

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, ROHTAK



नगर निगम रोहतक

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1. Background:

Hon'ble Tribunal Directed through OA No. 606/2018 (Attached as Annexure-A) for the compliance of Waste Management Rules in the state of Haryana. At the conclusion of the interaction and after discussion with the Chief Secretary, following further directions are issued:

- i. Steps for compliance of Rules 22 and 24 of SWM Rules be now taken within six weeks to the extent not yet taken, similar steps be taken with regard to Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules and Plastic Waste Management Rules.
- ii. Atleast three major cities and three major towns in the State and atleast three Panchayats in every District may be notified on the website within two weeks from today as model cities/towns/villages which will be made fully compliant within next six months.
- iii. The remaining cities, towns and Village Panchayats of the State may be made fully compliant in respect of environmental norms within one year.
- iv. A quarterly report be furnished by the Chief Secretary, every three months. First such report shall be furnished by June 30, 2019.
- v. The Chief Secretary may personally monitor the progress, atleast once in a month, with all the District Magistrates.
- vi. The District Magistrates or other Officers may be imparted requisite training. 19
- vii. The District Magistrates may monitor the status of compliance of environmental norms, atleast once in two weeks.
- viii. Performance audit of functioning of all regulatory bodies may be got conducted and remedial measures be taken, within six months.
- ix. The Chief Secretary may remain present in person before the Tribunal With the status of compliance in respect of various issues mentioned in para 20 as well as any other issues discussed in the above order on 19.09.2019.

What is Waste Management?

'Waste is left over a, reduced product or material of number or marginal value for the owner and which owner wants to discard'.

Types of Waste

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Solid Waste | 2) Plastic Waste | 3) Bio Medical Waste |
| 4) E-Waste | 5) C&D Waste | |

Copy of notifications of the waste management rules are available on the websites of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (www.moef.nic.in), Haryana Pollution Control Board (www.hspcb.gov.in) and Directorate of Urban Local Bodies (www.ulbharyana.gov.in).

2. Solid waste:

2.1. Background of Solid Waste: Solid waste means any garbage, refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded materials including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges.

Solid waste management is one among the important components of Swachh Bharat Mission. It has a direct impact on the health, environment, quality of life of the citizens and on the aesthetics of the urban areas. With a view to improve Solid Waste Management in urban areas in the country, erstwhile Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), Govt. of India had notified Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000. The time limit up to 31 December, 2003 was prescribed to implement these rules. However, for various reasons best known to municipal authorities, the rules could not be implemented in an appropriate manner by most of the urban local bodies in India. Piece meal approach was adopted by the local authorities. A survey of compliance of MSW Rules, 2000 by class-I cities in India was carried out and it was revealed that even after deadline of three years given under the rules was over, only about 9% waste was treated and less than 1.5% waste was disposed off scientifically or safely. The situation did not improve even after 10 years of the dead line. In year 2013, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) reported that only 68% waste was being collected in the urban areas in the country. Out of total waste generated, about 19% waste was being treated and a very insignificant portion of 1.6% waste was being disposed off in a scientific manner. Looking to the dismal performance of the urban local bodies over a period of 13 years; Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC), Govt. of India decided to re-visit the provision of rules and come up with a fresh set of comprehensive rules which may address the issues of solid waste management in the country holistically, bridge the gaps noticed and facilitate efficient and expeditious implementation of the rules. The process of framing new rules was initiated in year 2013 and the new rules have been finally notified on 8 April, 2016 in supersession of old rules. The new rules have been named as **Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016**.

Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on dated 8th April 2016. (Attached as Annexure- B)

2.2. Applicability of Rules

The earlier MSW (M&H) Rules, 2000 were applicable to municipal authorities only. These covered 4041 nos. of urban local bodies in the country. The applicability of the new Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 has now been increased to cover, besides urban local bodies in the country, all urbanised villages having a population of over 5000 and declared as census towns as per national census 2011. This increases the coverage of urban areas from 4041 to 7935 nos.. Besides the 4041 nos. of urban local bodies and 3894 nos. of large villages declared as census towns, the applicability of these rules has been extended to notified areas, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, airports, airbases, ports and harbours, defence establishments, special economic zones,

state and central government organisations, places of pilgrims, places of religious & historical importance as may be notified by respective state government from time to time and to every domestic, institutional, commercial and any other non-residential solid waste generator situated in the areas covered under the rules.

2.3. Source of Solid Waste: Residential, Commercial center, Institutional, industry and City center.

2.4. Role and Responsibilities of Urban Local Bodies as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

It is significant to note that the new set of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016 makes every waste generator accountable for the management of solid waste that he/she generates.

Rule 11: Duties of the Secretary-in-charge, Urban Development in the States and Union territories.- (1) The Secretary, Urban Development Department in the State or Union territory through the Commissioner or Director of Municipal Administration or Director of local bodies shall,-

(a) prepare a state policy and solid waste management strategy for the state or the union territory in consultation with stakeholders including representative of waste pickers, self help group and similar groups working in the field of waste management consistent with these rules, national policy on solid waste management and national urban sanitation policy of the ministry of urban development, in a period not later than one year from the date of notification of these rules;

(b) while preparing State policy and strategy on solid waste management, lay emphasis on waste reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste to ensure minimisation of waste going to the landfill and minimise impact of solid waste on human health and environment;

(c) state policies and strategies should acknowledge the primary role played by the informal sector of waste pickers, waste collectors and recycling industry in reducing waste and provide broad guidelines regarding integration of waste picker or informal waste collectors in the waste management system.

(d) ensure implementation of provisions of these rules by all local authorities;

(e) direct the town planning department of the State to ensure that master plan of every city in the State or Union territory provisions for setting up of solid waste processing and disposal facilities except for the cities who are members of common waste processing facility or regional sanitary landfill for a group of cities; and

(f) ensure identification and allocation of suitable land to the local bodies within one year for setting up of processing and disposal facilities for solid wastes and incorporate them in the master plans (land use plan) of the State or as the case may be, cities through metropolitan and district planning committees or town and country planning department;

(h) direct the town planning department of the State and local bodies to ensure that a separate space for segregation, storage, decentralised processing of solid waste is demarcated in the development

plan for group housing or commercial, institutional or any other non-residential complex exceeding 200 dwelling or having a plot area exceeding 5,000 square meters;

(i) direct the developers of Special Economic Zone, Industrial Estate, Industrial Park to earmark at least five percent of the total area of the plot or minimum five plots or sheds for recovery and recycling facility.

(j) facilitate establishment of common regional sanitary land fill for a group of cities and towns falling within a distance of 50 km (or more) from the regional facility on a cost sharing basis and ensure professional management of such sanitary landfills;

(k) arrange for capacity building of local bodies in managing solid waste, segregation and transportation or processing of such waste at source;

(l) notify buffer zone for the solid waste processing and disposal facilities of more than five tons per day in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board; and

(m) start a scheme on registration of waste pickers and waste dealers

Rule 12: Duties of District Magistrate or District Collector or Deputy Commissioner: The District Magistrate or District Collector or as the case may be, the Deputy Commissioner shall-

(a) facilitate identification and allocation of suitable land as per clause (f) of rules 11 for setting up solid waste processing and disposal facilities to local authorities in his district in close coordination with the Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department within one year from the date of notification of these rules;

(b) review the performance of local bodies, at least once in a quarter on waste segregation, processing, treatment and disposal and take corrective measures in consultation with the Commissioner or Director of Municipal Administration or Director of local bodies and secretary-in-charge of the State Urban Development.

Rules 15: Duties and Responsibilities of Local Authorities and Village Panchayats of Census Towns and Urban Agglomerations- The local authorities and Panchayats shall,-

(a) prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification of state policy and strategy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or Union territory Administration or agency authorized by the State Government or Union territory Administration;

(b) arrange for door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other nonresidential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;

(c) establish a system to recognize organizations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorized waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;

- (d) facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (e) frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;
- (f) prescribe from time to time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorized agency;
- (g) direct waste generators not to litter i.e. throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, waste bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorized waste pickers or waste collectors authorized by the local body;
- (h) setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorized waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed white and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black.
- (i) establish waste deposition centers for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this center for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one center is set up for the area of twenty square kilometers or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centers;
- (j) ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;
- (k) direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorized by local body;
- (l) provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors;
- (m) collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;
- (n) collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation;
- (o) set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles

is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body;

(p) collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible;

(q) transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste;

(r) transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility;

(s) transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste management Rules, 2016;

(t) involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralized processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;

(u) phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.

(v) facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilization of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as

a) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable wastes;

b) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns;

(w) undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule 1 for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules;

(x) make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;

(y) make an application in Form-I for grant of authorization for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tones per day including

sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;

(z) submit application for renewal of authorization at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorization.

(za) prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;

(zb) the annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary -in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or village panchayat or rural development department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 31st May of every year;

(zc) educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;

(zd) ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;

(ze) ensure that provisions for setting up of centers for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex; and

(zf) frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed; and

(zg) create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following; namely:-

(i) not to litter;

(ii) minimise generation of waste;

(iii) reuse the waste to the extent possible;

(iv) practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable (recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source;

(v) practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;

(vi) wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for nonbiodegradable waste;

(vii) storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;

(viii) handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and

(ix) pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.

(zh) stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline as specified in rule 23 for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over;

(zi) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;

(zj) investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites;

(zk) in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

Rule 22: Time frame for implementation- Necessary infrastructure for implementation of these rules shall be created by the local bodies and other concerned authorities, as the case may be, on their own, by directly or engaging agencies within the time frame specified below:

Sl. No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of rules
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year
2.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities for suitable clusters of local authorities under 0.5 million population and for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities or stand alone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more .	1 year
3.	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	2 years
4.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source	2 years
5.	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.	2 years

6.	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years
7.	setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years
8.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population.	3 years
9.	Setting up common or stand alone sanitary landfills by or for all local bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the Rules	3 years
10.	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	3years
11	Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	5years

Rule 24: Annual Report- (1) The operator of facility shall submit the annual report to the local body in Form-III on or before the 30th day of April every year.³

(2) The local body shall submit its annual report in Form-IV to State P Control Board or P Committee and the Secretary-in-Charge of the Department of Urban Development of the concerned State or Union Territory in case of metropolitan city and to the Director of Municipal Administration or Commissioner of Municipal Administration or Officer in -Charge of Urban local bodies in the state in case of all other local bodies of state on or before the 30th day of June every year.

(3) Each State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee as the case may be, shall prepare and submit the consolidated annual report to the Central Pollution Control Board and Ministry of Urban Development on the implementation of these rules and action taken against non-complying local body by the 31st day of July of each year in Form-V.

(4) The Central Pollution Control Board shall prepare a consolidated annual review report on the status of implementation of these rules by local bodies in the country and forward the same to the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, along with its recommendations before the 31st day of August each year.

(5) The annual report shall be reviewed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change during the meeting of Central Monitoring Committee.

Rule 25: Accident Reporting- In case of an accident at any solid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the Officer- in- charge of the facility shall report to the local body in Form-VI and the local body shall review and issue instructions if any, to the in- charge of the facility.








3. Plastic Waste

3.1. Background of Plastic Waste: The rapid rate of urbanization and development has led to increase in consumption of plastic products vis-à-vis plastic waste generation. It is a fact that plastics waste constitutes a significant portion of the total municipal solid waste (MSW) generated in India. Plastics are non-biodegradable and remain on earth for thousands of years. The burning of plastics waste under uncontrolled conditions lead to generation of different hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), depending upon the type of polymers and additives used. However, the end-of-life plastics can be recycled into a second life application but after every thermal treatment/recycling deterioration in quality of recycled plastic products. Thus plastic waste can be recycled only 3-4 times. The visibility of huge quantity of plastic waste has been perceived as a serious problem and made plastics a target in the management of solid waste. As per the IS 14534: 1998 Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics to identify the raw material of plastic products, the symbols defined by Society of the Plastics Industry (SPI, USA) shall be marked on each product. Different types of plastics and their uses are given in Table 3.1.

Plastics are generally categorized into two types:

- **Thermoplastics:** Thermoplastics or Thermosoftening plastics are the plastics which soften on heating and can be molded into desired shape such as PET, HDPE, LDPE, PP, PVC, PS, etc.
- **Thermosets:** Thermoset or thermosetting plastics on heating, but cannot be remolded or recycled such as Sheet Molding Compounds (SMC), Fiber Reinforced Plastic (FRP), Bakelite etc. are the examples of the same. For efficient management of plastic waste, the Government of India has superseded with the earlier Plastic Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011 and notified **Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016** on **18th March, 2016**. These rules shall apply to every Waste Generator, Local Body, Gram Panchayat, Manufacturer, Importer, Producer and Brand Owner throughout India.

Table 3.1: Different Types of Plastics & its Uses

S. No.	Symbol	Short Name	Scientific Name	Uses
1		PET	Polyethylene terephthalate	Soft drink bottles, furniture, carpet, paneling etc.
2		HDPE	High-density polyethylene	Bottles, carry bags, milk pouches, recycling bins, agricultural pipe, base cups, playground equipment etc.
3		PVC	Polyvinyl chloride	Pipe, Window profile, fencing, flooring, shower curtains, lawn chairs, non-food bottles and children's toys etc.
4		LDPE	Low-density polyethylene	Plastic bags, various containers, dispensing bottles, wash bottles, tubing etc.
5		PP	Polypropylene	Auto parts, industrial fibers, food containers, dishware etc.
6		PS	Polystyrene	Cafeteria trays, plastic utensils, toys, video cassettes and cases, clamshell containers, insulation board etc.
7		O	Other	Thermoset Plastics, Multilayer and Laminates, Bakelite, Polycarbonate, Nylon SMC, FRP etc.

Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (i) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on dated 18th March 2016. (Attached as Annexure-C)

3.2. Role and Responsibilities of Urban Local Bodies as per Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016

Rule 5: Plastic waste management- (1) The plastic waste management by the urban local bodies in their respective jurisdiction shall be as under

(a) plastic waste, which can be recycled, shall be channelized to registered plastic waste recycler and recycling of plastic shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS 14534:1998 titled as Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics, as amended from time to time.

(b) local bodies shall encourage the use of plastic waste (preferably the plastic waste which cannot be further recycled) for road construction as per Indian Road Congress guidelines or energy recovery or waste to oil etc. The standards and pollution control norms specified by the prescribed authority for these technologies shall be complied with.

(c) Thermo set plastic waste shall be processed and disposed off as per the guidelines issued from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board.

(d) The inert from recycling or processing facilities of plastic waste shall be disposed of in compliance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000 or as amended from time to time

Rule 6: Responsibility of Local Body- (1) Every local body shall be responsible for development and setting up of infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the plastic waste either on its own or by engaging agencies or producers.

(2) The local body shall be responsible for setting up, operationalisation and co-ordination of the waste management system and for performing the associated functions, namely:-

(a) Ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste;

(b) ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during this process;

(c) ensuring channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers;

(d) ensuring processing and disposal on non-recyclable fraction of plastic waste in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board;

(e) creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities;

(f) engaging civil societies or groups working with waste pickers; and

(g) ensuring that open burning of plastic waste does not take place.

(3) The local body for setting up of system for plastic waste management shall seek assistance of producers and such system shall be set up within one year from the date of final publication of these rules in the Official Gazette of India.

(4) The local body to frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules.

Rule 8: Responsibility of waste generator- (1) The waste generator shall.-

(a) take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste and segregate plastic waste at source in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000 or as amended from time to time.

(b) not litter the plastic waste and ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste to urban local body or gram panchayat or agencies appointed by them or registered waste pickers', registered recyclers or waste collection agencies;

(2) All institutional generators of plastic waste, shall segregate and store the waste generated by them in accordance with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 notified vide S.O. 908(E) dated the 25th September, 2000 under the Act or amendment from time to time and handover segregated wastes to authorized waste processing or disposal facilities or deposition centers either on its own or through the authorized waste collection agency.

(3) All waste generators shall pay such user fee or charge as may be specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies for plastic waste management such as waste collection or operation of the facility thereof, etc.;

(4) Every person responsible for organising an event in open space, which involves service of food stuff in plastic or multilayered packaging shall segregate and manage the waste generated during such events in accordance with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 notified vide S.O. 908(E) dated the 25th September, 2000 under the Act or amendment from time to time.

Rule 17: Annual reports- (1) Every person engaged in recycling or processing of plastic waste shall prepare and submit an annual report in Form-IV to the local body concerned under intimation to the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 30th April, of every year.

(2) Every local body shall prepare and submit an annual report in Form -V to the concerned Secretary in-charge of the Urban Development Department under intimation to the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 30th June, every year.

(3) Each State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall prepare and submit an annual report in Form VI to the CPCB on the implementation of these rules by the 31st July, of every year.

(4) The CPCB shall prepare a consolidated annual report on the use and management of plastic waste and forward it to the Central Government along with its recommendations before the 31st August of every year.

4. Bio-Medical Waste

4.1. Background of Bio-medical Waste: "Bio-medical waste" means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological or in health camps. Bio Medical waste includes all the waste generated from the Health Care Facility which can have any adverse effect to the health of a person or to the environment in general if not disposed properly. All such waste which can adversely harm the environment or health of a person is considered as infectious and such waste has to be managed as per BMW Rules, 2016. This waste consists of the materials which have been in contact with the patients' blood, secretions, infected parts, biological liquids such as chemicals, medical supplies, medicines, lab discharge, sharps metallic and glassware, plastics etc.

4.2. Application of Bio-Medical Waste, 2016

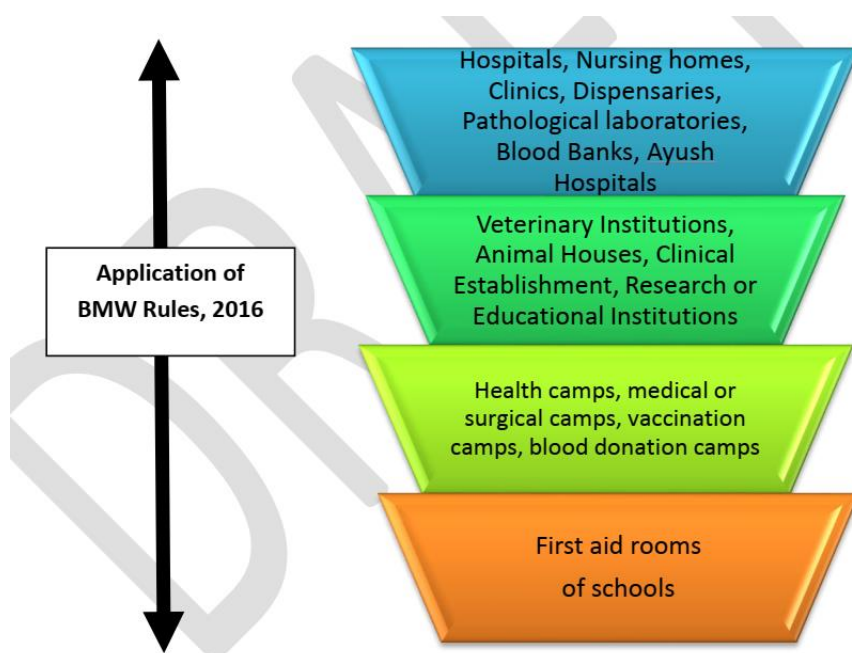


Figure 4.1: Application of Bio medical waste rules

Any person who generates, collects, receives, stores, transports, treats, disposes, or handles biomedical waste in any form including hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, veterinary institutions, animal houses, pathological laboratories, blood banks, ayush hospitals, clinical establishments, research or educational institutions, health camps, medical or surgical camps, vaccination camps, blood donation camps, first aid rooms of schools, forensic laboratories and research labs. Health Care Facility means a place where diagnosis, treatment or immunisation of human beings or animals is provided irrespective of type and size of health treatment system, and research activity pertaining thereto;

NOTE: Handling in relation to bio-medical waste includes the generation, sorting, segregation, collection, use, storage, packaging, loading, transportation, unloading, processing, treatment, destruction, conversion, or offering for sale, transfer, disposal of such waste.

Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 published in the gazette of India, extraordinary part-II, Section- 3, Sub-section (i). (Attached as Annexure-D).

Table 4.1: Examples of Healthcare Waste

HEALTH CARE WASTE	
BIO-MEDICAL WASTE	GENERAL WASTE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human and animal anatomical Waste like body parts, tissues, organs etc. ▪ Soiled waste such as items contaminated with blood and body fluids like Dressings cotton, swabs etc. ▪ Expired or Discarded Medicines ▪ Chemical Waste such as Laboratory Chemicals used in production of biological, X-ray film developing liquid, discarded Formalin, liquid from laboratories and floor washings, cleaning, house-keeping and disinfecting activities. ▪ Discarded linen, mattresses, beddings contaminated with blood or body fluid. ▪ Microbiology, Biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste such as Blood bags, Laboratory cultures, stocks or specimens of micro- organisms, live or attenuated vaccines, human and animal cell cultures sed in research, industrial laboratories, and production of biological, residual toxins, dishes and devices used for cultures. ▪ Waste Recyclables such as wastes generated from disposable items such as tubing, bottles, intravenous tubes and sets, catheters, urine bags, syringes (without needles and fixed needle syringes) and vacationers with their needles cut) and gloves Blood Bags, Attenuated Vaccines, Lab Cultures etc. ▪ Waste sharps including Metals such as Needles, syringes with fixed needles, needles from needle tip cutter or burner, scalpels, blades, or any other contaminated sharp object that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used, discarded and contaminated metal sharps ▪ Glassware including medicine vials and ampoules as well as metal body implants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ News paper, paper and card boxes ▪ Plastic water bottle ▪ Aluminium cans of soft drinks ▪ Covering of different materials ▪ Food Containers ▪ Compostable general waste
	Other waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ E-Waste ▪ Used Batteries ▪ Radioactive Wastes

4.3. Risk Associated with Improper Management of Bio-medical Waste

Improper management of Bio medical waste may have risk to people involved in handling of waste and even general public who directly don't deal with it.



Figure 4.2: People vulnerable to risks of BMW

4.4. Types of waste generated from health care facility

Healthcare facilities are primarily responsible for management of the healthcare waste generated within the facilities, including activities undertaken by them in the community. The health facilities, while generating the waste are responsible for segregation, collection, in-house transportation, pre-treatment of waste and storage of waste, before such waste is collected by Common Waste Treatment Facility Operator. Thus for proper management of the waste in the healthcare facilities the technical requirements of waste handling are needed to be understood and practiced by each category of the staff.

All the waste generated from the health care facility can be classified as:

- Bio Medical Waste
- General Waste
- Other Wastes

4.5. Steps of Bio Medical Waste Management

The management of BMW bio-medical waste at Health Care Facilities can be summarized in following seven steps:

First six steps (Segregation, Collection, pre-treatment, Intramural Transportation and Storage) is the exclusive responsibility of Health Care Facility. While Treatment and Disposal is primarily responsibility of CBMWTF operator except for lab and highly infectious waste, which is required to be pre-treated by the HCF. Following are the responsibility of HCF for management and handling of bio-medical waste:

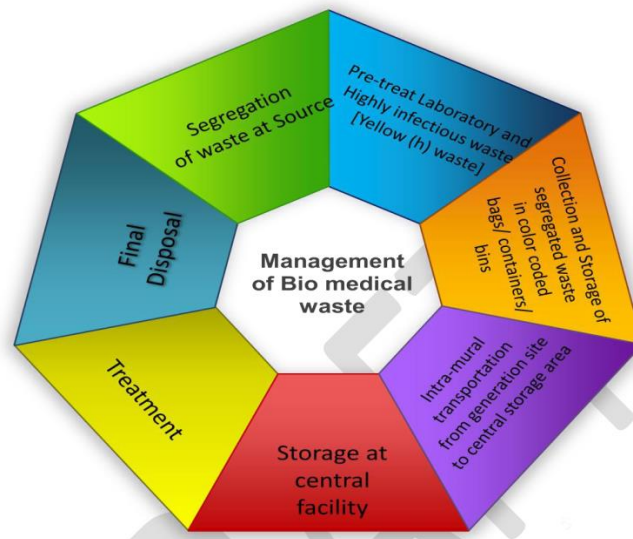


Figure 4.3: Management of Bio medical waste

- (a) Biomedical Waste should be segregated in accordance with Schedule I at the point of generation in designated colour coded bin/ container.
- (b) Waste must be segregated at the **point of generation** of source and not in later stages. As defined earlier too, **Point of Generation** means the location where wastes initially gets generated, accumulates and is under the control of doctor / nursing staff etc. Who is providing treatment to the patient and in the process generating bio-medical waste.
- (c) Adequate number of colour coded containers and desired colour coded bags (Non-chlorinated bags) provided with proper label as per BMW Rules, 2016 should be provided in all the wards at the designated location and away from the patients areas, for ensuring segregation of waste at source.
- (d) The awareness posters should be displayed in all the wards with regard to the waste generated, type of colour coding should be used and the bins to be used for segregation of waste at source both in Hindi or Vernacular Language and in English.
- (e) Biomedical Waste & General Waste shall not be mixed. Storage time of waste should be as less as possible so that waste storage, transportation and disposal is done within 48 hours.
- (f) Chlorinated plastic bags for collection of biomedical waste should not be used by the HCF. All efforts shall be made to minimize the chlorinated plastics in biomedical waste.
- (g) No secondary handling or pilferage of waste shall be done at healthcare facility. If CBMWTF facility is available at a distance of 75 km from the HCF, bio-medical waste should be treated and disposed only through such CBMWTF operator.
- (h) Only Laboratory and Highly infectious waste shall be pre-treated onsite before sending for final treatment or disposal through a CBMWTF Operator.
- (i) All bags or containers containing segregated bio-medical waste shall be labelled (including bar code) before such waste goes for final disposal through a CBMWTF.
- (j) Provide Personnel Protective Equipment to the bio-medical waste handling staff.
- (k) All the wards as well as at all the salient points, spill collection procedures should be displayed and spill collection kits should be provided.

(l) In place of the non-functional needle destroyers, standby instruments in working condition should be replaced immediately in the wards.

4.6. Role and Responsibilities of Urban Local Bodies as per Bio-Medical waste Management Rule 2016

ULB Department: ULBs may apprise the compliance status of provisions under,

S.No.7 of Schedule III of BMWM Rules, 2016: wherein duties of ULB and Panchayat Departments relating to collection of solid waste (other than BMW) from HCFs, as per SWM Rules 2016 have been prescribed.

Authority	Corresponding Duties
Municipalities or Corporations, Urban Local Bodies and Gram Panchayats	i. Provide or allocate suitable land for development of common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in their respective jurisdictions as per the guidelines of 27 Central Pollution Control Board. ii. Collect other solid waste (other than the biomedical waste) from the health care facilities as per the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and handling) Rules, 2000 or as amended time to time. iii. Any other function stipulated under these Rules

5. E-waste

5.1. Background of E-waste: Rapid growth in waste generation is a major by product of increasing consumption. As per the World Bank (2012) estimates, by 2025, 4.3 billion urban residents will generate 2.2 billion tonnes per year of municipal solid waste¹. Over the years, the nature and composition of waste has undergone significant changes due to changed consumption and consumer behavior. As a result, diverse waste streams are emerging creating problems for national and local government for their sustainable management. Since waste management has a strong bearing on environment, and public health, the adverse impacts of improper waste management are very serious and well documented. As per UNU-IAS estimates² the total amount of WEEE/E-waste generated in the world in 2014 was 41.8 million metric tonnes (Mt). It has been forecasted to increase to 50 Mt by 2018. This E-waste is comprised of 1.0 Mt of lamps, 6.3 Mt of screens, 3.0 Mt of small IT (such as mobile phones, pocket calculators, personal computers, printers, etc.), 12.8 Mt of small equipment (such as vacuum cleaners, microwaves, toasters, electric shavers, video cameras, etc.), 11.8 Mt of large equipment (such as washing machines, clothes dryers, dishwashers, electric stoves, photovoltaic panels, etc.) and 7.0 Mt of cooling and freezing equipment (temperature exchange equipment). One such emerging waste stream is electronic waste (E-waste). The growing amount of E-waste is not only an environmental issue but also a source of precious metals & rare earth elements. About 15.5% of the total E-waste generated is getting scientifically recycled. Since the last two decades, many national governments in Europe and other developed countries have made continuous efforts for E-waste management. The Indian IT Hardware market is estimated to be USD 15.87 Billion, contributing about 35% to

the overall IT market in India. The hardware market is dominated by PCs Smartphones and Tablets. PCs contributes 21% Smartphones and Tablets together contributes 62% of the IT hardware market in 2014- 15 as shown in **Figure 5.1**.

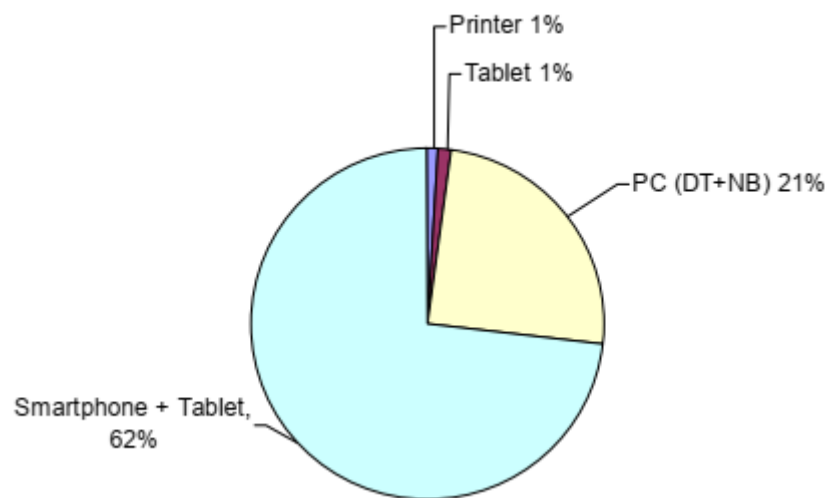


Figure 5.1: Breakup of IT Hardware

Figure 5.2 indicates that PC sales stood at 10.61 million in 2014-15, 1.23 million less than that of previous year. Even though notebooks have de-grown by 15% over last year, notebooks contribute 55% of overall PC sales. The smartphones sales in India grew 33% in 2014-15 to reach 69.67 million units, compared to a growth of 244% during 2013-14. Tablet sales in India grew only by about 4% to reach 3.48 million units in 2014-15 as compared to a growth of 76% during 2013-14. The average printer sales for last 5 years is around 3.0 million. The server market during 2014 has grown by 30% over the 2013-14 and posted sales of 1.82 million. Servers growing consistently for the last 5 years.

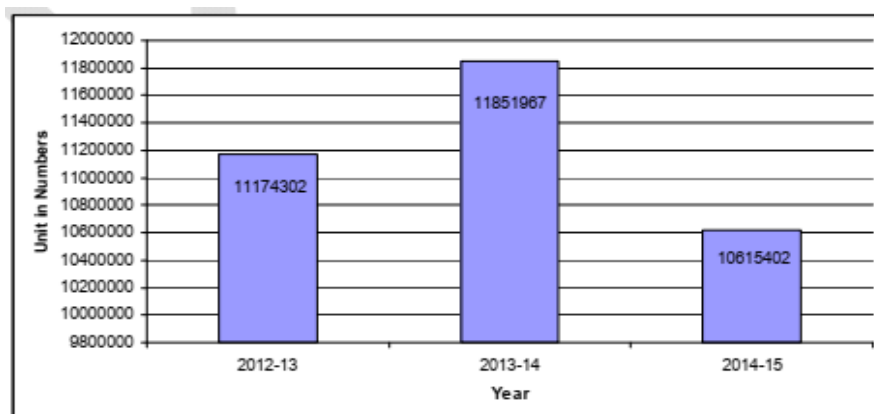


Figure 5.2: Trend of PC Sales in India

The consumer electronics market in India is one of the largest in the world and is anticipated to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 66.1% from US\$ 31.6 billion in 2015 to US\$ 400 billion in 2020. Some key factors behind this growth in the electronics market are - rising disposable income, changing lifestyles, and easier access to credit. Television industry is going to propel this growth. By 2020, the television industry in India is expected to expand to US\$ 16.8 billion from US\$ 9.4 billion in 2016. Further, by 2020 demand of telecom equipment in India is expected to rise to

US\$ 30 billion from US\$ 20 billion in FY 16E. The increasing growth trends of the IT & consumer electronics market in India indicate that “end of life” electronic equipment will be a major waste stream in the future. As per CPCB/MoEF estimates, India generated 1,46,000 metric tonnes of E-waste from six items, which were projected to exceed 8,00,000 metric tonnes by 2012. A report of UNU predicted that 1.7 million metric tons of E-waste will be generated by 2014. Currently there are registered 178 E-waste dismantling / recycling units with an installed capacity of 438086 metric tons in India. This waste stream needs to be addressed in future. In this regard, E-waste (Management & Handling) Rules have been notified in 2016 & have become effective since 1st October, 2016. These are extended producer responsibility (EPR) based rules wherein targets for collection have been fixed. Further, producers are given major responsibility to address this waste stream & seek EPR authorization. Currently 112 producers have received EPR authorization from CPCB.

Definition: ‘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;

‘end-of-life’ of the product means the time when the product is intended to be discarded by the user.

Source of E-waste: Telecom equipments, IT equipments, Household appliances, Toys & sports equipments and Medical equipments.

E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 published in the gazette of India, extraordinary part-II, Section- 3, Sub-section (i) on dated 23rd March 2016. (Attached as Annexure-E)

5.2. Role and Responsibilities of Urban Local Bodies as per E-waste (Management) Rule, 2016

ULB Department: ULBs may apprise the compliance status of provisions under,

- a. **S.No.3 of Schedule IV of EWM Rules, 2016:** ULBs to ensure non-mixing of e-waste with other solid waste and plan for collection of e-waste pertaining to orphan products and channelizing the same to authorized dismantler/recycler.

AUTHORITY	CORRESPONDING DUTIES
Urban Local Bodies (Municipal Committee or Council or Corporation)	(i) To ensure that e-waste if found to be mixed with Municipal Solid Waste is properly segregated, collected and is channelised to authorised dismantler or recycler. (ii) (ii) To ensure that e-waste pertaining to orphan products is collected and channelised to authorised dismantler or recycler.

6. C & D Waste

6.1. Background of C&D Waste:

In India, it is very common to see huge piles of C&D waste, stacked alongside of major roads resulting in traffic jams, congestion and disruption & chocking of drains. Around 30% of the total municipal solid waste generated in the country comprises of C&D waste. TIFAC has conducted a techno-market survey on 'Utilization of Waste from Construction Industry' targeting housing/building and road segment. The total quantum of waste from construction industry is estimated to be 12 to 15 million tons per annum out of which 7-8 million tons are concrete and brick waste. As per the Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO), the Indian Real Estate Industry alone is facing a shortage of aggregates to the extent of 55,000 million cum. In addition, 750 million cum of aggregates would be required to achieve the targets of road construction sector, which will lead to tremendous pressure on natural resources. The C&D Waste generated in each city would reflect different characteristics based on each city's growth pattern and lifestyle. While retrievable items such as bricks, wood, metal, tiles are recycled, the concrete and masonry waste, accounting for more than 50% of the waste from construction and demolition activities, are not being currently recycled in India.

The traditional practice in India is to dispose of this waste in landfills or illegally dump in rivers and water bodies. Faced with growing environmental concerns and lack of landfill space, most cities like Ahmedabad, Delhi, Mumbai and Pune are opting for recycling and recovery of materials from C & D waste.

Definition: As per Rule 3 (c) "construction and demolition waste" means waste comprising of building materials, debris and rubble resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure.

The rules shall apply to every waste resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure of individual or organization or authority who generates construction and demolition waste such as building materials, debris, rubble. Wastes also include surplus and damaged products and materials arising in the course of construction work or used temporarily during the course of on-site activities.

Activities which generate C & D waste in cities / towns are mainly from:

- i. Demolition of existing, old dilapidated structures;
- ii. Renovation of existing buildings (residential or commercial);
- iii. Construction of new buildings (residential or commercial or hotel etc.);
- iv. Excavation/ reconstruction of asphalt/ concrete roads;
- v. Construction of new fly over bridges/ under bridges/ sub-ways etc.; and
- vi. Renovation/ Installation of new water/ telephone/ internet/ sewer pipe lines etc.
- vii. Present collection and disposal system.

6.2. Effects of C&D Waste

Construction, renovation, and demolition projects create environmental and economic problems in addition to waste. These include depletion of already diminishing natural resources, air and water pollution from waste that is improperly disposed of, and, for many state and local governments, pressure on premium landfill space and taxpayer money. As virgin materials become scarcer and more costly, some increased recycling of construction, renovation, and demolition waste has occurred, but most of these materials continue to be discarded. Moreover, many types of construction materials and demolition waste contain persistent, bio-accumulative toxins (PBTs) and other hazardous substances. Typically, demolition activity is undertaken by specialized demolition contractors who bring their own equipment and personnel and transport the residual waste. The property owners pay fee to the demolition contractors, which is decided based on the recoverable value of recycled materials – steel, wood, glass, pipes etc. by demolition contractors. The environmental impacts of unmanaged C&D waste are evident. Waste to resource approach towards recycling C&D waste brings great benefit. Environment and Social Impacts of Unmanaged C&D Waste include:

- Impose strain on landfill needs;
- Hazardous portion of waste, such as asbestos, could lead to potential harm to the environment and public health issues;
- Illegal dumping affecting the bio-habitat of dump area and creates potential public health issues such as mosquito breeding;
- Potential high value of recycled material not tapped and gets buried in landfills or illegal dumps leading to economic loss;
- Increasing quantity of C&D Waste leads to un-sustainable situation
- Reliance on mines and natural sources for building material leads to escalating price, un-sustainable supply and high transportation costs; To address the problems of resource depletion, increasing demand for building materials, societal awareness on pollution effects (dust, pollution due to traffic congestion owing to roadside disposal) of C&D these rules were framed.

To address the problems of resource depletion, increasing demand for building materials, societal awareness on pollution effects (dust, pollution due to traffic congestion owing to roadside disposal) of C&D these rules were framed.

Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 published in the gazette of India, extraordinary part-II, Section- 3, Sub-section (ii) on dated 29th March 2016. (Attached as Annexure-F)

6.3. C&D Wastes generated from different type of sources

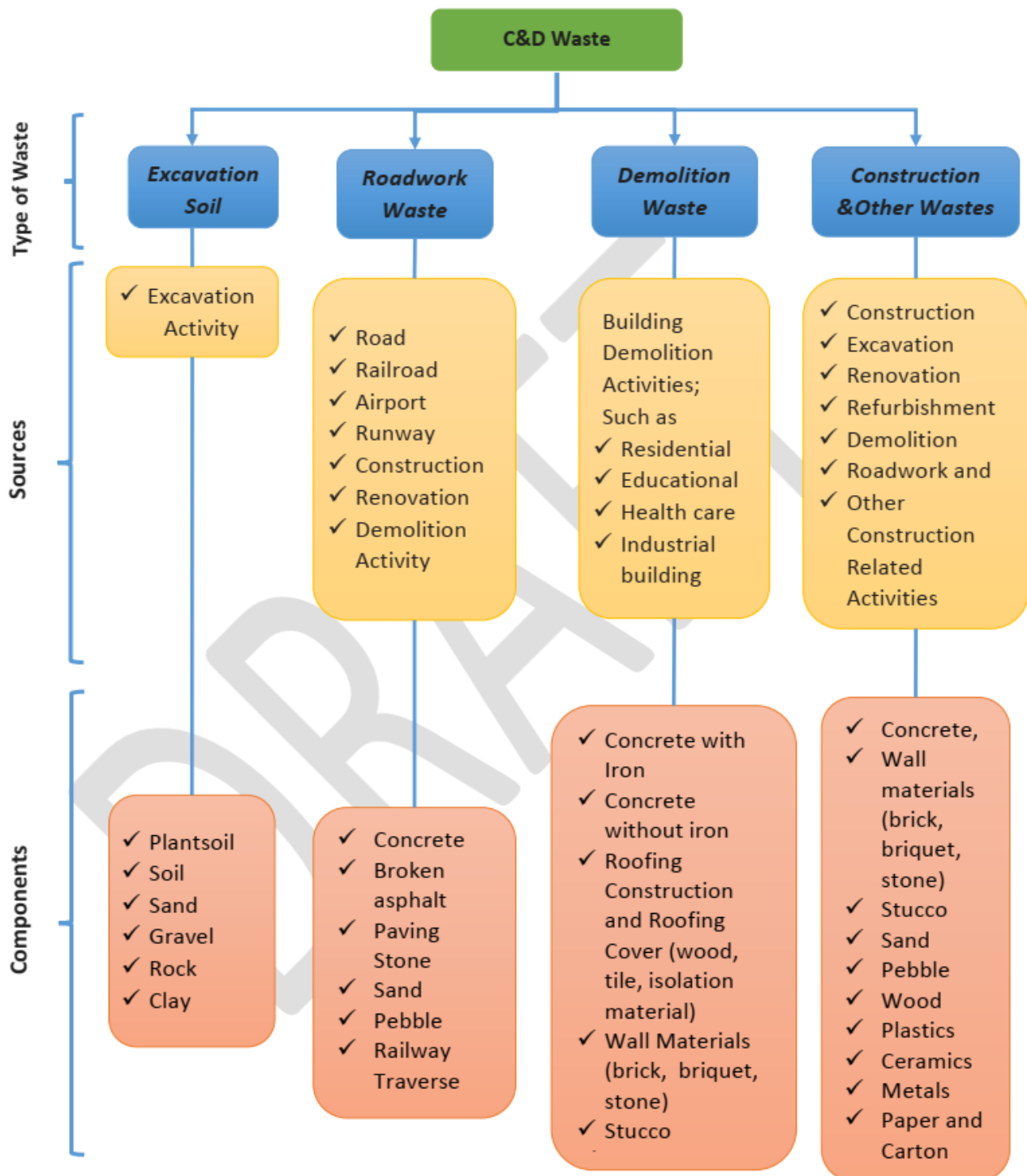


Figure 6.1: – Sources of C&D Waste

6.4. Economic Benefits of Using C&D Waste Recycled Products

1. Use of recycled aggregate up to 30% does not affect the functional requirements of the structure as per the findings of the test results.
2. Various tests conducted on recycled aggregates and results compared with natural aggregates are satisfactory as per IS 386.

6.5. Role and Responsibilities as per C& D Waste Management Rules 2016

Rule 6: Duties of local authority- The local authority shall,-

(1) issue detailed directions with regard to proper management of construction and demolition waste within its jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of these rules and the local authority shall seek detailed plan or undertaking as applicable, from generator of construction and demolition waste;

(2) chalk out stages, methodology and equipment, material involved in the overall activity and final clean up after completion of the construction and demolition ;

(3c) seek assistance from concerned authorities for safe disposal of construction and demolition waste contaminated with industrial hazardous or toxic material or nuclear waste if any;

(4) shall make arrangements and place appropriate containers for collection of waste and shall remove at regular intervals or when they are filled, either through own resources or by appointing private operators;

(5) shall get the collected waste transported to appropriate sites for processing and disposal either through own resources or by appointing private operators;

(6) shall give appropriate incentives to generator for salvaging, processing and or recycling preferably in-situ;

(7) shall examine and sanction the waste management plan of the generators within a period of one month or from the date of approval of building plan, whichever is earlier from the date of its submission;

(8) shall keep track of the generation of construction and demolition waste within its jurisdiction and establish a data base and update once in a year;

(9) shall device appropriate measures in consultation with expert institutions for management of construction and demolition waste generated including processing facility and for using the recycled products in the best possible manner;

(10) shall create a sustained system of information, education and communication for construction and demolition waste through collaboration with expert institutions and civil societies and also disseminate through their own website;

(11) shall make provision for giving incentives for use of material made out of construction and demolition waste in the construction activity including in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads.

Rule 7: Criteria for storage, processing or recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste and application of construction and demolition waste and its products-

(1) The site for storage and processing or recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste shall be selected as per the criteria given in **Schedule I**;

(2) The operator of the facility as specified in sub- rules (1) shall apply in **Form I** for authorization from State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.

(3) The operator of the facility shall submit the annual report to the State Pollution Control Board in **Form II**.

(4) Application of materials made from construction and demolition waste in operation of sanitary landfill shall be as per the criteria given in **Schedule II**.

Rule: Timeframe for implementation of the provisions of these rules -The timeline for implementation of these rules shall be as specified in **Schedule III** as follows:

Schedule III
Timeframe for Planning and Implementation

Sl. No.	Compliance Criteria	Cities with population of 01 million and above	Cities with population of 0.5-01 million	Cities with population of less than 0.5 million
1	Formulation of policy by State Government	12 months	12 months	12 months
2	Identification of sites for collection and processing facility	18 months	18 months	18 months
3	Commissioning and implementation of the facility	18 months	24 months	36 months
4	Monitoring by SPCBs	3 times a year – once in 4 months	2 times a year – once in 6 months	2 times a year – once in 6 months

****The time Schedule is effective from the date of notification of these rule***

Format of Monthly Progress Report

S. No	Key Parameters/ Indicators	Current Status	Requirement	Target to achieve 100%
1	City Details		NA	NA
	No. of Wards		NA	NA
	Number of households in the City/Town		NA	NA
	Number of non-residential premises in the city		NA	NA
2	Quantity of Solid Waste			
	Estimated Quantity of solid waste generated in the local body area per day in metric tones (/tpd)			
	Quantity of solid waste collected per day (/tpd)			
	Quantity of solid waste transport+B46ed per day (/tpd)			
	Quantity of solid waste processed (/tpd)			
	Quantity of solid waste disposed at dumpsite/ landfill			
3	Door to Door Collection & Transportation			
	No. Of wards under Door to door collection			
	No. of wards with 100 % segregation			
	Timelines to achieve 100% coverage			
	No. of Primary Collection Vehicle			
	No. of Vehicles with Compartment			
	Whether storage depots have facility for storage of segregated waste in green, blue and black bins (Yes/No)			
4	SWM Plan of ULB Y/N			
5	Installation of twin litter bins in public spaces			

	Identification of Garbage Vulnerable Points (GVPs)			
	Schedule of elimination of GVPs			
6	Establishment of transfer stations in cities with population above 5 lakh.			
7	No. of Vehicles			
	Compartmentalization in vehicles			
	No. of vehicles with GPS			
	No. of wards covered			
	%age coverage			
8	Processing of waste			
	If yes, Quantity of waste processed daily (/tpd)			
	Land(s) available with the local body for waste processing (in Hectares/ Acres)			
	Solid waste processing facilities in operation			
	Solid waste processing facilities under construction			
	No. of pits (Constructed and Under construction Details)			
	Onsite Composting (Area demarcated)			
	Vermicomposting			
	Bio-Methanation			
	RDF			
	Any Arrangements to dispose of the RDF			
	MRF set up for dry waste processing			
9	Status of Street Sweeping			
	Manual sweeping (in Kms)			
	Mechanical sweeping (In Kms)			
10	No.Of Bulk waste generators (BWGs) identified			
	No.Of BWG processing their waste on site			
11	User Fee Notification status			
	Collection Status of user fees			

12	Any penal provisions for waste generators			
	No of Solid Waste Challan collected			
	No. of Plastic Waste Management Challan collected			
13	any Citizen Grievance Redressal Mechanism			
14	Prevention of solid waste entering water bodies (Y/N)			
15	Action being taken for management of Legacy Waste			
16	identification of rag pickers			
17	Land availability for intert disposal/ waste disposal			

Plastic Waste:

Sr. No.	Key Parameters/ Indicators	Current Status	Requirement	Target to achieve 100%
	Identification of Recycler			
	Registration of Authorized Recycler			
	Segregation of plastic waste			
	Actions against the plastic ban notification			
	Plastic Waste Challaning amount			
	No. of Challan			
	List of Plastic challan			

C & D Waste:

S.No.	Construction & Demolition Waste	Details
1	Total waste generated (in tonnes per day)	
2	Nos. of Tractor-Trollies for transportation of C&D waste	
3	Is there any space identified and used for dumping and reusing such waste in the city.	
4	Longitude & Latitude of the C&D dumping site	
5	List of Bulk waste generators for C&D Waste	

Legacy Waste:**Dumpsite Data**

S.No.	Details of Dumpsites	Details
1	No. of dumping sites in the city	
2	Existing Dumpsite	
a	Area of Existing dump site (In sq. m)	
b	height of dump site (in M)	
c	Area of dumpsite (per day waste quantity)	
d	Waste Quantity (Approx. in tonn)	
e	Please attach the map of the site	
f	Contour sheet or geotechnical survey for the site, please attach, if not available, kindly mention no	
g	Distance of Existing dumpsite from the city	
h	Location of Dumpsite	
3	Old Dumpsites	
a	Area of old dumpsite (in sq.m.) if any	
b	height of dump site (in M)	
c	Depth of dumpsite (In m)	
d	Waste Quantity (Approx. in tonn)	
e	Please attach the map of the site	
f	Contour sheet or geotechnical survey for the site, please attach, if not available, kindly mention no.	
g	Distance of dumpsite from the city	
h	Location of Dumpsite	
4	Please mention, if you have a common dumping site with any other ULB	
5	Kindly mention, how is the waste being handled in dumpsite	

Annexure-A

Item No. 01

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 606/2018

Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
(State of Haryana)

Date of hearing: 06.03.2019

CORAM: **HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON**
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P. WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER

For Applicant(s):

For Respondent (s):

Mr. Rajkumar, Advocate for CPCB
 Mr. Rahul Khurana, Advocate
 Mr. D.S. Dhesi, Chief Secretary, State of Haryana
 Mrs. Dheera Khandelwal, ACS, Environment
 Department, Mr. A.M. Sharan, PC, ULB Department
 and Mr. S. Narayanan, MS, HSPCB

ORDER

1. The issue for consideration is status of compliance of orders of this Tribunal on the subject of solid waste management and allied issues.

I. PROCEEDINGS IN ALMITRA PATEL:

2. The matter arose before this Tribunal on transfer of proceedings in *Writ Petition No. 888/1996, Almitra H. Patel Vs. Union of India & Ors.*, by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide order dated 02.09.2014.
3. We may note that the issue has been subject matter of consideration before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in several proceedings, including in *Municipal Council, Ratlam vs. Vardhichand*¹ and *B.L. Wadhera v. Union of India and Ors.*². It has been categorically laid down that clean environment is fundamental right of citizens under Article 21 and it is for the local bodies as well as the State to ensure that public health is

¹ (1980) 4 SCC 162

² (1996) 2 SCC 594

preserved by taking all possible steps. For doing so, financial inability cannot be pleaded.

4. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had appointed Barman Committee which gave report on 06.01.1998 and it was duly accepted. The same led to draft for management of MSW Rules, 1999 which were replaced by 2000 Rules and are now succeeded by 2016 Rules. The Hon'ble Supreme Court gave directions for proper management of municipal solid waste, *inter-alia*, vide orders dated 24.08.2000, 04.10.2004, 15.05.2007 and 19.07.2010.
5. All the States were parties before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and draft action plans were prepared which were to be updated, as per revised Rules.
6. After transfer of proceedings to this Tribunal on 02.09.2014, the matter was taken up from time to time and several directions were issued. Finally vide order dated 22.12.2016, after noticing that the SWM Rules, 2016 had been notified on 08.04.2016 which laid down elaborate mechanism to deal with the solid waste management, the Tribunal directed as follows:
 - “1. Every State and Union Territory shall enforce and implement the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in all respects and without any further delay.
 2. The directions contained in this judgment shall apply to the entire country. All the State Governments and Union Territories shall be obliged to implement and enforce these directions without any alteration or reservation.
 3. All the State Governments and Union Territories shall prepare an action plan in terms of the Rules of 2016 and the directions in this judgment, within four weeks from the date of pronouncement of the judgment. The action plan would relate to the management and disposal of waste in the entire State. The steps are required to be taken in a time bound manner. Establishment and operationalization of the plants for processing and disposal of the waste and selection and specifications of landfill sites which have to be constructed, be prepared and maintained strictly in accordance with the Rules of 2016.

4. *The period of six months specified under Rule 6(b), 18, 23 of the Rules of 2016 has already lapsed. All the stakeholders including the Central Government and respective State Governments/UTs have failed to take action in terms thereof within the stipulated period. By way of last opportunity, we direct that the period of six months shall be reckoned w.e.f. 1st January, 2017. There shall be no extension given to any stakeholders for compliance with these provisions any further.*

The period of one year specified under Rule 11(f) 12(a), 15(e), 22(1) and 22(2) has lapsed. The concerned stakeholders have obviously not taken effective steps in discharging their statutory obligations under these provisions. Therefore, we direct that the said period of one year shall commence with effect from 1st July, 2017. For this also, no extension shall be provided.

Any State or Union Territory which now fails to comply with the statutory obligations as afore indicated shall be liable to be proceeded against in accordance with Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Besides that, it would also be liable to pay environmental compensation, as may be imposed by this Tribunal. In addition to this, the senior most officer in-charge in the State Government/Urban Local Body shall be liable to be personally proceeded against for violation of the Rules and orders passed by this Tribunal.

5. *The Central Government, State Government, Local Authorities and citizens shall perform their respective obligations/duties as contemplated under the Rules of 2016, now, without any further delay or demur.*
6. *All the State Governments, its departments and local authorities shall operate in complete co-ordination and cooperation with each other and ensure that the solid waste generated in the State is managed, processed and disposed of strictly in accordance with the Rules of 2016.*
7. *Wherever a Waste to Energy plant is established for processing of the waste, it shall be ensured that there is mandatory and proper segregation prior to incineration relatable to the quantum of the waste.*
8. *It shall be mandatory to provide for a buffer zone around plants and landfill sites whether they are geographically integrated or are located separately. The buffer zone necessarily need not be of 500 meters wherever there is a land constraint. The purpose of the buffer zone should be to segregate the plant by means of a green belt from surrounding areas so as to prevent and control pollution, besides, the site of the project should be horticulturally beautified. This should be decided by the authorities concerned and the Rules are silent with regard to extent of buffer zone. However, the Urban Development Manual provides for the same. Hence, we hold that this provision is not mandatory, but is directory.*

We make it clear that buffer zone and green belt are essential and their extent would have to be decided on a case to case basis.

9. We direct that the Committees constituted under Rule-5 would meet at least once in three months and not once in a year as stipulated under the Rules of 2016. The minutes of the meeting shall be placed in the public domain. Directions, on the basis of the minutes, shall be issued immediately after the meeting, to the concerned States, local bodies, departments and Project Proponents.
10. The State Government and the local authorities shall issue directives to all concerned, making it mandatory for the power generation and cement plants within its jurisdiction to buy and use RDF as fuel in their respective plants, wherever such plant is located within a 100 km radius of the facility.

In other words, it will be obligatory on the part of the State, local authorities to create a market for consumption of RDF. It is also for the reason that, even in Waste to Energy plants, Waste-RDF-Energy is a preferred choice.

11. In Waste to Energy plant by direct incineration, absolute segregation shall be mandatory and be part of the terms and conditions of the contract.
12. The tipping fee, wherever payable to the concessionaire/operator of the facility, will not only be relatable to the quantum of waste supplied to the concessionaire/operator but also to the efficient and regular functioning of the plant. Wherever, tipping fee is related to load of the waste, proper computerised weighing machines should be connected to the online system of the concerned departments and local authorities mandatorily.
13. Wherever, the waste is to be collected by the concessionaire/operator of the facility, there it shall be obligatory for him to segregate inert and C&D waste at source/collection point and then transport it in accordance with the Rules of 2016 to the identified sites.
14. The landfill sites shall be subjected to bio-stabilisation within six months from the date of pronouncement of the order. The windrows should be turned at regular intervals. At the landfill sites, every effort should be made to prevent leachate and generation of Methane. The stabilized waste should be subjected to composting, which should then be utilized as compost, ready for use as organic manure.
15. Landfills should preferably be used only for depositing of inert waste and rejects. However, if the authorities are compelled to use the landfill for good and valid reasons, then the waste (other than inert) to be deposited at such landfill sites be segregated and handled in terms of Direction 13.
16. The deposited non-biodegradable and inert waste or such waste now brought to land fill sites should be definitely and scientifically segregated and to be used for filling up of appropriate areas and for construction of roads and embankments in all road projects all over the country. To this effect, there should be a specific stipulation in the

contract awarding work to concessionaire/operator of the facility.

17. *The State Government, Local Authorities, Pollution Control Boards of the respective States, Pollution Control Committees of the UTs and the concerned departments would ensure that they open or cause to be opened in discharge of Extended Producer Responsibility, appropriate number of centers in every colony of every district in the State which would collect or require residents of the locality to deposit the domestic hazardous waste like fluorescent tubes, bulbs, batteries, electronic items, syringe, expired medicines and such other allied items. Hazardous waste, so collected by the centers should be either sent for recycling, wherever possible and the remnant thereof should be transported to the hazardous waste disposal facility.*
18. *We direct MoEF&CC, and the State Governments to consider and pass appropriate directions in relation to ban on short life PVC and chlorinated plastics as expeditiously as possible and, in any case, not later than six months from the date of pronouncement of this judgment.*
19. *The directions and orders passed in this judgment shall not affect any existing contracts, however, we still direct that the parties to the contract relating to management or disposal of waste should, by mutual consent, bring their performance, rights and liabilities in consonance with this judgment of the Tribunal and the Rules of 2016. However, to all the concessionaire/operators of facility even under process, this judgment and the Rules of 2016 shall completely and comprehensively apply.*
20. *We specifically direct that there shall be complete prohibition on open burning of waste on lands, including at landfill sites. For each such incident or default, violators including the project proponent, concessionaire, ULB, any person or body responsible for such burning, shall be liable to pay environmental compensation of Rs. 5,000/- (Rs. Five Thousand only) in case of simple burning, while Rs. 25,000/- (Rs. Twenty Five Thousand only) in case of bulk waste burning. Environmental compensation shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue by the competent authority in accordance with law.*
21. *All the local authorities, concessionaire, operator of the facility shall be obliged to display on their respective websites the data in relation to the functioning of the plant and its adherence to the prescribed parameters. This data shall be placed in the public domain and any person would be entitled to approach the authority, if the plant is not operating as per specified parameters.*
22. *We direct the CPCB and the respective State Boards to conduct survey and research by monitoring the incidents of such waste burning and to submit a report to the Tribunal as to what pollutants are emitted by such illegal and unauthorized burning of waste.*

23. *That the directions contained in the judgment of the Tribunal in the case of 'Kudrat Sandhu Vs. Govt. of NCT & Ors', O.A. No. 281 of 2016, shall mutatis mutandis apply to this judgment and consequently to all the stakeholders all over the country.*
24. *That any States/UTs, local authorities, concessionaires, facility operators, any stakeholders, generators of waste and any person who violates or fails to comply with the Rules of 2016 in the entire country and the directions contained in this judgment shall be liable for penal action in accordance with Section-15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and shall also be liable to pay environmental compensation in terms of Sections 15 & 17 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 to the extent determined by the Tribunal.*
25. *That the State Governments/UTs, public authorities, concessionaire/operators shall take all steps to create public awareness about the facilities available, processing of the waste, obligations of the public at large, public authorities, concessionaire and facility operators under the Rules and this judgment. They shall hold program for public awareness for that purpose at regular intervals. This program should be conducted in the local languages of the concerned States/UTs/Districts.*
26. *We expect all the concerned authorities to take note of the fact that the Rules of 2016 recognize only a landfill site and not dumping site and to take appropriate actions in that behalf.*
27. *We further direct that the directions contained in this judgment and the obligations contained under the Rules of 2016 should be circulated and published in the local languages.*
28. *Every Advisory Committee in the State shall also act as a Monitoring Committee for proper implementation of these directions and the Rules of 2016.*
29. *Copy of this judgment be circulated to all the Chief Secretaries/Advisers of States/UTs by the Registry of the Tribunal. The said authorities are hereby directed to take immediate steps to comply with all the directions contained in this judgment and submit a report of compliance to the Tribunal within one month from the date they receive copy of this judgment."*

II. PREVIOUS PROCEEDINGS IN PRESENT MATTER:

7. The Tribunal had in a review meeting on the administrative side with the CPCB and municipal solid waste management experts, on 23.07.2018 considered the matter in the light of annual report prepared by the CPCB in April 2018 under Rule 24 of the MSW Rules and noticed serious

deficiencies. Accordingly, it was decided to take up the issue of execution of judgment dated 22.12.2016 in *Mrs. Almitra H. Patel & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors (supra)*, by way of interaction with all the States/UTs through video conferencing. For this purpose, meetings were held on 02.08.2018, 07.08.2018, 08.08.2018, 13.08.2018 and 20.08.2018.

8. At the conclusion of the interaction, the Tribunal declared that the mandatory provision of the Rules and directions should be implemented in a time bound manner. Following specific steps were required to be taken:

- i. Action plans were to be submitted by all the States to CPCB latest by 31.10.2018 and executed in the outer deadline of 31.12.2019 which should be overseen by the Principal Secretaries of Urban and Rural Development Departments of the States.
- ii. The States should have Monitoring Committees headed by the Secretary, Urban Development Department with the Secretary of Environment Department as Members and CPCB and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) assisting the Committees.
- iii. They should have interaction with the local bodies once in two weeks.
- iv. Local bodies are to furnish their reports to State Committees twice a month.
- v. The State Committees may take a call on technical and policy issues.
- vi. Local bodies may have suitable nodal officers. Bigger local bodies may have their own Committees headed by Senior Officers.
- vii. Public involvement may be encouraged and status of the steps taken be put in public domain.

- viii. The State Level Committees are to give their reports to the Regional Monitoring Committees on monthly basis.³
- ix. Instead of every local body separately floating tenders, the standardized technical specifications be involved and adopted.⁴
- x. Best practices may be adopted, including setting up of Control Rooms where citizens can upload photos of garbage which may be looked into by the specified representatives of local bodies, at local level as well as State level.
- xi. It was directed that mechanism be evolved for citizens to receive and give information.
- xii. CCTV cameras be installed at dumping sites.
- xiii. GPS be installed in garbage collection vans. This may be monitored appropriately.⁵
9. Performance audit was to be conducted for 500 ULBs with population of 1 lakh and above initially, as suggested by the MoHUA as follows:

	Key Parameters/ Indicators	Description of Parameters/Indicators for physical evaluation
1	Door to Door Collection	Door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises.
		Transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities
2	Source Segregation	Segregation of waste by households into Biodegradable, non-biodegradable, domestic hazardous.
3	Litter Bins & Waste Storage Bins	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Installation of Twin-bin/ segregated litter bins in commercial & public areas at every 50-100 meters.• Installation of Waste storage bins in strategic locations across the city, as per requirement (Unless Binless)• Elimination of Garbage Vulnerable Points .
4	Transfer Stations	Installation of Transfer Stations instead of secondary storage bins in cities with population above 5 lakhs.
5	Separate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compartmentalization of vehicles for the

³ Para 21

⁴ Para 22

⁵ Para 23

	transportation	collection of different fractions of waste. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of GPS in collection and transportation vehicles to be made mandatory at least in cities with population above 5 lakh along with the publication of route map.
6	Public Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All public and commercial areas to have twice daily sweeping, including night sweeping and residential areas to have daily sweeping.
7	Waste Processing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet Waste • Dry Waste • MRF Facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate space for segregation, storage, decentralised processing of solid waste to be demarcated • Establishing systems for home/decentralised and centralised composting • Setting up of MRF Facilities.
8	Scientific Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules • Systems for the treatment of legacy waste to be established.
9	C&D Waste	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes.
10	Plastic Waste	Implementation of ban on plastics below <50 microns thickness and single use plastics.
11	Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs)	Bulk waste generators to set up decentralized waste processing facilities as per SWM Rules, 2016.
12	RDF	Mandatory arrangements have to be made by cement plants to collect and use RDF, from the RDF plants, located within 200 kms.
13	Preventing solid waste from entering into water bodies	Installation of suitable mechanisms such as screen mesh, grill, nets, etc. in water bodies such as nallahs, drains, to arrest solid waste from entering into water bodies.
14	User Fees	Waste Generators paying user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies.
15	Penalty provision	Prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the byelaws framed.
16	Notification of Bye Laws	Frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of MSW Rules, 2016 and ensuring timely implementation.
17	Citizen Grievance Redressal	Resolution of complaints on Swachhata App within SLA.
18	Monitoring mechanism	States/ULBs to update month wise targets/action plans on the online MIS.

10. The Regional Committees were to be headed either by former High Court Judges or by Senior Retired Officers and Apex Committees by a former

Supreme Court Judge.⁶ Common problems faced and suggestions were to be noted in tabular chart.⁷ The Committees were to function for a period of one year subject to further orders.⁸

11. The matter was again taken up on 16.01.2019 in light of reports received from some of the Committees, especially from the State of Uttar Pradesh.

12. It was noticed that timeline of two years had expired which was the period prescribed for steps 1 to 7 under Rule 22 and three years is to expire on 08.04.2019 which covers steps upto serial number 10. Since violation of Rules are statutory offences under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and results in deterioration of environment, affecting the life of the citizens, it was noted that the authorities may be made accountable for their lapses and required to furnish performance guarantee for compliance or pay damages as had been directed in some of the cases.⁹

13. The Tribunal had noted that solid waste management is of paramount importance for protection of environment, as the statistics paint a dismal picture of the environment in the country. The Tribunal had also referred to proceedings before it, relating to 351 polluted river stretches 102 non-attainment cities in terms of ambient air quality and 100 industrial clusters which are critically polluted as per data available with CPCB. The Tribunal had taken cognizance of such serious environmental issues and required the respective States to prepare time bound action plans

⁶ Paras 18 and 20

⁷ Para 14

⁸ Para 18

⁹ Para 20. Cases referred to in the said para are as follows:

- (a). All India Lokadhikar Sangathan vs. Govt of NCT Delhi & Anr, E.A No. 11/2017, Date of Order 16.10.2018;
- (b). Sobha Singh vs. State of Punjab & Ors. O.A. No. 916/2018, Date of Order 14.11.2018;
- (c). Threat to life arising out of coal mining in south Garo Hills district v. State of Meghalaya & Ors. O.A No. 110 (THC)/2012, Date of Order 04.01.2019;
- (d). Ms. Ankita Sinha vs. State of Maharashtra & Ors. O.A. No. 510/2018, Date of Order 30.10.2018,
- (e). Sudarsan Das vs. State of West Bengal & Ors. O.A. No. 173/2018, Date of Order 04.09.2018;
- (f). Court on its Own Motion vs. State of Karnataka, O.A. No. 125/2017, Date of Order 06.12.2018.

and execute the same so as to restore water and air quality, as per prescribed norms.¹⁰

14. The Tribunal had also noted that there was a need to conduct performance audit of statutory regulators so that they are manned by competent as well as credible persons and there is a regime of their accountability, as observed by Hon'ble Supreme Court. Failure to do so would be disastrous for the health of the citizens and defeat the very purpose of regulatory regime manned to protect the environment. Accordingly, it was held that the issues being interconnected, an integral approach was required in the matter for sustainable development. Coordination was required with different authorities of the State, which was not possible without involvement of the Chief Secretaries.¹¹

¹⁰ Para 21. Cases referred to in the said para are as follows:

- O.A. No. 110 (THC)/2012-Threat to life arising out of coal mining in south Garo Hills district v. State of Meghalaya & Ors.
- O.A. No. 673/2018, News item published in 'The Hindu' authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB" dated 20.09.2018: wherein the Tribunal issued directions to prepare and implement Action Plans to rejuvenate and restore the 351 polluted river stretches.
- Original Application No. 681/2018, News Item Published in "The Times of India" Authored by Shri Vishwa Mohan Titled "NCAP with Multiple timelines to Clear Air in 102 Cities to be released around August 15" dated 08.10.2018: wherein the Tribunal directed Action Plans to be prepared for the 102 non-attained cities to bring the standards of air quality within the prescribed norms.
- Original Application No. 1038/2018, News item published in "The Asian Age" Authored by Sanjay Kaw Titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels" dated 13.12.2018: wherein the Tribunal directed preparation of time bound Action Plans to ensure that all industrial clusters comply with the parameters laid down in Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- Original Application No. 606/2018, Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 dated 31.08.2018: wherein the Tribunal constituted Apex and Regional Monitoring Committees for effective implementation of MSW Rules, 2016.

¹¹ Paras 21 to 25. Cases referred to in the said paras are as follows:

- Aryavart Foundation v. M/s Vapi Green Enviro Ltd. & Ors, O.A. No.95/2018.
- https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/new_initiatives/presentation-on-CWMI.pdf- India ranks 120th in 122 countries in Water Quality Index as per Niti Ayog Report, <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-andenvironment/india-ranked-no-1-in-pollution-related-deaths-report/article19887858.ece>- Most pollution-linked deaths occur in India, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/delhi-world-s-most-polluted-city-mumbai-worse-than-beijing-who/story-m4JFT063r7x4Ti8ZbHF7mM.html>- Delhi's most polluted city, Mumbai worse than Beijing as per WHO; http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/pdf/global_drinking_water_quality_index.pdf- WHO Water Quality Index .
- News Item published in 'The Times of India' Authored by Shri. Vishwa Mohan Titled "NCAP with Multiple Timelines to Clear Air in 102 Cities to be released around August 15" O.A. No. 681/2018-<http://www.greentribunal.gov.in/DisplayFile.aspx>
- <https://www.ndtv.com/delhi-news/delhis-air-pollution-has-caused-of-death-of-15-000-people-study-1883022>.
- Sudarsan Das vs. State of West Bengal & Ors. O.A. No. 173/2018 Order dated 04.09.2018
- Shailesh Singh vs. Hotel Holiday Regency, Moradabad & Ors. O.A. No. 176/2015, order dated 3.1.2019
- Aryavart Foundation v. M/s Vapi Green Enviro Ltd. & Ors O.A. No.95/2018, order dated 11.01.2019.

15. The Tribunal had also considered its experience of administrative interaction held on the subject on 04.12.2018 with the Committees appointed and found that the mechanism had not become as effective as expected.¹²

16. The Tribunal had accordingly modified the mechanism of Committees. For the States, Member Secretaries of the SPCBs were made the Convener of the Committees. Secretaries of Urban Development, Local Bodies, Local Self-Government, Environment, Rural Development Health and representatives of CPCB, wherever CPCB office is existing were to be Members. The Committees were to work for six months or as may be considered necessary.¹³

17. The Committees constituted under the Rules were to work in tandem with the Committees constituted by the Tribunal. The CPCB was to prepare Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementation of Clause J for dealing with the legacy waste. The Collectors were to have monthly meetings, as per Rule 12 and submit reports to State Urban Development Departments, with a copy to State Level Committees.¹⁴

18. Every State was to constitute a Special Task Force (STF) in each District with four members – one each nominated by the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Regional Officer of the SPCBs and the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) for awareness by involving educational,

¹² Para 26.

¹³ Para 28. Cases referred to in the said para are as follows:

- See order dated 198.9.2018 of this Tribunal in O.A No. 606/2018 to the effect that the non-official Chairperson will be paid consolidated amount equal to basic pay of the post held by the incumbent. A former Judge of Hon'ble Supreme Court will be entitled to Rs. 2.50 Lakhs per month. A former Judge of the High Court will be paid Rs. 2.25 Lakhs per month. On same pattern, remuneration may be fixed for any other retired Member.
- E.A. No.32/2016 order dated 15.11.2018- Clarifying that while the State may provide the logistics and other facilities, the financial aspects may be taken care of by the State Pollution Control Boards/Committees. The financial aspects will include the remuneration or other incidental expenses which may be increased with a view to effectively execute the directions of this Tribunal. Such expenses may include secretarial assistance, travel as well as cost incurred for any technical assistance.
- Apart from remuneration, all actual expenses incurred in taking assistance for secretarial working will be reimbursed by concerned PCB as already directed vide order dated 17.12.2018 E.A. No.32/2016, Amresh Singh v. Union of India & Ors.

¹⁴ Para 32.

religious and social organizations, including local Eco-clubs. This was also to apply with regard to awareness in respect of other connected issues i.e. polluted rivers, air pollution, etc. In this regard, reference was made to directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court requiring such awareness programmes to be undertaken.¹⁵

19. The Tribunal also referred to its order dated 19.12.2018, in Original Application No. 673/2018, for laying down scale of compensation to be recovered from each State/UT in failing to carry out directions of this Tribunal on the issue of preparing action plans for river stretches. Similar pattern was proposed in case of failing to carry out directions in the present case.¹⁶

20. The Chief Secretaries of all the States and UTs were required to appear in person and be ready on the following specific points:

- a. Status of compliance of SWM Rule, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 in their respective areas.*
- b. Status of functioning of Committees constituted by this order.*
- c. Status of the Action Plan in compliance vide order dated 20.09.2018 in the News Item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB (Original Application No. 673/2018).*
- d. Status of functioning of Committees constituted in News Item Published in "The Times of India" Authored by Shri Vishwa Mohan Titled "NCAP with Multiple timelines to Clear Air in 102 Cities to be released around August 15" dated 08.10.2018*
- e. Status of Action Plan with regard to identification of polluted industrial clusters in O.A. No. 1038/2018, News item published*

¹⁵ Paras 35 and 36. Cases referred to in the said paras are as follows:

- O.A. No. 138/2016 order dated 27.08.2018
- O.A.No. 673/2018, order dated 20.09.2018
- Suo Moto Application No. 290/2017, order dated 24.10.2018
- O.A. No. 200/2014 order dated 29.11.2018
- (2004)1 SCC 571
- (2005)5 SCC 733

¹⁶ Para 38. Cases referred to in the said para are as follows:

- Threat to life arising out of coal mining in south Garo Hills district v. State of Meghalaya & Ors O.A. No. 110(THC)/2012.
- News Item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB (O.A. No. 673/2018) vide order dated 19.12.2018- wherein this Tribunal held that compensation for damage to the environment will be payable by each of the States/ UTs at the rate of Rs. One Crore per month for each of the Priority- I and Priority- II stretches, Rs. 50 lacs per month for stretches in Priority- III and Rs. 25 lacs per month each for Priority- IV and Priority- V stretches.

in “The Asian Age” Authored by Sanjay Kaw Titled “CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels” dated 13.12.2018.

- f. Status of the work in compliance of the directions passed in O.A. No. 173 of 2018, Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal & Ors. Order dated 04.09.2018.*
- g. Total amount collected from erring industries on the basis of ‘Polluter Pays’ principle, ‘Precautionary principle’ and details of utilization of funds collected.*
- h. Status of the identification and development of Model Cities and Towns in the State in the first phase which can be replicated later for other cities and towns of the State.”*

21. It was also directed that they may not nominate other officer for appearance before this Tribunal. However, they may seek change of date, with advance intimation.¹⁷

22. Further direction was for the State to display on their respective websites the progress made on the above issues.¹⁸ Under Rule 14, the CPCB was directed to coordinate with the Committees.¹⁹

III. PRESENT PROCEEDINGS:

23. In pursuance of above, Shri D.S. Dhesi, Chief Secretary, State of Haryana is present in person.

24. A status report dated 06.03.2019 has been tendered on behalf of the State of Haryana during the proceedings indicating status of compliance of order dated 16.01.2019. The status report indicates some of the steps taken for solid waste management. Status of compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, polluted river stretches, polluted industrial clusters, air polluted cities and illegal mining have also been mentioned.

25. From perusal of the status report and after hearing submissions of the State, we find that steps required to be taken under Rule 22 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 have not yet been completed. It is not clear whether the local bodies have submitted their annual reports to the

¹⁷ Paras 40 and 41

¹⁸ Para 42

¹⁹ Para 45

State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) under Rule 24 and whether SPCB has submitted consolidated annual report to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the said Rules. We have also found the steps taken for plastic waste management and bio-medical waste management to be inadequate.

26. From the status report furnished by the Chief Secretary, huge gap is noticed in the steps taken and the steps required to be taken in terms of the Rules and for ensuring sustainable development. Unless such steps are taken, the unsatisfactory state of environment in the country in general and in the State in particular may not improve.

27. We have also received letter dated 06.03.2019 from the Monitoring Committee on River Yamuna raising concerns of administrative apathy on part of various implementing agencies in the State of Haryana as well as the regulatory authority i.e. the HSPCB in rejuvenation of River Yamuna. A copy of the letter has been handed over to the Chief Secretary.

28. Unsatisfactory state of environment in the State has been adversely commented upon as noted hereafter. In the year 2015, it was reported that more than 2 lakh population was affected due to contamination of poisonous substances in drinking water. The groundwater of Gurugram, Faridabad, Rohtak, Panipat and Panchkula was also found to be contaminated with presence of fluoride and other heavy metals.²⁰ As per report, in 2018 it has been found that Gurugram and Faridabad are the most polluted cities.²¹ Air pollution due to crop residue burning causes an estimated economic loss of USD 30 billion annually and is leading a risk factor of acute respiratory infections, especially among children.²² A

²⁰ <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2015/state-editions/contaminated-water-a-serious-threat-to-haryana.html>

²¹ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/11-cities-of-haryana-punjab-among-most-polluted-in-world-report/articleshow/68274673.cms>- World Air Quality Report

²² <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/air-pollution-from-stubble-burning-costs-india-30-billion-a-year-report-2002611>

study has revealed that surface ozone is destroying 22 million tonnes of India’s wheat yield and 6.5 million tonnes of rice crop every year with Punjab and Haryana alone accounting for losses of 16% and 11% for wheat and rice respectively.²³ Further, sand mining is at rise near the river bed of Yamuna. Dozens of trucks and JCBs are being used for lifting up of sand and leaving the river bed hollow.²⁴ Thus, the state of environment is in doldrums. We hope remedial steps will be taken at the earliest and in right earnest.

29. On behalf of CPCB, following data has been furnished in respect of State of Haryana. The same is reportedly based on report furnished by the PPCB under Rule 24(3) of the SMW Rules or other corresponding provisions:

RULES	DATA
Solid Waste Management	Number of towns to be covered: 80 Number of local bodies: 74 Waste generation: 4514 TPD Waste treatment: 188 TPD Waste processing Plants (Compost): 03 existing 53 under construction Legacy waste dump sites: 60
Plastic waste management	Generation: 23369 TPA Recycling units (registered): 7 Annual Report: Not provided
Biomedical waste management	Generation: 11662 Kg/d Number of Hospitals: 3412 CBMWTF: 11
Polluted river stretches	River Ghaggar: P-I River Yamuna: P-I (Action Plans endorsed by CPCB)
Air quality in Non-attainment cities	Faridabad and Gurgaon. Action Plans covered under GRAP.
Industrially polluted clusters	Faridabad. Panipat. (Action Plans are to be prepared as per CEPI Scores)
ETPs CETPs and STPs	Information not provided

²³ <https://www.hindustantimes.com/mumbai-news/pollution-destroys-21-wheat-6-rice-crop-every-year-iit-m-study/story-FfsjiUstkx62FL7ALe5uxI.html>- study conducted by IIT Madras

²⁴ <https://www.indiatoday.in/mail-today/story/yamuna-river-reduced-to-a-trickle-due-to-illegal-mining-1202536-2018-04-02>

30. Some of the serious challenges to the protection of environment in the State of Haryana have been considered by this Tribunal in its orders.²⁵
31. Needless to say that improvement in this respect is not only inalienable duty of the State, but is also necessary for sustainable development which is essential for the health and well-being of citizens as well as for intergenerational equity. These principles require that all human activities should be conducted in such a way that the rights of future generations to access clean air and potable water are not taken away. At the cost of repetition, it may be mentioned that water is being polluted because of discharge of untreated sewage and effluents. Air pollution is result of failure to manage solid waste and to prevent other causes leading to air pollution. There are also other issues like deterioration in groundwater level, damage to forests and wild life, unscientific and uncontrolled sand mining etc. Unsatisfactory implementation of law is clear from the fact that inspite of severe damage, there is no report of any convictions being recorded against the polluters, nor adequate compensation has been recovered for damage caused to the environment. Steps for community involvement are not adequate. There is reluctance even to declare some major cities as fully compliant with the environment norms. The authorities have not been able to evolve simplified and standard procedure for preparing project reports and giving of contracts. There is no satisfactory plan for reuse of the treated water or use of treated sewage or waste and for segregation and collection of solid waste, for managing the legacy waste or other wastes, etc.

²⁵ (a). Order dated 16.07.2018 in Court on its own Motion vs State of Punjab, O.A. No. 218/2018.
 (b). Order dated 07.08.2018 in Stench Grips Mansa's Sacred Ghaggar River (Suo Motu Case) and Yogender Kumar, O.A. No. 138/2016 (T_{NHRC}).
 (c). Order dated 14.01.2019 in Awasiya Jan Kalyan Samiti (Regd.) Vs. State of Haryana, O.A. No. 627/2018.
 (d). Order dated 11.09.2018 in Shailesh Singh vs. State of Haryana & Ors., O.A. No. 639/2018.
 (e). Order dated 20.09.2018 in Mahendra Singh vs. State of Haryana, O.A. No. 667/2018.
 (f). Order dated 30.11.2018 in Lakhi Ram vs. State of Haryana & Ors., O.A. No. 1005/2018.
 (g). Order dated 07.09.2018 in Jade Faridabad Residents Welfare Association vs. Govt. of Haryana & Ors., O.A. No. 619/2018).
 (h). Order dated 16.10.2018 in Kissan Udey Samiti vs. State of Haryana & Ors., O.A. No. 764/2018.

32. The presence of Chief Secretary before this Tribunal was directed with an expectation that there will be realization of seriousness at the highest level which may percolate in the administration. This may require effective institutional monitoring mechanism and training of all the authorities charged with the duty of overseeing protection of environment and effective schemes for community involvement at every level.

IV. DIRECTIONS:

33. In view of above, after discussion with the Chief Secretary, following further directions are issued:

- i. Steps for compliance of Rules 22 and 24 of SWM Rules be now taken within six weeks to the extent not yet taken. Similar steps be taken with regard to Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules and Plastic Waste Management Rules.
- ii. Atleast three major cities and three major towns in the State and atleast three Panchayats in every District may be notified on the website within two weeks from today as model cities/towns/villages which will be made fully compliant within next six months.
- iii. The remaining cities, towns and Village Panchayats of the State may be made fully compliant in respect of environmental norms within one year.
- iv. A quarterly report be furnished by the Chief Secretary, every three months. First such report shall be furnished by June 30, 2019.
- v. The Chief Secretary may personally monitor the progress, atleast once in a month, with all the District Magistrates.
- vi. The District Magistrates or other Officers may be imparted requisite training.

- vii. The District Magistrates may monitor the status of compliance of environmental norms, atleast once in two weeks.
- viii. Performance audit of functioning of all regulatory bodies may be got conducted and remedial measures be taken, within six months.
- ix. The Chief Secretary may remain present in person before the Tribunal with the status of compliance in respect of various issues mentioned in para 20 as well as any other issues discussed in the above order on 19.09.2019.

34. It is made clear that Chief Secretary may not delegate the above function and the requirement of appearance before this Tribunal to anyone else. However, it will be open to him to change the date, by advance intimation by e-mail at ngt.filing@gmail.com to adjust their convenience.

35. The issue of recovery of damages from the States for their failure to comply with the environmental norms, including the statutory rules and orders of this Tribunal, will be considered will be considered later. The Tribunal may also consider the requirement of performance guarantee of a particular amount in case progress achieved is not found to be satisfactory.

36. Accordingly, vide order dated 05.03.2019 in the present matter (dealing with State of Himachal Pradesh) it has been directed that the Apex Committee is to conclude its proceedings by 30.04.2019 and furnish its final report. Thereafter, monitoring at apex level can be done by MoEF&CC and CPCB in terms of Rules 5 and 14 of the SWM Rules respectively and direction of this Tribunal vide order dated 22.12.2016 [Para 43(9)].

37. Any other Committee or regulatory body will work in tandem with the above mechanism.

Put up the report which may be received on 08.07.2019.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S.P. Wangdi, JM

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

March 06, 2019
Original Application No. 606/2018



Annexure-B

[भाग II—खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

नगरपालिकाओं की कुल संख्या:

प्रस्तुत की गई कार्य योजना की संख्या:

प्ररूप-VI

[नियम 25 देखें]

दुर्घटना का प्रतिवेदन

1.	दुर्घटना की तारीख और समय	:	
2.	दुर्घटना के लिए कारकों का अनुक्रम	:	
3.	दुर्घटना में शामिल अपशिष्ट	:	
4.	मानव स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर दुर्घटनाओं के प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन	:	
5.	किए गए आपातकालीन उपाय	:	
6.	दुर्घटनाओं के प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए उठाए गए कदम	:	
7.	ऐसी किसी दुर्घटना की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदम	:	
तारीख		हस्ताक्षर	
स्थान		पदनाम	

[फा. सं.18-3/2004-एचएसएमडी]

विश्वनाथ सिन्हा, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 8th April, 2016

S.O. 1357(E).—Whereas the draft of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2015 were published under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number G.S.R. 451 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2015 in the Gazette of India, part II, Section 3, sub-section (i) of the same date inviting objections or suggestions from the persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of the period of sixty days from the publication of the said notification on the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2015 in supersession of the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000;

And whereas, copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 3rd June, 2015;

And whereas, the objections or comments received within the stipulated period were duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3, 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and in supersession of the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, except as respect things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules for management of Solid Waste, namely:-

1. **Short title and commencement.-**

- (1) These rules may be called the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. **Application.-** These rules shall apply to every urban local body, outgrowths in urban agglomerations, census towns as declared by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, notified areas, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, airports, airbases, Ports and harbours, defence establishments, special economic zones, State and Central government organisations, places of pilgrims, religious and historical importance as may be notified by respective State government from time to time and to every domestic, institutional, commercial and any other non residential solid waste generator situated in the areas except industrial waste, hazardous waste, hazardous chemicals, bio medical wastes, e-waste, lead acid batteries and radio-active waste, that are covered under separate rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

3. **Definitions** —(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,- (1) **“aerobic composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;

2. **“anaerobic digestion”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen;
3. **“authorisation”** means the permission given by the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, to the operator of a facility or urban local authority, or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of solid waste;
4. **“biodegradable waste ”** means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;
5. **“bio-methanation”** means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane rich biogas;
6. **“brand owner”** means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label.
7. **“buffer zone”** means zone of no development to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding 5 TPD of installed capacity. This will be maintained within total area allotted for the solid waste processing and disposal facility.
8. **“bulk waste generator”** means and includes buildings occupied by the Central government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100kg per day;
9. **“bye-laws”** means regulatory framework notified by local body, census town and notified area townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction.
10. **“census town”** means an urban area as defined by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India;
11. **“combustible waste”** means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg and excluding chlorinated materials like plastic, wood pulp, etc;
12. **“composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
13. **“contractor”** means a person or firm that undertakes a contract to provide materials or labour to perform a service or do a job for service providing authority;
14. **“co-processing”** means use of non-biodegradable and non recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500kcal as raw material or as a source of energy or both to replace or supplement the natural mineral resources and fossil fuels in industrial processes;
15. **“decentralised processing”** means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing the processing of biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal;
16. **“disposal”** means the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
17. **“domestic hazardous waste”** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level;

18. **"door to door collection"** means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises;.
19. **"dry waste"** means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc;
20. **"dump sites"** means a land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;
21. **"extended producer responsibility" (EPR)** means responsibility of any producer of packaging products such as plastic, tin, glass and corrugated boxes, etc., for environmentally sound management, till end-of-life of the packaging products;
22. **"facility"** means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out;
23. **"fine"** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these rules and/or bye- laws
24. **"Form"** means a Form appended to these rules;
25. **"handling"** includes all activities relating to sorting, segregation, material recovery, collection, secondary storage, shredding, baling, crushing, loading, unloading, transportation, processing and disposal of solid wastes;
26. **"inerts"** means wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;
27. **"incineration"** means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures;
28. **"informal waste collector"** includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials;
29. **"leachate"** means the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it;
30. **"local body"** for the purpose of these rules means and includes the municipal corporation, nagar nigam, municipal council, nagarpalika, nagar Palikaparishad, municipal board, nagar panchayat and town panchayat, census towns, notified areas and notified industrial townships with whatever name they are called in different States and union territories in India;
31. **"materials recovery facility" (MRF)** means a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the local body or any other entity mentioned in rule 2 or any person or agency authorised by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorised informal sector of waste pickers, informal recyclers or any other work force engaged by the local body or entity mentioned in rule 2 for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal;
32. **"non-biodegradable waste"** means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro organisms into simpler stable compounds;
33. **"operator of a facility"** means a person or entity, who owns or operates a facility for handling solid waste which includes the local body and any other entity or agency appointed by the local body;
34. **primary collection"** means collecting, lifting and removal of segregated solid waste from source of its generation including households, shops, offices and any other non-residential premises or from any collection points or any other location specified by the local body;
35. **"processing"** means any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products;
36. **"recycling"** means the process of transforming segregated non-biodegradable solid waste into new material or product or as raw material for producing new products which may or may not be similar to the original products;
37. **"redevelopment"** means rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated;

38. **"refused derived fuel"**(RDF) means fuel derived from combustible waste fraction of solid waste like plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, other than chlorinated materials, in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, shredding, dehydrating and compacting of solid waste ;
39. **"residual solid waste"** means and includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing;
40. **"sanitary land filling "** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion;
41. **"sanitary waste"** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
42. **"Schedule"** means the Schedule appended to these rules;
43. **"secondary storage"** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
44. **"segregation"** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes;
45. **"service provider"** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc;
46. **"solid waste"** means and includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non residential wastes, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste excluding industrial waste, bio-medical waste and e-waste, battery waste, radio-active waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities mentioned in rule 2;
47. **"sorting"** means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, card-boards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling;
48. **"stabilising"** means the biological decomposition of biodegradable wastes to a stable state where it generates no leachate or offensive odours and is fit for application to farm land ,soil erosion control and soil remediation;
49. **"street vendor"** means any person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in a street, lane, side walk, footpath, pavement, public park or any other public place or private area, from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place and includes hawker, peddler, squatter and all other synonymous terms which may be local or region specific; and the words "street vending" with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall be construed accordingly;
50. **"tipping fee"** means a fee or support price determined by the local authorities or any state agency authorised by the State government to be paid to the concessionaire or operator of waste processing facility or for disposal of residual solid waste at the landfill;
51. **"transfer station"** means a facility created to receive solid waste from collection areas and transport in bulk in covered vehicles or containers to waste processing and, or, disposal facilities;
52. **"transportation"** means conveyance of solid waste, either treated, partly treated or untreated from a location to another location in an environmentally sound manner through specially designed and covered transport system so as to prevent the foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions;
53. **"treatment"** means the method, technique or process designed to modify physical, chemical or biological characteristics or composition of any waste so as to reduce its volume and potential to cause harm;
54. **"user fee"** means a fee imposed by the local body and any entity mentioned in rule 2 on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services.
55. **"vermi composting"** means the process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms;
56. **"waste generator"** means and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non residential establishments including Indian Railways, defense establishments, which generate solid waste;
57. **"waste hierarchy"** means the priority order in which the solid waste is to should be managed by giving

emphasis to prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least;

58. **“waste picker”** means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

(2) Words and expressions used herein but not defined, but defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the Air (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the respective Acts.

4 Duties of waste generators.- (1) Every waste generator shall,-

(a) segregate and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non bio-degradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable bins and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local authorities from time to time;

(b) wrap securely the used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads etc., in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material as instructed by the local authorities and shall place the same in the bin meant for dry waste or non- bio-degradable waste;

(c) store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016; and

(d) store horticulture waste and garden waste generated from his premises separately in his own premises and dispose of as per the directions of the local body from time to time.

(2) No waste generator shall throw, burn or bury the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.

(3) All waste generators shall pay such user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies.

(4) No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the local body, at least three working days in advance and such person or the organiser of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the local body.

(5) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc., and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the local body.

(6) All resident welfare and market associations shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.

(7) All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sqm area shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorized recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.

(8) All hotels and restaurants shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body ensure segregation of waste at source as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.

5. Duties of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.- (1) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall be responsible for over all monitoring the implementation of these rules in the country. It shall constitute a Central Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change comprising officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary or Advisor from the following namely,-

- 1) Ministry of Urban Development
 - 2) Ministry of Rural Development
 - 3) Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
 - 4) Ministry of Agriculture
 - 5) Central Pollution Control Board
 - 6) Three State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees by rotation
 - 7) Urban Development Departments of three State Governments by rotation
 - 8) Rural Development Departments from two State Governments by rotation
 - 9) Three Urban Local bodies by rotation
 - 10) Two census towns by rotation
 - 11) FICCI, CII
 - 12) Two subject experts
2. This Central Monitoring Committee shall meet at least once in a year to monitor and review the implementation of these rules. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may co-opt other experts, if needed. The Committee shall be renewed every three years.
- 6. Duties of Ministry of Urban Development.-** (1) The Ministry of Urban Development shall coordinate with State Governments and Union territory Administrations to,-
- (a) take periodic review of the measures taken by the states and local bodies for improving solid waste management practices and execution of solid waste management projects funded by the Ministry and external agencies at least once in a year and give advice on taking corrective measures;
 - (b) formulate national policy and strategy on solid waste management including policy on waste to energy in consultation with stakeholders within six months from the date of notification of these rules;
 - (c) facilitate States and Union Territories in formulation of state policy and strategy on solid management based on national solid waste management policy and national urban sanitation policy;
 - (d) promote research and development in solid waste management sector and disseminate information to States and local bodies;
 - (e) undertake training and capacity building of local bodies and other stakeholders; and
 - (f) provide technical guidelines and project finance to states, Union territories and local bodies on solid waste management to facilitate meeting timelines and standards.
- 7. Duties of Department of Fertilisers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.-** (1) The Department of Fertilisers through appropriate mechanisms shall,-
- (a) provide market development assistance on city compost; and
 - (b) ensure promotion of co-marketing of compost with chemical fertilisers in the ratio of 3 to 4 bags: 6 to 7 bags by the fertiliser companies to the extent compost is made available for marketing to the companies.
- 8. Duties of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.-** The Ministry of Agriculture through appropriate mechanisms shall,-
- (a) provide flexibility in Fertiliser Control Order for manufacturing and sale of compost;
 - (b) propagate utilisation of compost on farm land;
 - (c) set up laboratories to test quality of compost produced by local authorities or their authorised agencies; and
 - (d) issue suitable guidelines for maintaining the quality of compost and ratio of use of compost visa-a-vis chemical fertilizers while applying compost to farmland.
- 9. Duties of the Ministry of Power.-** The Ministry of Power through appropriate mechanisms shall,-
- (a) decide tariff or charges for the power generated from the waste to energy plants based on solid waste.
 - (b) compulsory purchase power generated from such waste to energy plants by distribution company.
- 10. Duties of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources-** The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources through appropriate mechanisms shall,-

- (a) facilitate infrastructure creation for waste to energy plants; and
- (b) provide appropriate subsidy or incentives for such waste to energy plants.

11. Duties of the Secretary-in-charge, Urban Development in the States and Union territories.- (1) The Secretary, Urban Development Department in the State or Union territory through the Commissioner or Director of Municipal Administration or Director of local bodies shall,-

- (a) prepare a state policy and solid waste management strategy for the state or the union territory in consultation with stakeholders including representative of waste pickers, self help group and similar groups working in the field of waste management consistent with these rules, national policy on solid waste management and national urban sanitation policy of the ministry of urban development, in a period not later than one year from the date of notification of these rules;
- (b) while preparing State policy and strategy on solid waste management, lay emphasis on waste reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste to ensure minimisation of waste going to the landfill and minimise impact of solid waste on human health and environment;
- (c) state policies and strategies should acknowledge the primary role played by the informal sector of waste pickers, waste collectors and recycling industry in reducing waste and provide broad guidelines regarding integration of waste picker or informal waste collectors in the waste management system.
- (d) ensure implementation of provisions of these rules by all local authorities;
- (e) direct the town planning department of the State to ensure that master plan of every city in the State or Union territory provisions for setting up of solid waste processing and disposal facilities except for the cities who are members of common waste processing facility or regional sanitary landfill for a group of cities; and
- (f) ensure identification and allocation of suitable land to the local bodies within one year for setting up of processing and disposal facilities for solid wastes and incorporate them in the master plans (land use plan) of the State or as the case may be, cities through metropolitan and district planning committees or town and country planning department;
- (h) direct the town planning department of the State and local bodies to ensure that a separate space for segregation, storage, decentralised processing of solid waste is demarcated in the development plan for group housing or commercial, institutional or any other non-residential complex exceeding 200 dwelling or having a plot area exceeding 5,000 square meters;
- (i) direct the developers of Special Economic Zone, Industrial Estate, Industrial Park to earmark at least five percent of the total area of the plot or minimum five plots or sheds for recovery and recycling facility.
- (j) facilitate establishment of common regional sanitary land fill for a group of cities and towns falling within a distance of 50 km (or more) from the regional facility on a cost sharing basis and ensure professional management of such sanitary landfills;
- (k) arrange for capacity building of local bodies in managing solid waste, segregation and transportation or processing of such waste at source;
- (l) notify buffer zone for the solid waste processing and disposal facilities of more than five tons per day in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board; and
- (m) start a scheme on registration of waste pickers and waste dealers.

12. Duties of District Magistrate or District Collector or Deputy Commissioner.- The District Magistrate or District Collector or as the case may be, the Deputy Commissioner shall, -

- (a) facilitate identification and allocation of suitable land as per clause (f) of rules 11 for setting up solid waste processing and disposal facilities to local authorities in his district in close coordination with the Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department within one year from the date of notification of these rules;
- (b) review the performance of local bodies, at least once in a quarter on waste segregation, processing, treatment and disposal and take corrective measures in consultation with the Commissioner or Director of Municipal Administration or Director of local bodies and secretary-in-charge of the State Urban Development.

13. Duties of the Secretary-in-charge of Village Panchayats or Rural Development Department in the State and Union territory.- (1) The Secretary-in-charge of Village Panchayats or Rural Development Department in the State and Union territory shall have the same duties as the Secretary-in-charge, Urban Development in the States and Union territories, for the areas which are covered under these rules and are under their jurisdictions.

14. Duties of Central Pollution Control Board.-The Central Pollution Control Board shall, -

- (a) co-ordinate with the State Pollution Control Boards and the Pollution Control Committees for implementation of these rules and adherence to the prescribed standards by local authorities;
- (b) formulate the standards for ground water, ambient air, noise pollution, leachate in respect of all solid waste processing and disposal facilities;
- (c) review environmental standards and norms prescribed for solid waste processing facilities or treatment technologies and update them as and when required;
- (d) review through State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees, at least once in a year, the implementation of prescribed environmental standards for solid waste processing facilities or treatment technologies and compile the data monitored by them;
- (e) review the proposals of State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees on use of any new technologies for processing, recycling and treatment of solid waste and prescribe performance standards, emission norms for the same within 6 months;
- (f) monitor through State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees the implementation of these rules by local bodies;
- (g) prepare an annual report on implementation of these rules on the basis of reports received from State Pollution Control Boards and Committees and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the report shall also be put in public domain;
- (h) publish guidelines for maintaining buffer zone restricting any residential, commercial or any other construction activity from the outer boundary of the waste processing and disposal facilities for different sizes of facilities handling more than five tons per day of solid waste;
- (i) publish guidelines, from time to time, on environmental aspects of processing and disposal of solid waste to enable local bodies to comply with the provisions of these rules; and
- (j) provide guidance to States or Union territories on inter-state movement of waste.

15. Duties and responsibilities of local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations.- The local authorities and Panchayats shall,-

- (a) prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification of state policy and strategy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or Union territory Administration or agency authorised by the State Government or Union territory Administration;
- (b) arrange for door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;
- (c) establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (d) facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (e) frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;
- (f) prescribe from time to time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorised agency;
- (g) direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink canes, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, waste bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised the waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the local body;
- (h) setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed white and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;

- (i) establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometers or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres;
- (j) ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;
- (k) direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local body;
- (l) provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors;
- (m) collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;
- (n) collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation;
- (o) set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body;
- (p) collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible;
- (q) transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for on site processing of such waste;
- (r) transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility;
- (s) transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste management Rules, 2016;
- (t) involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;
- (u) phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- (v) facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as-
 - a) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable wastes;
 - b) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns;
- (w) undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule 1 for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules;
- (x) make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;
- (y) make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tones per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;
- (z) submit application for renewal of authorisation at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation;

- (za) prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;
- (zb) the annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary -in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or village panchayat or rural development department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 31st May of every year;
- (zc) educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;
- (zd) ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;
- (ze) ensure that provisions for setting up of centers for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex; and
- (zf) frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed; and
- (zg) create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following; namely:-
- (i) not to litter;
 - (ii) minimise generation of waste;
 - (iii) reuse the waste to the extent possible;
 - (iv) practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable (recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source;
 - (v) practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;
 - (vi) wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste;
 - (vii) storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;
 - (viii) handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and
 - (ix) pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.
- (zh) stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline as specified in rule 23 for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over;
- (zi) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;
- (zj) investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites;
- (zk) in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

16. Duties of State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.- (1) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall,-

- (a) enforce these rules in their State through local bodies in their respective jurisdiction and review implementation of these rules at least twice a year in close coordination with concerned Directorate of Municipal Administration or Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department;
- (b) monitor environmental standards and adherence to conditions as specified under the Schedule I and Schedule II for waste processing and disposal sites;
- (c) examine the proposal for authorisation and make such inquiries as deemed fit, after the receipt of the application for the same in Form I from the local body or any other agency authorised by the local body;

- (d) while examining the proposal for authorisation, the requirement of consents under respective enactments and views of other agencies like the State Urban Development Department, the Town and Country Planning Department, District Planning Committee or Metropolitan Area Planning Committee, as may be applicable, Airport or Airbase Authority, the Ground Water Board, Railways, power distribution companies, highway department and other relevant agencies shall be taken into consideration and they shall be given four weeks time to give their views, if any;
- (e) issue authorisation within a period of sixty days in Form II to the local body or an operator of a facility or any other agency authorised by local body stipulating compliance criteria and environmental standards as specified in Schedules I and II including other conditions, as may be necessary;
- (f) synchronise the validity of said authorisation with the validity of the consents;
- (g) suspend or cancel the authorization issued under clause (a) any time, if the local body or operator of the facility fails to operate the facility as per the conditions stipulated:
provided that no such authorization shall be suspended or cancelled without giving notice to the local body or operator, as the case may be; and
- (h) on receipt of application for renewal, renew the authorisation for next five years, after examining every application on merit and subject to the condition that the operator of the facility has fulfilled all the provisions of the rules, standards or conditions specified in the authorisation, consents or environment clearance.
- (2) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall, after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant and for reasons thereof to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant or renew an authorisation.
- (3) In case of new technologies, where no standards have been prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, shall approach Central Pollution Control Board for getting standards specified.
- (4) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, shall monitor the compliance of the standards as prescribed or laid down and treatment technology as approved and the conditions stipulated in the authorisation and the standards specified in Schedules I and II under these rules as and when deemed appropriate but not less than once in a year.
- (5) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee may give directions to local bodies for safe handling and disposal of domestic hazardous waste deposited by the waste generators at hazardous waste deposition facilities.
- (6) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall regulate Inter-State movement of waste.

17. Duty of manufacturers or brand owners of disposable products and sanitary napkins and diapers.- (1) All manufacturers of disposable products such as tin, glass, plastics packaging, etc., or brand owners who introduce such products in the market shall provide necessary financial assistance to local authorities for establishment of waste management system.

- (2) All such brand owners who sell or market their products in such packaging material which are non-biodegradable shall put in place a system to collect back the packaging waste generated due to their production.
- (3) Manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers shall explore the possibility of using all recyclable materials in their products or they shall provide a pouch or wrapper for disposal of each napkin or diapers along with the packet of their sanitary products.
- (4) All such manufacturers, brand owners or marketing companies shall educate the masses for wrapping and disposal of their products.

18. Duties of the industrial units located within one hundred km from the refused derived fuel and waste to energy plants based on solid waste- All industrial units using fuel and located within one hundred km from a solid waste based refused derived fuel plant shall make arrangements within six months from the date of notification of these rules to replace at least five percent of their fuel requirement by refused derived fuel so produced.

19. Criteria for Duties regarding setting-up solid waste processing and treatment facility.- (1) The department in-charge of the allocation of land assignment shall be responsible for providing suitable land for setting up of the solid waste processing and treatment facilities and notify such sites by the State Government or Union territory Administration.

- (2) The operator of the facility shall design and set up the facility as per the technical guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard from time to time and the manual on solid waste management prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development.

- (3) The operator of the facility shall obtain necessary approvals from the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.
- (4) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall monitor the environment standards of the operation of the solid waste processing and treatment facilities.
- (5) The operator of the facility shall be responsible for the safe and environmentally sound operations of the solid waste processing and or treatment facilities as per the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time and the Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management published by the Ministry of Urban Development and updated from time to time-
- (6) The operator of the solid waste processing and treatment facility shall submit annual report in Form III each year by 30th April to the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Committee and concerned local body.

20. Criteria and actions to be taken for solid waste management in hilly areas.- In the hilly areas, the duties and responsibilities of the local authorities shall be the same as mentioned in rule 15 with additional clauses as under:

- (a) Construction of landfill on the hill shall be avoided. A transfer station at a suitable enclosed location shall be setup to collect residual waste from the processing facility and inert waste. A suitable land shall be identified in the plain areas down the hill within 25 kilometers for setting up sanitary landfill. The residual waste from the transfer station shall be disposed of at this sanitary landfill.
- (b) In case of non-availability of such land, efforts shall be made to set up regional sanitary landfill for the inert and residual waste.
- (c) Local body shall frame Bye-laws and prohibit citizen from littering wastes on the streets and give strict direction to the tourists not to dispose any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, any other plastic or paper waste on the streets or down the hills and instead direct to deposit such waste in the litter bins that shall be placed by the local body at all tourist destinations.
- (d) Local body shall arrange to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the bye-laws to all tourists visiting the hilly areas at the entry point in the town as well as through the hotels, guest houses or like where they stay and by putting suitable hoardings at tourist destinations.
- (e) Local body may levy solid waste management charge from the tourist at the entry point to make the solid waste management services sustainable.
- (f) The department in-charge of the allocation of land assignment shall identify and allot suitable space on the hills for setting up decentralised waste processing facilities. Local body shall set up such facilities. Step garden system may be adopted for optimum utilisation of hill space.

21. Criteria for waste to energy process.- (1) Non recyclable waste having calorific value of 1500 K/cal/kg or more shall not be disposed of on landfills and shall only be utilised for generating energy either or through refuse derived fuel or by giving away as feed stock for preparing refuse derived fuel.

- (2) High calorific wastes shall be used for co-processing in cement or thermal power plants.
- (3) The local body or an operator of facility or an agency designated by them proposing to set up waste to energy plant of more than five tones per day processing capacity shall submit an application in Form-I to the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, for authorisation.
- (4) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, on receiving such application for setting up waste to energy facility, shall examine the same and grant permission within sixty days.

22. Time frame for implementation.- Necessary infrastructure for implementation of these rules shall be created by the local bodies and other concerned authorities, as the case may be, on their own, by directly or engaging agencies within the time frame specified below:

Sl. No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of rules
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year

2.	identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities for suitable clusters of local authorities under 0.5 million population and for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities or stand alone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more .	1 year
3.	procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	2 years
4.	enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source ,	2 years
5.	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.	2 years
6.	ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years
7.	setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years
8.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population.	3 years
9.	setting up common or stand alone sanitary landfills by or for all local bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the Rules	3 years
10.	setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	3years
11.	bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	5years

23. State Level Advisory Body. – (1) Every Department in-charge of local bodies of the concerned State Government or Union territory administration shall constitute a State Level Advisory Body within six months from the date of notification of these rules comprising the following members, namely:-

Sl. No	Designation	Member
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Secretary, Department of Urban Development or Local self government department of the State	Chairperson, ex-officio
2.	One representative of Panchayats or Rural development Department not below the rank of Joint Secretary to State Government	Member, ex-officio
3.	one representative of Revenue Department of State Government	Member, ex-officio
4.	One representative from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Government of India	Member, ex-officio

5.	One representative from Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India	Member, ex-officio
6.	One representative from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India	Member, ex-officio
7.	One representative from the Central Pollution Control Board	Member, ex-officio
8.	One representative from the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee	Member, ex-officio
9.	One representative from Indian Institute of Technology or National Institute of Technology	Member, Ex-officio
10.	Chief town planner of the state	Member
11.	Three representatives from the local bodies by rotation	Member
12.	Two representatives from census towns or urban agglomerations by rotation.	Member
13.	One representative from reputed Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society working for the waste pickers or informal recycler or solid waste management	Member
14.	One representative from a body representing Industries at the State or Central level	Member
15.	one representative from waste recycling industry	member
16.	Two subject experts	Member
17.	Co-opt one representative each from agriculture department, and labour department of State Government.	Member

(2) The State Level Advisory Body shall meet at least one in every six months to review the matters related to implementation of these rules, state policy and strategy on solid waste management and give advice to state government for taking measures that are necessary for expeditious and appropriate implementation of these rules.

(3) The copies of the review report shall be forwarded to the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee for necessary action.

24. Annual report.- (1) The operator of facility shall submit the annual report to the local body in Form-III on or before the 30th day of April every year.

(2) The local body shall submit its annual report in Form-IV to State P Control Board or P Committee and the Secretary-in-Charge of the Department of Urban Development of the concerned State or Union Territory in case of metropolitan city and to the Director of Municipal Administration or Commissioner of Municipal Administration or Officer in -Charge of Urban local bodies in the state in case of all other local bodies of state on or before the 30th day of June every year

(3) Each State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee as the case may be, shall prepare and submit the consolidated annual report to the Central Pollution Control Board and Ministry of Urban Development on the implementation of these rules and action taken against non complying local body by the 31st day of July of each year in Form-V.

(4) The Central Pollution Control Board shall prepare a consolidated annual review report on the status of implementation of these rules by local bodies in the country and forward the same to the Ministry of Urban Development

and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, along with its recommendations before the 31st day of August each year.

(5) The annual report shall be reviewed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change during the meeting of Central Monitoring Committee.

25. Accident reporting- In case of an accident at any solid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the Officer- in- charge of the facility shall report to the local body in Form-VI and the local body shall review and issue instructions if any, to the in- charge of the facility.

SCHEDULE I

[see rule 15 (w),(zi), 16 (1) (b) (e), 16 (4)]

Specifications for Sanitary Landfills

(A) Criteria for site selection.-

- (i) The department in the business allocation of land assignment shall provide suitable site for setting up of the solid waste processing and treatment facilities and notify such sites.
- (ii) The sanitary landfill site shall be planned, designed and developed with proper documentation of construction plan as well as a closure plan in a phased manner. In case a new landfill facility is being established adjoining an existing landfill site, the closure plan of existing landfill should form a part of the proposal of such new landfill.
- (iii) The landfill sites shall be selected to make use of nearby wastes processing facilities. Otherwise, wastes processing facility shall be planned as an integral part of the landfill site.
- (iv) Landfill sites shall be set up as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and Central Pollution Control Board.
- (v) The existing landfill sites which are in use for more than five years shall be improved in accordance with the specifications given in this Schedule.
- (vi) The landfill site shall be large enough to last for at least 20-25 years and shall develop 'landfill cells' in a phased manner to avoid water logging and misuse.
- (vii) The landfill site shall be 100 meter away from river, 200 meter from a pond, 200 meter from Highways, Habitations, Public Parks and water supply wells and 20 km away from Airports or Airbase. However in a special case, landfill site may be set up within a distance of 10 and 20 km away from the Airport/Airbase after obtaining no objection certificate from the civil aviation authority/ Air force as the case may be. The Landfill site shall not be permitted within the flood plains as recorded for the last 100 years, zone of coastal regulation, wetland, Critical habitat areas, sensitive eco-fragile areas..
- (viii) The sites for landfill and processing and disposal of solid waste shall be incorporated in the Town Planning Department's land-use plans.
- (ix) A buffer zone of no development shall be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding five Tonnes per day of installed capacity. This will be maintained within the total area of the solid waste processing and disposal facility. The buffer zone shall be prescribed on case to case basis by the local body in consultation with concerned State Pollution Control Board.
- (x) The biomedical waste shall be disposed of in accordance with the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time. The hazardous waste shall be managed in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time. The E-waste shall be managed in accordance with the e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time.
- (xi) Temporary storage facility for solid waste shall be established in each landfill site to accommodate the waste in case of non- operation of waste processing and during emergency or natural calamities.

(B) Criteria for development of facilities at the sanitary landfills.-

- (i) Landfill site shall be fenced or hedged and provided with proper gate to monitor incoming vehicles, to prevent entry of unauthorised persons and stray animals
- (ii) The approach and / internal roads shall be concreted or paved so as to avoid generation of dust particles due to vehicular movement and shall be so designed to ensure free movement of vehicles and other machinery.
- (iii) The landfill site shall have waste inspection facility to monitor waste brought in for landfilling h, office facility for record keeping and shelter for keeping equipment and machinery including pollution monitoring equipment. The operator of the facility shall maintain record of waste received, processed and disposed.

- (iv) Provisions like weigh bridge to measure quantity of waste brought at landfill site, fire protection equipment and other facilities as may be required shall be provided.
- (v) Utilities such as drinking water and sanitary facilities (preferably washing/bathing facilities for workers) and lighting arrangements for easy landfill operations during night hours shall be provided.
- (vi) Safety provisions including health inspections of workers at landfill sites shall be carried out made.
- (vii) Provisions for parking, cleaning, washing of transport vehicles carrying solid waste shall be provided. The wastewater so generated shall be treated to meet the prescribed standards.

(C) Criteria for specifications for land filling operations and closure on completion of land filling.-

- (i) Waste for land filling shall be compacted in thin layers using heavy compactors to achieve high density of the waste. In high rainfall areas where heavy compactors cannot be used, alternative measures shall be adopted.
- (ii) Till the time waste processing facilities for composting or recycling or energy recovery are set up, the waste shall be sent to the sanitary landfill. The landfill cell shall be covered at the end of each working day with minimum 10 cm of soil, inert debris or construction material..
- (iii) Prior to the commencement of monsoon season, an intermediate cover of 40-65 cm thickness of soil shall be placed on the landfill with proper compaction and grading to prevent infiltration during monsoon. Proper drainage shall be constructed to divert run-off away from the active cell of the landfill.
- (iv) After completion of landfill, a final cover shall be designed to minimise infiltration and erosion. The final cover shall meet the following specifications, namely :--
 - a) The final cover shall have a barrier soil layer comprising of 60 cm of clay or amended soil with permeability coefficient less than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec.
 - b) On top of the barrier soil layer, there shall be a drainage layer of 15 cm.
 - c) On top of the drainage layer, there shall be a vegetative layer of 45 cm to support natural plant growth and to minimise erosion.

(D) Criteria for pollution prevention.-In order to prevent pollution from landfill operations, the following provisions shall be made, namely:-

- (i) The storm water drain shall be designed and constructed in such a way that the surface runoff water is diverted from the landfilling site and leachates from solid waste locations do not get mixed with the surface runoff water. Provisions for diversion of storm water discharge drains shall be made to minimise leachate generation and prevent pollution of surface water and also for avoiding flooding and creation of marshy conditions.
- (ii) Non-permeable lining system at the base and walls of waste disposal area. For landfill receiving residues of waste processing facilities or mixed waste or waste having contamination of hazardous materials (such as aerosols, bleaches, polishes, batteries, waste oils, paint products and pesticides) shall have liner of composite barrier of 1.5 mm thick high density polyethylene (HDPE) geo-membrane or geo-synthetic liners, or equivalent, overlying 90 cm of soil (clay or amended soil) having permeability coefficient not greater than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. The highest level of water table shall be at least two meter below the base of clay or amended soil barrier layer provided at the bottom of landfills.
- (iii) Provisions for management of leachates including its collection and treatment shall be made. The treated leachate shall be recycled or utilized as permitted, otherwise shall be released into the sewerage line, after meeting the standards specified in Schedule- II.. In no case, leachate shall be released into open environment.
- (iv) Arrangement shall be made to prevent leachate runoff from landfill area entering any drain, stream, river, lake or pond. In case of mixing of runoff water with leachate or solid waste, the entire mixed water shall be treated by the concern authority.

(E) Criteria for water quality monitoring.-

- (i) Before establishing any landfill site, baseline data of ground water quality in the area shall be collected and kept in record for future reference. The ground water quality within 50 meter of the periphery of landfill site shall be periodically monitored covering different seasons in a year that is, summer, monsoon and post-monsoon period to ensure that the ground water is not contaminated.
- (ii) Usage of groundwater in and around landfill sites for any purpose (including drinking and irrigation) shall be considered only after ensuring its quality. The following specifications for drinking water quality shall apply for monitoring purpose, namely :-

S. No.	Parameters	IS 10500:2012, Edition 2.2(2003-09) Desirable limit (mg/l except for pH)
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Arsenic	0.01
	Cadmium	0.01
	Chromium(as Cr ⁶⁺)	0.05
	Copper	0.05
	Cyanide	0.05
	Lead	0.05
	Mercury	0.001
	Nickel	-
	Nitrate as NO ₃	45.0
	pH	6.5-8.5
	Iron	0.3
	Total hardness (as CaCO ₃)	300.0
	Chlorides	250
	Dissolved solids	500
	Phenolic compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH)	0.001
	Zinc	5.0
	Sulphate (as SO ₄)	200

(F) Criteria for ambient air quality monitoring.-

- (i) Landfill gas control system including gas collection system shall be installed at landfill site to minimize odour, prevent off-site migration of gases, to protect vegetation planted on the rehabilitated landfill surface. For enhancing landfill gas recovery, use of geomembranes in cover systems along with gas collection wells should be considered.
- (ii) The concentration of methane gas generated at landfill site shall not exceed 25 per cent of the lower explosive limit (LEL).
- (iii) The landfill gas from the collection facility at a landfill site shall be utilized for either direct thermal applications or power generation, as per viability. Otherwise, landfill gas shall be burnt (flared) and shall not be allowed to escape directly to the atmosphere or for illegal tapping. Passive venting shall be allowed in case if its utilisation or flaring is not possible.
- (iv) Ambient air quality at the landfill site and at the vicinity shall be regularly monitored. Ambient air quality shall

meet the standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board for Industrial area.

G. Criteria for plantation at landfill Site.- A vegetative cover shall be provided over the completed site in accordance with the following specifications, namely:-

- (a) Locally adopted non-edible perennial plants that are resistant to drought and extreme temperatures shall be planted;
- (b) The selection of plants should be of such variety that their roots do not penetrate more than 30 cms. This condition shall apply till the landfill is stabilized;
- (c) Selected plants shall have ability to thrive on low-nutrient soil with minimum nutrient addition;
- (d) Plantation to be made in sufficient density to minimise soil erosion.
- (e) Green belts shall be developed all around the boundary of the landfill in consultation with State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees .

H. Criteria for post-care of landfill site.- (1) The post-closure care of landfill site shall be conducted for at least fifteen years and long term monitoring or care plan shall consist of the following, namely :-‘

- (a) Maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of final cover, making repairs and preventing run-on and run-off from eroding or otherwise damaging the final cover;
- (b) Monitoring leachate collection system in accordance with the requirement;
- (c) Monitoring of ground water in and around landfill;
- (d) Maintaining and operating the landfill gas collection system to meet the standards.
- (2) Use of closed landfill sites after fifteen years of post-closure monitoring can be considered for human settlement or otherwise only after ensuring that gaseous emission and leachate quality analysis complies with the specified standards and the soil stability is ensured.

I. Criteria for special provisions for hilly areas.-Cities and towns located on hills shall have location-specific methods evolved for final disposal of solid waste by the local body with the approval of the concerned State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee. The local body shall set up processing facilities for utilisation of biodegradable organic waste. The non-biodegradable recyclable materials shall be stored and sent for recycling periodically. The inert and non-biodegradable waste shall be used for building roads or filling-up of appropriate areas on hills. In case of constraints in finding adequate land in hilly areas, waste not suitable for road-laying or filling up shall be disposed of in regional landfills in plain areas.

J. Closure and Rehabilitation of Old Dumps- Solid waste dumps which have reached their full capacity or those which will not receive additional waste after setting up of new and properly designed landfills should be closed and rehabilitated by examining the following options:

- (i) Reduction of waste by bio mining and waste processing followed by placement of residues in new landfills or capping as in (ii) below.
- (ii) Capping with solid waste cover or solid waste cover enhanced with geomembrane to enable collection and flaring / utilisation of greenhouse gases.
- (iii) Capping as in (ii) above with additional measures (in alluvial and other coarse grained soils) such as cut-off walls and extraction wells for pumping and treating contaminated ground water.
- (iv) Any other method suitable for reducing environmental impact to acceptable level.

SCHEDULE II

[see rule 16 (1), (b), (c), 16 (4)]

Standards of processing and treatment of solid waste

A. Standards for composting.- The waste processing facilities shall include composting as one of the technologies for processing of bio degradable waste. In order to prevent pollution from compost plant, the following shall be complied with namely :-

- (a) The incoming organic waste at site shall be stored properly prior to further processing. To the extent possible, the waste storage area should be covered. If, such storage is done in an open area, it shall be provided with impermeable base with facility for collection of leachate and surface water run-off into lined drains leading to a leachate treatment and disposal facility;
- (b) Necessary precaution shall be taken to minimise nuisance of odour, flies, rodents, bird menace and fire hazard;

- (c) In case of breakdown or maintenance of plant, waste intake shall be stopped and arrangements be worked out for diversion of waste to the temporary processing site or temporary landfill sites which will be again reprocessed when plant is in order;
- (d) Pre-process and post-process rejects shall be removed from the processing facility on regular basis and shall not be allowed to pile at the site. Recyclables shall be routed through appropriate vendors. The non-recyclable high calorific fractions to be segregated and sent to waste to energy or for RDF production, co-processing in cement plants or to thermal power plants. Only rejects from all processes shall be sent for sanitary landfill site(s).
- (e) The windrow area shall be provided with impermeable base. Such a base shall be made of concrete or compacted clay of 50 cm thick having permeability coefficient less than 10^{-7} cm/sec. The base shall be provided with 1 to 2 per cent slope and circled by lined drains for collection of leachate or surface run-off;
- (f) Ambient air quality monitoring shall be regularly carried out. Odour nuisance at down-wind direction on the boundary of processing plant shall also be checked regularly.
- (g) Leachate shall be re-circulated in compost plant for moisture maintenance.
- (h) The end product compost shall meet the standards prescribed under Fertilizer Control Order notified from time to time.
- (i) In order to ensure safe application of compost, the following specifications for compost quality shall be met, namely:-

Parameters	Organic Compost (FCO 2009)	Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (FCO 2013)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Arsenic (mg/Kg)	10.00	10.00
Cadmium (mg/Kg)	5.00	5.00
Chromium (mg/Kg)	50.00	50.00
Copper (mg/Kg)	300.00	300.00
Lead (mg/Kg)	100.00	100.00
Mercury (mg/Kg)	0.15	0.15
Nickel (mg/Kg)	50.00	50.00
Zinc (mg/Kg)	1000.00	1000.00
C/N ratio	<20	Less than 20:1
pH	6.5-7.5	(1:5 solution) maximum 6.7
Moisture, percent by weight, maximum	15.0-25.0	25.0
Bulk density (g/cm ³)	<1.0	Less than 1.6
Total Organic Carbon, per cent by weight, minimum	12.0	7.9

Total Nitrogen (as N), per cent by weight, minimum	0.8	0.4
Total Phosphate (as P_2O_5) percent by weight, minimum	0.4	10.4
Total Potassium (as K_2O), percent by weight, minimum	0.4	-
Colour	Dark brown to black	-
Odour	Absence of foul Odor	-
Particle size	Minimum 90% material should pass through 4.0 mm IS sieve	Minimum 90% material should pass through 4.0 mm IS sieve
Conductivity (as dsm-1), not more than	4.0	8.2

* Compost (final product) exceeding the above stated concentration limits shall not be used for food crops. However, it may be utilized for purposes other than growing food crops.

B. Standards for treated leachates.-The disposal of treated leachates shall meet the following standards, namely:-

S. No	Parameter	Standards (Mode of Disposal)		
		Inland surface water	Public sewers	Land disposal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Suspended solids, mg/l, max	100	600	200
2.	Dissolved solids (inorganic) mg/l, max.	2100	2100	2100
3	pH value	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0
4	Ammonical nitrogen (as N), mg/l, max.	50	50	-
5	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N), mg/l, max.	100	-	-
6	Biochemical oxygen demand (3 days at 27 ⁰ C) max.(mg/l)	30	350	100
7	Chemical oxygen demand, mg/l, max.	250	-	-
8	Arsenic (as As), mg/l, max	0.2	0.2	0.2
9	Mercury (as Hg), mg/l, max	0.01	0.01	-
10	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, max	0.1	1.0	-
11	Cadmium (as Cd), mg/l, max	2.0	1.0	-

12	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, max.	2.0	2.0	-
13	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, max.	3.0	3.0	-
14	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, max.	5.0	15	-
15	Nickel (as Ni), mg/l, max	3.0	3.0	-
16	Cyanide (as CN), mg/l, max.	0.2	2.0	0.2
17	Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, max.	1000	1000	600
18	Fluoride (as F), mg/l, max	2.0	1.5	-
19	Phenolic compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH) mg/l, max.	1.0	5.0	-

Note : While discharging treated leachates into inland surface waters, quantity of leachates being discharged and the quantity of dilution water available in the receiving water body shall be given due consideration.

C. Standards for incineration: The Emission from incinerators /thermal technologies in Solid Waste treatment/disposal facility shall meet the following standards, namely:-

Parameter	Emission standard	
(1)	(2)	(3)
Particulates	50 mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
HCl	50 mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
SO₂	200 mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
CO	100 mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
	50 mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to daily average value
Total Organic Carbon	20 mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
HF	4 mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
NO_x (NO and NO₂ expressed as NO₂)	400 mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
Total dioxins and furans	0.1 ng TEQ/Nm ³	Standard refers to 6-8 hours sampling. Please refer guidelines for 17 concerned congeners for toxic equivalence values to arrive at total toxic equivalence.
Cd + Th + their compounds	0.05 mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to sampling time anywhere between 30 minutes and 8 hours.
Hg and its compounds	0.05 mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to sampling time anywhere between 30 minutes and 8 hours.

Sb + As + Pb + Cr + Co + Cu + Mn + Ni + V + their compounds	0.5 mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to sampling time anywhere between 30 minutes and 8 hours.
<i>Note.- All values corrected to 11% oxygen on a dry basis.</i>		

Note:

- (a) Suitably designed pollution control devices shall be installed or retrofitted with the incinerator to achieve the above emission limits..
- (b) Waste to be incinerated shall not be chemically treated with any chlorinated disinfectants.
- (c) Incineration of chlorinated plastics shall be phased out within two years.
- (d) if the concentration of toxic metals in incineration ash exceeds the limits specified in the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2008, as amended from time to time, the ash shall be sent to the hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility.
- (e) Only low sulphur fuel like LDO, LSHS, Diesel, bio-mass, coal, LNG, CNG, RDF and bio-gas shall be used as fuel in the incinerator.
- (f) The CO₂ concentration in tail gas shall not be more than 7%.
- (g) All the facilities in twin chamber incinerators shall be designed to achieve a minimum temperature of 950°C in secondary combustion chamber and with a gas residence time in secondary combustion chamber not less than 2 (two) seconds.
- (h) Incineration plants shall be operated (combustion chambers) with such temperature, retention time and turbulence, as to achieve total Organic Carbon (TOC) content in the slag and bottom ash less than 3%, or the loss on ignition is less than 5% of the dry weight.
- (i) Odour from sites shall be managed as per guidelines of CPCB issued from time to time

FORM – I**[see rule 15 (v) 16 (1) (c), 21(3)]**

**Application for obtaining authorisation under solid waste management rules
for processing/recycling/treatment and disposal of solid waste**

To,
The Member Secretary,
State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee,
of.....
Sir,

I/We hereby apply for authorisation under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for processing, recycling, treatment and disposal of solid waste.

1.	Name of the local body/agency appointed by them/ operator of facility	
2.	Correspondence address Telephone No. Fax No. ,e-mail:	

[भाग II—खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

3.	Nodal Officer & designation (Officer authorised by the local body or agency responsible for operation of processing/ treatment or disposal facility)	
4.	Authorisation required for setting up and operation of the facility (Please tick mark)	waste processing recycling treatment disposal at landfill
5.	Attach copies of the Documents Site clearance (local body) Proof of Environmental Clearance Consent for establishment Agreement between municipal authority and operating agency Investment on the project and expected return	
6.	Processing/recycling/treatment of solid waste (i) Total Quantity of waste to be processed per day Quantity of waste to be recycled Quantity of waste to be treated Quantity of waste to be disposed into landfill (ii) Utilisation programme for waste processed (Product utilisation) (iii) Methodology for disposal (attach details) Quantity of leachate Treatment technology for leachate (iv) Measures to be taken for prevention and control of environmental pollution (v) Measures to be taken for safety of workers working in the plant (vi) Details on solid waste processing/recycling/ treatment/disposal facility (to be attached)	
7.	Disposal of solid waste Number of sites identified Quantity of waste to be disposed per day Details of methodology or criteria followed for site selection (attach) Details of existing site under operation Methodology and operational details of landfilling Measures taken to check environmental pollution	
8.	Any other information.	

Date:

Signature:

Place:

Designation

Form- II

[see rule 16 (1) (e)]

Format for issue of authorisation

File No.: _____

Dated: _____

Authorisation No

To _____

Ref: Your application number _____ dt. _____

The _____ State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee after examining the proposal hereby authorises _____ having administrative office at _____ to set up and operate waste processing/recycling/ treatment/disposal facility at _____

The authorisation is hereby granted to operate the facility for processing, recycling, treatment and disposal of solid waste.

The authorisation is subject to the terms and conditions stated below and such conditions as may be otherwise specified in these rules and the standards laid down in Schedules I and II under these rules.

The _____ State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committees of the UT _____ may, at any time, revoke any of the conditions applicable under the authorisation and shall communicate the same in writing.

Any violation of the provision of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 will attract the penal provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).

(Member Secretary)

State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee of the UT

(Signature and designation)

Date: _____

Place: _____

Form – III

[see rule 19 (6), 24 (1)]

Format of annual report to be submitted by the operator of facility to the local body

1	Name of the City/Town and State	
2	Population	
3	Area in sq. kilometers	
4	Name & Address of the local body Telephone No. Fax No. E-mail:	
5	Name and address of operator of the facility	
6	Name of officer in-charge of the facility Phone No: Fax No: E-mail:	

7	Number of households in the city/town , Number of non-residential premises in the city Number of election/ administrative wards in the city/town	
8	Quantity of Solid waste	
	Estimated Quantity of solid waste generated in the local body area per day in metric tones	/tpd
	Quantity of solid waste collected per day	/tpd
	Per capita waste collected per day	/gm/day
	Quantity of solid waste processed	/tpd
	Quantity of solid waste disposed at landfill	/tpd
9	Status of Solid Waste Management (SWM) service	
	Segregation and storage of waste at source Whether solid waste is stored at source in domestic/commercial/ institutional bins If yes, Percentage of households practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins Percentage of non-residential premises practice storage of waste at source in commercial /institutional bins Percentage of households dispose of throw solid waste on the streets Percentage of non-residential premises dispose of throw solid waste on the streets Whether solid waste is stored at source in a segregated form If yes, Percentage of premises segregating the waste at source	Yes/No % % % % Yes/No %
	Door to Door Collection of solid waste	
	Whether door to door collection (D2D) of solid waste is being done in the city/town	Yes/No
	if yes	
	Number of wards covered in D2D collection of waste	
	No. of households covered	
	No. of non-residential premises including commercial establishments ,hotels, restaurants educational institutions/ offices etc covered	

	Percentage of residential and non-residential premises covered in door to door collection through :					
	Motorized vehicle	%				
	Containerized tricycle/handcart	%				
	Other device	%				
	If not, method of primary collection adopted					
	Sweeping of streets					
	Length of roads, streets, lanes, bye-lanes in the city that need to be cleaned	km				
	Frequency of street sweepings and percentage of population covered	frequency	Daily	Alternate	Twice	Occasionally
			days		a week	
		% of population covered				
	Tools used					
	Manual sweeping	%				
	Mechanical sweeping	%				
	Whether long handle broom used by sanitation workers	Yes/No				
	Whether each sanitation worker is given handcart/tricycle for collection of waste	Yes/No				
	Whether handcart / tricycle is containerized	Yes/No				
	Whether the collection tool synchronizes with collection/ waste storage containers utilized	Yes/No				
	Secondary Waste Storage facilities					
	No. and type of waste storage depots in the city/town	No.	Capacity in m ³			
	Open waste storage sites					
	Masonry bins					
	Cement concrete cylinder bins					
	Dhalao/covered rooms/space					
	Covered metal/plastic containers					
	Upto 1.1 m ³ bins					
	2 to 5 m ³ bins					
	Above 5m ³ containers					
	Bin-less city					
	Bin/ population ratio					

[भाग II—खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

	Ward wise details of waste storage depots (attach) : Ward No: Area: Population: No. of bins placed Total volume of bins placed		
	Total storage capacity of waste storage facilities in cubic meters		
	Total waste actually stored at the waste storage depots daily		
	Give frequency of collection of waste from the depots Number of bins cleared	Frequency	No. of bins
		Daily	
		Alternate day	
		Twice a week	
		Once a week	
		Occasionally	
	Whether storage depots have facility for storage of segregated waste in green, blue and black bins	Yes/ No (if yes, add details) No. of green bins: No. of blue bins: No. of black bins:	
	Whether lifting of solid waste from storage depots is manual or mechanical. Give percentage	(%) of Manual Lifting of SOLID WASTE	%
		(%) of Mechanical lifting	%
	If mechanical – specify the method used	front-end loaders/ Top loaders	
	Whether solid waste is lifted from door to door and transported to treatment plant directly in a segregated form	Yes/ No (if yes, specify)	

	Waste Transportation per day Type and Number of vehicles used (pl tick or add)	No. Trips made waste transported
	Animal cart Tractors Non tipping Truck Tipping Truck Dumper Placers Refuse collectors Compactors Others JCB/loader	
	Frequency of transportation of waste Quantity of waste transported each day	Frequency (%) of waste transported Daily Alternate day Twice a week Once a week Occasionally /tpd
	Percentage of total waste transported daily	%
	Waste Treatment Technologies used Whether solid waste is processed	Yes/No
	If yes, Quantity of waste processed daily	/tpd
	Land(s) available with the local body for waste processing (in Hectares)	
	Land currently utilized for waste processing	
	Solid waste processing facilities in operation	
	Solid waste processing facilities under construction	
	Distance of processing facilities from city/town boundary	
	Details of technologies adopted	

[भाग II—खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

	Composting ,	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Qty. of residual waste landfilled
	vermi composting	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled
	Bio-methanation	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled
	Refuse Derived Fuel	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled
	Waste to Energy technology such as incineration, gasification, pyrolysis or any other technology (give detail)	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled
	Co-processing	Qty. raw material processed
	Combustible waste supplied to cement plant	
	Combustible waste supplied to solid waste based power plants	
	Others	Qty.
	Solid waste disposal facilities	
	No. of dumpsites sites available with the local body	
	No. of sanitary landfill sites available with the local body	
	Area of each such sites available for waste disposal	
	Area of land currently used for waste disposal	
	Distance of dumpsite/landfill facility from city/town	kms
	Distance from the nearest habitation	kms
	Distance from water body	kms

	Distance from state/national highway	kms
	Distance from Airport	kms
	Distance from important religious places or historical monument	kms
	Whether it falls in flood prone area	Yes/No
	Whether it falls in earthquake fault line area	Yes/No
	Quantity of waste landfilled each day	tpd
	Whether landfill site is fenced	Yes / No
	Whether Lighting facility is available on site	Yes / No
	Whether Weigh bridge facility available	Yes / No
	Vehicles and equipments used at landfill (specify)	Bulldozer, Compacters etc. available
	Manpower deployed at landfill site	Yes/No (if yes, attach details)
	Whether covering is done on daily basis	Yes/No
	If not, Frequency of covering the waste deposited at the landfill	
	Cover material used	
	Whether adequate covering material is available	Yes/No
	Provisions for gas venting provided	Yes/No, (if yes, attach technical data sheet)
	Provision for leachate collection	Yes/No, (if yes, attach technical data sheet)
10	Whether an Action Plan has been prepared for improving solid waste management practices in the city	Yes/No (if Yes attach Action Plan details)
11	What separate provisions are made for : Dairy related activities : Slaughter houses waste : C&D waste (construction debris) :	Attach details on Proposals, Steps taken, Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No
12	Details of Post Closure Plan	Attach Plan
13	How many slums are identified and whether these are provided with Solid Waste Management facilities :	Yes/ No (if Yes, attach details)
14	Give details of manpower deployed for collection including street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, processing and disposal of waste	

[भाग II—खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

15	Mention briefly, the difficulties being experienced by the local body in complying with provisions of these rules	
16	Mention briefly, if any innovative idea is implemented to tackle a problem related to solid waste, which could be replicated by other local bodies.	

Signature of Operator

Dated :

Place:

Form – IV

[see rules 15(za), 24(2)]

Format for annual report on solid waste management to be submitted by the local body

CALENDAR YEAR:	DATE OF SUBMISSION OF REPORT:

1	Name of the City/Town and State	
2	Population	
3	Area in sq. kilometers	
4	Name & Address of local body Telephone No. Fax No. E-mail:	
5	Name of officer in-charge dealing with solid waste management (SOLID WASTEM)Phone No: Fax No: E-mail:	
6	Number of households in the city/town Number of non-residential premises in the city Number of election/ administrative wards in the city/town	
7	Quantity of Solid waste (solid waste)	
	Estimated Quantity of solid waste generated in the local body area per day in metric tones	/tpd
	Quantity of solid waste collected per day	/tpd

	Per capita waste collected per day	/gm/day
	Quantity of solid waste processed	/tpd
	Quantity of solid waste disposed at dumpsite/ landfill	/tpd
8	Status of Solid Waste Management service	
	Segregation and storage of waste at source Whether SOLID WASTE is stored at source in domestic/commercial/ institutional bins, If yes, Percentage of households practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins Percentage of non-residential premises practice storage of waste at source in commercial /institutional bins Percentage of households dispose or throw solid waste on the streets Percentage of non-residential premises dispose of throw solid waste on the streets Whether solid waste is stored at source in a segregated form, If yes, Percentage of premises segregating the waste at source	Yes/No % % % % Yes/No %
	Door to Door Collection of solid waste	
	Whether door to door collection (D2D) of solid waste is being done in the city/town	Yes/No
	if yes	
	Number of wards covered in D2D collection of waste	
	No. of households covered	
	No. of non-residential premises including commercial establishments ,hotels, restaurants educational institutions/ offices etc covered	
	Percentage of residential and non-residential premises covered in door to door collection through : Motorized vehicle Containerized tricycle/handcart Other device	 % % %
	If not, method of primary collection adopted	
	Sweeping of streets	
	Length of roads, streets, lanes, bye-lanes in the city that need to be cleaned	km

[भाग II—खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

	Frequency of street sweepings and percentage of population covered	frequency	Daily	Alternate days	Twice a week	Occasionally
		% of population covered				
	Tools used					
	Manual sweeping	%				
	Mechanical sweeping	%				
	Whether long handle broom used by sanitation workers	Yes/No				
	Whether each sanitation worker is given handcart/tricycle for collection of waste	Yes/No				
	Whether handcart / tricycle is containerized	Yes/No				
	Whether the collection tool synchronizes with collection/ waste storage containers utilized	Yes/No				
	Secondary Waste Storage facilities					
	No. and type of waste storage depots in the city/town	No. Capacity in m ³				
	Open waste storage sites					
	Masonry bins					
	Cement concrete cylinder bins					
	Dhalao/covered rooms/space					
	Covered metal/plastic containers					
	Upto 1.1 m ³ bins					
	2 to 5 m ³ bins					
	Above 5m ³ containers					
	Bin-less city					
	Bin/ population ratio					
	Ward wise details of waste storage depots (attach) :					
	Ward No:					
	Area:					
	Population:					
	No. of bins placed					
	Total volume of bins placed					
	Total storage capacity of waste storage facilities in cubic meters					
	Total waste actually stored at the waste storage depots daily					

	Give frequency of collection of waste from the depots Number of bins cleared	Frequency	No. of bins
		Daily	
		Alternate day	
		Twice a week	
		Once a week	
		Occasionally	
	Whether storage depots have facility for storage of segregated waste in green, blue and black bins	Yes/ No (if yes, add details) No. of green bins: No. of blue bins: No. of black bins:	
	Whether lifting of solid waste from storage depots is manual or mechanical. Give percentage (%) of Manual Lifting of solid waste (%) of Mechanical lifting	% %	
	If mechanical – specify the method used	front-end loaders/ Top loaders	
	Whether solid waste is lifted from door to door and transported to treatment plant directly in a segregated form	Yes/ No (if yes, specify)	
	Waste transportation per day Type and Number of vehicles used	No. Trips made waste transported	
	Animal cart Tractors Non tipping Truck Tipping Truck Dumper Placers Refuse collectors Compactors Others JCB/loader		

[भाग II—खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

	Frequency of transportation of waste	Frequency (%) of waste transported Daily Alternate day Twice a week Once a week Occasionally
	Quantity of waste transported each day	/tpd
	Percentage of total waste transported daily	%
	Waste Treatment Technologies used	
	Whether solid waste is processed	Yes/No
	If yes, Quantity of waste processed daily	/tpd
	Whether treatment is done by local body or through an agency	
	Land(s) available with the local body for waste processing (in Hectares)	
	Land currently utilized for waste processing	
	Solid waste processing facilities in operation	
	Solid waste processing facilities under construction	
	Distance of processing facilities from city/town boundary	
	Details of technologies adopted	
	Composting ,	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled
	Vermi composting	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled
	Bio-methanation	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled

	Refuse Derived Fuel	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled
	Waste to Energy technology such as incineration, gasification, pyrolysis or any other technology (give detail)	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled
	Co-processing	Qty. raw material processed
	Combustible waste supplied to cement plant	
	Combustible waste supplied to solid waste based power plants	
	Others	Qty.
	Solid waste disposal facilities	
	No. of dumpsites sites available with the local body	
	No. of sanitary landfill sites available with the local body	
	Area of each such sites available for waste disposal	
	Area of land currently used for waste disposal	
	Distance of dumpsite/landfill facility from city/town	kms
	Distance from the nearest habitation	kms
	Distance from water body	kms
	Distance from state/national highway	kms
	Distance from Airport	kms
	Distance from important religious places or historical monument	kms
	Whether it falls in flood prone area	Yes/No
	Whether it falls in earthquake fault line area	Yes/No
	Quantity of waste landfilled each day	tpd
	Whether landfill site is fenced	Yes / No
	Whether Lighting facility is available on site	Yes / No

[भाग II—खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

	Whether Weigh bridge facility available	Yes / No
	Vehicles and equipments used at landfill (specify)	Bulldozer, Compacters etc. available
	Manpower deployed at landfill site	Yes/No (if yes, attach details)
	Whether covering is done on daily basis	Yes/No
	If not, Frequency of covering the waste deposited at the landfill	
	Cover material used	
	Whether adequate covering material is available	Yes/No
	Provisions for gas venting provided	Yes/No (if yes, attach technical data sheet)
	Provision for leachate collection	Yes/No (if yes, attach technical data sheet)
9	Whether an Action Plan has been prepared for improving solid waste management practices in the city	Yes/No (if Yes attach Action Plan details)
10	What separate provisions are made for : Dairy related activities : Slaughter houses waste : C&D waste (construction debris) :	Attach details on Proposals, Steps taken, Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No
11	Details of Post Closure Plan	Attach Plan
12	How many slums are identified and whether these are provided with Solid Waste Management facilities :	Yes/ No (if Yes, attach details)
13	Give details of: Local body's own manpower deployed for collection including street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, processing and disposal of waste	
14	Give details of: Contractor/ concessionaire's manpower deployed for collection including street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, processing and disposal of waste	
15	Mention briefly, the difficulties being experienced by the local body in complying with provisions of these rules	

16	Mention briefly, if any innovative idea is implemented to tackle a problem related to solid waste, which could be replicated by other local bodies	
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Signature of CEO/Municipal Commissioner/
Executive Officer/Chief Officer

Date:

Place:

Form – V

[see rule 24(3)]

Format of annual report to be submitted by the state pollution control board or pollution control committee committees to the central pollution control board

PART A

To,

The Chairman
Central Pollution Control Board
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar
DELHI- 110 0032

1.	Name of the State/Union territory	:	
2.	Name & address of the State Pollution Control	:	
3.	Number of local bodies responsible for management of solid waste in the State/Union territory under these rules	:	
4.	No. of authorisation application Received	:	
5.	A Summary Statement on progress made by local body in respect of solid waste management	:	Please attach as Annexure-I
6.	A Summary Statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of waste collection, segregation, transportation and disposal	:	Please attach as Annexure-II
7.	A summary statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of implementation of Schedule II	:	Please attach as Annexure-III

[भाग II—खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

Date:	Chairman or the Member Secretary
Place:	State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committee

PART B**Towns/cities**

Total number of towns/cities

Total number of ULBs

Number of class I & class II cities/towns

Authorisation status (names/number)

Number of applications received

Number of authorisations granted

Authorisations under scrutiny

SOLID WASTE Generation statusSolid waste generation in the state (TPD)
collected

treated

landfilled

Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)

Good practices in cities/towns

House-to-house collection

Segregation

Storage

Covered transportation

Processing of SW (Number/names of towns/capacity)

Solid Waste processing facilities setup:

Sl. No.	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization

Processing facility operational:

Sl. No.	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization

Processing facility under installation/planned:

Sl. No.	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Pelletisation

Waste-to-Energy Plants: (Number/names of towns/capacity)

Sl. No.	Plant Location	Status of operation	Power generation (MW)	Remarks

Disposal of solid waste (number/names of towns/capacity):

Landfill sites identified

Landfill constructed

Landfill under construction

Landfill in operation

Landfill exhausted

Landfilled capped

Solid Waste Dumpsites (number/names of towns/capacity):

Total number of existing dumpsites

Dumpsites reclaimed/capped

Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill

Monitoring at Waste processing/Landfills sites

Sl. No.	Name of facilities	Ambient air	Groundwater	Leachate quality	Compost quality	VOCs
1.						
2.						
3.						

Status of Action Plan prepared by Municipalities

Total number of municipalities:

Number of Action Plan submitted:

Form – VI

[see rule 25]

Accident Reporting

1.	Date and time of accident	:	
2.	Sequence of events leading to accident	:	
3.	The waste involved in accident	:	

[भाग II—खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

4.	Assessment of the effects of the accidents on human health: and the environment	:	
5.	Emergency measures taken	:	
6.	Steps taken to alleviate the effects of accidents	:	
7.	Steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such an accident	:	
Date:		Signature:.....	
Place:		Designation:	

[F. No. 18-3/2004-HSMD]

BISHWANATH SINHA, Jt. Secy.

Annexure-C

[Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (i)]
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Notification

New Delhi, the 18th March, 2016

G.S.R 320(E).— Whereas the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 published vide notification number S.O 249 (E), dated 4th February, 2011 by the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, as amended from time to time, provided a regulatory frame work for management of plastic waste generated in the country;

And whereas, to implement these rules more effectively and to give thrust on plastic waste minimization, source segregation, recycling, involving waste pickers, recyclers and waste processors in collection of plastic waste fraction either from households or any other source of its generation or intermediate material recovery facility and adopt polluter's pay principle for the sustainability of the waste management system, the Central Government reviewed the existing rules;

And whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the draft rules, namely, the Plastic Waste Management, Rules, 2015 were published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* number G.S.R. 423(E), dated the 25th May, 2015 in the Gazette of India, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of a period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

And Whereas copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 25th May, 2015;

And Whereas the objections and suggestions received within the said period from the public in respect of the said draft rules have been duly considered by the Central Government;

NOW, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3, 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), and in supersession of the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement.-(1) These rules shall be called the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(1) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, they shall come into force on the date of their

publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Application.-(1) These rules shall apply to every waste generator, local body, Gram Panchayat, manufacturer, Importers and producer.

(2) The rule 4 shall not apply to the export oriented units or units in special economic zones, notified by the Central Government, manufacturing their products against an order for export: Provide this exemption shall not apply to units engaged in packaging of gutkha, tobacco and pan masala and also to any surplus or rejects, left over products and the like.

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

- (a) **“Act”** means the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);
- (b) **“brand owner”** means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label.
- (c) **“carry bags”** mean bags made from plastic material or compostable plastic material, used for the purpose of carrying or dispensing commodities which have a self carrying feature but do not include bags that constitute or form an integral part of the packaging in which goods are sealed prior to use.
- (d) **“commodity”** means tangible item that may be bought or sold and includes all marketable goods or wares;
- (e) **“compostable plastics”** mean plastic that undergoes degradation by biological processes during composting to yield CO₂, water, inorganic compounds and biomass at a rate consistent with other known compostable materials, excluding conventional petro-based plastics, and does not leave visible, distinguishable or toxic residue;
- (f) **“consent”** means the consent to establish and operate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee granted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974), and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981);
- (g) **“disintegration”** means the physical breakdown of a material into very small fragments;
- (h) **“extended producer’s responsibility ”** means the responsibility of a producer for the environmentally sound management of the product until the end of its life;
- (i) **“food-stuffs”** mean ready to eat food products, fast food, processed or cooked food in liquid, powder, solid or semi-solid form;

- (j) **“facility”** means the premises used for collection, Storage, recycling, processing and disposal of plastic waste;
- (k) **“importer”** means a person who imports or intends to import and holds an Importer - Exporter Code number, unless otherwise specifically exempted.
- (l) **“institutional waste generator”** means and includes occupier of the institutional buildings such as building occupied by Central Government Departments, State Government Departments, public or private sector companies, hospitals, schools, colleges, universities or other places of education, organisation, academy, hotels, restaurants, malls and shopping complexes;
- (m) **“manufacturer”** means and include a person or unit or agency engaged in production of plastic raw material to be used as raw material by the producer.
- (n) **“multilayered packaging”** means any material used or to be used for packaging and having at least one layer of plastic as the main ingredients in combination with one or more layers of materials such as paper, paper board, polymeric materials, metalised layers or aluminium foil, either in the form of a laminate or co-extruded structure;
- (o) **“plastic”** means material which contains as an essential ingredient a high polymer such as polyethylene terephthalate, high density polyethylene, Vinyl, low density polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene resins, multi-materials like acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polyphenylene oxide, polycarbonate, Polybutylene terephthalate;
- (p) **“plastic sheet”** means Plastic sheet is the sheet made of plastic;
- (q) **“plastic waste”** means any plastic discarded after use or after their intended use is over;
- (r) **“prescribed authority”** means the authorities specified in rule 12;
- (s) **“producer”** means persons engaged in manufacture or import of carry bags or multilayered packaging or plastic sheets or like, and includes industries or individuals using plastic sheets or like or covers made of plastic sheets or multilayered packaging for packaging or wrapping the commodity;
- (i) **“recycling”** means the process of transforming segregated plastic waste into a new product or raw material for producing new products;
- (t) **“registration”** means registration with the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee concerned, as the case may be;

- (u) **“street vendor”** shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (l) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (7 of 2014);
- (v) **“local body”** means urban local body with different nomenclature such as municipal corporation, municipality, nagarpalika, nagarnigam, nagarpanchayat, municipal council including notified area committee (NAC) and not limited to or any other local body constituted under the relevant statutes such as gram panchayat, where the management of plastic waste is entrusted to such agency;
- (w) **“virgin plastic”** means plastic material which has not been subjected to use earlier and has also not been blended with scrap or waste;
- (x) **“waste generator”** means and includes every person or group of persons or institution, residential and commercial establishments including Indian Railways, Airport, Port and Harbour and Defense establishments which generate plastic waste;
- (y) **“waste management”** means the collection, storage, transportation reduction, re-use, recovery, recycling, composting or disposal of plastic waste in an environmentally safe manner;
- (z) **“waste pickers”** mean individuals or agencies, groups of individuals voluntarily engaged or authorised for picking of recyclable plastic waste.

4. Conditions.- (1) The manufacture, importer stocking, distribution, sale and use of carry bags, plastic sheets or like, or cover made of plastic sheet and multilayered packaging, shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

- a) carry bags and plastic packaging shall either be in natural shade which is without any added pigments or made using only those pigments and colourants which are in conformity with Indian Standard : IS 9833:1981 titled as “List of pigments and colourants for use in plastics in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water”, as amended from time to time;
- b) Carry bags made of recycled plastic or products made of recycled plastic shall not be used for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging ready to eat or drink food stuff;
- c) carry bag made of virgin or recycled plastic, shall not be less than fifty microns in thickness;
- d) plastic sheet or like, which is not an integral part of multilayered packaging and cover made of plastic sheet used for packaging, wrapping the commodity shall not be less than fifty microns in thickness except where the thickness of such plastic sheets

impair the functionality of the product;

- e) the manufacturer shall not sell or provide or arrange plastic to be used as raw material to a producer, not having valid registration from the concerned State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committee;
- f) sachets using plastic material shall not be used for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala;
- g) recycling of plastic waste shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS 14534:1998 titled as Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics, as amended from time to time;
- h) The provision of thickness shall not be applicable to carry bags made up of compostable plastic. Carry bags made from compostable plastics shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS 17088:2008 titled as Specifications for Compostable Plastics, as amended from time to time. The manufacturers or seller of compostable plastic carry bags shall obtain a certificate from the Central Pollution Control Board before marketing or selling; and
- i) plastic material, in any form including Vinyl Acetate - Maleic Acid - Vinyl Chloride Copolymer, shall not be used in any package for packaging gutkha, pan masala and tobacco in all forms.

5. Plastic waste management.- (1) The plastic waste management by the urban local bodies in their respective jurisdiction shall be as under:-

- (a) plastic waste, which can be recycled, shall be channelized to registered plastic waste recycler and recycling of plastic shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS 14534:1998 titled as Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics, as amended from time to time.
- (b) local bodies shall encourage the use of plastic waste (preferably the plastic waste which cannot be further recycled) for road construction as per Indian Road Congress guidelines or energy recovery or waste to oil etc. The standards and pollution control norms specified by the prescribed authority for these technologies shall be complied with.
- (c) Thermo set plastic waste shall be processed and disposed off as per the guidelines issued from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- (d) The inert from recycling or processing facilities of plastic waste shall be disposed of in compliance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000 or as amended from time to time.

6. Responsibility of local body.- (1) Every local body shall be responsible for development and setting up of infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the plastic waste either on its own or by engaging agencies or producers.

(2) The local body shall be responsible for setting up, operationalisation and co-ordination of the waste management system and for performing the associated functions, namely:-

- (a) Ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste;
- (b) ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during this process;
- (c) ensuring channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers;
- (d) ensuring processing and disposal on non-recyclable fraction of plastic waste in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board;
- (e) creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities;
- (f) engaging civil societies or groups working with waste pickers; and
- (g) ensuring that open burning of plastic waste does not take place.

(3) The local body for setting up of system for plastic waste management shall seek assistance of producers and such system shall be set up within one year from the date of final publication of these rules in the Official Gazette of India.

(4) The local body to frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules.

7. Responsibility of Gram Panchayat.- (1) Every gram panchayat either on its own or by engaging an agency shall set up, operationalise and co-ordinate for waste management in the rural area under their control and for performing the associated functions, namely,-

- (a) ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, plastic waste and channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers having valid registration; ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during this process;
- (b) creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities; and
- (c) ensuring that open burning of plastic waste does not take place

8. Responsibility of waste generator.- (1) The waste generator shall.-

- (a) take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste and segregate plastic waste at source in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000 or as amended from time to time.
- (b) not litter the plastic waste and ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste to urban local body or gram panchayat or agencies

appointed by them or registered waste pickers', registered recyclers or waste collection agencies;

(2) All institutional generators of plastic waste, shall segregate and store the waste generated by them in accordance with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 notified vide S.O 908(E) dated the 25th September, 2000 under the Act or amendment from time to time and handover segregated wastes to authorized waste processing or disposal facilities or deposition centers either on its own or through the authorized waste collection agency.

(3) All waste generators shall pay such user fee or charge as may be specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies for plastic waste management such as waste collection or operation of the facility thereof, etc.;

(4) Every person responsible for organising an event in open space, which involves service of food stuff in plastic or multilayered packaging shall segregate and manage the waste generated during such events in accordance with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 notified vide S.O 908(E) dated the 25th September, 2000 under the Act or amendment from time to time.

9. Responsibility of producers, Importers and Brand Owners.- (1) The producers, within a period of six months from the date of publication of these rules, shall work out modalities for waste collection system based on Extended Producers Responsibility and involving State Urban Development Departments, either individually or collectively, through their own distribution channel or through the local body concerned.

(2) Primary responsibility for collection of used multi-layered plastic sachet or pouches or packaging is of Producers, Importers and Brand Owners who introduce the products in the market. They need to establish a system for collecting back the plastic waste generated due to their products. This plan of collection to be submitted to the State Pollution Control Boards while applying for Consent to Establish or Operate or Renewal. The Brand Owners whose consent has been renewed before the notification of these rules shall submit such plan within one year from the date of notification of these rules and implement within two years thereafter.

(3) manufacture and use of non- recyclable multilayered plastic if any should be phased out in Two years time.

(4) The producer, within a period of three months from the date of final publication of these rules in the Official Gazette shall apply to the Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, of the States or the Union Territories administration concerned, for grant of registration.

(5) No producer shall on and after the expiry of a period of Six Months from the date of final publication of these rules in the Official Gazette manufacture or use any plastic or

multilayered packaging for packaging of commodities without registration from the concerned State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committees.

(6) Every producer shall maintain a record of details of the person engaged in supply of plastic used as raw material to manufacture carry bags or plastic sheet or like or cover made of plastic sheet or multilayered packaging.

10. Protocols for compostable plastic materials.-Determination of the degree of degradability and degree of disintegration of plastic material shall be as per the protocols of the Indian Standards listed in Schedule-I to these rules.

11. Marking or labelling.-(1) Each plastic carry bag and multilayered packaging shall have the following information printed in English namely,-

- (a) name, registration number of the manufacturer and thickness in case of carry bag;
- (b) name and registration number of the manufacturer in case of multilayered packaging; and
- (c) name and certificate number [Rule 4(h)] in case of carry bags made from compostable plastic

(2) Each recycled carry bag shall bear a label or a mark “recycled” as shown below and shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS 14534: 1998 titled as “Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics”, as amended from time to time;



NOTE: PET-Polyethylene terephthalate, HDPE-High density polyethylene, V-Vinyl (PVC), LDPE- Low density polyethylene, PP-Polypropylene, PS-Polystyrene and Other means all other resins and multi-materials like ABS (Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene), PPO (Polyphenylene oxide), PC (Polycarbonate), PBT (Polybutylene terephthalate) etc.

Each carry bag made from compostable plastics shall bear a label “compostable” and shall conform to the Indian Standard : IS or ISO 17088:2008 titled as Specifications for “Compostable Plastics”.

12. Prescribed authority.- (1) The State Pollution Control Board and Pollution Control Committee in respect of a Union territory shall be the authority for enforcement of the

provisions of these rules relating to registration, manufacture of plastic products and multilayered packaging, processing and disposal of plastic wastes.

(2) The concerned Secretary-in-charge of Urban Development of the State or a Union Territory shall be the authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules relating to waste management by waste generator, use of plastic carry bags, plastic sheets or like, covers made of plastic sheets and multilayered packaging.

(3) The concerned Gram Panchayat shall be the authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules relating to waste management by the waste generator, use of plastic carry bags, plastic sheets or like, covers made of plastic sheets and multilayered packaging in the rural area of the State or a Union Territory.

(4) The authorities referred to in sub-rules (1) to (3) shall take the assistance of the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the concerned district in the enforcement of the provisions of these rules.

13. Registration of producer, recyclers and manufacturer,- (1) No person shall manufacture carry bags or recycle plastic bags or multilayered packaging unless the person has obtained a registration from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee of the Union Territory concerned, as the case may be, prior to the commencement of production;

(2) Every producer shall, for the purpose of registration or for renewal of registration, make an application to the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee of the Union territory concerned, in Form I

(3) Every person recycling or processing waste or proposing to recycle or process plastic waste shall make an application to the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, for grant of registration or renewal of registration for the recycling unit, in Form II.

(4) Every manufacturer engaged in manufacture of plastic to be used as raw material by the producer shall make an application to the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee of the Union territory concerned, for the grant of registration or for the renewal of registration, in Form III.

(5) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall not issue or renew registration to plastic waste recycling or processing units unless the unit possesses a valid consent under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974) and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981) along with a certificate of registration issued by the District Industries Centre or any other Government agency authorised in this regard.

(6) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall not renew registration of producer unless the producer possesses and action plan endorsed by the Secretary in charge of Urban Development of the concerned State or Union Territory for setting of plastic waste management system.

(7) On receipt of the application complete in all respects for the registration for recycling or processing of plastic waste under sub-rule (3), the State Pollution Control Board may, after such inquiry as it considers necessary and on being satisfied that the applicant possesses appropriate facilities, technical capabilities and equipment to handle plastic waste safely, may grant registration to the applicant on fulfilment of the conditions as may be laid down in terms of registration.

(8) Every State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall take a decision on the grant of registration within ninety days of receipt of an application which is complete in all respects.

(9) The registration granted under this rule shall initially be valid for a period of one year, unless revoked, suspended or cancelled and shall subsequently be granted for three years.

(10) State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committees shall not revoke, suspend or cancel registration without providing the opportunity of a hearing to the producer or person engaged in recycling or processing of plastic wastes.

(11) Every application for renewal of registration shall be made at least one hundred twenty days before the expiry of the validity of the registration certificate.

14. Responsibility of retailers and street vendors- (1) Retailers or street vendors shall not sell or provide commodities to consumer in carry bags or plastic sheet or multilayered packaging, which are not manufactured and labelled or marked, as per prescribed under these rules.

(2) Every retailers or street vendors selling or providing commodities in, plastic carry bags or multilayered packaging or plastic sheets or like or covers made of plastic sheets which are not manufactured or labelled or marked in accordance with these rules shall be liable to pay such fines as specified under the bye-laws of the local bodies.

15. Explicit pricing of carry bags.- (1) The shopkeepers and street vendors willing to provide plastic carry bags for dispensing any commodity shall register with local body. The local body shall, within a period of six months from the date of final publication of these rules in the Official Gazette of India notification of these rules, by notification or an order under their appropriate state statute or byelaws shall make provisions for such registration on payment of plastic waste management fee of minimum rupees forty eight thousand @ rupees four thousand per month. The concerned local body may prescribe higher plastic waste

management fee, depending upon the sale capacity. The registered shop keepers shall display at prominent place that plastic carry bags are given on payment.

(2) Only the registered shopkeepers or street vendors shall be eligible to provide plastic carry bags for dispensing the commodities.

(3) The local body shall utilize the amount paid by the customers for the carry bags exclusively for the sustainability of the waste management system within their jurisdictions.

16. State Level Monitoring Committee.- (1) The State government or the union Territory shall, for the purpose of effective monitoring of implementation of these rules, constitute a State Level Advisory Committee consisting of the following persons, namely;-

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|
| (a) | the Secretary, Department of Urban Development | - Chairman |
| (b) | Director from State Department of Environment | - Member |
| (c) | Member Secretary from State Pollution Control Board
or Pollution Control Committee | - Member |
| (d) | Municipal Commissioner | - Member |
| (e) | one expert from Local Body | - Member |
| (f) | one expert from Non-Governmental
involved in Waste Management | - Member |
| (g) | Commissioner, Value Added Tax or his nominee,
Member | - |
| (h) | Sales Tax Commissioner or Officer | - Member |
| (i) | representative of Plastic Association,
Drug Manufacturers Association,
Chemical Manufacturers Association | - Member |
| (j) | one expert from the field of Industry | - Member and |
| (k) | one expert from the field of academic institution | - Member |
| (l) | Director , Municipal Administration- Convener | |

The State Level Advisory Body shall meet at least once in Six Month and may invite experts, if it considers necessary.

17. Annual reports.- (1) Every person engaged in recycling or processing of plastic waste shall prepare and submit an annual report in Form-IV to the local body concerned under intimation to the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 30th April, of every year.

(2) Every local body shall prepare and submit an annual report in Form –V to the concerned Secretary-in-charge of the Urban Development Department under intimation to the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 30th June, every year.

(3) Each State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall prepare and submit an annual report in Form VI to the CPCB on the implementation of these rules by the 31st July, of every year.

(4) The CPCB shall prepare a consolidated annual report on the use and management of plastic waste and forward it to the Central Government along with its recommendations before the 31st August of every year.

Schedule-I

[See rule 10]

1.	IS / ISO 14851: 1999 Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in an aqueous medium-Method by measuring the oxygen demand in a closed Respirometer
2.	IS / ISO 14852: 1999 Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in an aqueous medium-Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide
3.	IS / ISO 14853: 2005 Plastics- Determination of the ultimate anaerobic biodegradation of plastic materials in an aqueous system-Method by measurement of biogas production
4.	IS /ISO 14855-1: 2005 Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions-Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide (Part-1 General method)
5.	IS / ISO 14855-2: 2007 Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions-Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide (Part-2: Gravimetric measurement of carbon dioxide evolved in a laboratory- scale test)
6.	IS / ISO 15985: 2004 Plastics- Determination of the ultimate anaerobic biodegradation and disintegration under high-solids anaerobic digestion conditions- Methods by analysis of released biogas
7.	IS /ISO 16929: 2002 Plastics- Determination of degree of disintegration of plastic materials under defined composting conditions in a pilot - scale test
8.	IS / ISO 17556: 2003 Plastics- Determination of ultimate aerobic biodegradability in soil by measuring the oxygen demand in a Respirometer or the amount of carbon dioxide evolved
9.	IS / ISO 20200:2004 Plastics- Determination of degree of disintegration of plastic materials under simulated composting conditions in a laboratory - scale test

FORM - I*[See rules 13 (2)]***APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION FOR PRODUCERS or Brand Owners**

From:

.....

.....(Name and full address of the occupier)

To

The Member Secretary,

..... Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee

.....

.....

Sir,

I /We hereby apply for registration under rule 9 of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2015

1. Producers

PART – A GENERAL		
1.(a)	Name and location of the unit	
(b)	Address of the unit	
(c)	Registration required for manufacturing of: (i) Carry bags; (a) petro- based, (b) Compostable (ii) Multilayered plastics	
(d)	Manufacturing capacity	
(e)	In case of renewal, previous registration number and date of registration	
2.	Is the unit registered with the District Industries Centre of the State Government or Union territory? If yes, attach a copy.	
3.(a)	Total capital invested on the project	
(b)	Year of commencement of production	
4. (a)	List and quantum of products and by-products	
(b)	List and quantum of raw materials used	
5.	Furnish a flow diagram of manufacturing process showing input and output in terms of products and waste generated including for captive power	

	generation and water.	
6.	Status of compliance with these rules- Thickness – fifty micron (Yes/No)	
PART – B PERTAINING TO LIQUID EFFLUENT AND GASEOUS EMISSIONS		
7.	(a) Does the unit have a valid consent under the Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974)? If yes, attach a copy	
	(b) Does the unit have a valid consent under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981)? If yes, attach a copy	
PART – C PERTAINING TO WASTE		
8.	Solid Wastes or rejects: (a) Total quantum of waste generated (b) Mode of storage within the plant (c) Provision made for disposal of wastes	
9.	Attach or Provide list of person supplying plastic to be used as raw material to manufacture carry bags or plastic sheet of like or multilayered packaging	
10.	Attach or provide list of personnel or brand Owners to whom the products will be supplied	
11.	Action plan on collecting back the plastic wastes	
		Name and Signature
		Designation
Date :		
Place :		

II Brand Owners:

PART – A GENERAL		
1.	Name, address and Contact number	
2	In case of renewal, previous registration number and date of registration	
3	Is the unit registered with the District Industries Centre of the State Government or Union	

	territory? If yes, attach a copy.	
4.(a)	Total capital invested on the project	
(b)	Year of commencement of production	
5. (a)	List and quantum of products and by-products	
(b)	List and quantum of raw materials used	
PART – B PERTAINING TO LIQUID EFFLUENT AND GASEOUS EMISSIONS		
5	Does the unit have a valid consent under the Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974)? If yes, attach a copy	
6	Does the unit have a valid consent under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981)? If yes, attach a copy	
PART – C PERTAINING TO WASTE		
7.	Solid Wastes or rejects: (c) Total quantum of waste generated (d) Mode of storage within the plant (d) Provision made for disposal of wastes	
8.	Attach or Provide list of person supplying plastic material	
9	Action plan on collecting back the plastic wastes	
<div style="text-align: right;">Name and Signature</div> <div style="text-align: right;">Designation</div> Date : Place :		

FORM - II*[see rule 13 (3)]***APPLICATION FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF UNITS ENGAGED IN
PROCESSING OR RECYCLING OF PLASTIC WASTE**

1.	Name and Address of the unit					
2.	Contact person with designation, Tel./Fax /email					
3.	Date of commencement					
4.	No. of workers (including contract labour)					
5.	Consents Validity	a. Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Valid up to _____ b. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Valid up to _____ c. Authorization ; valid up to				
6.	Manufacturing Process	Please attach a flow diagram of the manufacturing process flow diagram for each product.				
7.	Products and installed capacity of production (MTA)	Products			Installed capacity	
8.	Waste Management:	S No	Type	Category	Qty.	
	a. Waste generation in processing plastic-waste	(i)				
		(ii)				
		(iii)				
	b. Waste Collection and transportation (attach details)					
	c. Waste Disposal details	S No	Type	Category	Qty	
		(i)				

		(ii)			
	d. Provide details of the disposal facility, whether the facility is authorized by SPCB or PCC				
	e. Please attach analysis report of characterization of waste generated (including leachate test if applicable)				
9.	Details of plastic waste proposed to be acquired through sale, auction, contract or import, as the case may be, for use as raw material	(i) Name (ii) Quantity required /year			
10.	Occupational safety and health aspects	Please provide details of facilities			
11.	Pollution Control Measures				
	Whether the unit has adequate pollution control systems or equipment to meet the standards of emission or effluent.	If Yes, please furnish details			
	Whether unit is in compliance with conditions laid down in the said rules.	Yes/No			
	Whether conditions exist or are likely to exist of the material being handled or processed posing adverse immediate or delayed impacts on the environment.	Yes/No			
	Whether conditions exist (or are likely to exist) of the material being handled or processed by any means capable of yielding another material (e.g. leachate) which may possess eco-toxicity.	Yes/No			
12.	Any other relevant information including fire or accident mitigative measures				
13.	List of enclosures as per rule				

Name and Signature

Designation

Date :

Place :

FORM - III*[See rules 13(4)]***APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION FOR MANUFACTURERS of plastic raw materials**

From:

.....

.....(Name and full address of the occupier)

To

The Member Secretary,

..... Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee

.....

.....

Sir,

I/We hereby apply for registration under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2011

PART – A GENERAL		
1.(a)	Name and location of the unit	
(b)	Address of the unit	
(c)	In case of renewal, previous registration number and date of registration	
2.	Is the unit registered with the DIC or DCSSI of the State Government or Union territory? If yes, attach a copy.	
3.(a)	Total capital invested on the project	
(b)	Year of commencement of production	
(c)	List of producers and quantum of raw materials supplied to producers	
		Name and Signature
		Designation
Date :		
Place :		

Form - IV*[See rules 17 (1)]***Format of Annual Report by Operator of plastic waste processing or recycling Facility to the Local Body****Period of Reporting:**

(1)	Name and Address of operator of the facility	
(2)	Name of officer in-charge of the facility (Telephone/Fax/Mobile/ E-mail)	
(3)	Capacity:	
(4)	Technologies used for management of plastic waste:	
(5)	Quantity of plastic waste received during the year being reported upon along with the source	
(6)	Quantity of plastic waste processed (in tons): - Plastic waste recycled(in tons) - Plastic waste processed (in tons) - Used (in tons)	
(7)	Quantity of inert or rejects sent for final disposal to landfill sites:	
(8)	Details of land fill facility to which inert or rejects were sent for final disposal: - Address -Telephone	
(9)	Attach status of compliance to environmental conditions, if any specified during grant of Consent or registration	

Signature of Operator

Dated :

Place:

Form - V*[See rules 17(2)]***FORMAT FOR ANNUAL REPORT ON PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT TO BE
SUBMITTED BY THE LOCAL BODY****Period of Reporting:**

(1)	Name of the City or Town and State:	
(2)	Population	
(3)	Area in sq. kilometers	
(4)	Name & Address of Local body Telephone No. Fax No. E-mail:	
(5)	Total Numbers of the wards in the area under jurisdiction	
(6)	Total Numbers of Households in the area under jurisdiction	
(7)	Number of households covered by door to door collection	
(8)	Total number of commercial establishments and Institutions in the area under jurisdiction -Commercial establishments - Institutions	
(9)	Number of commercial establishments and Institutions covered by door to door collection -Commercial establishments - Institutions	
(10)	Summary of the mechanisms put in place for management of plastic waste in the area under jurisdiction along with the details of agencies involved in door to door collection	
(11)	Attach details of infrastructure put in place for management of plastic waste generated in the area under jurisdiction	
(12)	Attach details of infrastructure required, if any along with justification	
(13)	Quantity of Plastic Waste generated during the year from area under jurisdiction (in tons)	
(14)	Quantity of Plastic Waste collected during the year from area under jurisdiction (in tons)	
(15)	Quantity of plastic waste channelized for recycling during the year (in tons)	

(16)	Quantity of plastic waste channelized for use during the year (in tons)	
(17)	Quantity of inert or rejects sent to landfill sites during the year (in tons)	
(18)	<p>Details of each of facilities used for processing and disposal of plastic waste</p> <p>Facility-I</p> <p>i) Name of operator ii) Address with Telephone Number or Mobile iii) Capacity iv) Technology Used v) Registration Number vi) Validity of Registration (up to)</p> <p>Facility-II</p> <p>i) Name of operator ii) Address with Telephone Number or Mobile iii) Capacity iv) Technology Used v) Registration Number Validity of Registration (up to)</p>	
(19)	Give details of: Local body's own manpower deployed for collection including street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, processing and disposal of waste.	
(20)	Give details of: Contractor or concessionaire's manpower deployed for collection including street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, processing and disposal of waste.	
(21)	Mention briefly, the difficulties being experienced by the local body in complying with provisions of these rules including the financial constraints, if any	
(22)	<p>Whether an Action Plan has been prepared for improving solid waste management practices in the city? If yes (attach copy)</p> <p>Date of revision:</p>	

Signature of CEO or Municipal Commissioner or
Executive Officer or Chief Officer

Date:

Place:

Form-VI

STATE-WISE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016 FOR THE YEAR ... ANNUAL
REPORT Format

Name of the SPCB or PCC	Estimated Plastic Waste generation Tons Per Annum (TPA)	No. Of registered Plastic Manufacturing or Recycling (including multilayer, compostable) units. (Rule 9)			No. of Unregistered plastic manufacturing Recycling units. (in residential or unapproved areas)	Details of Plastic Waste Management (PWM) e.g. Collection, Segregation, Disposal (Co-processing road construction etc.) (Rules 6) (Attach separate sheet)	Partial or complete ban on usages of Plastic Carry Bags (through Executive Order) (Attach copy of notification or executive order)	Status of Marking Labelling on carry bags (Rule 8) [Specify the number of units or not complied]	Explicit Pricing of carry bags (Rule 10)	Details of the meeting of State Level Advisory Body (SLA) along with its recommendations on Implementation (Rule 11)	No. of violations and action taken on non-compliance of provisions of these Rules	Number of Municipal Authority or Gram Panchayat under jurisdiction and Submission of Annual Report to CPCB (Rule 12)
		Plastic units	Compostable Plastic Units	Multilayer Plastic units								
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

[F.No. 17-2/2001-HSMD]

Bishwanath Sinha
Joint Secretary to Government of India

Annexure-D

[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 28th March, 2016

G.S.R. 343(E).-Whereas the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 was published *vide* notification number S.O. 630 (E) dated the 20th July, 1998, by the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, provided a regulatory frame work for management of bio-medical waste generated in the country;

And whereas, to implement these rules more effectively and to improve the collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of these bio-medical wastes in an environmentally sound management thereby, reducing the bio- medical waste generation and its impact on the environment, the Central Government reviewed the existing rules;

And whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government published the draft rules in the Gazette *vide* number G.S.R. 450 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2015 inviting objections or suggestions from the public within sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

And whereas, the copies of the Gazette containing the said draft rules were made available to the public on the 3rd June, 2015;

And whereas, the objections or comments received within the specified period from the public in respect of the said draft rules have been duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, 8 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), and in supersession of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such suppression, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) these rules may be called the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

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

2. Application.-

(1) These rules shall apply to all persons who generate, collect, receive, store, transport, treat, dispose, or handle bio medical waste in any form including hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, veterinary institutions, animal houses, pathological laboratories, blood banks, ayush

hospitals, clinical establishments, research or educational institutions, health camps, medical or surgical camps, vaccination camps, blood donation camps, first aid rooms of schools, forensic laboratories and research labs.

(2). These rules shall not apply to,-

- (a) radioactive wastes as covered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962(33 of 1962) and the rules made there under;
- (b) hazardous chemicals covered under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 made under the Act;
- (c) solid wastes covered under the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 made under the Act;
- (d) the lead acid batteries covered under the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001 made under the Act;
- (e) hazardous wastes covered under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 made under the Act;
- (f) waste covered under the e-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 made under the Act; and
- (g) hazardous micro organisms, genetically engineered micro organisms and cells covered under the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms, Genetically Engineered Micro organisms or Cells Rules, 1989 made under the Act.

3. **Definitions.-** In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, -

- (a) "Act" means the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);
- (b) "animal house" means a place where animals are reared or kept for the purpose of experiments or testing;
- (c) "authorisation" means permission granted by the prescribed authority for the generation, collection, reception, storage, transportation, treatment, processing, disposal or any other form of handling of bio-medical waste in accordance with these rules and guidelines issued by the Central Government or Central Pollution Control Board as the case may be;
- (d) "authorised person" means an occupier or operator authorised by the prescribed authority to generate, collect, receive, store, transport, treat, process, dispose or handle bio-medical waste in accordance with these rules and the guidelines issued by the Central Government or the Central Pollution Control Board, as the case may be;

- (e) "biological" means any preparation made from organisms or micro-organisms or product of metabolism and biochemical reactions intended for use in the diagnosis, immunisation or the treatment of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto;
- (f) "bio-medical waste" means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunisation of human beings or animals or research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological or in health camps, including the categories mentioned in Schedule I appended to these rules;
- (g) "bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility" means any facility wherein treatment, disposal of bio-medical waste or processes incidental to such treatment and disposal is carried out, and includes common bio-medical waste treatment facilities;
- (h) "Form" means the Form appended to these rules;
- (i) "handling" in relation to bio-medical waste includes the generation, sorting, segregation, collection, use, storage, packaging, loading, transportation, unloading, processing, treatment, destruction, conversion, or offering for sale, transfer, disposal of such waste;
- (j) "health care facility" means a place where diagnosis, treatment or immunisation of human beings or animals is provided irrespective of type and size of health treatment system, and research activity pertaining thereto;
- (k) "major accident" means accident occurring while handling of bio-medical waste having potential to affect large masses of public and includes toppling of the truck carrying bio-medical waste, accidental release of bio-medical waste in any water body but exclude accidents like needle prick injuries, mercury spills;
- (l) "management" includes all steps required to ensure that bio- medical waste is managed in such a manner as to protect health and environment against any adverse effects due to handling of such waste;
- (m) "occupier" means a person having administrative control over the institution and the premises generating bio-medical waste, which includes a hospital, nursing home, clinic, dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, blood bank, health care facility and clinical establishment, irrespective of their system of medicine and by whatever name they are called;
- (n) "operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment facility" means a person who owns or controls a Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBMWTF) for the collection, reception, storage, transport, treatment, disposal or any other form of handling of bio-medical waste;
- (o) "prescribed authority" means the State Pollution Control Board in respect of a State and Pollution Control Committees in respect of an Union territory;
- (p) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to these rules.

4. **Duties of the Occupier.-** It shall be the duty of every occupier to-
- (a) take all necessary steps to ensure that bio-medical waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the environment and in accordance with these rules;
 - (b) make a provision within the premises for a safe, ventilated and secured location for storage of segregated biomedical waste in colored bags or containers in the manner as specified in Schedule I, to ensure that there shall be no secondary handling, pilferage of recyclables or inadvertent scattering or spillage by animals and the bio-medical waste from such place or premises shall be directly transported in the manner as prescribed in these rules to the common bio-medical waste treatment facility or for the appropriate treatment and disposal, as the case may be, in the manner as prescribed in Schedule I;
 - (c) pre-treat the laboratory waste, microbiological waste, blood samples and blood bags through disinfection or sterilisation on-site in the manner as prescribed by the World Health Organisation (WHO) or National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) guidelines and then sent to the common bio-medical waste treatment facility for final disposal;
 - (d) phase out use of chlorinated plastic bags, gloves and blood bags within two years from the date of notification of these rules;
 - (e) dispose of solid waste other than bio-medical waste in accordance with the provisions of respective waste management rules made under the relevant laws and amended from time to time;
 - (f) not to give treated bio-medical waste with municipal solid waste;
 - (g) provide training to all its health care workers and others, involved in handling of bio medical waste at the time of induction and thereafter at least once every year and the details of training programmes conducted, number of personnel trained and number of personnel not undergone any training shall be provided in the Annual Report;
 - (h) immunise all its health care workers and others, involved in handling of bio-medical waste for protection against diseases including Hepatitis B and Tetanus that are likely to be transmitted by handling of bio-medical waste, in the manner as prescribed in the National Immunisation Policy or the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued from time to time;
 - (i) establish a Bar- Code System for bags or containers containing bio-medical waste to be sent out of the premises or place for any purpose within one year from the date of the notification of these rules;
 - (j) ensure segregation of liquid chemical waste at source and ensure pre-treatment or neutralisation prior to mixing with other effluent generated from health care facilities;
 - (k) ensure treatment and disposal of liquid waste in accordance with the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);

- (l) ensure occupational safety of all its health care workers and others involved in handling of bio-medical waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipments;
- (m) conduct health check up at the time of induction and at least once in a year for all its health care workers and others involved in handling of bio- medical waste and maintain the records for the same;
- (n) maintain and update on day to day basis the bio-medical waste management register and display the monthly record on its website according to the bio-medical waste generated in terms of category and colour coding as specified in Schedule I;
- (o) report major accidents including accidents caused by fire hazards, blasts during handling of bio-medical waste and the remedial action taken and the records relevant thereto, (including nil report) in Form I to the prescribed authority **and also** along with the annual report;
- (p) make available the annual report on its web-site and all the health care facilities shall make own website within two years from the date of notification of these rules;
- (q) inform the prescribed authority immediately in case the operator of a facility does not collect the bio-medical waste within the intended time or as per the agreed time;
- (r) establish a system to review and monitor the activities related to bio-medical waste management, either through an existing committee or by forming a new committee and the Committee shall meet once in every six months and the record of the minutes of the meetings of this committee shall be submitted along with the annual report to the prescribed authority and the healthcare establishments having less than thirty beds shall designate a qualified person to review and monitor the activities relating to bio-medical waste management within that establishment and submit the annual report;
- (s) maintain all record for operation of incineration, hydro or autoclaving etc., for a period of five years;
- (t) existing incinerators to achieve the standards for treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste as specified in Schedule II for retention time in secondary chamber and Dioxin and Furans within two years from the date of this notification.

5. Duties of the operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility.-It shall be the duty of every operator to -

- (a) take all necessary steps to ensure that the bio-medical waste collected from the occupier is transported, handled, stored, treated and disposed of, without any adverse effect to the human health and the environment, in accordance with these rules and guidelines issued by the Central Government or, as the case may be, the central pollution control board from time to time;
- (b) ensure timely collection of bio-medical waste from the occupier as prescribed under these rules;
- (c) establish bar coding and global positioning system for handling of bio- medical waste within one year;

- (d) inform the prescribed authority immediately regarding the occupiers which are not handing over the segregated bio-medical waste in accordance with these rules;
- (e) provide training for all its workers involved in handling of bio-medical waste at the time of induction and at least once a year thereafter;
- (f) assist the occupier in training conducted by them for bio-medical waste management;
- (g) undertake appropriate medical examination at the time of induction and at least once in a year and immunise all its workers involved in handling of bio-medical waste for protection against diseases, including Hepatitis B and Tetanus, that are likely to be transmitted while handling bio-medical waste and maintain the records for the same;
- (h) ensure occupational safety of all its workers involved in handling of bio-medical waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipment;
- (i) report major accidents including accidents caused by fire hazards, blasts during handling of bio-medical waste and the remedial action taken and the records relevant thereto, (including nil report) in Form I to the prescribed authority **and also** along with the annual report;
- (j) maintain a log book for each of its treatment equipment according to weight of batch; categories of waste treated; time, date and duration of treatment cycle and total hours of operation;
- (k) allow occupier, who are giving waste for treatment to the operator, to see whether the treatment is carried out as per the rules;
- (l) shall display details of authorisation, treatment, annual report etc on its web-site;
- (m) after ensuring treatment by autoclaving or microwaving followed by mutilation or shredding, whichever is applicable, the recyclables from the treated bio-medical wastes such as plastics and glass, shall be given to recyclers having valid consent or authorisation or registration from the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee;
- (n) supply non-chlorinated plastic coloured bags to the occupier on chargeable basis, if required;
- (o) common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall ensure collection of biomedical waste on holidays also;
- (p) maintain all record for operation of incineration, hydroor autoclaving for a period of five years; and
- (q) upgrade existing incinerators to achieve the standards for retention time in secondary chamber and Dioxin and Furans within two years from the date of this notification.

6. **Duties of authorities.**—The Authority specified in column (2) of Schedule-III shall perform the duties as specified in column (3) thereof in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

7. Treatment and disposal.- (1) Bio-medical waste shall be treated and disposed of in accordance with Schedule I, and in compliance with the standards provided in Schedule-II by the health care facilities and common bio-medical waste treatment facility.

(2) Occupier shall hand over segregated waste as per the Schedule-I to common bio-medical waste treatment facility for treatment, processing and final disposal:

Provided that the lab and highly infectious bio-medical waste generated shall be pre-treated by equipment like autoclave or microwave.

(3) No occupier shall establish on-site treatment and disposal facility, if a service of common bio-medical waste treatment facility is available at a distance of seventy-five kilometer.

(4) In cases where service of the common bio-medical waste treatment facility is not available, the Occupiers shall set up requisite biomedical waste treatment equipment like incinerator, autoclave or microwave, shredder prior to commencement of its operation, as per the authorisation given by the prescribed authority.

(5) Any person including an occupier or operator of a common bio medical waste treatment facility, intending to use new technologies for treatment of bio medical waste other than those listed in Schedule I shall request the Central Government for laying down the standards or operating parameters.

(6) On receipt of a request referred to in sub-rule (5), the Central Government may determine the standards and operating parameters for new technology which may be published in Gazette by the Central Government.

(7) Every operator of common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall set up requisite biomedical waste treatment equipments like incinerator, autoclave or microwave, shredder and effluent treatment plant as a part of treatment, prior to commencement of its operation.

(8) Every occupier shall phase out use of non-chlorinated plastic bags within two years from the date of publication of these rules and after two years from such publication of these rules, the chlorinated plastic bags shall not be used for storing and transporting of bio-medical waste and the occupier or operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall not dispose of such plastics by incineration and the bags used for storing and transporting biomedical waste shall be in compliance with the Bureau of Indian Standards. Till the Standards are published, the carry bags shall be as per the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2011.

(9) After ensuring treatment by autoclaving or microwaving followed by mutilation or shredding, whichever is applicable, the recyclables from the treated bio-medical wastes such as plastics and glass shall be given to such recyclers having valid authorisation or registration from the respective prescribed authority.

(10) The Occupier or Operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall maintain a record of recyclable wastes referred to in sub-rule (9) which are auctioned or sold and the same shall be submitted to the prescribed authority as part of its annual report. The record shall be open for inspection by the prescribed authorities.

- (11) The handling and disposal of all the mercury waste and lead waste shall be in accordance with the respective rules and regulations.

8. Segregation, packaging, transportation and storage.-(1) No untreated bio-medical waste shall be mixed with other wastes.

- (2) The bio-medical waste shall be segregated into containers or bags at the point of generation in accordance with Schedule I prior to its storage, transportation, treatment and disposal.
- (3) The containers or bags referred to in sub-rule (2) shall be labeled as specified in Schedule IV.
- (4) Bar code and global positioning system shall be added by the Occupier and common bio-medical waste treatment facility in one year time.
- (5) The operator of common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall transport the bio-medical waste from the premises of an occupier to any off-site bio-medical waste treatment facility only in the vehicles having label as provided in part 'A' of the Schedule IV along with necessary information as specified in part 'B' of the Schedule IV.
- (6) The vehicles used for transportation of bio-medical waste shall comply with the conditions if any stipulated by the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee in addition to the requirement contained in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988), if any or the rules made there under for transportation of such infectious waste.
- (7) Untreated human anatomical waste, animal anatomical waste, soiled waste and, biotechnology waste shall not be stored beyond a period of forty –eight hours:

Provided that in case for any reason it becomes necessary to store such waste beyond such a period, the occupier shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the waste does not adversely affect human health and the environment and inform the prescribed authority along with the reasons for doing so.

- (8) Microbiology waste and all other clinical laboratory waste shall be pre-treated by sterilisation to Log 6 or disinfection to Log 4, as per the World Health Organisation guidelines before packing and sending to the common bio-medical waste treatment facility.

9. Prescribed authority.-(1) The prescribed authority for implementation of the provisions of these rules shall be the State Pollution Control Boards in respect of States and Pollution Control Committees in respect of Union territories.

- (2) The prescribed authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules in respect of all health care establishments including hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, veterinary institutions, animal houses, pathological laboratories and blood banks of the Armed Forces under the Ministry of Defence shall be the Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services, who shall function under the supervision and control of the Ministry of Defence.

- (3) The prescribed authorities shall comply with the responsibilities as stipulated in Schedule III of these rules.

10. Procedure for authorisation.-Every occupier or operator handling bio-medical waste, irrespective of the quantity shall make an application in Form II to the prescribed authority i.e. State Pollution Control Board and Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, for grant of authorisation and the prescribed authority shall grant the provisional authorisation in Form III and the validity of such authorisation for bedded health care facility and operator of a common facility shall be synchronised with the validity of the consents.

- (1) The authorisation shall be one time for non-bedded occupiers and the authorisation in such cases shall be deemed to have been granted, if not objected by the prescribed authority within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of duly completed application along with such necessary documents.
- (2) In case of refusal of renewal, cancellation or suspension of the authorisation by the prescribed authority, the reasons shall be recorded in writing:

Provided that the prescribed authority shall give an opportunity of being heard to the applicant before such refusal of the authorisation.

- (3) Every application for authorisation shall be disposed of by the prescribed authority within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of duly completed application along with such necessary documents, failing which it shall be deemed that the authorisation is granted under these rules.
- (4) In case of any change in the bio-medical waste generation, handling, treatment and disposal for which authorisation was earlier granted, the occupier or operator shall intimate to the prescribed authority about the change or variation in the activity and shall submit a fresh application in Form II for modification of the conditions of authorisation.

11. Advisory Committee.-(1) Every State Government or Union territory Administration shall constitute an Advisory Committee for the respective State or Union territory under the chairmanship of the respective health secretary to oversee the implementation of the rules in the respective state and to advice any improvements and the Advisory Committee shall include representatives from the Departments of Health, Environment, Urban Development, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences of that State Government or Union territory Administration, State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, urban local bodies or local bodies or Municipal Corporation, representatives from Indian Medical Association, common bio-medical waste treatment facility and non-governmental organisation.

- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), the Ministry of Defence shall constitute the Advisory Committee (Defence) under the chairmanship of Director General of Health Services of Armed Forces consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Armed Forces Medical College or Command Hospital.

- (3) The Advisory Committee constituted under sub-rule (1) and (2) shall meet at least once in six months and review all matters related to implementation of the provisions of these rules in the State and Armed Forces Health Care Facilities, as the case may be.
- (4) The Ministry of Health and Defence may co-opt representatives from the other Governmental and non-governmental organisations having expertise in the field of bio-medical waste management.

12. Monitoring of implementation of the rules in health care facilities.- (1) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall review the implementation of the rules in the country once in a year through the State Health Secretaries and Chairmen or Member Secretary of State Pollution Control Boards and Central Pollution Control Board and the Ministry may also invite experts in the field of bio-medical waste management, if required.

- (2) The Central Pollution Control Board shall monitor the implementation of these rules in respect of all the Armed Forces health care establishments under the Ministry of Defence.
- (3) The Central Pollution Control Board along with one or more representatives of the Advisory Committee constituted under sub-rule (2) of rule 11, may inspect any Armed Forces health care establishments after prior intimation to the Director General Armed Forces Medical Services.
- (4) Every State Government or Union territory Administration shall constitute District Level Monitoring Committee in the districts under the chairmanship of District Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner or Additional District Magistrate to monitor the compliance of the provisions of these rules in the health care facilities generating bio-medical waste and in the common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facilities, where the bio-medical waste is treated and disposed of.
- (5) The District Level Monitoring Committee constituted under sub-rule (4) shall submit its report once in six months to the State Advisory Committee and a copy thereof shall also be forwarded to State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee concerned for taking further necessary action.
- (6) The District Level Monitoring Committee shall comprise of District Medical Officer or District Health Officer, representatives from State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, Public Health Engineering Department, local bodies or municipal corporation, Indian Medical Association, common bio-medical waste treatment facility and registered non-governmental organisations working in the field of bio-medical waste management and the Committee may co-opt other members and experts, if necessary and the District Medical Officer shall be the Member Secretary of this Committee.

13. Annual report.-(1) Every occupier or operator of common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall submit an annual report to the prescribed authority in Form-IV, on or before the 30th June of every year.

- (2) The prescribed authority shall compile, review and analyse the information received and send this information to the Central Pollution Control Board on or before the 31st July of every year.

- (3) The Central Pollution Control Board shall compile, review and analyse the information received and send this information, along with its comments or suggestions or observations to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on or before 31st August every year.
 - (4) The Annual Reports shall also be available online on the websites of Occupiers, State Pollution Control Boards and Central Pollution Control Board.
- 14. Maintenance of records.-** (1) Every authorised person shall maintain records related to the generation, collection, reception, storage, transportation, treatment, disposal or any other form of handling of bio-medical waste, for a period of five years, in accordance with these rules and guidelines issued by the Central Government or the Central Pollution Control Board or the prescribed authority as the case may be.
- (2) All records shall be subject to inspection and verification by the prescribed authority or the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at any time.
- 15. Accident reporting.-** (1) In case of any major accident at any institution or facility or any other site while handling bio-medical waste, the authorised person shall intimate immediately to the prescribed authority about such accident and forward a report within twenty-four hours in writing regarding the remedial steps taken in Form I.
- (2) Information regarding all other accidents and remedial steps taken shall be provided in the annual report in accordance with rule 13 by the occupier.
- 16. Appeal.-**(1) Any person aggrieved by an order made by the prescribed authority under these rules may, within a period of thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal in Form V to the Secretary (Environment) of the State Government or Union territory administration .
- (2) Any person aggrieved by an order of the Director General Armed Forces Medical Services under these rules may, within thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal in Form V to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
 - (3) The authority referred to in sub-para (1) and (2) as the case may be, may entertain the appeal after the 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.
 - (4) The appeal shall be disposed of within a period of ninety days from the date of its filing.
- 17. Site for common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility.-**(1) Without prejudice to rule 5 of these rules, the department in the business allocation of land assignment shall be responsible for providing suitable site for setting up of common biomedical waste treatment and disposal facility in the State Government or Union territory Administration.

- (2) The selection of site for setting up of such facility shall be made in consultation with the prescribed authority, other stakeholders and in accordance with guidelines published by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change or Central Pollution Control Board.

18. **Liability of the occupier, operator of a facility.**- (1) The occupier or an operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall be liable for all the damages caused to the environment or the public due to improper handling of bio- medical wastes.

- (2) The occupier or operator of common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall be liable for action under section 5 and section 15 of the Act, in case of any violation.

SCHEDULE I

[See rules 3 (e), 4(b), 7(1), 7(2), 7(5), 7 (6) and 8(2)]

Part-1

Biomedical wastes categories and their segregation, collection, treatment, processing and disposal options

Category	Type of Waste	Type of Bag or Container to be used	Treatment and Disposal options
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Yellow	(a) Human Anatomical Waste: Human tissues, organs, body parts and fetus below the viability period (as per the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, amended from time to time).	Yellow coloured non-chlorinated plastic bags	Incineration or Plasma Pyrolysis or deep burial*
	(b) Animal Anatomical Waste : Experimental animal carcasses, body parts, organs, tissues, including the waste generated from animals used in experiments or testing in veterinary hospitals or colleges or animal houses.		
	(c) Soiled Waste: Items contaminated with blood, body fluids like dressings, plaster casts, cotton swabs and		Incineration or Plasma Pyrolysis or deep burial* In absence of above facilities, autoclaving or micro-waving/

	bags containing residual or discarded blood and blood components.		hydroclaving followed by shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilization and shredding. Treated waste to be sent for energy recovery.
	(d) Expired or Discarded Medicines: Pharmaceutical waste like antibiotics, cytotoxic drugs including all items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs along with glass or plastic ampoules, vials etc.	Yellow coloured non-chlorinated plastic bags or containers	Expired cytotoxic drugs and items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs to be returned back to the manufacturer or supplier for incineration at temperature $>1200^{\circ}\text{C}$ or to common bio-medical waste treatment facility or hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility for incineration at $>1200^{\circ}\text{C}$ Or Encapsulation or Plasma Pyrolysis at $>1200^{\circ}\text{C}$. All other discarded medicines shall be either sent back to manufacturer or disposed by incineration.
	(e) Chemical Waste: Chemicals used in production of biological and used or discarded disinfectants.	Yellow coloured containers or non-chlorinated plastic bags	Disposed of by incineration or Plasma Pyrolysis or Encapsulation in hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility.
	(f) Chemical Liquid Waste : Liquid waste generated due to use of chemicals in production of biological and used or discarded disinfectants, Silver X-ray film developing liquid, discarded Formalin, infected secretions, aspirated body fluids, liquid from laboratories and floor washings, cleaning, house-keeping and disinfecting activities etc.	Separate collection system leading to effluent treatment system	After resource recovery, the chemical liquid waste shall be pre-treated before mixing with other wastewater. The combined discharge shall conform to the discharge norms given in Schedule-III.
	(g) Discarded linen, mattresses, beddings contaminated with blood or body fluid.	Non-chlorinated yellow plastic bags or suitable packing material	Non- chlorinated chemical disinfection followed by incineration or Plasma Pyrolysis or for energy recovery. In absence of above facilities, shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilization and shredding. Treated waste to be sent for energy recovery or incineration or Plasma Pyrolysis.

	<p>(h) Microbiology, Biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste: Blood bags, Laboratory cultures, stocks or specimens of micro-organisms, live or attenuated vaccines, human and animal cell cultures used in research, industrial laboratories, production of biological, residual toxins, dishes and devices used for cultures.</p>	Autoclave safe plastic bags or containers	Pre-treat to sterilize with non-chlorinated chemicals on-site as per National AIDS Control Organisation or World Health Organisation guidelines thereafter for Incineration.
Red	<p>Contaminated Waste (Recyclable) (a) Wastes generated from disposable items such as tubing, bottles, intravenous tubes and sets, catheters, urine bags, syringes (without needles and <i>fixed needle syringes</i>) and vacutainers with their needles cut) and gloves.</p>	Red coloured non-chlorinated plastic bags or containers	<p>Autoclaving or micro-waving/hydroclaving followed by shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilization and shredding. Treated waste to be sent to registered or authorized recyclers or for energy recovery or plastics to diesel or fuel oil or for road making, whichever is possible.</p> <p>Plastic waste should not be sent to landfill sites.</p>
White (Translucent)	<p>Waste sharps including Metals: Needles, syringes with fixed needles, needles from needle tip cutter or burner, scalpels, blades, or any other contaminated sharp object that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used, discarded and contaminated metal sharps</p>	Puncture proof, Leak proof, tamper proof containers	Autoclaving or Dry Heat Sterilization followed by shredding or mutilation or encapsulation in metal container or cement concrete; combination of shredding cum autoclaving; and sent for final disposal to iron foundries (having consent to operate from the State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees) or sanitary landfill or designated concrete waste sharp pit.
Blue	<p>(a) Glassware: Broken or discarded and contaminated glass including medicine vials and ampoules except those contaminated with cytotoxic wastes.</p>	Cardboard boxes with blue colored marking	Disinfection (by soaking the washed glass waste after cleaning with detergent and Sodium Hypochlorite treatment) or through autoclaving or microwaving or hydroclaving and then sent for recycling.

	(b) Metallic Body Implants	Cardboard boxes with blue colored marking	
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***Disposal by deep burial is permitted only in rural or remote areas where there is no access to common bio-medical waste treatment facility. This will be carried out with prior approval from the prescribed authority and as per the Standards specified in Schedule-III. The deep burial facility shall be located as per the provisions and guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.**

Part -2

- (1) All plastic bags shall be as per BIS standards as and when published, till then the prevailing Plastic Waste Management Rules shall be applicable.
- (2) Chemical treatment using at least 10% Sodium Hypochlorite having 30% residual chlorine for twenty minutes or any other equivalent chemical reagent that should demonstrate $\text{Log}_{10}4$ reduction efficiency for microorganisms as given in Schedule- III.
- (3) Mutilation or shredding must be to an extent to prevent unauthorized reuse.
- (4) There will be no chemical pretreatment before incineration, except for microbiological, lab and highly infectious waste.
- (5) Incineration ash (ash from incineration of any bio-medical waste) shall be disposed through hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility, if toxic or hazardous constituents are present beyond the prescribed limits as given in the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 or as revised from time to time.
- (6) Dead Fetus below the viability period (as per the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, amended from time to time) can be considered as human anatomical waste. Such waste should be handed over to the operator of common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility in yellow bag with a copy of the official Medical Termination of Pregnancy certificate from the Obstetrician or the Medical Superintendent of hospital or healthcare establishment.
- (7) Cytotoxic drug vials shall not be handed over to unauthorised person under any circumstances. These shall be sent back to the manufactures for necessary disposal at a single point. As a second option, these may be sent for incineration at common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility or TSDFs or plasma pyrolysis at temperature $>1200^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- (8) Residual or discarded chemical wastes, used or discarded disinfectants and chemical sludge can be disposed at hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility. In such case, the waste should be sent to hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility through operator of common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility only.

- (9) On-site pre-treatment of laboratory waste, microbiological waste, blood samples, blood bags should be disinfected or sterilized as per the Guidelines of World Health Organisation or National AIDS Control Organisation and then given to the common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility.
- (10) Installation of in-house incinerator is not allowed. However in case there is no common biomedical facility nearby, the same may be installed by the occupier after taking authorisation from the State Pollution Control Board.
- (11) Syringes should be either mutilated or needles should be cut and or stored in tamper proof, leak proof and puncture proof containers for sharps storage. Wherever the occupier is not linked to a disposal facility it shall be the responsibility of the occupier to sterilize and dispose in the manner prescribed.
- (12) Bio-medical waste generated in households during healthcare activities shall be segregated as per these rules and handed over in separate bags or containers to municipal waste collectors. Urban Local Bodies shall have tie up with the common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility to pickup this waste from the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) or from the house hold directly, for final disposal in the manner as prescribed in this Schedule.

SCHEDULE II

[See rule 4(t), 7(1) and 7(6)]

STANDARDS FOR TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTES

1. STANDARDS FOR INCINERATION.-

All incinerators shall meet the following operating and emission standards-

A. Operating Standards

- 1). Combustion efficiency (CE) shall be at least 99.00%.
- 2). The Combustion efficiency is computed as follows:

$$C.E. = \frac{\%CO_2}{\%CO_2 + \%CO} \times 100$$
- 3). The temperature of the primary chamber shall be a minimum of 800 °C and the secondary chamber shall be minimum of 1050°C + or - 50°C.
- 4). The secondary chamber gas residence time shall be at least two seconds.

B. Emission Standards

Sl. No.	Parameter	Standards	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Limiting concentration in mg Nm³ unless stated	Sampling Duration in minutes, unless stated
1.	Particulate matter	50	30 or 1Nm ³ of sample volume, whichever is more
2.	Nitrogen Oxides NO and NO ₂ expressed as NO ₂	400	30 for online sampling or grab sample
3.	HCl	50	30 or 1Nm ³ of sample volume, whichever is more
4.	Total Dioxins and Furans	0.1ngTEQ/Nm ³ (at 11% O ₂)	8 hours or 5Nm ³ of sample volume, whichever is more
5.	Hg and its compounds	0.05	2 hours or 1Nm ³ of sample volume, whichever is more

C. Stack Height: Minimum stack height shall be 30 meters above the ground and shall be attached with the necessary monitoring facilities as per requirement of monitoring of 'general parameters' as notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in accordance with the Central Pollution Control Board Guidelines of Emission Regulation Part-III.

Note:

- (a) The existing incinerators shall comply with the above within a period of two years from the date of the notification.
- (b) The existing incinerators shall comply with the standards for Dioxins and Furans of 0.1ngTEQ/Nm³, as given below within two years from the date of commencement of these rules.
- (c) All upcoming common bio-medical waste treatment facilities having incineration facility or captive incinerator shall comply with standards for Dioxins and Furans.
- (d) The existing secondary combustion chambers of the incinerator and the pollution control devices shall be suitably retrofitted, if necessary, to achieve the emission limits.
- (e) Wastes to be incinerated shall not be chemically treated with any chlorinated disinfectants.
- (f) Ash from incineration of biomedical waste shall be disposed of at common hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility. However, it may be disposed of in municipal landfill, if the toxic metals in incineration ash are within the regulatory quantities as defined under the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 as amended from time to time.
- (g) Only low Sulphur fuel like Light Diesel Oil or Low Sulphur Heavy Stock or Diesel, Compressed Natural Gas, Liquefied Natural Gas or Liquefied Petroleum Gas shall be used as fuel in the incinerator.

- (h) The occupier or operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall monitor the stack gaseous emissions (under optimum capacity of the incinerator) once in three months through a laboratory approved under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and record of such analysis results shall be maintained and submitted to the prescribed authority. In case of dioxins and furans, monitoring should be done once in a year.
- (i) The occupier or operator of the common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall install continuous emission monitoring system for the parameters as stipulated by State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committees in authorisation and transmit the data real time to the servers at State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committees and Central Pollution Control Board.
- (j) All monitored values shall be corrected to 11% Oxygen on dry basis.
- (k) Incinerators (combustion chambers) shall be operated with such temperature, retention time and turbulence, as to achieve Total Organic Carbon content in the slag and bottom ashes less than 3% or their loss on ignition shall be less than 5% of the dry weight.
- (l) The occupier or operator of a common bio-medical waste incinerator shall use combustion gas analyzer to measure CO₂, CO and O₂.

2. Operating and Emission Standards for Disposal by Plasma Pyrolysis or Gasification:

A. Operating Standards:

All the operators of the Plasma Pyrolysis or Gasification shall meet the following operating and emission standards:

- 1) Combustion Efficiency (CE) shall be at least 99.99%.
- 2) The Combustion Efficiency is computed as follows.

$$\text{C.E} = \frac{\% \text{ CO}_2}{(\% \text{ CO}_2 + \% \text{ CO})} \times 100$$
- 3) The temperature of the combustion chamber after plasma gasification shall be 1050 ± 50 °C with gas residence time of at least 2(two) second, with minimum 3 % Oxygen in the stack gas.
- 4) The Stack height should be minimum of 30 m above ground level and shall be attached with the necessary monitoring facilities as per requirement of monitoring of 'general parameters' as notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in accordance with the CPCB Guidelines of Emission Regulation Part-III.

B. Air Emission Standards and Air Pollution Control Measures

- (i) Emission standards for incinerator, notified at Sl No.1 above in this Schedule, and revised from time to time, shall be applicable for the Plasma Pyrolysis or Gasification also.

- (ii) Suitably designed air pollution control devices shall be installed or retrofitted with the 'Plasma Pyrolysis or Gasification to achieve the above emission limits, if necessary.
- (iii) Wastes to be treated using Plasma Pyrolysis or Gasification shall not be chemically treated with any chlorinated disinfectants and chlorinated plastics shall not be treated in the system.

C. Disposal of Ash Vitrified Material: The ash or vitrified material generated from the 'Plasma Pyrolysis or Gasification shall be disposed off in accordance with the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2008 and revisions made thereafter in case the constituents exceed the limits prescribed under Schedule II of the said Rules or else in accordance with the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, whichever is applicable.

3. STANDARDS FOR AUTOCLAVING OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE.-

The autoclave should be dedicated for the purposes of disinfecting and treating bio-medical waste.

- (1) When operating a gravity flow autoclave, medical waste shall be subjected to:
 - (i) a temperature of not less than 121° C and pressure of 15 pounds per square inch (psi) for an autoclave residence time of not less than 60 minutes; or
 - (ii) a temperature of not less than 135° C and a pressure of 31 psi for an autoclave residence time of not less than 45 minutes; or
 - (iii) a temperature of not less than 149° C and a pressure of 52 psi for an autoclave residence time of not less than 30 minutes.
- (2) When operating a vacuum autoclave, medical waste shall be subjected to a minimum of three pre-vacuum pulse to purge the autoclave of all air. The air removed during the pre-vacuum, cycle should be decontaminated by means of HEPA and activated carbon filtration, steam treatment, or any other method to prevent release of pathogen. The waste shall be subjected to the following:
 - (i) a temperature of not less than 121°C and pressure of 15 psi per an autoclave residence time of not less than 45 minutes; or
 - (ii) a temperature of not less than 135°C and a pressure of 31 psi for an autoclave residence time of not less than 30 minutes;
- (3) Medical waste shall not be considered as properly treated unless the time, temperature and pressure indicators indicate that the required time, temperature and pressure were reached during the autoclave process. If for any reasons, time temperature or pressure indicator indicates that the required temperature, pressure or residence time was not reached, the entire load of medical waste must be autoclaved again until the proper temperature, pressure and residence time were achieved.

(4) **Recording of operational parameters:** Each autoclave shall have graphic or computer recording devices which will automatically and continuously monitor and record dates, time of day, load identification number and operating parameters throughout the entire length of the autoclave cycle.

(5) **Validation test for autoclave:** The validation test shall use four biological indicator strips, one shall be used as a control and left at room temperature, and three shall be placed in the approximate center of three containers with the waste. Personal protective equipment (gloves, face mask and coveralls) shall be used when opening containers for the purpose of placing the biological indicators. At least one of the containers with a biological indicator should be placed in the most difficult location for steam to penetrate, generally the bottom center of the waste pile. The occupier or operator shall conduct this test three consecutive times to define the minimum operating conditions. The temperature, pressure and residence time at which all biological indicator vials or strips for three consecutive tests show complete inactivation of the spores shall define the minimum operating conditions for the autoclave. After determining the minimum temperature, pressure and residence time, the occupier or operator of a common biomedical waste treatment facility shall conduct this test once in three months and records in this regard shall be maintained.

(6) **Routine Test:** A chemical indicator strip or tape that changes colour when a certain temperature is reached can be used to verify that a specific temperature has been achieved. It may be necessary to use more than one strip over the waste package at different locations to ensure that the inner content of the package has been adequately autoclaved. The occupier or operator of a common bio medical waste treatment facility shall conduct this test during autoclaving of each batch and records in this regard shall be maintained.

(7) **Spore testing:** The autoclave should completely and consistently kill the approved biological indicator at the maximum design capacity of each autoclave unit. Biological indicator for autoclave shall be *Geobacillusstearothermophilus* spores using vials or spore Strips; with at least 1×10^6 spores. Under no circumstances will an autoclave have minimum operating parameters less than a residence time of 30 minutes, a temperature less than 121°C or a pressure less than 15 psi. The occupier or operator of a common bio medical waste treatment and disposal facility shall conduct this test at least once in every week and records in this regard shall be maintained.

4. **STANDARDS OF MICROWAVING.-**

(1) Microwave treatment shall not be used for cytotoxic, hazardous or radioactive wastes, contaminated animal carcasses, body parts and large metal items.

(2) The microwave system shall comply with the efficacy test or routine tests and a performance guarantee may be provided by the supplier before operation of the limit.

(3) The microwave should completely and consistently kill the bacteria and other pathogenic organisms that are ensured by approved biological indicator at the maximum design capacity of each microwave unit. Biological indicators for microwave shall be *Bacillus atrophaeus* spores using vials or spore strips with at least 1×10^4 spores per detachable strip. The biological indicator shall be placed with waste and exposed to same conditions as the waste during a normal treatment cycle.

5. STANDARDS FOR DEEP BURIAL.- (1) A pit or trench should be dug about two meters deep. It should be half filled with waste, then covered with lime within 50 cm of the surface, before filling the rest of the pit with soil.

(2) It must be ensured that animals do not have any access to burial sites. Covers of galvanised iron or wire meshes may be used.

(3) On each occasion, when wastes are added to the pit, a layer of 10 cm of soil shall be added to cover the wastes.

(4) Burial must be performed under close and dedicated supervision.

(5) The deep burial site should be relatively impermeable and no shallow well should be close to the site.

(6) The pits should be distant from habitation, and located so as to ensure that no contamination occurs to surface water or ground water. The area should not be prone to flooding or erosion.

(7) The location of the deep burial site shall be authorised by the prescribed authority.

(8) The institution shall maintain a record of all pits used for deep burial.

(9) The ground water table level should be a minimum of six meters below the lower level of deep burial pit.

6. STANDARDS FOR EFFICACY OF CHEMICAL DISINFECTION

Microbial inactivation efficacy is equated to “Log10 kill” which is defined as the difference between the logarithms of number of test microorganisms before and after chemical treatment. Chemical disinfection methods shall demonstrate a 4 Log10 reduction or greater for *Bacillus Subtilis* (ATCC 19659) in chemical treatment systems.

7. STANDARDS FOR DRY HEAT STERILIZATION

Waste sharps can be treated by dry heat sterilization at a temperature not less than 185°C, at least for a residence period of 150 minutes in each cycle, which sterilization period of 90 minutes. There should be automatic recording system to monitor operating parameters.

(i) Validation test for Sharps sterilization unit

Waste sharps sterilization unit should completely and consistently kill the biological indicator *Geobacillus Stearothermophilus* or *Bacillus Atropheauspoers* using vials with at least $\log_{10} 6$ spores per ml. The test shall be carried out once in three months

(ii) Routine test

A chemical indicator strip or tape that changes colour when a certain temperature is reached can be used to verify that a specific temperature has been achieved. It may be necessary to use more than one strip over the waste to ensure that the inner content of the sharps has been adequately disinfected. This test shall be performed once in week and records in this regard shall be maintained.

8. STANDARDS FOR LIQUID WASTE.-

(1) The effluent generated or treated from the premises of occupier or operator of a common bio medical waste treatment and disposal facility, before discharge into the sewer should conform to the following limits-

PARAMETERS	PERMISSIBLE LIMITS
pH	6.5-9.0
Suspended solids	100 mg/l
Oil and grease	10 mg/l
BOD	30 mg/l
COD	250 mg/l
Bio-assay test	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent.

(2) Sludge from Effluent Treatment Plant shall be given to common bio-medical waste treatment facility for incineration or to hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility for disposal.

Schedule III

[See rule 6 and 9(3)]

List of Prescribed Authorities and the Corresponding Duties

Sl. No (1)	Authority (2)	Corresponding Duties (3)
1	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India	<p>(i) Making Policies concerning bio-medical waste Management in the Country including notification of Rules and amendments to the Rules as and when required.</p> <p>(ii) Providing financial assistance for training and awareness programmes on bio-medical waste management related activities to for the State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees.</p> <p>(iii) Facilitating financial assistance for setting up or up-gradation of common bio-medical waste treatment facilities.</p> <p>(iv) Undertake or support operational research and assessment with reference to risks to environment and health due to bio-medical waste and</p>

		<p>previously unknown disposables and wastes from new types of equipment.</p> <p>(v) Constitution of Monitoring Committee for implementation of the rules.</p> <p>(vi) Hearing Appeals and give decision made in Form-V against order passed by the prescribed authorities.</p> <p>(vii) Develop Standard manual for Trainers and Training.</p> <p>(viii) Notify the standards or operating parameters for new technologies for treatment of bio medical waste other than those listed in Schedule- I.</p>
2	Central or State Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Central Ministry for Animal Husbandry and Veterinary or State Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.	<p>(i) Grant of license to health care facilities or nursing homes or veterinary establishments with a condition to obtain authorisation from the prescribed authority for bio-medical waste management.</p> <p>(ii) Monitoring, Refusal or Cancellation of license for health care facilities or nursing homes or veterinary establishments for violations of conditions of authorisation or provisions under these Rules.</p> <p>(iii) Publication of list of registered health care facilities with regard to bio-medical waste generation, treatment and disposal.</p> <p>(iv) Undertake or support operational research and assessment with reference to risks to environment and health due to bio-medical waste and previously unknown disposables and wastes from new types of equipment.</p> <p>(v) Coordinate with State Pollution Control Boards for organizing training programmes to staff of health care facilities and municipal workers on bio-medical waste.</p> <p>(vi) Constitution of Expert Committees at National or State level for overall review and promotion of clean or new technologies for bio-medical waste management.</p>

		<p>(vii) Organizing or Sponsoring of trainings for the regulatory authorities and health care facilities on bio-medical waste management related activities.</p> <p>(viii) Sponsoring of mass awareness campaigns in electronic media and print media.</p>
3	Ministry of Defence	<p>(i) Grant and renewal of authorisation to Armed Forces health care facilities or common bio-medical waste treatment facilities (Rule 9).</p> <p>(ii) Conduct training courses for authorities dealing with management of bio-medical wastes in Armed Forces health care facilities or treatment facilities in association with State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees or Central Pollution Control Board or Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.</p> <p>(iii) Publication of inventory of occupiers and bio-medical waste generation from Armed Forces health care facilities or occupiers</p> <p>(iv) Constitution of Advisory Committee for implementation of the rules.</p> <p>(v) Review of management of bio-medical waste generation in the Armed Forces health care facilities through its Advisory Committee (Rule 11).</p> <p>(vi) Submission of annual report to Central Pollution Control Board within the stipulated time period (Rule 13).</p>
4.	Central Pollution Control Board	<p>(i) Prepare Guidelines on bio-medical waste Management and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.</p> <p>(ii) Co-ordination of activities of State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees on bio-medical waste.</p> <p>(iii) Conduct training courses for authorities dealing with management of bio-medical waste.</p> <p>(iv) Lay down standards for new technologies for</p>

		<p>treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste (Rule 7) and prescribe specifications for treatment and disposal of bio-medical wastes (Rule 7).</p> <p>(v) Lay down Criteria for establishing common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in the Country.</p> <p>(vi) Random inspection or monitoring of health care facilities and common bio-medical waste treatment facilities.</p> <p>(vii) Review and analysis of data submitted by the State Pollution Control Boards on bio-medical waste and submission of compiled information in the form of annual report along with its observations to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change .</p> <p>(viii) Inspection and monitoring of health care facilities operated by the Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services (Rule 9).</p> <p>(ix) Undertake or support research or operational research regarding bio-medical waste.</p>
5.	State Government of Health or Union Territory Government or Administration	<p>(i) To ensure implementation of the rule in all health care facilities or occupiers.</p> <p>(ii) Allocation of adequate funds to Government health care facilities for bio-medical waste management.</p> <p>(iii) Procurement and allocation of treatment equipments and make provision for consumables for bio-medical waste management in Government health care facilities.</p> <p>(iv) Constitute State or District Level Advisory Committees under the District Magistrate or Additional District Magistrate to oversee the bio-medical waste management in the Districts.</p> <p>(v) Advise State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees on implementation of these Rules.</p> <p>(vi) Implementation of recommendations of the Advisory Committee in all the health care facilities.</p>

6.	State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Inventorisation of Occupiers and data on bio-medical waste generation, treatment & disposal. (ii) Compilation of data and submission of the same in annual report to Central Pollution Control Board within the stipulated time period. (iii) Grant and renewal, suspension or refusal cancellation or of authorisation under these rules (Rule 7, 8 and 10). (iv) Monitoring of compliance of various provisions and conditions of authorisation. (v) Action against health care facilities or common bio-medical waste treatment facilities for violation of these rules (Rule 18). (vi) Organizing training programmes to staff of health care facilities and common bio-medical waste treatment facilities and State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees Staff on segregation, collection, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of bio-medical wastes. (vii) Undertake or support research or operational research regarding bio-medical waste management. (viii) Any other function under these rules assigned by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change or Central Pollution Control Board from time to time. (ix) Implementation of recommendations of the Advisory Committee. (x) Publish the list of Registered or Authorised (or give consent) Recyclers. (xi) Undertake and support third party audits of the common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in their State.
7	Municipalities or Corporations, Urban Local Bodies and Gram Panchayats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provide or allocate suitable land for development of common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in their respective jurisdictions as per the guidelines of

		<p>Central Pollution Control Board.</p> <p>(ii) Collect other solid waste (other than the bio-medical waste) from the health care facilities as per the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and handling) Rules, 2000 or as amended time to time.</p> <p>(iii) Any other function stipulated under these Rules.</p>
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SCHEDULE IV
[See rule 8(3) and (5)]
Part A

LABEL FOR BIO-MEDICAL WASTE CONTAINERS or BAGS



HANDLE WITH CARE

CYTOTOXIC HAZARD SYMBOL



HANDLE WITH CARE

Part B

LABEL FOR TRANSPORTING BIO-MEDICAL WASTE BAGS OR CONTAINERS

Waste category Number Waste quantity..... Sender's Name and Address Phone Number Fax Number..... Contact Person In case of emergency please contact : Name and Address : Phone No. Note :Label shall be non-washable and prominently visible.	DayMonth Year Date of generation Receiver's Name and Address: Phone Number Fax Number Contact Person
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FORM – I
[(See rule 4(o), 5(i) and 15 (2))]

ACCIDENT REPORTING

1. Date and time of accident :
2. Type of Accident :

3. Sequence of events leading to accident :
4. Has the Authority been informed immediately :
5. The type of waste involved in accident :
6. Assessment of the effects of the accidents on human health and the environment:
7. Emergency measures taken :
8. Steps taken to alleviate the effects of accidents :
9. Steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such an accident :
10. Does your facility have an Emergency Control policy? If yes give details:

Date :

Signature

Place:

Designation

FORM - II**(See rule 10)****APPLICATION FOR AUTHORISATION OR RENEWAL OF AUTHORISATION**

(To be submitted by occupier of health care facility or common bio-medical waste treatment facility)

To

The Prescribed Authority
 (Name of the State or UT Administration)
 Address.

1. Particulars of Applicant:

(i) Name of the Applicant:
 (In block letters & in full)

(ii) Name of the health care facility (HCF) or common bio-medical waste treatment facility (CBWTF) :

(iii) Address for correspondence:

(iv) Tele No., Fax No.:

(v) Email:

(vi) Website Address:

2. Activity for which authorisation is sought:

Activity	Please tick
Generation, segregation	
Collection,	
Storage	
packaging	
Reception	
Transportation	
Treatment or processing or conversion	
Recycling	
Disposal or destruction	
use	
offering for sale, transfer	
Any other form of handling	

3. Application for ☐ fresh or ☐ renewal of authorisation (please tick whatever is applicable):

(i) Applied for CTO/CTE Yes/No

(ii) In case of renewal previous authorisation number and date:

(iii) Status of Consents:

(a) under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

(b) under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:

4. (i) Address of the health care facility (HCF) or common bio-medical waste treatment facility (CBWTF):

(ii) GPS coordinates of health care facility (HCF) or common bio-medical waste treatment facility (CBWTF):

5. Details of health care facility (HCF) or common bio-medical waste treatment facility (CBWTF):

(i) Number of beds of HCF:

(ii) Number of patients treated per month by HCF:

(iii) Number healthcare facilities covered by CBMWTF: _____

(iv) No of beds covered by CBMWTF: _____

(v) Installed treatment and disposal capacity of CBMWTF: _____ Kg per day

(vi) Quantity of biomedical waste treated or disposed by CBMWTF: _____ Kg/ day

(vii) Area or distance covered by CBMWTF: _____

(pl. attach map a map with GPS locations of CBMWTF and area of coverage)

(viii) Quantity of Biomedical waste handled, treated or disposed:

Category	Type of Waste	Quantity Generated or Collected, kg/day	Method of Treatment and Disposal (Refer Schedule-I)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Yellow	(a) Human Anatomical Waste:		
	(b) Animal Anatomical Waste :		
	(c) Soiled Waste:		
	(d) Expired or Discarded Medicines:		
	(e) Chemical Solid Waste:		
	(f) Chemical Liquid Waste :		
	(g) Discarded linen, mattresses, beddings contaminated with blood or body fluid.		
	(h) Microbiology, Biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste:		
Red	Contaminated Waste (Recyclable)		
White (Translucent)	Waste sharps including Metals:		
Blue	Glassware:		
	Metallic Body Implants		

6. Brief description of arrangements for handling of biomedical waste (attach details):

(i) Mode of transportation (if any) of bio-medical waste:

(ii) Details of treatment equipment (please give details such as the number, type & capacity of each unit)

No of units Capacity of each unit

Incinerators :

Plasma Pyrolysis:

Autoclaves:

Microwave:

Hydroclave:

Shredder:

Needle tip cutter or
destroyer

Sharps encapsulation or
concrete pit:

Deep burial pits:

Chemical disinfection:

Any other treatment
equipment:

7. Contingency plan of common bio-medical waste treatment facility (CBWTF)(attach documents):
8. Details of directions or notices or legal actions if any during the period of earlier authorisation

9. Declaration

I do hereby declare that the statements made and information given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and that I have not concealed any information.

I do also hereby undertake to provide any further information sought by the prescribed authority in relation to these rules and to fulfill any conditions stipulated by the prescribed authority.

Date :

Signature of the Applicant

Place :

Designation of the Applicant

FORM –III

(See rule 10)

AUTHORISATION

(Authorisation for operating a facility for generation, collection, reception, treatment, storage, transport and disposal of biomedical wastes)

1. File number of authorisation and date of issue.....
2. M/s _____ an occupier or operator of the facility located at _____ is hereby granted an authorisation for;

Activity	Please tick
Generation, segregation	
Collection,	
Storage	
packaging	
Reception	
Transportation	
Treatment or processing or conversion	
Recycling	
Disposal or destruction	
use	
offering for sale, transfer	
Any other form of handling	

3. M/s _____ is hereby authorized for handling of biomedical waste as per the capacity given below;
 - (i) Number of beds of HCF:
 - (ii) Number healthcare facilities covered by CBMWTF: _____

(iii) Installed treatment and disposal capacity:_____ Kg per day

(iv) Area or distance covered by CBMWTF:_____

(v) Quantity of Biomedical waste handled, treated or disposed:

Type of Waste Category	Quantity permitted for Handling
Yellow	
Red	
White (Translucent)	
Blue	

3. This authorisation shall be in force for a period of Years from the date of issue.

4. This authorisation is subject to the conditions stated below and to such other conditions as may be specified in the rules for the time being in force under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Date

Signature.....

Place:

Designation

Terms and conditions of authorisation *

1. The authorisation shall comply with the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules made there under.
2. The authorisation or its renewal shall be produced for inspection at the request of an officer authorised by the prescribed authority.
3. The person authorized shall not rent, lend, sell, transfer or otherwise transport the biomedical wastes without obtaining prior permission of the prescribed authority.
4. Any unauthorised change in personnel, equipment or working conditions as mentioned in the application by the person authorised shall constitute a breach of his authorisation.
5. It is the duty of the authorised person to take prior permission of the prescribed authority to close down the facility and such other terms and conditions may be stipulated by the prescribed authority.

Form - IV
(See rule 13)
ANNUAL REPORT

[To be submitted to the prescribed authority on or before 30th June every year for the period from January to December of the preceding year, by the occupier of health care facility (HCF) or common bio-medical waste treatment facility (CBWTF)]

Sl. No.	Particulars		
1 .	Particulars of the Occupier	:	
	(i) Name of the authorised person (occupier or operator of facility)	:	

	(ii) Name of HCF or CBMWTF	:	
	(iii) Address for Correspondence	:	
	(iv) Address of Facility		
	(v) Tel. No, Fax. No	:	
	(vi) E-mail ID	:	
	(vii) URL of Website		
	(viii) GPS coordinates of HCF or CBMWTF		
	(ix) Ownership of HCF or CBMWTF	:	(State Government or Private or Semi Govt. or any other)
	(x). Status of Authorisation under the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules	:	Authorisation No.:valid up to
	(xi). Status of Consents under Water Act and Air Act	:	Valid up to:
2.	Type of Health Care Facility	:	
	(i) Bedded Hospital	:	No. of Beds:.....
	(ii) Non-bedded hospital (Clinic or Blood Bank or Clinical Laboratory or Research Institute or Veterinary Hospital or any other)	:	
	(iii) License number and its date of expiry		
3.	Details of CBMWTF	:	
	(i) Number healthcare facilities covered by CBMWTF	:	
	(ii) No of beds covered by CBMWTF	:	
	(iii) Installed treatment and disposal capacity of CBMWTF:	:	_____ Kg per day
	(iv) Quantity of biomedical waste treated or disposed by CBMWTF	:	_____ Kg/day
4.	Quantity of waste generated or disposed in Kg per annum (on monthly average basis)	:	Yellow Category : Red Category : White: Blue Category : General Solid waste:
5	Details of the Storage, treatment, transportation, processing and Disposal Facility		
	(i) Details of the on-site storage facility	:	Size : Capacity : Provision of on-site storage : (cold storage or any other provision)

	disposal facilities		Type of treatment equipment	No of units	Capacity Kg/day	Quantity treated or disposed in kg per annum
			Incinerators Plasma Pyrolysis Autoclaves Microwave Hydroclave Shredder Needle tip cutter or destroyer Sharps encapsulation or concrete pit Deep burial pits: Chemical disinfection: Any other treatment equipment:		- - -	
	(iii) Quantity of recyclable wastes sold to authorized recyclers after treatment in kg per annum.	:	Red Category (like plastic, glass etc.)			
	(iv) No of vehicles used for collection and transportation of biomedical waste	:				
	(v) Details of incineration ash and ETP sludge generated and disposed during the treatment of wastes in Kg per annum		Incineration Ash ETP Sludge	Quantity generated	Where disposed	
	(vi) Name of the Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility Operator through which wastes are disposed of	:				
	(vii) List of member HCF not handed over bio-medical waste.					
6	Do you have bio-medical waste management committee? If yes, attach minutes of the meetings held during the reporting period					
7	Details trainings conducted on BMW					
	(i) Number of trainings conducted on BMW Management.					

	(ii) number of personnel trained		
	(iii) number of personnel trained at the time of induction		
	(iv) number of personnel not undergone any training so far		
	(v) whether standard manual for training is available?		
	(vi) any other information)		
8	Details of the accident occurred during the year		
	(i) Number of Accidents occurred		
	(ii) Number of the persons affected		
	(iii) Remedial Action taken (Please attach details if any)		
	(iv) Any Fatality occurred, details.		
9.	Are you meeting the standards of air Pollution from the incinerator? How many times in last year could not met the standards?		
	Details of Continuous online emission monitoring systems installed		
10	Liquid waste generated and treatment methods in place. How many times you have not met the standards in a year?		
11	Is the disinfection method or sterilization meeting the log 4 standards? How many times you have not met the standards in a year?		
12	Any other relevant information	:	(Air Pollution Control Devices attached with the Incinerator)

Certified that the above report is for the period from

.....

Name and Signature of the Head of the Institution

Date:

Place

FORM –V

(See rule 16)

Application for filing appeal against order passed by the prescribed authority

1. Name and address of the person applying for appeal :
2. Number, date of order and address of the authority which passed the order, against which appeal is being made (certified copy of order to be attached):
3. Ground on which the appeal is being made:
4. List of enclosures other than the order referred in para 2 against which appeal is being filed:

Date :

Signature

Name and Address.....

[F. No. 3-1/2000-HSMD]

(Bishwanath Sinha)
Joint secretary to the Government of India

Annexure-E

[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 23rd March , 2016

G.S.R 338(E). - Whereas the draft rules, namely the e-waste (Management) Rules, 2015, were published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* number G.S.R. 472(E), dated the 10th June, 2015 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of the period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

AND WHEREAS the copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public on the 10th day of June, 2015;

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

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), and in supersession of the e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, section 3, sub-section (ii), *vide* number S.O. 1035(E), dated the 12th May, 2011, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement. - (1) These rules may be called the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016.

(2) They shall come into force from the 1st day of October, 2016.

2. Application. - These 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 but 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.

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

- (a) 'Act' means the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);
- (b) 'authorisation' means permission for generation, handling, collection, reception, storage, transportation, refurbishing, dismantling, recycling, treatment and disposal of e-waste, granted to manufacturer, dismantler, refurbisher and recycler;
- (c) '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 organisations, international agencies, partnership and public or private companies that are registered under the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) and the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) and health care facilities which have turnover of more than one crore or have more than twenty employees;
- (d) 'Central Pollution Control Board' means the Central Pollution Control Board constituted under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);
- (e) 'collection centre' means a centre or a collection point or both established by producer individually or as association jointly to collect e-waste for channelising 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 centre 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;
- (f) '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 and includes an accessory or attachment to another component;
- (g) '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;
- (h) 'consumer' means any person using electrical and electronic equipment excluding the bulk consumers;
- (i) 'channelisation' means to direct the path for movement of e-wastes from collection onwards to authorised dismantler or recycler. In case of fluorescent and other mercury containing lamps, where recyclers are not available, this means path for movement from collection centre to Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility;
- (j) 'dealer' means any individual or firm that buys or receives electrical and electronic equipment as listed in Schedule I of these rules and their components or consumables or parts or spares from producers for sale;
- (k) 'deposit refund scheme' means a scheme whereby the producer charges an additional amount as a deposit at the time of sale of the electrical and electronic equipment and returns it to the consumer along with interest when the end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment is returned;
- (l) '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;
- (m) 'disposal' 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;
 - (n) 'end-of-life' of the product means the time when the product is intended to be discarded by the user;
 - (o) '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;
 - (p) 'electrical and electronic equipment' means equipment which are dependent on electric current or electro-magnetic field in order to become functional;
 - (q) 'e-retailer' means an individual or company or business entity that uses an electronic network such as internet, telephone, to sell its goods;
 - (r) '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;
 - (s) 'e-waste exchange' means an independent market instrument offering assistance or independent electronic systems offering services for sale and purchase of e-waste generated from end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment between agencies or organisations authorised under these rules;
 - (t) 'Extended Producer Responsibility' means responsibility of any producer of electrical or electronic equipment, for channelisation of e-waste to ensure environmentally sound management of such waste. Extended Producer Responsibility may comprise of implementing take back system or setting up of collection centres or both and having agreed arrangements with authorised dismantler or recycler either individually or collectively through a Producer Responsibility Organisation recognised by producer or producers in their Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation;
 - (u) '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 Organisation and e-waste exchange, if applicable;
 - (v) '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 channelisation system for targeted collection including detail of Producer Responsibility Organisation and e-waste exchange, if applicable;
 - (w) '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;
 - (x) 'Form' means a form appended to these rules;
 - (y) '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;
 - (z) '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;

- (aa) '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;
 - (bb) '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;
 - (cc) '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;
 - (dd) 'Producer Responsibility Organisation' means a professional organisation authorised or financed collectively or individually by producers, which can take the responsibility for collection and channelisation of e-waste generated from the 'end-of-life' of their products to ensure environmentally sound management of such e-waste;
 - (ee) '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;
 - (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;
 - (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;
 - (hh) 'Schedule' means the Schedule appended to these rules;
 - (ii) "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 assembly including a component or an accessory;
 - (jj) 'State Government in relation to an Union territory means, the Administrator thereof appointed under article 239 of the Constitution;
 - (kk) 'State Pollution Control Board' means the concerned State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee of the Union Territories constituted under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);
 - (ll) 'target' means the quantity of e-waste to be collected by the producer in fulfilment of Extended Producer Responsibility;
 - (mm) 'transporter' means a person or company or entity engaged in the off-site transportation of e-waste by air, rail, road or water carrying a manifest system issued by the person or company or entity who has handed over the e-waste to the transporter, giving the origin, destination and quantity of the e-waste being transported;
- (2) Words and expressions used in these rules and not defined but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

CHAPTER II

RESPONSIBILITIES

- 4. Responsibilities of the manufacturer.** - (1) collect e-waste generated during the manufacture of any electrical and electronic equipment and channelise it for recycling or disposal;
- (2) apply for an authorisation in Form 1 (a) in accordance with the procedure prescribed under sub-rule (2) of rule 13 from the concerned State Pollution Control Board, which shall give the authorisation in accordance with Form 1 (bb);
- (3) ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste;
- (4) maintain records of the e-waste generated, handled and disposed in Form-2 and make such records available for scrutiny by the concerned State Pollution Control Board;
- (5) file annual returns in Form-3, to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates.

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

- (1) implementing the Extended Producers Responsibility with the following frameworks, namely:-
- (a) collection and channelisation of e-waste generated from the 'end-of-life' of their products or 'end-of-life' products with same electrical and electronic equipment code and historical waste available on the date from which these rules come into force as per Schedule I in line with the targets prescribed in Schedule III in Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation;
- (b) the mechanism used for channelisation of e-waste from 'end-of-life' products including those from their service centres to authorised dismantler or recycler shall be in accordance with the Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation. In cases of fluorescent and other mercury containing lamps, where recyclers are not available, channelisation may be from collection centre to Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility;
- (c) for disposal in Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility, a pre-treatment is necessary to immobilise the mercury and reduce the volume of waste to be disposed off;
- (d) Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation should comprise of general scheme for collection of waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment from the Electrical and Electronic Equipment placed on the market earlier, such as through dealer, collection centres, Producer Responsibility Organisation, through buy-back arrangement, exchange scheme, Deposit Refund System, etc. whether directly or through any authorised agency and channelising the items so collected to authorised recyclers;
- (e) providing contact details such as address, e-mail address, toll-free telephone numbers or helpline numbers to consumer(s) or bulk consumer(s) through their website and product user documentation so as to facilitate return of end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment;
- (f) creating awareness through media, publications, advertisements, posters, or by any other means of communication and product user documentation accompanying the equipment, with regard to -

- (i) information on address, e-mail address, toll-free telephone numbers or helpline numbers and web site;
- (ii) information on hazardous constituents as specified in sub-rule 1 of rule 16 in electrical and electronic equipment;
- (iii) information on hazards of improper handling, disposal, accidental breakage, damage or improper recycling of e-waste;
- (iv) instructions for handling and disposal of the equipment after its use, along with the Do's and Don'ts;
- (v) affixing a visible, legible and indelible symbol given below on the products or product user documentation to prevent e-waste from being dropped in garbage bins containing waste destined for disposal;



- (vi) means and mechanism available for their consumers to return e-waste for recycling including the details of Deposit Refund Scheme, if applicable;
 - (g) the producer shall opt to implement Extended Producer Responsibility individually or collectively. In individual producer responsibility, producer may set up his own collection centre or implement take back system or both to meet Extended Producer Responsibility. In collective system, producers may tie-up as a member with a Producer Responsibility Organisation or with e-waste exchange or both. It shall be mandatory upon on the individual producer in every case to seek Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation from Central Pollution Control Board in accordance with the Form-1 and the procedure laid down in sub-rule (1) of rule 13;
- (2) to provide information on the implementation of Deposit Refund Scheme to ensure collection of end-of-life products and their channelisation to authorised dismantlers or recyclers, if such scheme is included in the Extended Producer Responsibility Plan.
- Provided that the producer shall refund the deposit amount that has been taken from the consumer or bulk consumer at the time of sale, along with interest at the prevalent rate for the period of the deposit at the time of take back of the end-of-life product;
- (3) the import of electrical and electronic equipment shall be allowed only to producers having Extended Producer Responsibility authorisation;
 - (4) maintaining records in Form-2 of the e-waste handled and make such records available for scrutiny by the Central Pollution Control Board or the concerned State Pollution Control Board;
 - (5) filing annual returns in Form-3, to the Central Pollution Control Board on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates. In case of the Producer with multiple offices in a State, one annual return combining information from all the offices shall be filed;

- (6) the Producer shall apply to the Central Pollution Control Board for authorisation in Form 1, which shall thereafter grant the Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation in Form 1(aa).
- (7) Operation without Extended Producer Responsibility-Authorisation by any producer, as defined in this rule, shall be considered as causing damage to the environment.

6. Responsibilities of collection centres. - (1) collect e-waste on behalf of producer or dismantler or recycler or refurbisher including those arising from orphaned products;

Provided the collection centres established by producer can also collect e-waste on behalf of dismantler, refurbisher and recycler including those arising from orphaned products

- (2) ensure that the facilities are in accordance with the standards or guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time;
- (3) ensure that the e-waste collected by them is stored in a secured manner till it is sent to authorised dismantler or recycler as the case may be;
- (4) ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste;
- (5) maintain records in Form-2 of the e-waste handled as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board and make such records available for scrutiny by the Central Pollution Control Board or the concerned State Pollution Control Board as and when asked for.

7. Responsibilities of dealers. – (1) in the case the dealer has been given the responsibility of collection on behalf of the producer, the dealer shall collect the e-waste by providing the consumer a box, bin or a demarcated area to deposit e-waste, or through take back system and send the e-waste so collected to collection centre or dismantler or recycler as designated by producer;

- (2) the dealer or retailer or e-retailer shall refund the amount as per take back system or Deposit Refund Scheme of the producer to the depositor of e-waste;
- (3) every dealer shall ensure that the e-waste thus generated is safely transported to authorised dismantlers or recyclers;
- (4) ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste.

8. Responsibilities of the refurbisher. – (1) collect e-waste generated during the process of refurbishing and channelise the waste to authorised dismantler or recycler through its collection centre;

- (2) make an application in Form 1(a) in accordance with the procedure laid down in sub-rule (4) of rule 13 to the concerned State Pollution Control Board for grant of one time authorisation;
 - (a) the concerned State Pollution Control Board shall authorise the Refurbisher on one time basis as per Form 1 (bb) and authorisation would be deemed as considered if not objected to within a period of thirty days;
 - (b) the authorised Refurbisher shall be required to submit details of e-waste generated to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on yearly basis;
- (3) ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste;
- (4) ensure that the refurbishing process do not have any adverse effect on the health and the environment;

- (5) ensure that the e-waste thus generated is safely transported to authorised collection centres or dismantlers or recyclers;
- (6) file annual returns in Form-3 to the concerned State Pollution Control Board, on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates;
- (7) maintain records of the e-waste handled in Form-2 and such records should be available for scrutiny by the appropriate authority.

- 9. Responsibilities of consumer or bulk consumer.** – (1) consumers or bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall ensure that e-waste generated by them is channelised through collection centre or dealer of authorised producer or dismantler or recycler or through the designated take back service provider of the producer to authorised dismantler or recycler;
- (2) bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall maintain records of e-waste generated by them in Form-2 and make such records available for scrutiny by the concerned State Pollution Control Board;
 - (3) consumers or bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall ensure that such end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment are not admixed with e-waste containing radioactive material as covered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962) and rules made there under;
 - (4) bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall file annual returns in Form-3, to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates. In case of the bulk consumer with multiple offices in a State, one annual return combining information from all the offices shall be filed to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates

- 10. Responsibilities of the dismantler.** - (1) ensure that the facility and dismantling processes are in accordance with the standards or guidelines prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time;
- (2) obtain authorisation from the concerned State Pollution Control Board in accordance with the procedure under sub-rule (3) of rule 13;
 - (3) ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste;
 - (4) ensure that the dismantling processes do not have any adverse effect on the health and the environment;
 - (5) ensure that dismantled e-waste are segregated and sent to the authorised recycling facilities for recovery of materials;
 - (6) ensure that non-recyclable or non-recoverable components are sent to authorised treatment storage and disposal facilities;
 - (7) maintain record of e-waste collected, dismantled and sent to authorised recycler in Form-2 and make such record available for scrutiny by the Central Pollution Control Board or the concerned State Pollution Control Board;
 - (8) file a return in Form-3, to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as the case may be, on or before 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates;
 - (9) not process any e-waste for recovery or refining of materials, unless he is authorised with concerned State Pollution Control Board as a recycler for refining and recovery of materials;
 - (10) operation without Authorisation by any dismantler, as defined in this rule, shall be considered as causing damage to the environment.

- 11. Responsibilities of the recycler.** – (1) 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;
- (2) obtain authorisation from concerned State Pollution Control Board in accordance with the procedure under the sub-rule (3) of rule 13;
 - (3) ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste;
 - (4) ensure that the recycling processes do not have any adverse effect on the health and the environment;
 - (5) make available all records to the Central Pollution Control Board or the concerned State Pollution Control Board for inspection;
 - (6) ensure that the fractions or material not recycled in its facility is sent to the respective authorised recyclers;
 - (7) ensure that residue generated during recycling process is disposed of in an authorised treatment storage disposal facility;
 - (8) maintain record of e-waste collected, dismantled, recycled and sent to authorised recycler in Form-2 and make such record available for scrutiny by the Central Pollution Control Board or the concerned State Pollution Control Board;
 - (9) file annual returns in Form-3, to the concerned State Pollution Control Board as the case may be, on or before 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates;
 - (10) 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 indicated while taking the authorisation from concerned State Pollution Control Board;
 - (11) operation without Authorisation by any recycler, as defined in this rule, shall be considered as causing damage to the environment.

12. Responsibilities of State Government for environmentally sound management of E-waste. – (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 and recycling in the existing and upcoming industrial park, estate and industrial clusters;

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

- 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;

(3) State Government to prepare integrated plan for effective implementation of these provisions, and to submit annual report to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE FOR SEEKING AND GRANT OF AUTHORISATION FOR MANAGEMENT OF E-WASTE

13. Procedure for Seeking and Grant of Authorisation. -

- (1) **Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation of Producers.** – (i) every producer of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I, shall make an application for Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation within a period of ninety days starting from the date of these rules coming into force in Form-1 to Central Pollution Control Board;
- (ii) on receipt of the application complete in all respects, the Central Pollution Control Board will carry out evaluation of the Extended Producer Responsibility Plan and on being satisfied that the producer has detailed out an effective system to manage Extended Producer Responsibility in the country, shall grant Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation, in Form 1(aa) within a period of one hundred and twenty days. The Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation shall be valid for a period of five years;

This authorisation shall include among others the targeted quantity of e-waste, product code wise, to be collected during the year. The actual target for collection of e-waste for dismantling or recycling will be fixed on the basis of quantity of electrical and electronic equipment, product code wise, placed in the market in the previous years and taking into consideration the average life of the equipment. The estimated quantity of e-waste generated during the current year will be indicated by the producer and the quantity expected to be collected with the collection scheme proposed to be implemented by the producer will be indicated in the Extended Producer Responsibility plan. The Central Pollution Control Board shall fix the targets in accordance with Schedule III.

- (iii) the Central Pollution Control Board, after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant shall refuse to grant Extended Producer Responsibility – Authorisation;
- (iv) in the event of refusal of Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation by the Central Pollution Control Board, the producer will forfeit his right to put any Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the market till such time the Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation is granted;
- (v) the Central Pollution Control Board after grant of Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation shall forward the Extended Producer Responsibility Plan to respective State Pollution Control Board for monitoring;
- (vi) an application for the renewal of Extended Producer Responsibility-Authorisation shall be made in Form-1 before one hundred and twenty days of its expiry to Central Pollution Control Board. The Central Pollution Control Board may renew the authorisation for a period of five years after receipt of compliance report from the concerned State Pollution Control Board which shall submit the compliance report to Central Pollution Control Board within sixty days from the date of the receipt of the application. In case of non receipt of the compliance report from the State Pollution Control Board within stipulated time period of sixty days, Central Pollution Control Board may renew the Extended Producer Responsibility-Authorisation after examining such case on merit basis, subject to no report of violation of the provisions of the Act or the rules made there under or the conditions specified in the Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation;

- (vii) every producer of Electrical and Electronic Equipment listed in Schedule I, shall take all steps, wherever required, to comply with the conditions specified in the Extended Producer Responsibility – Authorisation;
 - (viii) the concerned State Pollution Control Board shall monitor the compliance of Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation, take cognizance of any non-compliance and inform Central Pollution Control Board for taking action, as necessary;
 - (ix) Central Pollution Control Board shall conduct random check and if in its opinion, the holders of the Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the authorisation or with any provisions of the Act or these rules and after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after recording reasons thereof in writing cancel or suspend the Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation issued under these rules for such period as it considers necessary in the public interest and inform the concerned State Pollution Control Board within ten days of cancellation.
 - (x) the Central Pollution Control Board shall maintain an online register of Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation granted with conditions imposed under these rules for environmentally sound management of e-waste, and which shall be accessible to any citizen of the country.
 - (xi) The producer authorised under the provision of this rule shall maintain records in Form-2 and shall file annual returns of its activities of previous year in Form-3 to the Central Pollution Control Board on or before 30th day of June of every year;
- (2) **Authorisation of Manufacturer.** –
- (i) the manufacturer generating e-waste shall obtain an authorisation from the concerned State Pollution Control Board;
 - (ii) the manufacturer 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;
 - (iii) 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;
 - (iv) the concerned State Pollution Control Board after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant may refuse to grant any authorisation;
 - (v) every person authorised under these rules shall maintain the record of e-waste handled by them in Form-2 and prepare and submit to the concerned State Pollution Control Board, an annual return containing the details specified in Form-3 on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates;
 - (vi) an application for the renewal of an authorisation shall be made in Form-1(a) before one hundred and twenty days of its expiry and the concerned State Pollution Control Board may renew the authorisation for a period of five years after examining each case on merit and subject to the condition that there is no report of violation of the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder or the conditions specified in the authorisation;
 - (vii) manufacturer shall take all steps to comply with the conditions specified in the authorisation;
 - (viii) the concerned State Pollution Control Board shall maintain an online register of authorisations granted with conditions imposed under these rules for

environmentally sound management of e-waste, and which shall be accessible to any citizen of the country.

(3) Procedure for grant of authorisation to dismantler or recycler. - (i) every Dismantler or Recycler of e-waste shall make an application, within a period of one hundred and twenty days starting from the date of coming into force of these rules, in Form-4 in triplicate to the concerned State Pollution Control Board accompanied with a copy of the following documents for the grant or renewal of authorisation, namely:-

- (a) consent to establish granted by the concerned State Pollution Control Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, (25 of 1974) and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981(21 of 1981);
- (b) certificate of registration issued by the District Industries Centre or any other government agency authorised in this regard;
- (c) proof of installed capacity of plant and machinery issued by the District Industries Centre or any other government agency authorised in this behalf;
- (d) in case of renewal, a certificate of compliance of effluent and emission standards, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes as applicable from the concerned State Pollution Control Board or any other agency designated for this purpose:

Provided that any person authorised or registered under the provisions of the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movements) Rules, 2008, and the E-waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011 prior to the date of coming into force of these rules shall not be required to make an application for authorisation till the period of expiry of such authorisation or registration:

- (ii) the concerned State Pollution Control Board, on being satisfied that the application is complete in all respects and that the applicant is utilising environmentally sound technologies and possess adequate technical capabilities, requisite facilities and equipment to dismantle or recycle and process e-waste in compliance to the guidelines specified by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time and through site inspection, may grant authorisation to such applicants stipulating therein necessary conditions as deemed necessary for carrying out safe operations in the authorised place only;
- (iii) the concerned State Pollution Control Board shall dispose of the application for authorisation within a period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of the receipt of such application complete in all respects;
- (iv) the authorisation granted under these rules shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of its issue and shall be accompanied with a copy of the field inspection report signed by that Board indicating the adequacy of facilities for dismantling or recycling of e-waste and compliance to the guidelines specified by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time;
- (v) the concerned State Pollution Control Board may refuse, cancel or suspend an authorisation granted under these rules, if it has reasons to believe that the authorised dismantler or recycler has failed to comply with any of the conditions of authorisation, or with any provisions of the Act or rules made thereunder, after giving an opportunity to the dismantler or recycler to be heard and after recording the reasons thereof;
- (vi) an application for the renewal of authorisation shall be made in Form - 4 before one hundred and twenty days of its expiry and the concerned State Pollution Control Board may renew the authorisation for a period of five years after

- examining each case on merit and subject to the condition that there is no report of violation of the provisions of the Act or the rules made there under or the conditions specified in the authorisation;
- (vii) the Dismantler and Recycler shall maintain records of the e-waste purchased, processed in Form-2 and shall file annual returns of its activities of previous year in Form-3 to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on or before 30th day of June of every year;
 - (viii) the Central Government and the Central Pollution Control Board may issue guidelines for standards of performance for dismantling and recycling processes from time to time.
- (4) **Procedure for grant of authorisation to refurbisher.** – (i) every refurbisher of e-waste shall make an application, with in a period of one hundred and twenty days starting from the date of coming into force of these rules, in Form 1 (a) in triplicate to the concerned State Pollution Control Board accompanied with a copy of the following documents for the grant or renewal of authorisation, namely:-
- (a) consent to establish granted by the concerned State Pollution Control Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, (25 of 1974) and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (21 of 1981);
 - (b) certificate of registration issued by the District Industries Centre or any other government agency authorised in this regard;
 - (c) proof of installed capacity of plant and machinery issued by the District Industries Centre or any other government agency authorised in this behalf.
- (ii) the concerned State Pollution Control Board, on being satisfied that the application is complete in all respects and complies with the guidelines prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time, may grant one time authorisation in Form 1 (bb) to such applicants stipulating therein necessary conditions as deemed necessary for carrying out refurbishing activities in the authorised place only;
 - (iii) the concerned State Pollution Control Board shall dispose of the application for authorisation within a period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of the receipt of such application complete in all respects;
 - (iv) the concerned State Pollution Control Board may refuse, cancel or suspend a authorisation granted under these rules, if it has reasons to believe that the authorised refurbisher has failed to comply with any of the conditions of authorisation, or with any provisions of the Act or rules made thereunder, after giving an opportunity to the refurbisher to be heard and after recording the reasons thereof;
 - (v) the Refurbisher shall maintain records of the e-waste purchased and refurbished in Form-2 and shall file annual returns of its activities of previous year in Form-3 to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on or before 30th day of June of every year.

14. Power to suspend or cancel an authorisation.– (1) The State Pollution Control Board may, if in its opinion, the holder of Manufacturer or Dismantler or Recycler or Refurbisher Authorisation has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the authorisation or with any provisions of the Act or these rules and after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after recording reasons thereof in writing

cancel or suspend the authorisation issued under these rules for such period as it considers necessary in the public interest and inform Central Pollution Control Board within ten days of cancellation;

(2) The Central Pollution Control Board, if in its opinion, the holders of the Extended Producer Responsibility- Authorisation has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the authorisation or with any provisions of the Act or these rules and after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after recording reasons thereof in writing cancel or suspend the Extended Producer Responsibility- Authorisation issued under these rules for such period as it considers necessary in the public interest and inform State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees within ten days of cancellation;

(3) Upon suspension or cancellation of the authorisation, the Central Pollution Control Board or State Pollution Control Board may give directions to the persons whose authorisation has been suspended or cancelled for the safe storage and management of the e-waste and such persons shall comply with such directions.

CHAPTER IV

15. Procedure for storage of e-waste. - Every manufacturer, producer, bulk consumer, collection centre, dealer, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler may store the e-waste for a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days and shall maintain a record of collection, sale, transfer and storage of wastes and make these records available for inspection:

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

CHAPTER V

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

16. 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 16.

- (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 alongwith 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 16.
- (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 16.
- (8) Every producer while seeking Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation will provide information on the compliance of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 16. This information shall be in terms of self-declaration.
- (9) 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 and testing shall be borne by the Producer. The random sampling shall be as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board.
- (10) 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.
- (11) Central Pollution Control Board shall publish the methods for sampling and analysis of Hazardous Substances as listed in sub-rule(1) of rule 16 with respect to the items listed in Schedule I and II and also enlist the labs for this purpose.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

17. Duties of authorities. - Subject to other provisions of these rules, the authorities shall perform duties as specified in Schedule IV.

18. Annual Report. – (1) The concerned State Pollution Control Board shall prepare and submit to the Central Pollution Control Board an annual report with regard to the implementation of these rules by the 30th day of September every year in Form-5.

(2) The Central Pollution Control Board shall prepare the consolidated annual review report on management of e-waste and forward it to the Central Government along with its recommendations before the 30th day of December every year.

19. Transportation of e-waste. –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 the details as per Form-6:

Provided that the 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, 2008.

20. 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.

21. Liability of manufacturer, producer, importer, transporter, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler.- (1) The manufacturer, producer, importer, transporter, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler shall be liable for all damages caused to the environment or third party due to improper handling and management of the e-waste;

(2) The manufacturer, producer, importer, transporter, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler shall be liable to pay financial penalties as levied for any violation of the provisions under these rules by the State Pollution Control Board with the prior approval of the Central Pollution Control Board.

22. Appeal.- (1) Any person aggrieved by an order of suspension or cancellation or refusal of authorisation or its renewal passed by the Central Pollution Control Board or State Pollution Control Board may, within a period of thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal in Form 7 to the Appellate Authority comprising of the Environment Secretary of the State.

(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.

(3) Every appeal filed under this rule shall be disposed of within a period of sixty days from the date of its filing.

23. The collection, storage, transportation, segregation, refurbishment, dismantling, recycling and disposal of e-waste shall be in accordance with the procedures prescribed in the guidelines published by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time. Implementation of e-waste (Management and Handling) Amendment Rules, 2011 shall be in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.

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.

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.	Information technology and telecommunication equipment :	
	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.	Consumer electrical and electronics:	
	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

SCHEDULE II*[See rules 16 (3), 16 (4) and 16 (11)]*

Applications, which are exempted from the requirements of sub-rule (1) of rule 16	
	Substance
1	Mercury in single capped (compact) fluorescent lamps not exceeding (per burner):
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 tube diameter ≤ 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. induction lamps):15mg
3	Mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps and external electrode fluorescent lamps (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 rendering index $R_a > 60$:

4(b)-I	$P \leq 155$ W : 30 mg
4(b)-II	$155 W < P \leq 405$ W : 40 mg
4(b)-III	$P > 405$ W: 40 mg
4(c)	Mercury in other High Pressure Sodium(vapour)lamps for general lighting purposes not exceeding (per burner):
4(c)-I	$P \leq 155$ W:25mg
4(c)-II	$155 W < P \leq 405$ 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 galvanized steel containing up to 0.35% lead by weight
6(b)	Lead as an alloying element in aluminium containing up to 0.4% lead by weight
6(c)	Copper alloy containing up to 4% lead by weight
7(a)	Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e. lead-based alloys containing 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. piezoelectric devices, or in a glass or ceramic matrix compound.
7(c)-II	Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of 125 V AC or 250 V DC or higher
7(c)-III	Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of less than 125 V 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 cooling solution
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 reflectance standards.
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) ₂ Mg Si ₂ O 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 such as BSP (Ba Si ₂ O ₅ :Pb)
19	Lead with PbBiSn-Hg and PbInSn-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 on glasses, 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 machined through hole discoidal and planar array ceramic multilayer capacitors
25	Lead oxide in surface conduction electron emitter displays (SED) used in structural 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 and Krypton laser tubes
33	Lead in solders for the soldering of thin copper wires of 100 µm diameter and 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 a content 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 colour 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*[See rules 5 (1) (a) and 13 (1) (ii)]***Targets for Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation**

No.	Year	E-Waste Collection Target (Number/Weight)
(i)	During first two year of implementation of rules	30% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan.
(ii)	During third and fourth years of implementation of rules	40% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan.
(iii)	During Fifth and Sixth years of implementation of rules	50% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan.
(iv)	Seventh year onward of implementation of rules	70% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in Extended Producer Responsibility Plan.

SCHEDULE IV*[See rule (17)]***LIST OF AUTHORITIES AND CORRESPONDING DUTIES**

Sr. No	AUTHORITY	CORRESPONDING DUTIES
1.	Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Grant and Renewal of Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation and monitoring of its compliance. (ii) Maintain information on Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation on its web site. (iii) Set and revise targets for collection of e-waste from time to time. (iv) Coordination with State Pollution Control Boards (v) Preparation of Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste. (vi) Conduct random check for ascertaining compliance of the e-waste rules and identification of such importers or producers who have not applied for Extended Producer Responsibility authorisation or are not complying with RoHS provision. Wherever necessary, Central Pollution Control Board will seek the help of customs department or any other agency of the Government of India. (vii) Conduct random inspection of dismantler or recycler or refurbisher. (viii) Documentation, compilation of data on e-waste and uploading on websites of Central Pollution Control Board (ix) Actions against violation of these rules. (x) Conducting training programmes. (xi) Submit Annual Report to the Ministry. (xii) Enforcement of provisions regarding reduction in use of hazardous substances in manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment. (xiii) Interaction with IT industry for reducing hazardous substances. (xiv) 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. (xv) Any other function delegated by the Ministry under these rules from time to time.
2.	State Pollution Control Boards or Committees of Union territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Inventorisation of e-waste. (ii) Grant and renewal of authorisation to manufacturers, dismantlers, recyclers and refurbishers. (iii) Monitoring and compliance of Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation as directed by Central Pollution Control Board and that of dismantlers, recyclers and refurbishers authorisation. (iv) Conduct random inspection of dismantler or recycler or refurbisher. (v) Maintain online information regarding authorisation granted to manufacturers, dismantlers, recyclers and refurbishers.

Sr. No	AUTHORITY	CORRESPONDING DUTIES
		(vi) Implementation of programmes to encourage environmentally sound recycling. (vii) Action against violations of these rules. (viii) Any other function delegated by the Ministry under these rules.
3.	Urban Local Bodies (Municipal Committee or Council or Corporation)	(i) To ensure that e-waste if found to be mixed with Municipal Solid Waste is properly segregated, collected and is channelised to authorised dismantler or recycler. (ii) To ensure that e-waste pertaining to orphan products is collected and channelised to authorised dismantler or recycler.
4.	Port authority under Indian Ports Act, 1908 (15 of 1908) and Customs Authority under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962)	(i) Verify the Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation. (ii) Inform Central Pollution Control Board of any illegal traffic for necessary action. (iii) Take action against importer for violations under the Indian Ports Act, 1908/Customs Act, 1962.

FORM-1

[See Rules 5(1) (g), 13(1) (i), 13(1) (vi)]

**Applicable to producers seeking Extended Producer Responsibility -
Authorisation**

The application form should contain the following information:

1.	Name and full address along with telephone numbers, e-mail and other contact details of Producer (It should be the place from where sale in entire country is being managed)	:	
2.	Name of the Authorised Person and full address with e-mail, telephone and fax number	:	
3.	Name, address and contact details of Producer Responsibility Organisation, if any with full address, e-mail, telephone and fax number, if engaged for implementing the Extended Producer Responsibility	:	
4.	Details of electrical and electronic equipment placed on market year-wise during previous 10 years in the form of Table 1 as given below:	:	

Table 1: Details of Electrical and Electronic Equipment placed on the market in previous years - Code wise

Sr. No.	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Item	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Code	Quantity, number and weight placed on market (year-wise)									
A	Information technology and telecommunication equipment:											
1	Centralised data processing: Mainframes, Minicomputers	ITEW1										
2	Personal Computing: Personal Computers (Central Processing Unit with input and output devices)	ITEW2										
3	Personal Computing: Laptop Computers(Central Processing Unit with input and	ITEW3										

	output devices)											
4	Personal Computing: Notebook Computers	ITEW4										
5	Personal Computing: Notepad Computers	ITEW5										
6	Printers including cartridges	ITEW6										
7	Copying equipment	ITEW7										
8	Electrical and electronic typewriters	ITEW8										
9	User terminals and systems	ITEW9										
10	Facsimile	ITEW10										
11	Telex	ITEW11										
12	Telephones	ITEW12										
13	Pay telephones	ITEW13										
14	Cordless telephones	ITEW14										
15	Cellular telephones	ITEW15										
16	Answering systems	ITEW16										
B	Consumer electrical and electronics:											
17	Television sets (including sets based on Liquid Crystal Display and Light Emitting Diode technology)	CEEW1										
18	Refrigerator	CEEW2										
19	Washing Machine	CEEW3										
20	Air-conditioners excluding centralised air conditioning plants	CEEW4										
21	Fluorescent and other Mercury containing lamps	CEEW5										

5. Estimated generation of Electrical and Electronic Equipment waste item-wise and estimated collection target for the forthcoming year in the form of Table 2 including those being generated from their service centres, as given below:

Table 2: Estimated generation of Electrical and Electronic Equipment waste item-wise and estimated collection target for the forthcoming year

Sr. No.	Item	Estimated waste and electronic equipment generation Number and weight	Targeted collection Number and weight

6. Extended Producer Responsibility Plans:

(a) Please provide details of your overall scheme to fulfil Extended Producer Responsibility obligations including targets. This should comprise of general scheme of collection of used/waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment from the Electrical and Electronic Equipment placed on the market earlier such as through dealers and collection centres, Producer Responsibility Organisation, through buy-back arrangement, exchange scheme, Deposit Refund Scheme, etc. whether directly or through any authorised agency and channelising the items so collected to authorised recyclers.

(b) Provide the list with addresses along with agreement copies with dealers, collection centres, recyclers, Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility, etc. under your scheme.

7. Estimated budget for Extended Producer Responsibility and allied initiatives to create consumer awareness.

8. Details of proposed awareness programmes.

9. Details for Reduction of Hazardous Substances compliance (to be filled if applicable):

(a) Whether the Electrical and Electronic Equipment placed on market complies with the rule 16 (1) limits with respect to lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls and polybrominated diphenyl ethers;

(b) Provide the technical documents (Supplier declarations, Materials declarations/Analytical reports) as evidence that the Reduction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) provisions are complied by the product based on standard EN 50581 of EU;

- (c) Documents required:

- Extended Producer Responsibility plan;
- Copy of the permission from the relevant Ministry/Department for selling their product;

- iii. Copies of agreement with dealers, collection centre, recyclers, Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility, etc.;
- iv. Copy of Directorate General of Foreign Trade license/permission as applicable;
- v. Self-declaration regarding Reduction of Hazardous Substances provision;
- vi. Any other document as required.

(Authorised signature)

Place: _____

Date: _____

FORM 1(a)

[See rules 4(2), 8 (2), 13(2) (ii), 13(2) (vi) and 13(4) (i)]

**APPLICATION FOR OBTAINING AUTHORISATION FOR GENERATION OR
STORAGE OR TREATMENT OR DISPOSAL OF E-WASTE BY MANUFACTURER
OR REFURBISHER***

From:

To

The Member Secretary,
..... Pollution Control Board or..... Pollution Control Committee

Sir,

I / We hereby apply for authorisation/renewal of authorisation under rule 13(2) (i) to 13(2) (viii) and/or 13 (4) (i) of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 for collection/storage/ transportation/ treatment/ refurbishing/disposal of e-wastes.

For Office Use Only

Code No. :

Whether the unit is situated in a critically polluted area as identified by Ministry of Environment and Forests (yes/no);

To be filled in by Applicant

1. Name and full address:
2. Contact Person with designation and contact details such as telephone Nos, Fax. No. and E-mail:
3. Authorisation required for (Please tick mark appropriate activity/ies*)

(i) Generation during manufacturing or refurbishing*	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Treatment, if any	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Collection, Transportation, Storage	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Refurbishing	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. E-waste details:
 - (a) Total quantity e-waste generated in MT/A
 - (b) Quantity refurbished (applicable to refurbisher)
 - (c) Quantity sent for recycling
 - (d) Quantity sent for disposal
5. Details of Facilities for storage/handling/treatment/refurbishing:
6. In case of renewal of authorisation previous authorisation no. and date and details of annual returns:

Place : _____

Signature _____

Date : _____

(Name _____)

Designation: _____

Note:-

- (1) * The authorisation for e-waste may be obtained along with authorisation for hazardous waste under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, if applicable.
- (2) Wherever necessary, use additional sheets to give requisite and necessary details.

FORM 1 (aa)
[See rules 5 (6) and 13(1)(ii)]

FORMAT OF EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY - AUTHORISATION

[Extended Producer Responsibility Authorisation for Producer of the Electrical & Electronic Equipment]

Ref: Your application for Grant of Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation for following Electrical & Electronic Equipment under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016

1. Number of Authorisation:

Date:

2. **M/s. -----** is hereby granted Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation based on:

- (a) overall Extended Producer Responsibility plan
- (b) proposed target for collection of e-waste

3. The Authorisation shall be valid for a period of ____ years from date of issue with following conditions:

(i) you shall strictly follow the approved Extended Producer Responsibility plan, a copy of which is enclosed herewith;

(ii) you shall ensure that collection mechanism or centre are set up or designated as per the details given in the Extended Producer Responsibility plan. Information on collection mechanism/centre including the state-wise setup should be provided;

(iii) you shall ensure that all the collected e-waste is channelised to authorised dismantler or recycler designated as per the details. Information on authorised dismantler or recycler designated state-wise should be provided;

(iv) you shall maintain records, in Form-2 of these Rules, of e-waste and make such records available for scrutiny by Central Pollution Control Board;

(v) you shall file annual returns in Form-3 to the Central Pollution Control Board on or before 30th day of June following the financial year to which that returns relates;

(vi) General Terms & Conditions of the Authorisation:

- a. The authorisation shall comply with provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules made there under;
- b. The authorisation or its renewal shall be produced for inspection at the request of an officer authorised by the Central Pollution Control Board;
- c. Any change in the approved Extended Producer Responsibility plan should be informed to Central Pollution Control Board on which decision

shall be communicated by Central Pollution Control Board within sixty days;

- d. It is the duty of the authorised person to take prior permission of the concerned State Pollution Control Boards and Central Pollution Control Board to close down the facility;
- e. An application for the renewal of authorisation shall be made as laid down in sub-rule (vi) of rule of 13(1) the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016;
- f. The Board reserves right to cancel/amend/revoke the authorisation at any time as per the Policy of the Board or Government.

**Authorized signatory
(with designation)**

**To,
Concerned Producer**

Copy to:

- 1. Member Secretary, Concerned State.
- 2. In-charge, concerned Zonal Office, Central Pollution Control Board.

FORM 1(bb)

[See rules 4(2), 8(2)(a), 13(2) (iii) and 13(4)(ii)]

FORMAT FOR GRANTING AUTHORISATION FOR GENERATION OR STORAGE OR TREATMENT OR REFURBISHING OR DISPOSAL OF E-WASTE BY MANUFACTURER OR REFURBISHER**Ref: Your application for Grant of Authorisation**

1. (a) Authorisation no. and (b) date of issue
2. of is hereby granted an authorisation for generation, storage, treatment, disposal of e-waste on the premises situated at for the following:
 - a. quantity of e-waste;
 - b. nature of e-waste.
3. The authorisation shall be valid for a period from to
4. The e-waste mentioned above shall be treated/ disposed off in a manner at
5. The authorisation is subject to the conditions stated below and such conditions as may be specified in the rules for the time being in force under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Signature -----

Designation -----

Date: -----

Terms and conditions of authorisation

1. The authorisation shall comply with the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the rules made thereunder.
2. The authorisation or its renewal shall be produced for inspection at the request of an officer authorized by the concerned State Pollution Control Board.
3. Any unauthorised change in personnel, equipment as working conditions as mentioned in the application by the person authorized shall constitute a breach of his authorisation.
4. It is the duty of the authorised person to take prior permission of the concerned State Pollution Control Board to close down the operations.
5. An application for the renewal of an authorisation shall be made as laid down in sub-rule (vi) of rule 13(2).

FORM-2

[See rules 4(4), 5(4), 6(5), 8(7), 9(2), 10(7), 11(8), 13 (1) (xi), 13(2)(v), 13(3)(vii) and 13 (4)(v)]

FORM FOR MAINTAINING RECORDS OF E-WASTE HANDLED OR GENERATED**Generated Quantity in Metric Tonnes (MT) per year**

1.	Name & Address: Producer or Manufacturer or Refurbisher or Dismantler or Recycler or Bulk Consumer*		
2.	Date of Issue of Extended Producer Responsibility Authorisation*/ Authorisation*		
3.	Validity of Extended Producer Responsibility Authorisation*/ Authorisation*		
4.	Types & Quantity of e- waste handled or generated**	Category	Quantity
		Item Description	
5.	Types & Quantity of e-waste stored	Category	Quantity
		Item Description	
6.	Types & Quantity of e-waste sent to collection centre authorised by producer/ dismantler/recycler / refurbisher or authorised dismantler/recycler or refurbisher**	Category	Quantity
		Item Description	
7.	Types & Quantity of e-waste transported*	Category	Quantity
		Quantity	
	Name, address and contact details of the destination		
8.	Types & Quantity of e-waste refurbished*	Category	Quantity
		Item Description	
	Name, address and contact details of the destination of refurbished materials		
9.	Types & Quantity of e-waste dismantled*	Category	Quantity
		Item Description	
	Name, address and contact details of the destination		

10.	Types & Quantity of e-waste recycled*	Category	Quantity
	Types & Quantity of materials recovered	Item Description	
		Quantity	
	Name, address and contact details of the destination		
11.	Types & Quantity of e-waste sent to recyclers by dismantlers	Category	Quantity
		Item Description	
	Name, address and contact details of the destination		
12.	Types & Quantity of other waste sent to respective recyclers by dismantlers/recyclers of e-waste	Category	Quantity
		Item Description	
	Name, address and contact details of the destination		
13.	Types & Quantity of e-waste treated & disposed	Category	Quantity
		Item Description	
	Name, address and contact details of the destination		

Note:-

- (1) * Strike off whichever is not applicable
- (2) Provide any other information as stipulated in the conditions to the authoriser
- (3) ** For producers this information has to be provided state-wise

FORM-3

[See rules 4(5), 5(5), 8(6), 9(4), 10(8), 11(9), 13 (1) (xi), 13(2)(v), 13(3)(vii) and 13(4)(v)]

FORM FOR FILING ANNUAL RETURNS

[To be submitted by producer or manufacturer or refurbisher or dismantler or recycler by 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates].

Quantity in Metric Tonnes (MT) and numbers

1	Name and address of the producer or manufacturer or refurbisher or dismantler or recycler			
2	Name of the authorised person and complete address with telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address			
3	Total quantity of e-waste collected or channelised to recyclers or dismantlers for processing during the year for each category of electrical and electronic equipment listed in the Schedule I (Attach list) by PRODUCERS			
	Details of the above	TYPE	QUANTITY	No.
3(A)*	BULK CONSUMERS: Quantity of e-waste			
3(B)*	REFURBISHERS: Quantity of e-waste:			
3(C)*	DISMANTLERS: i. Quantity of e-waste processed (Code wise); ii. Details of materials or components recovered and sold; iii. Quantity of e-waste sent to recycler; iv. Residual quantity of e-waste sent to Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility.			
3(D)*	RECYCLERS: i. Quantity of e-waste processed (Code wise); ii. Details of materials recovered and sold in the market; iii. Details of residue sent to Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility.			
4	Name and full address of the destination with respect to 3(A)-3(D) above			
5	Type and quantity of materials segregated or recovered from e-waste of different codes as applicable to 3(A)-3(D)	Type	Quantity	

✓ Enclose the list of recyclers to whom e-waste have been sent for recycling.

Place _____

Date _____

Signature of the authorised person

Note:-

- (1) * Strike off whichever is not applicable
- (2) Provide any other information as stipulated in the conditions to the authoriser
- (3) In case filing on behalf of multiple regional offices, Bulk Consumers and Producers need to add extra rows to 1 & 3(A) with respect to each office.

FORM-4

[See rules 13(3)(i) and 13(3)(vi)]

**APPLICATION FORM FOR AUTHORISATION OF FACILITIES POSSESSING
ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT PRACTICE FOR DISMANTLING OR
RECYCLING OF E-WASTE**

(To be submitted in triplicate)

1.	Name and Address of the unit			
2.	Contact person with designation, Tel./Fax			
3.	Date of Commissioning			
4.	No.of workers (including contract labour)			
5.	Consents Validity	a. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Valid up to _____ b. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Valid up to _____		
6.	Validity of current authorisation if any	e-waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011; Valid up to _____		
7.	Dismantling or Recycling Process	Please attach complete details		
8.	Installed capacity in MT/year	Products	Installed capacity (MTA)	
9.	E-waste processed during last three years	Year	Product	Quantity
10.	Waste Management:			
	a. Waste generation in processing e-waste	Please provide details material wise		
	b. Provide details of disposal of residue.	Please provide details		
	c. Name of Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility utilized for			
11.	Details of e-waste proposed to be procured from re-processing	Please provide details		
12.	Occupational safety and health aspects	Please provide details		
13.	Details of Facilities for dismantling both manual as well as mechanised:			

14.	Copy of agreement with Collection Centre	
15.	Copy agreement with Producer	
16.	Details of storage for dismantled e-waste	
17.	Copy of agreement with Recycler	
18.	Details of Facilities for Recycling	
19.	Copy of agreement with Collection Centre	
20.	Copy agreement with Producer	
21.	Details of storage for raw materials and recovered materials	

II. In case of renewal of **authorisation, previous registration or authorisation no. and date**

I hereby declare that the above statements or information are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature

Place:_____

Name:_____

Date:_____

Designation:_____

Form-5
[See rule 18 (1)]

FORM FOR ANNUAL REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD TO THE CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

To,

The Chairman,
Central Pollution Control Board,
(Ministry of Environment And Forests)
Government Of India, 'Parivesh Bhawan', East Arjun Nagar,
Delhi- 110 0032

1.	Number of authorised manufacturer, refurbisher, collection centre, dismantler and recycler for management of e-waste in the State or Union territory under these rules	:	
2.	Categories of waste collected along with their quantities on a monthly average basis:	:	Please attach as Annexure-I
3.	A Summary Statement code-wise of e-waste collected	:	Please attach as Annexure-II
4.	Details of material recovered from recycling of e-waste	:	
5.	Quantity of CFL received at Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility	:	
6.	The above report is for the period fromto		

Place: _____

Date: _____

Chairman or the Member Secretary
State Pollution Control Board

Form-6
[See rule 19]

E-WASTE MANIFEST

1.	Sender's name and mailing address (including Phone No.) :	
2.	Sender's authorisation No, if applicable. :	
3.	Manifest Document No. :	
4.	Transporter's name and address : (including Phone No.)	
5.	Type of vehicle :	(Truck or Tanker or Special Vehicle)
6.	Transporter/s registration No. :	
7.	Vehicle registration No. :	
8.	Receiver's name & address :	
9.	Receiver's authorisation No, if applicable. :	
10.	Description of E-Waste (Item, Weight/Numbers) :	
11.	Name and stamp of Sender* (Manufacturer or Producer or Bulk Consumer or Collection Centre or Refurbisher or Dismantler): Signature: Month Day Year <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> </div>	
12.	Transporter acknowledgement of receipt of E-Wastes <hr/> Name and stamp: Signature: Month Day Year <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> </div>	
13.	Receiver* (Collection Centre or Refurbisher or Dismantler or Recycler) certification of receipt of E-waste <hr/> Name and stamp: Signature: Month Day Year <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 2px;"></div> </div>	

* As applicable

Note:-

Copy number with colour code (1)	Purpose (2)
Copy 1 (Yellow)	To be retained by the sender after taking signature on it from the transporter and other three copies will be carried by transporter.
Copy 2 (Pink)	To be retained by the receiver after signature of the transporter.
Copy 3 (Orange)	To be retained by the transporter after taking signature of the receiver.
Copy 4 (Green)	To be returned by the receiver with his/her signature to the sender

FORM 7
[See rule 22]

**APPLICATION FOR FILING APPEAL
AGAINST THE ORDER PASSED BY CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL
BOARD/STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

1. Name and address of the person making the appeal :
2. Number, date of order and address of the authority : (certified copy of the
to which passed the order, against which appeal is order be attached)
3. Ground on which the appeal is being made :
4. Relief sought for :
5. List of enclosures other than the order referred
in point 2 against which the appeal is being filed. :

Signature.....

Name and address.....

Place:

Date:

Bishwanath Sinha
Joint Secretary to Government of India
(F No. 12-6/2013-HSMD)

Annexure-F

[Published In the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii)]
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2016

G.S.R. 317(E).-Whereas the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 published vide notification number S.O. 908(E), dated the 25th September, 2000 by the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, provided a regulatory frame work for management of Municipal Solid Waste generated in the urban area of the country;

And whereas, to make these rules more effective and to improve the collection, segregation, recycling, treatment and disposal of solid waste in an environmentally sound manner, the Central Government reviewed the existing rules and it was considered necessary to revise the existing rules with a emphasis on the roles and accountability of waste generators and various stakeholders, give thrust to segregation, recovery, reuse, recycle at source, address in detail the management of construction and demolition waste.

And whereas, the draft rules, namely, the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2015 with a separate chapter on construction and demolition waste were published by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide G.S.R. 451 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2015 inviting objections or suggestions from the public within sixty days from the date of publication of the said notification;

And Whereas, the objections or suggestions received within the stipulated period were duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), and in supersession of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, except as respect things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby notifies the following rules for Management of Construction and Demolition Waste –

1. Short title and commencement.-(1) These rules shall be called the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

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

2. Application.-The rules shall apply to every waste resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure of individual or organisation or authority who generates construction and demolition waste such as building materials, debris, rubble.

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

(a) “ ACT’ means the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);

(b) "construction" means the process of erecting of building or built facility or other structure, or

building of infrastructure including alteration in these entities,;

- (c) **"construction and demolition waste"** means the waste comprising of building materials, debris and rubble resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure;
- (d) **"de-construction"** means a planned selective demolition in which salvage, re-use and recycling of the demolished structure is maximized;
- (e) **"demolition"** means breaking down or tearing down buildings and other structures either manually or using mechanical force (by various equipment) or by implosion using explosives.
- (f) **"form"** means a Form annexed to these rules;
- (g) **"local authority"** means an urban local authority with different nomenclature such as municipal corporation, municipality, nagarpalika, nagarnigam, nagarpanchayat, municipal council including notified area committee and not limited to or any other local authority constituted under the relevant statutes such as gram panchayat, where the management of construction and demolition waste is entrusted to such agency;
- (h) **"schedule"** means a schedule annexed to these rules;
- (i) **"service provider"** means authorities who provide services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage etc. often generate construction and demolition waste during their activities, which includes excavation, demolition and civil work;
- (j) **"waste generator"** means any person or association of persons or institution, residential and commercial establishments including Indian Railways, Airport, Port and Harbour and Defence establishments who undertakes construction of or demolition of any civil structure which generate construction and demolition waste.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined herein shall have the same meaning defined in the ACT.

(4) Duties of the waste generator -

- (1) Every waste generator shall prima-facie be responsible for collection, segregation of concrete, soil and others and storage of construction and demolition waste generated, as directed or notified by the concerned local authority in consonance with these rules.
- (2) The generator shall ensure that other waste (such as solid waste) does not get mixed with this waste and is stored and disposed separately.
- (3) Waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month shall segregate the waste into four streams such as concrete, soil, steel, wood and plastics, bricks and mortar and shall submit waste management plan and get appropriate approvals from the local authority before starting construction or demolition or remodeling work and keep the concerned

authorities informed regarding the relevant activities from the planning stage to the implementation stage and this should be on project to project basis.

(4) Every waste generator shall keep the construction and demolition waste within the premise or get the waste deposited at collection centre so made by the local body or handover it to the authorised processing facilities of construction and demolition waste; and ensure that there is no littering or deposition of construction and demolition waste so as to prevent obstruction to the traffic or the public or drains.

(5) Every waste generator shall pay relevant charges for collection, transportation, processing and disposal as notified by the concerned authorities; Waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month shall have to pay for the processing and disposal of construction and demolition waste generated by them, apart from the payment for storage, collection and transportation. The rate shall be fixed by the concerned local authority or any other authority designated by the State Government.

(5) Duties of service provider and their contractors -

(1) The service providers shall prepare within six months from the date of notification of these rules, a comprehensive waste management plan covering segregation, storage, collection, reuse, recycling, transportation and disposal of construction and demolition waste generated within their jurisdiction.

(2) The service providers shall remove all construction and demolition waste and clean the area every day, if possible, or depending upon the duration of the work, the quantity and type of waste generated, appropriate storage and collection, a reasonable timeframe shall be worked out in consultation with the concerned local authority.

(3) In case of the service providers have no logistics support to carry out the work specified in sub-rules (1) and (2) , they shall tie up with the authorised agencies for removal of construction and demolition waste and pay the relevant charges as notified by the local authority.

(6) Duties of local authority-The local authority shall,-

(1) issue detailed directions with regard to proper management of construction and demolition waste within its jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of these rules and the local authority shall seek detailed plan or undertaking as applicable, from generator of construction and demolition waste;

(2) chalk out stages, methodology and equipment, material involved in the overall activity and final clean up after completion of the construction and demolition ;

(3c) seek assistance from concerned authorities for safe disposal of construction and demolition waste contaminated with industrial hazardous or toxic material or nuclear waste if any;

(4) shall make arrangements and place appropriate containers for collection of waste and shall remove at regular intervals or when they are filled, either through own resources or by appointing private operators;

- (5) shall get the collected waste transported to appropriate sites for processing and disposal either through own resources or by appointing private operators;
- (6) shall give appropriate incentives to generator for salvaging, processing and or recycling preferably in-situ;
- (7) shall examine and sanction the waste management plan of the generators within a period of one month or from the date of approval of building plan, whichever is earlier from the date of its submission;
- (8) shall keep track of the generation of construction and demolition waste within its jurisdiction and establish a data base and update once in a year;
- (9) shall device appropriate measures in consultation with expert institutions for management of construction and demolition waste generated including processing facility and for using the recycled products in the best possible manner;
- (10) shall create a sustained system of information, education and communication for construction and demolition waste through collaboration with expert institutions and civil societies and also disseminate through their own website;
- (11) shall make provision for giving incentives for use of material made out of construction and demolition waste in the construction activity including in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads.

(7) Criteria for storage, processing or recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste and application of construction and demolition waste and its products-

- (1) The site for storage and processing or recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste shall be selected as per the criteria given in **Schedule I**;
- (2) The operator of the facility as specified in sub- rules (1) shall apply in **Form I** for authorization from State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.
- (3) The operator of the facility shall submit the annual report to the State Pollution Control Board in **Form II**.
- (3) Application of materials made from construction and demolition waste in operation of sanitary landfill shall be as per the criteria given in **Schedule II**.

(8) Duties of State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee-

- (1) State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall monitor the implementation of these rules by the concerned local bodies and the competent authorities and the annual report shall be sent to the Central Pollution Control Board and the State Government or Union Territory or any other State level nodal agency identified by the State Government or Union Territory administration for generating State level comprehensive data. Such reports shall also contain the comments and suggestions of the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee with respect to any comments or changes required;

(2) State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall grant authorization to construction and demolition waste processing facility in **Form-III** as specified under these rules after examining the application received in **Form I**;

(3) State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall prepare annual report in **Form IV** with special emphasis on the implementation status of compliance of these rules and forward report to Central Pollution Control Board before the 31st July for each financial year.

(9) Duties of State Government or Union Territory Administration-

(1) The Secretary in-charge of development in the State Government or Union territory administration shall prepare their policy document with respect to management of construction and demolition of waste in accordance with the provisions of these rules within one year from date of final notification of these rules.

(2) The concerned department in the State Government dealing with land shall be responsible for providing suitable sites for setting up of the storage, processing and recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste.

(3) The Town and Country planning Department shall incorporate the site in the approved land use plan so that there is no disturbance to the processing facility on a long term basis.

(4) Procurement of materials made from construction and demolition waste shall be made mandatory to a certain percentage (say 10-20%) in municipal and Government contracts subject to strict quality control.

(10) Duties of the Central Pollution Control Board - (1) The Central Pollution Control Board shall,-

(a) prepare operational guidelines related to environmental management of construction and demolition waste management;

(b) analyze and collate the data received from the State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committee to review these rules from time to time;

(c) coordinate with all the State Pollution Control Board and Pollution Control Committees for any matter related to development of environmental standards;

(d) forward annual compliance report to Central Government before the 30th August for each financial year based on reports given by State Pollution Control Boards of Pollution Control Committees.

(11) Duties of Bureau of Indian Standards and Indian Roads Congress -The Bureau of Indian Standards and Indian Roads Congress shall be responsible for preparation of code of practices and standards for use of recycled materials and products of construction and demolition waste in respect of construction activities and the role of Indian Road Congress shall be specific to the standards and practices pertaining to construction of roads.

(12) Duties of the Central Government -

- (1) The Ministry of Urban Development, and the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayat Raj, shall be responsible for facilitating local bodies in compliance of these rules;
- (2) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall be responsible for reviewing implementation of these rules as and when required.

13. Timeframe for implementation of the provisions of these rules -The timeline for implementation of these rules shall be as specified in **Schedule III**:

14. Accident reporting by the construction and demolition waste processing facilities-In case of any accident during construction and demolition waste processing or treatment or disposal facility, the officer in charge of the facility in the local authority or the operator of the facility shall report of the accident in **Form-V** to the local authority. Local body shall review and issue instruction if any, to the in-charge of the facility.

Schedule I

Criteria for Site Selection for Storage and Processing or Recycling Facilities for construction and demolition Waste
[See Rule 7(1)]

- (1) The concerned department in the State Government dealing with land shall be responsible for providing suitable sites for setting up of the storage, processing and recycling facilities for construction and demolition and hand over the sites to the concerned local authority for development, operation and maintenance, which shall ultimately be given to the operators by Competent Authority and wherever above Authority is not available, shall lie with the concerned local authority.
- (2) The Local authority shall co-ordinate (in consultation with Department of Urban Development of the State or the Union territory) with the concerned organizations for giving necessary approvals and clearances to the operators.
- (3) Construction and demolition waste shall be utilized in sanitary landfill for municipal solid waste of the city or region as mentioned at Schedule I of these rules. Residues from construction and demolition waste processing or recycling industries shall be land filled in the sanitary landfill for solid waste.
- (4) The processing or recycling shall be large enough to last for 20-25 years (project based on-site recycling facilities).
- (5) The processing or recycling site shall be away from habitation clusters, forest areas, water bodies, monuments, National Parks, Wetlands and places of important cultural, historical or religious interest.
- (6) A buffer zone of no development shall be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding five Tonnes per day of installed capacity. This will be maintained within the

total area of the solid waste processing and disposal facility. The buffer zone shall be prescribed on case to case basis by the local authority in consultation with concerned State Pollution Control Board.

- (7) Processing or recycling site shall be fenced or hedged and provided with proper gate to monitor incoming vehicles or other modes of transportation.
- (8) The approach and or internal roads shall be concreted or paved so as to avoid generation of dust particles due to vehicular movement and shall be so designed to ensure free movement of vehicles and other machinery.
- (9) Provisions of weigh bridge to measure quantity of waste brought at landfill site, fire protection equipment and other facilities as may be required shall be provided.
- (10) Utilities such as drinking water and sanitary facilities (preferably washing/bathing facilities for workers) and lighting arrangements for easy landfill operations during night hours shall be provided and Safety provisions including health inspections of workers at landfill sites shall be carried out made.
- (11) In order to prevent pollution from processing or recycling operations, the following provisions shall be made, namely:
 - (a) Provision of storm water drains to prevent stagnation of surface water;
 - (b) Provision of paved or concreted surface in selected areas in the processing or recycling facility for minimizing dust and damage to the site.
 - (c) Prevention of noise pollution from processing and recycling plant:
 - (d) provision for treatment of effluent if any, to meet the discharge norms as per Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
- (12) Work Zone air quality at the Processing or Recycling site and ambient air quality at the vicinity shall be monitored.
- (13) The measurement of ambient noise shall be done at the interface of the facility with the surrounding area, i.e., at plant boundary.
- (14) The following projects shall be exempted from the norms of pollution from dust and noise as mentioned above:

For construction work, where at least 80 percent construction and demolition waste is recycled or reused in-situ and sufficient buffer area is available to protect the surrounding habitation from any adverse impact.
- (15) A vegetative boundary shall be made around Processing or Recycling plant or site to strengthen the buffer zone.

Schedule II**Application of materials made from construction and demolition waste and its products.****[See Rule 7(3)]**

Sl. No.	Parameters	Compliance Criteria
1	<p>Drainage layer in leachate collection system at bottom of Sanitary Landfill</p> <p>Gas Collection Layer above the waste at top of Sanitary Landfill and</p> <p>Drainage Layer in top Cover System above Gas Collection Layer of Sanitary Landfill</p> <p>For capping of sanitary landfill or dumpsite, drainage layer at the top</p>	<p>Only crushed and graded hard material (stone, concrete etc.) shall be used having coarse sand size graded material (2mm – 4.75mm standard sieve size).</p> <p>Since the coarse sand particles will be angular in shape (and not rounded as for riverbed sand), protection layers of non-woven geo-textiles may be provided, wherever required, to prevent puncturing of adjacent layers or components.</p>
2	Daily cover	<p>Fines from construction and demolition processed waste having size up to 2 mm shall be used for daily cover over the fresh waste.</p> <p>Use of construction and demolition fines as landfill cover shall be mandatory where such material is available. Fresh soil (sweet earth) shall not be used for such places and borrow-pits shall not be allowed. Exception – soil excavated during construction of the same landfill.</p> <p>During hot windy days in summer months, some fugitive dust problems may arise. These can be minimised by mixing with local soil wherever available for limited period.</p>
3	Civil construction in a sanitary landfill	Non-structural applications, such as kerb stones, drain covers, paving blocks in pedestrian areas.

Schedule III
Timeframe for Planning and Implementation
[See Rule 13]

Sl. No.	Compliance Criteria	Cities with population of 01 million and above	Cities with population of 0.5-01 million	Cities with population of less than 0.5 million
1	Formulation of policy by State Government	12 months	12 months	12 months
2	Identification of sites for collection and processing facility	18 months	18 months	18 months
3	Commissioning and implementation of the facility	18 months	24 months	36 months
4	Monitoring by SPCBs	3 times a year – once in 4 months	2 times a year – once in 6 months	2 times a year – once in 6 months

**The time Schedule is effective from the date of notification of these rules.*

FORM – I
See [Rule 7 (2)]
Application for obtaining authorisation

To,
The Member Secretary

_____ Name of the local authority or Name of the agency :
appointed by the municipal authority

Correspondence address Telephone No. Fax No.	
Nodal Officer and designation (Officer authorized by the competent authority or agency responsible for operation of processing or recycling or disposal facility)	
Authorisation applied for (Please tick mark)	Setting up of processing or recycling facility of construction and demolition waste
Detailed proposal of construction and demolition waste processing or recycling facility to include the following Location of site approved and allotted by the Competent Authority. Average quantity (in tons per day) and composition of construction and demolition waste to be handled	

<p>at the specific site.</p> <p>Details of construction and demolition waste processing or recycling technology to be used.</p> <p>Quantity of construction and demolition waste to be processed per day.</p> <p>Site clearance from Prescribed Authority.</p> <p>Salient points of agreement between competent authority or local authority and operating agency (attach relevant document).</p> <p>Plan for utilization of recycled product.</p> <p>Expected amount of process rejects and plan for its disposal (e.g., sanitary landfill for solid waste).</p> <p>Measures to be taken for prevention and control of environmental pollution.</p> <p>Investment on project and expected returns.</p> <p>Measures to be taken for safety of workers working in the processing or recycling plant.</p> <p>Any preventive plan for accident during the collection, transportation and treatment including processing and recycling should be informed to the Competent Authority (Local Authority) or Prescribed Authority</p>	
Date:	Signature of Nodal Officer

Form-II**See [Rule (7) (3)]****Format for Issue of Authorisation to the Operator**

File No.: _____

Date : _____

To,

Ref : Your application number _____ **Dt.**

The _____ State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee after examining the proposal hereby authorizes _____ having their administrative office at _____ to set up and operate construction and demolition waste processing facility at _____ on the terms and conditions (including the standards to comply) attached to this authorisation letter.

1. The validity of this authorisation is till _____. After expiry of the validity period, renewal of authorisation is to be sought.

2. The _____ State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee may, at any time, for justifiable reason, revoke any of the conditions applicable under the authorisation and shall communicate the same in writing.

3. Any violation of the provision of the construction and demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall attract the penal provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).

Date:

Place:

(Member Secretary)

**State Pollution Control Board/
Pollution Control Committee**

Form –III

See [Rule 8(2)]

Format of Annual Report to be submitted by Local Authority to the State Pollution Control Board

- (i) Name of the City or Town.....
- (ii) Population.....
- (iii) Name and address of local authority or competent authority

Telephone No :

Fax :

Email ID:

Website:

- (iv) Name of In-charge or Nodal Officer dealing with construction and demolition wastes management with designation

1. Quantity and composition of construction and demolition waste including any deconstruction waste

- (a) Total quantity of construction and demolition waste generated during the whole year in metric ton

Any figures for lean period and peak period generation per day

Average generation of construction and demolition waste (TPD)

Total quantity of construction and demolition waste collected per day

Any Processing / Recycling Facility set up in the city

Status of the facility

- (b) Total quantity of construction and demolition waste processed / recycled (in metric ton)

Non-structural concrete aggregate :

Manufactured sand :

Ready-mix concrete (RMC) :

Paving blocks :

GSB :

Others, if any, please specify :

(c) Total quantity of Construction & Demolition waste disposed by land filling without processing (last option) or filling low lying areas

No of landfill sites used :
 Area used :
 Whether weigh-bridge : Yes No
 facility used for quantity estimation?

(d) Whether construction and demolition waste used in sanitary landfill (for solid waste) as per Schedule III

: Yes No

2. Storage facilities

(a) Area or location or plot or societies covered for collection of Construction and Demolition waste

(b) No. of large Projects (including roadways project) covered

(c) Whether Area or location or plot or societies collection is Practiced (if yes, whether done by Competent Authority or Local Authority or through Private Agency or Non-Governmental Organization) :

(d) Storage Bins : -----

Specifications (Shape & Size)	Existing Number	Proposed for future

(i) Containers or receptacle (Capacity) :
 (ii) Others, please specify :

(e) Whether all storage bins/collection spots are attended for daily lifting : Yes No

(e) Whether lifting of Construction & Demolition Waste from Storage bins is manual or mechanical (please tick mark) please specify mode : Manual Mechanical Others,
 and equipment used (specify equipment)

3. Transportation

 Existing Actually Required/Proposed number

Truck :
 Truck-Hydraulic :
 Tractor-Trailer :
 Dumper-placers :
 Tricycle :

Refuse-collector :
Others (Please specify) :

4. Whether any proposal has been made to improve Construction and Demolition waste management practices

**5. Have any efforts been made to involve PPP for processing of Construction & Demolition waste :
If yes, what is (are) the technologies being used, such as:**

Processing / recycling	Steps taken
Technology	(Quantity to be processed)

Dry Process	:
Wet Process	:
Others, if any,	:
Please specify	:

6. What provisions are available to check unauthorized operations of:

Encroachment on river bank or wet bodies :
Unauthorized filling of low line areas :
Mixing with solid waste :
Encroachment in Parks, Footpaths etc. :

7. How many slums are provided with construction and demolition waste receptacles facilities:

8. Are municipal magistrates appointed

for taking penal action for non-compliance with these rules: Yes No

[If yes, how many cases registered & settled during last three years (give year wise details)]

Dated:
Commissioner

Signature of Municipal

Form –IV

See [Rule (8)(3)]

**Format of Annual Report to be submitted by the State Pollution Control Board / Committees to the
Central Pollution Control Board**

To,

The Chairman,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar,
Delhi-110032

1. Name of the State/Union territory :
2. Name & address of the State
Pollution Control Board/Pollution
Control Committee :
3. Number of municipal authorities
responsible for management of municipal
solid wastes in the State/Union territory
under these rules :
4. A Summary Statement on progress made
by municipal authorities in respect of
implementation of **Schedule III]** : Please attach as Annexure-I
5. A Summary Statement on progress made by
municipal authorities in respect of
implementation of **Schedule IV** : Please attach as Annexure-II

Date:

**Chairman or the Member Secretary
State Pollution Control Board/
Pollution Control Committee**

Place:

Form –V
See [Rule14]
Accident reporting

1. Date and time of accident :
2. Sequence of events leading to accident :
3. The type of construction and demolition waste involved in accident :
4. Assessment of the effects of the accidents
 - a. on traffic, drainage system and the environment :
5. Emergency measures taken :
6. Steps taken to alleviate the effects
 - a. of accidents :
7. Steps taken to prevent the recurrence
 - a. of such an accident :
8. Regular monthly health checkup of workers at

- a. Processing / recycling site shall be made
9. Any accident during the collection,
- a. transportation and treatment including
 - b. processing and recycling should be informed
 - c. to the Competent Authority (Local Authority) or
 - d. Prescribed Authority

Date :

Place:

Authorized Signatory

Designation

[18-6/2014-HSMD]

Bishwanath Sinha, Joint Secretary

1. महिलाओ द्वारा आमजन को स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक करने हेतू प्रभात फेरी निकाली गई जिसको माननीय श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थनीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा हरी झंडी दिखाई गई।



2. जिला विकास भवन मे रक्तदान व नेत्रजांच शिविर लगाया गया जिसमें माननीय मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा बेज लगाये गये।



3. विभिन्न विद्यालयों के बच्चों द्वारा स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक करने के लिए ड्राईंग प्रदर्शनी लगाई गई जिसका अवलोकन माननीय मुख्यमंत्री, हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा किया गया।



4. स्वच्छता जागरूकता वाहन को स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूकता के लिए माननीय मुख्यमंत्री, हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा हरी झंडी दिखाई गई।



5. विभिन्न विद्यालयों के बच्चों द्वारा आमजन को स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक करने हेतु साईकिल रैली निकाली गई।



6. स्वच्छता गुब्बारे का लोकार्पण किया गया।



7. नगर निगम पार्षदगणों द्वारा अपने-अपने वार्डों में लोगो को स्वच्छता शपथ दिलवाई गई।



8. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा निगम क्षेत्र में सभी वार्डों से घर-घर से कूड़ा उठाया जा रहा है ताकि शहर को स्वच्छ व सुन्दर बनाया जा सके। इसके लिए सभी गाड़ियां नागरिकों से गीला व सूखा-कूड़ा अलग-अलग एकत्रित करके व उन्हें अलग-अलग डालने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं।



9. सभी वार्डों में खुले में शौच न करने के प्रति लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए 10 टीमें लगाई गई जो प्रतिदिन लोगो को खुले में शौच न करने व उन्हे निजि व सार्वजनिक शौचालय का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्रेरित करती है।



10. निगम क्षेत्र में जगह-जगह पर सूखा व गीले कूड़े को अलग-अलग डालने बारे फलैक्स बोर्ड व अन्य माध्यम से पम्पलेट आदि वितरित कर जागरूक किया जा रहा है।



11. श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थानीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा गांधी कैम्प में लोगो से अपील की गई कि वे गीले व सूखे कूड़े को कूड़े को अलग-अलग ही एकत्रित करेंगे व नगर निगम की कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी में अलग-अलग डालें व सफाई अभियान को एक संकल्प की तरह लें कि हमें अपने आस-पास सफाई रखनी है व दूसरे व्यक्तियों को भी इसके लिए प्रेरित करना है, यदि हम अपने आस-पास सफाई रखेंगे तो हमारे आस-पास बीमारी नहीं फैलेगी व हम स्वस्थ रहेंगे तथा जनप्रतिनिधियों व व्यापारियों को जोड़कर सफाई अभियान चलाया जा रहा है व नुक्कड़ सभा आयोजित की जा रही है।



12. श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थानीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा वैश्य गर्ल्स कॉलेज, झज्जर रोड रोहतक पर श्री अतुल कुमार (भा0प्र0से0), उपायुक्त रोहतक, श्री अजय कुमार (भा0प्र0से0), अतिरिक्त उपायुक्त, श्री अरविन्द्र मल्हान, उपमण्डल अधिकारी (ना0), श्री अजय बंसल (भा0ज0पा0), जिलाध्यक्ष की उपस्थिति में नागरिकों, बीजेपी कार्यकर्ताओं व अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों को स्वच्छता की शपथ दिलवाई तथा झज्जर रोड, महाजन पडाव, शिवम् एन्कलेव में सफाई अभियान चलाकर नाले व सड़कों की सफाई कर श्रमदान किया गया।



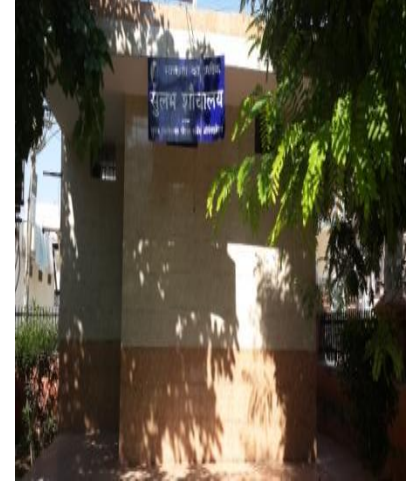
13. नगर निगम, रोहतक क्षेत्र में कोई भी व्यक्ति खुले में शौच न जाये इसके लिए मोबाईल शौचालय लगाये गये।



14. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के निजी शौचालयों का निर्माण करवाया गया ताकि वे खुले में शौच करने न जाये।



15. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के तहत सार्वजनिक शौचालयों के निर्माण करवाये गये ताकि लोग खुले में शौच करने न जाये, जिनकी साफ-सफाई का विशेष ध्यान रखा जा रहा है।



16. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा सफाई अभियान के दौरान पार्कों की सफाई करवाई गई, टूटे हुए झूलो व बैचों की मरम्मत करवाई गई व कूड़ा डालने हेतु डस्टबीन लगवाये गये।



पार्को में रिपेयर किये हुए झूले।



पार्को में रिपेयर किये हुए झूले।



पार्को में रिपेयर किये हुए बेंच।



पार्को में रिपेयर किये हुए बेंच।



पार्को में लगे हुए डस्टबीन।



पार्को में लगे हुए डस्टबीन।

17. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा सफाई अभियान के दौरान निगम क्षेत्र में स्थित सामुदायिक केन्द्रों में सफाई, मुरम्मत का कार्य, रंग-पेन्ट आदि का कार्य करवाया गया।



सफाई करते हुए।



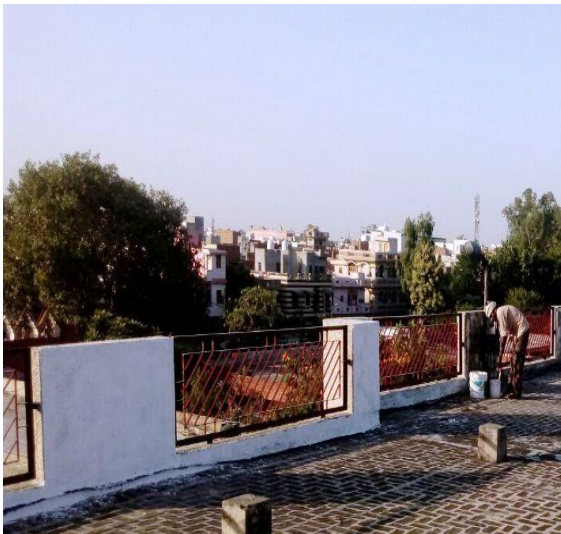
सफाई करते हुए।



मुरम्मत का कार्य करते हुए।



मुरम्मत का कार्य करते हुए।



पेन्ट का कार्य करते हुए।



पेन्ट का कार्य करते हुए।

18. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छ भारत मिशन व शहर को स्वच्छ व सुंदर बनाये रखने के लिए स्वच्छ मैप ऐप को चलाया जा रहा है, जिस विमोचन माननीय मुख्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा किया गया।



19. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्कूलों में बच्चों से स्वच्छता संबंधित अलग-अलग कार्यक्रम करवाये गये। जिनमें स्कूल के अध्यापकों द्वारा बच्चों को स्वच्छता व खुले में शौच न जाने के प्रति जागरूक किया गया, स्वच्छता से संबंधित चित्रकारिता, आदर्श वाक्य (नारा) प्रतियोगिता करवाई गई, सफाई व खुले में शौच न जाने के प्रति जागरूकता हेतु स्कूल के बच्चों द्वारा रैली निकाली गई। प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम, द्वितीय व तृतीया स्थान पर आये बच्चों को नगर निगम, रोहतक कार्यालय में उपहार भी दिया गया।



20. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के तहत भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर पौधा रोपण किया गया।



21. निगम क्षेत्र में जगह-जगह पर सूखा व गीले कूड़े को अलग-अलग डालने बारे फलैक्स बोर्ड लगवाये गये।



22. स्वयं सहायता समूहों को स्वच्छता अभियान में विशेष रूप जोड़ा गया जोकि अपने-अपने क्षेत्र लोगो को खुले में शौच न करने व सफाई रखने के लिए प्रेरित करते है।



23. रोहतक में स्कूल विधार्थियों द्वारा तैयार की गई चित्रकारी की प्रदर्शनी लगाई गई ताकि लोग स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक हों।



24. स्वच्छता के प्रति लोगो को जागरूक करने के लिए रैलिया आयोजित की गई तथा नाटक मंचन आदि के माध्यम से लोगो को स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक किया।



25. स्लम क्षेत्रों में सफाई पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए नियमित सफाई अभियान चलाया गया तथा खाली प्लाटो में से भी भी कूड़ा साफ करवाया गया।



26. लोगो को बीमारियो से दूर रखने के लिए वर्षा में मौसम में नालो की सफाई व फौगिंग करवाई गई।



27. नगर निगम, रोहतक आवारा पशुओ को पकड़कर पहरावर गौशाला, रोहतक में छोड़ा जा रहा है ताकि कोई दुर्घटना न हो व शहर में सफाई व्यवस्था रखी जा सके।



28. शहर में भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर स्वच्छता संदेश के फलैक्स लगवाये गये जिससे लोगों को स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक किया जा रहा है।



29. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा सार्वजनिक व सामुदायिक शौचालयों की सफाई के लिए निविदा कर सफाई कर्मचारी लगाये गये। सभी सार्वजनिक व सामुदायिक शौचालय साफ-सुथरे रहे व लोग इन शौचालयों का अधिक से अधिक प्रयोग कर सकें।



30. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छ अभियान के तहत शहर में स्थित सभी चौक/चौरहों व मूर्तियों की सफाई की जा रही है।



31. स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के दौरान नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा समाचार पत्रों व फैंस बुक के माध्यम से लोगों को स्वच्छता मैप ऐप के लिए जागरूक किया जा रहा है ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग स्वच्छता मैप ऐप का प्रयोग कर सकें।



32. सक्षम योजना के तहत स्वच्छत भारत मिशन के कार्य में लगाये गये बच्चे सभी वार्डों में घर-घर कार्यकर्ता गीला व सूखा-कूड़ा अलग-अलग एकत्रित करके व उन्हें अलग-अलग डालने के लिए लोगों को प्रेरित करने के लिए बैठक आयोजित की गई।



33. आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा शिक्षा विभाग व स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक की गई जिसमें शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों आग्रह किया गया कि वे विद्यार्थियों को जागरूक करें कि कूड़े को आग न लगाये व गीला व सूखा कूड़ा अलग-अलग एकत्रित करने तथा गीले व सूखे कूड़े को अलग-अलग ही डाले और स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधिकारियों से आग्रह किया गया कि वे हस्पतालों में साफ-सफाई का विशेष ध्यान व मरीजों की पूर्ण देखाभाल रखे।



34. शहर में मुनादी करवाई गई कि सभी रेहड़ी व दुकानदार कूड़े को खुले में न फेंके व उसमें आग न लगाये, कूड़े को डस्टबीन में ही डाले ताकि रोहतक शहर को स्वच्छ व सुंदर बनाया जा सके।



35. मुख्य सड़को की सफाई स्वीपिंग मशीन द्वारा करवाई जा रही है।



36. शहर के सभी मुख्य चौराहों व बड़े पार्कों पर फव्वारे लगवाये गये व उन्हें चलाया जा रहा है ताकि रोहतक शहर स्वच्छ व सुंदर दिखे।



37. दिनांक 02 अक्टूबर, 2017 को गांधी जयन्ती के उपलक्ष्य में स्वच्छता सम्मान दिवस मनाया गया जिसमें जिला प्रशासन में कार्यरत अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को सम्मानित किया गया, जिन्होंने स्वच्छ भारत अभियान में अपना विशेष योगदान दिया।



38. नगर निगम रोहतक, स्वास्थ्य विभाग एवं पार्वती इन्टरप्राइजिज, रोहतक द्वारा श्रीराम रंगशाला के अन्दर हैल्थ-चैक-अप कैम्प लगाया गया, जिसमें वहां पर सभी सफाई कर्मचारी एवं उपस्थित व्यक्तियों का हैल्थ-चैक-अप किया गया।



39. स्वच्छता सम्मान दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में पार्वती इन्टरप्राइजिज, रोहतक द्वारा लगभग 1500 व्यक्तियों के लिए भोज की व्यवस्था की गई।



40. स्काउट एवं एन0सी0सी0 के बच्चों द्वारा स्वच्छता के प्रति लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए रोहतक शहर में रैली निकाली गई।



41. आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण के बारे स्वास्थ्य विभाग व शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक आयोजित की गई। बैठक में निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिये गये:-

1. सभी हस्पताल में स्वच्छता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कूड़ा कर्कट निष्पादन, सफाई, शौचालयों की सफाई, सभी वार्डों की सफाई व उनके रखरखाव को सुनिश्चित किया जाये।
2. इसी प्रकार सभी विद्यालयों में कूड़ा-कर्कट के लिए डस्टबीन रखवाना, सफाई, शौचालयों की सफाई, सभी विद्यार्थियों व स्टाफ को उनके घरों में गीला व सूखा कूड़ा अलग-अलग एकत्रित करने के लिए अलग-अलग डस्टबीन रखने तथा गीला व सूखा कूड़ा अलग-अलग एकत्रित करने हेतु जागरूक करना, सभी विद्यार्थियों व स्टाफ के घरों में भी गीला व सूखा कूड़े को अलग-अलग एकत्रित करवाने के लिए अलग-अलग डस्टबीन होना सुनिश्चित करवाया जाये।
3. सभी मानको को पूर्ण करने के साथ-साथ सभी स्थानों पर निरीक्षण रजिस्ट्र भी रखवाये जाये।



42. आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण के बारे में रेहड़ी/फड़ी मार्केट एसोसिएशन के प्रधानों के साथ बैठक आयोजित की गई। जिसमें निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिये गये:-

1. सभी रेहड़ी/फड़ी वाले अपने-अपने डस्टबीन रखें।
2. कूड़े को न जलायें और न ही कूड़े को खुले में फैके, सभी रेहड़ी/फड़ी वाले शाम को घर जाते समय कूड़े को केवल डस्टबीन में ही डालें।
3. दुकान के बाहर सामान न रखें, यदि कोई भी सामान को बाहर रखेगा तो उनके सामान को जब्त कर लिया जायेगा।

उपरोक्त बारे में सभी रेहड़ी/फड़ी मार्केट प्रधानों को जानकारी दे दी गई है। ताकि वे अपने-अपने एरिया में रेहड़ी/फड़ी वालों को जागरूक कर सकें तथा इस बारे में नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा पहले भी समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से सूचित किया जा चुका है। उपरोक्त की पालना नहीं करते पाये जाये पाने पर नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा जुर्माने के साथ-साथ कानूनी कार्यवाही भी की जायेगी।



43. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा काफी महीनो से बंद पड़े ठोस कचरा प्रबंधन में खाद बनाने का कार्य शुरू किया गया। इस शुभ अवसर को श्रीमती रेनू, मेयर, नगर निगम, रोहतक, श्री प्रदीप कुमार, ह.सि.से., आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक, श्री अशोक कुमार भाटी, उपमेयर, नगर निगम, रोहतक, श्री कृष्ण कुमार वार्ष्णेय, जिला नगर योजानाकार, नगर निगम, रोहतक, श्री मंजीत दहिया, कार्यकारी अभियंता- I, नगर निगम, रोहतक, श्री रामप्रकाश, कार्यकारी अभियंता- II, नगर निगम, रोहतक, श्री सुंदर सिंह, मुख्य सफाई निरीक्षक, नगर निगम, रोहतक, वार्ड नं 20 पार्षद के प्रतिनिधि श्री साहेब सिंह, श्री संजय सैनी, पार्षद वार्ड नं0 13, नगर निगम, रोहतक, श्री जयभगवान सैनी, मनोनित पार्षद, नगर निगम, रोहतक, श्री नीलम पांचाल, पूर्व पार्षद व श्री नोरातामल पूर्व पार्षद आदि के कर-कमलो से शुरू किया गया। इसके सभी उपस्थित सदस्यो द्वारा वहां पर पौधारोपण भी किया गया।

मेयर, नगर निगम, रोहतक व आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा लोगो से अपील की गई कि सभी लोग अपने-अपने घरों में नीला व हरे रंग का डस्टबीन रखे व सूखे कूड़े को नीले डस्टबीन में डाले जैसे-कागज, कपड़ा, रबड़, चमड़ा आदि तथा गीले कूड़े को हरे डस्टबीन में डाले जैसे- फल, सब्जी, रसोई का कूड़ा आदि। गीले व सूखे कूड़े का अलग-अलग एकत्रित कर नगर निगम की कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी में गीले व सूखे कूड़े को अलग-अलग ही डाले ताकि प्रबंधन पर खाद बनाने में कोई परेशानी न हो सके। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रबंधन संचालक द्वारा ठोस कचरा प्रबंधन के आस-पास के क्षेत्र में दवाईयो का छिड़काव करवाया जा रहा है ताकि आस-पास में बीमारी व बदबू न फैल सकें।



44. आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण के बारे होटल, विवाह स्थल एसोसिएशन व मालगोदाम रोड़ पर प्लास्टिक थैलियां बेचने वालों के साथ बैठक आयोजित की गई। जिसमें निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिये गये:-

1. सभी होटल, बैंकहॉल वाले अपने-अपने होटल व विवाह स्थलों पर नीला व हरे रंग का डस्टबीन रखे व सूखे कूड़े को नीले डस्टबीन में डाले जैसे-कागज, कपड़ा, रबड़, चमड़ा आदि तथा गीले कूड़े को हरे डस्टबीन में डाले जैसे- फल, सब्जी, रसोई का कूड़ा आदि। इसके अतिरिक्त अपने कूड़े के निष्पादन के लिए अपने-अपने स्थलों पर छोटे-छोटे Compost Plant जरूर लगाये।
2. सभी दुकानदार प्लास्टिक की थैलियों का प्रयोग न करे व न ही उन्हें बेचें और दुकानों पर डस्टबीन जरूर रखे।

उपरोक्त बारे आप सभी को जानकारी दे दी गई है। ताकि वे अपने-अपने एरिया में होटल वालों, विवाह स्थल वालों व दुकानदारों को जागरूक कर सकें तथा इस बारे नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा पहले भी समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से सूचित किया जा चुका है। उपरोक्त की पालना नहीं करते पाये जाये पाने पर नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा जुर्माने के साथ-साथ कानूनी कार्यवाही भी की जायेगी।



45. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण के बारे मार्केट एसोसिएशन प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठक आयोजित की गई बैठक में श्री सोम मलिक, हरियाणा व्यापार मण्डल, श्री गुलशन निझावन, पालिका बाजार, श्री अजय कुमार जैन (टाटू), रेलवे रोड़ एवं प्रार्थद वार्ड नं0 15, श्री राजीव मल्होत्रा, शौरी मार्केट, श्री हेमंत बक्सी, रेलवे रोड़, श्री उमेद सिंह, काठ मण्डी, श्री अशोक गुलाटी, कृष्णा बाजार-प्रताप चौक, श्री विद्या सागर, कृष्णा बाजार-प्रताप चौक, श्री तिलकराज, गोहाना अड्डा, श्री चरणजीत, रेलवे रोड़ व श्री चुन्नीलाल आदि शामिल हुए। जिसमें निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिये गये तथा उनसे सहयोग की अपील की गई:-

1. सभी दुकानदार अपनी-अपनी दुकानों में डस्टबीन रखे। सूखे कूड़े को नीले डस्टबीन में डाले जैसे-कागज, कपड़ा, रबड़, चमड़ा आदि तथा गीले कूड़े को हरे डस्टबीन में डाले जैसे- फल, सब्जी, रसोई का कूड़ा आदि।
2. कूड़े को खुले में न फेंके कूड़े को नगर निगम की कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी में या बड़े डस्टबीन में ही डाले।
3. सभी दुकानदार प्लास्टिक की थैलियों का प्रयोग न करे व न ही उन्हें बेचें। सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित पोली बैग/जूट बैग/कपड़े के थैले का ही प्रयोग करें।
4. सभी दुकानदार अपनी-अपनी दुकानों के आगे लगने वाली रेहड़ी/फड़ी को हटवाये अन्यथा नगर निगम द्वारा उन पर जुर्माने के साथ-साथ कानूनी कार्यवाही भी की जायेगी जिसका हर्जा-खर्चा दोषी से वसूला जायेगा।

बैठक में सभी मार्केट एसोसिएशन के द्वारा आश्वासन दिया गया कि वे सभी दुकानदारों को इस बारे जानकारी देंगे व निगम का सहयोग पूर्ण सहायोग करेंगे। इस बारे नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा पहले भी समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से सूचित किया जा चुका है। उपरोक्त की पालना नहीं करते पाये जाये पाने पर नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा जुर्माने के साथ-साथ कानूनी कार्यवाही भी की जायेगी जिसका हर्जा-खर्चा दोषी से वसूला जायेगा।



46. नगर निगम कार्यालय में सक्षम योजना के तहत कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के साथ बैठक आयोजित की गई ताकि वे घर-घर जाकर स्वच्छता के प्रति लोगों को निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं पर जागरूक करें:-

1. सूखे कूड़े को नीले डस्टबीन में डाले जैसे-कागज, कपड़ा, रबड़, चमड़ा आदि तथा गीले कूड़े को हरे डस्टबीन में डाले जैसे- फल, सब्जी, रसोई का कूड़ा आदि।
2. कूड़े को खुले में न फैके कूड़े को नगर निगम की कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी में या बड़े डस्टबीन में ही डाले।
3. थैलियों का प्रयोग न करे व न ही उन्हें बेचें। सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित पोली बैग/जूट बैग/कपड़े के थैले का ही प्रयोग करें।



[illegible]

उपायुक्त ने एच वर प्रयोग करने के लिए लोगों से खी अपील, बोले - शहर को साफ बनाने के लिए करें पहल

[illegible]

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48. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा वार्ड नं0 14 में स्वच्छता अभियान चलाया गया जिस दौरान निम्नलिखित गतिविधियां आयोजित की गई:-

1. जैन बॉयज सीनीयर सेकेंडरी स्कूल के बच्चों द्वारा लोगो को स्वच्छता के लिए जागरूक करने के लिए स्वच्छता अभियान चलाया गया।
2. वार्ड नं0 14 के पार्षद नीरा भटनागर ने स्वच्छता रैली को हरी झंडी दिखाकर स्वच्छता रैली का शुभारंभ किया गया।
3. बच्चों द्वारा रैली निकालते समय लोगो को गीले व सूखे कूड़े के बारे जागरूक किया गया।



वार्ड 14 में बच्चों ने रैली निकालकर स्वच्छता के लिए किया जागरूक

भास्कर न्यून | रोहतक

स्वच्छता अभियान के तहत नगर निगम के वार्ड 14 में सोमवार को जागरूकता रैली निकाली गई, जिसमें वार्ड वसियों से सूखे व गीले कचरे को अलग-अलग रखने और डोर टू डोर कचरा कलेक्शन में आमजन से सहयोग का आह्वान किया गया।

पार्षद नीरा भटनागर ने सुबह 10 बजे जैन बॉयज सीनीयर सेकेंडरी स्कूल परिसर से हरी झंडी दिखाकर स्वच्छता जागरूकता रैली का शुभारंभ किया। रैली में शामिल स्कूल के 100 विद्यार्थियों व नगर निगम की स्वयंसेवक टीम के

सदस्यों ने डेढ़ घंटे तक शहर में भ्रमण कर वार्डवासियों को जागरूक किया। रैली चंडा बाजार, किला रोड, भिवानी स्टैंड, प्रताप बाजार, कमाई वाला चौक, गुलाब रेवड़ी चौक से होते हुए वापस जैन स्कूल पहुंचकर समाप्त हुई। रैली का संचालन आवाज एक अभियान के जिला संयोजक नीराभरमल भटनागर ने किया।

जैन स्कूल के प्रधानाचार्य विद्या सागर, दलवीर सिंह, अभिरूक भटनागर, सुष्म, शुभम, मंजु, छडसिंग कोड़े केन्द्रक प्रधान जसवीर, पीक स्नेहरी इस्पेक्टर सुंदर सिंह और कृष्ण कुमार आदि रैली में शामिल रहे।



रोहतक, जागरूकता में शामिल पार्षद नीरा भटनागर, पार्षद के पति वीरभरमल

वार्ड 14 में चलाया स्वच्छता जागरूकता अभियान



जैन स्कूल में आयोजित अभियान का शुभारंभ करती पार्षद नीरा भटनागर (उप)

जलाल साहसवाल, केशव। वार्ड नं0 14 में जैन बॉयज सीनीयर सेकेंडरी स्कूल में सोमवार को स्वच्छता जागरूकता अभियान का शुभारंभ किया गया। इसे पार्षद नीरा भटनागर ने हरी झंडी दिखाकर शुरुआत किया। इस अभियान के तहत एक रैली का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें स्कूल के 100 विद्यार्थियों ने भाग लिया।

इस रैली का उद्देश्य था वार्डवासियों में स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाना व उन्हें जो जैसी जैसी कूड़ेदान का उपयोग करना है उसे वही रीति में रखना और कचरा बाहर निकालने का शुभारंभ करना। वार्ड नं0 14 के पार्षद नीरा भटनागर ने रैली का शुभारंभ किया।

रैली, भिवानी स्टैंड, कला बाजार, कमाई वाला चौक, गुलाब रेवड़ी चौक से होते हुए वापस जैन स्कूल पहुंची। कार्यक्रम का संचालन आवाज एक अभियान के जिला संयोजक नीराभरमल भटनागर ने किया। उन्होंने लोगों को जल-जल दोबारा के कूड़ेदानों का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। उन्होंने लोगों को कचरे को गीले व सूखे कचरे के अलग-अलग बाल्टों में डालने का शुभारंभ करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। उन्होंने लोगों को कचरे को गीले व सूखे कचरे के अलग-अलग बाल्टों में डालने का शुभारंभ करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया।

49. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा क्रिसमिस के पर्व पर चर्च/मेले में आने वाले व्यक्तिओ को स्वच्छता ऐप के लिए जागरूक करने हेतु स्टॉल लगाया। जिस दौरान स्वच्छता मैप ऐप के बारे जानकारी दी गई व मोबाईल फोन में स्वच्छता मैप को डाउनलोड किया गया।
50. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा मैन रोड़ो व बाजारो में सूखे कूड़े को नीले डस्टबीन में डाले जैसे-कागज, कपड़ा, रबड़, चमड़ा आदि तथा गीले कूड़े को हरे डस्टबीन में डाले जैसे- फल, सब्जी, रसोई का कूड़ा आदि के लिए डस्टबीन लगवाये गये।



51. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा दुकानदारो को सूखे कूड़े को नीले डस्टबीन में डाले जैसे-कागज, कपड़ा, रबड़, चमड़ा आदि तथा गीले कूड़े को हरे डस्टबीन में डाले जैसे- फल, सब्जी, रसोई का कूड़ा डालने के लिए अलग-अलग डस्टबीन वितरित किये गये।



52. उपायुक्त, रोहतक द्वारा रोहतक शहर के लोगो को स्वच्छता व स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण-2018 के प्रति जागरूक करने के लिए बनाई गई 10 टीमें बनाई गई जोकि अलग-अलग एरिया में जाकर लोगो को जागरूक करेंगी। जोकि निम्न

है:-



53. नगर निगम, रोहतक व दैनिक जागरण द्वारा लोगो को स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक करने के लिए आयोजित किया सांझा कार्यक्रम।



54. आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा लोगो से की अपील गई सभी अपने-अपने घरों में अलग-अलग रंग के डस्टबीन रखें। सूखे कूड़े को नीले डस्टबीन में डालें जैसे-कागज, कपड़ा, रबड़, चमड़ा आदि तथा गीले कूड़े को हरे डस्टबीन में डालें जैसे- फल, सब्जी, रसोई का कूड़ा आदि तथा कूड़े को खुले में न फेंकें कूड़े को नगर निगम की कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी में या बड़े डस्टबीन में ही डालें। इसके अतिरिक्त प्लास्टिक की थैलियों का प्रयोग न करें व न ही उन्हें बेचें। सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित पोली बैग/जूट बैग/कपड़े के थैले का ही प्रयोग करें। स्वच्छता रैंकिंग में अब्बल आने के लिए आपका सहयोग जरूरी। स्वच्छता में यदि एकजुट होकर कार्य करेंगे व अन्य लोगो को स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक करेंगे तो स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण-2018 में रोहतक आयेगा अब्बल।



55. नगर निगम, रोहतक व दैनिक जागरण द्वारा लोगो को स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक करने के लिए आयोजित में मेयर, नगर निगम, रोहतक वासियो से की अपील रोहतक शहर को साफ-सुथरा व सुंदर बनाने में नगर निगम का करें सहायोग।



56. नगर निगम, रोहतक व दैनिक जागरण द्वारा लोगो को स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक करने के लिए आयोजित में कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित सभी को दिलवाई गई स्वच्छता शपथ।



57. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा नये शौचालयो का निर्माण करवाकर जनता को समर्पित किये जिनका उद्घाटन श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थनीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार के कर-कमलो से किया गया।



58. नगर निगम, रोहतक व दैनिक जागरण द्वारा लोगो को स्वच्छता संदेश देने के लिए आयोजित किया गया “बोल तेरे मीठे-मीठे” कार्यक्रम। कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित लोगो को दिया गया स्वच्छता के बारे जानकारी।



59. आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक व नगर निगम के स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के ब्रान्ड एम्बेडसर श्री गजेन्द्र फोगाट ने भी सभी मार्केट एसोसियेशन के साथ की बैठक आयोजित की। जिस दौरान आयुक्त व नगर निगम के स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के ब्रान्ड एम्बेडसर श्री गजेन्द्र फोगाट ने सभी व्यापारियों व अन्य संगठनों को स्वच्छता व स्वच्छता फीडबैक के लिए प्रेरित किया गया कि वे अपना स्वच्छता फीडबैक अवश्य भरें व स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण-2018 में नगर निगम, रोहतक का सहयोग करें।



60. भारत सरकार 4 जनवरी, 2018 से 10 मार्च, 2018 तक स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है जिस दौरान अलग-अलग मद के अलग-अलग अंक स्वच्छता में दिये जाने हैं, अधिक से अधिक अंक प्राप्त करने के लिए नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा अथक प्रयास किये जा रहे। जिस बारे नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा प्रशासन के साथ मिलकर राहगिरी कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया, कार्यक्रम के दौरान लोगो का मनोरंजन करने के साथ-साथ लोगो को स्वच्छता संदेश भी दिया गया। जिसमें माननीय श्री मनोहर लाल, मुख्य मंत्री, हरियाणा सरकार, श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थनीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार व जिला प्रशासन के सभी अधिकारी उपस्थित रहे। कार्यक्रम में काफी मात्रा में लोग पहुंचे व कार्यक्रम का लुफ्त उठाया।



कार्यक्रम में हिस्सा लेते हुए माननीय श्री मनोहर लाल, मुख्य मंत्री, माननीय श्री मनीष कुमार ग्रोवर, मंत्री, हरियाणा सरकार।



कार्यक्रम का आनंद लेते रोहतक वासी।

61. नगर निगम, रोहतक के स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के ब्रांड एम्बेसडर द्वारा राहगिरी कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित लोगों को स्वच्छता संदेश दिया गया कि वे रोहतक शहर को स्वच्छ बनाने में नगर निगम, रोहतक का सहयोग करें क्योंकि आपके सहयोग के बिना रोहतक शहर को स्वच्छ व सुंदर नहीं बनाया जा सकता। उन्होंने लोगों से स्वच्छता फीड बैक भरने की भी अपील की गई कि सभी लोग अपना स्वच्छता का फीड बैक अवश्य भरवाये क्योंकि रोहतक शहर को स्वच्छता रैंकिंग में अव्वल लाने के लिए भी आपके सहयोग की अति आवश्यकता है। स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण-2018 में अलग-अलग मद के अलग-अलग अंक स्वच्छता में दिये जाने है जिसमें केवल स्वच्छता फीड बैक के ही 1400 अंक है। इसलिए आप अपना स्वच्छता फीड बैक अवश्य भरवाये।



कार्यक्रम के दौरान उपस्थित लोगों से अपील करते हुए नगर निगम, रोहतक के स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के ब्रांड एम्बेसडर श्री गजेन्द्र फोगाट।



कार्यक्रम के दौरान उपस्थित लोगों से अपील करते हुए नगर निगम, रोहतक के स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के ब्रांड एम्बेसडर श्री गजेन्द्र फोगाट।

62. जिला प्रशासन व नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा मिलकर चलाये जा रहे राहगिरी कार्यक्रम के दौरान नगर निगम कर्मचारियों द्वारा लोगों से स्वच्छता फीडबैक भरवाने के साथ-साथ स्वच्छता मैप ऐप के प्रयोग के बारे में भी बताया गया, जिसमें रोहतकवासियों द्वारा भी नगर निगम, रोहतक का काफी सहयोग किया गया।



कार्यक्रम के दौरान लोगों से स्वच्छता फीड बैक भरवाते निगम कर्मचारी

63. इसके अतिरिक्त स्कूल की छात्राओं द्वारा भी स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के गाने पर डांस करके लोगों के स्वच्छता का संदेश दिया कि वे कूड़े का खुले में न फैके, कूड़े को डस्टबीन में डाले ताकि आस-पास के एरिया में बीमारी आदि न फैल सके।



कार्यक्रम के दौरान लोगों से स्वच्छता फीड बैक भरवाते निगम कर्मचारी व स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के गाने पर डांस करती छात्राएं।

64. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा संत-निरंकारी चैरिटेबल फाउंडेशन के साथ मिलकर PGIMS में व च्छै से मैडिकल मोड़ तक विशेष स्वच्छता अभियान चलाया गया। श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थनीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार, प्रो० ओ.पी. कालरा, कुलपति, PGIMS, रोहतक, श्री कृष्ण कुमार वाष्णेय, जिला नगर योजनाकार, नगर निगम, रोहतक, श्री मंजीत दहिया, कार्यकारी अभियंता, नगर निगम, रोहतक, श्री सुंदर सिंह, मुख्य सफाई निरीक्षक, श्री हर्ष चावला, सफाई निरीक्षक, नगर निगम, रोहतक आदि द्वारा सफाई अभियान में श्रम दान किया। श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थनीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा PGIMS में पौधा रोपण किया गया व लोगो को अपने आस-पास के क्षेत्र को साफ-सफाई रखने के लिए भी प्रेरित किया। इस अभियान में संत-निरंकारी चैरिटेबल फाउंडेशन के लगभग 500 सेवादारों द्वारा पी.जी.आई. में स्थित पार्किंग, सड़को व फुटपाथ आदि की सफाई की गई। जिस दौरान लगभग 30 मि० टन कूड़ा वहां से निकाला गया। इसके अतिरिक्त नगर निगम, रोहतक के कर्मचारियों द्वारा वहां पर लोगो से स्वच्छता फीड बैक भी भरवाया।



PGI, रोहतक में चलाये गये विशेष सफाई अभियान के दौरान श्रम दान व पौधा रोपण करते श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थनीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार।

65. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा विश्व महिला दिवस मनाया गया, जिस दौरान कार्यालय में कार्यरत सभी महिला कर्मचारियों के द्वारा स्वच्छता शपथ ली गई व सभी महिला कर्मचारियों को सैनेटरी नैपकीन व सैनेटरी पैड के सही इस्तेमाल व निष्पादन के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी दी गई। इसी दौरान महिला कर्मचारियों के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय गान भी गाया व सफाई अभियान भी चलाया गया।





66. जिला प्रशासन व नगर निगम, रोहतक व माईक्रोन के सहयोग से तीन दिवसीय हिन्दू नव वर्ष महोत्सव का आयोजन किया गया जिस दौरान नगर निगम, रोहतक के स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के ब्रांड एम्बेसडर द्वारा मैं उपस्थित लोगो को स्वच्छता संदेश दिया गया कि वे रोहतक शहर को स्वच्छ बनाने में नगर निगम, रोहतक का सहयोग करें क्योंकि आपके सहयोग के बिना रोहतक शहर को स्वच्छ व सुंदर नहीं बनाया जा सकता।



67. रोहतक में चल रहे तीसरे कृषि नेतृत्व शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छता का कांउटर लगाकर लोगो को स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक किया गया व लोगो को स्वच्छता शपथ दिलाई गई। इसके अतिरिक्त तीसरे कृषि नेतृत्व शिखर सम्मेलन आये किसानो को नगर निगम, रोहतक के द्वारा प्लांट में कूड़े से बनाई गई खाद को भी दिखा गया।



68. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा दिनांक 01.04.2018 से दिनांक 30.04.2018 तक विशेष सफाई अभियान चलाया गया जिस दौरान नगर निगम, रोहतक में स्थित सभी वार्डों में सफाई अभियान, नालो की सफाई, पार्को की सफाई, सामुदायिक केन्द्रों की सफाई, सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक शौचालय की सफाई करवाई गई।



69. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा व्यापार मंडल/रेहड़ी/फड़ी वालो के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठक आयोजित की गई जिस दौरान उनसे अपील की गई कि वे नगर निगम का स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अभियान में सहयोग करें व उन्हे बैठक में बताया गया कि दुकानदार/रेहड़ी/फड़ी वाले डस्टबीन अवश्य रखे कोई भी दुकानदार/रेहड़ी/फड़ी वाला खुले में कूड़ा न फैके, कूड़े को कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी में या नगर निगम, रोहतक के द्वारा रखवाये गये बड़े डस्टबीन में ही डाले तथा प्लास्टिक की थैली का प्रयोग न करें, इसके स्थान पर कपड़े, जूट के थैले या नान वूबन क्लाथ के थैले का प्रयोग करें। यदि कोई भी रेहड़ी/फड़ी वाला वर्णित हिदायतो का उलंघन करता पाया गया तो उसके विरुद्ध जुर्माने के साथ-साथ आवश्यक कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जायेगी।



70. नगर निगम, रोहतक कार्यालय में सफाई कर्मचारी संघ की यूनियन के सदस्यों/सफाई कर्मचारियों के साथ बैठक आयोजित की गई, जिस दौरान बैठक में उपस्थित सभी सफाई कर्मचारियों को बताया गया कि जल्द ही जांच शिवर लगाया जायेगा तथा उनके साथ विचार-विमर्श किया गया कि कैसे सफाई कर्मचारियों के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार लाया जा सकता है। सफाई कर्मचारियों के लिए हाजिरी स्थल पर सैड तथा शौचालय नहीं बने हैं वहां पर जल्द ही सैड व शौचालयों का निर्माण करवाया जायेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त सभी सफाई कर्मचारियों को सफाई कार्य के लिए इस्तेमाल होने वाला आवश्यक सामान दिया जायेगा। जैसे- वर्दी, जूते आदि तथा जो रिक्शा रेहड़ी खराब है उसे तुरंत ठीक करवाया जायेगा तथा रिक्शा में गीले व सूखे कूड़े के लिए अलग-अलग भाग बनाया जायेगा ताकि वे रिक्शा रेहड़ी के द्वारा भी गीला व सूखा कूड़ा अलग-अलग एकत्रित किया जा सके।



71. आयुक्त, नगर निगम रोहतक द्वारा व्यापार मण्डल, स्कूल प्रिंसिपल, कॉलेजो के प्रिंसिपल, स्वयं सहायता समूहो व सक्षम युवाओ के साथ बैठक आयोजित की गई। जिस दौरान आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक, संयुक्त आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक व जिला नगर योजनाकार द्वारा बैठक में उपस्थित सदस्यो से अपील की गई कि वे घर व दुकानों में हरे व नीले रंग की कूड़ेदान रखें तथा किचन से निकलने वाले खाद्य सामग्री को हरे रंग के कूड़ेदान में तथा दूसरा जैसे कांच, प्लास्टिक, धूल, लोहा, अखबार कागज आदि नीले कूड़ेदान में एकत्रित कर उसे कूड़ा लेने वाली जो गाडी आती है उसमें दो भाग है, हरे रंग के कूड़ेदान को हरे भाग में तथा नीले रंग के कूड़ेदान को नीले भाग में ही खाली करें। प्लास्टिक की थैली का प्रयोग न करें, इसके स्थान पर कपड़े, जूट के थैले या नान वूबन क्लाथ के थैले का प्रयोग करें तथा नाले व नालियों में कचरा न डालें। मलबा गली व सडकों पर न डालें। सभी स्कूलों में हरे व नीले रंग के कूड़ेदान हो, स्वच्छता कमेटी हों, शौचालय साफ हों व बच्चों से प्रत्येक माह स्वच्छता पर एक-एक प्रतियोगिता अवश्य करवाई जाये ताकि बच्चो को स्वच्छता के प्रति प्रेरित किया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त सभी स्वयं सहायता समूह की महिलाएं से अपील की गई कि वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों को स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक करें तथा सभी सक्षम युवाओ को हिदायत दी गई कि वे सक्षम सदस्य घर-घर जाकर जागरूक करने के साथ-साथ स्वच्छता मैप को डाउनलोड करवाने के साथ-साथ लोगो को उनके प्रयोग के बारे में भी अवश्य बताये ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग स्वच्छ मैप ऐप का प्रयोग करें सके। इसके साथ-साथ लोगो यह भी अपील करें कि वे गीले व सूखे कूड़े को अलग-अलग एकत्रित कर कूड़े को कूड़े उठाने वाली गाड़ी या बड़े डस्टबीनो में अलग-अलग ही डालें।

इसके अतिरिक्त आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा बैठक में उपस्थित सदस्यो के साथ विचार-विमर्श करते हुए बताया कि हम कैसे कूड़े को कम कर सकते है। कूड़ा आने वाले समय के लिए एक गंभीर समस्या बन सकता है इसलिए हम सबको मिलकर इसको कम करने के लिए प्रयास करने होंगे ताकि कूड़े को कम किया जा सके।





72. हरियाणा सरकार के आदेशानुसार नगर निगम रोहतक द्वारा जिला प्रशासन रोहतक के साथ मिलकर शहरी स्वराज अभियान चलाया गया जिसका शुभारंभ माननीय श्री मनीष ग़ोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थनीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार व श्री अजय कुमार, भा0 प्र0 से0, कार्यवाहक उपायुक्त, रोहतक-कम-अतिरिक्त उपायुक्त, रोहतक की अध्यक्षता में मानसरोवर पार्क में किया गया। जिस दौरान कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित सभी लोगो को स्वच्छता शपथ दिलवाई गई, स्वच्छता मैप व सरकार द्वारा गरीब परिवारो के लिए चलाई जा रही योजनाओ के बारे में बताया गया जैसे- प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना, प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना, प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा बीमा योजना, मिशन इन्द्रधनुष (2 साल से नीचे के बच्चो व गर्भवती महिलाओ का टीकाकरण) आदि। इसके अतिरिक्त नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छता के प्रति बच्चो को जागरूक करने के लिए स्कूल के बच्चो में चित्रकारिता प्रतियोगिता करवाई गई तथा NSS व NCC/स्काउट के बच्चो द्वारा स्वच्छता रैली निकालकर लोगो को स्वच्छता का संदेश दिया।



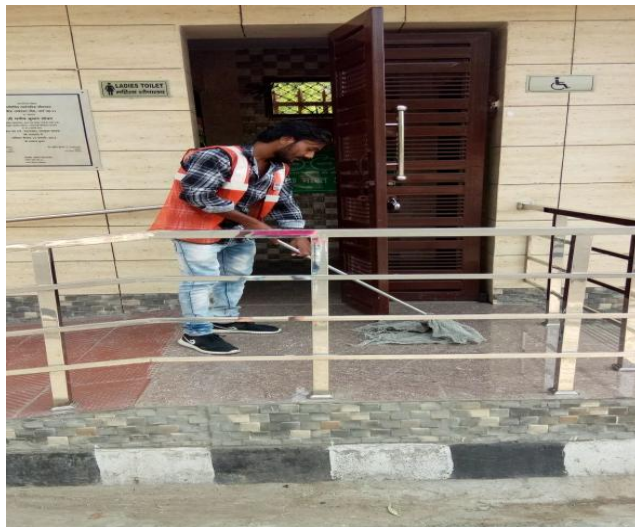


73. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा नालो की सफाई, पार्को की सफाई, सार्वजनिक/सामुदायिक शौचालय व तालाबो के सौंदर्यकरण तथा सभी वार्डों में विशेष सफाई अभियान चलाया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त आयुक्त नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा लोगो से अपील की गई कि वे प्लास्टिक की थैली का प्रयोग न करें, इसके स्थान पर कपड़े, जूट के थैले या नान वूबन क्लाथ के थैले का प्रयोग करें तथा सभी कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ियो के ड्राईवरो व सहायको को हिदायत दी गई कि वे घर-घर बैल बजाकर कूड़ा ले व लोगो को गीला व सूखा कूड़ा अलग-अलग एकत्रित करने के लिए प्रेरित करें।



74. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा दिनांक 01.05.2018 से दिनांक 05.05.2018 तक विशेष सफाई अभियान चलाया गया जिस दौरान नगर निगम, रोहतक में स्थित सभी वार्डों में सफाई अभियान, नालो की सफाई, पार्को की सफाई, सामुदायिक केन्द्रों की सफाई, सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक शौचालय की सफाई, चौको की सफाई करवाई गई। इसके अतिरिक्त नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा मार्केट एरिया व तालाबो की सफाई के लिए भी विशेष अभियान चलाया गया।





75. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा Inner Wheel Club, Rohtak NGO के साथ मिलकर राजकीय महिला महा विद्यालय व स्वामी नितयानं स्कूल के अंदर एक विशेष विशेष अभियान चलाया गया, जिसमें कॉलेज व स्कूल की छात्राओं को सैनेटरी पैड के इस्तेमाल व निषपादन के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी दी गई व कॉलेज व स्कूल के अंदर सैनेटरी पैड की मशीन लगवाई गई ताकि महिलाओं/छात्राओं को किसी भी प्रकार असुविधा का सामना न करना पड़े।



76. इसके अतिरिक्त नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा Inner Wheel Club, Rohtak NGO के साथ मिलकर राजकीय महिला महा विद्यालय में दपजंतल क्पेचर्वेस मशीन भी लगाई गई ताकि उपयोग में आ चुके सैनेटरी पैड का उसी समय निष्पादन किया जा सके।



77. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा माह मई-2018 में समय-समय पर अलग-अलग कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें मेक ए प्वाइंट के साथ मिलकर दी रॉयल किटी पार्टी व My Baby Rock कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया ताकि महिलाओं व बच्चों के माध्यम से स्वच्छता संदेश भी दिया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित लोगों को स्वच्छता के बारे में संदेश दिया तथा उन्हें गीले व सूखे कूड़े को अलग-अलग एकत्रित कर कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी में गीला व सूखा अलग-अलग डालने बारे में अनुरोध किया गया।



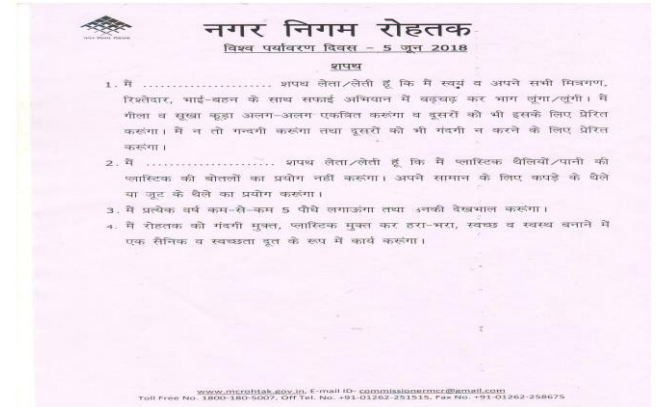
78. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा दिनांक 09.06.2018 से दिनांक 24.05.2018 तक चली हड़ताल के दौरान सफाई व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास किये जिस दौरान नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा दिन-रात कार्य करते हुए प्रशासन के साथ मिलकर विशेष सफाई अभियान चलाया व सफाई व्यवस्था को बनाये रखा।



79. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा दिनांक 01.06.2018 से दिनांक 02.06.2018 को सफाई कर्मचारियों को बिमारियों के बचाव हेतु स्वच्छता जांच शिविर का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें सभी सफाई कर्मचारियों का हैल्थ चैक-अप किया गया व उन्हें बिमारियों से बचाव के बारे में भी जानकारी दी गई।



80. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा जिला प्रशासन व स्वयंसेवी संस्थानों व वन विभाग के साथ मिलकर के साथ मिलकर विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस मनाया गया, जिस स्कूलों के विद्यार्थियों में चित्रकारिता प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करवाई गई व स्कूलों में विद्यार्थियों को स्वच्छता व पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए प्लास्टिक का प्रयोग न करने बारे शपथ दिलाई गई। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रातः शहरवासियों को जागरूक करने के लिए प्रभात फेरी निकाली गई तथा पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए वन विभाग के साथ मिलकर पौधारोपण का कार्यक्रम आयोजित व पार्कों में सफाई का विशेष अभियान चलाया गया। पर्यावरण के प्रति लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए मोबाईल वैन पर exhibition लगाकर शहर में लोगों का जागरूक भी किया गया।





ड्राइंग में 400 से अधिक बच्चों ने दिखाई प्रतिभाएं

रोहतक। गांधी कैप स्थित कम्युनिटी सेंटर में रविवार को नगर निगम व पल्लवी हांडा द्वारा ड्राइंग प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। प्रतियोगिता में 400 से अधिक बच्चों ने भाग लिया। इसकी अध्यक्षता पल्लवी हांडा ने की। उन्होंने बताया कि प्रतियोगिता में तीन से लेकर 17 वर्ष तक के बच्चों ने भाग लिया। उन्होंने बताया कि प्रतियोगिता को 6 भाग में बांटा गया। उन्होंने बताया कि कार्यक्रम में मुख्य अतिथि समाज सेवी संस्था जैन, वरिष्ठ अतिथि हरियाणा पंजाबी स्वागिमान संघ के प्राधान हेमंत बख्शी रहे। हांडा ने बताया कि प्रतियोगिता में रोटरी क्लब से सदस्यों ने सभी बच्चों को पर्यावरण बचाने के लिए पीछे दिए। उन्होंने बताया कि समाजसेवी संस्था जैन व पंजाबी स्वागिमान संघ के प्राधान हेमंत बख्शी ने सभी बच्चों को मेडल देकर सम्मानित किया। तुषार हांडा ने बताया कि हम ऐसे कार्यक्रम इसलिए कर रहे हैं ताकि आने वाले समय बच्चों को किसी भी तरह की कोई परेशानी न हो। प्रतियोगिता के अंत में विजेता बच्चों को पुरस्कार देकर सम्मानित किया गया। हांडा ने बताया कि प्रतियोगिता में पहली श्रेणी में वैदिक, हर्षित, आर्य, दूसरी श्रेणी में दिव्या, मन्दीप, चिन्मया, तीसरी श्रेणी में इशाना, लाव्या, पलक, चौथी श्रेणी में प्रियंश, योग, अरुमी, पांचवी श्रेणी में एकलव्य, कबीर, किटी खजिनी, छठी श्रेणी में किरिका सेनी, शिखर, कुश डिंगरा ने जीता हासिल की कार्यक्रम के अंत में तुषार हांडा व पल्लवी हांडा ने सभी बच्चों को बधाई दी व उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना की। इस मौके पर विकास गुप्ता, विनोद जैन, दीपक बिजल, तुषार हांडा, वीक्षिता हांडा आदि मौजूद रहे।

बच्चों ने चित्रकारी के जरिए दिया पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संदेश

मातृ राम कम्युनिटी सेंटर में नगर निगम और रोटरी क्लब के सहयोग से हुआ आयोजन

अमर उज्ज्वल ब्यूरो
रोहतक



नगर निगम और रोटरी क्लब के सहयोग से आयोजित फन एंड आर्ट कंपीटिशन में प्रतियोगिता।

नगर निगम और रोटरी क्लब के सहयोग से रविवार को मातृ राम कम्युनिटी सेंटर में बच्चों के लिए फन एंड आर्ट कंपीटिशन का आयोजन किया गया। इस आयोजन का उद्देश्य बच्चों को पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संदेश देना था। प्रथम तीन से 17 वर्ष तक के आयु वर्ग के 350 बच्चों ने हिस्सा लिया। कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रथम तीन से 17 वर्ष तक के आयु वर्ग के 350 बच्चों ने हिस्सा लिया। कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रथम तीन से 17 वर्ष तक के आयु वर्ग के 350 बच्चों ने हिस्सा लिया।

सभी बच्चों ने चित्रकारी के जरिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संदेश दिया। बच्चों ने चित्रकारी के जरिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संदेश दिया। बच्चों ने चित्रकारी के जरिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संदेश दिया। बच्चों ने चित्रकारी के जरिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संदेश दिया। बच्चों ने चित्रकारी के जरिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संदेश दिया।

प्रतियोगिता

गांधी कैप स्थित मातृ राम सामुदायिक केंद्र में नगर निगम के सहयोग से फन एंड आर्ट कंपीटिशन में बच्चों ने दिखाई प्रतिभा

500 बच्चों ने पेंटिंग बनाकर दिया पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संदेश

जागरण संवाददाता, रोहतक : कहते हैं कि एक तस्वीर हजार शब्दों के बराबर होती है और हमारी भावनाओं को व्यक्त करती है। जिसके जरिए समाज को भी संदेश दिया जा सकता है। पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए छोटे-छोटे बच्चों ने कुछ ऐसे ही महत्वपूर्ण संदेश दिए। मौका था फन एंड आर्ट कंपीटिशन का। जहाँ 3 से लेकर 17 साल के बच्चों ने अलग-अलग तरीके से पेंटिंग बना कर समाज को पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संदेश दिया।

रविवार को गांधी कैप स्थित मातृ राम कम्युनिटी सेंटर में नगर निगम के सहयोग से फन एंड आर्ट कंपीटिशन का आयोजन कराया गया। कार्यक्रम को होस्ट पल्लवी हांडा ने बच्चों को पेंटिंग के साथ फन कराया। इस कार्यक्रम में 500 से भी अधिक बच्चों ने भाग लिया और पेंटिंग बनाकर पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संदेश दिया। बच्चों ने पेड़, पौधे, एकता में अनेकता, पर्यावरण संरक्षण के बचाव जैसे गंभीर विषयों पर पेंटिंग बनाकर संदेश दिया। बच्चों की मेहनत को मुख्यातिथि संस्था जैन ने सराहा। गंभीर मुर्छों को बच्चों ने अपनी भावनाओं में बड़ी सरलता से चित्रित किया।



गांधी कैप स्थित मातृ राम कम्युनिटी सेंटर में पेंटिंग प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेते प्रतिभागी।

इस तरह के कार्यक्रम से बच्चों को अपनी प्रतिभा का पता चलता है और उनमें आगे बढ़ने का हौसला पैदा होता है। बच्चों के साथ उनके अभिभावकों में भी काफ़ी जोश रहा है। पर्यावरण को लेकर बच्चे भी काफ़ी जागरूक हैं। —पल्लवी हांडा, समाज सेविका



पेंटिंग बनती बच्ची।

इन थीम पर बनाई पेंटिंग

बच्चों ने पर्यावरण संरक्षण व सामाजिक मुद्दों की थीम पर अकांशित पेंटिंग बनाई। जिसमें बच्चों ने पृथ्वी की रोते हुए दर्शाया, एक चित्र में पृथ्वी को काटने के लिए बिरुद्ध करने हुए दिखाया। बिरुद्ध ने पेंटिंग के माध्यम से भारत के नागरों की बढ़ती वरक डिपेंडेंस वर्ग के लोग एक दूसरे का हाथ पकड़कर खड़े हैं और अनिच्छता में पकड़ना को दर्शाया। इस कार्यक्रम में रोटरी क्लब ने हर बच्चे को सिफ्ट में पौधे दिए। बच्चों को प्रोत्साहित करने और आगे बढ़ने के लिए सभी मेडल देकर हेमंत बख्शी व नरेश जैन ने सम्मानित किया।

81. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा विशेष सफाई अभियान चलाया गया जिस दौरान नालो की सफाई, पार्को की सफाई तथा सार्वजनिक/सामुदायिक शौचालयो में सफाई का विशेष अभियान चलाया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा लोगो से अपील की गई कि वे प्लास्टिक का प्रयोग न करे तथा गीले व सूखे कूड़े को अलग-अलग एकत्रित कर कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी में गीला व सूखा अलग-अलग ही डाले। इसके अतिरिक्त स्वच्छता मेप व स्वच्छता ऐप का प्रयोग जरूर करें ताकि आप भी अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में सफाई व्यवस्था के लिए निगम का सहयोग कर सके तथा इन दोनो ऐप को अन्य व्यक्तियो को भी डाउनलोड करवाये।



82. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा दिनांक 02.07.2018 को स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण में हरियाणा में द्वितीय व देशभर में 89वे स्वच्छतम शहर का स्थान प्राप्त करने के उपलक्ष्य में सम्मान समारोह का किया गया आयोजन। जिसके मुख्यातिथि माननीय श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थनीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार रहे। जिन्होंने सबसे पहले तो रोहतक शहर ने स्वच्छता के मामले में जो पूरे प्रदेश और देश में बेहतरीन प्रदर्शन किया है उसके लिए रोहतक की जनता, निगम अधिकारियों व सफाई कर्मचारियों को दिल से बधाई दी। उन्होंने कहा कि यह कार्य आप सभी के सामुहिक प्रयासों के चलते संभव हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छता में सहयोग करने वाले व्यापार मण्डल, धार्मिक संस्थाओं, शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं, समाज सेवी संस्था, ट्रस्ट, NGO तथा अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों को सम्मानित किया गया।



83. आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण में हरियाणा में द्वितीय व देशभर में 89वे स्वच्छतम शहर का स्थान प्राप्त करने पर रोहतक वासियो का धन्यवाद करते हुए अपील की गई कि आप नगर निगम, रोहतक का इसी प्रकार से सहयोग करते रहें तथा प्लास्टिक का प्रयोग न करें तथा गीले व सूखे कूड़े को अलग-अलग एकत्रित कर कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी में गीला व सूखा अलग-अलग ही डालें। इसके अतिरिक्त स्वच्छता मेप व स्वच्छता ऐप का प्रयोग जरूर करें ताकि आप भी अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में सफाई व्यवस्था के लिए निगम का सहयोग कर सकें तथा इन दोनों ऐप को अन्य व्यक्तियों को भी डाउनलोड करवायें।



84. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा अगस्त माह में बरसात के मौसम को देखते हुए नालो की सफाई का विशेष सफाई अभियान चलाया गया ताकि बरसात के समय कहीं पर भी जल भराव न हों।



85. नगर निगम, रोहतक व पल्लवी हांडा द्वारा मानसरोवर वेलफेयर सोसायटी से शहर को 7 स्टार रैटिंग दिलवाने के लिए सहयोग की अपील की गई व स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक किया गया कि वे प्लास्टिक का प्रयोग न करें तथा गीले व सूखे कूड़े को अलग-अलग एकत्रित कर कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी में गीला व सूखा अलग-अलग ही डालें।



महिलाओं को कूड़ा मैनेजमेंट के बारे में जानकारी देती पल्लवी हांडा।

86. माननीय श्री मनीष ग़ोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थनीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा प्लास्टिक का प्रयोग न करने व उसके स्थान पर कपड़े तथा जूट के थैले का प्रयोग करने तथा गीले व सूखे कूड़े को अलग-अलग एकत्रित कर कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी में गीला व सूखा अलग-अलग ही डालने के लिए शहरवासियों से अपील की गई।



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अच्छी पहल पॉलीथिन के खिलाफ चलाए जा रहे अभियान को व्यापारियों और बुद्धिजीवियों का समर्थन परमाणु जितना खतरनाक है प्रतिबंधित पॉलीथिन

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जिस प्रकार परमाणु बम का खतरनाक असर सदियों तक डोलने के लिए दुनिया विचर रहा जा रही है। उसी प्रकार प्रतिबंधित पॉलीथिन का इस्तेमाल आने वाली नस्लों के लिए जहर बनता जा रहा है। पर्यावरण मानव और पशुओं व जीव जंतुओं के लिए जानलेवा ख़तरा होने लगा है। यह विचार व्यापारी नेता राजेश लुब्बा टांग के हैं। वे गुरुवार को शोला ब्यापार स्थित एक छोटल में पॉलीथिन विरोधी अभियान को लेकर बैठक को संबोधित कर रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि पॉलीथिन के बढ़ते ख़तरे से समाज के हर व्यक्ति को अवगत कराना ज़रूरी है, ताकि पॉलीथिन के ख़िलाफ़ सामूहिक अभियान चलाया जा सके।

जहर घर न ले जाएं



डॉ. मनीष ग़ोवरल ने कहा कि प्लास्टिक के बर्तनों और पॉलीथिन के बैग्सों में खाद्य सम्पत्ति रखने से उसके जड़ते के भिन्न भिन्न स्तरों के साथ ख़तरा बढ़ता चला जाता है। यही ख़तरा है कि आज कैंसर, ल्यूका और फेट संवेदी रोग सर्वाधिक होने लगे हैं। लोग सड़क पर के धक्कर में भविष्य ख़तरा कर रहे हैं।

सीएम से करेंगे सहयोग की अपील



व्यापारी कर्याण चौधरी हरियाणा के सम्पूर्ण अर्थशास्त्र के क्षेत्र में कहा कि पॉलीथिन मनुष्य वानप्रस्थ और पशुओं के लिए ख़तरनाक है। वह मंत्री मनीष ग़ोवरल से सीएम मोदी से मिलकर कहेंगे कि वह पॉलीथिन के रोग संवेदी आदेश के पालन के लिए विशेष पहल करें।



पहले कुछ सामग्री अब शहर को इस जहर से दिलाएंगे निज़ात व्यापारी नेत्र सेम मलिक ने कहा कि पहले भी तीन बार पॉलीथिन के ख़िलाफ़ अभियान चलाया जा चुका है लेकिन वह सफल नहीं हो पाया। इस बार पॉलीथिन के भिन्न भिन्न ख़तरा चलाया जाएगा और शहर को इस जहर से निज़ात दिलाएंगे।

पहल

गोवंश को मौत से बचाने, पर्यावरण सुरक्षा और स्वच्छता के लिए पॉलीथिन शहर से हटवाने को आगे आया संत समाज

धर्म गुरुओं ने डेरे से जुड़े श्रद्धालुओं को दिलाई पॉलीथिन छोड़ने की शपथ

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शहर को पॉलीथिन मुक्त अभियान को लेकर अब धर्मगुरु भी सामने आए हैं। इसके चलते बुधवार को धर्मगुरुओं ने गोवर्धन देरे से संतों को पॉलीथिन का प्रयोग न करने की भी शपथ दिलाई। गोवर्धन देरा धाम में बाबा कपिलनंदी महाराज ने बुधवार को लोगों को पॉलीथिन मुक्त शहर बनाने के कपड़े के थैले बाँटे। महामंडलेश्वर कपिलनंदी महाराज ने कहा कि पॉलीथिन के प्रयोग से हमारे को भारी नुक़सान हो रहा है। पॉलीथिन को हम प्रयोग के बाद घर से बाहर कूड़े के डेर में फेंक देंगे। इसके बाद पॉलीथिन या तो नाले में गिरकर पानी को रूकावट करेगी।

वीमारियों का है घर

पॉलीथिन के ज़रूरी से वस्तु प्रदूषण होता है। इसके अलावा पॉलीथिन ग़ाबों के पैट में घाली जाती है। इसे ज़ाय भी बर्बाद हो रही है। इसके चलते हमें कपड़े की कैरी का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। लक्ष्मी विदेदत्तनंद महाराज ने कहा कि पॉलीथिन के प्रयोग के फैसले जेडी जेडर बीबी भी हो सकती है। पॉलीथिन के ज़ाय से हमें होने का डर रहता है। इसलिए हमें कपड़े की कैरी का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। इसके बाद पॉलीथिन या तो नाले में गिरकर पानी को रूकावट करेगी।



रोहतक, गोवर्धन देरा से महामंडलेश्वर कपिलनंदी महाराज व अन्य संत जगत्पूज्य करते हुए।

कपड़े का बैला प्रयोग करें

गुरुजी महाराज देवी ने कहा कि हमें पॉलीथिन का प्रयोग करना हमारे स्वास्थ्य के लिए ख़तरनाक है। हमें ही पर्यावरण को भी नुक़सान पहुँचा रहा है। अब कई बार ज़ाय के पैट में पॉलीथिन घाली जाती है और हम लोग ज़ाय का दूध पीते हैं। इसके चलते हमें पॉलीथिन का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए। वहीं गुरुदास महाराज ने भी संतों को प्रेरित किया कि वे पॉलीथिन से बचाने करें और कपड़े के थैले का प्रयोग करें। इस दौरान लक्ष्मण बल्लार, अजय विद्वांस, प्रदीप सहा, राजेश लुब्बा टांग मौजूद रहे।

87. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा रंगशाला में करवाये गये कार्यक्रम में श्री राजेश लूम्बा (टीनू) अपने साथ एक कपड़े का थैला लाये हुए थे जिसका लोकार्पण करते हुए माननीय श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थनीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार व आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा प्लास्टिक का प्रयोग न करने व उसके स्थान पर कपड़े तथा जूट के थैले का प्रयोग करने की अपील करते हुए कपड़े के थैले के प्रयोग करने की अपील की गई।



88. राष्ट्र देवो भवः मिशन का शुभारंभ करते हुए माननीय श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थानीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार व आयुक्त, नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा प्लास्टिक का प्रयोग न करने व उसके स्थान पर कपड़े तथा जूट के थैले का प्रयोग करने की अपील करते हुए कपड़े के थैले के प्रयोग करने की अपील की गई।



89. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा दिनांक 15.09.2018 को सरकार के आदेशो की अनुपालना में “स्वच्छता ही सेवा” अभियान चलाया गया। स्वच्छता ही सेवा अभियान का शुभारंभ माननीय श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थानीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा जनता कालोनी से किया गयमाननीय मंत्री द्वारा लोगो से अपील की गई कि वे गीले व सूखे कूड़े को कूड़े को अलग-अलग ही एकत्रित करेंगे व नगर निगम की कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ी में अलग-अलग डालें व सफाई अभियान को एक संकल्प की तरह लें कि हमें अपने आस-पास सफाई रखनी है व दूसरे व्यक्तियों को भी इसके लिए प्रेरित करना है, यदि हम अपने आस-पास सफाई रखेंगे तो हमारे आस-पास बीमारी नहीं फैलेगी व हम स्वस्थ रहेंगे।



90. माननीय मंत्री महोदय द्वारा कार्यक्रम में उपस्थित सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों व आस-पास के व्यक्तियों को स्वच्छता शपथ दिलवाई गई तथा लोगो से अपील की गई कि वे प्लास्टिक की थैली का प्रयोग न करें, इसके स्थान पर कपड़े, जूट के थैले या नान वूबन क्लथ के थैले का प्रयोग न करें।



91. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा जनता कालोनी, हाउसिंग बोर्ड कालोनी, हैफेड रोड़, प्रेम नगर, किशन पुरा, लक्ष्मणपुरी कालोनी, तेज कालोनी, गांधी कैम्प, छोटाराम नगर व वार्ड नं० 15 में सफाई का विशेष अभियान चलाया गया।



92. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा नालो व पार्को की सफाई का विशेष अभियान चलाया गया।



93. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा स्वयं सहायता समूहों के साथ मिलकर प्रभात फेरी निकालकर लोगों से अपील की गई कि आप कूड़े में आग न लगाये व कूड़े को खुले में न फेंके कूड़े का डस्टबीन में ही डालें तथा प्लास्टिक की थैली का प्रयोग न करें।



94. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा निगम क्षेत्र में फौगिंग करवाई गई ताकि बीमारियों आदि न फैल सकें।



95. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा गऊकर्ण सरोवार पर शौचालय का निर्माण करवाकर जनता को समर्पित किये जिनका उद्घाटन श्री मनीष ग्रोवर, सहकारिता, मुद्रण एवं लेखन सामग्री तथा शहरी स्थानीय निकाय, राज्यमंत्री हरियाणा सरकार के कर-कमलो से किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा गवर्कण एरिया में सफाई का विशेष अभियान भी चलाया गया व लोगो से प्लास्टिक की थैलियों का प्रयोग न करने बारे अपील की गई हैं।



96. नगर निगम, रोहतक कार्यालय में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के तहत शहरी स्थानीय निकाय विभाग की ओर से एक वर्कशॉप का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें नगर निगम रोहतक में कार्यरत अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने हिस्सा लिया। जिसमें शहरी स्थानीय निकाय कार्यालय से आये डा0 हरभजन, प्ब माचमतजए स्वच्छ भारत मिशन व दिपिका, CMGG ने बैठक में उपस्थित सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण-2019 व स्टार रेटिंग के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी दी गई।





नगर निगम रोहतक



आम सूचना/अधिसूचना

नगर निगम रोहतक के सभी निवासियों को सूचित किया जाता है कि आप के सहयोग से रोहतक स्वच्छता के क्षेत्र में निरन्तर प्रगति के स्तर पर अग्रसर है। इसलिए 2 अक्टूबर 2018 को रोहतक को निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में विशेष कार्यों के लिए खुले में शौच मुक्त, रिहायशी क्षेत्र में कूड़ेदान रहित व गन्दगी के पुराने ढेरों से मुक्त घोषित किया जा चुका है।

- i. रोहतक को ODF + व ODF++ घोषित किया जा चुका है।
- ii. रोहतक के रिहायशी क्षेत्रों को कूड़ेदान रहित किया जा चुका है।
- iii. रोहतक में पहले विभिन्न स्थानों पर गन्दगी के ढेर एकत्रित होते थे, जिन्हें खत्म किया जा चुका है। रोहतक को GVP Free घोषित किया जा चुका है। इसलिए रोहतक के निवासियों से निम्नलिखित अनुरोध किया जाता है:-

1. उनके द्वारा उत्पन्न किए गए अपशिष्ट को पृथक्कृत और तीन पृथक शाखाओं अर्थात् जैव निम्नीकरणयोग्य गैर निम्नीकरणयोग्य और घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट के तीन अलग-अलग डिब्बों में भंडारित करेगा और समय-समय पर स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा निदेश या अधिसूचना के अनुसार पृथक किए गए अपशिष्टों को प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों या अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ताओं को सौंपेगा।
2. अपने परिसर से उत्पन्न कृषि उद्यान अपशिष्ट और उद्यान अपशिष्ट को अपने ही परिसर में पृथक रूप से भंडारित करेगा और समय-समय पर स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा निदेशानुसार इसका निपटान करेगा।
3. कोई अपशिष्ट जनित्र उसके द्वारा उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट को गली, खुले सार्वजनिक स्थानों, नाली या जलाशयों में न फेकेगा, न जलाएगा और न गाड़ेगा।
4. कोई व्यक्ति अग्रिम रूप से कम से कम तीन कार्य दिवस पूर्व स्थानीय निकाय को सूचित किए बिना किसी गैर अनुज्ञप्ति वाले स्थान पर एक सौ व्यक्तियों से अधिक का ऐसा कोई आयोजन या समारोह आयोजित नहीं करेगा। ऐसा व्यक्ति या ऐसे आयोजन का आयोजक स्रोत पर अपशिष्ट के पृथकरण की व्यवस्था करेगा और पृथक्कृत अपशिष्ट को स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा अभिहित अपशिष्ट चुनने वाले को या अपशिष्ट संग्रहण अभिकरण को सौंपेगा।
5. प्रत्येक मार्ग विक्रेता अपने कार्यकलाप के दौरान उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट जैसेकि खाद्य अपशिष्ट प्रयोज्य (डिस्पोजेबल) प्लेटों, कपों, डिब्बों, रैपरों, नारियल के छिलकों, शेष बचे भोजन, सब्जियों, फलों आदि के लिए उपयुक्त पात्र रखेगा और ऐसे अपशिष्ट को स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा यथा अधिसूचित अपशिष्ट भंडारण डिपों या पात्र या वाहन में डालेगा।
6. इन नियमों के अधिसूचित होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष के अन्दर सभी होटल और रेस्टोरेंट स्थानीय प्राधिकरण की भागीदारी में इन नियमों में यथा विहित जनित्रों द्वारा अपशिष्ट को स्रोत पर पृथक करना, पृथक किए गए अपशिष्ट को अलग-अलग पात्रों में संग्रह करने में सहायता करना तथा पुनर्चक्रणीय सामग्री को प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट उठाने वालों अथवा प्राधिकृत पुनर्चक्रकों को सौपना सुनिश्चित करेंगे। जैव-अवक्रमणीय अपशिष्ट का जहां तक संभव होगा परिसर के अंदर संसाधित उपचारित और कंपोस्ट करके अथवा बायोमिथानेशन के जरिए निपटान किया जाएगा। शेष अपशिष्ट स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा यथा निर्देशित अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ताओं या अभिकरण को दिया जाएगा।

रोहतक की सभी स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं, समाजसेवी व्यक्तियों, प्रिन्ट व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के सहयोगियों से अनुरोध है कि जो रोहतक को स्वच्छतम शहर बनाने, स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण 2019 में अग्रतम स्थान दिलवाने में सहयोग देना चाहते हैं वे दिनांक 25.10.2018 तक नगर निगम रोहतक में अपना आवेदन देने की कृपा करें।

**हस्ता/- आयुक्त,
नगर निगम रोहतक।**

98. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा खुले में कूड़ा फैकन वालो/प्लास्टिक की थैलियां प्रयोग करने वालो व खुले में पेशाब आदि करने वालो के विरुध विशेष अभियान चलाकर चालान किये गये।



99. बाबा मस्त नाथ विश्वविद्यालय में फील्ड आउटरीच ब्यूरो द्वारा स्वच्छ भारत मिशन जासूकता अभियान कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। जिस दौरान नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा वहां पर उपस्थित सभी से अपील की गई कि वे स्वच्छता ऐप को डाउन लोड करें व अपनी स्वच्छता के प्रति भागीदारी को बढ़ाये। इसके अतिरिक्त गीला व सूखा कूड़ा अलग-अलग एकत्रित करें तथा प्लास्टिक की थैलियों का प्रयोग न करें।



100. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा पार्को की सफाई, नालो की सफाई व सामुदायिक केन्द्रो की सफाई का विशेष अभियान चलाया गया।



101. नगर निगम, रोहतक द्वारा खाली प्लाटो, भगत सिंह पार्किंग पार्को की सफाई, नालो की सफाई व सामुदायिक केन्द्रो की सफाई का विशेष अभियान चलाया गया।

