

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1336
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.07.2026

Pollution by tyre pyrolysis units

1336. SHRI HARIS BEERAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tyre pyrolysis units across the country found non-compliant by the Central Pollution Control Board from January 2022 to June 2026;
- (b) the quantity of waste tyres imported for pyrolysis, State-wise during that period;
- (c) whether any air quality or emissions data linking these units to localised pollution has been compiled; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

(a): As per the information available with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), inspections and compliance monitoring of tyre pyrolysis units have been carried out across the country in coordination with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). Based on the information provided by 36 SPCBs/PCCs, there are total 695 Tyre Pyrolysis Units across the country out of which 440 units are complying with the (SOP) for Recycling of Waste Tyre Scrap for Recovery of Tyre Pyrolysis Oil, Pyro Gas and Char and 255 units are non-complying. Out of the 255 non-complying units, 25 units are self-closed and 33 units have been closed by SPCBs/PCCs. Action has been initiated by SPCBs/PCCs against the remaining 197 units.

(b): As per para 4(b)(ii) of Schedule IX of the Waste Tyre EPR Rules, 2022, “the import of waste tyre for the purpose of producing pyrolysis oil or char is prohibited”.

(c) to (d): Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Units are required to comply with the General Standards for Discharge of Environmental Pollutants prescribed under Schedule-VI of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, as applicable. Monitoring and enforcement of industrial emission norms are carried out by the SPCBs/PCCs through Consent mechanism under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Further, CPCB has issued the revised Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) with respect to “Recycling of Waste Tyre Scrap for the recovery of Tyre Pyrolysis Oil, Pyro Gas and Char in Tyre Pyrolysis Oil (TPO) Units in January, 2025. As per the revised SOP, TPO Units have to comply with emission and effluents standards as prescribed by the concerned SPCBs/PCCs in Consent to Operate (CTO) issued under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The SOP stipulates a minimum stack height of 30 meters, Air pollution Control devices for controlling flue gas as well as fugitive emissions have been prescribed. Also the TPO Units have to adhere with zero liquid discharge. The revised SOP,

mandates upgradation of conventional batch process-based units to Advanced Batch Automated Process (ABAP) and prescribes installation of appropriate air pollution control systems, including alkaline scrubber with mist eliminator, utilization of generated pyro gas as fuel for reactor heating, provision for emergency flaring of pyro gas, nitrogen purging, Programmable Logic Controller (PLC)-based process control, suction hoods, water sprinkler system, and mechanized handling of char and steel scrap to minimize fugitive emissions and ensure compliance with the prescribed environmental norms. The SOP has been circulated to all SPCBs/PCCs for immediate implementation and are also available at CPCB's website.
