

In this paper, the issues of the shipment of “second-hand” used electrical and electronic equipment (UEEE) that are malfunctioning or close to their end-of-life cycle to Nigeria are assessed and the problems resulting from e-waste scenario in Nigeria and the possible solutions are discussed with a view to increasing the awareness towards the mitigation of the e-waste menace. Electronic waste contains hazardous substances such as lead, mercury, beryllium, cadmium, chromium and brominated flame retardants, etc., that can pollute the ecosystems with the attendant environmental health risk to wildlife and humans. The increasing desire to bridge the digital divide coupled with the poor economic condition of most Nigerian citizens have encouraged the thriving market of UEEE in Nigeria. Tons of these UEEE enter into the country and within a short time span, hundreds of millions of them become obsolete and discarded every year and they become the source of e-waste loaded with hazardous contaminants. Other factors, especially from the exporting countries end of the e-waste trade, are also discussed and far-reaching recommendations to mitigate e-waste environmental health threat are given.