



# Swachh Bharat Mission

## SWM City Cluster Exposure Workshop, 2018

Conducted by

**National Institute of Urban Affairs & ICLEI South Asia, iDeCK, ICAP**



Supported by

**Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs**

Under

**Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban**

# Special Waste Management Rules

- E-Waste Management Rules 2016
- Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016
- Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016
- Biomedical Waste Management Rules

# E-Waste Management Rules 2016

- Notified on March 23, 2016, applicable from Oct 10 2016.
- 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 or components specified in Schedule 1
- Two categories covered
  - IT and Telecommunication Equipment
  - Consumer Electricals and Electronics such as TVs, Washing Machines, Refrigerators Air Conditioners including fluorescent and other mercury containing lamps

# Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- The major goals of EPR
  - Source reduction
  - Waste prevention
  - Sustainable development
- Each producer to apply for EPR - Authorisation
- Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation should comprise of general scheme for collection of e-waste from 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. directly or through any authorised agency and channelising them to authorised recyclers

# Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- EPR can be individual or collective.
  - In individual producer responsibility, producer may set up his own collection centre or implement take back system or both to meet EPR.
  - In collective system, producers may tie-up as a member with a Producer Responsibility Organisation or with e-waste exchange or both.
- Responsible for collection and channelisation of waste from the market to authorised dismantler or recycler or treatment and processing facility
- IEC for mechanisms of recycling of e-waste
- Maintain records of e-waste handled

# Targets for EPR

E-waste generated for a specific EEE category code is estimated on the basis of quantity (number or weight) of EEE placed in the market in the previous years and taking into consideration the average life of the equipment.

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.

# Other contents

- Responsibilities of dealers, refurbisher, dismantler, consumer, and recycler
- Procedure for seeking and grant of authorisation for management of e-waste
- Procedure of storage of waste

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.

# Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016

- Notified on 18 March 2016
- Apply to every waste generator, local body, gram panchayat, manufacturer, importer and producer.
- Not applicable to export oriented units, and units in special economic zones

An eco-friendly product, which is a complete substitute of the plastic in all uses, has not been found till date. In the absence of a suitable alternative, it is impractical and undesirable to impose a blanket ban on the use of plastic all over the country. The real challenge is to improve plastic waste management systems.



# Aim

- Increase minimum thickness of plastic carry bags from 40 to 50 microns to facilitate collection and recycle of plastic waste
- Expand the jurisdiction of applicability from municipal area to rural areas
- To bring in extended producers responsibility
- To introduce collection of plastic waste management fee through pre-registration of the producers, importers and vendors for establishing the waste management system
- To promote use of plastic waste for road construction as per Indian Road Congress guidelines or energy recovery, or waste to oil etc. for gainful utilization of waste and for disposal
- To entrust more responsibility on waste generators

# What's new

- Rural areas brought in ambit of Rules
- Responsibility of waste generators introduced
- Persons organising large events made responsible for management
- Collection and channelization of plastic sheets used for wrapping to authorised recycling facilities
- EPR – producers approach local bodies for management system for plastic waste
- Regulation of entry points of plastic waste – bags and packaging – registration and penalties
- Guidelines to be set by CPCB for thermoset plastic (difficult to recycle)
- Manufacture and use of non-recyclable multilayered plastic to be phased out in two years' time.

# Role of Local Bodies

- Set up, operationalise and co-ordinate waste management system – seek assistance from producers, frame by-laws
- Ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal without damage to environment
- Ensure proper channelisation of waste to recyclers or treatment and disposal facilities
- IEC – engaging with civil society, waste pickers
- Preventing open burning of plastic
- Promote use of plastic waste for road construction or energy recovery or waste to oil etc.
- Introduce collection of plastic waste management fee through pre registration of producers, importers, vendors - minimum INR 4000 per month, may be higher

# Maharashtra Rules

- Constitution of Committee for issuance of Registration to Producer and Brand owner under plastic Rules
- Illustrative pictorial information about the banned and unbanned plastic and thermocol items , dated on 10/07/2018.
- Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (MUSTH&S) Notification dated on 30/06/2018.
- Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (MUSTH&S) Notification(Amendment), dated on 11/04/2018.
- Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (MUSTH&S) Notification, 2018.

# C&D Waste Management Rules 2016

- Notified on 29 March 2016
- Apply to every waste resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure of individual or organisation or authority
- Such as building materials, debris, rubble.

# Waste Generator - Responsibilities

- Responsible for collection, segregation of concrete, soil and others and storage of C&D waste generated,
- Ensure that other waste does not get mixed with this waste and is stored and disposed separately
- Those who generate 20 tons or more /day or 300 tons /project/month shall segregate the waste into 4 streams - concrete, soil, steel, wood and plastics, bricks and mortar; shall submit waste management plan; get appropriate approvals
- Store and transport C&D waste to collection centre of the local body or handover it to authorised processing facilities
- Pay relevant charges for collection, transportation, processing and disposal

# Service provider - responsibilities

- Prepare comprehensive waste management plan for segregation, storage, collection, reuse, recycling, transportation and disposal of C&D waste generated
- Remove all C&D waste and clean the area every day or as applicable
- Tie up with authorised agencies for removal of construction and demolition waste and pay relevant charges if needed.

# Local authority - Responsibilities

- Seek detailed plan or undertaking as applicable, from generator of construction and demolition waste
- Seek assistance for safe disposal of C&D waste contaminated with industrial hazardous or toxic material or nuclear waste if any
- shall collect, transport and dispose C&D waste regularly either on their own or through private operators



- Give appropriate incentives to generator for salvaging, processing and or recycling preferably in-situ
- Keep track of generation of C&D waste within its jurisdiction and establish a data base and update annually
- Devise appropriate measures for management, processing and recycling of C&D waste
- IEC for C&D waste through collaboration with institutions and civil societies
- Incentives for use of recycled C&D waste 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

# Other contents in the Rules

- Role of SPCB, CPCB, State Government – policy and planning of processing and disposal, standards, guidelines
- Site selection criteria
- Reuse and recycling applications – landfill,

# Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016

- Notified on 28th March, 2016
- Apply to all persons who generate, collect, receive, store, transport, treat, dispose, or handle bio-medical waste in any form and shall not apply to:
  - radioactive wastes,
  - wastes covered under the MSW Rules, 2000,
  - lead acid batteries,
  - hazardous wastes,
  - E-waste,
  - hazardous microorganisms

# Other components

- Categories of waste
- Duties of Health Care Facilities, treatment and processing facilities
- Segregation, transportation, treatment and disposal
- Standards of incineration, autoclaving, burial, chemical disinfection, liquid waste
- Role of state government, central government and other authorities

# Role of ULBs

- 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.
- 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.

Thank You