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CapaCITIES

Bankability Report: E-Waste Management, Coimbatore



CapaCITIES

LOW CARBON • CLIMATE RESILIENT • CITY DEVELOPMENT

econcept

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Table of Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	3
<i>Coimbatore – Need for e-waste management</i>	4
<i>Models of E-waste Management</i>	6
<i>Various phases and activities involved</i>	7
Building awareness	7
Integration of unorganized sector	7
<i>Action plan for Coimbatore</i>	8
<i>Requirements to be followed by Operator</i>	10
<i>List of E–waste items to be handled</i>	12
<i>Sources/ Origin of E-Waste Collection</i>	13
<i>Financials</i>	14
<i>Conclusions</i>	16
<i>Justification for Approval by MC</i>	17
<i>Note Submitted to the Commissioner</i>	19
<i>Advertisement for EOI</i>	21

Introduction

As the usage of the electronic items has increased over the last two decades in the everyday life, the amount of Electronic Waste created has also increased substantially. Along with the increased user base, the rapidly changing technology is also responsible for the generation of large amount of E-Waste; for example, the newer versions of storage devices (Large floppies, Small Floppies, Compact Discs (CDs), VCDs, DVDs, and pen drives etc.) create fast obsolescence and large waste. Similarly, various types of changes in Processors, Servers and monitors also result in fast replacement of these items.

There are two important issues about the E-Waste- firstly, quite a few of the components are non bio-degradable and will continue to pollute the environment for a long time; secondly, there are quite a few expensive, reusable and upgradable items in the E-Waste which could be recollected and recycled. Globally, Electronic Waste is being handled effectively in the developed countries. Even in India, the provisions for the managing the E-Waste are being detailed in E-waste (Management Rules) 2016, which came into force on 1st October 2016.

The CapaCITIES project aims at strengthening cities' capacities for planning and implementing resilience and GHG mitigation measures for coping with the effects of a changing climate in an informed and integrated manner. As per Climate Resilient City Action Plan adopted by Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation, Coimbatore generates an estimated 890 Tonnes per day of which it manages to collect close to 855 tonnes. A private agency through a PPP contract manages the activities starting with the construction and management of transfer stations till the landfill stage. E-Waste is not being managed under the existing contract.

CCMC has committed to moving towards Micro-composting proposing to set up 65 Micro-composting Center. CapaCITIES is assisting CCMC in developing a framework for Operations and Maintenance of these Micro-composting Centers. CapaCITIES is also assisting in a Quick-win implementation of a Bio-methanation facility from waste generated from the main vegetable market.

As mandated under E-waste Management Rules, CCMC now wants to appoint an agency for collection of E-waste in the city.

Coimbatore – Need for e-waste management

Coimbatore also known as Kovai is a major city in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is the second largest city in the state after Chennai and 16th largest urban agglomeration in India. The City is known for its dynamic people and excellent infrastructure. Besides Textiles, the city today has evolved itself into a diversified economy with Engineering, Auto Components, Pumps and Motors (Out of every two water pumps produced in the country one is from Coimbatore), Foundries (One among the six major centers in India) and the educational institutions (the highest density in the country: 84 in 75 Square Km) which produce about 40,000 graduates of various disciplines a year. The city is the second largest software producer in Tamil nadu, next only to Chennai. The IT industry has been one of the major drivers of change in economy over the last few decades and has contributed significantly to the digital revolution. But as a downside effect, this has resulted in lot of E-waste.

It is estimated that Coimbatore generates more than 10 tons per day of E-waste. Almost all the E-waste is collected and transported in an informal manner.

E-waste management rules:

As per the E-waste (Management Rules) 2016, which came into force on 1st October 2016, under Chapter VI, Clause 24:

"Urban Local Bodies (ULB's, i.e., Municipal Committee or Council or Corporation) shall ensure that e-waste pertaining to orphan products is collected and channelised to authorised dismantler or recycler."

Orphan products are defined as "non-branded or assembled electrical and electronic equipment as specified in Schedule I or those produced by a company, which has closed its operations".

This means that everything apart from the 21 products (refer Table 1) mentioned under the E-waste (Management Rules) 2016 is for the ULB to ensure that it is collected and channelised to an authorized dismantler.

Municipal Corporation of Coimbatore has planned to handle the problem of E-Waste in a timely manner and has invited Expression of Interest from various firms and institutions - national and international- to bring out their technical proposals towards the resolution of the problem of E-Waste.

In consonance with the provisions of the E-Waste (Management Rules), 2016 the following action and service shall be introduced by the Corporation as follows:

1. The residents shall be directed to store the wastes generated in their premises in segregated form.
2. The Corporation shall facilitate a dedicated facility for collection, dismantling, recycling and safe disposal of E-waste on a PPP basis.
3. The service may be chargeable. This is to cover labour, transport and shredding costs.

Features and Benefits: The introduction of the above service would accrue the following benefits:

1. The service will be reliable and regular, run on a weekly collection schedule at each center that allows the waste generators to plan regular visits to collection centers.

2. Storing of E-waste will prevent heaping and unsafe disposal of such wastes.
3. E-waste shall be evacuated on a regular frequency to the recycling and safe disposal facility

For due implementation of the above initiative it is suggested that dedicated collection centers may be allotted at the rate of one center per zone. In addition an awareness campaign with stakeholder engagement shall also be organized.

Models of E-waste Management

There are 2 types of business models which can be deployed for e-waste management:

- E-waste Collector: A collector simply collects electronic recyclable waste
- E-waste Processor: A processor is responsible of breaking the waste its components and creating new products out of it with the help of machines. Also, extracting important precious metals from waste.

Various phases and activities involved

The various phases involved in E-Waste Recycling Business are mentioned below:

- Collection of electronic waste and sorting without breaking the components
- Investing in good dump yard to receive and store e-waste
- Screening, refining, reuse, granulating, conditioning are also important processes in recycling.
- The process of dismantling is an important phase in e-waste recycling. Dismantling is the phase in which breaking of electronic waste into its components is done.
- Recovery of various precious metals is done.

Building awareness

- Conducting awareness programme's on E-Waste through self and joint initiatives with CCMC, CII and other organizations
- Utilization of NGO services
- Spreading awareness through roaming of specially designed vehicle at all the places of cities at regular intervals
- Utilization of existing strong approach to the public through Hazardous Waste & MSW stake holders
- Aggressive advertising through paper & electronic media

Integration of unorganized sector

Currently, a small sector of industry is using, dismantling, disposing or reselling the components of this E-Waste; this is a completely unorganized sector. In order to protect the existing livelihood of this informal sector, the collector will undertake the following:

- Converting the existing locations of dismantling E-Waste into E-waste collection centers with all the compliances as per E-waste Rules, 2011
- Supporting them in obtaining necessary authorization as approved E-Waste collection centers
- Providing them necessary training & education
- Providing opportunities to informal sector in dismantling of e-waste recycling plant and thereby channelizing their expertise in the area

Action plan for Coimbatore

A partnership for collection, storage and safe disposal is proposed for the MC which would while enabling the management of E-waste would also create awareness and build local capacities. There are 64 / 60 locations identified by MCs and private partner shall cover 10 locations per day with kiosks setting up for 2 hrs each for 6 days in a week. First 6 days, E-waste shall be collected from all the households and on Sunday collection from these centres to be done.

The various roles and responsibilities for MCs and Private Party are outlined below:

MC:

- To provide designated site for setting up the Kiosk
- 'Temporary' storage for the collection
- Signage space
- Usage of phone lines

Private party:

- Kiosk set-up for 2 hrs
- Branded Signage
- Team for managing the kiosk
- Weekly collection
- Helpline support

MC shall also create awareness amongst locals for e-waste disposal at collection centers through IEC and allow private parties to come up with innovative incentive structures that accelerate awareness and leverage on the awareness campaign to create greater channelization of e-waste to formal dismantling and recycling. Regular information through APP & Web portal and once a month outreach.

Additional support through Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs) and obligated producers under the E-waste Rules 2016 would also be approached for further support and enhancement of the program.

Target:

The program, phased over three years, would aim to support the collection and channelization of a minimum of 1.6 tonnes (16 lakh kgs) of e-waste from consumers, particularly households, to authorized dismantling facilities. The private sector investor in the PPP will ensure that this collected e-waste is dismantled and disposed of according to the extant guidelines, using best environmental practices.

Benefits:

The benefits of the public-private partnership for the city are manifold. These include:

- Job creation potential by private sector enterprise for the collection and awareness drive as well as in the dismantling and sorting of e-waste. Additional indirect jobs in ancillary services such as transport and logistics, advertising and media for campaigns and other services.

- Hazardous waste diversion from improper recycling practices and unsound disposal into the ground, in waterways and by open burning which cause significant pollution of air, soil and water and impact health and well-being not only of the e-waste sector workers involved in these practices, but entire communities that live in and around as well as the broader population through bioaccumulation of persistent pollutants.
- Formalisation of the informal sector brings legitimacy to the workers and sectors, which benefits the informal sector as well through better access to e-waste, more regular and assured income sources and reduces their business risk.

Requirements to be followed by Operator

Administrative and organisational requirements

Legal compliance

- The operator and facility of the operator must comply with requirements as per CPCB guidelines and authorization requirements. The operator must maintain a record documenting compliance with legal and regulatory obligations applying to all activities undertaken on site.

Technical and infrastructural preconditions

- The operator shall possess infrastructure in terms of size, technologies installed and characteristics of the operations, which are suitable for the activities performed on site. These may be assessed by third-parties on behalf of the municipal corporation.

Data security

- The operator shall ensure that all personal / commercial information and data from e-waste devices collected are wiped and not accessed or accessible by anyone. The Municipal Corporation shall not be held liable for any data breach resulting from the program.

Collection & transport

Collection and transport of e-waste should be executed in a way that prevents damage to the environment and human health and ensures that methods are employed to maximize recycling.

Product scope for collection

- The operator shall collect all e-waste generated by consumers, specially domestic households. This includes both products that are covered under Schedule 1 of the E-waste Rules as well as those not covered under the Rules.

Collection point requirements

- The collection of e-waste should be done separately from other types of waste. E-waste collection points may co-locate with collection facilities for other types of materials, as long as the e-waste is not mixed with other waste, and adequate space is available to safely and securely handle and store collected e-waste.
- Collection points shall be secured to prevent damage to and theft of WEEE and components thereof.
- E-waste shall be handled and stored at collection points with due care by the operator in order to avoid pollution due to breakage, leakage, corrosion or fire hazard.
- The collected e-waste shall be transported only to the facility of the operator.
- The operator should ensure that collected e-waste is not leaking informal sector or other unauthorized entities.

Transport requirements

- The operator shall take precautions during the transport of e-waste from the collection point to the facility to minimize damage to e-waste equipment.
- Special precautions should be taken when handling and transporting hazardous materials. Examples of such equipment are: LCD flat panels, Compact Fluorescent lamps and waste refrigerators containing HCFC, CFC and/or HFC

Storage, treatment and dismantling

The facility operated by the operator must have the necessary equipment on site for the proper storage, treatment and dismantling of e-waste. This includes equipment such as scales to measure the material flows in out of their facility, PPEs, dismantling tools etc.

Product scope for storage, treatment and dismantling

- The operator shall be able to store, and process directly or through authorized downstream vendors, all e-waste as listed in Schedule 1 of the E-waste Rules, as well as e-waste not listed in Schedule 1 that is generated by consumers and collected at the collection points.

Storage requirements

- E-waste storage area(s) of the operator should have impermeable surfaces such as a cemented or tiled floor for all e-waste storage areas
- Weatherproof covering where temperature exchange equipment, CRT display appliances, flat panel displays, and lamps are stored.

Documentation, reporting and monitoring

Good documentation is necessary to monitor performance and compliance. Documentation comprises licenses from authorities, mass balances, confirmations for hazardous materials sent to further treatment and other documents as required for compliance.

- Operator staff of collection points shall record the quantity of e-waste collected at each collection point by means of weight notes and / or piece count as per format agreed.
- The operator shall trace and document their downstream vendor chain for both products and fractions

The operator shall provide weekly report to the Municipal Corporation and consultant engaged for monitoring & evaluation of the program, on the quantity per weight of e-waste collected and dismantled. The specific format of the report will be agreed upon later.

List of E–waste items to be handled

Table 1

S No	Category s of E-waste
1	<p>IT and telecommunication equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • centralized data processing • Mainframes Minicomputers • Personal computers • Personal computers (CPU with input and output devices) • Laptop (CPU and CPU with input and output devices) • Notebook, Notepad etc • Printing including cartridge • Copying equipment • Electrical and electronic typewriters • Pocket and desk calculators <p>And other products and equipment for the collection, storage, processing, presentation or communication of information by electronic means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used terminals and systems • Facsimile • Telex /telephones • Pay telephones • Cordless telephones • Cellular telephones • Answering systems <p>And other products and equipment of transmitting sound images or other information by telecommunications</p>
2	<p>Consumer electrical and electronics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Television sets (including LCD & LED) • Refrigerator • Washing Machine • Air –conditioners • Fans • Tubes lights /CFL lights • Radios • Mobile Phones • And any other electric item that are used for house hold Purposes and any other items as per E-Waste Management & Handling Rules 2010

Sources/ Origin of E-Waste Collection

IT software companies:

Coimbatore being among the leading IT hubs have number of software companies which contributes the major portion of electronic waste. They generate computer laptop printer & other official waste along with the regular E-waste like bulbs cables & wires.

Electronic Equipment manufacturers

The process waste generated from the electronic manufacturing companies will fall under the category of E-waste. Since it will be produced daily regularly tie ups with such units will be concentrated

Industries customers:

The pharma automobile steel etc also generate huge quantities of e-waste. The operator in the state will reach to these customers.

Tenders /Auctions

Most of the public Ltd companies /central government organizations /ports etc. are disposing their E – waste through tender / auctions. Tie Ups /Memberships and necessary procedure will be followed for getting E-waste through them

Schools / Colleges /Hospitals / commercial complexes

Schools, hospitals, collages, university etc. will have huge quantities of obsolete good /E –waste. So awareness programmes will be designed for the collection and disposal of E-Waste from such organizations

Financials

WEEE Generation (WG)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Number of HH in Coimbatore Urban District	units	15'878	15'878.00	15'878.00
Coverage of HH		100%	100%	100%
Number of HH in Target Wards		15'878	15'878.00	15'878.00
Average WG (kg/HH/Year)	kg	10	10	10
Total WEEE Generation in Target Wards (kg)	kg	158'780	158'780	158'780
Total WEEE Generation in Target Wards (t)	tonnes	159	159	159
Estimated Access WEEE Gen from Target Wards		5%	8.0%	10%
WEEE Access Green Era (kg)	kg	857'939	72'702	15'878
Total WEEE Access (t)	tonnes	858	73	16
Rounded up to Baseline	kg	858'000	72'800	15'900
Access to Waste Cost				
Budget for E-waste (kg)		10	10	10
Total Budget for E-waste		580'000	728'000	159'000
Number of Aggregation Points	points	60	60	60
Annual WEEE Volume per Aggregation Point per day		5'967	5'547	1'932
Capacity per Aggregation Point	kgs	120	120	120
No. of Collection per Year per Agg. Point	collections/year	50.00	30.00	9.00
Transport Threshold per Trip	kg/vehicle	1000	1000	1000
Collection Routing				
Number of points in a cluster	units	8	8	8
Number of clusters	units	7.20	7.20	7.20
Milk route frequency every X days		7	5	4
Vehicle Cost				
Option 1: Rental				
No. of rental days per year		20.00	20.00	20.00
Daily rent per vehicle	Rs/day	1'500	1'500	1'500
Rental Cost with Driver (annual)		30'000	30'000	30'000
Localised Awareness & Collection Cost				
Staff for awareness & collection		5	6	8
Monthly Salary		5'000	5'000	5'000
Annual Cost		900'000	1'080'000	1'440'000
Other miscellaneous costs		00'000	00'000	00'000
Annual Localised Awareness and Collection Cost		900'000	1'180'000	1'540'000
Annual Collection Cash Flow Requirement				
		640'000	1'013'000	819'000
Cost per unit E-waste collected				
		2.96	2.24	2.32

Assumptions in the above model include:

- number of households – based on 2011 census
- e-waste generated per household – 10 kgs per year – based on estimates on per capita waste generation for India by the UNU E-waste Monitor and assessment of e-waste generated at city level in similar city in India.
- Access to waste is the available e-waste given to the private sector partner
- Vehicle renting and manpower costs are estimates – to be validated during tendering process by private sector partner.
- The budget for incentive to access e-waste is also indicative and to be validated during the tendering process
- Costs of the awareness program by the MC is not included in the above budget. It includes only the costs that should be covered by the private sector partner.

Conclusions

A partnership for collection, storage and safe disposal is proposed as a part of the Bankable Project for E-waste management which would while enabling the management of E-waste would also create awareness and build local capacities. Salient features of the proposed arrangement are:

1. The residents shall be directed to store the wastes generated in their premises in segregated form.
2. The Corporation shall facilitate a dedicated facility for collection, dismantling, recycling and safe disposal of E-waste on a PPP basis.
3. The service may be chargeable. This is to cover labour, transport and shredding costs.

CCMC Investment:

1. No new construction; only space for weekly collection being provided.
2. Advertisement and Public Relations Spending for Awareness Generation in Year 1 only of INR 5.2 Mn

Partner Financials

1. Annual Revenue Potential is estimated at INR 7.1 Mn with an Operating Profit of INR 2.5 Mn for Year 1

It is therefore proposed that e-Waste Management be taken up PPP basis. A note justifying the case for approval by MC is Annexed herewith.

Justification for Approval by MC

Note submitted to the Commissioner

Sub: Solid Waste Management - Collection, Transportation and Processing of E-Wastes as per SWM Rules, 2016 - Draft EoI - approval requested - regarding

Ref: Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

E-waste is any material that results from use of electronic devices of various forms and usage. Computer waste, printer waste, mobile waste, TV waste, Monitors and other electronic equipment in various economic and social activities including Medical, entertainment, educational and so on which is considered waste and not useful in any form can be classified as E-waste.

When electronic things stop operating they are junked as waste, it gets dealt with in the wrong way. In most cases this material is either dumped or sold to informal. As a result, it ends up in tank beds, highway embankments, etc., where it would attract open dumping of wastes leading to risk of environmental hazards. If E-waste is segregated and managed in a good manner, it could be recycled, safely disposed

As per the E-waste (Management Rules) 2016, which came into force on 1st October 2016, under Chapter VI, Clause 24:

"Urban Local Bodies (Municipal Committee or Council or Corporation) shall ensure that e-waste pertaining to orphan products is collected and channelised to authorised dismantler or recycler."

Orphan products are defined as "non-branded or assembled electrical and electronic equipment as specified in Schedule I or those produced by a company, which has closed its operations".

This means that everything apart from the 21 products mentioned under the E-waste (Management Rules) 2016 is for the ULB to ensure that it is collected and channelised to an authorised dismantler.

Falling in line with the provisions of the E-Waste (Management Rules), 2016 the following action and service shall be introduced by the Corporation as follows:

- 1) The residents shall be directed to store the wastes generated in their premises in segregated form.
- 2) The Corporation shall facilitate a dedicated facility for collection, dismantling, recycling and safe disposal of E-waste on a PPP basis.
- 3) The service may be chargeable. This is to cover labour, transport and shredding costs.

Features and Benefits:

The introduction of the above service would accrue the following benefits:

- 1) The service will be reliable and regular, run on a weekly collection schedule at each Micro-composting center that allows the waste generators to plan regular visits to collection centers.
- 2) Storing of E-waste will prevent heaping and unsafe disposal of such wastes.
- 3) E-waste shall be evacuated on a regular frequency to the recycling and safe disposal facility

For due implementation of the above initiative it is suggested that dedicated collection centers may be allotted at the rate of one center per zone. In addition an awareness campaign with stakeholder engagement shall also be organized.

Tenders may be called for engaging a licensed E-waste managing agency for the purpose .

Request Orders please.

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This means that everything apart from the 21 products mentioned under the E-waste (Management Rules) 2016 is for the ULB to ensure that it is collected and channelised to an authorised dismantler.

Falling in line with the provisions of the E-Waste (Management Rules), 2016 the following action and service shall be introduced by the Corporation as follows:

- 4) The residents shall be directed to store the wastes generated in their premises in segregated form.
- 5) The Corporation shall facilitate a dedicated facility for collection, dismantling, recycling and safe disposal of E-waste on a PPP basis.
- 6) The service may be chargeable. This is to cover labour, transport and shredding costs.

Features and Benefits:

The introduction of the above service would accrue the following benefits:

- 4) The service will be reliable and regular, run on a weekly collection schedule at each Micro-composting center that allows the waste generators to plan regular visits to collection centers.
- 5) Storing of E-waste will prevent heaping and unsafe disposal of such wastes.
- 6) E-waste shall be evacuated on a regular frequency to the recycling and safe disposal facility

For due implementation of the above initiative it is suggested that dedicated collection centers may be allotted at the rate of one center per zone. In addition an awareness campaign with stakeholder engagement shall also be organized.

Tenders may be called for engaging a licensed E-waste managing agency for the purpose .

Request Orders please.

Advertisement for EOI



COIMBATORE CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

NOTICE INVITING EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

Roc.No.3763 /2015/JN4

Dated: 8-02-2019

The Commissioner, Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (CCMC) invites “Expression of Interest (EOI) from entities (companies, firms, etc., having a legal status) for implementation of E-waste Management on a PPP basis in CCMC in accordance with applicable laws and regulations including the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000.

Reputed licensed firms with experience in Management and Handling of E-Waste for the last three years can submit their Expression of Interest. Interested bidders must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (Brochures, Description of similar assignments, Experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills among staff etc). Consultants may associate to enhance their qualification. Interested entities may obtain further information at the address below from 10.30 AM upto 5.45 PM on all working days from 11-02-2019 to 24-02-2019.

Expressions of Interest may be delivered to the following address on or before 25-02-2019 at 3.00 PM. “The Commissioner, Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation, Town Hall, Big Bazaar Street, Coimbatore - 641001, Tamil Nadu”.

*Commissioner
Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation*

Municipal Administration & Water Supply Department

From

Dr.K.Vijayakarthiskeyan,IAS.,
Commissioner,
Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation,
Big Bazaar Street,
Coimbatore – 641 001.



To

The Director,
Information and Public Relations,
Secretariat,
Fort Saint George,
Chennai – 600 009.

REF. NO: 3763 /2015/JN4 DATED: -02-2019

Sir/Madam,

Sub: Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation - Solid Waste Management - Inviting of "Expression of Interest (EOI)" from entities for implementation of E-waste Management on a PPP basis in CCMC - Publication of EOI Notification in the daily - regarding.

The Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation is desirous of inviting "Expression of Interest (EOI)" from entities for implementation of E-waste Management on a PPP basis in CCMC. In this connection I am enclosing herewith the requisite notification for inviting an "Expression of Interest" from entities (companies, firms, etc., having a legal status). I therefore request that the enclosed EOI notification may please be arranged for publication on or before 11-02-2019 in any one of the English daily and any one of the Tamil daily at Tamil Nadu State level once only.

Commissioner

Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation

Enclosure: As mentioned above

OFFICE NOTE SUBMITTED:

Sub: Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation - Solid Waste Management - Inviting of "Expression of Interest (EOI)" from entities for implementation of E-waste Management on a PPP basis in CCMC - Publication of EOI Notification in the daily - regarding.

Ref: CapaCITIES Bankable Project - CRCAP Approved date 07-02-2019.

With reference to the above cited, necessary EOI Documents, Notice inviting a "Expression of Interest" have been prepared and put up herewith for approval. The Expression of Interest (EOI) Notice will be published in any one of the English daily and any one of the Tamil daily at Tamil Nadu State level once only.

Subject to approval of the note, draft letter to the Director of Information & Public Relations, Chennai requesting for publication of the notification put up herewith may be approved please.

Commissioner

Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation