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## E-waste Policy

E-waste is a popular name for electronic products which reached the end of their useful life. Computers, copiers, air-conditioners, are common electronic products. E-waste contains harmful substances like cadmium, lead, and mercury. Disposing e-waste in landfill can result in toxic emissions to the air, water, and soil and pose health hazards. E-waste policy of KARE emphasizes adopting environmentally friendly e-waste recycling practices. Wherever possible these products can be reused, refurbished, or recycled, especially by disposing of e-waste through the authorized recyclers only.

## The aims of KARE towards e-waste are to:

- 1. Adhere to the regulatory requirements of all relevant legislation and be a role model in maintaining higher standards
- Create awareness among stakeholders on the need of e-waste reuse, reduce and recycle
- 3. Extend the useful life of electronic items by upgrading to postpone and minimize generation of e-waste
- 4. Purchase electronic items such as computers with buy-back policies
- 5. Purchase preference with vendors having sound e-waste management processes
- 6. Ensure that only authorized recyclers/dismantler handle electronic products
- Drop used electronic products, batteries or any accessories at authorized ewaste collection points
- 8. Keep the e-waste in isolated area, after it becomes non-functional/un-repairable so as to prevent its accidental breakage

Dr. V. Vasudevan Registrar

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Dr. R. Nagaraj Vice-Chancellor Dr. K. Sridharan Chancellor

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