

# E-Waste Management Guidelines

# March 2025



#### 1. Background :

Electronic waste (e-waste) refers to discarded electronic and electrical devices that have become obsolete, damaged, or unwanted. This includes computers, printers, mobile phones, batteries, projectors, keyboards, circuit boards, and other digital or electronic equipment. Due to rapid technological advancement and increasing use of digital tools in education, e-waste generation has become a growing concern in academic institutions, including Yagyodaya Dudhnath Tharu Multiple Campus.

E-waste contains toxic and hazardous materials such as lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, and brominated flame retardants. Improper handling or disposal such as open burning or landfilling can release these substances into the environment and directly impact human health. When e-waste is dumped into soil or burned in open areas, it causes serious environmental damage such as soil contamination, water pollution, air pollution, biodiversity loss etc.

Yagyodaya Dudhnath Tharu Multiple Campus is increasingly integrating digital and electrical resources in its academic and administrative operations. As a result, the campus generates e-waste from:

- ICT labs (computers, printers, keyboards)
- Classrooms (projectors, sound systems)
- Administrative departments (photocopiers, batteries)
- Library and multimedia rooms

The campus is situated in a region where environmental preservation is critical. Proper disposal of e-waste helps reduce pollution and protect the surrounding natural ecosystem. Staff, students, and maintenance workers may be exposed to hazardous e-waste materials. Safe handling and disposal practices protect the health of the campus community. The Solid Waste Management Act 2068 (2011) of Nepal mandates institutions to manage waste, including e-waste, responsibly. Failing to do so may result in legal consequences. The campus can serve as a role model by promoting sustainable practices, encouraging students and community members to follow safe e-waste habits at home and in society. Through proper management, reusable parts from old electronics can be repurposed, reducing the need for new purchases and saving institutional costs.

#### 2. Objectives



- To promote safe, responsible handling and disposal of e-waste.
- To minimize the environmental and health impacts of electronic waste.
- To establish a formal system for collection, storage, and disposal.
- To raise awareness among students, teachers, and staff.

### 2. Definition of E-Waste

E-waste refers to any electronic or electrical equipment that is no longer functional, outdated, or unwanted.

Examples include:

- Computers, laptops, and printers
- Mobile phones and chargers
- Projectors, speakers, and microphones
- Batteries, circuit boards, keyboards, and cables

#### 4. Source of E-Waste at Campus

- ICT labs and classrooms
- Administrative offices
- Library and multimedia rooms
- Seminar and meeting halls
- Solar, network, and sound systems

#### 5. E-Waste Handling Procedure

#### a) Segregation

- Separate e-waste from other campus waste at the source.
- Label damaged or non-functional devices etaily units



## b) Collection

- Designate a secure, ventilated E-Waste Storage Room in the campus.
- Provide e-waste collection boxes in key departments.

## c) Inventory Management

- Maintain a digital and physical record of all e-waste items collected.
- Use a standard format including item type, serial number, condition, and source department.

## d) Reuse and Repair

• Assess possibility for reuse, refurbishment, or donation before disposal.

## e) Safe Disposal

- Partner with authorized e-waste recyclers or collection centers approved by the Government of Nepal or local municipality.
- Ensure hazardous components (like batteries and toners) are disposed of as per national guidelines.

## 6. Awareness and Training

- Organize e-waste awareness campaigns, workshops, and presentations for students and staff.
- Display informational posters and signs about e-waste bins and safe practices.

## 7. Policy Compliance

- Follow national and local Solid Waste Management Act, 2068 (2011).
- Adhere to standards set by the Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal.

## 8. Monitoring and Review

• Form a Campus E-Waste Management Copy and the to review practices quarterly.



• Submit an annual report on e-waste management status and progress.

# 9. Do's and Don'ts

### Do's:

- Use electronic devices responsibly to extend their life.
- Deposit all non-working devices in the e-waste bins.
- Participate in campus e-waste drives.

#### Don'ts:

- Do not throw e-waste in general dustbins.
- Do not burn or bury e-waste.
- Do not attempt to dismantle electronic items without proper training.

