

KINGS

ENGINEERING COLLEGE

An Autonomous Institution

Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai



E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

As per the Approval of Governing Council

(Updated in 2025)



KINGS
ENGINEERING COLLEGE
AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION
ACCREDITED WITH NAAC AND AFFILIATED TO ANNA UNIVERSITY
Chennai-Bangalore Highway, Irungattukottai, Sriperumbudur, Chennai - 602 117.
Ph.: 044 - 71224401 – 08. Fax: 044 - 71224410



CIRCULAR

In pursuance of the approval passed in the Governing Body meeting held on JUNE 20, 2025, it is hereby notified that Kings Engineering College has published the updated Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Maintenance Cell. The SOP for Maintenance Cell would serve as a detailed guideline to be observed and followed with immediate effect.




PRINCIPAL
Principal
KINGS ENGINEERING COLLEGE
Irungattukottai,
Sriperumbudur - 602 117

PREFACE

E-Waste Management has been evolved to manage used electrical / electronic parts that are obsolete, condemned, broken, scraped, etc. Those e-wastes would be dumped in houses due to the lack of awareness on how to discard or dispose them without contaminating the environment. Most electronic parts/equipment's/devices contain many dangerous metallic contaminants such as lead, cadmium, beryllium etc., The hazardous metals affect the nervous system, causes skin, headaches, vertigo, nausea, etc., The E-waste contains traces of metals like gold, silver and Copper which can be recovered and used further. Improper handling of E-waste has a major impact on our ecosystem. E-waste management apart from alleviating the impacts also provides employment to many groups of people. Laws to manage e-waste have been in place in India since 2011, mandating that only authorized dismantlers and recyclers collect e-waste. So, Our Institute notifies the Standard Operating Procedures for e-waste management within our Institute Campus.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

Our Institute has defined SOP for E-waste management based on the statutes enacted by the government in order to have an effective control over it. Prior to the enactment of the E -Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011; e-waste was covered under the Hazardous Waste Management (HWM) Rules. Under the Environmental Protection Act 1986, the E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 were enacted and became effective from 1st May, 2012. These Rules were brought into force to enable recovery and/or reuse of useful material from e-waste, thereby reducing the hazardous wastes destined for disposal, to ensure the environmentally sound management of all types of e-waste and to address the safe and eco- friendly handling, transporting, storing, and recycling of e-waste.

The e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016, were notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India in order to give a legal frame work for scientific management of e-waste. These rules are applicable to every manufacturer, producer, consumer, bulk consumer, dealer of electrical and electronic equipment's/components and e-waste collection centers, dealers, e-retailer, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler.

In supersession of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, the Central Government notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 on 2nd November 2022 and these Rules came into force from the 1st day of April, 2023. These Rules shall apply to every manufacturer, producer, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler involved in manufacture, sale, transfer, purchase, refurbishing, dismantling, recycling and processing of e-waste or electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I, including their components, consumables, parts and spares which make the product operational but shall not apply to:

- Waste batteries as covered under the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022;
- Packaging plastics as covered under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- Micro enterprise as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006); and
- Radio-active wastes as covered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962) and rules made there under.

Puducherry Pollution Control Committee is the authority to implement the provisions of these Rules in the Union Territory of Puducherry. The e-waste Policy is prepared to highlight commitment of Government of Puducherry towards scientific management of e-waste in the U.T. of Puducherry

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the SOP on E-waste Management of MVIT are:

1. To create awareness of waste collection methodologies, provide training and disseminate information on waste collection and disposal.
2. To ensure proper disposal of E-waste generated from damaged Computer parts, Electronic parts, plastics, cathode ray tubes (CRTs), printed circuit boards, cables, and so on.
3. To maintain pollution and hazard free environment.

FACILITIES FOR E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

Responsibilities of bulk consumer: -

Bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall ensure that e-waste generated by them shall be handed over only to the registered producer, refurbisher or recycler.

E-WASTE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

- i. The worn out Computer parts would be dumped in the laboratory in a separate space with prior notice stipulating the condition (scrap) of the parts to Lab in-charge and HOD. With proper approval from the Head of the Institution the e-waste can be disposed through the vendors identified.
- ii. The Debris/worn out electronic components from electronic laboratories would be stored in the laboratories separately and would be disposed through the vendors identified, when the e-waste collection box is full.
- iii. The condemned or obsolete Electronic equipment's like Measuring equipment's, power supplies, CRT, CRO, etc. which are non-serviceable, would dismantled and removed from the working space, with prior approval from HOD and Principal. It would be stored in the separate space allocated within the

laboratories. The parts that could be reused from the failed equipment would be tested by service Engineers and could be used to repair other malfunctioning devices. The unused parts/debris is disposed through the vendors identified. The Electrical department of the institute gathers the worn out bulbs and waste electrical items and disposes it regularly every six months through the vendors identified.

- iv. Awareness about disposing of E-Waste would be given to Faculty and students and the e-waste generated by them like batteries, chargers, headphones etc. would be collected using E-waste baskets kept in our institute and disposed based on requirements.

In view of the above, Kings Engineering College, Chennai aims at:

- i. Creating awareness of waste collection methodologies, providing training and disseminating information on waste collection and disposal
- ii. Ensuring the protection of the environment through effective e-waste management measures
- iii. Helping in conserving natural resources and the E-Waste can be refurbished, reused, and recycled instead of being land filled.
- iv. Protecting the health and wellbeing of the society.
- v. Helping the rural community by donating the used electronics to those who can use it.




PRINCIPAL
Principal
KINGS ENGINEERING COLLEGE
Irungattukottai,
Sriperumbudur - 602 117



**KINGS ENGINEERING COLLEGE
IRUNGATUKOTTAI, CHENNAI.**

Phone: 04471224400, Fax: 71224410

Website: www.kingsedu.ac.in