

Circular Memo No.T5/TNPCB/F.337/E-WASTE/2025 dated: 29.10.2025

Sub: TNPCB – E-Waste Management – Processing of consent applications of e-waste recycling facilities/units in line with guidelines issued by CPCB under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 – Instructions issued – Regarding.

Ref: 1. The E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, as amended
2. CPCB File No. CP-22/2/2024-WM-III-HO-CPCB-HO/10202 dt 19.02.2024
3. CPCB File No. CM – 13011/46/2025-LAW-HO-CPCB-HO dt 09.06.2025

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India (GoI), New Delhi notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for management of E-Waste in an Environmentally Sound Manner. The E-Waste Rules are implemented with effect from 01/04/2023.

Under Rule 17 of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, the duties of the Authorities have been specified in Schedule-V. As per the Sl.No (1) Column (3) of Schedule-V, CPCB is required to prepare guidelines and standard operating procedures for implementation of the said rules. Accordingly CPCB prepares guidelines & SOPs and issues from time to time for the effective implementation of the said rules.

It is mandatory to adhere to the following guidelines issued by CPCB while examining the grant of consent to the e-waste recycling facility/unit and for enforcement action on violations of the provisions the said rules and EPR framework

- Guidelines for determination of processing capacity of E-Waste Recycling Facility by SPCBs/PCCs with Annexure-1 listing of minimum plant and machineries in an e-waste recycling facility [November, 2024]
- Guidelines for Environment Compensation under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 [August, 2024]

- Guidance document for generation and transfer of EPR Certificate in CPCB Portal

As per the guidelines issued by CPCB, an e-waste recycling facility should provide minimum processing plant and machineries and have adequate area for different activities such as (i)_recycling operations, (ii)_storage of raw materials, products of recycling, non-recyclables, hazardous wastes, (iii)_pollution control equipments and (iv)_operation control area and also to have data sanitization systems including hardware and software. Further,

- SPCBs/PCCs should verify the plants & machineries processing capacity and other supporting facilities and then only grant CTO specifying capacity (Tonnes per Annum) based on such verification.
- SPCBs/PCCs should give annual processing capacity in terms of weight of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) which the recycler can process. In case of a recycling facility which has capability of recycling printed circuit board (PCB) only, the SPCBs/PCCs should mention quantity of PCB.
- SPCBs/PCCs while issuing common CTO for recycling and refurbishing operations, the Recycling capacity and Refurbishing capacity should be given separately.
- SPCBs/PCCs to ensure that the installed plants and machines are capable of processing e-waste and they should verify it before granting CTO
- SPCBs/PCCs shall verify the material flow record maintained by the e-waste recycler at each stage of processing in terms of input and output weight as per the requirement of EPR
- Standalone dismantling facilities shall be the part of CTO issued to the e-waste recycler instead of individual CTO to such dismantlers. The concerned SPCBs/PCCs, should verify the standalone dismantling facility before entering its details in the CTO of e waste recycler

According to TNPCB-OCMMS data base as of Sep, 2025, there are 88 e-waste processing facilities/units obtained consent of the TNPCB, out of which 34-Units applied under Dismantlers category [Industry Type Code-1015], 6-Units applied under Integrated Recyclers category [Industry Type Code-1033] and 48-Units applied under Common TDF of e-waste recycling category [Industry Type Code-1073]. It is noted that that 42 units are e-waste dismantlers & 46 units are e-waste recyclers, as per the process activity & products permitted in the consent orders issued. Further, many of such facilities/units did not obtain Authorization under HOWM Rules, 2016 for the management of process HWs generation along with Pass Book for procurement of e-waste from generating domestic sources.

The E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 stipulate EPR framework [Rule 4(1)], under which the four types of entities namely (i)_Manufacturer, (ii)_Producer, (iii)_Refurbisher and (iv)_Recycler are required to register on the EPR portal of CPCB, submitting mandatory documents for obtaining Registration Certificate. For registration process, e-waste refurbishers and recyclers need to upload the copy of CTE & CTO obtained under the Water & Air Acts and copy of Authorization obtained under HOWM Rules, 2016 as mandatory documents on the EPR portal. CPCB issues registration on the basis of information furnished by the applicant subject to physical inspection by CPCB/SPCB officials within three months for confirmation on correctness of information submitted thro' verification/audit process.

Hence, there is a necessity to issue consent to the e-waste recycling facility/unit mentioning the details of E-Waste category (waste EEE items), end product capacity, annual processing capacity, recycling capacity in terms of both raw material & product in line with CPCB guidelines after verification of minimum plant & machineries installed in adequate land area & assessing the recycling capacity & capability. This will easy the process of obtaining EPR registration on correct details & confirmation subsequent thro' physical verification, avoiding revising CTO issued in later stage on actual status.

In order to effective implementation of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, following instructions are issued for strict compliance:-

1. CPCB Guidelines issued for E-Waste Recycling Facility regarding (i)_Minimum plant and machineries to be installed, (ii)_Adequate space to be provided for different activities, (iii)_Annual processing capacity to be specified in Tonnes per Annum seperately for recycling & refurbishing operations and (iv)_ Recycling capacity of Printed Circuit Board (PCB) to be mentioned separately etc... shall be followed strictly while examining the grant of consent to e-waste recycling facility.
2. DEEs shall inspect all e-waste processing units those obtained consent of TNPCB & operating under their jurisdiction to CHECK on the minimum plant and machineries installed and also to VERIFY the plants & machineries processing capacity and other supporting facilities in line with the procedures mentioned in the CPCB guidelines so as to COMPARE the actual status with consent issued to the e-waste processing units for its correctness. A detailed status report of all e-waste processing units shall be furnished to Board Office within a month's time.
3. DEEs shall take action to revise the consent issued to the e-waste recycling units in line with CPCB Guidelines issued IF NOT mentioned with details in the product column of the granted consent order such as (i)_ the annual processing capacity in terms of weight of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) which can actually process (TPA) for recycling & refurbishing operations seperately and (ii)_the capability of recycling printed circuit board (PCB) if provided seperately. An action taken report in this regard shall be furnished to Board Office for updating records.
4. DEEs shall list out the e-waste recycling units operating under their jurisdiction (i)_with Authorisation + Pass Book under HOWM Rules, 2016, (ii)_only with Authorisation [without Pass Book] under HOWM Rules, 2016 and (iii)_without obtaining Authorisation + Pass Book under HOWM Rules, 2016 seperately and furnish the updated details to Board Office within 15 days for appropriate action.

5. DEEs shall direct all those e-waste recycling units operating with Authorization under HOWM Rules, 2016 only [without Pass Book] to apply for revised Authorisation + Pass Book under HOWM Rules, 2016 immediately & to submit the application along with detailed inspection report [covering status of compliance as @ Sl.No(1)] to Board Office for grant of permission under HOWM Rules, 2016. This exercise shall be completed within a month's time. Also report of those e-waste recycling units operating without obtaining Authorisation + Pass Book under HOWM Rules, 2016 shall be furnished within 15 days for enforcement action.
6. DEEs shall inspect all standalone e-waste dismantling facilities those obtained consent of the TNPCCB immediately and direct them to upgrade to recycling facilities by installing minimum plant and machineries in line with CPCB guidelines OR direct them to attach to be a part of consented e-waste recycling facility, permitting time limit of 6 months. It shall be ensured that standalone e-waste dismantling facilities are NOT permitted to operate with consent of the TNPCCB, instead allowed to be a part of CTO issued to the e-waste recycler after necessary consent revision.
7. DEEs shall take action to withdraw the consent already issued to standalone e-waste dismantling facilities following due procedures including personnel hearing opportunities. A detailed inspection report with recommendation in this regard shall be furnished to Board Office for appropriate action.
8. DEEs shall inventorise all e-waste refurbishers operating under their jurisdiction and direct them to obtain consent of the TNPCCB as required under the provisions of the E Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 and furnish action taken report in this regard to Board Office regularly.
9. DEEs shall identify & direct the unregistered entities such as Manufacturers & Producers of electrical and electronic products, Refurbishers & Recyclers of

e-waste to apply on EPR portal of CPCB immediately so as to ensure that no entities carryout business without EPR registration. Report shall be furnished to Board Office to all such entities who are operating without EPR registration to issue notices followed by closure as per the CPCB direction dated 30/01/2024.

10. DEEs shall inspect the e-waste recycling facilities/units those obtained EPR registration from CPCB online & verify various details such as its GPS location, GPS tagged photos/videos, waste category as raw material (EEE code wise), installed plant & machinery and their actual production capacity, capability, etc as submitted on E-Waste EPR Portal & furnish a status report of each facility/unit on correctness of the information declared. In case of any correction requirement in EPR Registration Certificate issued, the same shall be informed to CPCB after necessary changes be done in the CTO accordingly. Inspection report shall be furnished to Board Office for those e-waste recyclers & refurbishers who have uploaded their details falsely or not correctly on the EPR portal to inform to CPCB for appropriate action.
11. CPCB Guidance document issued for generation and transfer of EPR Certificate for E-Waste Management shall be followed for verification of e-waste recycling units/facilities by SPCBs/PCCs.
12. DEEs shall inspect & furnish report for those EPR registered e-waste recyclers who are recycling E-Waste, but not uploading requisite documents, invoices etc pertaining to the same as per the above-mentioned guidance document (@ Sl.No(11) for generation of EPR certificates on the E-Waste EPR portal to issue notices & subsequent withdraw/cancel CTO of E-Waste recyclers for the non-compliance as per the CPCB direction dated 19/02/2024.
13. DEEs shall maintain the E-Waste Recycling facilities applying for consent of TNPCB in OCMMS portal under Industry Type Code – 1033 Integrated Recyclers Plants of Components of electrical & electronic wastes....uniformly for correctness of data base & easy retrieval of such industry information from OCMMS data base.

14. DEEs shall report on the non-compliance of the provisions of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 for which EC to be levied in respect of erring entities of manufactures, producers, refurbishers and recyclers following CPCB guidelines issued during August, 2024 for Environmental Compensation under E Waste (Management) Rules, 2022

Action taken report on the above action points shall be furnished to this office in time.

The receipt of the circular memo shall be acknowledged.

For
30/10/2025
For Chairperson

To

All District Environmental Engineers of TNPCCB

Copy to

1. All HODs of Board Office
2. All JCEE(M) of TNPCCB – for information & periodical review of DEEs to update the status of e-waste recyclers
3. All EEs (FS) of TNPCCB – for information
4. PS to MS, TNPCCB
5. File copy

Annexure 1

List of Minimum Plants and Machineries in an E-Waste Recycling Facility

S. No	Machineries
1.	Dismantling Tables (with Suction Hoods connected with cyclone and stack of height 3 meter above roof/shed)
2.	Shredder
3.	Magnetic Separator
4.	Density Separator
5.	Eddy Current Separator
6.	Conveyor (for Passage of WEEE to Shredder), Sorting Conveyor
7.	Compressor Cutting Machine
8.	Refrigerant Gas Recovery with control mechanism
9.	Compressor Oil Recovery with control mechanism
10.	CRT Cutting Machine with control mechanism
11.	Component Removing Machine (CRM)
12.	Bailing Machine/Compactor/Hydraulic Press
13.	Degaussing Machine/Data Wiping Machine/Hard Disk Drive Breakers
14.	Furnace and/or Smelting Furnace
15.	Precious Metal Recovery System, Along with all other requisite facilities/processes as per the Guidelines for environmentally sound recycling of E-Waste: Implementation Guidelines for Recyclers & Refurbishers under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 available on CPCB's web site. (Note: Pyro metallurgical operations or Hydro metallurgical operations/Chemical Leaching or Electro-metallurgical operations) should have pollution control measures in place for example cyclone, scrubber, off gas treatment, and venting arrangement).
16.	Wire Stripper and/or Wire Cutter and/or wire peeling machine
17.	Tube light/CFL Recycling
18.	Air Pollution Control Devices
19.	ETP of adequate capacity, Sludge Drying Bed and Evaporator etc.
20.	Weighing Bridge
21.	Weighing Machines/Equipment

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- The validity of the extended producer responsibility (EPR) certificate shall be for two years from the end of the financial year in which it was generated and the expired certificate automatically extinguished after the period unless extinguished earlier as per the provisions of these rules.
- The details provided by the producer and registered recycler shall be cross-checked on the portal.
- In case of any difference, the lower figure shall be considered towards the fulfilment of the extended producer responsibility (EPR) obligation of the producer.

3.0 **Guidance for SPCBs/PCCs for verification of recycling facilities**

- SPCBs/PCCs are required to periodically verify the recycler's recycling facilities (plants & machinery) and recycling operations for effective implementation of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022. SPCBs/PCCs can view details of stakeholders (Producer, Manufacturer, Recycler and Refurbisher) located in their respective States on the EPR Portal.
- SPCBs/PCCs can view the applications, uploaded documents, recycling facilities (plants & machinery), geo-tagged photographs and geotagged videos of recycling facilities.
- SPCBs/PCCs to carry out periodical verification of various documents/invoices/information uploaded by the E-Waste recyclers on the EPR Portal for quantity of E-Waste procured/collected, recycled, end product produced and sold for generation of EPR certificates
- SPCBs also to verify installed plant & machinery and their capacities and capability at the recycling unit at the time of verification.
- The capacity of the recyclers is to be assessed and verified based on the capacity of plant and machinery installed and available area for plant & machinery, storage area for raw materials, products and waste/residue generated.
- SPCBs/PCCs are required to verify the capacities and capabilities of recyclers.

4.0 **Procedure for generation of EPR Certificates by recyclers:**

As per the rules, a producer under E-waste (M) Rules, 2022, is required to fulfil its annual EPR obligations through the purchase of EPR certificates from registered recyclers. The EPR certificates are to be generated by CPCB through the Portal in favour of the recyclers based on the quantity of E-Waste Recycled by them. The procedure for the generation of an EPR certificate involves the following steps:

- To provide information on the quantity of E-Waste Procurement data (in tonnes) and upload copies of corresponding invoices.
- To provide production details in terms of End Products based on the quantity of E-waste recycled from the quantity of procured E-Waste as at (i) above.
- To generate EPR credits in the form of four end products i.e. Gold, Iron, Copper & Aluminum
- To enter the quantity of end products sold.
- To upload GST-linked sales invoice corresponding to the end product sold
- To generate EPR Certificate in the denomination of 0.01, 0.001, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000.
- To sell EPR certificates to producers for fulfilment of their EPR obligations.