2:** The following documents are required to be attached to the form:

- a) Certificate of registration obtained from the District Industries Centre (DIC)
- b) Certificate of installed capacity of plant and machinery issued by the DIC
- c) An undertaking affirming that:
  - Environmentally sound technologies in the manufacture of electronic products have been used by the applicant.
  - Sufficient technical competence has been possessed to handle the generated E-waste.
  - The applicant can provide the equipment needed to forward the E-waste to the warehouse of a recycler or dismantler.
  - The applicant is willing to comply with the guidelines specified

by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) relating to the generation of E-waste.

**Step 3:** Fees should be paid for field inspection. There is no need to pay any fees along with the application. The payable amount may vary from state to state.

**Step 4:** The SPCB will grant authorization after conducting the field inspection. The authorization is valid only for the period and place mentioned in the certificate issued by the SPCB. The authorization should be granted or refused within 120 days. An authorization, once granted, is valid for five years.

**Step 5:** An internal file regarding E-waste management should be maintained according to Form-2 which deals with maintaining records of e-waste handled/generated. There is no need to share this file with SPCB.

**Step 6:** The amount of waste recycled during the year is mentioned in Form - 3 regarding filling annual returns and should be submitted within the given time frame.