[PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY PART-II, SECTION-3, SUB-SECTION (i)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the ……May, 2022

G.S.R……(E) - The following draft rules which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), and in supersession of the E- Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, published in the Gazette of India, section 3, sub-section (ii), *vide* number G.S.R. 338(E), dated the 23rd March 2016, and in supersession of E- Waste (Management) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Gazette of India, section 3, sub-section (ii), vide number G.S.R. 261(E) dated 22nd March 2018, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession is hereby published as required under sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said notification will be taken into consideration by the Central Government on or after the expiry of sixty days from the date on which copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the public;

Any person interested in making any objection or suggestion on the proposals contained in the draft notification may do so in writing within the period so specified through post to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj, New Delhi-110003 or electronically at email address: mishra.vp@gov.in or vinodsingh.77@gov.in.

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement. - (1) These rules may be called the E-Waste (Management) Rules, …….

(2) They shall come into force from the ……...

2. Application. - These rules shall apply to every manufacturer, producer, of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), refurbisher and recycler involved in manufacture, sale, transfer, purchase, 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 but shall not apply to -

(a) used batteries as covered under the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules made under the Act;
(b) packaging plastics as covered under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
(c) micro enterprises (service sector) as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium EnterprisesDevelopment Act, 2006 (27 of 2006); and
(d) radio-active wastes as covered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962) and rules made there under.

3. Definitions. - (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(a) 'Act' means the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);

(b) 'bulk consumer' means any entity which has used at least 1000 electrical and electronic equipment listed in **Schedule I,** at any point of time in the particular Financial Year and includes e-retailer.

(c) ‘business’ means manufacturing, production, assembling and import of electrical and electronic equipment as listed in **Schedule I** of this regulation and refurbishing, recycling and disposal & treatment of e-waste;

(d) ‘component’ means one of the parts of a sub-assembly or assembly of which a manufactured product is made up and into which it may be resolved andincludes an accessory or attachment to another component;

(e) ‘consumables’ means an item, which participates in or is required for a manufacturing process or for functioning of the electrical and electronic equipment and may or may not form part of end-product. Items, which are substantially or totally consumed during a manufacturing process, shall be deemed to be consumables;

(f) 'disposal and treatment' means any operation which does not lead to recycling, recovery or reuse and includes physico-chemical or biological treatment, incineration and deposition in secured landfill;

(g) ‘end-of-life’ of the product means the time when the product is intended to be discarded by the user;

(h) '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-waste;

(i) 'electrical and electronic equipment' means equipment which are dependent on electric current or electro-magnetic field in order to become functional, and also the equipment for the generation, transfer and measurements of the electricity;

(j) ‘e-retailer’ means an individual or company or business entity that uses an electronic network such as internet, social media, telephone, or any other media, to sell its goods;

(k) 'e-waste' means electrical and electronic equipment**,** (including solar PV modules/panels/cells) whole or in part discarded as waste, as well as rejects from manufacturing, refurbishment and repair processes,

(l) ‘Extended Producer Responsibility’ means responsibility of any producer of electrical or electronic equipment, for meeting recycling targets only through authorised recycler of e-waste as given in the schedules of these rules to ensure environmentally sound management of such waste.

(m) 'facility' means any location wherein the process incidental to the collection, reception, storage, segregation, refurbishing, recycling, disposal and treatment of e-waste are carried out;

(n) ‘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;

(o) ‘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 as specified in **Schedule I**;

(p) ‘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) ‘part’ means an element of a sub-assembly or assembly not normally useful by itself, and not amenable to further disassembly for maintenance purposes. A part may be a component, spare or an accessory;

(r) ‘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;

  (iv) who imports used electrical and electronic equipment.

(s) ‘recycler’ means any person who is engaged in recycling and reprocessing ofwaste electrical and electronic equipment or assemblies or their components or their parts for recovery of precious, semi-precious metals including rare earth elements and

other useful recoverable materials to strengthened the secondary sourced materials and having facilities as elaborated in the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board;

(t) 'refurbisher' for the purpose of these rules, means the entity repairing used electrical and electronic equipment as listed in **Schedule I** for extending its working life over its originally intended life, and for same use as originally intended, and selling the same in the market;

(u) "spares" means a part or a sub-assembly or assembly for substitution which is ready to replace an identical or similar part or sub-assembly or assemblyincluding a component or an accessory;

(z) 'target' means the quantity of e-waste to be recycled through authorized recycler by the producer in fulfilment of Extended Producer Responsibility;

(2) Words and expressions used in these rules and not defined here but defined in the Environment (Protection) Act. 1986 shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

CHAPTER II

EPR

Framework

4. Entities to be covered

The following entities will be covered under the EPR framework under this regulation:

a) Manufacturer
b) Producer
c) Recycler
d) Refurbisher

5. Registration

5.1 The following entities shall register on the centralized portal of CPCB:

a) Manufacturer
b) Producer
c) Recycler
d) Refurbisher

5.2 No entity referred in para 5.1 above shall carry out any business without registration.

5.3 The entities registered under rule **5.1** shall not deal with any unregistered manufacturer, producer, recycler, and refurbisher.

5.4 In case, any registered entity furnishes false information or willfully conceals information for getting registration or return /report/information required to be

provided/furnished under this regulation or in case of any irregularity, the registration of such entity may be revoked by CPCB for a period up to three-years after giving an opportunity to be heard. In addition, environmental compensation charges may also be levied as **per rule 28** in such cases.

5.5 In case any entity is manufacturer as well producer then the entity shall register under those categories separately.

5.6 The CPCB may charge registration fee and annual maintenance charges from the applicants based on capacity of e-waste generated/recycled/handled by them @ decided by CPCB with the approval of the steering committee.

5.7 CPCB will issue necessary technical guidelines, and amendments in them and Forms for the registration procedure with the approval of the steering committee.

CHAPTER III
RESPONSIBILITIES

6. Responsibilities of the manufacturer. –

(1) all manufacturer shall have to register on online portal created for the purpose;

(2) collect e-waste generated during the manufacture of any electrical and electronic equipment and ensure its recycling or disposal;

(3) file annual and quarterly returns in the prescribed Form on the portal of Central Pollution Control Board on or before end of the month succeeding the quarter/year to which the return relates.

7. Responsibilities of the producer. - The producer of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall be responsible for -

(1) registration on the online portal created for the purpose;

(2) shall obtain and implement Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) target as per **Schedule III** through online portal of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB);

Provided that producer having EPRA under the provisions of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 prior to the date of coming into force of these rules shall not be required to obtain fresh till the period of expiry of such EPRA.

(3) Creating awareness through media, publications, advertisements, posters, or by any other means of communication.

(4) File annual and quarterly returns in the prescribed Form on the portal on or before end of the month succeeding the quarter/year to which the return relates.

8. Responsibilities of the refurbisher. –

(1) All refurbisher shall have to register on online portal created for the purpose;

(2) collect e-waste generated during the process of refurbishing and hand over the

waste to authorized recycler and upload information on the portal;

(3) ensure that the refurbished equipment shall be as per Compulsory Registration Scheme (CRS) of MeitY/BIS, devised for this purpose.

(4) file annual and quarterly returns in the prescribed Form on the portal on or before end of the month succeeding the quarter/year to which the return relates.

9. Responsibilities of bulk consumer. –

(1) Bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in **Schedule I** shall ensure that e-waste generated by them shall be handed over only to authorised refurbisher or authorised recyclers as soon as possible.

10. Responsibilities of the recycler. –

(1) all recycler shall have to register on online portal created for the purpose;

(2) shall ensure that the facility and recycling processes are in accordance with the standards or guidelines prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time;

(3) ensure that the fractions or material not recycled in its facility is sent to the respective authorised recyclers;

(4) ensure that residue generated during recycling process is disposed of in an authorised treatment storage disposal facility;

(5) maintain record of e-waste collected, dismantled, recycled and sent to authorised recycler on online portal and make available all records for verification/audit as and when required;

(6) file annual and quarterly returns in the prescribed Form on the portal of Central Pollution Control Board on or before end of the month succeeding the quarter/year to which the return relates.

(7) may accept waste electrical and electronic equipment or components not listed in Schedule I for recycling provided that they do not contain any radioactive material and same shall be uploaded on the portal;

(8) creating awareness through media, publications, advertisements, posters, or by any other means of communication.

(9) Will account for and upload information about any non-recyclable e-waste or any quantity which is not recycled or disposed of in landfills.

11. Responsibilities of Central Pollution Control Board. -

(1) Operation and maintenance of Extended Producer Responsibility Portal and monitoring of EPR compliance.

(2) Coordination with State Pollution Control Boards

(3) Preparation of Guidelines and SOPs for implementation of these regulation and Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste.

(4) Conduct random check for ascertaining compliance of the e-waste rules and may

take help of Customs/State Govt or any other agency (ies).

(5) Documentation, compilation of data on e-waste and uploading on websites of Central Pollution Control Board.

(6) Actions against violation of these rules.

(7) Conducting training programmes to develop capacity including SPCB officials.

(8) Conducting awareness programmes on e-waste management, RE/CE label, legislation to make consumers responsible towards product usage and safe disposal.

(9) Integrate all stakeholders with the centralized digital system.

(10) Submit Annual Report to the Ministry.

(11) Enforcement of provisions regarding reduction in use of hazardous substances in manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment.

(12) Interaction with IT industry for reducing hazardous substances.

(13) Set and revise targets for compliance to the reduction in use of hazardous substance in manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment from time to time.

(14) Ensure RoHS compliance and its certifications through an authorized lab and its mandatory checks.

(15) Any other function delegated by the Ministry under these rules from time to time.

12. Responsibilities of State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees of Union territories. –

(1) Inventorisation of e-waste.

(2) Monitoring and compliance of Extended Producer Responsibility as directed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(3) Conduct random inspection of recycler and refurbisher and monitoring recycling capacity utilization.

(4) Implementation of programmes to encourage environmentally sound recycling.

(5) Any other function delegated by the Ministry/CPCB under these rules.

13. Responsibilities of State Government. -

(1) Department of Industry in State or any other government agency authorised in this regard by the State Government, to ensure earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed for e-waste dismantling andrecycling in the existing and upcoming industrial park, estate and industrial clusters;

(2) Department of Labor in the State or any other government agency authorised in this regard by the State Government will:

a. ensure recognition and registration of workers involved in dismantling and recycling;
b. assist formation of groups of such workers to facilitate setting up

dismantling facilities;

c. undertake industrial skill development activities for the workers involved in dismantling and recycling;
d. undertake annual monitoring and to ensure safety & health of workers involved in dismantling and recycling;

14. Responsibilities of Urban Local Bodies (Urban and Rural). –

(1) To ensure that e-waste if found to be mixed with Municipal Solid Waste is properly segregated, collected and is channelised to authorised recycler.

(2) To ensure that e-waste pertaining to orphan products is collected and channelized to authorised dismantler or recycler.

(3) To facilitate setting up e-waste collection, segregation and disposal systems.

(4) Conducting training sessions to develop capacities of the ULBs.

15. Responsibilities of Port authority under Indian Ports Act, 1908 (15 of 1908) and Customs Authority under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962). –

(1) Verify the import/ export w.r.t. Extended Producer Responsibility regulation.

(2) Inform Central Pollution Control Board of any illegal traffic for necessary action.

(3) Take action against importer for violations under the Indian Ports Act, 1908/Customs Act, 1962.

16. Responsibilities of Bureau of Indian Standards/ MeitY. –

(1) Will issue standards for refurbished products.

CHAPTER IV

17. Procedure for storage of e-waste. - Every manufacturer, producer, refurbisher and recycler may store the e-waste for a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days and shall maintain a record of sale, transfer and storage of e-wastes and make these records available for inspection. The storage of the e-waste will be done as per relevant rules/ guidelines.

Provided that CPCB may extend the said period up to three hundred and sixty-five days in case the e-waste needs to be specifically stored for development of a process for its recycling or reuse.

CHAPTER V

18. Modalities of the EPR Regime

(i) All producers shall have to fulfil EPR obligations as per **Schedule III.**

(ii) The EPR obligations for each product will be decided on the basis of the information provided by Producers on the online portal and the individuals product's life period as prescribed by CPCB and the rates prescribed in Schedule III. EPR compliance shall be monitored by CPCB/SPCBs.

(iii) The Producer shall fulfill their EPR obligation through online purchase of EPR Certificate from registered recyclers only and submit it online by filing quarterly return. The details provided by Producers and registered recyclers will be cross-checked on the online portal. In case of any difference, the lower figure would be considered towards fulfilment of EPR obligation of the Producer. The certificates shall be subject to environmental audit by the agencies authorized by the CPCB/Ministry.

19. EPR Certificate Generation

A. Recycling

(i) The Central Pollution Control Board shall generate EPR certificate through the portal in favour of a registered recycler in the format as prescribed.

(ii) The quantity eligible for generation of EPR certificate will be calculated by the following formula:

$$Q_{EPR} = Q_p \times C_f$$

The Q_{EPR} is the quantity eligible for generation of the certificate, Q_p is the quantity of the end product and C_f is the conversion factor.

Conversion factor C_f for each end product will be prescribed by CPCB with the approval of the steering committee.

(iii) The validity of the EPR certificate will be 2 years from the end of the financial year in which it was generated. The expired certificate automatically extinguished after the period unless extinguished earlier **as per rule 19. (ii).**

(iv) Each EPR certificate will have a unique number containing year of generation, code of end product, recycler code and a unique code. The EPR certificates will be in the denominations of 100, 200, 500 and 1000 kg or as may be prescribed by CPCB with the approval of Steering Committee.

B. Refurbishing

(i) The e-waste would also be allowed for refurbishing. A refurbisher will have to get registered on the portal and based on the data provided, refurbishing certificate shall be generated in favour of a registered refurbisher in the prescribed format.

(ii) On production of the refurbishing certificates purchased from the registered refurbishers, the EPR obligation of the producers would be deferred by the duration as prescribed by the CPCB for the corresponding quantity of e-waste.

(iii) EPR obligation will be extinguished only after end of life disposal through an authorized recycler and producing EPR certificate and not by refurbishing certificate.

20. Transaction of EPR Certificates

(i) A producer can purchase EPR certificates limited to its EPR liability of current year (Year Y) plus any leftover liability of preceding years plus 10% of the current year liability.

(ii) As soon as the producer purchases EPR certificate, it will be automatically adjusted against its liability, Priority in adjustment will be given to earlier liability. The EPR certificate so adjusted will be automatically extinguished and cancelled.

(iii) Similarly, as soon as producer purchases refurbishing certificates, its EPR liability will be deferred automatically for the relevant quantity of the product, for the duration as prescribed by CPCB.

(iv) The availability, requirement and other details of the EPR certificate and refurbishing certificates for every producer/ recycler/refurbisher will be made available on the portal.

(v) All such transactions shall be recorded and submitted by the Producers/recyclers on the online portal at the time of filing quarterly returns.

CHAPTER VI

REDUCTION IN THE USE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND THEIR COMPONENTS OR CONSUMABLES OR PARTS OR SPARES

21. Reduction in the use of hazardous substances in the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares. –

(1) Every producer of electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares listed in **Schedule I** shall ensure that, new Electrical and Electronic Equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares do not contain Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, polybrominated biphenyls and polybrominated diphenyl ethers beyond a maximum concentration value of 0.1% by weight in homogenous materials for lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls and polybrominated diphenyl ethers and of 0.01% by weight in homogenous materials for cadmium.

(2) Components or consumables or parts or spares required for the electrical and

electronic equipment placed in the market prior to 1st May, 2014 may be exempted from the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 16 provided Reduction of Hazardous Substances compliant parts and spares are not available.

(3) The applications listed in **Schedule II** shall be exempted from provisions of **sub- rule (1) of rule 21.**

(4) Every producer of applications listed in **Schedule II** shall ensure that the limits of hazardous substances as given in **Schedule II** are to be complied.

(5) Every producer shall provide the detailed information on the constituents of the equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares along with a declaration of conformance to the Reduction of Hazardous Substances provisions in the product user documentation.

(6) Imports or placement in the market for new electrical and electronic equipment shall be permitted only for those which are compliant to provisions of **sub-rule (1) and sub rule (4) of rule 21.**

(7) Manufacture and supply of electrical and electronic equipment used for defence and other similar strategic applications shall be excluded from provisions of **sub- rule (1) of rule 21.**

(8) Every producer will provide information on the compliance of the provisions of **sub-rule (1) of rule 21**. This information shall be in terms of self-declaration.

(9) Manufacturer shall use the technology/methods so as to make the end product recyclable as far as possible;

(10) manufacturer shall ensure that component(s/)/part(s) made by different manufacturer are compatible with each other as far as possible so as to reduce the quantity of e-waste.

(11) Central Pollution Control Board shall conduct random sampling of electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market to monitor and verify the compliance of Reduction of Hazardous Substances provisions and the cost for sample andtesting shall be borne by the Producer. The random sampling shall be as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board.

(12) If the product does not comply with Reduction of Hazardous Substances provisions, the Producers shall take corrective measures to bring the product into compliance and withdraw or recall the product from the market, within a reasonable period as per the guidelines of the Central Pollution Control Board.

(13) Central Pollution Control Board shall publish the methods for sampling andanalysis of Hazardous Substances as listed in **sub-rule (1) of rule 21** with respect to the items listed in **Schedule I** and **II** and also enlist the labs for this purpose.

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

22. No entity shall carry out any business without registration under these regulations.

23. Guidelines. - CPCB, with the approval of Central Government, may issue guideline for collection, storage, transportation, segregation, refurbishment, recycling and disposal of e-waste, under these regulations, from time to time.

24. Annual Report. – CPCB will submit an annual report to MoEFCC regarding status of implementation of the e-waste management rules with quantitative and qualitative analysis along withits recommendations, within one month of the end of the financial year.

25. Transportation of e-waste. –Transportation of waste generated from manufacturing or recycling destined for final disposal to a treatment, storage and disposal facility shall follow the provisions under Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

26. Accident reporting. - Where an accident occurs at the facility processing e-waste or during transportation of e-waste, the producer, refurbisher, transporter, dismantler, or recycler, as the case may be, shall report immediately to the concerned State Pollution Control Board about the accident through telephone and e-mail.

27. Appeal. -

(1) Any person aggrieved by an order of suspension or cancellation or refusal of registration or its renewal passed by the Central Pollution Control Board, within a period of thirty days from the date onwhich the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal in prescribed form to the Central Government.

(2) The Appellate Authority may entertain the appeal after expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time

28. Environment Compensation

(i) CPCB shall lay down guidelines for imposition and collection of environment compensation on any entity in case of violation of any of the provision of these regulations and guidelines issued hereunder. The said guidelines shall be in accordance with these regulations and will be approved by MoEF&CC.

(ii) CPCB shall also lay down guidelines for imposition and collection of environment compensation on the Producers in case of non-fulfilment of obligations set out in these regulations and transaction or use of false EPR Certificate. The said guidelines shall be in accordance with these regulations and will be approved by MoEF&CC.

(iii) It shall also be levied on unregistered producers, manufacturer, refurbisher, recyclers and any entity which aids or abets the violation of these regulation.

(iv) Payment of environment compensation shall not absolve the Producers of the EPR obligation set out in these regulations. The unfulfilled EPR obligation for a particular year will be carried forward to the next year and so on and up to 3 years. In case, the shortfall of EPR obligation is addressed after 1 year, 85% of the environment compensation levied shall be returned to the Producers, In case, the shortfall of EPR obligation is addressed after 2 year, 60% of the environment compensation levied shall be returned to the Producers, and in case, the shortfall of EPR obligation is

addressed after 3 year, 30% of the environmental compensation levied shall be returned to the Producers, thereafter no EC will be returned to the producer.

(v) False information resulting in over generation of EPR certificates by recycler above 5% of the actual recycled waste will result in revocation of registration and imposition of EC which shall not be returnable. Repeat offence, violation of the regulations for three times or more will also result in permanent revocation of registration over and above the EC charges.

(vi) The funds collected under environment compensation shall be kept in a separate Escrow account by CPCB. The funds collected shall be utilized in collection and recycling/end of life disposal of uncollected, historical, orphaned e-waste and non-recycled/ non-end of life disposal of e-waste on which the environment compensation is levied, research & development, incentivizing recyclers and on other heads as decided by the committee. Modalities and heads for utilization of the funds would be decided by the Steering Committee with approval of MoEF&CC, which may also issue instructions in this regard.

29. Prosecution

Any person, who provides incorrect information required under these regulations for obtaining EPR certificates, uses or causes to be used false/forged EPR certificates in any manner, over generates EPR certificates above 5% of the actual waste recycled, willfully violates the directions given under these regulations or fails to cooperate in the verification and audit proceedings, may be prosecuted under section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. This prosecution will be in addition to the EC levied under **rule 28** of this regulation.

30. Verification and Audit

CPCB by itself or through a designated agency shall verify compliance of these regulations by producers, manufacturer, refurbisher and recyclers through random inspection and periodic audit, as deemed appropriate. The action against violations of the provisions of these regulations shall be as per **clause 28** above.

31. Steering Committee

(i) There shall be a Steering Committee (SC) under the Chairmanship of Chairman, CPCB to oversee the overall implementation of these regulations. The Steering Committee will comprise of following members in addition to the chair:

a) Representative of MoEF & CC.
b) Representative of MeitY.
c) Representatives of Electrical and Electronic Equipment Producers and Manufacturer Association.
d) Representatives of E-Waste Recycler Associations.
e) Representatives of SPCB/PCC as co-opted by the chairman of the Steering Committee.

f) Head of the Concerned Division of CPCB - Member Convener.

(ii) The steering committee shall be responsible for overall implementation, monitoring and supervision of these regulations. It will also decide upon the disputes arisen from time to time and on representations received in this regard, and shall refer to MoEF&CC any substantial issue arisen, pertaining to these regulations.

(iii) The steering committee will review and revise the guidelines/ EPR target/addition of new Electrical and Electronic Equipment in **Schedule I,** in view of the technological advancements and other factors with the approval of the Ministry.

32Power to remove difficulties

The Steering Committee will have power to remove any difficulty in smooth implementation of these regulations, and refer any such issues, as deemed fit, for consideration of the MoEFCC.

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SCHEDULE I

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.	**Information technology and telecommunication equipment**:	
	Centralized 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 terminal and Systems	ITEW9
	Facsimile	ITEW10
	Telex	ITEW11
	Telephones	ITEW12
	Pay telephones	ITEW13
	Cordless telephones	ITEW14
	Cellular telephones	ITEW15
	Answering System	ITEW16
	Products or equipment of transmitting sound, images or other information by telecommunications	ITEW17
	BTS (all components excluding structure of tower)	ITEW18
	Tablets, I-PAD	ITEW19
	Phablets	ITEW20
	Scanners	ITEW21
	Routers	ITEW23
	GPS	ITEW24
	UPS	ITEW25
ii.	**Consumer Electrical and Electronics and Photovoltaic Panels:**	
	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
	Screen, Electronic Photo frames, Electronic Display Panel, Monitors	CEEW6
	Radio sets	CEEW7
	Set top Boxes	CEEW8
	Video Cameras	CEEW9

	Video Recorders	CEEW10
	Hi-Fi Recorders	CEEW11
	Audio Amplifiers	CEEW12
	Other products or equipment for the purpose of recording or reproducing sound or images including signals and other technologies for the distribution of sound and image by telecommunications	CEEW13
	Solar panels/cells, solar Photovoltaic panels/cells/modules.	CEEW14
	Luminaires for fluorescent lamps with the exception of luminaires in households	CEEW15
	High intensity discharge lamps, including pressure sodium lamps and metal halide lamps	CEEW16
	Low pressure sodium lamps	CEEW17
	Other lighting or equipment for the purpose of spreading or controlling light excluding filament bulbs	CEEW18
iii.	**Large and Small Electrical and Electronic Equipment**	
	Large cooling appliances	LSEEW1
	Freezers	LSEEW2
	Other large appliances used for refrigeration, conservation and storage of food	LSEEW3
	Clothes dryers	LSEEW4
	Dish Washing Machines	LSEEW5
	Electric cookers	LSEEW6
	Electric stoves	LSEEW7
	Electric hot plates	LSEEW8
	Microwaves, Microwave Oven	LSEEW9
	Other large appliances used for cooking and other processing of food	LSEEW10
	Electric heating appliances	LSEEW11
	Electric radiators	LSEEW12
	Other large appliances for heating rooms, beds, seating furniture	LSEEW13
	Electric fans	LSEEW14
	Other fanning, exhaust ventilation and conditioning equipment	LSEEW15
	Vacuum cleaners	LSEEW16
	Carpet sweepers	LSEEW17
	Other appliances for cleaning	LSEEW18
	Appliances used for sewing, knitting, weaving and other processing for textiles	LSEEW19
	Iron and other appliances for ironing, mangling and other care of clothing	LSEEW20
	Grinders, coffee machines and equipment for opening or sealing containers or packages	LSEEW21
	Smoke detector	LSEEW22
	Heating Regulators	LSEEW23
	Thermostats	LSEEW24
	Automatic dispensers for hot drinks	LSEEW25
	Automatic dispensers for hot or cold bottles or cans	LSEEW26
	Automatic dispensers for solid products	LSEEW27
	Automatic dispensers for money	LSEEW28
	All appliances which deliver automatically all kinds of products	LSEEW29
iv.	**Electrical and Electronic Tools (With the exception of large-**	

	Scale Stationary Industrial Tools)	
	Drills	EETW1
	Saws	EETW2
	Sewing Machines	EETW3
	Equipment for turning, milling, sanding, grinding, sawing, cutting, shearing, drilling, making holes, punching, folding, bending or similar processing of wood, metal and other materials	EETW4
	Tools for riveting, nailing or screwing or removing rivets, nails, screws or similar uses	EETW5
	Tools for welding, soldering, or similar use	EETW6
	Equipment for spraying, spreading, dispersing or other treatment of liquid or gaseous substance by other means	EETW7
	Tools for mowing or other gardening activities	EETW8
v.	**Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment**	EETW9
	Electrical trains or car racing sets	EETW10
	Hand-held video games consoles	EETW11
	Video games	EETW12
	Computers for biking, diving, running, rowing, etc.	EETW13
	Sports equipment with electric or electronic components	EETW14
	Coin slot machines	
vi.	**Medical Devices (With the Exception of All Implanted and Infected Products)**	
	Radiotherapy equipment	MDW1
	Cardiology equipment	MDW2
	Dialysis equipment	MDW3
	Pulmonary ventilators	MDW4
	Nuclear Medicine Equipment	MDW5
	Laboratory equipment for in vitro diagnosis	MDW6
	Analysers	MDW7
	MRI & Ultrasound equipment	MDW8
	Fertilization tests	MDW9
	Other appliances for detecting, preventing, monitoring, treating, alleviating, illness, injury or disability	MDW10

SCHEDULE II

Applications, which are exempted from the requirements of sub-rule (1) of rule 18	
	Substance
1	Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (perburner):
1(a)	For general lighting purposes <30 W : 2.5 mg
1(b)	For general lighting purposes ≥ 30 W and <50 W : 3.5mg
1(c)	For general lighting purposes ≥ 50 W and <150 W : 5mg
1(d)	For general lighting purposes ≥150 W : 15 mg
1(e)	For general lighting purposes with circular or square structural shape and tubediameter ≤17 mm : 7mg
1(f)	For special purposes:5 mg
2(a)	Mercury in double-capped linear fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per lamp):
2(a)(1)	Tri-band phosphor with normal life time and a tube diameter < 9mm (e.g.T2): 4mg
2(a)(2)	Tri-band phosphor with normal life time and a tube diameter ≥ 9 mm and ≤ 17 mm (e.g. T5): 3 mg
2(a)(3)	Tri- band phosphor with normal life time and a tube diameter >17 mm and ≤ 28 mm(e.g. T8): 3.5 mg
2(a)(4)	Tri-band phosphor with normal life time and a tube diameter >28 mm (e.g. T12):3.5 mg
2(a)(5)	Tri-band phosphor with long life time (≥25000 h):5mg
2(b)	Mercury in other fluorescent lamps not exceeding(per lamp):
2(b)(1)	Linear halophosphate lamps with tube >28 mm (e.g. T 10 and T12):10 mg
2(b)(2)	Non-linear halophosphate lamps(all diameters):15mg
2(b)(3)	Non-linear tri-band phosphor lamps with tube diameter >17 mm(e.g.T9):15 mg
2(b)(4)	Lamps for other general lighting and special purposes (e.g. inductionlamps):15mg
3	Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescentlamps (CCFL and EEFL)for special purposes not exceeding (per lamp):
3(a)	Short length(≤ 500 mm):3.5mg
3(b)	Medium length(>500 mm and≤1500 mm): 5mg
3(c)	Long length(>1500 mm): 13mg
4(a)	Mercury in other low pressure discharge lamps (per lamp): 15mg
4(b)	Mercury in High Pressure Sodium (vapour) lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner)in lamps with improved colour renderingindex Ra>60:

4(b)-I	P ≤155 W : 30 mg
4(b)-II	155 W < P ≤405 W : 40 mg
4(b)-III	P >405 W: 40 mg
4(c)	Mercury in other High Pressure Sodium(vapour)lamps for general lightingpurposes not exceeding (per burner):
4(c)-I	P≤155 W:25mg
4(c)-II	155 W < P ≤ 405 W:30 mg
4(c)-III	P >405 W:40 mg
4(d)	Mercury in High Pressure Mercury (vapour) lamps (HPMV)
4(e)	Mercury in metal halide lamps (MH)
4(f)	Mercury in other discharge lamps for special purposes not specifically mentioned in this Schedule
5(a)	Lead in glass of cathode ray tubes
5(b)	Lead in glass of fluorescent tubes not exceeding 0.2% by weight
6(a)	Lead as an alloying element in steel for machining purposes and in galvanizedsteel containing up to 0.35% lead by weight
6(b)	Lead as an alloying element in aluminium containing up to 0.4% lead byweight
6(c)	Copper alloy containing up to 4% lead by weight
7(a)	Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e. lead-based alloyscontaining 85% by weight or more lead)
7(b)	Lead in solders for servers, storage and storage array systems, network infrastructure equipment for switching, signalling, transmission, and network management for telecommunications
7(c)-I	Electrical and electronic components containing lead in a glass or ceramic other than dielectric ceramic in capacitors, e.g. piezoelectronic devices, or in aglass or ceramic matrix compound.
7(c)-II	Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of 125 V AC or250 V DC or higher
7(c)-III	Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of less than 125V AC or 250 V DC
8(a)	Cadmium and its compounds in one shot pellet type thermal cut-offs
8(b)	Cadmium and its compounds in electrical contracts
9	Hexavalent chromium as an anticorrosion agent of the carbon steel cooling system in absorption refrigerators up to 0.75% by weight in the coolingsolution
9(b)	Lead in bearing shells and bushes for refrigerant-containing compressors for heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVACR) application.

11(a)	Lead used in C-press compliant pin connector systems
11(b)	Lead used in other than C-press compliant pin connector systems
12	Lead as a coating material for the thermal conduction module C- ring
13(a)	Lead in white glasses used for optical applications
13(b)	Cadmium and lead in filter glasses and glasses used for reflectancestandards.
14	Lead in solders consisting of more than two elements for the connection between the pins and the package of microprocessors with a lead content of more than 80% and less than 85% by weight
15	Lead in solders to complete a viable electrical connection between semiconductor die and carrier within integrated circuit flip chip packages.
16	Lead in linear incandescent lamps with silicate coated tubes
17	Lead halide as radiant agent in high intensity discharge (HID) lamps used for professional reprography applications.
18(a)	Lead as activator in the fluorescent powder (1% lead by weight or less) of discharge lamps when used as specialty lamps for diazoprinting reprography, lithography, insect traps, photochemical and curing processes containing phosphors such as SMS ($(Sr, Ba)_2Mg\ Si_2O_7$:Pb)
18(b)	Lead as activator in the fluorescent powder (1% lead by weight or less) of discharge lamps when used as sun tanning lamps containing phosphors suchas BSP ($Ba\ Si_2O_5$:Pb)
19	Lead with PbBiSn-Hg and PblnSn-Hg in specific compositions as main amalgam and with PbSn-Hg as auxiliary amalgam in very compact energy saving lamps (ESL)
20	Lead oxide in glass used for bonding front and rear substrates of flat fluorescent lamps used for Liquid Crystal Displays (LCDs)
21	Lead and cadmium in printing inks for the application of enamels onglasses, such as borosilicate and soda lime glasses
23	Lead in finishes of fine pitch components other than connectors with a pitch of 0.65 mm and less
24	Lead in solders for the soldering to machine through hole discoidal andplanar array ceramic multilayer capacitors
25	Lead oxide in surface conduction electron emitter displays (SED) used instructural elements, notably in the seal frit and frit ring.
26	Lead oxide in the glass envelope of black light blue lamps
27	Lead alloys as solder for transducers used in high-powered (designated to operate for several hours at acoustic power levels of 125 dB SPL and above) loudspeakers
29	Lead bound in crystal glass

30	Cadmium alloys as electrical/mechanical solder joints to electrical conductors located directly on the voice coil in transducers used in high-powered loudspeakers with sound pressure levels of 100 dB(A) and more
31	Lead in soldering materials in mercury free flat fluorescent lamps (which e.g. are used for liquid crystal displays, design or industrial lighting)
32	Lead oxide in seal frit used for making window assemblies for Argon andKrypton laser tubes
33	Lead in solders for the soldering of thin copper wires of 100 µm diameterand less in power transformers
34	Lead in cermet-based trimmer potentiometer elements
36	Mercury used as a cathode sputtering inhibitor in DC plasma displays with acontent up to 30 mg per display
37	Lead in the plating layer of high voltage diodes on the basis of a zinc borate glass body
38	Cadmium and cadmium oxide in thick film pastes used on aluminium bonded beryllium oxide
39	Cadmium in color converting II-VI LEDs (<10 µg Cd per $mm^2$of light-emitting area) for use in solid state illumination or display systems.

SCHEDULE III

Sl. No.	Year	E- Waste Recycling Target (Weight)
(i)	2022-2023	60% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan
(ii)	2023 -2024	70% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan
(iii)	2024 -2025 onwards	80% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan

Note:
The importers of used electrical and electronic equipment will have 100% EPR obligation for the imported material after end of life, if not re-exported.

SCHEDULE III(A)

Extended Producer Responsibility targets for producers, who have started sales operations recently, i.e. number of years of sales operations is less than average life of their products mentioned in the guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.

Sr. No.	Year	E- Waste Recycling Target (Weight)
(i)	2022-2023	15% of the sales figure of financial year 2020-21
(ii)	2023-2024	15% of the sales figure of financial year 2021-22
(iii)	2024-2025	20% of the sales figure of financial year 2022-23
(iv)	2025-2026 onwards	20% of the sales figure of the financial year two years back

Note:
Once the number of years of sales operation equals the average life of their product mentioned in the guidelines issued by CPCB, their EPR obligation shall be as per Schedule III.

(Naresh Pal Gangwar)
Additional Secretary to Government of India
(F No. 12/136/2021-HSMD)

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