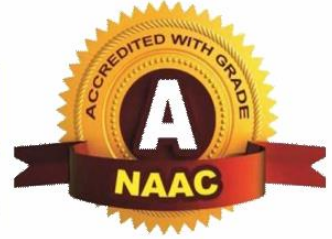




SWAMI VIVEKANAND  
**SUBHARTI**  
UNIVERSITY  
UGC Approved Meerut



# E-Waste Policy



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Based on the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 on 23 March 2016 in supersession of the e-waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University is redefining university's E waste policy as a document with fixed responsibilities

## Introduction

E-waste is a general category for electronic products facing displacement or replacement that are hazardous due to the toxic metals present with their internal materials, coatings and glass. E-waste contains metals and other materials that can be hazardous to human health and the environment if they are not properly managed. Swami Vivekanand Subharti University acknowledges the need for proper e-waste handling and disposal.

**E-waste Definition:** Electronic waste or e-waste may include personal computers, monitors, televisions, keyboards, printers, telephones, typewriters, calculators, copiers, fax machines and audio equipment.

## TYPES OF ELECTRONIC WASTE

- Fridges, freezers and other cooling equipment.
- Computers and telecommunications equipment.
- Consumer electronic devices and solar panels.
- TVs, monitors and screens.
- LED bulbs.
- Vending machines.

## E-waste Policy Guidelines:

1. The University endeavours to ensure environmental conservation and protection from the effects of e-waste.

2. The University recognizes :

- a. The need to dispose e-waste in manner that is safe and sound with respect to its staff, students, and Institutional operations.
- b. The need to establish clear guidelines on e-waste management. The university is having a provision to constitute an e-waste advisory committee to implement above mentioned policy under the chairmanship of Vice Chancellor or Chairman, nominated by Vice Chancellor. University may have the following members in advisory committee.

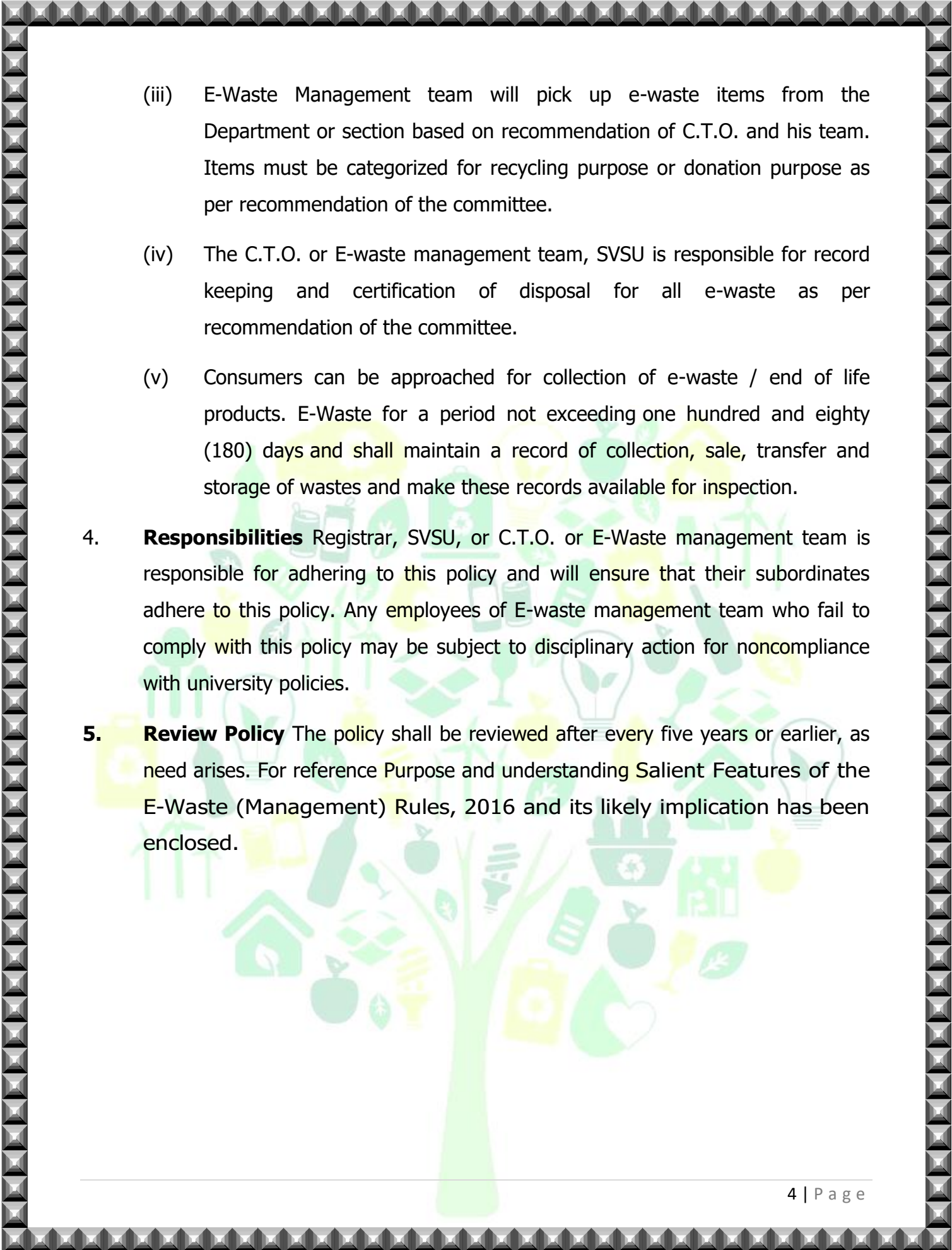
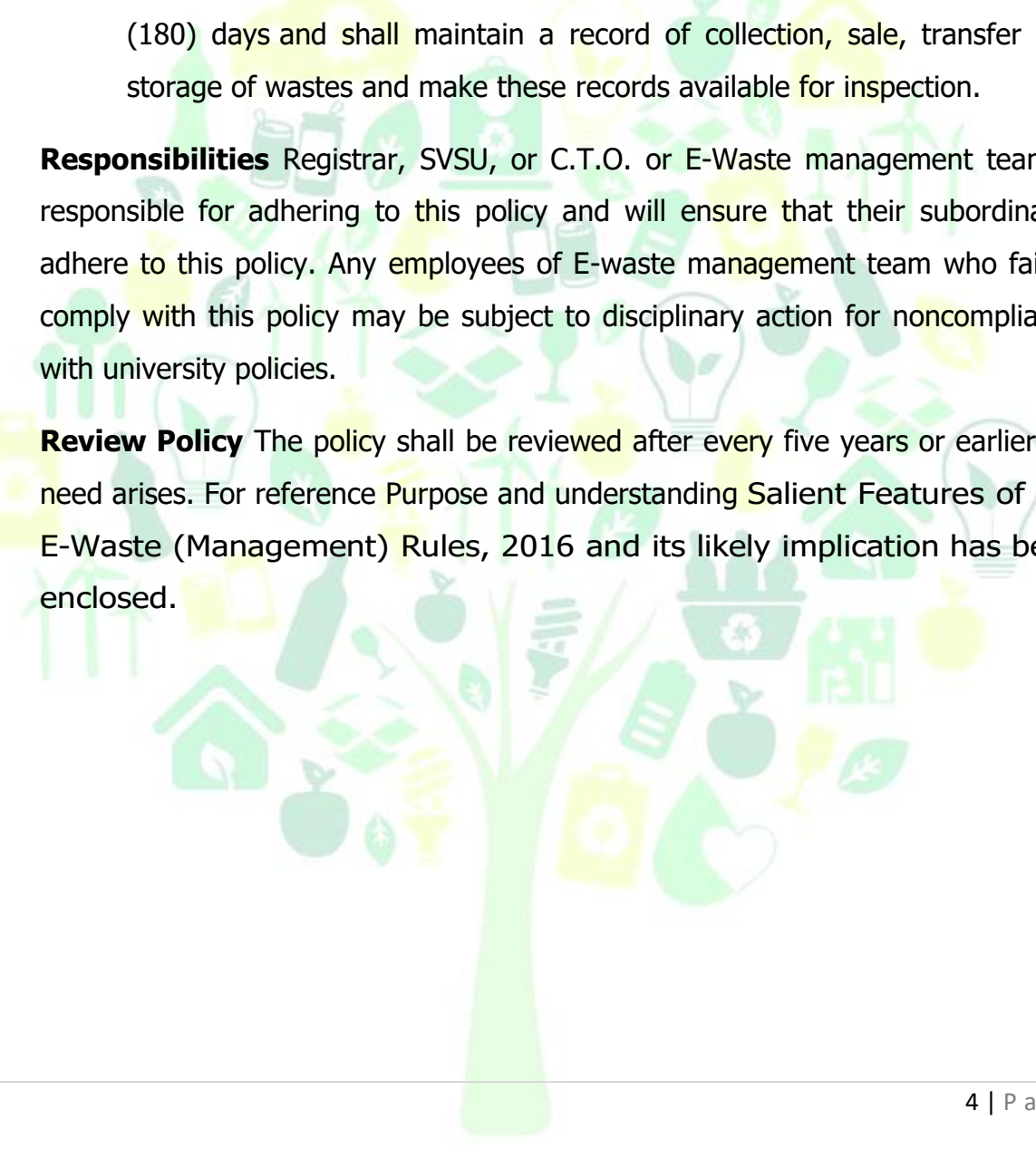
Chairman: Vice Chancellor/ his Nominee

- Members:
- i) Additional Registrar (General)
  - ii) Finance officer
  - iii) Chief Technical Officer
  - iv) Central Store Manager – Member Secretary

Under University's social responsibility university will provide technical Help to various Schools preferably Government schools. These schools must be chosen by specific team of university as constituted with approval of Vice Chancellor, to find out schools in specific areas based on certain parameters to donate computers and electronics items.

### 3. **Implementation**

- (i) All University surplus electronic devices, including computers and computer peripherals, must be sent to the E-Waste Management team to determine if the surplus electronic device should be donated to local schools as specified, or should be sold through as per policy of the University, or should be recycled.
- (ii) The C.T.O., or E-waste management team, SVSU will be responsible for inventory control of surplus electronic devices and relaying asset numbers to the Central Receiving Inventory to remove items from university inventory as per recommendation of the committee.

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- (iii) E-Waste Management team will pick up e-waste items from the Department or section based on recommendation of C.T.O. and his team. Items must be categorized for recycling purpose or donation purpose as per recommendation of the committee.
- (iv) The C.T.O. or E-waste management team, SVSU is responsible for record keeping and certification of disposal for all e-waste as per recommendation of the committee.
- (v) Consumers can be approached for collection of e-waste / end of life products. E-Waste for a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty (180) days and shall maintain a record of collection, sale, transfer and storage of wastes and make these records available for inspection.
4. **Responsibilities** Registrar, SVSU, or C.T.O. or E-Waste management team is responsible for adhering to this policy and will ensure that their subordinates adhere to this policy. Any employees of E-waste management team who fail to comply with this policy may be subject to disciplinary action for noncompliance with university policies.
5. **Review Policy** The policy shall be reviewed after every five years or earlier, as need arises. For reference Purpose and understanding Salient Features of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and its likely implication has been enclosed.

## Salient Features of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and its likely implication

<b>e-waste (Management &amp; Handling) Rules, 2011</b>	<b>E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016</b>	<b>Reasons /and Likely implications</b>
<b>Title</b>		
e-waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011	E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016	
<b>Applicability</b>		
Producer, consumer or bulk consumer, collection centre, dismantler and recycler	expanded to manufacturer, dealer, refurbisher and Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO)	to address leakage of e-waste to informal sector at all the stages of channelization.
Only to Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) as listed in Schedule I	Extended to components, consumables, spares and parts of EEE in addition to equipment as listed in Schedule I	Bulk of e-waste comprises of components, consumables, spares and parts of EEE which were not getting addressed in previous rules entailing to the scope of their channelization to informal sector.
	Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) and other mercury containing lamp brought under the purview of rules.	Taking into account the lack of any regulation for management of CFL and other mercury containing lamp, CFL has been included in Schedule I which provide the list of EEE to which this rule is applicable.
<b>Exemption</b>		
Micro and Small industry sector as	Micro enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and	Exemption continues for micro enterprises; however small

<p>defined in Micro Small and Medium Developmental Act, 2006</p>	<p>Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006</p>	<p>enterprises, which have been referred as one of the major source of generation of e-waste, have been included in the rules for responsibility as manufacturer, <b>without burdening them with EPR responsibility as applicable to Producers.</b></p>
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### Collection Mechanism

<p>Collection Centers can be set up by producer or by any person or agency or association for the purpose of collecting e-waste.</p> <p>Separate authorization from SPCBs for setting up of such collection centres was necessary.</p>	<p>Collection is now exclusively Producer's responsibility, which can set up collection centre or point or even can arrange buy back mechanism for such collection.</p> <p>No separate authorization for such collection will be required, which will be indicated in the EPR Plan of Producers.</p>	<p>The rules provide for setting up of individual collection centres which were not necessitated as part of EPR Authorization, thus giving leeway to Producers for not setting up such collection centres.</p> <p>Shift from collection centre to collection mechanism approach and removal of need of separate authorization will ensure effective collection simultaneously ensuring flexibility for Producers for implementation. This will check leakage of flow of e-waste to unauthorised players.</p>
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### Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

<p>The Producers are required to obtain authorization from SPCB / PCCs for implementing their Extended Producer Responsibility for effective channelization of E-waste to the registered dismantlers / recyclers.</p>	<p>Single EPR Authorization for Producers is now being made CPCB's responsibility to ensure pan India implementation.</p> <p>Procedure for seeking the authorization and for effective implementation has now been elaborated with various kind of</p>	<p>Need for separate EPR authorization from each state lead to significant delays and thus failure in implementation of EPR.</p> <p>There had been significant lack of initiatives from Producers w.r.t. implementation of EPR</p>
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	flexibilities provisions	and for capacity building and awareness initiatives, though mandated in the rules due to lack of elaborate procedure for the same in the rules which has now been elaborated step- wise.
<b>Flexibility for ease of implementation of EPR</b>		
No provisions	Option has been given for setting up of PRO, e-waste exchange, e-retailer,	These are various non-mandatory options for ease of implementation of EPR

<b>Target based approach for collection under EPR</b>		
No such provision	<p>Collection and channelization of e-waste in Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation shall be in line with the targets prescribed in Schedule III of the Rules.</p> <p>The phase wise Collection Target for e-waste, which can be either in number or Weight shall be 30% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in EPR Plan during first two year of implementation of rules followed by 40% during third and fourth years, 50% during fifth and sixth years and 70% during seventh year onwards.</p>	<p>Target based approach for implementation of EPR has been adopted on the basis of existing international best practices which indicate higher success rate for implementation of EPR in those countries having target based EPR mechanism.</p> <p>Target based approach (Minimum) is being used in many countries like Japan (redcycling rate 50% to 60%), South Korea (Recyxcing rate 55% to 70%), UK (Recycling and recocvery rate 50% to 80%) and Netherlands (recycling rates 45% to 75%).</p> <p>As it may be noted in all these countries target is with reference to successful recycling rate, whereas in India we have just began with adoption of successful collection rate to begin with. Further, the minimum target has been 45-55% internationally. Whereas, in India in order to gain experience the target has</p>

		been kept as collection rate of 30% of the total e-waste generated as per the EPR plan submitted by Producer themselves. In order to ascertain the annual quantity of waste generated, category wise average life and the weight shall be used and this will be applied to sales figure of the producers to arrive at the quantity of e-waste generation. All the details will be prescribed in the CPCB guidelines.
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**Simplification of Permissions**

Authorization Dismantler and Recyclers to obtain Authorization and Registration, separately. Separate EPR authorization by all the states.	No separate authorization for collection center which shall be part of EPR now Registration/ authorization for dismantling and recycling through one system i.e. Authorization instead of both registration and authorisation. Pan India EPR authorization by CPCB	Simplification of various permissions to avoid delays.
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**Economic Instrument for implementation of the rules**

No specific citation	Deposit Refund Scheme has been introduced as an additional economic instrument wherein the producer charges an additional amount as a deposit at the time of sale of the electrical and electronic equipment and returns it to the consumer along with interest when the end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment is	An optional financial mechanism for effective implementation of EPR
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	returned;	
<b>E-waste exchange</b>		
No specific citation	The e-waste exchange as an option has been provided in the rules.	The e-waste exchange as an option has been provided in the rules as an independent market instrument offering assistance or independent electronic systems offering services for sale and purchase of e-waste generated from end-of- life electrical and electronic equipment between agencies or organizations authorised under these rules

**Responsibilities of Manufacturer**

No provision	To collect e-waste generated during the manufacture of any electrical and electronic equipment and channelise it for recycling or disposal and seek authorization from SPCB;	To check the leakage to informal sector.
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**Responsibilities of dealers**

No provision	<p>In the case the dealer has been given the responsibility of collection on behalf of the producer, the dealer shall collect the e-waste by providing the consumer a box</p> <p>Dealer or retailer or e-retailer shall refund the amount as per take back system or Deposit Refund Scheme of the producer to the depositor of e-waste</p>	This will provide flexibility to producer for channelization and ensure ease of implementation by consumers for depositing the e-waste at end of life
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**Responsibilities of the refurbisher**

No provision	Collect e-waste generated during the process of refurbishing and channelise the waste to authorised dismantler or recycler through its collection centre and seek one time authorization from SPCB;	To check the leakage to informal sector
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### **Obligations for Bulk Consumer**

'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 (63 of 1948) and the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013).  No provision on annual return	Bulk Consumer is being redefined by adding 'and health care facilities which have turnover of more than one crore or have more than twenty employees'  They need to file annual returns	To bring clarity in respect of definition and to put obligations on bulk consumers who are major generators and whose compliance was non satisfactory due to lack of any concrete obligation on reporting
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### **Responsibility of State Government**

No provision	The roles of the State Government has been also introduced in the Rules in order to ensure safety, health and skill development of the workers involved in the dismantling and recycling operations. These responsibilities are	Involvement of state government for effective implantation of the rules and simultaneously ensure welfare, safety and health of the workers involved in this e- waste management sector.
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as given below:

- (i) Department of Industry in State or any other government agency authorised in this regard by the State Government is to ensure earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed for e-waste dismantling and recycling in the existing and upcoming industrial park, estate and industrial clusters.
- (ii) Department of Labour in the State or any other government agency authorised in this regard by the State Government need to ensure recognition and registration of workers involved in dismantling and recycling; assist formation of groups of such workers to facilitate setting up dismantling facilities; undertake industrial skill development activities for the workers involved in dismantling and recycling; and undertake annual monitoring and to ensure safety & health of workers involved in dismantling and recycling; State Government to prepare integrated plan for effective implementation of

	these provisions, and to submit annual report to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.	
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**Reduction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) during manufacturing stage**

Every producer of electrical and electronic Equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares listed in Schedule I shall ensure that, new Electrical and Electronic Equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares do not contain Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, polybrominated biphenyls and polybrominated diphenyl ethers beyond a maximum concentration value of 0.1% by weight in homogenous materials for lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls and polybrominated diphenyl ethers and of 0.01% by weight in homogenous materials for cadmium.	The procedure for implementation of ROHS has been elaborated and made explicit Provision on Reduction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) and related Schedule II has been revised in line with existing EU regulatory framework which forms the basis of the provision.  In case the products not comply with the RoHS provision, provision has been introduced to withdraw or recall the product from market and take corrective measures to bring the product into compliance;	For effective implementation In line with existing international practices.  Stringent compliance mechanism
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**Transportation of e-Waste**

No provision	The transportation of whereby the transporter shall be required to carry a document (three copies) prepared by the sender, giving the details as per Form-6:	To prevent leakage of e-waste to informal sector during transportation
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### Liability provision

No provision

Liability for damages caused to the environment or third party due to improper management of e-waste including provision for levying financial penalty for violation of provisions of the Rules has also been introduced

For effective implementation

### Responsibility of Urban Local Bodies

No specific citation

Urban Local Bodies (Municipal Committee / Council / Corporation) has been assign the duty to collect and channelized the orphan products to authorized dismantler or recycler.

To bring clarity in the rules for effective implementation and prevent leakage to informal sector

