

ARYABHATTA COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI



Policy on e-waste



CONTENTS

1	STATEMENT OF THE POLICY
2	SCOPE OF THE POLICY
3	AIMS AND OBEJCTIVES OF THE POLICY
4	ACTION PLAN



STATEMENT OF THE POLICY

With technological advances the demand for electronic gadgets and usage is increasing in a significant manner. This has led to increase in 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 life. However, they have become a major health and environment hazard. Therefore, an appropriate approach is required for E-waste management and disposal.

In our college, the electronic waste (E-waste) is generated mainly from four sections namely, Computer Science department, Administrative office, 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 OF THE POLICY

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 containing toxic substances/chemical like lead, zinc, barium, cadmium, mercury, beryllium, BFR, polyvinyl chloride and phosphor compounds that release in the atmosphere can have an adverse impact on human health and the environment if not handled properly. Serious repercussions may arise for those in proximity to places where E-waste is recycled or burnt due to improper recycling and disposal procedure.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

The following listed items are considered as E-waste that are collected from various sections of the College:

- 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, Telex machines.
- Telephones, Cordless telephones, Cellular telephones, Answering systems.
- Television sets 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 priority basis and necessary action is taken by the College accordingly. The policy proposes the following solutions for E-waste management:

- Providing the information about e-waste prices in 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 process various forms of E-waste.

ACTION PLAN

The Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change has launched a web-based application in May 2016. The purpose is to implement the concept of paperless/ green office and track the movement of hazardous waste that 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 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 with 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 is capable of providing 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 that 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 given time frame.