

**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
**WM-III DIVISION**  
**Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016**  
(Q- Question ; A- Answer)

January 13, 2022

**Section A: General Information**

**Q. What is Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE)?**

- A.** Under the E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016, 'Electrical and Electronic Equipment' (EEE) means equipment which are dependent on electric current or electro-magnetic field in order to become functional.

**Q. What Is E- Waste?**

- A.** Electronic Waste (E-Waste) means electrical and electronic equipment, whole or in part discarded as waste by the consumer or bulk consumer as well as rejects from manufacturing, refurbishment and repair processes.

It comprises of end of life information technology and telecommunication (IT & Telecoms) equipment such as centralized data processing, mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, laptops, printers, use terminals, cellular phone, etc. and end of life consumer electrical and electronics such as television sets, refrigerator, air conditioner, washing machine and fluorescent and other mercury containing lamps. This equipment along with their EEE code are listed in schedule – I of the rules (**Annexure-I**).

**Q. What is general composition of E-Waste?**

- A.** E-waste contains useful material of economic benefit such as plastics, iron, glass, aluminum, copper, precious metals such as silver, gold, platinum, palladium and indium etc and rare earth elements such as lanthanum, neodymium etc. and hazardous substances such as lead, cadmium, mercury etc. and other toxic substances such as polychlorinated bi-phenyls, etched chemicals, etc. The most complex mix of substances is usually present in the printed circuit boards (PCBs)/ printed wiring boards (PWBs).

**Q. Whether e-waste contains hazardous substances?**

- A.** Yes, E-waste contains hazardous substances such as lead, cadmium, mercury, hexavalent chromium, polychlorinated bi-phenyls (PCBs), brominated flame retardants (BFR), etc.

**Q. Can e-waste pose problems to health and environment?**

- A.** E-waste can cause health risks and damage to environment if the E-waste is opened-up and attempts are made for retrieval of useful components or material in an un-scientific manner or if the material is disposed in open. The electronic and electrical equipment after their useful life may not cause any harm if stored safely in households/stores.

The electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) have valuable materials and hazardous/toxics substances in their components.

E-waste can be considered as a resource that contains useful material of economic benefit for recovery of plastics, iron, glass, aluminum, copper and precious metals such as silver, gold, platinum, and palladium and lead, cadmium, mercury etc. However, at the same time

presence of heavy metals (As, Cd, Hg, Pb etc.) and other toxic substances such as polychlorinated bi-phenyls (PCBs), etched chemicals, etc. may pose risk to health and environment during handling and recovery operations.

**Q. What regulation are applicable for the management of E-Waste in India?**

**A.** The management of E-Waste in India is regulated through E – Waste (M) Rules, 2016 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986. Further the rules have been amended in 2018. Digital copies of these rules are uploaded at CPCB's website (Link <http://cpcb.nic.in/e-waste/>).

**Q. What is the overall objective of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016?**

**A.** The overall objective of E-Waste(M) rules, 2016 is to take all steps required to ensure that e- waste is managed in a manner which shall protect health and environment against any adverse effects, which may result from such e-waste.

**Q. What are the salient features of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016?**

**A.** The salient features of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 are as follows:

- Extended Responsibility to producers to manage a system of E-waste collection and channelisation through EPR Authorisation.
- To promote and encourage establishment of an efficient e-waste collection mechanism
- Promote Environmentally Safe & Sound Recycling by channelizing E-waste to authorized dismantlers and recyclers of e-waste
- To minimize illegal recycling / recovery operations
- Reduce Hazardous substances in Electrical and Electronic components.

**Q. The E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016 shall apply to whom?**

**A.** The E-Waste(M) Rules shall apply to every manufacturer, producer, consumer, bulk consumer, collection centres, dealers, e-retailer, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler involved in manufacture, sale, transfer, purchase, collection, storage and processing of e-waste or electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I, including their components, consumables, parts and spares which make the product operational.

**Q. The E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016 shall not apply to whom?**

- A.** The E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016 shall not apply to
- a. used lead acid batteries as covered under the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001 made under the Act;
  - b. micro enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006); and
  - c. radio-active wastes as covered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962) and rules made there under.

**Q. What is Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste?**

**A.** The Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste means taking all steps required to ensure that e-waste is managed in a manner which shall protect health and environment against any adverse effects, which may result from such e-wastes.

- Q What are the Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) covered under E-Waste (Management) Rules for which Extended Producer Responsibility Authorisation (EPRA) is required to be obtained?**
- A.** Electrical & Electronic Equipment (EEE) including their components, consumables, parts and spares which make the product operational as listed in Schedule- I of the said Rules are applicable for EPRA. The HS codes for Equipments and their spares which are applicable for EPRA are listed in **Annexure-II** and **Annexure-III**.
- Q. Who is a Manufacturer under E-Waste (M) rules, 2016 and amendments thereafter?**
- A.** Under E-Waste rules, 'manufacturer' means a person or an entity or a company as defined in the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) or a factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) or Small and Medium Enterprises as defined in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), which has facilities for manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment.
- Q. Who is a Producer under E-Waste (M) rules, 2016 and amendments thereafter?**
- A.** Under E-Waste rules, 'Producer' means any person who, irrespective of the selling technique used such as dealer, retailer, e-retailer, etc.;
- i. manufactures and offers to sell electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares under its own brand; or
  - ii. offers to sell under its own brand, assembled electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares produced by other manufacturers or suppliers; or
  - iii. offers to sell imported electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares;
- Q. What is a Collection Centre under E-Waste (M) rules, 2016 and amendments thereafter?**
- A.** Under E-Waste rules, 'Collection centre' means a centre or collection point or both established by producer individually or as association jointly to collect e-waste for channelizing the e-waste to recycler and play such role as indicated in the authorisation for Extended Producer Responsibility granted to the producer and having facilities as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board, including the collection centres established by the dismantler or refurbisher or recycler which should be a part of their authorisation issued by the State Pollution Control Board where the facility exists.
- Q. Who is Dismantler under E-Waste (M) rules, 2016 and amendments thereafter?**
- A.** Under E-Waste rules, '**Dismantler**' means any person or organisation engaged in dismantling of used electrical and electronic equipment into their components and having facilities as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board and having authorisation from concerned State Pollution Control Board.

- Q. Who is Recycler under E-Waste (M) rules, 2016 and amendments thereafter?**
- A.** 'Recycler' - means any person who is engaged in recycling and reprocessing of waste electrical and electronic equipment or assemblies or their components and having facilities as elaborated in the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board;
- Q. Whether a dismantler/ recycler authorized in a State can collect E-Waste in a State other than the State where his facility has been authorized?**
- A.** E-Waste Rules have not placed any prohibition on interstate movement of E-Waste. Hence a Dismantler/ Recycler authorized in a one state/UT can also collect E-Waste from other states/ UTs
- Q. Who is Bulk Consumer under E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016 and amendments thereafter?**
- A.** 'Bulk consumer' means bulk users of electrical and electronic equipment such as Central Government or State Government Departments, public sector undertakings, banks, educational institutions, multinational organizations, international agencies and public, private, partnership companies that are registered under the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) and Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) and health care facilities which have turnover of more than one crore or have more than twenty employees;
- Q. Who is Consumer under E-Waste (M) rules, 2016 and amendments thereafter?**
- A.** 'Consumer' means any person using electrical and electronic equipment excluding the bulk consumers;
- Q. What is Facility under the E-Waste Rules?**
- A.** 'Facility' means any location wherein the process incidental to the collection, reception, storage, segregation, refurbishing, dismantling, recycling, treatment and disposal of e-waste are carried out;
- Q. What is Historical E-Waste?**
- A.** 'Historical e-waste' means e-waste generated from electrical and electronic equipment as specified in Schedule I, which was available on the date from which these rules come into force.
- Q. What are Orphaned Products?**
- A.** 'Orphaned products' means non-branded or assembled electrical and electronic equipment as specified in Schedule I or those produced by a company, which has closed its operations;
- Q. What is the procedure for authorization of Manufacturer under the E-Waste Rules, 2016?**
- A.** Under the E-Waste Rules, for authorization, a manufacturer of EEE listed in Schedule-I of the rules shall make an application for authorisation, within a period of ninety days from the date of these rules coming into force in Form 1(a) to the concerned State Pollution Control Board for grant of authorisation. On receipt of the application complete in all respects for the authorisation, the concerned State Pollution Control Board may,

after such enquiry as it considers necessary and on being satisfied that the applicant possesses appropriate facilities, technical capabilities and equipment to handle e-waste safely, grant within a period of one hundred and twenty days an authorisation in Form 1(bb) to the applicant to carry out safe operations in the authorised place only, which shall be valid for a period of five years.

**Q. What is the procedure for authorization of dismantlers/ Recyclers under the E-Waste Rules, 2016?**

A. Under the e-waste rules, for authorization every Dismantler or Recycler of e-waste shall make an application in Form-4 to the concerned State Pollution Control Board accompanied with documents as mentioned in the sub rule 13 (3). The concerned SPCB shall dispose of the application for authorization within a period of 120 days from date of receipt of such application complete in all respects. The authorization granted under these rules shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of its issue.

**Q. What is the procedure for authorization of Refurbisher under the E-Waste Rules, 2016?**

A Under the E-Waste Rules, every refurbisher of e-waste shall make an application, in Form 1 (a) to the concerned State Pollution Control Board accompanied with documents as mentioned in the sub rule 13 (4). For refurbishing, SPCBs/PCCs grant one-time authorization in Form 1 (bb) to such applicants stipulating therein necessary conditions as deemed necessary for carrying out refurbishing activities in the authorized place only. The authorization would be deemed as considered if not objected to within a period of thirty days;

**Q. Whether Service/ Repair Centres of EEE are also required to take authorization as a refurbisher under the E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016?**

- A.
- i. any company or undertaking, engaged in refurbishment (which includes repairing) and having ten or more workers engaged in refurbishment with the aid of power or having twenty workers engaged in refurbishment without the aid of power, are required to obtain registration under the Factories Act, 1948 and has to obtain refurbisher authorisation under the E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee;
  - ii. any company or undertaking, engaged in refurbishment (which includes repairing) and required to obtain registration under the Companies Act, 1956 or required to obtain registration from district industries centre, has to obtain refurbisher authorisation under the E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee;
  - iii. producer engaged in refurbishment and meeting the criteria at (i) or (ii) above is required to obtain refurbisher authorisation from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee;
  - iv. third party or franchise of the producer engaged in refurbishment and meeting the criteria at (i) or (ii) above is required to obtain refurbisher authorisation from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee; and
  - v. independent company or undertaking not linked to any producer engaged in refurbishment and meeting the criteria at (i) or (ii) above is required to obtain refurbisher authorisation from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee.

Refer **Annexure-IV** for details

**Q. Who are the stakeholders to whom State Pollution Control issues authorization under the E-Waste Rules, 2016?**

- A.** Under the E-Waste Rules, 2016, SPCBs/PCCs issues authorizations to the following:
- **Manufacturers of EEE**
  - **Dismantler/ Recyclers of E-Waste**
  - **Refurbishers of E-Waste**

**Q. Who are the stakeholders to whom Central Pollution Control issues authorization under the E-Waste Rules, 2016 & its amendments thereof?**

- A.** Under the E-Waste Rules, 2016, CPCB issues authorization only to the producers of EEE listed in schedule-I of the Rules.

**Q. Whether Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) need any registration under the E-Waste Rules?**

- A.** E-Waste (M) Amendment Rules, 2018 mandates registration of all the PROs through CPCB

**Q. Whether an authorised dismantler/recycler/refurbisher can collect and transport E-Waste from one state to its facility located in another State for the purpose of dismantling/recycling/refurbishing.**

- A.** Yes, under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 an authorised dismantler/recycler/refurbisher can collect and transport e-waste from any part of the country for the purpose of dismantling/recycling/refurbishing it to its facility. The transportation of E-Waste shall be carried out as per the manifest system whereby the transporter shall be required to carry a document (three copies) prepared by the sender, giving details as per Form - 6

**Section –B**  
**Extended Producer Responsibility Authorization (EPRA)**

**Q. What is Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)?**

- A.** ‘Extended Producer Responsibility’ means responsibility of any producer of electrical or electronic equipment, for channelization of e-waste to ensure environmentally sound management of such waste. Extended Producer Responsibility may comprise of implementing take back system and/or setting up of collection centres and having agreed arrangements with authorised dismantler/recycler either individually or collectively through a Producer Responsibility Organization recognised by producer or producers in their Extended Producer Responsibility – Authorisation.

**Q. What is ‘Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation’ (EPRA)?**

- A.** Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation’ means a permission given by Central Pollution Control Board to a producer, for managing Extended Producer Responsibility with implementation plans and targets outlined in such authorisation including detail of Producer Responsibility Organization and e-waste exchange, if applicable;

**Q. Whether all the Producers of EEE are required to take EPR Authorization**

**A.** EPR authorisation is mandatory and has to be obtained by all the producers of EEE including their components, consumables, parts and spares covered under the rules covered in schedule –I of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016.

**Q. On whom Extended Producer Responsibility Authorisation (EPRA) under E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016 shall be applicable?**

**A.** The clarification on applicability of EPRA has been given at CPCBs website at the following link:

<https://cpcb.nic.in/clarification-regarding-epr-authorization/>.

**Q. Whether Bulk Consumer under E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016 requires EPRA?**

**A.** Bulk Consumer under E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016 does not require EPRA.

**Q. What is Extended Producer Responsibility Plan?**

**A.** 'Extended Producer Responsibility Plan' means a plan submitted by a producer to Central Pollution Control Board, at the time of applying for Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation in which a producer shall provide details of e-waste channelization system for targeted collection including detail of Producer Responsibility Organisation and e-waste exchange, if applicable;

EPR Plan is an implementation plan of the producer where the producer gives its overall scheme to fulfil its Extended Producer Responsibility for achieving targets and details out the mechanism for collection and channelisation of e-waste generated by him.

The EPR plan requires estimating the quantity of E-waste generated from their end-of-life products, outlining a scheme for collection and channelization of their end-of-life products or products with same EEE code to authorised dismantlers/recyclers, estimated budget for implementing EPR, outline the scheme of creating awareness, declaration on ROHS compliance and submission of documents. To make EPR Plan complete the producer is required to ensure that all the e- waste collected should be finally sent to authorised recycler.

**Q. What are the Collection targets given to the Producers while issuing EPR Authorization**

**A.** Under the EPR, Producers have been given phase wise collection targets of e-waste.

Collection Targets are effective from 1st October 2017 and for the FY 2017-18 it is 10% of the quantity of waste generation, followed by 20% during FY 2018-19, 30% during FY 2019-20, 40 % during FY 2020-21, 50% during FY 2021-22, 60% during FY 2022-23 and 70% from FY 2023-24 onwards.

In case the producer has started sale recently, collection target shall be applicable as per Schedule- III (A) and these targets are applicable from FY 2018-19 and is 5% of sale in 2016-17 and for FY 2019-20 it is 5% of sale in FY 2017-18, for FY 2020 – 21 it is 10% of sale in 2018-19 and for FY 2021-22 it is 10% of sale in 2019-

20 and for FY 2022-23 it is 15% of sale in 2020-21 & 2021-22, for FY 2023-24 it is 15 % of sale in and 2021-22, for FY 2024-25 it is 20% of sale in 2022-23 and once the product achieves its average life as fixed by the Central Pollution Control Board, the collection target shall be revised as per Schedule III.

**Q What is the obligation of consumers under these Rules?**

**A.** Obligation of consumers have been listed below:

- a. Consumers or Bulk consumers shall ensure that e-waste generated by them is channelized to authorized collection center(s) or registered dismantler(s) or recycler(s) engaged by Producers or is returned to the pick-up or take back services provided by the producers-
- b. Bulk consumers shall file annual returns.

**Q. Who can collect e-waste?**

**A.** Following can collect E-Waste under the E-Waste Rules, 2016:

- (i) EPR Authorised producer along/or their service providers i.e. Dismantler, recycler, PROs as mentioned in the EPR Plan can collect e-waste for the fulfilment of E-Waste collection targets.
- (ii) Authorized Dismantlers, Recyclers & Refurbishers under the E-Waste rules can also collect e-Waste on their own.
- (ii) A PRO can collect the E-Waste only on behalf of producer with whom it has signed agreement with for collection of E-Waste. A PRO cannot collect E-Waste not on its own.

The E-Waste is collected by the above said entities in the E-Waste collection centres/ points for its further processing i.e dismantling and recycling.

**Q. Can dismantler/recycler collect e-waste?**

**A.** Yes, a dismantler/recycler can collect e- waste on behalf of their producers as a part of EPR plan Further authorized dismantlers/ recyclers can also collect e-waste on its own.

**Q. Can PRO collect e-waste?**

**A** If the PRO is having agreement with any EPR Authorised producer for collection and channelization of e-waste, then only he can collect e-waste for the same producer. PRO without having agreement with any producer cannot collect E-Waste on its own.

**Q. What is the procedure to apply for EPR Authorization?**

**A** The following steps are to be followed:

- i. The applications for seeking EPR authorization has to be submitted to CPCB in hard Copy. The applicant has to download & fill the application in form -1 available at CPCB's website (<https://cpcb.nic.in/e-waste/>).
- ii. CPCB's guidelines on implementation of E-Waste Rules, 2016 may be referred while filling Form –I available at CPCBs website (<https://cpcb.nic.in/displaypdf.php?id=aHdtZC9HVUIERUxJTkVTX0VXQVNURV9SVUxFU18yMDE2LnBkZg==>)



- iii. CPCB has also uploaded step wise details on filling application for the grant of EPR Authorization at its website ([http://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/Projects/E-Waste/Steps\\_for\\_making\\_an\\_application\\_EPR-Authorisation.pdf](http://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/Projects/E-Waste/Steps_for_making_an_application_EPR-Authorisation.pdf)) The Producers applying for grant of EPRA from CPCB should follow the steps as specified by CPCB in the said link.

**Q. Whether CPCB has prepared any Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for processing of EPR Application?**

- A. CPCB has prepared SoP for filling-up, processing & Evaluating of applications seeking EPR Authorization. The SoP elaborates on information required to be provided in the applications and also details out the documents required to be submitted by an applicant while seeking EPRA, timelines w.r.t to processing of application, matters/ information checked by CPCB while evaluating an application. The SoP is available at CPCBs website:  
([http://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/Projects/EWaste/Steps\\_for\\_making\\_an\\_application\\_EPR-Authorisation.pdf](http://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/Projects/EWaste/Steps_for_making_an_application_EPR-Authorisation.pdf) ).

Producers while filling the application for EPRA should refer the SoP of CPCB.

**Q. What is the format of application for seeking EPRA?**

- A. A producer of EEE after ensuring that he is required to take EPRA from CPCB should apply for grant of EPRA to CPCB in Form-I. Copy available at CPCB's website (<http://cpcb.nic.in/e-waste/>)

**Q How many days are generally taken for grant of EPRA by CPCB**

- A. As stipulated under E-waste (Management) Rules, CPCB shall issue EPR-Authorization within 120 days from the date of receipt of applications complete in all respect at CPCB.

**Q What is the procedure for informing Producers in case of incomplete applications?**

- A. In case of incomplete application, the shortcomings can be sent either through e-mail/or through speed post (hard copy). Presently it is being sent through e-mail.

**Q How CPCB can assist a producer in filling an EPR Authorization (EPRA) application or any other query?**

- A. CPCB is organizing EPR camps on regular basis to facilitate producers in filing of EPR application and also guiding w.r.t to submission of all the documents/information for completion of EPR application. A producer can attend an EPR camp upon receipt of invitation from CPCB. CPCB itself is inviting applicants for EPR camp in case it feels that applicant is unable to complete the application despite of sending e-mail of shortcomings multiple times. An applicant may also request CPCB for EPR camp through request email at [wm3.cpcb@gov.in](mailto:wm3.cpcb@gov.in).

**Q What are the requirements for attending EPR camp?**

**A.** An EPR camp is for producers only. An authorized person of the company will be allowed to attend the camp upon showing of ID proof of the company.

**Q. What is the procedure for grant of EPRA to producers of EEE under E-Waste Rules?**

**A.** CPCB upon receipt of application from producers acknowledges receipt to the concerned. The applications are processed on first come first serve basis and strictly follows the chronology of date. In case of incomplete application, a checklist on shortcoming is issued to the applicant through email. In case of a complete application the same is forwarded to the evaluation committee of CPCB for further recommendation. After recommendation of the EPR application by the evaluation committee, an EPR authorization is issued upon the approval of the competent authority CPCB.

**Q. What is RoHS?**

**A.** 'RoHS' is the abbreviation for Reduction of Hazardous Materials in the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment

Under E-Waste Rules MoEF, Gol has taken initiatives for green products by reducing the concentration of hazardous substances at the manufacturing stage itself.

The e-waste rules specify limit for hazardous substance in the components of electrical and electronic Equipments. The limits are detailed below

i. Lead (Pb)	- 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material
ii. Mercury (Hg)	- 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material
iii. Cadmium (Cd)	- 0.01% by weight in homogeneous material
iv. Hexavalent chromium (Cr <sup>6+</sup> )	- 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material
v. Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	- 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material
vi. Polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE)	- 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material

**Q. What are the documents w.r.t. RoHS compliance are required to be maintained by the EPR Authorized Producer.**

**A.** Producer while seeking EPR Authorization is required to submit following declarations/undertaking:

- Undertaking that EEE produced by them are complying with ROHS as per sub rule (1) of the Rule16 of the E-Waste Rule.
- declaration that technical documents on RoHS (as per EN50581) are available with producers and the same will be made available for verification to the officials of CPCB/SPCBs whenever required.

### **Part -C:**

## FAQ regarding Amendment in EPRA

**Q. What is the procedure for addition of EEE item in existing EPR Authorization ?**

**A** In case of addition of EEE items in their existing EPRA. The producer has required to provide following information/documents:

- i. Revised Table-1 (Table-1 should also have the sales data for EEE items for which he has already been granted EPR Authorization, and sales data in Table-1 should not be contradictory in nature.)
- ii. Self-declaration on RoHS compliance with revised Enclosure-A
- iii. Declaration on availability of technical documents on RoHS Compliance
- iv. Revised EPR Budget
- v. Revised copy of agreement with dismantler/recycler

**Q. What is the procedure for change in company's name and Address in existing EPR Authorization?**

**A** In case of change of company's name and address in their existing EPRA. The producer has required to provide following information/documents:

- i. Revised Form-1
- ii. Revised self-declaration Form
- iii. Revised GST Certificate
- iv. Revised IEC Certificate
- v. Amendments in agreement with PRO/Dismantler/Recycler having new name/address.

**Note: Revised documents wherever the name and address appears**

**Q. What is the procedure for addition or change of Dismantler/Recycler and PRO in existing EPR Authorization**

**A** In case of addition or change of Dismantler/Recycler/PRO in their existing EPRA. The producer has required to provide following information/documents:

**In case of Dismantler/Recycler:**

- i. Revised EPR Plan
- ii. Agreement with new Dismantler/Recycler/PRO
- iii. Agreement of Dismantler/Recycler with its reverse logistics partner
- iv. Copy of authorization of new Dismantler/Recycler issued by concerned SPCB's/PCC's

**In case of PRO:**

- i. Revised Form-1
- ii. Revised EPR Plan
- iii. Agreement with PRO

**Part –D:**  
**Producer Responsibility Organization**

**Q. What is PRO under the E-Waste Rules ?**

**A.** A PRO means Producer Responsibility Organization means a professional organisation authorised or financed collectively or individually by producers, which can take the responsibility for collection and channelization of e-waste generated from the 'end-of-life' of their products to ensure environmentally sound management of such e-waste.

**Q. What is role of PRO?**

**A. The Role of PRO:**

- A PRO can assist a producer or producers in meeting their legal obligations (achieving collection targets, setting up of collection centres/points/implementing take back, carrying awareness programmes etc.), only if producer (s) engage that PRO.
- PRO shall have an agreement with producer(s) or a consortium of producers. Such agreement shall outline the role and responsibility of PRO for managing EPR.

**Q. What is the Procedure for PRO registration with CPCB?**

**A.** A PRO shall apply for registration to Central Pollution Control Board in the form given in the CPCB's guidelines on PROs available at CPCB's website at the following link:

[http://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/Projects/E-Waste/Guidelines\\_for\\_PRO\\_23.05.2018.pdf](http://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/Projects/E-Waste/Guidelines_for_PRO_23.05.2018.pdf)

On receipt of the application complete in all respect, CPCB will carry out evaluation for its capability and capacity to handle e-waste collection, storage, transportation, dismantling recycling and its capacity for carrying out awareness programme for channelization of e-waste. On being satisfied of its capability and capacity, CPCB shall grant registration to the PRO within 60 days of receipt of completed application.

**Q. Whether a PRO is required to be registered with CPCB?**

**A.** As per the rule 13(i)(xvii) of the e-Waste (Management) amendment rules, 2018, a PRO is required to be registered with CPCB

**Q. Whether CPCB has made any guidelines for PROs**

**A.** CPCB has made guidelines for PROs available at CPCB's website at the following link:

[http://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/Projects/Waste/Guidelines\\_for\\_PRO\\_23.05.2018.pdf](http://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/Projects/Waste/Guidelines_for_PRO_23.05.2018.pdf)

## SCHEDULE I

[See rules 2, 3(j), 3(y), 3(aa) and 3(ff), 5, 9, 11(10), 13 (1) (i), 13 (1) (vii) and 16(1), 16 (11)]

Categories of electrical and electronic equipment including their components, consumables, parts and spares covered under the rules

Sr. No.	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical and electronic equipment code
i.	<b>Information technology and telecommunication equipment :</b>	
	Centralised data processing: Mainframes, Minicomputers	ITEW1
	Personal Computing: Personal Computers (Central Processing Unit with input and output devices)	ITEW2
	Personal Computing: Laptop Computers(Central Processing Unit with input and output devices)	ITEW3
	Personal Computing: Notebook Computers	ITEW4
	Personal Computing: Notepad Computers	ITEW5
	Printers including cartridges	ITEW6
	Copying equipment	ITEW7
	Electrical and electronic typewriters	ITEW8
	User terminals and systems	ITEW9
	Facsimile	ITEW10
	Telex	ITEW11
	Telephones	ITEW12
	Pay telephones	ITEW13
	Cordless telephones	ITEW14
	Cellular telephones	ITEW15
Answering systems	ITEW16	
ii.	<b>Consumer electrical and electronics:</b>	
	Television sets (including sets based on (Liquid Crystal Display and Light Emitting Diode technology)	CEEW1
	Refrigerator	CEEW2
	Washing Machine	CEEW3
	Air-conditioners excluding centralised air conditioning plants	CEEW4
	Fluorescent and other Mercury containing lamps	CEEW5

## Annexure-II

## Notified equipment under E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016 and corresponding ITC (HS) Code: -

S.No.	Item description**	Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) code as per E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016	Customs Tariff Heading (eight digit) of the EEE for <u>EPR- authorisation and RoHS compliance</u>
(i)	<b>Information technology and telecommunication equipment :</b>		
1.	Centralised data processing: Mainframes, Minicomputers	<b>ITEW1</b>	8471 41 20, 8471 41 90
2.	Personal Computing: Personal Computers (Central Processing Unit with input and output devices)	<b>ITEW2</b>	8471 41 10, 8471 60 40, 8471 60 60, 8473 30 10, 8473 30 20, 8473 30 30, 8473 30 40
3.	Personal Computing: Laptop Computers (Central Processing Unit with input and output devices)	<b>ITEW3</b>	8471 30 10, 8471 30 90
4.	Personal Computing: Notebook Computers	<b>ITEW4</b>	8471 30 10
5.	Personal Computing: Notepad Computers	<b>ITEW5</b>	8471 30 10
6.	Printers including cartridges	<b>ITEW6</b>	8443 32 10, 8443 32 20, 8443 32 30, 8443 32 40, 8443 32 50, 8443 39 10, 8443 31 00
7.	Copying equipment	<b>ITEW7</b>	8443 39 20, 8443 39 30, 8443 39 40, 8443 39 50, 8443 39 60
8.	Electrical and electronic typewriters	<b>ITEW8</b>	8472 90 91, 8472 90 92, 8472 90 93, 8472 90 95
9.	User terminals and systems	<b>ITEW9</b>	8471 41 10, 8471 30 10, 8471 41 20, 8528 42 00, 8528 49 00, 8528 52 00, 8528 59 00, 8528 69 00
10.	Facsimile	<b>ITEW10</b>	8443 39 70, 8443 32 60
11.	Telex	<b>ITEW11</b>	---
12.	Telephones	<b>ITEW12</b>	8517 11 10, 85171210, 85171810, 85176990

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Item description**</b>	<b>Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) code as per E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016</b>	<b>Customs Tariff Heading (eight digit) of the EEE for EPR-RoHS authorisation and compliance</b>
13.	Pay telephones	<b>ITEW13</b>	-----
14.	Cordless telephones	<b>ITEW14</b>	8517 11 10
15.	Cellular telephones	<b>ITEW15</b>	8517 18 10, 8517 12 10, 85171190, 85171290,85171890
16.	Answering systems	<b>ITEW16</b>	8519 50 00
(ii)	<b>Consumer electrical and electronics:</b>		
1.	Television sets (including sets based on (Liquid Crystal Display and Light Emitting Diode technology)	<b>CEEW1</b>	8528 72 11, 8528 72 12, 8528 72 13, 8528 72 14, 8528 72 15, 8528 72 16, 8528 72 17, 8528 72 18, 85287219
2.	Refrigerator	<b>CEEW2</b>	8418 21 00, 84182900,
3.	Washing Machine	<b>CEEW3</b>	8450 11 00, 8450 12 00, 8450 20 00, 84509010
4.	Air-conditioners excluding centralised air conditioning plants	<b>CEEW4</b>	8415 10 10, 8415 10 90, 8415 81 10, 8415 81 90, 8415 82 10, 8415 82 90, 8415 83 10, 8415 83 90
5.	Fluorescent and other Mercury containing lamps	<b>CEEW5</b>	8539 31 10 8539 32 10, 8539 39 10, 8539 90 10

## ITC (HS) Code for parts, spares, consumables of notified EEE as per E-Waste Rules

S. No.	Item description	Customs Tariff Heading (eight digit) of the EEE for EPR-Authorisation and RoHS compliance
(i)	<b>Information technology and telecommunication equipment :</b>	
	Other	8471 30 90
	Other	8471 41 90
	Presented in the form of systems	8471 49 00
	Processing units other than those of sub-headings	8471 50 00
	Combined input or output units	8471 60 10,
	Graphic Printer	8471 60 24
	Plotter	8471 60 25
	Other	8471 60 29
	Keyboard	8471 60 40
	Scanners	8471 60 50
	Mouse	8471 60 60
	Other	8471 60 90
	Floppy disc drives	8471 70 10
	Hard disc drives	8471 70 20
	Removable or exchangeable disc drives	8471 70 30
	Magnetic tape drives	8471 70 40
	Cartridge tape drive	8471 70 50
	CD-ROM drive	8471 70 60
	Digital video disc drive	8471 70 70
	Other	8471 70 90
	Other units of automatic data processing machines	8471 80 00
	Other	8471 90 00
	Other	8472 90 99
	Machines which perform two or more of the functions of printing, copying or facsimile transmission, capable of connecting to an automatic data processing machine or to a network	8443 31 00
	Other	8443 32 90
	Other	8443 39 90
	Ink cartridges, with print head assembly	8443 99 51
	Ink spray nozzle	8443 99 52
	others	8443 99 59
	Parts and accessories of goods of sub-heading 8443 39	8443 99 60
	Other	8443 99 90
	Parts and accessories of printing machinery used for printing by means of plates, cylinders and other printing components of heading 8442	8443 91 00
	Automatic documents feeders of copying machines	8443 99 10
	Paper feeders of copying machines	8443 99 20
	Sorters of copying machines	8443 99 30
	Other parts of copying machines	8443 99 40
	Other	8517 11 90



S. No.	Item description	Customs Tariff Heading (eight digit) of the EEE for EPR-Authorisation and RoHS compliance
	Other	8517 12 90
	Other	8517 18 90
	Attachments for Telephones	8517 69 70
	Populated, loaded or stuffed Printed Circuit Boards	8517 70 10
	Other	8517 70 90
	SIM cards	8523 52 10
	Memory cards	8523 52 20
	Other	8523 52 90
(ii)	<b>Consumer electrical and electronics:</b>	
	TV broadcast transmitter	8525 50 20
	Other	8528 72 19
	Other, Monochrome	8528 73 00
	Television Picture tubes of 20" and 21" size, except 21" Flat and Full square (F and FST) colour TV picture tubes	8540 11 10
	Video monitor cathode-ray tubes	8540 11 20
	Other	8540 11 90
	Monochrome	8540 12 00
	Television camera tubes; Image converters and intensifiers; Other photo-cathode tubes	8540 20 00
	Data/graphic display tubes, monochrome	8540 40 10
	data/graphic display tubes, colour, with a phosphor dot screen pitch smaller than 0.4 mm	8540 40 20
	Other	8539 31 90
	Parts of fluorescent tube lamps	8539 90 10
	Other	8539 90 90
	Other cathode-ray tubes	8540 60 00
	Other	8450 19 00
	Parts of household type machines	8450 90 10
	Other	8450 90 90
	Other	8415 10 90
	Other	8415 81 90
	Other	8415 82 90
	Other	8415 83 90
	Parts	8415 90 00
	Combined refrigerator-freezers, fitted with separate external doors, commercial type:	8418 10 10
	Other	8418 10 90
	Other	8418 29 00
	Freezers of the chest type, not exceeding 800 litre Capacity, Electrical commercial type	8418 30 10
	Other	8418 30 90
	Freezers of the upright type, not exceeding 900 litre Electrical	8418 40 10
	Other	8418 40 90
	Other furniture (chests, cabinets, display counters, showcases and the like) for storage and display, incorporating refrigerating or freezing equipment	8418 50 00

**Central Pollution Control Board  
WM- III Division  
Clarifications with regard to refurbisher and refurbishment as under E-WASTE  
(Management) Rules, 2016**

**A. Definitions under E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016, used in clarifications below at (C)**

- a. As per rule 3 (ff), '**refurbishment**' means repairing of used electrical and electronic equipment as listed in Schedule I for extending its working life for its originally intended use and selling the same in the market or returning to owner;
- b. As per rule 3 (gg), '**refurbisher**' for the purpose of these rules, means any company or undertaking registered under the Factories Act, 1948 or the Companies Act, 1956 or both or district industries centre engaged in refurbishment of used electrical and electronic equipment;

'**Service Centre**' has not been defined in the E-Waste (M) Rules.

**B. Definitions under Factories Act 1948, used in clarifications below at (C)**

As per rule 2(k), "**manufacturing process**" means any process for-

- i. making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, packing, oiling, washing, cleaning, breaking up, demolishing, or otherwise treating or adapting any article or substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal; or
- ii. pumping oil, water, sewage or any other substance; or
- iii. generating, transforming or transmitting power; or
- iv. composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book binding; or
- v. constructing, reconstructing repairing, refitting, finishing or breaking up ships or vessels; or
- vi. preserving or storing any article in cold storage;

As per rule 2(m), "**Factory**" means any premises including the precincts thereof:

- i. whereon ten or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on, or
- ii. whereon twenty or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on, -

**C. Clarifications:**

- vi. any company or undertaking, engaged in refurbishment (which includes repairing) and having ten or more workers engaged in refurbishment with the aid of power or having twenty workers engaged in refurbishment without the aid of power, are required to obtain registration under the Factories Act, 1948 and has to obtain refurbisher authorisation under the E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee;
- vii. any company or undertaking, engaged in refurbishment (which includes repairing) and required to obtain registration under the Companies Act, 1956 or required to obtain registration from district industries centre, has to obtain refurbisher authorisation under the E-Waste (M) Rules, 2016 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee;
- viii. producer engaged in refurbishment and meeting the criteria at (i) or (ii) above is required to obtain refurbisher authorisation from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee;

- ix. third party or franchise of the producer engaged in refurbishment and meeting the criteria at (i) or (ii) above is required to obtain refurbisher authorisation from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee; and
- x. independent company or undertaking not linked to any producer engaged in refurbishment and meeting the criteria at (i) or (ii) above is required to obtain refurbisher authorization from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee.