BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 1225/2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

Amit Kumar — Applicant

Versus

Union of India & Ors. — Respondents

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S. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1.	**Reply** in compliance to the Hon'ble NGT PB order dated 17.10.2024 in OA No. 1225/2024.	
2.	**Annexure – I** A copy of Hon'ble NGT Order dated 17.10.2024.	
3.	**Annexure – II** A copy of Schedule-IX (Utilization & Management of Waste Tyre under the Hazardous & Other Waste (M&TM) Amendment Rules, 2022	
4.	**Annexure – III** A copy of SOPs for "Recycling of Waste scrap for the recovery of Tyre Pyrolysis Oil, Pyro Gas and Char in Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Units"	
5.	**Annexure – IV** A copy of Direction dated 30.01.2024 issued by CPCB to All SPCBs/ PCCs.	

Saurabh Balwani
Advocate
Central Pollution Control Board

Date: -06.02.2025
Place: Delhi

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 1225/2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

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REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT NO. 2 CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. That, Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 17.10.2024 in the Original Application No. 1225/2024 titled "*Amit Kumar v Union of India & Ors*" (Copy annexed as **Annexure – I**) has issued notice to all the respondents for filing their response / reply respectively. Thereby, the reply on behalf of CPCB is made in succeeding paragraphs.

2. That, CPCB is constituted under Section 3 of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. It performs the functions under The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution)Act, 1974, The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

3. That the matter under consideration in the present application is related to the illegal operations of M/s Kuber Traders, located in Village Bhatti Majra, District Shamli, Uttar Pradesh (hereinafter will be referred as Unit). The unit is engaged in the processing, storage of Char, Pyrolysis oil, and furnace oil, and is allegedly causing severe environmental degradation and public health risks by operating without the necessary environmental

NOTARY PUBLIC R.L. Chaudhary N.C.T. of Delhi Regd. No. 1513 GOVT. OF INDIA

clearances or the Consent to Operate (CTO) and NOC from the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB). It is also brought out in the petition that the unit is operating in a very close proximity to residential areas, School, and temple etc. allegedly emitting toxic pollutants, including dangerous gases such as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2), Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), and Carbon Monoxide (CO). These emissions are severely affecting the air quality in the surrounding areas, leading to health issues such as respiratory problems among the nearby residents, farmers and the students. The petitioner has sought Hon'ble NGT's intervention to halt the illegal operations of M/s Kuber Traders, enforce environmental laws, and restore the affected environment to protect the health and well-being of the local community.

4. That at the outset, the answering respondent deny all claims, contentions, allegations and averments against answering respondent CPCB in the above Original Application contrary to anything stated or submitted in this reply. Nothing in the Original Application may be deemed to have been accepted or admitted by the answering Respondent for want of a specific denial, save any averment which has been expressly admitted hereinafter.

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Reply

i. That, no comments are offered by this answering respondent over the averments made at Para 1 to 3 of the original application being introductory in nature.

ii. That, in response to averment made in the Para 4, it is to submit that for establishment and operation of waste tyre pyrolysis, it is required to obtain Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution)Act, 1974, The Air

(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 along with authorization under Hazardous & Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board / Pollution Control Committee (hereinafter referred as SPCBs/PCCs). The concerned SPCB in case of M/s Kuber Trader is Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB). Further, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), vide notification No. G.S.R 593(E) dated July 21, 2022 has notified the Hazardous and other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2022 for the utilization & management of waste tyres through EPR regime as per Schedule-IX inserted in the amendments. The amendment aims to take all steps required to ensure the management of Waste Tyre in a Scientific and Environmentally Sound Manner (ESM). A copy of amended Rules is at **Annexure-II.** In compliance with the provisions stipulated under Para 2 & 3 of Schedule IX, entities namely Producers of the Tyres, Recyclers of the Waste Tyres and Retreaders are required to register themselves on CPCB's Online Waste Tyre EPR Portal. Further as per Para 3(2) & (3(3) of the schedule-IX, no entity shall carry out any business without registration on the portal. It is to submit that as per the records available with CPCB, no registration has been applied or granted by CPCB in the name of M/s Kuber Traders, located in Village Bhatti Majra, District Shamli, Uttar Pradesh.

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iii. That, no comments are offered by this answering respondent over the averments made at para 5 of the original application, since the averments indicates only about the location of the Unit.

iv. That, in response to averment made in this para 6, it is submitted that, the CPCB has revised SOPs for "Recycling of Waste scrap for the recovery of Tyre Pyrolysis Oil, Pyro Gas and Char in Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO)

Units" on January 16, 2024. The revised guidelines were circulated to SPCBs/PCCs by CPCB vide email dated January 19, 2024, for its implementation. Further CPCB vide its letter No. CP-22/139/2021-HO-CPCB-HO Part (2) dated March 20, 2024 has again communicated with all SPCBs/PCCs to implement the revised SOP of TPO. As per the revised SOPs, every TPO unit has to comply with the conditions mentioned in the revised SOPs. The copy of SOPs for "Recycling of Waste scrap for the recovery of Tyre Pyrolysis Oil, Pyro Gas and Char in Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Units" is given at **Annexure-III.** CPCB issued directions on 30.01.2024 under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding registration of Producers/Manufacturer of Tyre, Waste Tyre Recyclers and Retreaders on CPCB Waste Tyre EPR Portal for Management of Waste Tyre and verification of capacities allocated to the recyclers . A copy of said directions is at **Annexure-IV.**

v. That in response to the averments made in para 7 of the Original Application, it is submitted that as per the revised SOPs for "Recycling of Waste scrap for the recovery of Tyre Pyrolysis Oil, Pyro Gas and Char in Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Units" (Section 2.4.23), Waste water (Pyro water/Purge water/Oil mixed water/oil water emulsion) generated during the process should not be discharged anywhere and it is to be re-used in the unit after treatment in ETP, has been prescribed in the revised SOP. Further the storage of raw materials and end products has to be done as per the revised SOP.

vi. That, the averments made under Para 8 & Para 9 are related to the compliant filed by local residents and the subsequent inspection conducted by Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (hereinafter will be referred as UPPCB). It is also mentioned that UPPCB conducted inspection on 17.08.2024 and based on non-compliance observed during the said

inspection, UPPCB issued a Notice on 24.08.2024 to cease the operation at the current site and submit a compliance report within 15 days. In this regard, it is humbly submitted that this answering Respondent has no information on said compliant and also on Notice issued by UPPCB. However, current status of compliance may be provided by UPPCB since the authority for grant of Consent under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as well as the authorization under Hazardous and other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2016 is UPPCB.

vii. That, in response to averment made in this Para 10, it is to submit that CPCB has revised SOPs for "Recycling of Waste scrap for the recovery of Tyre Pyrolysis Oil, Pyro Gas and Char in Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Units" on January 16, 2024. The revised guidelines were circulated to SPCBs/PCCs for its implementation by CPCB vide email dated January 19, 2024 Further CPCB vide its letter No. CP-22/139/2021-HO-CPCB-HO Part (2) dated March 20, 2024 has again asked SPCBs/PCCs to implement the revised SOP of TPO. As per the revised SOPs every TPO unit has to comply with the conditions mentioned in the revised SOPs.

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viii. That, in response to averment made in the Para 11, it is humbly to submit that reply given at Para (ii) above may be referred.

ix. That, in response to the averments in the para 12, it is humbly to submit that reply given at Para (vi) may be referred.

x. That, in response to averment made in para No. 13 to 22 of the OA under grounds clause, limitation clause and Prayer clause of the original

application, it is humbly submitted that the submission made at preceding paragraphs of this response may kindly be considered and are not repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

xi. In light of the above it is humbly submitted that; the reply of Answering Respondent may kindly be taken into record and pass the necessary order as deem fit and necessary in the interest of justice and environment.

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(Youthika)
Scientist 'E'
Central Pollution Control Board

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 1225/2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

Amit Kumar — Applicant

Versus

Union of India & Ors. — Respondents

AFFIDAVIT

I, **Youthika** working as Scientist 'E' in Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi, the Respondent No. 2 in the above matter, do hereby solemnly affirm, declare on oath and state as under: -

1. That I, the deponent herein is authorized representative to represent the Respondent CPCB in the present case, and as such, I am well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case on the basis of the information derived from the official records, and hence, I am competent and authorized to verify, sign and swear this affidavit on behalf of the Respondent CPCB.

2. That the accompanying reply may be read part and parcel of the present affidavit as I am competent to swear this affidavit.

3. That the accompanying reply has been drafted and filed under my instructions and authority the contents thereof are true and correct on the basis of the record maintained during ordinary course of business of CPCB and available records

NOTARY PUBLIC
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and documents and the contents of the same are read over and explained to me and are not repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

DEPONENT

NOTARY PUBLIC
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यूथिका / Youthika
वैज्ञानिक 'ई' / Scientist 'E'
केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
Central Pollution Control Board
(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(M/o Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India)
परिवेश भवन, पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली–110032
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

VERIFICATION

Verified at New Delhi on this day of 06 FEB 2025 2025 that the contents of the above reply are correct and true on the basis of the records of the case as mentioned in the day-to-day affairs of the CPCB. Nothing has been concealed therefrom or mis- stated.

DEPONENT

ATTESTED
NOTARY PUBLIC
GOVT. OF INDIA
06 FEB 2025

यूथिका / Youthika
वैज्ञानिक 'ई' / Scientist 'E'
केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
Central Pollution Control Board
(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(M/o Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India)
परिवेश भवन, पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली–110032
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

Annexure - I

Item No. 06 Court No. 1

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 1225/2024

Amit Kumar Applicant

Versus

Union of India & Ors. Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 17.10.2024

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER

Applicant: Mr. Amit Kumar, Applicant in Person (Through VC)

ORDER

1. In this original application, applicant has alleged that respondent no. 15-M/s. Kuber Traders is engaged in the processing and storage of char, pyrolysis oil, and furnace oil and is causing severe environmental pollution and creating health hazards.

2. The applicant alleges that the unit is operating without necessary environmental clearance and without obtaining consent to operate or NOC from UPPCB.

3. It has also been alleged that the unit is operating in close proximity to residential areas, schools, temple and emitting pollutants including dangerous/hazardous gases such as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOVs), Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Nitrogen Oxide (NO^X) and Carbon Monoxide (CO).

4. Learned Counsel for the applicant during the course of argument has referred to the notice dated 24.08.2024 sent by UPPCB to the respondent unit alleging violation of the norm and directing the unit to shift outside the 500-metre periphery of the educational, religious institutions, hospital and residential area. He has also referred to the photographs filed as annexure-2 to show the violation of norms by the unit.

5. Original application raises substantial issue relating to compliance of environmental norms.

6. Issue notice to the respondents for filing their response/reply by way of affidavit before the Tribunal at least one week before the next date of hearing. Applicant is directed to serve the respondents and file affidavit of service at least one week before the next date of hearing. If any respondent directly files the reply without routing it through his advocate then the said respondent will remain virtually present to assist the Tribunal.

7. List on 07.02.2025

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

October 17, 2024
Original Application No. 1225/2024
JG..

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.- 33004/99 REGD. No. D. L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-22072022-237454
CG-DL-E-22072022-237454

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 520] नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, जुलाई 21, 2022/आषाढ़ 30, 1944
No. 520] NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 2022/ASHADHA 30, 1944

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2022

सा.का.नि. 593(अ).—अपशिष्ट टायर के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रारूप विनियम को अंतर्विष्ट करने वाली प्रारूप अधिसूचना, भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण भाग-II, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii) में भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 5497(अ), तारीख 31 दिसंबर, 2021 द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई थी, जिसमें उन सभी व्यक्तियों से जिसको उक्त अधिसूचना को अंतर्विष्ट करने वाली राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी, साठ दिन की अवधि की समाप्ति के पहले आक्षेप और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए गए थे;

और उक्त अधिसूचना को अंतर्विष्ट करने वाली राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को 31 दिसंबर, 2021 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और उक्त प्रारूप अधिसूचना की बाबत जनता से उक्त अवधि के भीतर प्राप्त किए गए आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सम्यक रूप से विचार किया गया है;

अंत: अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उप नियम (3) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 6, धारा 8 और धारा 25 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंध और सीमापार संचलन) नियम, 2016 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है अर्थात् :

1. **संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ –** (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंध और सीमापार संचलन) संशोधन, नियम, 2022 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में उनके प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिसंकटमय एवं अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंध और सीमापार संचलन) नियम, 2016 (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त नियम कहा गया है) में, नियम 9 में, उप नियम (3) के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित उप नियम अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा अर्थात्:

''(4) अपशिष्ट टायर का उपयोग और प्रबंधन अनुसूची IX में अंतर्विष्ट उपबंधों के अनुसार होगा।''

3. उक्त नियमों में, अनसूची VIII के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित अनुसूची अंत:स्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :-

'अनुसूची IX

[नियम 9(4) देखें]

अपशिष्ट टायर के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर)

1. **परिभाषाएं – इस अनुसूची के प्रयोजन के लिए -**

(क) **'कारबार'** से नए टायरों के उत्पादन या विनिर्माण या विक्रय के कोई क्रियाकलाप, नए या अपशिष्ट आयात, नए टायरों के साथ फिट किए गए यानों का आयात, घरेलू स्तर पर विक्रीत यानों में उपयोग के लिए ऑटोमोबाइल विनिर्माताओं द्वारा नए टायरों का आयात या अपशिष्ट टायरों के पुन:चक्रीकरण अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) **'संपरिवर्तन कारक'** से पुनर्चक्रण के प्रत्येक अंत्य उत्पाद की एक इकाई का उत्पादन करने के लिए आवश्यक अपशिष्ट टायर की इकाइयां अभिप्रेत हैं।

(ग) **'अपशिष्ट टायर के पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से अनुकूल प्रबंधन'** से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी कदम उठाना अभिप्रेत है कि अपशिष्ट टायर को इस ढंग से प्रबंधित किया जाए कि ऐसे अपशिष्ट टायर से होने वाले किन्हीं प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण की रक्षा हो सके।

(घ) **'विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व'** से टायर के उत्पादक का इस अनुसूची के उपबंधों के अनुसार अपशिष्ट टायर के पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व अभिप्रेत है।

(ङ) **'उत्पादक'** से कोई दृष्टि से व्यक्ति या निकाय अभिप्रेत है जो;

(i) घरेलू स्तर पर नए टायरों का विनिर्माण करता है और बेचता है; या

(ii) अन्य विनिर्माताओं या आपूर्तिकर्ताओं द्वारा विनिर्मित नए टायर अपने स्वयं के ब्राण्ड के अधीन घरेलू स्तर पर बेचता है; या

(iii) आयातित नए टायरों को बेचता है; या

(iv) नए टायरों सहित फिट किए गए यानों का आयात करता है; या

(v) घरेलू स्तर पर विक्रीत नए वाहनों में उपयोग के लिए नए टायरों का आयात वाला ऑटोमोबाइल विनिर्माता; या

(vi) अपशिष्ट टायर का आयात करता है;

(च) **'पुन:चक्रीकरण'** से टायर अपशिष्ट को निम्नलिखित अंत्य उत्पादों में पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से अनुकूल रीति से संपरिवर्तित करने की प्रक्रिया या कार्य और केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा यथाविनिर्दिष्ट मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रियाओं या मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत में यथोल्लिखित सुविधाएं रखना अभिप्रेत है, अर्थात् :

क) पुन: प्राप्त रबड़

ख) अवचूर्ण रबड़

ग) अवचूर्ण रबड़ से संशोधित बिटूमेन (सीआरएमबी)

घ) पुन: प्राप्त कार्बन ब्लैक, जो नए टायर के विनिर्माण के लिए कच्चे माल के रूप में उपयोग करने योग्य है

ङ) पाइरोलिसिस तेल/चार, जो केवल ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है न कि नए टायर के विनिर्माण के लिए कच्चे माल के रूप में।

(छ) **'पुनर्चक्रक'** से पुन:चक्रीकरण की प्रक्रिया में संलग्न किसी व्यक्ति या निकाय से अभिप्रेत है।

(ज) **'पुन:चक्रीकरण लक्ष्य'** से इस अनुसूची के पैरा 6 के उपबंधों के अनुसार पुनर्चक्रित किए जाने वाले अपशिष्ट टायर की मात्रा अभिप्रेत है।

(झ) **'मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया'** से केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड विनिर्दिष्ट दस्तावेज अभिप्रेत हैं जो उपकरणों और प्रक्रियाओं की न्यूनतम अपेक्षा को सुसंपादित करने के लिए है।

(ञ) **'मार्गदर्शक सिंद्धांत'** से केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट दस्तावेज अभिप्रेत हैं जो अपशिष्ट टायरों के पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से सुदृढ़ ढंग से प्रबंधन, जिसमें अपशिष्ट टायर की संभलाई, एकत्रीकरण, परिवहन और भंडारण तथा पुन: चक्रीकरण सम्मिलित है, की न्यूनतम अपेक्षा को सुसंपादित करने के लिए किया गया है।

(ट) **'पोर्टल'** से पैरा 9 के अधीन केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा तैयार किया गया ऑनलाइन प्रणाली है।

(ठ) **'रिट्रेडिंग'** से एक अच्छी संरचनात्मक गुणवत्ता वाले खराब हो चुके टायर के ऊपरी हिस्से और साइड वॉल रबर के नवीनीकरण की प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है।

(ड) **'अपशिष्ट टायर'** से ट्यूब और फ्लैप सहित ऐसा टायर जिसे अब किसी यान में नहीं लगाया जाता है और जिसका उपयोग अब आशयित प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं किया जाता है।

2. **लागू होना -** इस अनुसूची के उपबंध निम्नलिखित इकाइयों पर लागू होंगे, अर्थात्

(i) उत्पादक

(ii) अपशिष्ट टायर का पुनर्चक्रक; और

(iii) रीट्रेडर

3. **रजिस्ट्रीकरण -** (1) पैरा 2 में निर्दिष्ट इकाइयों को पोर्टल पर रजिस्टर करना होगा।

(2) कोई इकाई रजिस्ट्रीकरण के बिना कोई भी कारोबार नहीं करेगी ।

(3) उप-पैरा (1) के अधीन रजिस्ट्रीकृत इकाई किसी अरजिस्ट्रीकृत उत्पादक/पुनर्चक्रक के साथ कारोबार नहीं करेंगी।

(4) यदि, कोई रजिस्ट्रीकृत इकाई, इस अनुसूची के अधीन उपबंधित या प्रस्तुत किए जाने के लिए अपेक्षित रजिस्ट्रीकरण या विवरणी या रिपोर्ट या सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए मिथ्या जानकारी या जानकारी जानबूझकर छिपाता है या किसी अनियमितता के मामले में, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा ऐसी इकाई के रजिस्ट्रीकरण को उसे सुनवाई का अवसर प्रदान करने के पश्चात् तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिसंहृत किया जा सकता है और इसके अतिरिक्त, पैरा 10 के अनुसार ऐसे मामलों में पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति प्रभार भी लगाए जा सकते हैं।

(5) यदि कोई इकाई पैरा 3 के अधीन एक से अधिक प्रवर्ग में सम्मिलित होने की स्थिति में है, तो वह इकाई उन प्रवर्गों के लिए पृथक रूप से रजिस्टर करायेगी।

(6) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, पैरा 13 के अधीन गठित विषय निर्वाचन समिति के अनुमोदन से समय-समय पर जो विनिर्दिष्ट किए जाए ऐसी रजिस्ट्रीकरण फीस आवेदकों पर प्रभारित कर सकेगा।

4. विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व व्यवस्था की पद्धतियां – (1) सभी उत्पादकों पर निम्नानुसार विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व बाध्यताएं होंगी, अर्थात्:

(क) नए टायरों के विनिर्माताओं या आयातकों के लिए:

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	वजन में अपशिष्ट टायर पुन:चक्रीकरण लक्ष्य (किलोग्राम या टन)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	वर्ष 2022-23 की ईपीआर बाध्यता (वर्ष जिसमें यह अनुसूची प्रवृत्त है)	वर्ष 2020-21 में विनिर्मित या आयातित नए टायरों की मात्रा का 35%
(ii)	वर्ष 2023-24 की ईपीआर बाध्यता	वर्ष 2021-22 में विनिर्मित या आयातित नये टायरों की मात्रा का 70%
(iii)	वर्ष 2024-25 की ईपीआर बाध्यता	वर्ष 2022-23 में विनिर्मित या आयातित नये टायरों की मात्रा का 100%
(iv)	वर्ष 2024-25 (वर्ष वाई) के पश्चात, वर्ष (वाई-2) में विनिर्मित या आयातित नए टायरों की मात्रा का 100% विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता होगी।	
(v)	तारीख 1 अप्रैल, 2022 के पश्चात् स्थापित इकाइयों के लिए,विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता दो वर्ष (वाई) के पश्चात शुरू होंगे और वर्ष (वाई-2) में विनिर्मित या आयातित नए टायरों की मात्रा के 100% होगी।	

(ख) अपशिष्ट टायर आयातक के लिए:

(i) वर्ष (वाई) में अपशिष्ट टायर के आयातक के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता वर्ष (वाई-1) में आयातित टायर का 100% होगी।

(ii) पाइरोलिसिस तेल/चार के उत्पादन के प्रयोजन से अपशिष्ट टायर का आयात प्रतिषिद्ध है।

(2) रिट्रेडिंग:

(i) अपशिष्ट टायर पर रिट्रेडिंग को अनुमति प्रदान की जाएगी और रिट्रेडर को रिट्रेडिंग प्रमाणपत्र के प्रचालन के लिए पोर्टल पर रजिस्ट्रीकृत होना होगा।

(ii) रिट्रेडिंग प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने पर, विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता को अपशिष्ट टायर की तत्स्थानी मात्रा के लिए एक वर्ष के लिए आस्थगित किया जाएगा;

परंतु बाध्यता रजिस्ट्रीकृत पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता के माध्यम से केवल इनके निपटान के पश्चात ही निर्वापित हो जाएगी।

(3) उत्पादक के विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी लक्ष्य टायर के टूट-फूट के कारण केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा अधिकिथत कारक के आधार पर कम किया जाएगा।

(4) (i) उत्पादक अपने विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता को केवल रजिस्ट्रीकृत पुनर्चक्रकों से ईपीआर प्रमाण-पत्र की ऑनलाइन खरीद के माध्यम से पूरा करेगा और तिमाही विवरणी फाइल करके पोर्टल पर इसे ऑनलाइन प्रस्तुत करेगा।

(ii) तिमाही विवरणी उस तिमाही के समाप्त होने के बाद उत्तरवर्ती माह के अंत तक फाइल किया जाएगा।

(iii) उत्पादकों और रजिस्ट्रीकृत पुनर्चक्रकों द्वारा प्रदत्त ब्यौरे की ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर पुन: जांच की जाएगी।

(iv) अंतर होने के मामले में उत्पादक के विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता की पूर्ति के लिए निम्नतर अंक पर विचार किया जाएगा।

(v) इस पैरा में निर्दिष्ट प्रमाण पत्र इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत अभिकरणों द्वारा पर्यावरण लेखा परीक्षा के अधीन होंगे।

(5) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, इस अनुसूची के उपबंधों के कड़े अनुसरण में मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया तैयार करेगा।

5. विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाण-पत्र का सृजन - (1) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, रजिस्ट्रीकृत पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता के पक्ष में पोर्टल के माध्यम से विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाण-पत्र सृजित करेगा और विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाण-पत्र का सृजन करने के लिए पात्र मात्रा की निम्नानुसार सारणी की संगणना की जाएगी, अर्थात् :

सारणी

क्र.सं.	**पुनर्चक्रण का अंत्य उत्पाद**	**अंत्य उत्पाद की मात्रा (Qp)**	**सीपीसीबी द्वारा अवधारित संपरिवर्तन कारक (CF)**	**अंत्य उत्पाद को आबंटित अधिमान (WP)**	**विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाण-पत्र के सृजन के लिए पात्र मात्रा (QEPR = QP x CF x WP)**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	सुधारा हुआ रबर			1.30	
2.	पुन: प्राप्त कार्बन ब्लैक नए टायर के विनिर्माण के लिए कच्चे माल के रूप में उपयोग करने योग्य			1.25	
3.	क्रम्ब रबर मोडिफाइड बिटुमन (सीआरएमबी)			1.10	
4.	क्रम्ब रबर			1.00	
5.	प्रोलाइसिस ऑयल एंड चार (केवल ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग करने योग्य और नए टायर के विनिर्माण के लिए कच्चे माल के रूप में नहीं)				
	(i) निरंतर पायरोलिसिस पद्धति से निकाला गया			0.80	
	(ii) बैच पायरोलिसिस पद्धति से निकाला गया			0.50	

(2) निर्देश-निबंधन – उप-पैरा (1) में निर्दिष्ट सारणी के प्रयोजन के लिए -

(i) विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाण पत्र का सृजन करने के लिए पात्र मात्रा की निम्नलिखित सूत्र के अनुसार संगणना की जाएगी, अर्थात् :

QEPR = QP x CF x WP

(ii) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा प्रत्येक अंत्य उत्पाद का संपरिवर्तन कारक CF अवधारित किया जाएगा।

(iii) प्रौद्योगिकीय उन्नतियों, सामग्री की उपलब्धता और अन्य कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विषय निर्वाचन समिति द्वारा समय-समय पर अधिमान WP की पुनर्विलोकित की जाएगी।

(iv) आयातित अपशिष्ट टायरों के लिए अधिभार WP सभी प्रवर्गों के लिए 1 रहेगा और अपशिष्ट टायरों के आयतकों द्वारा खरीदे गए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाण पत्रों को उनकी ईपीआर बाध्यता के अनुसार समायोजित किए जाने की स्थिति में अपशिष्ट टायर प्रमाण-पत्र के मान को संबंधित प्रमाण-पत्रों के WP द्वारा विभाजित करके कम किया जाएगा।

3 (क) विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाण-पत्र की विधिमान्यता, वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत से दो वर्ष के लिए होगी जिसमें इसको सृजित किया गया था।

(ख) अवसित प्रमाण-पत्र, उक्त अवधि के पश्चात स्वत: ही निर्वापित हो जाएगा जब तक कि पैरा 7 के उप पैरा (2) के अनुसार पहले ही निर्वापित न कर दिया हो।

4 (क) प्रत्येक विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाण-पत्र के लिए सृजन का वर्ष, अंत्य उत्पाद का कोड, पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता को कोड और एक विशिष्ट कोड से युक्त एक विशिष्ट संख्या दी जाएगी।

(ख) विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाण-पत्र 100, 200, 500 और 1000 मीट्रिक टन के या पैरा 13 के अधीन गठित विषय निर्वाचन समिति के अनुमोदन से जो केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विनिश्चत की जाए मूल्य वर्ग के होंगे।

6. **विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाण-पत्रों का संव्यवहार -** (1) कोई उत्पादक विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाण-पत्रों को वर्तमान वर्ष (वर्ष वाई) की अपनी विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता के साथ ही पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के शेष दायित्व और वर्तमान वर्ष के दायित्व के 10 प्रतिशत हिस्से की सीमा तक खरीद सकता है।

(2) विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता को उत्पादकों द्वारा तिमाही आधार पर आनुपातिक रूप से विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाणपत्र खरीदकर पूरा करना होगा।

(3) जैसे ही उत्पादक, विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाण-पत्र की खरीद करता है, वैसे ही यह इसके दायित्व के अनुसार स्वत: समायोजित हो जाएगा तथा पूर्ववर्ती दायित्व को इस समायोजन में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी और इस प्रकार समायोजित ईपीआर प्रमाण-पत्र स्वत: निर्वापित और रद्द हो जाएगा।

(4) प्रत्येक उत्पादक/पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्वसं बंधी प्रमाण-पत्र की उपलब्धता, अपेक्षा और अन्य ब्यौरे पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध कराये जाएंगे।

(5) ऐसे सभी संव्यहार को अभिलिखित किया जाएगा और उत्पादकों या पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं द्वारा तिमाही विवरणियों को भरते समय ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

7. **उत्पादक के उत्तरदायित्व - (1) उत्पादक केवल रजिस्ट्रीकृत पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं से विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाण-पत्रों की खरीद करके विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व की पूर्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा।**

(2) उत्पादक इस बात के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा कि केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट प्ररूपों में उनके पोर्टल पर वार्षिक और तिमाही विवरणियों को, तिमाही, जिससे वह विवरणी संबंधित है, के बाद के महीने के अंत तक या उससे पहले फाइल करे और प्रत्येक रजिस्ट्रीकृत इकाई को तिमाही विवरणी फाइल करनी होगी।

8. **पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता के उत्तरदायित्व-(1) सभी पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं को उपयोग किए गए अपशिष्ट टायरों और तैयार किए गए अंत्य उत्पाद की मात्रा, बेचे गए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाण-पत्र से सुसंगत सूचना और ऐसी अन्य संबद्ध सूचना को पोर्टल पर मासिक आधार पर प्रस्तुत करना होगा।**

(2) सभी पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता, विनिर्दिष्ट प्ररूप में उनके पोर्टल पर वार्षिक और तिमाही विवरणियों को, तिमाही, जिससे वह विवरणी संबंधित है, के बाद के महीने के अंत तक या उससे पहले फाइल करेगा।

9. **रजिस्ट्रीकरण, वार्षिक विवरणियों को भरने, विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने और सामग्रियों का पता लगाने के लिए ऑनलाइन पोर्टल-** (1) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, रजिस्ट्रीकरण और साथ-साथ तिमाही विवरणियों भरने, विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाण-पत्र को सृजित और समायोजित करने तथा पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं द्वारा मासिक सूचना प्रस्तुत करने के लिए एक ऑनलाइन प्रणाली स्थापित करने हेतु एक पोर्टल विकसित करेगा।

(2) यह पोर्टल, अपशिष्ट टायरों के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व के कार्यान्वयन के लिए इस अनुसूची के उपबंधों के संबंध में एकल बिंदु आंकड़ा संग्रह के रूप में कार्य करेगा और इससे निम्नलिखित सूचना उपलब्ध होगी, अर्थात् :

(i) उत्पादक के लिए- अलग-अलग वर्षों के नए टायरों का आयात या उत्पादन, अपशिष्ट/नए टायरों की मात्रा, विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाण-पत्र की खरीद के संबंध में तिमाही विवरणी, प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व बाध्यता का समायोजन, वर्तमान वर्ष की विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता और पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की अग्रानीत बाध्यता।

(ii) पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं के लिए- पुनर्चक्रित सामग्री और अंत्य उत्पाद संबंधी सूचना और मात्रा प्रस्तुत करने के लिए सुविधा तथा सृजित किए गए और बेचे गए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाण-पत्र। यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि अपशिष्ट टायर के आयातक के मामले में विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व के मान को इसे WP द्वारा विभाजित करके कम किया जाए।

(iii) इस पोर्टल में विभिन्न उत्पादकों की वर्तमान अपूर्ण विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता, पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं के पास विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाण-पत्र की मात्रा और उत्पादकों के पास अतिशेष ईपीआर प्रमाण-पत्रों से संबंधित सूचना उपलब्ध होगी।

(iv) पैरा 13 के अधीन गठित विषय निर्वाचन समिति के अनुमोदन से इस अनुसूची के उपबंधों के कार्यान्वयन को सुगम बनाने के लिए अपेक्षित कोई अन्य सुविधा।

(3) पोर्टल को विकसित किए जाने तक, विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित सभी कार्यकलाप ऑफलाइन रीति से किए जाएंगे।

(4) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, इस अनुसूची के उपबंधों के अनुसार विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व के लिए सभी सुसंगत प्ररूपों या विवरणियों का प्रारूप विनिर्दिष्ट करेगा।

(5) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, पोर्टल के माध्यम से उत्पादक और पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं से पैरा 13 के अधीन गठित विषय निर्वाचन समिति के अनुमोदन से केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जैसा समय-समय पर विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाये ऐसी प्रसंस्करण या रजिस्ट्रीकरण फीस प्रभारित करेगा।

10. **पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति-** (1) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड इस अनुसूची में उपवर्णित बाध्यताओं को पूरा न करने और गलत विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाणपत्र के उपयोग के मामले में उत्पादकों पर पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित करने और संग्रहीत करने के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत अधिकिथत करेगा। उक्त मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत इस अनुसूची के अनुसार होंगे तथा पैरा 13 के अधीन गठित विषय निर्वाचन समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित होंगे और कार्यान्वयन से पहले केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाएंगे।

(2) गलत विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने और गलत जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने पर पुनचक्रणकर्ताओं से पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति भी उद्गृहीत की जाएगी।

(3) पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति, अरजिस्ट्रीकृत उत्पादकों, पुनचक्रणकर्ताओं और ऐसी किसी इकाई से भी उद्गृहीत किया जाएगा जो इस अनुसूची के उपबंधों के उल्लंघन में सहायता या दुष्प्रेरण करती है।

4(क) पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति का संदाय इस अनुसूची में उपवर्णित बाध्यताओं से उत्पादकों को मुक्त नहीं करेगा और किसी विशेष वर्ष के लिए अपूर्ण विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता को अगले वर्ष तक और इस प्रकार से 3 वर्ष तक अग्रनीत किया जाएगा।

(ख) यदि विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता की कमी को 1 वर्ष के बाद दूर किया जाता है, तो उद्गृहीत पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति का 85% उत्पादकों को वापस कर दिया जाएगा, यदि विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता की कमी को दूसरे वर्ष के बाद दूर किया जाता है तो, उद्गृहीत पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति का 60% उत्पादकों को वापस कर दिया जाएगा और यदि विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी बाध्यता की कमी को तीसरे वर्ष के बाद दूर किया जाता है, तो उद्गृहीत पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति का 30% उत्पादकों को वापस कर दिया जाएगा, तत्पश्चात उत्पादकों को कोई पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति वापस नहीं की जाएगी।

(5) गलत जानकारी के परिणामस्वरूप वास्तविक पुनचर्क्रित अपशिष्ट के 5% से अधिक पुनचक्रणकर्ताओं द्वारा विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाणपत्रों का सृजन अधिक होने के परिणामस्वरूप रजिस्ट्रीकृत का प्रतिसंहरण हो जाएगा और पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति का अधिरोपण हो जाएगा जो वापिसी योग्य नहीं होगा।

(6) (क) पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति के अधीन एकत्रित निधियां केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा पृथक से निलंब लेखा (एसक्रो अकाउंट) में रखा जाएगा और संग्रहण में उपयोगित किया जाएगा और एकत्र न किए गए ऐसे अपशिष्ट टायर, जिन पर पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति उद्गृहीत की जाती है – जिनका जीवन चक्र समाप्त हो गया है या पुनचक्रीय, के निपटान और ऐसे टायर, जिनका जीवन चक्र समाप्त नहीं हुआ है/गैर-पुनर्चक्रीय, के निपटान और एकत्रण में संग्रहित की गई निधियों का उपयोग किया जाएगा, अन्यथा उक्त विषय निर्वाचन समिति अनुच्छेद 13 के अधीन गठित द्वारा लिए गए विनिश्चय के अनुसार उपयोग किया जाएगा।

(ख) विषय निर्वाचन समिति द्वारा निधियों के उपयोग के लिए तौर-तरीकों की सिफारिश की जाएगी और उन्हें केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाएगा, जो इस संबंध में अनुदेश भी जारी कर सकता है।

11. **अभियोजन -** ऐसे किसी भी व्यक्ति, जो विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करने के लिए इस अनुसूची के उपबंधों के अधीन अपेक्षित जानकारी को गलत उपलब्ध कराता है, किसी भी तरीके से गलत या कूटरचित विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाणपत्र का उपयोग करता है या हेतु बनता है, वास्तविक पुनचर्कित अपशिष्ट के 5% से अधिक विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी प्रमाणपत्र सृजित करता है, जान बूझकर दिए गए निर्देशों का उल्लंघन करता है या सत्यापन और लेखा परीक्षा कार्यवाही में सहयोग करने में विफल रहता है, को पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 15 के अधीन अभियोजित किया जा सकता है और यह अभियोजन उपरोक्त पैरा 10 के अधीन उद्गृहीत पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति के अतिरिक्त होगा।

12. **सत्यापन और लेखा परीक्षा** - केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड स्वयं या किसी नामनिर्दिष्ट अभिकरण के माध्यम से निरीक्षण और आवधिक लेखा परीक्षा के माध्यम से उत्पादकों या पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं के अनुपालन को उचित समझे जाने पर सत्यापित करेगा और विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी लक्ष्य, बाध्यताओं और उत्तरदायित्वों को पूरा न करने और उसके उल्लंघनों पर पैरा 10 के उपबंधों के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

13. **अपशिष्ट टायर के लिए ईपीआर व्यवस्था के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विषय निर्वाचन समिति** - (1) अपशिष्ट टायर के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी व्यवस्था के समग्र कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या उनके नामिती अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में विषय निर्वाचन समिति होगी और अध्यक्ष के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित सदस्य समाविष्ट होंगे, अर्थात्:

क) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय का एक प्रतिनिधि।

ख) उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग का एक प्रतिनिधि।

ग) ऑटोमोबाइल टायर मैनुफैक्चर्स एसोसिएशन के एक प्रतिनिधि।

घ) रिसाइकलर्स एसोसिएशन (अर्थात पुननिर्मित रबर, क्रम्ब रबर, क्रम्ब रबर मोडिफाइड बिटुमन, पुन:प्राप्त कार्बन ब्लैक और टायर पायरोलिसिस ऑयल मैनुफैक्चर्स) के विनिर्माता का एक प्रतिनिधि ।

ङ) विषय निर्वाचन समिति के अध्यक्ष द्वारा सथासहयोजित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति का एक प्रतिनिधि।

च) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के संबंधित प्रभाग के प्रमुख - सदस्य संयोजक।

(2) विषय निर्वाचन सीमित कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण करेगी और समय-समय पर उदभूत विवादों को इस संबंध में प्राप्त किए गए अभ्यावेदनों पर विनिश्चय करेगी।

(3) विषय निर्वाचन समिति केंद्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदन से प्रौद्योगिक उन्नति और अन्य कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पुनर्चक्रण के तरीकों के लक्ष्य, महत्व और अनुमेयता का पुनर्विलोकन और संशोधन करेगी।

(4) विषय निर्वाचन समिति इस अनुसूची के उपबंधों के सुचारू कार्यान्वयन के लिए जो वह उचित समझे ऐसे सभी उपाय करेगी।

[फा. सं. 09/6/2021-एचएसएमडी]

नरेश पाल गंगवार, अपर सचिव

टिप्पण : मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (i) में सा.का.नि. 395(अ) तारीख 4 अप्रैल, 2016 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे, और तत्पश्चात अधिसूचना संख्यांक सा.का.नि. 670(अ), तारीख 6 जुलाई, 2016, सा.का.नि. 177(अ), तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2017, सा.का.नि. 544(अ), तारीख 11 जून, 2018, सा.का.नि. 178(अ), तारीख 1 मार्च, 2019, सा.का.नि. 641(अ), तारीख 9 अक्तूबर, 2020, सा.का.नि. 47(अ), तारीख 27 जनवरी, 2021 और सा.का.नि. 798(अ), तारीख 12 नवंबर, 2021 द्वारा संशोधित किए गए थे।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2022

G.S.R. 593(E).—Whereas the draft notification containing the draft Regulations on Extended Producer Responsibility for Waste Tyre were published, by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, vide notification number S.O. 5497 (E), dated the 31st December, 2021 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of the period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the official Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

AND WHEREAS, the copies of the Official Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public on the 31st day of December, 2021;

AND WHEREAS, the objections and suggestions received from the public in respect of the said draft notification within the said period have been duly considered by the Central Government;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, namely: -

1. **Short title and commencement.** - (1) These rules may be called the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2022.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 9, after sub-rule (3), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely: -

''(4) The utilisation and management of waste tyre shall be in accordance to the provisions contained in Schedule IX.''.

3. In the said rules, after Schedule VIII, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely: -

'SCHEDULE IX

[See rule 9 (4)]

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Waste Tyre

1. Definitions. – For the purposes of this Schedule, -

(a) ''business'' means any activity of production or manufacturing or sale of new tyre, import of new or waste tyre, import of vehicle fitted with new tyre, import of new tyre by automobile manufacturer for use in vehicle sold domestically and recycling of waste tyre;

(b) ''conversion factor'' means units of waste tyre needed to produce one unit of each end product of recycling;

(c) ''environmentally sound management of waste tyre'' means taking all steps required to ensure that waste tyre is managed in a manner so as to protect health and environment against any adverse effects which may result from such waste tyre;

(d) ''extended producer responsibility'' means responsibility of producer of tyre to ensure environmentally sound management of waste tyre in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule;

(e) ''producer'' means any person or entity who, -

(i) manufactures and sells new tyre domestically; or

(ii) sells domestically under its own brand, new tyre manufactured by other manufacturers or suppliers; or

(iii) sells imported new tyre; or

(iv) imports vehicles fitted with new tyres; or

(v) automobile manufacturers importing new tyre for use in new vehicles sold domestically; or

(vi) imports waste tyre;

(f) ''recycling'' means any process or action of converting waste tyre into following end products, in an environmentally sound manner and having facilities as elaborated in the standard operating procedure or guidelines as specified by the Central Pollution Control Board, namely; -

(i) reclaimed rubber;

(ii) crumb rubber;

(iii) crumb rubber modified bitumen (CRMB);

(iv) recovered carbon black, which is usable as raw material for manufacture of new tyre; and

(v) pyrolysis oil or Char, which is used only as a fuel and not as raw material for manufacture of new tyre;

(g) ''recycler'' means any person or entity engaged in the process of recycling;

(h) ''recycling target'' means quantity of waste tyre to be recycled as per the provisions of paragraph 6 of this Schedule;

(i) ''standard operating procedure'' means the document specified by the Central Pollution Control Board elaborating minimum requirement of equipment and processes;

(j) ''guidelines'' means the document specified by the Central Pollution Control Board elaborating minimum requirement for achieving environmentally sound management of waste tyres including handling, collection, transportation and storage and recycling of waste tyre;

(k) ''portal'' means the online system developed by the Central Pollution Control Board under

paragraph 9;

(l) ''retreading'' means process of renewal of tread and side wall rubber of a worn out tyre having a good structural quality; and

(m) ''waste tyre'' means any tyre, including tubes and flaps that is no longer mounted on a vehicle and is no longer used for its intended purpose.

2. Application. - The provisions of this Schedule shall be applicable to the following entities, namely: -

(i) producer;

(ii) recycler of waste tyre; and

(iii) retreader.

3. Registration. - (1) The entities referred in paragraph 2 shall register on the portal.

(2) No entity shall carry out any business without registration.

(3) The entities registered under sub-paragraph (1) shall not deal with any unregistered producer or recycler.

(4) In case, any registered entity furnishes false information or willfully conceals information for getting registration or return or report or information required to be provided or furnished under this Schedule or in case of any irregularity, the registration of such entity may be revoked by the Central Pollution Control Board for a period up to three years after giving an opportunity of being heard and in addition, environmental compensation charges may also be levied in such cases as per paragraph 10.

(5) In case any entity is covered in more than one category under paragraph 3, then the said entity shall register under those categories separately.

(6) The Central Pollution Control Board may charge such registration fees from the applicants as may be specified from time to time with the approval of the steering committee constituted under paragraph 13.

4. Modalities of extended producer responsibility regime. - (1) All producers shall have the following extended producer responsibility obligations, namely: -

(a) For manufacturers or importers of new tyres: -

Sl. No.	**Year**	**Waste Tyre Recycling Target in Weight (Kilogram or Tons)**
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	EPR obligation of the year 2022-2023 (the year in which this Schedule comes into force	35% of the quantity of new manufactured or tyres imported in year 2020-2021
(ii)	EPR obligation of the year 2023-2024	70% of the quantity of new manufactured or tyres imported in year 2021-2022
(iii)	EPR obligation of the year 2024- 2025	100% of the quantity of new manufactured or tyres imported in year 2022-2023.
(iv)	After the year 2024-2025 (year Y), the extended producer responsibility obligation shall be 100% of the quantity of new tyres manufactured or imported in the year (Y-2).	
(v)	Units established after the 1st April, 2022, the extended producer responsibility obligation shall start after two years (Y) and shall be 100% of the new tyres manufactured or imported in the year (Y-2).	

(b) For waste tyre importer: -

(i) The extended producer responsibility obligation for waste tyre importer in year (Y) shall be 100% of the tyre imported in year (Y-1)

(ii) The import of waste tyre for the purpose of producing pyrolysis oil or char is prohibited.

(2) Retreading: -

(i) The waste tyre shall be allowed for retreading and a retreader shall have to get registered on the portal for issuance of retreading certificates.

(ii) On production of retreading certificates, the extended producer responsibility obligation shall be deferred by one year for the corresponding quantity of waste tyre:

Provided that the obligation shall be extinguished only after end of life disposal through a registered recycler.

(3) The extended producer responsibility target of producer shall be reduced by a factor laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board on account of wear and tear of tyres.

(4) (i) The producer shall fulfill their extended producer responsibility obligation through online purchase of extended producer responsibility certificate from registered recyclers only and submit it online on the portal by filing quarterly return.

(ii) The quarterly return shall be filed by the end of the month succeeding the end of the quarter.

(iii) The details provided by producers and registered recyclers shall be cross-checked on the portal.

(iv) In case of difference, the lower figure shall be considered towards fulfilment of extended producer responsibility obligation of producer.

(v) The certificates referred to in this paragraph shall be subject to environmental audit by the agencies authorised by the Central Government in this regard.

(5) The Central Pollution Control Board shall specify the standard operating procedure strictly in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule.

5. Extended producer responsibility certificate generation. - (1) The Central Pollution Control Board shall generate extended producer responsibility certificate through the portal in favor of a registered recycler and the eligible quantity for generating extended producer responsibility certificates shall be calculated as per the following table, namely: -

TABLE

Sl. No.	End Product of recycling	Quantity of End Product **(Qp)**	Conversion factor determined by CPCB ($\mathbf{C_{F)}}$	Weightage allocated to the end product ($\mathbf{W_P}$)	Quantity eligible for generation of extended producer responsibility certificate ($\mathbf{Q_{EPR} = Q_P \times C_F \times W_P}$)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Reclaimed Rubber			1.30	
2.	Recovered Carbon Black usable as raw material for manufacture of new tyre.			1.25	
3.	Crumb rubber Modified Bitumen (CRMB)			1.10	

4.	Crumb rubber			1.00	
5.	Pyrolysis oil and char (usable as fuel only and not as raw material for manufacture of new tyre) (i) extracted from continuous pyrolysis method (ii) extracted from batch pyrolysis method			 0.80 0.50	

(2) **Term of Reference. - For the purpose of the Table referred to in sub-paragraph (1), -**

(i) the quantity eligible for generation of extended producer responsibility certificate shall be calculated as per the following formula, namely: -

$$\mathbf{Q_{EPR} = Q_P \times C_F \times W_P ;}$$

(ii) conversion factor $\mathbf{C_F}$ for each end product shall be determined by the Central Pollution Control Board;

(iii) the weightage $\mathbf{W_P}$ shall be reviewed by the Steering Committee from time to time in view of the technological advancements, availability of material and other factors;

(iv) the weightage $\mathbf{W_P}$ for imported waste tyres shall be 1 for all categories and the value of waste tyre certificate shall be reduced by dividing it by $\mathbf{W_P}$ of respective certificates when the extended producer responsibility certificates purchased by waste tyre importer are adjusted against their EPR obligation.

(3) (a) The validity of the extended producer responsibility certificate shall be two years from the end of the financial year in which it was generated.

(b) The expired certificate automatically extinguished after the period unless extinguished earlier as per sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 7.

(4) (a) Each extended producer responsibility certificate shall have a unique number containing year of generation, code of end product, recycler code and a unique code.

(b) The extended producer responsibility certificates shall be in the denominations of 100, 200, 500 and 1000 Metric Tonnes or as may be decided by the Central Pollution Control Board with the approval of the Steering Committee constituted under paragraph 13.

6. Transaction of extended producer responsibility certificates. - (1) A producer can purchase extended producer responsibility certificates limited to its extended producer responsibility liability of current year (Year Y) plus any leftover liability of preceding years plus 10% of the current year liability.

(2) The extended producer responsibility obligation shall have to be fulfilled by the producers by proportionately purchasing extended producer responsibility certificate on quarterly basis.

(3) As soon as the producer purchases extended producer responsibility certificate, it shall be automatically adjusted against its liability, priority in adjustment shall be given to earlier liability and the extended producer responsibility certificate so adjusted shall be automatically extinguished and cancelled.

(4) The availability, requirement and other details of the extended producer responsibility certificate for every producer or recycler shall be made available on the portal.

(5) All such transactions shall be recorded and submitted by the producers or recyclers on the portal at the time of filing quarterly returns.

7. Responsibilities of the producer. - (1) The producer shall be responsible for fulfillment of extended producer responsibility by purchasing extended producer responsibility certificates from registered recyclers only.

(2) The producer shall be responsible to file annual and quarterly returns in the forms as specified by the Central Pollution Control Board on the portal on or before the end of the month succeeding the quarter to which the return relates and each registered entity shall have to file the quarterly return.

8. Responsibilities of the recycler. - (1) All the recycler shall submit on monthly basis the information regarding quantity of waste tyres used and end product produced, extended producer responsibility certificate sold and such other relevant information on the portal.

(2) All the recycler shall file annual and quarterly returns in the Form as specified on the portal on or before the end of the month succeeding the quarter to which the return relates.

9. Portal for registration, filing of annual returns, extended producer responsibility certificate and tracing of materials. - (1) The Central Pollution Control Board shall develop the portal to establish an online system for the registration and filing of quarterly returns, generation and adjustment of extended producer responsibility certificate and submission of monthly information by recyclers.

(2) The portal shall act as the single point data repository with respect to the provisions of this Schedule for implementation of extended producer responsibility for waste tyre and contain the following information, namely: -

(i) **For producer.** - import or production of new tyres of different years, quantity of waste or new tyres, quarterly return in respect of extended producer responsibility certificate purchase, adjustment of extended producer responsibility obligation for each year, the current year extended producer responsibility obligation and brought forward obligation of preceding years.

(ii) **For recyclers.** - facility for submitting information and quantity of recycled material and end product, extended producer responsibility Certificate generated and sold and ensure that value of extended producer responsibility is reduced by diving it by $\mathbf{W_P}$ in case of waste tyre importer.

(iii) The portal shall provide information with respects to current unfulfilled extended producer responsibility obligations of different producers, the quantity of extended producer responsibility certificate with recyclers and surplus extended producer responsibility certificate with producers.

(iv) Any other facility which is required to streamline the implementation of the provisions of this Schedule with the approval of the Steering Committee constituted under paragraph 13.

(3) Till the time the portal is developed, all activities related to implementation of extended producer responsibility shall be done inoff-line manner.

(4) The Central Pollution Control Board shall specify the formats of all the relevant forms or returns for the extended producer responsibility in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule.

(5) The Central Pollution Control Board may charge such processing or registration fee from the producer and recyclers through portal as may be specified from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board with the approval of the Steering Committee constituted under paragraph 13.

10. Environmental Compensation. – (1) The Central Pollution Control Board shall lay down guidelines for imposition and collection of environmental compensation on the producers in case of non-fulfilment of obligations set out in this Schedule and use of false extended producer responsibility certificate and the said guidelines shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule and shall require to be approved by the Steering Committee constituted under paragraph 13 and Central Government before implementation.

(2) The environmental compensation shall also be levied on the recyclers for issue of false extended producer responsibility certificate and providing false information.

(3) The environmental compensation shall also be levied on unregistered producers, recyclers and any entity which aids or abets the violation of the provisions of this Schedule.

(4) (a) The payment of environmental compensation shall not absolve the producers from the obligation set out in this Schedule and the unfulfilled extended producer responsibility obligation for a particular year shall be carried forward to the next year and so on and up to three years.

(b) In case, the shortfall of extended producer responsibility obligation is addressed after first year, 85% of the environmental compensation levied shall be returned to the producers, and in case, the shortfall of extended producer responsibility obligation is addressed after second year, 60% of the environmental compensation levied shall be returned to the producers, and in case, the shortfall of extended producer responsibility obligation is addressed after third year, 30% of the environmental compensation levied shall be returned to the producers, thereafter no environmental compensation shall be returned to the producer.

(5) Any false information resulting in over generation of extended producer responsibility certificates by recycler above 5% of the actual recycled waste shall result in revocation of registration and imposition of environmental compensation which shall not be returnable.

(6) (a) The funds collected under environmental compensation shall be kept in a separate escrow account by the Central Pollution Control Board and shall be utilised in collection and recycling or end of life disposal of uncollected and non-recycled or non-end of life disposal of waste tyres on which the environmental compensation is levied and on such other heads as decided by the said Steering Committee constituted under paragraph 13.

(b) modalities for utilisation of the funds shall be recommended by the Steering Committee and approved by the Central Government, which may also issue instructions in this regard.

11. Prosecution. - Any person, who provides incorrect information for obtaining extended producer responsibility certificates, uses or causes to be used false or forged extended producer responsibility certificates in any manner, over generates extended producer responsibility certificates above 5% of the actual waste recycled, willfully violates the directions given under the provisions of this Schedule or fails to co-operate in the verification and audit proceedings, may be prosecuted under section 15 of the Act and this prosecution shall be in addition to the environmental compensation levied under paragraph 10.

12. Verification and Audit. - The Central Pollution Control Board by itself or through a designated agency shall verify compliance of producers or recyclers through inspection and periodic audit, as deemed appropriate and the actions against violations and for non-fulfillment of extended producer responsibility target, obligations and responsibilities shall be in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10.

13. Steering Committee for implementation of extended producer responsibility regime for waste tyre. - (1) There shall be a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board or his nominee to oversee the overall implementation of the extended producer responsibility regime for waste tyre and shall comprise of the following other members in addition to the Chairman, namely:

(a) one representative of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change;

(b) one representative of the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade;

(c) one representatives of the Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Associations;

(d) one representatives of the Recycler Associations (viz. manufacturer of reclaimed rubber, crumb rubber, crumb rubber modified bitumen, recovered carbon black and tyre pyrolysis oilmanufacturers);

(e) one representatives of the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control committee as co-opted by the Chairman of the Steering Committee;

(f) Head of the Concerned Division of the Central Pollution Control Board – Member- Convener.

(2) The Steering Committee shall monitor and supervise implementation of the provisions of this Schedule and shall decide the disputes arisen from time to time on the representations received in this regard.

(3) The Steering Committee shall review and revise the targets, weightage and permissibility of modes of recycling in view of the technological advancements and other factors with the approval of the Central Government.

(4) The Steering Committee shall take all such measures as it deems necessary for proper implementation of the provisions of this Schedule.'.

[F. No. 09/6/2021-HSMD]

NARESH PAL GANGWAR, Addl. Secy.

Note : The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 395(E), dated the 4th April, 2016 and subsequently amended *vide* notification numbers G.S.R. 670(E), dated the 6th July, 2016, G.S.R. 177(E), dated the 28th February, 2017, G.S.R. 544(E), dated the 11th June, 2018, G.S.R. 178(E), dated the 1st March, 2019, G.S.R. 641(E), dated the 9th October, 2020, G.S.R. 47(E), dated the 27th January, 2021 and G.S.R. 798(E), dated 12th November, 2021.

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Annexure - III

Standard Operating Procedure(SOP) for Recycling of Waste Tyre Scrap for the recovery of Tyre Pyrolysis Oil, Pyro Gas and Char in Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Units

January 16, 2024

Central Pollution Control Board

(Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India)

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi – 110032

CP-22/139/2021-WM-III-HO-CPCB-HO

CPCB

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE
for
Recycling of Waste Tyre Scrap for the recovery of
Tyre Pyrolysis Oil, Pyro Gas and Char
in Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Units

1.0 Background

In the matter of OA No. 400 of 2019 and in compliance of the Hon'ble NGT order dated 06-01-2020, seven (07) Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Units comprising of three (03) advance batch automated tyre pyrolysis plants, three (03) existing batch units and one (01) continuous tyre pyrolysis plants were studied under the guidance of experts from NEERI and IIT Delhi. Further study of 70 TPO units were carried out with the help of SPCBs. As per the study advanced batch automated process (ABAP) and continuous tyre pyrolysis process had demonstrated compliance with regard to work zone limits and no significant impact on ambient air quality.

The study further observed that existing batch TPO Units need additional features such as PLC based control arrangement, bypass arrangement for pyro gas from reactor door to primary condenser, installation of gas sensors, pressure, temperature gauges at reactor & storage tank, gas /fire alarm system, flaring of entire pyro gas during emergency, arrangement for re-circulation of pyro gas for reactor's heating, provision for flaring of pyro gas, suction hoods over the gate of reactor and char bagging area, water sprinkler system and mechanized arrangement for removal of char and steel scrap and arrangement of Nitrogen gas (N_2) purging to address environmental and safety concerns.

In the same matter, the Hon'ble NGT vide its order dated 25.10.2021 directed to issue appropriate SoP covering siting criteria, threshold limit of a plant, carrying capacity, standards for effluents, emissions and hazardous or other waste, safety aspects to prevent accidents and for protection of public health. Accordingly, in consultation with expert members from NEERI & IIT-Delhi, the existing SoP was revised w.r.t Recycling of Waste Tyre Scrap for the recovery of Tyre Pyrolysis Oil, Pyro Gas and Char in Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Unit.

1.1 Pyrolysis process

Pyrolysis is a thermal degradation process carried out in the absence of oxygen /air in a vessel or a chamber, so that the combustion of material does not take place. It is a process in which organic materials are thermally decomposed into simpler compounds in the temperature range of 400 – 500 °C in an oxygen-free environment. **Fig. 1** shows the

schematic diagram of waste scrap tyre pyrolysis process. Since the products of thermal decomposition are released at different temperature having varying molecular structure, the products are in all phases i.e. solid, liquid and gas. Pyrolysis of tyres and rubber products produce pyrolysis oils, pyrolysis gas (pyro-gas), char and steel. The products generated in tyre pyrolysis are as follows:

A) **Pyro Gas**: 20 to 35 percent of a tyre's energy content is typically converted into a combustible gas (Pyro Gas) that is used to fuel the pyrolysis process or is combusted in a flare before it is released. Typically, the components of pyro gas are H_2, H_2S, CO, CO_2, CH_4, C_2H_4, C_3H_6 and other light hydrocarbons.
B) **Pyro Oil**: 35 to 50 percent of the output from the process is transformed into a liquid product that varies in quality from saleable fuel oil to lower-value oil blend stock.
C) **Char**: The residual solid product (referred as char constitutes 25 to 40 percent of the output and contains a mixture of carbon, silica, titanium dioxide, zinc, steel etc.
D) **Steel**: The thin wire, which is used for reinforcement of tyre is extracted out during pyrolysis and is collected at the end, sold in the market as scrap steel.

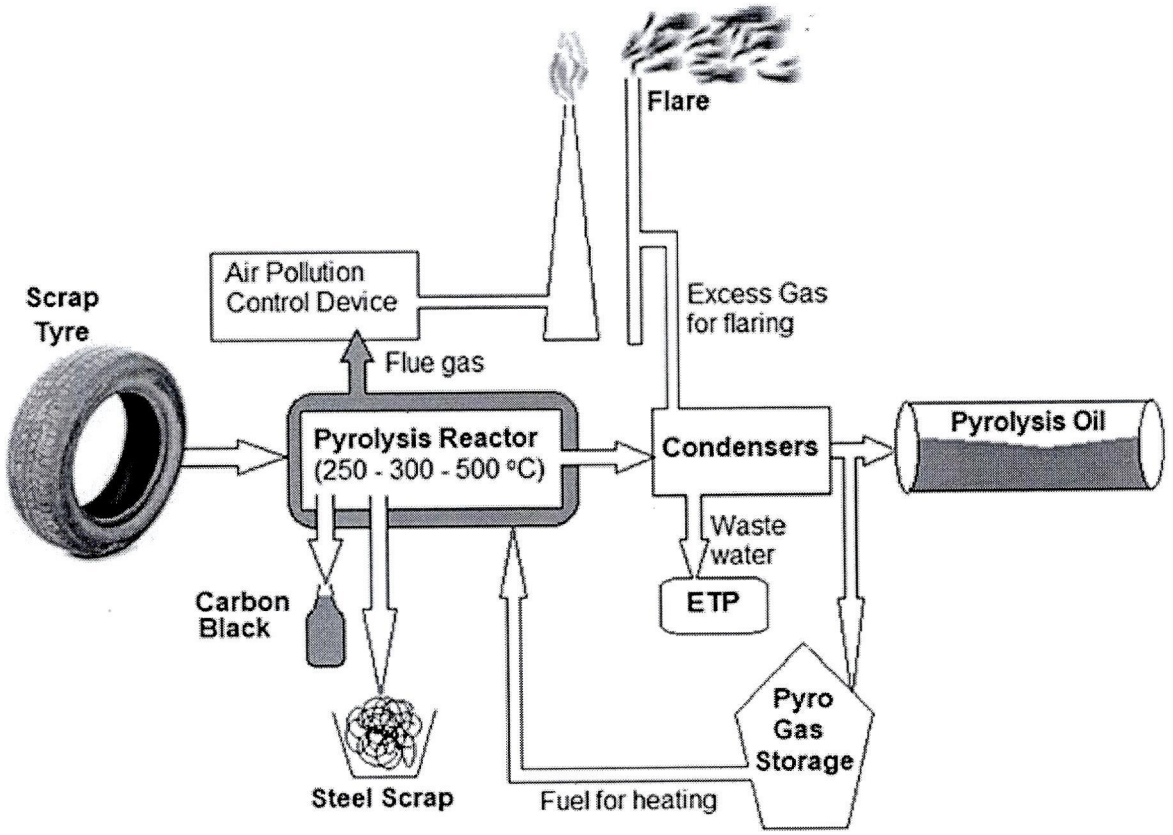

Fig. 1: Schematic diagram of waste tyre pyrolysis process

The quantity and quality of each product depends on many process variables, including temperature, pressure, and residence time. A preferred quality trye pyrolysis oil would have molecular weight little above its boiling temperature under normal temperature and pressure. This would help in efficient combustion, and less of soot formation. Waste tyre pyrolysis plant operators are expected to have a control on rate of heating and condensation so as to produce high-quality oils with high calorific values comparable with diesel and gasoline type fuels.

Two types of Pyrolysis process are in operation in India. Batch Type and Continuous Pyrolysis process. In both type of pyrolysis processes, the final product remains the same. Most of the tyre pyrolysis units in the country are based on batch processes technology having different types of process control, safety mechanism, raw material, finish product and waste handling facilities. There is a need to standardize the operations and facilities at Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Units to achieve environmentally sound and safe operation of these units.

From the study carried out, it was observed that Advanced Batch Automated Process (ABAP) and continuous tyre pyrolysis process had no significant impact on ambient air quality. Therefore, for standardizing the batch type pyrolysis operations, Advanced Batch Automated Process (ABAP) type TPO Unit shall only be allowed.

2.0 Siting Criteria, Carrying Capacity and Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) for Advanced Batch Automated Process (ABAP) type TPO units:

2.1 Siting Criteria for ABAP type TPO Units

The siting criteria is applicable only to new /proposed units. New ABAP type TPO unit shall be allowed only in the industrial areas/land.

(I) **Siting criteria for ABAP type TPO Units:**

The criteria for siting of ABAP type TPO units depends on the following facts:

i) There are no organized continuous process emissions in tyre pyrolysis process.
ii) The air pollutant emission in ABAP type TPO unit is from burning of fuel for heating purpose and intermittent flaring of excess pyro gas or its emergency release;
iii) The plot area of the TPO Unit carries more weightage as the emission from TPO unit does not affect far away community, instead it is the immediate neighbourhood that is affected. Char, being large size particle if spilled in the plant premises during its handling cannot travel to larger distance under the influence of wind;
iv) The environmental concern from TPO Unit is spillage of Char in the work zone while removing it from the reactor and its subsequent packing into the

bags. The influence zone due to this spillage is limited within the premise of the unit;

v) The odour from TPO Unit are localized and confined to premises and adjacent areas.

Followings are the criteria for site consideration for new units:

i) New ABAP type TPO Unit having individual reactor capacity of 10 tonnes to 20 tonnes should only be allowed;

ii) Considering the possible impacts in neighbourhood, TPO Unit having cumulative maximum batch capacity up to 60 tonnes per day (TPD) only be allowed within a premises and this is applicable for new ABAP type Units /expansion in existing batch type TPO Unit.

iii) Beyond cumulative batch capacity of 60 TPD, only continuous process type TPO unit be allowed in case of setting up of new ABAP type units or expansion in existing TPO Unit in a single premises.

iv) For new ABAP type TPO Unit the minimum plot area shall be 3000 square meters for a single reactor of 10 to 12 tonnes capacity and the area will increase by 750 square meters for every additional reactor of capacity 10 to 12 tonnes and will increase up to 6000 square meters.

v) For new proposed ABAP type TPO unit the minimum plot area shall be 4000 square meters for a single batch reactor of 20 tonnes capacity and the area will increase by 1000 square meter for every additional reactor and will increase up to 6000 square meters.

vi) For new proposed continuous TPO unit the minimum plot area should be 7000 square meters irrespective of number of reactors.

(II) Green Belt Requirement

The green belt should be as per consent conditions or as per the guidelines of Central and State Government and in no case less than 5% of the total area of the plot.

(III) Movement of Fire-Tenders

Paved road to be provided for movement of the fire-tenders. No material is allowed to be stored (no obstruction) on this paved road. SPCBs /PCCs to ensure this requirement, while issuing new CTE/CTO.

2.2 Carrying Capacity of the area for siting of ABAP type Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Units

The committee constituted by the Hon'ble NGT in the is of the view that carrying capacity may not be required in case of individual Tyre Pyrolysis Units of capacity 10 - 60 TPD, since these are small pyrolytic operations with no process emissions and there are only flue gas emissions due to combustion of fuels for reactors or in flare stacks.

In order to minimize impact on adjacent areas, the minimum plot area as stipulated in section 2.1 is required by the unit.

2.3 Threshold Limits for Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Units (New TPO Units and expansions in Existing TPO units)

The threshold limit is applicable to new /proposed units or expansion in the existing units. Followings are the threshold limits for the TPO units:

i) New ABAP type TPO units or expansion in existing units having cumulative batch capacity up to 60 TPD only shall be allowed.
ii) Beyond cumulative batch capacity of 60 TPD for new units or expansion in existing units, only continuous type TPO unit shall be allowed.

2.4 Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) of ABAP type TPO Units

A) Minimum Requirement for Environmentally Sound Operation:

2.4.1	Unit should have a valid Consent to Establish (CTE), Consent to Operate (CTO) under Water and Air Act and Authorization under the Hazardous and Other Waste (M & TM) Rules, 2016 issued by SPCB / PCC & Fire Safety Certificate issued by the concerned department.
2.4.2	Unit to comply with emission & effluents standards as prescribed by the concerned SPCBs/ PCCs in consent to operate (CTO) under Air and Water Act. Further the management of Hazardous waste generated has to be done as per the conditions prescribed in the authorization issued by the SPCBs / PCCs under the Hazardous and Other Waste (M & TM) Rules, 2016.
2.4.3	The feed to ABAP type reactor has to be in the form of used tyre scrap – whole tyres /cut tyres / chips / shred /mulch /granules etc.
2.4.4	Initial heating of the reactor has to be done either by using pyro gas stored during previous cycle or by use of pyro water / purge water (oil mix water) / oil water emulsion, or by tyre pyrolysis oil or any other fuel approved by concerned SPCBs /PCCs. After generation of pyro gas, the same is to be used for the purpose of heating reactor. The flue gas should be vented out to the environment through an alkaline scrubber with mist eliminator attached to a chimney of at least 30 meters height. Plants to install adequate air pollution control devices (APCDs) for controlling flue gas emissions.

2.4.5	A compressor / air blower has to be installed for mixing of air with pyro water for ensuring proper burning while using pyro water/purge water during initial heating.
2.4.6	In order to control fugitive emissions from the reactor shell during operation, its proper sealing should be ensured.
2.4.7	ABAP type TPO units to construct or install a sufficient capacity suction hood / industrial dust collector attached to a bag filter at feeding door and same should must be operational at the time of removal of steel scrap wire and char from the reactor.
2.4.8	Suction hoods also to be installed at all the transfer points across the work zone such as at char bagging area etc. to control fugitive emissions. All suction hood to be connected to a common manifold leading to alkaline scrubber with mist eliminator attached with stack of 30 m height (installed for venting out flue gas emissions).
2.4.9	Unit to ensure no spillage of char during removal/ unloading of steel scrap from the reactor. The flooring should be paved/ concretized along with proper slope and drains for movement of steel scrap. This operation to be made cleaner by use of vacuum cleaner after each batch operation.
2.4.10	Unit to install water sprinkling system for prevention of fugitive emission at the all transfer points for arresting fugitives.
2.4.11	The removal of char should be through a mechanized system. The unloading of char from the reactor is to be done under controlled conditions in such a manner that the material inside the reactor is not open to the atmosphere at any point of time. The char shall be bagged in the HDPE bags with proper sealing. It should be ensured that no spillage take place during the collection of the char in the bags. The removal of char should be started only after Nitrogen purging.
2.4.12	A permanent arrangement should be made for Nitrogen purging. Pre-filled nitrogen gas cylinders will not be allowed to use for purging. All units to have PLC based Nitrogen generator as per the following requirement:

Number of Reactors	Nitrogen Generator capacity (Nm^3/h)	Storage Tank Capacity (Liters)
1	3	1000
2	5	1500
3	7	2000
4	10	3000
> 4	12	4000

2.4.13	Excess pyro gas if any should be flared through properly designed flaring system of adequate capacity considering the emergency situation

	in which the entire gas may have to be flared. The flaring should be done at a minimum height of 30 meter.
2.4.14	Unit to install Programme Logic Controller (PLC) based system for control of temperature and pressure inside the reactor.
2.4.15	Unit to install Programme Logic Controller (PLC) based auto activation for stopping of gas supply to the burner and for switching off the burners in case of increase of pressure and temperature inside the reactor.
2.4.16	Unit to install PLC based auto activation of bypass arrangements for bypassing the pyro gas from reactor to first separator tank in case of blocking /chocking of outlet vent inside the reactor or direct bypass for flaring
2.4.17	Unit to install PLC based carbon monoxide (CO) gas sensors connected with sirens (hooters) in case of release of CO.
2.4.18	The collection of the oil from the condensers should be in closed vessel and storage also should be in closed metallic tanks. (Oil / Liquid is stored at atmospheric pressure in metallic tank. Since this is not pressureized tank, there is no need of vent. The presence of vent releases low molecular weight HC into the air and creates odour, which is objected by the neighbourhood.) There should be no manual handling of oil. Transfer of oil should be carried out through pumps.
2.4.19	Unit to connect first separator tank with the oil storage tank for storing heavy oil fraction. There should not be any release valve at the first separator tank.
2.4.20	At the end of the pyrolysis process the reactor has to be cooled before the removal of char. During cooling process, the reactor should be purged with Nitrogen gas.
2.4.21	The removal of char should be started after the reactor temperature comes down to below 50 ^{o}C or first separator tank temperature comes down to 40 ^{0}C.
2.4.22	The inside temperature of the reactor should not exceed 500 ^{0}C and the first separator tank temperature should not exceed 450 ^{0}C during the entire batch operation.
2.4.23	Waste water (Pyro water/Purge water/Oil mixed water/oil water emulsion) generated during the process should not be discharged anywhere and:

i)	Should be treated in suitable ETP of sufficient capacity. Oily sludge should be disposed through TSDF or can used to make char briquettes, for subsequent transfer /sale to the cement manufacturing plants or other such industries having authorization for co – processing or;

a. ETP discharge may be used for briquettes manufacturing. The briquettes so manufactured shall be disposed through processing in cement kiln

b. ETP sludge may be used for briquettes manufacturing. The briquettes so manufactured shall be disposed through processing in cement kiln.

ii)	Pyro water/Purge water /Oil mixed water/oil water emulsion may be used for briquettes manufacturing in a briquetting plant by mixing it with sawdust and char in suitable proportions. These briquettes so manufactured using the pyro water/purge water/oil mixed water/oil water emulsion and char are to be utilized only in processes where temperature is 1000 ^{0}C or more to avoid emissions of obnoxious gases; or
iii)	Pyro water/Purge water/ oil mix water/oil water emulsion should be used for Initial heating of the reactor.

2.4.24	Unit to ensure that treated water be re-used in unit itself & there is zero effluent discharge.
2.4.25	Unit to have a covered /closed separate storage tank for storage of pyro water /purge water /oil mix water/ oil water emulsion. The pyro water be transferred from final storage tank to pyro water / purge water / oil mix water / oil water emulsion storage tank in closed loop through pumps.
2.4.26	Unit should carry out stack and ambient air quality monitoring for SO_2, PM and CO at least once in six months from a recognized laboratory at identified monitoring location. The unit shall maintain a log book for recording the plant, operation, monitoring of the stack emissions and ambient air quality, generation & utilization of wastewater & sale of various products and by-products.
2.4.27	The transportation of Char should be done in bags (small or jumbo) in closed vehicles to ensure that there is no spillage of char during their transportation.
2.4.28	The transportation of Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) should strictly be done in closed tankers to ensure that there is no spillage of TPO during their transportation.
2.4.29	The char generated in the process shall be utilized either in co-processing in the cement industry or its quality be upgraded to Recovered Carbon Black (RCB). RCB may be used as raw material for manufacture of new tyre and other processes.
2.4.30	The Tyre Pyrolysis Oil and char shall be stored in areas separate / distinct from the processing area (shed where the reactors are installed). Tyres shall be stored in earmarked area / open area on a paved platform.

B. Safety Measure to be adopted

2.4.31	Automatic control systems such as Programmed Logic Control (PLC) shall be adopted for measurement and control of temperature and pressure along with safety inter-locks in case of increase of temperature or pressure to cut off heating of the reactor should be provided. It should be ensured that the reactor is under positive pressure at all the time.
2.4.32	A sensor for CO gas to be installed in the working area to ensure that concentration of CO in the working area does not exceed the prescribed limits for occupational safety and health as per Factory Act 1948. It will also be coupled with a warning /alarm system so that the plant operator can take adequate steps to rectify the situation.
2.4.33	Sensors along with alarm system should be provided at all the transfer points throughout the plant to detect any leakage of flammable vapours from the system.
2.4.34	Fire detectors, sprinklers and fire hydrant with necessary pumping system and water storage should be provided in the process area, product and raw material storage area.
2.4.35	Unit to install fire hydrant system connected directly to the water tank and DG set for direct electric supply. Unit should also have ABC type fire extinguisher cylinders & fire buckets filled with sand and water.
2.4.36	The safety instruction for safe operation of plant will be displayed at the gate, plant working area and other critical places. Further, training will be imparted to the workers for safe operation of these plants.
2.4.37	On site emergency plan, as per the requirements under the Factories Act, 1948, will be made and implemented to handle any accident, fire/ leakage or any other emergency situation. All such measures shall include raw material storage, product storage and handling thereof.
2.4.38	The plant will be operated under the continuous supervision of a qualified person having experience of running such units.
2.4.39	All the persons /workers in the premises should wear an air filter mask to avoid inhaling of the fine char particles.
2.4.40	Unit will maintain good house-keeping and will ensure that no raw material products and wastes get spilled inside or outside the plant.
2.4.41	Unit to carry out annual health check-up of all the employees working in the unit & submit its report to concerned SPCBs/PCCs on annual basis.
2.4.42	Workers should be trained to handle fire. Workers should be given mock drill exercise for fire hazard incident. Assuming fire at the hatch door due to leakage of pyro-gas, what action, the workers should do? Training to use CO_2 type fire extingushers. Regular visit and inspection to check the training to workers.

2.5 Continuous Process (New & Existing):

A. Minimum Requirement for Environmentally Sound Operation:

2.5.1	Unit should have a valid Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) under Water and Air Act and Authorization under the Hazardous & Other Waste (M&TM) Rules, 2016 issued by SPCB /PCC & Fire Safety Certificate issued by the concerned department.
2.5.2	Unit to comply with emission & effluents standards as prescribed by the concerned SPCB/PCC in consent to operate (CTO) under Water and Air Act. Further the management of Hazardous Waste generated to be done as per the conditions prescribed in the authorization issued by the SPCB/PCC under the Hazardous Waste (M&TM) Rules, 2016.
2.5.3	The feeding system should be provided with an air-lock arrangement so that no air enters the reactor during feeding.
2.5.4	Initial heating of the reactor to be done either by using pyro gas stored during previous cycle itself or by use of purge water (oil mix water)/oil water emulsion, or by tyre pyrolysis oil or any other fuel approved by concerned SPCBs/PCCs. After generation of pyro gas, the same is to be used for the purpose of heating reactor. The flue gas should be vented out into the environment through alkaline scrubber with mist eliminator attached with a chimney of at least 30 meters height. Plants to install adequate air pollution control devices (APCDs) for controlling flue gas emissions.
2.5.5	A compressor or any other suitable arrangement has to be made /installed for mixing of air with pyro water for ensuring proper burning while using pyro water/purge water during initial heating.
2.5.6	In order to control fugitive emissions from the reactor during operation, proper sealing should be ensured.
2.5.7	Excess pyro gas if any should be flared through properly designed flaring system of adequate capacity considering the emergency situation in which the entire gas may have to be flared. The flaring should be done at a minimum height of 30 m.
2.5.8	The collection of the oil from the condensers should be in a closed vessel and storage also should be in closed tanks with suitable vents. There should be no manual handling of oil. Transfer of oil should be through pumps.
2.5.9	The removal of char should be through a mechanized system. The unloading of char from the reactor is to be done under controlled conditions through a pneumatic /screw conveyor system in such a manner that the contents of the reactor are not open to the atmosphere at any point of time. The end of the conveyor system shall be attached to a bagging plant where all the char will be bagged in the HDPE bags with proper sealing. It should be ensured that no spillage taken place during the collection of the char in the bags. Moreover, an air-lock should be provided to ensure no entry of air into the reactor.

2.5.10	Water sprinklers to be installed at the transfer points for arresting fugitives.
2.5.11	The char generated in the process shall be utilized either in co-processing in the cement industry or its quality be upgraded to Recovered Carbon Black (RCB). RCB may be used as raw material for manufacture of new tyre and other processes.
2.5.12	Waste water (Pyro water/Purge water/Oil mixed water/oil water emulsion) generated during the process should not be discharged anywhere and:

i)	Should be treated in suitable ETP of sufficient capacity. Oily sludge should be disposed through TSDF or can used to make char briquettes, for subsequent transfer /sale to the cement manufacturing plants or other such industries having authorization for co – processing or;

a. ETP discharge may be used for briquettes manufacturing. The briquettes so manufactured shall be disposed through processing in cement kiln

b. ETP sludge may be used for briquettes manufacturing. The briquettes so manufactured shall be disposed through processing in cement kiln.

ii)	Pyro water/Purge water /Oil mixed water/oil water emulsion may be used for briquettes manufacturing in a briquetting plant by mixing it with sawdust and char in suitable proportions. These briquettes so manufactured using the pyro water/purge water/oil mixed water/oil water emulsion and char are to be utilized only in processes where temperature is 1000 ^{0}C or more to avoid emissions of obnoxious gases; or
iii)	Pyro water/Purge water/ oil mix water/oil water emulsion should be used for Initial heating of the reactor.

2.5.13	TPO Units to ensure that treated water be re-used in the unit itself & there is zero effluent discharge.
2.5.14	The transportation of Char and Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) should strictly be done in closed vehicles to ensure that there is no spillage of char or oil during their transportation.
2.5.15	The generation, transportation and disposal of char to the cement manufacturing plants shall be recorded
2.5.16	The Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (Product) and char shall be stored in areas separate / distinct from the processing area (shed where the reactors are installed). Tyres shall be stored in earmarked sheds/open area on a raised cement concrete platform.

2.5.17	The unit should carry out stack and ambient air quality monitoring for SO2, PM, and CO at least once in six months from a recognized laboratory at identified monitoring location. The unit will maintain a log book for recording the plant operation, monitoring of the stack emissions and ambient air quality, generation & utilization of wastewater & sale of products and wastes.

B. Safety Measure to be adopted

2.5.18	Automatic control systems such as Programmed Logic Control (PLC) shall be adopted for measurement and control of temperature and pressure along with safety interlocks in case of increase of temperature or pressure to cut off heating of the reactor should be provide.
2.5.19	A sensor for CO gas to be installed in the working area to ensure that concentration of CO in the working area does not exceed the prescribed limits for occupational safety and health as per Factory Act 1948. It will also be coupled with a warning/alarm system so that the plant operator can take adequate steps to rectify the situation.
2.5.20	Sensors along with alarm system should be provided at all the transfer points throughout the plant to detect any leakage of flammable vapors from the system.
2.5.21	Excess pyro gas if any should be flared through properly designed flaring system of adequate capacity considering the emergency situation in which the entire gas may have to be flared. The flaring should be done at a minimum height of 30 meters.
2.5.22	Fire detectors, sprinklers and fire hydrant with necessary pumping system and water storage should be provided in the process area, product and raw material storage area.
2.5.23	The TPO unit shall possess fire clearance certificates issued by concerned departments.
2.5.24	The safety instruction for safe operation of plant will be displayed at the gate, plant working area and other critical places. Further, training will be imparted to the workers for safe operation of these plants. On site emergency plan, as per the requirements under the Factories Act, 1948, will be made and implemented to handle any accident, fire/ leakage or any other emergency situation. All such measures shall include raw material storage, product storage and handling thereof.
2.5.25	The plant will be operated under the continuous supervision of a qualified person having experience of running such units. All the persons/workers in the premises should wear an air filter mask to avoid inhaling of the fine char particles.
2.5.26	Units will maintain good house-keeping and will ensure that no raw material products and wastes get spilled inside or outside the plant.

2.5.27	Units to carry out annual health check-up of all the employees working in the unit & submit its report to concerned SPCBs /PCCs on annual basis.
2.5.28	Units operators shall have insurance cover for workers, plant & machinery and materials.
2.5.29	Workers should be given mock drill exercise for fire hazard incident.

C. General conditions applicable to all plants (Batch & Continuous):

2.5.30	The Tyre Pyrolysis Units (Continuous and Advanced Batch Automated Pyrolysis) are categorized into Orange category. Unit to register on the Waste Tyre EPR Portal of CPCB.
2.5.31	The Tyre Pyrolysis Oil unit to fulfill fuel quality as specified by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas / Bureau of Indian Standards as and when the same gets notified.
2.5.32	In line with the policy adopted by MoEF&CC, Unit shall not to import waste tyres for the purpose of TPO production. Unit to use only indigenous generated waste tyre (i.e. Waste tyre generated in India only). Also unit to sell its products to Actual Users only.
2.5.33	Unit to maintain record on consumption of waste tyre along with details of its procurement source, Details & quantity of products, details of actual users to whom products have been sold.
2.5.34	Unit to submit its annual report on the EPR Portal and also to the concerned SPCB providing details on annual production of TPO, Char, Steel & other products including details of sources of purchasing waste tyre and also details of actual users to whom products have been sold within the time frame as prescribed on the Portal. The annual report to be supported with electricity bills of the financial year for which annual return has been submitted.
2.5.35	Units have to report daily waste generation, disposal data on National Hazardous Waste Tracking system as and when such system gets implemented by CPCB.

****

Annexure - IV

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA

By Registered Post

File No.: CP-22/2/2024-WM-III-HO-CPCB-HO/9129-64

January 30, 2024

To,
The Chairman
(All SPCBs/PCCs)

Sub: - Direction under Section 5 of the Environment (P) Act, 1986 regarding registration of Producers/Manufacturer of Tyre, Waste Tyre Recyclers and Retreaders on CPCB Waste Tyre EPR Portal for Management of Waste Tyre and verification of capacities allocated to the recyclers - reg.

WHEREAS, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), vide its notification No. G.S.R 593(E) dated July 21, 2022 has notified "Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2022", for utilization & management of waste tyre under the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regime. In compliance with the provisions of the Hazardous & Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Amendments Rules, 2022, an online EPR Waste Tyre Portal has been developed where entities such as Producers, Recyclers, and Retreaders of the Waste Tyre are required to be registered. Registration module for registration of Producers and Recyclers are operational. The Portal is operational at URL https://www.eprtyrescpcb.in/;and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of the above Rules, the entities as above are not allowed to carry out their business without registration on the online Waste Tyre EPR Portal. In compliance to the Rules, it is required to ensure registration of all aforesaid entities of your State/UT on the Waste Tyre EPR Portal; and

WHEREAS, modules for registration of Producers and Recyclers are operational since 17th March 2023 and 18th August 2023 respectively; and

WHEREAS, CPCB is registering entities such as Producers/Manufacturers of tyres & tubes and Recyclers and Retreaders of waste tyre on the Waste Tyre EPR Portal, on the basis of consent to operate (CTO) and Authorization under HOW(M&TM) Rules, 2016, given by SPCBs/PCCs. CPCB based on the declaration/submission by the entities, grants registration to the entities with consented capacity; and

WHEREAS, under Rule 21 of HOW (M& TM) Rules, 2016 responsibility of authorities has been in specified in column (2) of Schedule VII. As per Column (2) at sl. no. 4, duties of SPCBs/PCCs have been provided and SPCBs/PCCs are required to monitor compliance of various provisions and conditions of the permissions and also required to take action against violations of these rules; and

WHEREAS, CPCB vide its letter dated 15th January 2024 to SPCBs/PCCs requested for ensuring registration of entities such as Producers, Recyclers and Retreaders on the waste tyre EPR Portal; and

WHEREAS, a series of review meetings were conducted by CPCB to follow-up with SPCBs/PCCs including meetings chaired by the Member Secretary, CPCB for on-boarding of the above entities.

WHEREAS, CPCB has sensitized entities in your State and officials of your Board/Committee during the Regional Interaction meets held in your region (19th, 20th, 30th October, 2023 and

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November 20, 2023) regarding the compliance of the above said Rules including registration by the entities on the Waste Tyre EPR Portal; and

WHEREAS, login IDs and credentials have been generated on the Waste Tyre EPR Portal for SPCBs/PCCs; and

WHEREAS, in view of the above, on-boarding of all the entities such as Producers, Recyclers and Retreaders of Waste Tyre on the Waste Tyre EPR Portal is must; and

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of powers vested under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, following directions are hereby issued:

a. To provide the updated list of entities engaged in the generation, recycling & retreading of Waste Tyre (Producers, Importers, Recyclers and Retreaders) and ensure their on boarding on the Waste Tyre EPR Portal of CPCB;
b. To issue notices to all such entities who are operating without registration, followed by closure of such entities;
c. To immediately physically verify the facilities of Recyclers and Retreaders in the State/UT in terms of various details such as their GPS location, GPS tagged photos/videos, waste category as raw material (waste tyre), installed plant & machinery and their actual production capacity, capability, etc. as submitted on Waste Tyre EPR Portal;
d. To take action against such Recyclers and Retreaders who have uploaded their details falsely or not correctly on the EPR Portal as per verification as at point (c) above and to recommend CPCB immediately for correcting details on the EPR Portal so as to ensure that no false EPR Certificate is being generated in the State/UT. Further, necessary changes be also done in the CTO accordingly and be informed to CPCB;
e. To carry out drives for identifying informal/illegal recyclers/retreaders, including clusters/areas where such illegal recyclers/retreaders are operating and to close such informal recycling/retreading units immediately.
f. To facilitate the transformation of such informal recyclers/retreaders into formal recyclers/retreaders and consent mechanism by way of providing necessary technical support, hand holding, integrating with schemes in the SPCB/PCC, etc.
g. To also issue advertisements in the newspapers in vernacular language for immediately closing of illegal recycling/retreading operations by the operators who do not have consent to operate, including for the common public to inform the same, if any, to SPCB/PCC and take actions as at point (e) and point (f) above.

You are hereby directed to take necessary action for compliance of aforesaid directions and submit Action Taken Report to this office within 15 days of receipt of these directions.

(Tanmay Kumar)
Chairman

Copy to:

1. Regional Directorates : For follow-up with SPCBs/PCCs in your jurisdiction, please.

2. DH (IT), CPCB : For uploading on CPCB website and EPR portal, please.

(Bharat Kumar Sharma)
Member Secretary

o/c

List of SPCBs/PCCs

S. No.	SPCB/PCC	S. No.	SPCB/PCC
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands Pollution Control Committee, Department of Science & Technology, Dollygunj Van Sadan, Haddo P.O., Port Blair-744 102, Andaman & Nicobar	10	Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Paryavan Bhavan, Sector 10- A, Gandhinagar – 382 043, Gujarat
2	Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, D.No. 33-26-14 D/2, Near Sunrise Hospital, Pushpa Hotel Centre, Chalamvari Street, Kasturibaipet, Vijayawada – 520 010, Andhra Pradesh	11	Haryana State Pollution Control Board, C-11, Sector-6, Panchkula-134 109, Haryana
3	Arunachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhawan, Papu Hill, Yupia Road, Naharlagun- 791 110, Arunachal Pradesh	12	Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, Him Parivesh, Phase-III, New Shimla- 171 009, Himachal Pradesh
4	Assam Pollution Control Board, Bamunimaidan, Guwahati- 781 021, Assam	13	Jammu & Kashmir Pollution Control Committee, Parivesh Bhawan, Forest Complex, Gladni, Narwal, transport Nagar, Jammu - 180 004, Jammu and Kashmir
5	Bihar State Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Plot No. NS-B/2, Paliputra Industrial Area, Patliputra, Patna - 800 023, Bihar	14	Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, T.A Building, HEC, P.O. Dhurwa, Ranchi – 834 004, Jharkhand
6	Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee, Paryavaran Bhawan, Ground Floor, Sector-19 B, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh - 160 019	15	Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Parisara Bhavan, 4th & 5th Floor,# 49, Church Street, Bangalore-560 001, Karnataka
7	Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, Paryavas Bhavan, Paryavas Bhavan, North Block Sector-19, Atal Nagar, Raipur -492 002, Chhattisgarh	16	Kerala State Pollution Control Board, Plamoodu Jn., Pattom Palace P.O., Thiruvananthapuram-695 004, Kerala
8	Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Government of N.C.T. Delhi, 4th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-110 006	17	Ladakh Pollution Control Committee, Wildlife Office Building, Near Council Secretariat, Opposite Police Station Housing Colony, UT Leh Ladakh – 194 101, Ladakh
9	Goa State Pollution Control Board, Nr. Pilerne Industrial Estate, Opp. Saligao Seminary, Saligao - Bardez – 403 511, Goa	18	Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee, Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Kavarati-682 555, Lakshadweep

S. No.	SPCB/PCC	S. No.	SPCB/PCC
19	Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, E-5, Arera Colony, Paryavaran Parisar, Bhopal- 462 016, Madhya Pradesh	30	Sikkim State Pollution Control Board, Department of Forest, Environment & Wildlife Management, Deorali, Gangtok, - 737 102, Sikkim
20	Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Kalpataru Point, 2nd – 4th Floor, (Opp. Cine Planet Cinema), Nr. Sion Circle, Sion, Mumbai – 400 022, Maharashtra	31	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032, Tamil Nadu
21	Manipur Pollution Control Board, Lamphelpat, Near Imphal West D.C. Office, Imphal – 795 004, Manipur	32	Telangana State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhawan, A-3, I.E. Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad - 500 018, Telangana
22	Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board, Arden-Lumpyngngad, Shillong- 793 014, Meghalaya	33	Tripura State Pollution Control Board, Vigyan Bhawan Pandit Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti, PO: Kunjaban, Agartala – 799 006, Tripura
23	Mizoram Pollution Control Board, New Secretariat Complex, Khatla Thlanmual Peng, Khatla, Aizawl- 796 001, Mizoram	34	Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Building No. TC-12V, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow - 226 010, Uttar Pradesh
24	Nagaland Pollution Control Board, Signal Point, Dimapur- 797 112, Nagaland	35	Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board, Gaura Devi Bhawan, 46 B IT Park Sahastradhara, Dehradun – 248 001, Uttarakhand
25	Odisha State Pollution Control Board, A-118, Nilakanta Nagar, Unit –VIII, Bhubaneshwar – 751 012, Odisha	36	West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Paribesh Bhavan, 10A, Block-L.A., Sector III, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata – 700 106, West Bengal
26	Pollution Control Committee, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, 1st Floor, Udhyog Bhavan Bhenslore, Dunetha Nani Daman, Daman – 396 210, Daman		
27	Puducherry Pollution Control Committee, Housing Board Complex, Anna Nagar- 600 005, Puducherry		
28	Punjab Pollution Control Board, Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road, Patiala – 147 001, Punjab		
29	Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, 4, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur- 302 004, Rajasthan		

List of Regional Directorates, CPCB

S. No.	Name
1	The Regional Director, Central Pollution Control Board Parivesh Bhawan, Opp. Ward No. 10 VMC Office Subhanpura, Vadodara – 390 023
2	The Regional Director, Central Pollution Control Board Ground Floor, PICUP Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow – 226 010
3	The Regional Director, Central Pollution Control Board A-Block Nisarga Bhavan, 1st & 2nd Floors, 7th D Cross Thimmaiah Road, Shivanagar, Bangaluru – 560 079
4	The Regional Director, Central Pollution Control Board South end Conclave' Block-502, 5th & 6th Floor, 1582, Razidanga, Main Road, Kolkata – 700107
5	The Regional Director, Central Pollution Control Board Parivesh Bhawan, Paryavaran Parisar, E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal – 462 016
6	The Regional Director, Central Pollution Control Board Opp. Government Press, Ground Floor, CTO Building, BSNL, Shillong – 793 001
7	The Regional Director, Central Pollution Control Board Second Floor,77-A, South Avenue Road, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Chennai – 600 058
8	The Regional Director, Central Pollution Control Board BSNL Telephone Exchange, 2nd Floor, Sector 49 -C, Chandigarh – 160 047
9	The Regional Director, Central Pollution Control Board Survey No. 110, Dhankude, Multi-Purpose Hall, Baner Road, Baner, Pune – 411 045