

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,  
WESTERN ZONE BENCH, PUNE

In  
O.A. No. 190/2016(WZ)

Maj. Gen. S. C. N. Jatar (Retd)

...Applicant

Versus

The Municipal Corporation of the Pune City & Ors.

...Respondent(s)

INDEX

S. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1.	Compliance Affidavit of Respondent No. 6 i.e. CPCB	
2.	<b>Annexure-I:</b> Solid Waste Management Rules - 2016 (April 2016)	
3.	<b>Annexure-II:</b> Selection Criteria for Waste Processing Technologies.	
4.	<b>Annexure-III:</b> Guidelines for Management of Sanitary Waste (May 2018).	
5.	<b>Annexure-IV:</b> Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste (Old Municipal Solid Waste) (February 2019).	
6.	<b>Annexure-V:</b> Clarifications on Buffer Zone Guidelines (March 2019).	
7.	<b>Annexure-VI:</b> Guidelines for Carcass Disposal (November 2020).	
8.	<b>Annexure-VII:</b> Directions issued on 15.04.2019 to the Secretaries of all State Urban Development Departments under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	
9.	<b>Annexure-VIII:</b> Directions issued on 27.01.2021 to the Chairman of all SPCBs/PCCs under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	

Pune  
Dated:

Filed through Counsel  
CPCB, Pune



  
(Bharat Kumar Sharma)  
Scientist-F, Regional Director  
Central Pollution Control Board  
Regional Directorate, Pune

भरत कुमार शर्मा/Bharat Kumar Sharma  
क्षेत्रीय निदेशक / Regional Director  
केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड  
Central Pollution Control Board  
क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय, पुणे/Regional Directorate, Pune  
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार  
M/o Env. Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India  
ठे हाउस नंबर-1, संजीवनी निसर्ग, बालेवाडी, पुणे-411045  
New House No.-1, Sanjivani Nisarg, Balewadi, Pune-411045

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,  
WESTERN ZONE BENCH, PUNE

In  
O.A. No. 190/2016(WZ)



Maj. Gen. S. C. N. Jatar (Retd)

...Applicant

Versus

The Municipal Corporation of the Pune City & Ors.

...Respondent(s)

**Compliance affidavit filed on behalf of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) i.e. Respondent No. 06, in furtherance of the directions of Hon'ble NGT, WZ vide order dated 25.10.2021.**

I, Shri Bharat Kumar Sharma, s/o Shri. D.P Vishwakarma aged 48 years, working as Scientist 'F' and Regional Director in the Regional Directorate, Central Pollution Control Board, Pune, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that I am fully conversant with the facts of the case and hence, competent to swear this compliance affidavit on behalf of the Respondent No. 6 - CPCB humbly submits as under:

1. Vide Order dated 25.10.2021, Hon'ble NGT (WZ) directed CPCB to file set of documents as to the latest Guidelines and Instructions issued to the stakeholders.
2. In furtherance of the aforesaid directions of Hon'ble NGT, Respondent No. 6 is filing the following set of documents, the details of which are as under:

(a) **Solid Waste Management** (hereinafter referred as 'SWM') **Rules, 2016**: As per Rule 15(g) of SWM Rules, 2016:

"The local authorities and Panchayats shall- 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 burry 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 the waste pickers or waste collectors authorized by the local body.”

The copy of the SWM Rules is annexed herewith and is marked as **Annexure –I.**

(b) **Selection Criteria for Waste Processing Technologies -**  
Selection of appropriate technology is one of the key considerations for success of a waste management system for a particular town/city besides taking consideration of other aspects like resource recovery, environmental soundness, financial support, involvement of stakeholders / public and institutional capability. (In compliance with Hon’ble NGT Order dated 25<sup>th</sup> May & 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2016 in O.A No. 199 of 2014, titled as Almitra H. Patel & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors.)

The copy of said document is annexed herewith and is marked as **Annexure-II.**

(c) **Guidelines for Management of Sanitary Waste –**  
Provisions of Sanitary Wastes in Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM), 2016. According to the provision of Rule 3(46) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, ‘solid waste’ was categorized as follows: 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, radioactive waste generated in the area under the local authorities. Further, as per the provision of rule 14(i) of SWM Rules, 2016, Central Pollution Control Board has a provision to “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”. Therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 14(i) of the Solid Waste Management, Rules, 2016 and the objections and



suggestions received from the public, the Government of India through CPCB has framed the guidelines on sanitary waste management to ensure proper disposal of sanitary waste.

The copy of the said document is annexed herewith and is marked as **Annexure –III**.

(d) **Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste (Old Municipal Solid Waste)** : Hon'ble NGT directed CPCB to propose Standard Operating Processing (SOP) for implementation of Bio-mining and Bio-remediation of legacy solid waste. CPCB prepared Guidelines on "Disposal of Legacy Waste (old MSW)".

The copy of the said document is annexed herewith and is marked as **Annexure –IV**.

(e) **Clarifications on Buffer Zone Guidelines** – CPCB issued guidelines on Buffer Zone around waste processing and disposal facilities in April, 2017.

Subsequently, Central Monitoring Committee constituted under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 suggested MoEF&CC to revisit the buffer zone in respect of distance. The Central Pollution Control Board in its 182<sup>nd</sup> meeting agreed for revisiting of Guidelines. It is decided that following changes have been made as mentioned at page no.13 of aforesaid Guidelines; (Land of 200-500m from the boundary of the processing unit is excluded for setting up the facilities but it is mandatory outside the project site as "No development area" for 30 years; "No development area" can be utilized for agriculture purpose.)

The purpose of this Guideline is to specify adequate separation distances between solid waste management facility and its surrounding area having different land usage characteristics. To achieve the purpose, these Guidelines aim to:

- minimize the risk of adverse impacts on the environment (land, air, water, noise pollution) and the impacts on the Public Health.
- inform and support strategic land use planning decisions and prevent





The copy of the direction is annexed herewith and is marked as **Annexure –VII.**

(h) Directions issued on 27.01.2021 under section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986 to the Chairman of All SPCBs/PCCs, for enforcement of Provisions of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016 regarding bio mining of legacy waste.

The copy of the direction is annexed herewith and is marked as **Annexure –VIII.**

That in light of the above submissions, it is respectfully prayed that this Answering Respondent No. 6 i.e. CPCB shall abide by any order or directions passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal.

Deponent

**Noted & Registered**

At.Sr.No...120/2022

VERIFICATION

It is verified that the content of this Affidavit which is based on official record and information available in the office are true and correct. Nothing has been concealed therein verified on this day 2<sup>nd</sup> of February, 2022 at Pune.

**BEFORE ME**

**MANISHA SAMEER CHITNIS**  
NOTARY  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**02 FEB 2022**

Counsel of Respondent no. 6-  
CPCB



Deponent

**भरत कुमार शर्मा/Bharat Kumar Sharma**  
क्षेत्रीय निदेशक / Regional Director

**केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड**  
Central Pollution Control Board

क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय, पुणे/Regional Directorate, Pune  
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार  
M/o Env't. Forest & Climate Change, Gov't of India

तेल हाउस नंबर-1, संजीवनी निसर्ग, बालेवाडी, पुणे-411045  
House No.-1, Sanjivani Nisarg, Balewadi, Pune-411045





# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 861]

नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, अप्रैल 8, 2016/चैत्र 19, 1938

No. 861]

NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 2016/CHAITRA 19, 1938

**पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय****अधिसूचना**

नई दिल्ली, 8 अप्रैल, 2016

**का.आ. 1357(अ).**—ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2015 का प्ररूप भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि.451 (अ) तारीख 3 जून, 2015 को भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड-3, उप खंड (i) में उसी तारीख को प्रकाशित किए गए थे, जिसमें उनसे प्रभावित होने वाले संभावित व्यक्तियों से नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन और हथालन) नियम 2000 को अधिक्रांत करते हुए उक्त अधिसूचना के द्वारा ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2015 के प्रकाशन की तारीख से साठ दिनों की अवधि की समाप्ति से पूर्व आक्षेप और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए थे।

उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 3 जून, 2015 को उपलब्ध कराई गई थीं;

निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर उक्त प्रारूप नियमों पर प्राप्त आपत्तियों तथा टिप्पणियों पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सम्यक रूप से विचार किया गया था;

पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3, 6 और 25 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन और हथालन) नियम, 2000, उन बातों के सिवाय अधिक्रांत करते हुए जिन्हें ऐसे अधिक्रमणों से पहले किया गया है या किए जाने का लोप किया गया है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ठोस अपशिष्टों का प्रबंधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है अर्थात् :

**1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ.—**

- (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 है।
- (2) ये राजपत्र में इनके प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होंगे।

**2. लागू होना-** ये नियम प्रत्येक शहरी स्थानीय निकाय, शहरी क्षेत्रों के विस्तार, भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार और जनगणना आयुक्त द्वारा यथा घोषित जनगणना नगरों, अधिसूचित क्षेत्रों, अधिसूचित औद्योगिक नगरी, भारतीय रेल के अधीन क्षेत्रों, विमानपत्तनों, वायुयान बेस, बंदरगाह और हारबर, रक्षा स्थापनाओं, विशेष आर्थिक जोन, राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकारों के संगठनों, समय-समय पर क्रमशः राज्य सरकार द्वारा यथा अधिसूचित तीर्थ, धार्मिक तथा ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थानों और जिसमें औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट, परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट, परिसंकटमय रसायन, जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट, ई-अपशिष्ट, सीस-अम्ल बैटरियां और रेडियो सक्रिय अपशिष्ट पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अधीन अलग से बनाए गए नियमों के अधीन आते हैं, के सिवाय प्रत्येक घरेलू, सांस्थानिक, वाणिज्यिक और किसी भी अन्य गैर-आवासीय ठोस अपशिष्ट जनितों पर लागू होंगे:-

**3. परिभाषाएं-** (1) इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,- (1) **"वातजीवी कम्पोस्टीकरण"** से ऑक्सीजन की विद्यमानता में जैविक पदार्थ का सूक्ष्म जैवकीय विघटन अंतर्वलित कोई नियंत्रित प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है;

2. **"अवायुजीवी उपचारण"** से ऑक्सीजन के अभाव में जैविक पदार्थ का सूक्ष्म जैवकीय विघटन अंतर्वलित कोई नियंत्रित प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है;
3. **"प्राधिकार"** से यथास्थिति, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा किसी प्रसुविधा के प्रचालक या शहरी स्थानीय प्राधिकरण या ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और निपटान के उत्तरदायी किसी अन्य अभिकरण को दी गई अनुज्ञा अभिप्रेत है;
4. **"जैविक रूप से अपघटित अपशिष्ट"** से कोई ऐसी कार्बनिक सामग्री अभिप्रेत है जिसे सूक्ष्म जीव द्वारा सरलतर टिकाऊ सम्मिश्रण में निम्नीकृत किया जा सकता है;
5. **"जैविक मिथेनीकरण"** से ऐसी प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है जिसमें मिथेन से भरपूर जैव गैस का उत्पादन करने के लिए सूक्ष्मजीवी क्रिया द्वारा कार्बनिक पदार्थ का इंजाइमी अपघटन को अपरिहार्य बनाता है;
6. **"ब्रांडस्वामी"** से कोई व्यक्ति या कंपनी अभिप्रेत है जो किसी रजिस्ट्रीकृत ब्रांड लेवल के अधीन कोई वाणिज्यिक विक्रय करता है;
7. **"मध्यवर्ती परिक्षेत्र"** से ऐसा विकास रहित परिक्षेत्र अभिप्रेत है जिसमें 5 टीपीडी से अधिक की संस्थापित क्षमता वाली ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण तथा निपटान सुविधा के चारों ओर अनुरक्षित किया जाएगा। इसे ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण तथा निपटान संबंधी सुविधा के लिए आवंटित कुल क्षेत्र के भीतर अनुरक्षित किया जाएगा;
8. **"भारी मात्रा में अपशिष्ट उत्पादक"** से अभिप्रेत है और इसके अंतर्गत औसतन 100 कि.ग्रा. प्रतिदिन की दर से अधिक अपशिष्ट उत्पादित करते हैं तथा इनसे केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों अथवा उपक्रमों, राज्य सरकार के विभागों या उपक्रमों, स्थानीय निकायों, सार्वजनिक या प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कंपनियों, अस्पतालों, नर्सिंग होम, स्कूलों, कॉलेजों, विश्वविद्यालयों, अन्य शैक्षिक संस्थाओं, छात्रावासों, होटलों, वाणिज्यिक स्थापनाओं, बाजारों, पूजा स्थलों, स्टेडियमों और खेल परिसरों द्वारा अधिकृत भवन भी है;
9. **"उप-विधि"** से स्थानीय निकाय, जनगणना शहर और अधिसूचित क्षेत्र टाउनशिप द्वारा, अपने अधिकारिता वाले क्षेत्र में इन नियमों को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्यान्वित करने को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए, अधिसूचित नियामक ढांचा अभिप्रेत है;
10. **"जनगणना नगर"** से भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार और जनगणना आयुक्त द्वारा यथा परिभाषित शहरी क्षेत्र अभिप्रेत है;

11. "ज्वलनशील अपशिष्ट" से प्लास्टिक, काष्ठ लुगदी आदि जैसी क्लोरोनीकृत सामग्री को छोड़कर गैर-जैवअवक्रमणीय, गैर-पुनर्चक्रणीय, गैर-पुनःउपभोज्य, गैर-परिसंकटमय ठोस अपशिष्ट अभिप्रेत है जिनका 1500 किलो कैलोरी प्रति कि.ग्रा. से न्यूनतम कैलोरिफिक मान हो;
12. "कम्पोस्टीकरण" से जैविक पदार्थ का सूक्ष्मजीवी अपघटन अंतर्वलित की एक ऐसी नियंत्रित प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है;
13. "ठिकेदार" से ऐसा व्यक्ति या फर्म अभिप्रेत है जो कोई सेवा करने के लिए या सेवा प्रदाता प्राधिकारी के लिए कार्य करने के लिए सामग्री या श्रम प्रदान करने की संविदा करता है या करती है;
14. "सह प्रसंस्करण" से प्राकृतिक खनिज संसाधनों और औद्योगिक प्रक्रियाओं में जीवाश्म ईंधनों को प्रतिस्थापित करने या उन्हें अनुपूरित, दोनों को करने के लिए कच्ची सामग्री के रूप में या ऊर्जा के स्रोत के रूप में 1500 किलो कैलोरी से अधिक कैलोरिफिक मूल्य वाले गैर-जैव अवक्रमणीय और गैर-पुनर्चक्रणीय ठोस अपशिष्ट का उपयोग अभिप्रेत है;
15. "विकेंद्रित प्रसंस्करण" से जैव अवक्रमणीय अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण को अधिकतम करने के लिए विखरी हुई सुविधाओं की स्थापना और उत्पादन के स्रोत से निकटतम पुनर्चक्रण योग्य सामग्रियों की प्रतिप्राप्ति करना अभिप्रेत है ताकि प्रसंस्करण या निपटान के लिए अपशिष्ट का न्यूनतम परिवहन करना पड़े;
16. "निपटान" से भूजल, सतही जल, परिवेशी वायु के संदूषण तथा पशुओं या पक्षियों के आकर्षण को रोकने के लिए अनुसूची 1 में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि पर प्रसंस्करण के उपरांत अवशिष्ट ठोस अपशिष्ट और निष्क्रिय गली का कूड़ा, करकट और सतही नाले की गाद का अंतिम तथा सुरक्षित निपटान अभिप्रेत है;
17. "घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट" से घरेलू स्तर पर उत्पन्न संक्रामक अपशिष्टों जैसे फेंके हुए पेंट के ड्रम, कीटनाशी के डिब्बे, सीएफएल बल्ब, ट्यूब लाइटें, अवधि समाप्त औषधियां, टूटे हुई पारा वाले थर्मामीटर, प्रयुक्त बैटरियां, प्रयुक्त सूइयां, तथा सिरिंज और संदूषित पट्टियां आदि अभिप्रेत हैं;
18. "द्वार-द्वार संग्रहण" से घरों, दुकानों, वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों, कार्यालयों, संस्थागत या किसी अन्य गैर आवासीय परिसरों से द्वार तक जाकर ठोस अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण करना और जिसके अंतर्गत किसी आवासीय सोसायटी, बहुमंजिले भवन या अपार्टमेंट, बड़े आवासीय, वाणिज्यिक या संस्थागत कॉम्प्लेक्स या परिसरों में भूतल पर प्रवेश द्वार या किसी अभिहित स्थल से ठोस अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण करना भी अभिप्रेत है;
19. "शुष्क अपशिष्ट" से जैव-निम्नीकरण अपशिष्ट और निष्क्रिय गली का कूड़ा-करकट से भिन्न अपशिष्ट अभिप्रेत है और जिसके अंतर्गत पुनर्चक्रणीय अपशिष्ट, गैर पुनर्चक्रणीय अपशिष्ट, दाह्य अपशिष्ट और स्वास्थ्यकर नैपकिन और डायपर आदि अपशिष्ट भी है;
20. "क्षेपण स्थल" से जिसका स्वास्थ्यकर भूमिभरण के लिए सिद्धांतों को पालन किए बिना ठोस अपशिष्ट के निपटान के लिए शहरी स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा उपयोग की गई कोई भूमि अभिप्रेत है;
21. "विस्तारित उत्पादक दायित्व" से पैकेजिंग उत्पादों के जीवन काल के अंत तक पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से अनुकूल प्रबंधन के लिए, पैकेजिंग उत्पादों जैसे प्लास्टिक, टिन, कांच और कॉरुगेटेड बक्सों इत्यादि के किसी उत्पादक के उत्तरदायित्व अभिप्रेत है;
22. "सुविधा" से ऐसा कोई स्थापन अभिप्रेत है जिसमें ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंध प्रक्रियाएं अर्थात् पृथक्करण पुनःप्राप्ति, भंडारण, संग्रहण, पुनर्चक्रण, प्रसंस्करण, उपचार या सुरक्षित निपटान किया जाता है;

23. "जुर्माना" से इन नियमों तथा/अथवा उप-विधियों के निदेशों के अनुपालन के लिए उपविधियों के अधीन अपशिष्ट जनित्रों या अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण के प्रचालकों और निपटान सुविधाओं पर लगाए गए जुर्माना अभिप्रेत है;
24. "प्ररूप" से इन नियमों से उपाबद्ध प्ररूप अभिप्रेत है;
25. "प्रहस्तन" के अंतर्गत ठोस अपशिष्टों की छंटाई, पृथक्करण, सामग्री की पुनःप्राप्ति, संग्रहण, गौण भंडारण, काटना, गट्टा बनाना, दलन, लदाई, उतराई, परिवहन, प्रसंस्करण तथा निपटान से संबंधित सभी क्रियाकलाप भी हैं;
26. "निष्क्रिय" से ऐसा अपशिष्ट अभिप्रेत है जो जैव अपघटनीय, पुनःचक्रणीय या दाह्य नहीं है, गली की सफाई तथा सतही नालियों से निकाली गई धूल तथा गाद भी हैं;
27. "भस्मीकरण" से उच्च तापमान पर अपशिष्ट सामग्रियों को तापीय रूप से निम्नीकृत करने के लिए ठोस अपशिष्ट का जलाना या दहन अंतर्वलित इंजीनियरीकृत प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है;
28. "अनौपचारिक अपशिष्ट संग्राहक" के अंतर्गत व्यक्ति, संगम ऐसे या अपशिष्ट व्यापारी सम्मिलित है जो पुनर्चक्रणीय सामग्रियों की छंटाई, विक्रय और खरीद से अंतर्वलित है;
29. "निक्षालितक" से ऐसा द्रव अभिप्रेत है जो ठोस अपशिष्ट के माध्यम से या अन्य माध्यम से रिसता है जिसमें उसमें घुली हुई या निलंबित सामग्री का सत्व है;
30. "स्थानीय निकाय" से अभिप्रेत इन नियमों के प्रयोजन के लिए और जिसके अंतर्गत म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन, नगर निगम, म्युनिसिपल कौंसिल, नगरपालिका, नगरपालिका परिषद, म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड, नगर पंचायत, और टाउन पंचायत, जनगणना नगर, अधिसूचित क्षेत्र और भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक नगरी चाहे उसका कोई भी नाम से पुकारा जाए, भी है;
31. "सामग्री पुनर्प्राप्ति सुविधा (एमआरएफ)" से ऐसी सुविधा अभिप्रेत है जहां गैर कंपोस्टीय ठोस अपशिष्ट को स्थानीय निकाय या नियम 2 में वर्णित कोई अन्य अस्तित्व या इसमें से किसी के द्वारा प्राधिकृत कोई व्यक्ति या अभिकरण जो अपशिष्ट को प्रसंस्करण या निपटान के लिए उसे परिदान या देने के पूर्व इस प्रयोजन के लिए स्थानीय निकाय या नियम 2 में वर्णित अस्तित्व द्वारा नियोजित अपशिष्ट चुनने वाले, अनौपचारिक पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता या कोई अन्य नियोजित कार्यबल को प्राधिकृत अनौपचारिक सेक्टर द्वारा अपशिष्ट के विभिन्न संघटकों से पृथक्करण, छंटाई या पुनर्चक्रण योग्य की पुनर्प्राप्ति की प्रसुविधा है;
32. "अजैविक निम्नीकरण योग्य अपशिष्ट" से कोई ऐसा अपशिष्ट अभिप्रेत है जिसका सूक्ष्म जीव द्वारा सरलतर स्थायी यौगिक में निम्नीकरण नहीं किया जा सकता है;
33. "सुविधा का प्रचालक" से ऐसा व्यक्ति या अस्तित्व अभिप्रेत है जो ऐसे ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रहस्तन के लिए सुविधा का स्वामी है या प्रचालित करता है जिसके अंतर्गत स्थानीय निकाय और स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा नियुक्त कोई अन्य अस्तित्व या अभिकरण भी है;
34. "प्राथमिक संग्रहण" से पृथक्कृत ठोस अपशिष्ट को उसके उत्पादन के स्रोत जिसके अंतर्गत घर, दुकानें, कार्यालय और कोई अन्य गैर आवासीय परिसर भी हैं से या किसी संग्रहण बिंदु या शहरी स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट किसी अन्य अवस्थान से संगृहीत करना, उठाना या हटाना अभिप्रेत है;
35. "प्रसंस्करण" से कोई वैज्ञानिक प्रक्रिया जिसके द्वारा ठोस अपशिष्ट को पुनः उपयोग, पुनः चक्रित या नए उत्पादों में परिवर्तित करने के प्रयोजन के लिए हथालित करना अभिप्रेत है;

36. "पुनर्चक्रण" से पृथक्कृत ठोस अपशिष्ट को अजैव निम्नीकृत नए पदार्थ या उत्पाद या नए उत्पादों का उत्पादन करने के लिए कच्ची सामग्री के रूप में परिवर्तित करने की प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है, जिसमें मूल उत्पादों को समरूप किया जा सकेगा या नहीं किया जा सकेगा;
37. "पुनर्विकास" से जहां विद्यमान भवन और अन्य अवसंरचनाएं जीर्णशीर्ण हो गई हैं वहां उसी स्थल पर पुरानी आवासीय या वाणिज्यिक भवनों का पुनर्निर्माण अभिप्रेत है;
38. "कचरा व्युत्पन्न ईंधन (आरडीएफ)" से ठोस अपशिष्ट, जैसे प्लास्टिक, काष्ठ, लुगदी या कार्बनिक अपशिष्ट, क्लोरीनीकृत पदार्थों से भिन्न ठोस अपशिष्ट को सुखाकर कतरन, निर्जलीकरण और संहनन द्वारा गुटिका या रोएं के कप में उत्पादित बाह्य अपशिष्ट प्रभाजी से व्युत्पन्न ईंधन अभिप्रेत है;
39. "अवशिष्ट ठोस अपशिष्ट" से और उसके अंतर्गत ऐसी ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं, जो पुनर्चक्रण या अतिरिक्त प्रसंस्करण के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हैं, से प्राप्त अपशिष्ट और अस्वीकृत भी अभिप्रेत है;
40. "स्वास्थ्यकर भूमिभरण" से अवशिष्ट ठोस अपशिष्ट के अंतिम और सुरक्षित निपटान और भूजल, सतही जल या क्षणभंगुर वायु धूल, हवा से उड़ा हुआ कूड़ाकरकट, दुर्गंध, अग्नि परिसंकट, पशुओं का खतरा, पक्षियों का खतरा, नाशकजीव, कृतकनाशी, ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन, सतत जैव प्रदूषणकारी तत्व प्रावण्य अस्थिरता तथा अपरदन के प्रदूषण के प्रति संरक्षात्मक उपायों सहित प्रकल्पित सुविधा में भूमि पर निष्क्रिय अपशिष्ट अभिप्रेत है;
41. "स्वास्थ्यकर अपशिष्ट" से प्रयोग किए गए डायपर, स्वास्थ्यकार तौलिए या नैपकिन, टैम्पोन, कन्डोम, इनकंटीनेंस शीट और कोई अन्य समरूप अपशिष्ट से मिलकर बना अपशिष्ट अभिप्रेत है;
42. "अनुसूची" से इन नियमों से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची अभिप्रेत है;
43. "गौण भंडारण" से प्रसंस्करण या निपटान सुविधा को अपशिष्ट के आगे परिवहन के लिए गौण भंडारण डिपो या एमआरएफ या आधानों पर संग्रहण के पश्चात ठोस अपशिष्ट का अस्थायी संदूषक अभिप्रेत है;
44. "पृथक्करण" से ठोस अपशिष्ट के विभिन्न संघटकों अर्थात् जैविक निम्नीकरण अपशिष्ट जिसके अंतर्गत कृषि और दुग्धपालन अपशिष्ट अजैविक निम्नीकरण अपशिष्ट जिसके अंतर्गत पुनःचक्रणयोग्य अपशिष्ट, गैर पुनःचक्रणयोग्य दाह्य योग्य अपशिष्ट, स्वास्थ्यकर अपशिष्ट और गैर चक्रण योग्य कूड़ाकरकट अपशिष्ट, घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट तथा सन्निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट भी है, की छंटाई और पृथक् भंडारण अभिप्रेत है;
45. "सेवा प्रदाता" से जल, मलवहन, विद्युत, टेलीफोन, सड़क, जल निकास आदि अभिप्रेत हैं;
46. "ठोस अपशिष्ट" से ठोस या अर्द्धठोस घरेलू अपशिष्ट अभिप्रेत है और इसके अंतर्गत स्थानीय प्राधिकरण और नियम 2 में वर्णित अन्य अस्तित्व के अधीन क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न स्वास्थ्यकर अपशिष्ट, वाणिज्यिक अपशिष्ट, सांस्थानिक अपशिष्ट, खानपान और बाजार अपशिष्ट तथा अन्य गैर-आवासीय अपशिष्ट, गली की सफाई, सतह नालियों से हटाई गई या एकत्रित गाद, उद्यान कृषि अपशिष्ट, कृषि और डेयरी अपशिष्ट, औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट को छोड़कर उपचारित जैव चिकित्सक अपशिष्ट और ई-अपशिष्ट, बैटरी अपशिष्ट, रेडियो सक्रिय अपशिष्ट भी अभिप्रेत है;
47. "छंटाई करना" से मिश्रित अपशिष्ट से पुनःचक्रणयोग्य विभिन्न संघटकों और प्रवर्गों जैसे कागज, प्लास्टिक, गत्ता, धातु, कांच आदि को समुचित पुनःचक्रण सुविधा में पृथक् करना अभिप्रेत है;
48. "स्थिरीकरण" से जैव निम्नीकरण अपशिष्ट को जैवीय अपघटन को स्थायी अवस्था में परिवर्तित करना अभिप्रेत है जहां वह निक्षालन या अरुचिकर सुगंध उत्पन्न नहीं करता है और कृषि भूमि, भू-कटाव नियंत्रण तथा भूमि उपचार के लिए उपयुक्त है;

49. **"मार्गविक्रेता"** से किसी गली, लेन, पार्श्व पथ, पैदल पथ, खडंजा, सार्वजनिक उद्यान या किसी अन्य सार्वजनिक स्थान या प्राइवेट क्षेत्र, अस्थायी रूप से निर्मित संरचना या स्थान से स्थान घूमकर साधारण जनता को दैनिक उपयोग के वस्तु, माल, सौदा, खाद्य मद या वाणिज्यिक वस्तु के विक्रय करने या उन्हें एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक स्थानांतरित करने में लगे व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत हैं जिसके अंतर्गत फेरीवाला, पैकार, आबादकर तथा ऐसी सभी अन्य समानार्थी पद जो स्थानीय या विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्र में हो सकते हैं, भी है और "मार्ग विक्रय" शब्दों को उनके व्याकरणिक रूप भेदों और सजातीय पदों का अर्थ तदनुकूल किया जाएगा;
50. **"बख्शीश फीस"** से स्थानीय प्राधिकरण या राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत कोई राज्य अभिकरण द्वारा कोई फीस या समर्थन मूल्य अभिप्रेत है जो ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधा के ग्राही या प्रचालक या भूमिभरण पर ठोस अपशिष्ट के निपटान के लिए अवधारित संदात्त है;
51. **"अंतरण स्थल"** से संग्रह क्षेत्रों से ठोस अपशिष्ट प्राप्त करने को सृजित सुविधा और अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण और, या निपटान सुविधा को आच्छादित यानों या आधानों में बड़ी मात्रा में परिवहन अभिप्रेत है;
52. **"परिवहन"** से ठोस अपशिष्ट चाहे वह या तो उपचारित आंशिक उपचारित या अनुपचारित को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर किसी पर्यावरणीय रूप से युक्ति युक्त रीति में विशिष्ट रूप से अभिहित और आच्छादित परिवहन प्रणाली जैसे दुर्गंध, कूड़ा कचरा और घृणित दशा को रोकने के लिए प्रवहन अभिप्रेत है;
53. **"उपचार"** से किसी अपशिष्ट के भौतिक, रसायनिक या जैविक लक्षणों या संघटन में रूपांतरण की अभिहित पद्धति, तकनीक या प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है जिससे उसके आयतन और क्षितिकारक क्षमता को कम करता है;
54. **"उपयोक्ता फीस"** से ठोस अपशिष्ट संग्रहण, परिवहन प्रसंस्करण और निपटान सेवाओं को उपलब्ध कराने की कुल या आंशिक लागत को प्राप्त करने में अपशिष्ट जनित पर स्थानीय निकाय और नियम 2 में वर्णित किसी अस्तित्व द्वारा अधिरोपित फीस अभिप्रेत है;
55. **"कृमि कम्पोस्ट बनाना"** से केचुओं का प्रयोग करते हुए कम्पोस्ट में संपरिवर्तित करने की जैव निम्नीकरण प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है;
56. **"अपशिष्ट जनित्र"** से और इसके अंतर्गत सम्मिलित से, रेल तथा रक्षा स्थापनाओं सहित प्रत्येक व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों का समूह या प्रत्येक आवासीय परिसर तथा गैर आवासीय स्थापनाएं भी है, जो ठोस अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न करते हैं, अभिप्रेत है;
57. **"अपशिष्ट की क्रमबद्धता"** से ऐसा प्राथमिकता क्रम अभिप्रेत है जिसके अनुसार ठोस अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन निवारण, कटौती, पुनःउपयोग, पुनर्चक्रण, पुनः प्राप्ति और निपटान पर बल देकर किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें निवारण को सर्वाधिक प्राथमिकता और भू-भरण में निपटान को न्यूनतम वरीयता का विकल्प होगा;
58. **"अपशिष्ट चुनने वाला"** से ऐसा व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों का समूह अभिप्रेत है जो अपशिष्ट उत्पादन के स्रोत से पुनः उपयोजनीय तथा पुनर्चक्रण योग्य ठोस अपशिष्ट के संग्रहण और साथ ही पुनर्चक्रकों को उनकी आजीविका अर्जित करने के लिए सीधे या उनके मध्यवर्तियों के माध्यम से विक्रय के लिए गलियों, डिब्बों, प्रसंस्करण तथा अपशिष्ट निपटान सुविधाओं से अपशिष्ट को उठाने में औपचारिक रूप से लगे हुए हैं;
- (2) इसमें प्रयुक्त जिन शब्दों और पदों का अर्थ परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है, परंतु जो पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1986, जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) उपकर अधिनियम 1977 तथा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 में परिभाषित है, के अर्थ होंगे जो संबंधित अधिनियमों में हैं।

#### 4. अपशिष्ट उत्पन्नकर्ताओं के कर्तव्य, प्रत्येक अपशिष्ट उत्पन्नकर्ता,-

- (क) 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;
- (ख) प्रयोग किए गए स्वास्थ्यकर अपशिष्ट जैसे डायपरो और स्वास्थ्यकर पैडों आदि इन उत्पादों के निर्माताओं या ब्रांड स्वामियों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई थैली में या स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा यथा निर्देशित उपयुक्त लपेटन सामग्री में शुष्क अपशिष्ट या अजैविक निम्नीकरण अपशिष्ट के लिए बनाए गए डिब्बे में उसे डालेगा;
- (ग) संनिर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट को पृथक रूप से अपने ही परिसर में भंडारित करेगा, जब कभी वह उत्पन्न होता हो, और उसे संनिर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट नियम, 2016 के अनुसार निपटान करेगा; और
- (घ) 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;
- (2) कोई अपशिष्ट जनित्र उसके द्वारा उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट को गली, खुले सार्वजनिक स्थानों, नाली या जलाशयों में न फेंकेगा, न जलाएगा और न गाड़ेगा;
- (3) सभी अपशिष्ट उत्पन्नकर्ता ऐसी उपयोक्ता फीस का संदाय करेंगे जो ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए स्थानीय निकायों की उपविधियों में विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाए;
- (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 पृथक्करण 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 डिपो या पात्र या वाहन में डालेगा;
- (6) इन नियमों के अधिसूचित होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष से अंदर सभी आवास कल्याण और बाजार संघ स्थानीय प्राधिकरण की भागीदारी में इन नियमों में यथा विहित जनित्रों द्वारा अपशिष्ट को स्रोत पर पृथक करने, पृथक किए गए अपशिष्ट को अलग-अलग पात्रों में संग्रहण करने में सहायता और पुनर्चक्रणीय सामग्री को प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट उठाने वालों अथवा प्राधिकृत पुनर्चक्रकों को सौंपना 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;
- (7) इन नियमों के अधिसूचित होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष के अंदर 5,000 वर्ग मीटर से अधिक क्षेत्रफल वाले सभी गेट लगे समुदाय और संस्थान स्थानीय प्राधिकरण की भागीदारी में इन नियमों में यथा विहित जनित्रों द्वारा अपशिष्ट को स्रोत पर ही पृथक करना, पृथक किए गए अपशिष्ट को अलग-अलग पात्रों में संग्रहण करने में सहायता करना तथा पुनर्चक्रकों को सौंपना 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 सौंप दिया जाएगा;
- (8) इन नियमों के अधिसूचित होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष के अंदर 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 सौंपना 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।

**5. पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के कर्तव्य.-** (1) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय देश में इन नियमों के अनुपालन की मॉनीटरी के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा। यह सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अध्यक्षता के अधीन केन्द्रीय मॉनीटरी समिति का गठन करेगा, जिसमें निम्नलिखित अधिकारी शामिल होंगे जो संयुक्त सचिव या सलाहकार की पंक्ति से निम्न के नहीं होंगे अर्थात् :

- (1) शहरी विकास मंत्रालय
- (2) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
- (3) रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय
- (4) कृषि मंत्रालय
- (5) केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
- (6) तीन राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति, चक्राणुक्रम द्वारा
- (7) तीन राज्य सरकारों के शहरी विकास विभाग, चक्राणुक्रम द्वारा
- (8) दो राज्य सरकारों के ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, चक्राणुक्रम द्वारा
- (9) तीन शहरी स्थानीय निकाय, चक्राणुक्रम द्वारा
- (10) दो जनगणना (सेंसस) शहर, चक्राणुक्रम द्वारा
- (11) एफआईसीसीआई, सीआईआई
- (12) दो विषय विशेषज्ञ

2. इस केन्द्रीय मानीटरी समिति की बैठक इन नियमों के अनुपालन का मॉनीटर करने और पुनर्विलोकन करने के लिए एक वर्ष में कम से कम एक बार होगी। पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय दो विशेषज्ञों को, यदि आवश्यक हो, सहयोजित कर सकेगा। समिति का प्रत्येक तीन वर्ष में नवीकरण किया जाएगा।

**6. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय के कर्तव्य.-** (1) शहरी विकास मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों के साथ निम्नलिखित के लिए समन्वय करेगा, -

(क) ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन व्यवहारों को सुधारने के लिए राज्यों तथा स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा किए गए उपायों तथा मंत्रालय और बाह्य अभिकरणों द्वारा वित्त पोषित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन का वर्ष में कम से कम एक बार आवधिक पुनर्विलोकन करेगा तथा सुधारात्मक उपाय करने पर सलाह देगा;

(ख) इन नियमों की अधिसूचना की तारीख से छह मास के भीतर पणधारियों के साथ परामर्श से ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पर राष्ट्रीय नीति तथा रणनीति तैयार करना, जिसके अंतर्गत अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा की नीति भी है;

(ग) राष्ट्रीय ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीति और राष्ट्रीय शहरी स्वच्छता नीति पर आधारित ठोस प्रबंध के संबंध में राज्य नीति और रणनीति को तैयार करने में राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का मार्गदर्शन करना और उन्हें सुकर बनाना;

(घ) ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंध सेक्टर में अनुसंधान और विकास को प्रोत्साहन देना तथा राज्यों और स्थानीय निकायों के लिए सूचना का प्रसार करना;

(ङ) स्थानीय निकायों और अन्य पणधारियों को प्रशिक्षण देना और उनका क्षमता निर्माण करना; और

(च) समय सीमाओं और मानकों को सुकर बनाने के लिए ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पर राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और स्थानीय निकायों को तकनीकी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत तथा परियोजना वित्त प्रदान करना;

**7. उर्वरक विभाग, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय के कर्तव्य.-** (1) उर्वरक विभाग समुचित क्रियाविधि के माध्यम से, -

(क) नगर कम्पोस्ट के बाजार विकास में सहायता उपलब्ध कराएगा; और

(ख) कंपनियों को विपणन के लिए इस सीमा तक उपलब्ध कराना कि उर्वरक कंपनियों द्वारा 3 से 4 थैले: 6 से 7 थैले के अनुपात में रासायनिक उर्वरकों के साथ कम्पोस्ट के सह विपणन का संवर्धन सुनिश्चित हो।

**8. कृषि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के कर्तव्य :-** कृषि मंत्रालय समुचित तंत्र के माध्यम से:-

(क) कंपोस्ट के विनिर्माण एवं बिक्री के लिए उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश को लचीलापन प्रदान करेगा;

(ख) कृषि भूमि पर कंपोस्ट के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देगा;

(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों या उनकी प्राधिकृत एजेंसियों द्वारा उत्पादित कंपोस्ट की गुणता जांच के लिए प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित करेगा;

(घ) कंपोस्ट की गुणता बनाए रखने और कृषि भूमि पर कंपोस्ट का उपयोग करते समय कंपोस्ट की तुलना में रासायनिक उर्वरकों के उपयोग के अनुपात के लिए समुचित मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत जारी करेगा।

**9. विद्युत मंत्रालय के कर्तव्य.-** विद्युत मंत्रालय समुचित तंत्र के माध्यम से :- (क) ठोस अपशिष्ट पर आधारित अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा पैदा करने वाले संयंत्रों से उत्पादित विद्युत के लिए टैरिफ या प्रभार निर्धारित करेगा;

(ख) ऐसे अपशिष्ट से उत्पन्न विद्युत की खरीद को वितरण कंपनियों द्वारा ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के लिए अनिवार्य बनाएगा।

**10. नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय के कर्तव्य.-** नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय समुचित तंत्र के माध्यम से :-

(क) अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा पैदा करने वाले संयंत्रों के लिए अवसंरचना सृजन को सुविधाजनक बनाएगा; और

(ख) ऐसे अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा पैदा करने वाले संयंत्रों के लिए समुचित सब्सिडी या प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करेगा।

**11. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में शहरी विकास के प्रभारी सचिव के कर्तव्य.-**

(1) राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में सचिव, राज्य शहरी विकास विभाग म्युनिसिपल प्रशासन के आयुक्त या निदेशक या स्थानीय निकायों के निदेशक के माध्यम से निम्नलिखित सुनिश्चित करेगा :

(क) इन नियमों से सुसंगत अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों के प्रतिनिधियों, स्वयं सहायता समूह और समान समूहों सहित पणधारियों के परामर्श से राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए राज्य नीति और ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन रणनीति तैयार करना जो इन नियमों की अधिसूचना की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर शहरी विकास मंत्रालय को राष्ट्रीय ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीति और राष्ट्रीय शहरी स्वच्छता नीति से समरूप होगी;

(ख) ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के संबंध में राज्य नीति और रणनीति तैयार करते समय भूमिभरण में जाने वाले अपशिष्ट का न्यूनीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने तथा राज्य नीति और ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन रणनीति में मानव स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रभाव को न्यूनीकृत करने के लिए ठोस अपशिष्ट के विभिन्न संघटकों के अपशिष्ट में कमी, पुनःउपयोग, पुनर्चक्रण, वसूली और अनुकूलतम उपयोग पर बल देगा;

(ग) राज्य नीतियों और रणनीतियों में कूड़ा चुनने वालों एवं अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ताओं और पुनर्चक्रण उद्योग के अनौपचारिक सेक्टर द्वारा अपशिष्ट को कम करने में निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को स्वीकार किया जाना और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रणाली में अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों या अनौपचारिक अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ताओं के एकीकरण के बारे में विस्तृत मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत उपलब्ध कराना;

(घ) सभी स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा इन नियमों के उपबंधों के क्रियान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करना;

(ड.) राज्य के शहरी योजना विभाग को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निदेश देना कि उन शहरों को छोड़कर जो साझा अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधा या शहरों के एक समूह के लिए क्षेत्रीय स्वच्छता भूमिभरण के सदस्य हैं, राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक शहर की मास्टर प्लान में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण और निपटान सुविधाएं स्थापित करने के लिए प्रावधान हैं;

(च) ठोस अपशिष्ट के लिए प्रसंस्करण और निपटान सुविधाएं स्थापित करने के लिए एक वर्ष के अंदर स्थानीय निकायों के वास्ते उपयुक्त भूमि की पहचान और आवंटन सुनिश्चित करना और उन्हें महानगर एवं जिला योजना समितियों या नगर एवं ग्राम योजना विभाग के माध्यम से राज्य/शहरों की मास्टर योजना (भूमि उपयोग की योजना) में शामिल करना;

(छ) राज्य और स्थानीय निकायों के शहरी योजना विभाग को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निदेश देना कि 200 से अधिक आवास वाले या 5,000 वर्ग मीटर से अधिक क्षेत्रफल के प्लॉट वाली गुप हाउसिंग या वाणिज्यिक, सांस्थानिक या अन्य गैर-आवासीय परिसर के लिए विकास योजना में ठोस अपशिष्ट के पृथक्करण, भंडारण, विकेंद्रित प्रसंस्करण के लिए एक अलग स्थल चिन्हित किया जाता है;

(ज) विशेष आर्थिक जोन, औद्योगिक संपदा, औद्योगिक पार्क के विकासकों को निदेश देना कि प्लॉट के कुल क्षेत्रफल का कम से कम 5 प्रतिशत प्लॉट या शैड वसूली या पुनर्चक्रण सुविधा के लिए आरक्षित करें;

(झ) लागत भागीदारी आधार पर क्षेत्रीय सुविधा से 50 कि. मी. (या अधिक) की दूरी के अन्तर्गत आने वाले शहरों और नगरों के समूह के साझा क्षेत्रीय स्वास्थ्यकर भूमिभरण की स्थापना को सुकर बनाना और ऐसे स्वास्थ्यकर भूमिकरणों के वृत्तिक प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करना;

(ञ) ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन में शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के क्षमता निर्माण तथा स्रोत पर अपशिष्ट के पृथक्करण एवं परिवहन या प्रसंस्करण की व्यवस्था करना;

(ट) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के साथ परामर्श करके 5 टन प्रतिदिन से अधिक के ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण और निपटान सुविधाओं के लिए बफर जोन अधिसूचित करना; और

(ठ) अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों और अपशिष्ट के व्यापारियों के पंजीकरण के संबंध में एक योजना शुरू करना ।

**12. जिला मजिस्ट्रेट या जिला कलक्टर या उपायुक्त के कर्तव्य.-** यथा स्थिति, जिला मजिस्ट्रेट या जिला कलक्टर या उपायुक्त,

(क) इन नियमों की अधिसूचना की तारीख से एक वर्ष के भीतर राज्य शहरी विकास विभाग के प्रभारी सचिव के निकट समन्वय से अपने जिले में स्थानीय निकायों को ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण तथा निपटान सुविधाओं की स्थापना करने के लिए नियम 11 के खंड (च) के अनुसार उपयुक्त भूमि की पहचान तथा आवंटन को सुकर बनाएगा;

(ख) अपशिष्ट के पृथक्करण, प्रसंस्करण, उपचार और निपटान पर एक तिमाही में कम से कम तीन मास में एक बार स्थानीय निकायों के अनुपालन का पुनर्विलोकन करेगा और निदेशक या नगरपालिका प्रशासन के आयुक्त या स्थानीय निकायों के निदेशक और राज्य शहरी विकास के प्रभारी सचिव के साथ परामर्श करके उपचारात्मक उपाय करेगा ।

**13. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ग्राम पंचायत या ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के प्रभारी सचिव के कर्तव्य.-** (1) उन क्षेत्रों के लिए जो इन नियमों के अधीन आते हैं और उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में हैं, राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ग्राम पंचायत या शहरी विकास विभाग के प्रभारी सचिव के कर्तव्य वहीं होंगे जो राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में शहरी विकास के प्रभारी सचिव के हैं ।

**14. केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के कर्तव्य.-** केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड -

(क) इन नियमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों के साथ समन्वय करेगा और स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा विहित मानकों का पालन करेगा;

(ख) सभी ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण और निपटान सुविधाओं की बाबत भूजल, परिवेशी वायु, ध्वनि प्रदूषण, निक्षालन के लिए मानक निश्चित करेगा;

- (ग) ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं या उपचार प्रौद्योगिकियों के लिए विहित पर्यावरणीय मानकों और सन्नियमों का पुनर्विलोकन करना और जब कभी भी अपेक्षित हो, उनको अद्यतन करना;
- (घ) ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं या उपचार प्रौद्योगिकियों के लिए विहित पर्यावरणीय मानकों के कार्यान्वयन को वर्ष में कम से कम एक बार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों के माध्यम से पुनर्विलोकन और उनके द्वारा मॉनीटर किए गए आंकड़ों का संकलन करना;
- (ङ.) ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण, पुनर्चक्रण और उपचार के लिए किसी नई प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग पर राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों के प्रस्तावों का पुनर्विलोकन करना और छः माह के अंदर उनके लिए निष्पादन मानक, उत्सर्जन मानदंड विहित करना;
- (च) स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा इन नियमों के कार्यान्वयन को राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों के माध्यम से मॉनीटर करना;
- (छ) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों और समितियों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के आधार पर इन नियमों के कार्यान्वयन पर वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तैयार करना और उसे पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करना तथा यह रिपोर्ट लोक अधिकार क्षेत्र में भी रखी जाएगी;
- (ज) प्रतिदिन 5 टन से अधिक ठोस अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन करने वाली सुविधाओं के विभिन्न आकारों के लिए अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण और निपटान सुविधाओं की बाहरी सीमाओं से किसी आवासीय, वाणिज्यिक या किसी अन्य संनिर्माण संबंधी क्रियाकलाप को प्रतिबंधित करने वाले बफर जोन को बनाए रखने के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों को प्रकाशित करना;
- (झ) इन नियमों के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन करने के लिए ठोस अपशिष्ट के शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के समर्थ बनाने के लिए प्रसंस्करण और निपटान के पर्यावरणीय पहलुओं पर समय-समय पर मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत प्रकाशित करना; और
- (ञ) अपशिष्ट के अंतरराज्यीय संचलन पर राज्यों या संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करना ।

**15. स्थानीय निकायों, और जनगणना नगरों की ग्राम पंचायतों तथा शहरी समूहों के कर्तव्य और उत्तरदायित्व.- (1)**  
स्थानीय निकाय और पंचायतें :-

- (क) राज्य नीति और रणनीति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से छह मास के भीतर ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पर राज्य नीति और रणनीति के अनुसार ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंध योजना तैयार करना और उसकी एक प्रति राज्य सरकार या संघ राज्य प्रशासन द्वारा राज्य सरकार या संघ राज्य प्रशासन द्वारा प्राधिकृत अभिकरण से उसे अनुमोदित कराना;
- (ख) मलिन बस्तियों तथा अनौपचारिक बसावटों, वाणिज्यिक, संस्थागत और अन्य गैर आवासीय परिसरों सहित सभी घरों से पृथक्कृत ठोस अपशिष्ट का द्वार-द्वार के संग्रहण की व्यवस्था करना। बहु मंजिलों भवनों, बड़े वाणिज्यिक परिसरों, मॉलों, आवासीय परिसरों इत्यादि से अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण प्रवेश द्वार या किसी अन्य अभिहित स्थान किया जा सकता है;
- (ग) कूड़ा चुनने वालों/अनौपचारिक अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ताओं के संगठनों को मान्यता प्रदान करने की प्रणाली स्थापित करना और द्वार-द्वार जाकर अपशिष्ट संग्रह करने सहित ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन में इनकी भागीदारी को सुकर बनाने के लिए इन प्राधिकृत चुनने वालों और अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ताओं के एकीकरण के लिए एक प्रणाली स्थापित करना;
- (घ) स्वयं सहायता समूह बनाने को सुकर बनाना, पहचान पत्र उपलब्ध कराना और तदुपरांत घर-घर जाकर अपशिष्ट संग्रह करने सहित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन में एकीकरण को प्रोत्साहन देना;
- (ङ.) इन नियमों की अधिसूचना की तारीख से एक वर्ष के भीतर इन नियमों के उपबंधों को समाविष्ट करते हुए उपविधियां बनाना और समय पर कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करना;

- (च) उपयोक्ता फीस, जो समुचित समझी जाए, समय-समय पर विहित करना और स्वयं या प्राधिकृत अभिकरण के माध्यम से ठोस अपशिष्ट उत्पन्नकर्ताओं से फीस का संग्रह करना;
- (छ) अपशिष्ट उत्पन्नकर्ताओं को निदेश देना कि कूड़ा करकट न फैलाएं अथवा कागज, पानी की बोतलें, पेय पदार्थों के केनों, टेट्रा पैक्स, फलों के छिलके, रैपर आदि या सड़क खुले सार्वजनिक स्थान, नालों अपशिष्ट निकायों पर न जलाए या कुंड में न फेंके या उनका निपटान न करें तथा इन नियमों के अधीन विहित किए गए अनुसार स्रोत अपशिष्ट को अलग-अलग करें और पृथक किए गए अपशिष्ट को स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों या प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ता को सौंप दें;
- (ज) पुनर्चक्रणीय सामग्रियों छंटाई करने के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान के साथ सामग्री वसूली सुविधाएं या गौण भंडारण सुविधाएं स्थापित करना ताकि अनौपचारिक या प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट चुनने वाले और अपशिष्ट संग्रह करने वाले अपशिष्ट में से पुनर्चक्रणीय सामग्रियों को अलग कर सकें या उत्पादन के स्रोत से या सामग्री वसूली सुविधाओं से कागज, प्लास्टिक, धातु, शीशा, कपड़ा आदि जैसे पृथक किए गए पुनर्चक्रणीय अपशिष्ट को संग्रह करने के लिए अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों और पुनर्चक्रकों को सुलभ मार्ग उपलब्ध कराना; जैव निम्नीकरण अपशिष्ट के भंडारण के लिए डिब्बे हरे रंग से मुद्रित होंगे, जो पुनर्चक्रण के अपशिष्ट के भंडारण के लिए सफेद रंग से मुद्रित होंगे और अन्य अपशिष्ट के भंडारण के लिए काले रंग से मुद्रित होंगे;
- (झ) घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट के लिए अपशिष्ट निक्षेपण केंद्रों की स्थापना करना और अपशिष्ट उत्पन्नकर्ताओं को निदेश देना कि घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्टों निक्षेपण परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट निपटान सुविधा में उसके सुरक्षित निपटान के लिए इस केंद्र में करें। ऐसी सुविधा की स्थापना किसी शहर या नगर में इस ढंग से की जाएगी कि एक केंद्र की स्थापना बीस किलोमीटर क्षेत्रफल या उसके भाग के लिए हो जाए और इन केंद्रों में घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट प्राप्त करने के समय अधिसूचित होगा;
- (ञ) परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट निपटान सुविधा तक घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित भंडारण और परिवहन सुनिश्चित करना या जो राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा निर्देश किया जाए;
- (ट) गली के सफाई कर्मचारियों को निदेश देना कि गली की सफाई से संग्रहीत पेड़ के पत्तों को न जलाएं तथा उन्हें अलग से भंडारण करे और स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ता या अभिकरण को सौंपे;
- (ठ) अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों और अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ताओं को ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन का प्रशिक्षण देना;
- (ड) दिन-प्रतिदिन आधार पर बाजारों से सब्जियों, फलों, फूलों, मांस, कुक्कुट पालन और मछली बाजार से अपशिष्ट संग्रह करना और स्वास्थ्यकर स्थिति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बाजारों में उचित स्थानों पर या बाजारों के आस-पास विकेन्द्रीकृत कंपोस्ट प्लांट या जैव मिथेनीकरण प्लांट की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन देना;
- (ढ) जनसंख्या के घनत्व, वाणिज्यिक क्रियाकलाप और स्थानीय स्थिति पर निर्भर करते हुए दैनिक या वैकल्पिक दिवसों या सप्ताह में दो बार सड़कों, मार्गों, गलियों और उप-गलियों की सफाई के अपशिष्ट को पृथक रूप से संग्रह करना;
- (ण) सड़क की सफाई के कूड़े और सतही नालियों से निकाली गई गाद को जिन मामलों में इन अपशिष्टों का सीधा संग्रह करने के लिए परिवहन वाहन सुविधाजनक व्यवहार्य नहीं है, अस्थाई रूप से भंडारण करने के लिए आच्छादित गौण भंडारण सुविधा स्थापित करना। इस प्रकार संग्रह किए गए अपशिष्ट का संग्रह और निपटान स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा यथा निर्धारित नियमित अंतराल पर किया जाएगा;
- (त) बागवानी, उद्यानों और बगीचों के अपशिष्ट को पृथक रूप से संग्रह करना और जहां तक संभव हो उसका प्रसंस्करण पार्कों और बगीचों में करना;
- (थ) पृथक किए गए जैव निम्नीकरणीय अपशिष्ट का परिवहन प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं जैसे कंपोस्ट प्लांट, जैव मिथेनीकरण संयंत्र या ऐसी कोई सुविधा तक करना। ऐसे अपशिष्ट के स्थल पर प्रसंस्करण को अधिमान्यता दी जानी चाहिए;

(द) क्रमवर्ती प्रसंस्करण सुविधा या सामग्री पुनःप्राप्ति सुविधाओं या द्वितीयक भंडारण सुविधा को गैर जैव निम्नीकरणीय अपशिष्ट को परिवहन करना;

(ध) निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट का परिवहन समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार करना;

(न) समुदाय सुविधा के आस-पास दुर्गंध के नियंत्रण और स्वास्थ्य रक्षक स्थितियों के अनुरक्षण के अध्यक्षीन समुदाय स्तर पर घरेलू कंपोस्टिंग, बायोगैस उत्पादन, अपशिष्ट के विकेंद्रित प्रसंस्करण में समुदायों को अंतर्वलित करना;

(प) दो वर्षों के भीतर रासायनिक खाद के उपयोग को चरणबद्ध रूप से समाप्त करना और स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा अनुरक्षित सभी उद्यानों, बगीचों में कंपोस्ट का प्रयोग करना और जहां कहीं संभव हो इसके अधिकारिता के अधीन अन्य स्थानों पर भी ऐसा करना अनौपचारिक अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रण क्षेत्र द्वारा की जाने वाली पुनर्चक्रण पहलों को प्रोत्साहन उपलब्ध कराए जा सकते हैं;

(फ) उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी जिसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रौद्योगिकियां भी हैं, को अंगीकृत करते हुए और समय-समय पर शहरी विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों और केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करते हुए ठोस अपशिष्ट के विभिन्न अवयवों के उचित उपयोग के लिए स्वयं या निजी क्षेत्र के सहभागी या किसी अभिकरण के माध्यम से ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं और संबंधित अवसंरचना के संनिर्माण, प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण को सुकर बनाना: परिवहन लागत और पर्यावरणीय आघात को न्यूनतम करने के लिए विकेन्द्रीयकृत प्रसंस्करण को अधिमान्यता देना जैसे-.

(क) जैव-मिथैनिकरण, सूक्ष्म जैविक कंपोस्टिंग, वर्मी कंपोस्टिंग, अनारोबिक डार्जेशन या जैव निम्नकरणीय-अपशिष्टों के जैव स्थिरीकरण के लिए कोई अन्य समुचित प्रसंस्करण;

(ख) अपशिष्ट के दहनशील भाग के लिए अवशिष्ट जनित ईंधन सहित अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा प्रक्रियाएं या अपशिष्ट आधारित विद्युत प्लांटों या सीमेंट भट्टियों को फीड स्टॉक के रूप में आपूर्ति;

(ब) इन नियमों के अधीन विहित रीति से अवशेष अपशिष्टों के निपटान के लिए अनुसूची-1 के अनुसार स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थलों और आनुषंगिक अवसंरचना का निर्माण, प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण स्वयं या किसी अन्य अभिकरण के माध्यम से करना;

(भ) वार्षिक बजट में पूंजी निवेश के साथ-साथ ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सेवाओं के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए निधियों का पर्याप्त उपबंध करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना कि स्थानीय निकाय के वैवेकिक कृत्यों के लिए निधियां ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन तथा इन नियमों के अनुसार स्थानीय निकाय के अन्य बाध्यकारी कृत्यों के लिए आवश्यक निधियों की अपेक्षा पूर्ण करने के पश्चात् की आबंटित की जाएं;

(म) प्ररूप-1 में अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण, शोधन या निस्तारण सुविधा स्थापित करने के लिए प्राधिकार अनुदत्त करने के लिए आवेदन करना जिसके अंतर्गत यथास्थिति राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति से स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थल सहित प्रतिदिन 5 मीट्रिक टन से अधिक अपशिष्ट हो;

(य) प्राधिकार की विधिमान्यता समाप्त होने से कम से कम साठ दिन पूर्व प्राधिकार के नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन करना;

(यक) उत्तरवर्ती वर्ष के 30 अप्रैल या उसके पूर्व आयुक्त या निदेशक, नगरपालिका प्रशासन को या प्राधिकृत अधिकारी को प्ररूप-4 में वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तैयार और प्रस्तुत करना;

(यख) वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रत्येक वर्ष के 31 मई तक शहरी विकास विभाग के प्रभारी सचिव या ग्राम पंचायत या ग्रामीण विकास विभाग और संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति को भेजी जाएगी;

(यग) कार्मिकों जिसके अंतर्गत संविदा कार्मिकों और पर्यवेक्षकों भी हैं, को पृथक किए गए अपशिष्ट के द्वार-द्वार से संग्रहण के लिए और प्रसंस्करण या निपटान सुविधा को प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक परिवहन के दौरान अमिश्रित अपशिष्ट के संबंध में प्रशिक्षण;

(यघ) यह सुनिश्चित करना कि प्रसुविधा का प्रचालक व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा उपकरण अर्थात् वर्दी, प्रदीप्त जैकट, हाथ के दस्ताने, बरसाती, समुचित जूते और मास्क ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रहस्तन में लगे सभी कार्मिकों को उपलब्ध कराए और कार्यबल द्वारा इनका उपयोग सुनिश्चित किया जाए;

(यड.) किसी ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटी या मार्केट काम्प्लैक्स की निर्माण योजना के अनुमोदन से पूर्व सुनिश्चित करने की भवन योजना में पृथक किए गए अपशिष्टों के संग्रहण, पृथक्करण और भंडारण के लिए अपशिष्ट संग्रहण केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाना सुनिश्चित किया जाए;

(यच) कचरा फैलाने वाले या इन नियमों के उपबंधों का अनुपालन करने में असफल रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए स्थल ही जुर्माना लगाने के लिए उपविधि बनाना और मापदंड विहित करना तथा बनाई गई उपविधियों के अनुसार स्थल पर ही जुर्माना लगाने की शक्तियां उचित अधिकारियों या स्थानीय निकायों को प्रत्यायोजित करना; और

(यछ) सूचना, शिक्षण और संचार अभियान के माध्यम से लोक जागरूकता का सृजन करना और निम्नलिखित के संबंध में अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न करने वालों को जानकारी देना;

- i. कचरा न फैलाना;
- ii. कम अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न करना;
- iii. संभव सीमा तक अपशिष्ट का पुनःउपयोग;
- iv. अपशिष्ट का जैव निम्नीकरणीय, गैर-जैव निम्नीकरणीय (पुनर्चक्रण योग्य तथा दहनयोग्य), स्वास्थ्यकर अपशिष्ट और घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट के रूप में स्रोत पर पृथक्करण;
- v. घरेलू कंपोस्टिंग, वर्मिन कंपोस्टिंग, बायोगैस उत्पादन या समुदाय स्तरीय कंपोस्टिंग/बायोगैस उत्पादन का व्यवहार करना;
- vi. उपयोग हुए प्रसाधन अपशिष्ट को ब्रांड स्वामियों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए पाउचों या स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा विहित उपयुक्त लपेटने वाली सामग्री में लपेटना और इसे गैर जैव निम्नीकरणीय अपशिष्ट के लिए रखे गए डिब्बों में डालना;
- vii. स्रोत पर पृथक्कृत अपशिष्टों का अलग-अलग डिब्बों में भंडारण करना;
- viii. अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों, अपशिष्ट संग्राहकों, पुनःचक्रणकर्ताओं या अपशिष्ट संग्रहण अभिकरणों को पृथक्कृत अपशिष्ट सौंपना; और
- ix. अपशिष्ट एकत्र करने वालों या स्थानीय निकायों या स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा प्राधिकृत किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए मासिक उपयोक्ता फीस या प्रभार का संदाय करना।

(यज) स्वास्थ्यकर स्थल की स्थापना और प्रचालन के लिए नियम 23 में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट समय सीमा के समाप्त होने के तुरंत पश्चात् मिश्रित अपशिष्ट से भरण स्थल को भरना या एकत्र करना बंद किया जाए;

(यझ) अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं से केवल अप्रयोजनीय, गैर-पुनर्चक्रणयोग्य, गैर-जैवनिम्नीकरणीय, गैर-दहनशील और गैर-सक्रिय अपशिष्ट और पूर्व प्रसंस्करण अपशिष्टों तथा अवशिष्टों को ही स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थल पर जाने देने की अनुमति दी जाए और स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थलों द्वारा अनुसूची 1 में दी गई विशिष्टियों का अनुपालन किया जाएगा। तथापि, अवशिष्टों का यथासंभव पुनर्चक्रण या पुनःप्रयोग किए जाने के प्रयास किए जाने चाहिए ताकि भरण स्थल तक शून्य अपशिष्ट जाने के अपेक्षित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हो सके;

(यञ) सभी पुराने खुले मलबा स्थलों तथा विद्यमान प्रचालनरत मलबा स्थलों के जैव-खनन तथा जैव-उपचार की संभाव्यता के लिए जांच और विश्लेषण करना और जहां कहीं व्यवहार्य हो स्थलों के जैव-खनन या जैव-उपचार हेतु आवश्यक कार्रवाई करना;

(यट) मलबा स्थल के जैव-खनन और जैव-उपचार की संभाव्यता न होने की स्थिति में पर्यावरण को होने वाली क्षति को रोकने के लिए इसे भरण स्थल कैपिंग मानकों के अनुसार वैज्ञानिक रूप से आच्छादित जाएगा।

**16. राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति के कर्तव्य.-** (1) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा -

(क) अपनी-अपनी अधिकारिता में स्थानीय निकायों के माध्यम से राज्य में इन नियमों का प्रवर्तन किया जाएगा तथा संबंधित नगरपालिका प्रशासन निदेशालय या राज्य शहरी विकास विभाग के प्रभारी सचिव के निकट समन्वय से वर्ष में कम से कम दो बार इन नियमों के क्रियान्वयन की समीक्षा की जाएगी;

(ख) अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण और निस्तारण स्थलों के लिए अनुसूची I और अनुसूची II के अधीन यथा विनिर्दिष्ट पर्यावरणीय मानकों को मॉनीटर करना तथा शर्तों का पालन करना;

(ग) स्थानीय निकाय या स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा प्राधिकृत किसी अन्य अभिकरण से प्ररूप 1 में आवेदन की प्राप्ति के पश्चात् प्रस्ताव का परीक्षण करना और ऐसी जांच करना जो उचित समझा जाए;

(घ) प्राधिकार के प्रस्ताव की जांच करते समय, संबंधित अधिनियमितियों के अधीन सहमति की अपेक्षा और अन्य अभिकरणों जैसे राज्य शहरी विकास विभाग, नगर और ग्राम योजना विभाग, जिला योजना समिति या महानगरीय क्षेत्र योजना समिति, जैसा लागू हो, विमानपत्तन या एयरवेस प्राधिकरण, भू-जल बोर्ड, रेलवे, विद्युत वितरण कंपनियां, राजमार्ग विभाग और अन्य संबंधित अभिकरणों के विचारों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा और उन्हें अपने विचार, यदि कोई हों, देने के लिए चार सप्ताह का समय दिया जाएगा;

(ङ.) स्थानीय निकाय या किसी सुविधा प्रचालक या स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्राधिकृत किसी अन्य अभिकरण को प्ररूप 2 में साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर प्राधिकार जारी करना जिसमें यथाआवश्यक अन्य शर्तों सहित अनुसूची 1 और 2 में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट अनुपालन मापदंड और पर्यावरण मानक अधिकथित हों;

(च) ऐसे प्राधिकार की विधिमान्यता सहमतियों की विधिमान्यता के साथ समकालिक होगी;

(छ) यदि स्थानीय प्राधिकरण या सुविधा प्रचालक सुविधा का प्रचालन विहित शर्तों के अनुसार करने में असफल रहता है तो राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा खंड (क) के अधीन जारी उक्त प्राधिकार को निलंबित या रद्द किया जा सकेगा;

परंतु यथास्थिति, स्थानीय निकाय या प्रचालक को सूचना दिए बिना ऐसा कोई प्राधिकार निलंबित या रद्द नहीं किया जाएगा; और

(ज) नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन की प्राप्ति पर, प्रत्येक आवेदन को गुणागुण के आधार पर परीक्षा करने के पश्चात् और इस शर्त के अधीन रहते हुए कि सुविधा के प्रचालन में नियमों के सभी उपबंधों, प्राधिकार, सहमति या पर्यावरण अनापत्ति में विनिर्दिष्ट मानकों या शर्तों को पूर्ण कर दिया है, अगले पांच वर्षों के लिए प्राधिकार का नवीकरण करेगा;

(2) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति आवेदक को सुने जाने का युक्तियुक्त अवसर देने के पश्चात् और लिखित में कारणों को लेखबद्ध करने के पश्चात् प्राधिकार अनुदत्त करने या नवीकरण करने से इंकार कर सकेगा।

(3) नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के मामले में, जहां यथास्थिति, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा कोई मानक विहित नहीं किया गया है, मानक विनिर्दिष्ट करने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड से निवेदन करेगा।

(4) यथास्थिति, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति जब कभी उचित समझा जाए किन्तु वर्ष में कम से कम एक बार, यथाअभिहित या अधिकथित मानकों तथा यथाअनुमोदित उपचार प्रौद्योगिकी तथा प्राधिकार में निर्दिष्ट शर्तों और इन नियमों के अधीन अनुसूची-1 और अनुसूची-2 में विनिर्दिष्ट मानकों का अनुपालन मॉनीटर करेगा।

(5) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट भंडारण सुविधाओं में अपशिष्ट उत्पादकों द्वारा एकत्रित घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट के सुरक्षित प्रहस्तन और निस्तारण के लिए स्थानीय निकायों को निदेश देगा।

(6) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा अपशिष्ट के अंतर राज्य प्रचालन को विनियमित किया जाएगा।

**17. निपटानयोग्य उत्पादों तथा स्वास्थ्यकर नैपकिनों और डायपरों के विनिर्माताओं या ब्रांड स्वामियों के कर्तव्य.-** (1) निपटान योग्य उत्पादों जैसे टिन, कांच, प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग इत्यादि के सभी निर्माता या ऐसे उत्पादों को बाजार में लाने वाले ब्रांड स्वामी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रणाली की स्थापना के लिए स्थानीय निकायों को आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराएंगे।

(2) गैर जैव-निम्नीकरणीय पैकेजिंग सामग्री में अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री या विपणन करने वाले ऐसे सभी ब्रांड स्वामी उनके उत्पाद के कारण उत्पन्न हुए पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट को वापस ग्रहण करने के लिए प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

(3) स्वास्थ्यकर नैपकिनों तथा डायपरों के विनिर्माताओं या ब्रांड स्वामियों या विपणन कंपनियों द्वारा अपने उत्पादों में सभी पुनर्चक्रणयोग्य सामग्रियों के प्रयोग की संभाव्यता का पता लगाएंगे या अपने स्वास्थ्यकर उत्पादों के पैकेट के साथ प्रत्येक नैपकिन या डायपर के निस्तारण के लिए एक पाउच या रैपर उपलब्ध कराएंगे।

(4) ऐसे सभी विनिर्माताओं, ब्रांड स्वामियों या विपणन कंपनियों द्वारा अपने उत्पादों को लपेटने और उनका निस्तारण करने के संबंध में लोगों को जानकारी दी जाएगी।

**18. कचरा व्युत्पन्न ईंधन से सौ कि.मी. के अंदर अवस्थित औद्योगिक इकाइयों और ठोस अपशिष्ट आधारित ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के कर्तव्य.-** ईंधन का प्रयोग करने वाली और ठोस अपशिष्ट आधारित कचरा व्युत्पन्न ईंधन संयंत्र से सौ कि.मी. के भीतर अवस्थित सभी औद्योगिक इकाइयां इस प्रकार उत्पन्न कचरा व्युत्पन्न ईंधन द्वारा अपनी ईंधन अपेक्षा के कम से कम 5 प्रतिशत का प्रतिस्थापन करने के लिए इन नियमों की अधिसूचना की तारीख से छह मास के भीतर व्यवस्था करेंगे।

**19. ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण और शोधन सुविधा की स्थापना के लिए मानदंड.-** (1) भूमि समनुदेशन कार्य आबंटन विभाग ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण और शोधन सुविधाओं की स्थापना के लिए उपयुक्त भूमि उपलब्ध कराने और राज्य सरकार या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन से ऐसे स्थलों को अधिसूचित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होंगे।

(2) सुविधा का प्रचालक समय-समय पर इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी तकनीकी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों और शहरी विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार किए गए ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन संबंधी मैनुअल के अनुसार सुविधा का डिजाइन करेगा और इसकी स्थापना करेगा।

(3) सुविधा के प्रचालक द्वारा राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति से आवश्यक अनुमोदन प्राप्त किया जाएगा।

(4) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण और शोधन सुविधाओं के प्रचालन के पर्यावरण मानकों की मॉनीटरिंग की जाएगी।

(5) सुविधा के प्रचालक का उत्तरदायित्व समय-समय पर केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों और समय-समय पर शहरी विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन संबंधी मैनुअल के अनुसार ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण और शोधन सुविधाओं के पर्यावरण के दृष्टि से अनुकूल प्रचालन की होगी।

(6) ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण और शोधन सुविधा के प्रचालक द्वारा राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति और स्थानीय प्राधिकरण को प्रत्येक वर्ष 30 अप्रैल तक प्ररूप 3 में वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगा।

**20. पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के मानदंड और की जाने वाली कार्रवाईयां.-** पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों के कर्तव्य और दायित्व निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त खंडों के सहित नियम 15 में उल्लिखित के समान होंगे :

(क) पर्वत पर भरण स्थल के संनिर्माण से बचना होगा। प्रसंस्करण सुविधा से अवशिष्ट अपशिष्ट और निष्क्रिय अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण करने के लिए एक उपयुक्त निकटतम अवस्थान पर एक अंतरण स्थान स्थापित किया जाएगा। स्वास्थ्यकर भरण की स्थापना करने के लिए 25 किलोमीटर के भीतर पहाड़ी के नीचे समतल भूमि क्षेत्र में योग्य भूमि का पहचान की जाएगी। अंतरण स्थान से अवशिष्ट अपशिष्ट का निपटान इस स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थल पर किया जाएगा।

(ख) ऐसी भूमि उपलब्ध न होने पर की दशा में निष्क्रिय और अवशिष्ट अपशिष्ट के लिए क्षेत्रीय स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थल स्थापित करने के प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

(ग) स्थानीय निकाय उपविधि बनाएगा और नागरिकों को गलियों में अपशिष्ट फैकने से प्रतिषिद्ध करने तथा पर्यटकों को गलियों में या पहाड़ियों से नीचे न फैकने किसी अपशिष्ट जैसे कागज, पानी की बोतल, शराब की बोतल, सॉफ्ट ड्रिंक के केन, टेट्रा पैक, अन्य कोई प्लास्टिक या कागज अपशिष्ट के स्थान पर सभी पर्यटक स्थलों पर स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा रखे गए कूड़ेदान में फैकने के निर्देश देना।

(घ) स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा, पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का भ्रमण करने वाले सभी पर्यटकों को उपविधियों के अधीन ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के उपबंधों को नगर में प्रवेश बिंदु के साथ-साथ होटलों तथा अतिथि गृहों इत्यादि के माध्यम से, जहां वे ठहरते हैं और पर्यटन स्थलों पर उपयुक्त विज्ञापन बोर्ड लगाकर, व्यवस्था करेगा।

(ङ.) स्थानीय निकाय ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सेवाएं संवहनीय बनाने को प्रवेश द्वार पर पर्यटक से ठोस प्रबंधन प्रभार उदगृहीत कर सकेगा।

(च) भूमि समनुदेशन का प्रभारी विभाग विकेन्द्रीकृत अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं की स्थापना के लिए पर्वतों पर उपयुक्त स्थल की पहचान और आबंटन करेगा। स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा ऐसी सुविधाएं स्थापित की जाएंगी। पर्वतीय स्थान का अनुकूलतम उपयोग करने के लिए सीढ़ी उद्यान प्रणाली को अपनाया जा सकेगा।

**21. अपशिष्ट से उर्जा प्रसंस्करण के लिए मानदंड -** (1) 1500 कि./कैल./कि.ग्रा. या अधिक के कैलोरिफिक मान रखने वाले गैर पुनःचक्रण अपशिष्टों को भरण स्थलों में निस्तारित नहीं किया जाएगा और उनका उपयोग या तो केवल व्युत्पन्न ईंधन

अवशेष के माध्यम से या अवशेष व्युत्पन्न ईंधन तैयार करने के लिए फीड स्टॉक के रूप में देकर या ऊर्जा का उत्पादन करने के लिए ही किया जाएगा।

- (2) उच्च कैलोरिफिक अपशिष्टों का उपयोग सीमेंट या ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में सह-प्रसंस्करण के लिए किया जाएगा।
- (3) स्थानीय निकाय या सुविधा का प्रचालक या उनके द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट अभिकरण जो पांच टन प्रतिदिन से अधिक प्रसंस्करण क्षमता वाली सुविधा के अपशिष्ट के ऊर्जा संयंत्र की स्थापना करना चाहते हों, वे यथास्थिति, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रक बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति को प्राधिकार के लिए प्ररूप-1 में आवेदन प्रस्तुत करेंगे।
- (4) अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा सुविधा की स्थापना करने के लिए ऐसे आवेदनों की प्राप्ति पर राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति उसका परीक्षण करेगा और साठ दिनों के अंदर अनुमति प्रदान करेगा।

**22. क्रियान्वयन की समय-सीमा** - इन नियमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक अवसंरचना यथास्थिति, स्थानीय निकायों और अन्य संबंधित प्राधिकरणों द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष तथा स्वयं या नियोजित अभिकरणों द्वारा निम्नलिखित विनिर्दिष्ट समय-सीमा में सृजित की जाएंगी :

क्रम सं.	क्रियाकलाप	नियमों की अधिसूचना की तारीख से समय-सीमा
(1)	ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधा को स्थापित करने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थलों की पहचान करना	1 वर्ष
(2)	0.5 करोड़ जनसंख्या से कम के स्थानीय निकायों के योग्य उपयुक्त समूह के लिए साझा क्षेत्रीय स्वास्थ्यकर भरण सुविधा को स्थापित करने के लिए और 0.5 करोड़ या अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले सभी स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा साझा क्षेत्रीय स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थल सुविधाओं या एकल भरण सुविधाओं की स्थापना करने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थलों की पहचान।	1 वर्ष
(3)	ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधा और स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थल सुविधाओं के लिए उपयुक्त स्थलों का उपापन।	2 वर्ष
(4)	जैव निम्नीकरणीय, पुनःचक्रण योग्य, दहन योग्य, स्वास्थ्यकर अपशिष्ट, घरेलू परिसंकटमय तथा निष्क्रिय ठोस अपशिष्टों का स्रोत पर पृथक्करण के लिए चलन के लिए अपशिष्ट उत्पन्नकर्ताओं को बाध्य करना।	2 वर्ष
(5)	पृथक्कृत अपशिष्ट घर-घर से एकत्र करके और प्रसंस्करण या निपटान सुविधाओं का परिवहन आच्छादित वाहनों में सुनिश्चित करना।	2 वर्ष
(6)	संनिर्माण तथा विध्वंस अपशिष्टों का अलग-अलग भंडारण, संग्रहण और परिवहन सुनिश्चित करना।	2 वर्ष
(7)	100000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले सभी स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं की स्थापना करना।	2 वर्ष
(8)	100000 से कम जनसंख्या वाले स्थानीय निकायों और नगरों द्वारा ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं की स्थापना करना।	3 वर्ष
(9)	इन नियमों के अधीन यथा अनुज्ञात प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं से केवल ऐसे अपशिष्ट अपशिष्टों के साथ-साथ अशोधित निष्क्रिय अपशिष्ट के निपटान के	3 वर्ष

	लिए 0.5 करोड़ या उससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले सभी स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा या के लिए सम्मिलित या एकल भरण की स्थापना।	
(10)	इन नियमों के अधीन अनुज्ञात अपशिष्ट के निपटान के लिए 0.5 करोड़ से कम के अधीन सभी स्थानीय निकायों और जनसंख्या नगरों द्वारा सम्मिलित या क्षेत्रीय भरण स्थलों की स्थापना।	3 वर्ष
(11)	पुराने या परित्यक्त कूड़ा स्थलों का जैविक उपचार करना या उन्हें ढकना।	5 वर्ष

**23. राज्य स्तरीय सलाहकार निकाय.-** (1) संबंधित राज्य सरकार या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के स्थानीय निकायों का प्रत्येक विभाग प्रभारी इन नियमों की अधिसूचना की तारीख से छह मास के भीतर एक राज्य स्तरीय सलाहकार समिति का गठन करेगा जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य शामिल होंगे:-

क्रम संख्या	पदनाम	सदस्य
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	राज्य के शहरी विकास विभाग/स्थानीय स्वशासन विभाग के सचिव	अध्यक्ष, पदेन
2.	राज्य सरकार के पंचायत या ग्रामीण विकास विभाग का संयुक्त सचिव से अन्यून पंक्ति का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य, पदेन
3.	राज्य सरकार के राजस्व विभाग का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य, पदेन
4.	पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य, पदेन
5.	शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य, पदेन
6.	ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य, पदेन
7.	केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य, पदेन
8.	राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड .या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य, पदेन
9.	भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान या राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य, पदेन
10.	राज्य का मुख्य नगर नियोजक	सदस्य
11.	स्थानीय निकायों के चक्रानुक्रम द्वारा तीन प्रतिनिधि,	सदस्य
12.	जनगणना नगरों/शहरी समुदायों के दो प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
13.	अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों/अनौपचारिक पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता या ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए काम करने वाले विख्यात गैर सरकारी संगठन या सिविल सोसायटी का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य

14.	राज्य या केन्द्रीय स्तर पर उद्योगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले निकाय का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
15.	अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रण उद्योग का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
16.	दो विषय विशेषज्ञ	सदस्य
17.	राज्य सरकार के राजस्व विभाग, कृषि विभाग और श्रम विभाग का सहयोजित एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य

(2) इन नियमों के क्रियान्वयन से संबंधित सभी विषयों, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंध संबंधी राज्य की नीति तथा कार्यनीति की समीक्षा करने और इन नियमों के त्वरित और समुचित क्रियान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक उपाय करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए राज्य स्तरीय सलाहकार निकाय प्रत्येक छह माह में कम से कम एक बैठक करेगी।

(3) समीक्षा रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति को अग्रेषित की जाएंगी।

**24. वार्षिक रिपोर्ट.-** (1) सुविधा के प्रचालक द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष 30 अप्रैल को या इससे पूर्व प्ररूप III में स्थानीय निकाय को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जाएगी।

(2) स्थानीय नगरीय निकाय प्ररूप IV में अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण समिति और संबंधित राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के शहरी विकास विभाग के प्रभारी सचिव या मेट्रोपालिटिन नगर की दशा में नगर पालिका प्रशासन के निदेशक या नगरपालिका प्रशासन के आयुक्त या राज्य के अन्य सभी स्थानीय निकायों के मामले में राज्य के स्थानीय निकायों प्रभारी अधिकारी को प्रत्येक वर्ष के 30 जून या उससे पहले अग्रेषित करेगी।

(3) यथास्थिति, प्रत्येक राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति, इन नियमों के क्रियान्वयन और अनुपालन न करने वाले स्थानीय निकायों पर की गई कार्रवाई की समेकित वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्ररूप V में तैयार करेगी और प्रत्येक वर्ष के 31 जुलाई तक केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड और शहरी विकास मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करेगी।

(4) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, देश में स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा इन नियमों के क्रियान्वयन की स्थिति पर एक समेकित समीक्षा रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाएगी और शहरी विकास मंत्रालय और पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को अपनी सिफारिशों के साथ प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 अगस्त से पहले अग्रेषित की जाएगी।

(5) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा केन्द्रीय निगरानी समिति की बैठक के दौरान वार्षिक रिपोर्ट का पुनर्विलोकन किया जाएगा।

**25. दुर्घटना की रिपोर्ट देना -** किसी ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण या सुविधा केंद्र या भराव भूमि स्थल पर कोई दुर्घटना होने की दशा में, तब सुविधा का प्रभारी अधिकारी प्ररूप VI में घटना की रिपोर्ट स्थानीय निकाय को भेजेगा। स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा समीक्षा की जाएगी और सुविधा के प्रभारी अधिकारी को अनुदेश, यदि कोई हो, जारी किया जाएगा।

## अनुसूची I

### [नियम 15 (ब), (घ), 16(1)(ख)(ड.), 16(4) देखें]

#### स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थलों के लिए विनिर्देश

#### क. स्थल चयन के लिए मानदंड. -

- (i) भूमि निर्धारण के कार्य आबंटन में विभाग द्वारा ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण और शोधन सुविधाओं की स्थापना करने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थल उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा और ऐसे स्थलों को अधिसूचित किया जाएगा।
- (ii) भूमि भरण स्थल योजनाबद्ध, तथा निर्माण योजना के साथ-साथ चरणबद्ध रीति से बंदी योजना के उचित प्रलेखन के साथ अभिकल्पित और विकसित किए जाएंगे। किसी विद्यमान भूमि भरण स्थल से लगी हुई कोई नई भूमि भरण सुविधा तैयार किए जाने की दशा में विद्यमान भूमि भरण स्थल की बंदी योजना, ऐसे नए भूमि भरण स्थल के प्रस्ताव का भाग होगी।
- (iii) भरण स्थलों का चयन आसपास की अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं का प्रयोग करने के लिए किया जाएगा। अन्यथा अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधा की योजना भरण स्थल के अभिन्न भाग के रूप में बनाई जाएगी।
- (iv) भूमि भरण स्थल शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार और केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार स्थापित किए जाएंगे।
- (v) विद्यमान भूमि भरण स्थल, जो पांच वर्षों से अधिक से उपयोग में हैं, इस अनुसूची में दिए गए विनिर्देशों के अनुसरण में उन्नत किए जाएंगे।
- (vi) भूमि भरण स्थल कम से कम 20-25 वर्षों तक चलने के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से बड़े होंगे तथा जल जमाव और दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए चरणबद्ध रीति से "भूमि भरण सेल" विकसित किए जाएंगे।
- (vii) भूमि भरण स्थल नदी से 100 मीटर, तालाब से 200 मीटर, राजमार्गों, आवास स्थलों, सार्वजनिक उद्यानों और जल आपूर्ति कुंओं से 200 मीटर तथा विमानपत्तनों या हवाई अड्डे से 20 किमी की दूरी पर होंगे। तथापि, विशेष मामले में, भूमि भरण स्थल को नागर विमानन प्राधिकरण/वायु सेना, जैसा भी मामला हो, से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद विमानपत्तन/हवाईअड्डे से 10 और 20 किमी की दूरी के अंदर स्थापित किया जा सकता है। तटीय विनियम जोन, नमभूमि, महत्वपूर्ण आवासीय क्षेत्रों, संवेदनशील पारि-भंगुर क्षेत्रों और गत 100 वर्षों से यथा दर्ज बाढ़ के मैदानों के अंदर भूमि भरण स्थल के लिए अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।
- (viii) भरण स्थल और ठोस अपशिष्ट के शोधन तथा निस्तारण के लिए स्थलों को नगर आयोजना विभाग की भूमि उपयोग योजनाओं में शामिल किया जाएगा।
- (ix) पांच टन प्रतिदिन से अधिक की संस्थापित क्षमता वाली ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण तथा निस्तारण सुविधा के आसपास गैर विकास का बफर जोन बनाए रखा जाएगा। इसका अनुरक्षण ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण तथा निस्तारण सुविधा के कुल क्षेत्र के अंदर किया जाएगा। बफर जोन का निर्धारण स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के परामर्श से मामला दर मामला आधार पर किया जाएगा।
- (x) जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट का निपटान समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित जैव-चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के अनुसार किया जाएगा। परिसंकटमय अपशिष्टों का प्रबंधन समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित परिसंकटमय और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन और सीमा-पारीय संचलन) नियम, 2016 के अनुसार किया जाएगा। ई-अपशिष्टों का प्रबंधन समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2016 के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

- (xi) अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण का कार्य न हो पाने और आपातकाल या प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के दौरान अपशिष्ट को रखने के लिए प्रत्येक भरण स्थल पर ठोस अपशिष्ट के लिए अस्थाई भंडारण सुविधा स्थापित की जाएगी।

**ख. स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थलों पर सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए मानदंड :-**

- (i) भूमि भरण स्थल पर चार-दीवारी या बाड़ होगी और अंदर आने वाले वाहनों की निगरानी करने, अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों तथा आवारा पशुओं के प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए उचित उपयुक्त दरवाजा लगाया जाएगा।
- (ii) वाहनों और अन्य मशीनरी का मुक्त संचलन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पट्टुच और/आंतरिक सड़कें ठोस या पक्की बनाई जाएगी ताकि वाहनीय संचलन के कारण धूल कणों को उड़ने से रोका जा सके।
- (iii) भूमि भरण स्थल पर भूमि भरण के लिए लाए जाने वाले अपशिष्ट की मॉनीटरी करने के लिए अपशिष्ट निरीक्षण सुविधा, अभिलेख रखने के लिए कार्यालय सुविधा तथा प्रदूषण मॉनीटरी उपस्कर सहित उपस्कर और मशीनरी रखने के लिए आश्रय स्थल होंगे। सुविधा का प्रचालक अपशिष्ट प्राप्ति, प्रसंस्करण और निपटान का लेखा-जोखा रखेगा।
- (iv) भूमि भरण स्थल पर लाए जाने वाले अपशिष्ट की मात्रा को मापने के लिए धर्मकांटा, अग्नि सुरक्षा उपस्कर और अन्य सुविधाएं, जो भी अपेक्षित हों, जैसे प्रावधान किए जाएंगे।
- (v) पेयजल और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं (अधिमानतः कर्मचारों के लिए धोने/नहाने की सुविधाओं) जैसी उपयोगिताओं और सहज भूमि भरण प्रचालनों, जब रात्रि के समय किए जाते हैं, के लिए प्रकाश व्यवस्था का प्रावधान होगा।
- (vi) भूमि भरण स्थलों पर कार्मिकों के स्वास्थ्य की जांच सहित सुरक्षा प्रावधान किए जाएंगे।
- (vii) परिवहन वाहनों की पार्किंग और सफाई या धुलाई के लिए प्रावधान किए जाएंगे। इस प्रकार उत्पन्न मल जल का शोधन विनिर्दिष्ट मानकों को पूरा करने के लिए किया जाएगा।

**ग. भूमि भरण प्रचालनों और भूमि भरण पूर्ण होने पर उनको बंद करने के विनिर्देशों के लिए मानदण्ड:-**

- (i) अपशिष्ट का उच्च घनत्व प्राप्त करने के लिए भूमि भरण किए जाने वाले अपशिष्ट को भारी कम्पेक्टरों का प्रयोग करते हुए पतली परतों में संहत किया जाएगा। अधिक वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों, जहां भारी कम्पेक्टरों का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता, में वैकल्पिक उपाय अपनाए जाएंगे।
- (ii) अपशिष्टों को तत्काल या प्रत्येक कार्य दिवस के अंत में कम से कम 10 सेमी मिट्टी, अक्रिय मलबे या निर्माण सामग्री से उस समय तक ढक दिया जाएगा जब तक कि कम्पोस्टिंग या पुनर्चक्रण या ऊर्जा पुनर्प्राप्ति के लिए अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएं स्थापित न कर दी जाएं।
- (iii) मानसून ऋतु के आरंभ होने से पूर्व भूमि भरण स्थल पर मानसून के दौरान पानी के रिसाव को रोकने के लिए उचित संहनन और श्रेणीकरण के साथ 40-65 सेमी मोटी मिट्टी का मध्यवर्ती आवरण बिछा दिया जाएगा। भूमि भरण स्थल के प्रभावी क्षेत्र से पानी के बहाव को विपथित करने के लिए उचित निकास नालियों का निर्माण किया जाएगा।
- (iv) भूमि भरण स्थल के पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात उसके रिसाव और अपरदन को न्यूनतम करने के लिए अंतिम आवरण डिजाइन किया जाएगा। अंतिम आवरण निम्नलिखित विनिर्देशों के अनुसार होगा, अर्थात् -
- (क) अंतिम आवरण में  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  सेमी/सेकंड से कम के पारगम्यता गुणांक सहित 60 सेमी की चिकनी मिट्टी या शोधित मिट्टी से युक्त अवरोधक मिट्टी की परत होगी।

- (ख) अवरोधक मिट्टी की परत के ऊपर 15 सेमी की एक निकास परत होगी।
- (ग) निकास परत के ऊपर प्रकृतिजन्य पादपों की वृद्धि में सहायता करने और अपरदन को कम करने के लिए 45 सेमी की एक वनस्पतिक परत होगी।

**घ. प्रदूषण निवारण के मानदंड.-** भूमि भरण प्रचालनों से प्रदूषण समस्याओं को रोकने के क्रम में निम्नलिखित प्रावधान किए जाएंगे, अर्थात्-

- (i) तूफान जल नाले को इस तरीके से डिजाइन और निर्मित किया जाए कि सतही जल बहाव, भूमि भरण स्थल से विपथित हो जाए और ठोस अपशिष्ट स्थानों से निक्षालक, सतही जल बहाव में मिश्रित न हो। निक्षालक उत्पत्ति को कम करने और सतही जल के प्रदूषण को रोकने तथा बाढ़ और दलदली स्थितियों से बचने के लिए भी तूफान जल प्रवाह नालियों के विपथन का प्रावधान किया जाएगा।
- (ii) अपशिष्ट निपटान क्षेत्र के आधार और दीवारों पर गैर-पारगम्य लाइनिंग प्रणाली का निर्माण। ऐसी अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं के अवशिष्ट अथवा मिश्रित अपशिष्ट या खतरनाक सामग्रियों (जैसे कि ऐरोसोल, ब्लीच, पालिश, बैटरी, अपशिष्ट तेल, पेंट उत्पाद और कीटनाशक) के संदूषण वाले अपशिष्ट को भरने के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाले भरण स्थलों के लिए न्यूनतम लाइनर विनिर्देश, एक ऐसा मिश्र अवरोधक होगा जो 1.5 मिमी मोटी उच्च घनत्व वाली पॉलीईथाइलीन (एचडीपीई) जियो-मेम्ब्रेन या जियो-सिंथेटिक लाइनर या उसके समतुल्य होगा तथा मिट्टी (चिकनी अथवा शोधित मिट्टी) के 90 सेमी के ऊपर होगी तथा इसका पारगम्यता गुणांक  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  सेमी/सेकंड से अधिक नहीं होगा। जल सारणी का अधिकतम स्तर, भूमि भरण स्थलों के निचले भाग पर उपलब्ध कराई गई चिकनी अथवा शोधित मिट्टी के अवरोधक परत के आधार से कम से कम दो मीटर नीचे होगा।
- (iii) निक्षालकों के संग्रहण और शोधन सहित इनके प्रबंधन के लिए प्रावधान किए जाएंगे। शोधित निक्षालक, अनुसूची-II में निर्दिष्ट मानकों को पूरा करने के पश्चात् पुनर्चक्रित या उपयोग में लाए जाएंगे। अन्यथा इन्हें मलनिर्यास लाइन में विमुक्त कर दिया जाएगा। किसी भी हाल में निक्षालक को खुले वातावरण में विमुक्त नहीं किया जाएगा।
- (iv) भूमि भरण क्षेत्र से बहने वाले जल को किसी नाले, धारा, नदी, झील या तालाब में प्रवेश करने से रोकने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। जल बहाव के निक्षालक या ठोस अपशिष्ट के साथ मिश्रित होने के मामले में, समस्त मिश्रित जल को संबंधित प्राधिकरण द्वारा शोधित किया जाएगा।

**ड. जल गुणवत्ता मॉनीटरी के लिए मानदंड.-**

- (i) किसी भूमि भरण स्थल को स्थापित करने से पूर्व, क्षेत्र में भूमि जल गुणवत्ता के मूलाधार आंकड़े एकत्रित किए जाएंगे और उन्हें भविष्य में संदर्भ के लिए रिकार्ड में रखा जाएगा। भूमि भरण स्थल की परिधि के 50 मीटर के अंदर भूमि जल गुणवत्ता को वर्ष में विभिन्न ऋतुओं अर्थात् ग्रीष्म, मानसून और मानसून-पश्च अवधि के दौरान आवधिक रूप से मॉनीटर किया जाएगा ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि भू-जल, स्वीकार्य सीमा से अधिक संदूषित न हो।
- (ii) किसी भी प्रयोजन (पेय जल और सिंचाई सहित) के लिए भूमि भरण स्थलों में और उनके आस-पास भूमि जल के उपयोग पर उसकी गुणवत्ता को सुनिश्चित करने के बाद विचार किया जाएगा। मॉनीटरी प्रयोजन के लिए पेयजल गुणवत्ता हेतु निम्नलिखित विनिर्देश लागू होंगे, अर्थात् :-

क्र.सं.	पैरामीटर	आईएस 10500:2012, संस्करण 2.2 (2003-09) बांछनीय सीमा (मिग्रा/ली., पीएच को छोड़कर)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1)	आर्सेनिक	0.01
(2)	कैडमियम	0.01
(3)	क्रोमियम (Cr <sup>6+</sup> के रूप में)	0.05
(4)	तांबा	0.05
(5)	साइनाइड	0.05
(6)	सीसा	0.05
(7)	पारा	0.001
(8)	निकल	-
(9)	नाइट्रेट, एनओ <sub>3</sub> के रूप में	45.0
(10)	पीएच (pH)	6.5-8.5
(11)	लोहा	0.3
(12)	कुल कठोरता (सीएसीओ <sub>3</sub> के रूप में)	300.0
(13)	क्लोराइड	250
(14)	विलीन ठोस	500
(15)	फेनोलिक यौगिक (सी <sub>6</sub> एच <sub>5</sub> ओएच के रूप में)	0.001
(16)	जस्ता	5.0
(17)	सल्फेट (एसओ <sub>4</sub> के रूप में)	200

**च. परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता की मानीटरी के लिए मानदंड. -**

- (i) भूमि भरण स्थल पर दुर्गंध को कम करने, गैसों को अपस्थलीय फैलने से रोकने, पुनर्वासित भूमि भरण स्थल सतह पर उगाई गई वनस्पति को बचाने के लिए गैस संग्रहण प्रणाली सहित भूमि भरण गैस नियंत्रण प्रणाली संस्थापित की जाएगी। भूमि भरण गैस पुनर्प्राप्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए गैस संग्रहण कुओं के साथ आच्छादन प्रणालियों में जियो मेम्ब्रेन के प्रयोग पर विचार किया जाएगा।

- (ii) भूमि भरण स्थल पर निकलने वाली मीथेन गैस का सान्द्रण, निम्न विस्फोटक सीमा (एलईएल) के 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगा।
- (iii) किसी भूमि भरण स्थल पर संग्रहण सुविधा से प्राप्त भूमि भरण गैस का उपयोग व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार या तो सीधे तापीय अनुप्रयोगों या विद्युत उत्पादन में किया जाएगा। अन्यथा, भूमि भरण गैस को जला (प्रदीप्त) दिया जाएगा और सीधे वायुमंडल में या अवैध रूप से निकासी के लिए नहीं छोड़ा जाएगा। यदि इसका उपयोग या प्रदीप्त संभव न हो तो निष्क्रिय निकास की अनुमति दी जाएगी।
- (iv) भूमि भरण स्थल पर और इसके आसपास परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता के नियमित रूप से माँनीटरी की जाएगी। परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विहित मानकों के अनुसार होगी।

**छ. भूमि भरण स्थल पर पौधरोपण के लिए मानदंड.-** तैयार स्थल के ऊपर निम्नलिखित विनिर्देशों के अनुसार वनस्पतिक आवरण बनाया जाएगा, अर्थात् :

- (क) स्थानीय रूप से अंगीकृत अखाद्य बारहमासी पौधों, जो सूखे तथा अत्यधिक तापमान के प्रतिरोधी हैं, को उगाया जाएगा;
- (ख) पौधे ऐसे प्रजाति के होंगे कि उनकी जड़ें 30 सेमी से अधिक गहरी न हों। यह शर्त, भूमि भरण स्थल के स्थिर होने तक लागू रहेगी;
- (ग) चयनित पौधों में न्यूनतम पोषक वृद्धि के साथ न्यून-पोषक मिट्टी में पनपने की क्षमता होगी;
- (घ) मिट्टी के अपरदन को कम करने के लिए पर्याप्त घनत्व में पौधरोपण किया जाएगा;
- (ङ.) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों के परामर्श से भूमि भरण स्थल की सीमा के चारों ओर हरित क्षेत्र विकसित किए जाएंगे।

**ज. भूमि भरण स्थल पर पश्चात्कर्ती देखरेख के लिए मानदंड. -** (1) भूमि भरण स्थल की बंदी-पश्च देखरेख कम से कम पंद्रह वर्षों के लिए की जाएगी और दीर्घकालिक माँनीटरी या देखरेख योजना निम्नलिखित से युक्त होगी, अर्थात् :-

- (क) सबसे ऊपरी परत की अखंडता और प्रभाविता को बनाए रखना, मरम्मत करते रहना तथा सबसे ऊपरी परत को अपरदन या अन्य प्रकार के नुकसान के जारी रहने और बहने को रोकना;
- (ख) अपेक्षानुसार निक्षालक संग्रहण प्रणाली की माँनीटरी करना;
- (ग) भरण स्थल में और इसके आसपास भू-जल की माँनीटरी करना;
- (घ) मानकों के अनुरूप भूमि भरण गैस संग्रहण प्रणाली का अनुरक्षण और प्रचालन करना।

(2) पंद्रह वर्ष की बंदी-पश्च माँनीटरी के बाद बंद पड़े भूमि भरण स्थलों के उपयोग पर मानव बस्ती या अन्यथा प्रयोग किए जाने के बारे में यह सुनिश्चित करने के बाद ही विचार किया जाएगा कि गैसीय उत्सर्जन और निक्षालक गुणवत्ता विश्लेषण, विनिर्दिष्ट मानकों के अनुपालन में हैं और मृदा स्थिरता सुनिश्चित की गई है।

**झ. पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष प्रावधानों हेतु मानदंड -** पहाड़ों पर बसे नगरों और शहरों में स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा संबंधित राज्य बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति के अनुमोदन से ठोस अपशिष्ट के अंतिम निपटान के लिए विकसित की गई स्थान-विशिष्ट पद्धतियां अपनाई जाएंगी। नगरपालिका प्राधिकरण जैवअवक्रमणीय जैविक अपशिष्ट को उपयोगी बनाने के लिए प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएं स्थापित करेगा। गैर-जैवअवक्रमणीय पुनर्चक्रण योग्य सामग्रियों का भण्डारण किया जाएगा और

इन्हें पुनर्चक्रण के लिए आवधिक रूप से भेजा जाएगा। अक्रिय और गैर-जैवअवक्रमणीय अपशिष्ट का उपयोग, सड़कें बनाने या पहाड़ों पर उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों की भराई करने के लिए किया जाएगा। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त भूमि प्राप्त करने में आ रही कठिनाईयों के कारण सड़क पर बिछाने या भराई के लिए उपयुक्त न पाए गए अपशिष्ट का निपटान मैदानी क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय भरण स्थलों में किया जाएगा।

**ब. पुराने मलबा स्थलों को बंद और बहाल करना** - ठोस अपशिष्ट के मलबा स्थल जिन्होंने अपनी क्षमता पूरी कर ली है या नए और उपयुक्त रूप से डिजाइन किए गए भरण स्थलों की स्थापना के बाद जिनमें अतिरिक्त अपशिष्ट नहीं डाले जाते हैं, उन्हें बंद कर दिया जाना चाहिए और निम्नलिखित विकल्पों की जांच करने के बाद बहाली की जानी चाहिए :

- (i) जैव खनन और अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण द्वारा अपशिष्ट को कम करना जिसके बाद नए भरण स्थलों या नीचे (ii) के अनुसार आच्छादन में अवशिष्टों को रखा जाएगा।
- (ii) ग्रीन हाऊस गैसों के संग्रहण और चमकाने/उपयोग में समर्थ बनाने के लिए ठोस अपशिष्ट आवरण या जियो मेम्ब्रेन से संवर्धित ठोस अपशिष्ट आवरण से आच्छादित किया जाना।
- (iii) ऊपर (ii) के अनुसार अतिरिक्त उपायों (जलोढ़ और अन्य खुरदरी दानेदार मिट्टियों में) जैसे संदूषित भू-जल को निकालने और शोधित करने के लिए कट-ऑफ वॉल और निष्कर्षण कुओं में आच्छादन।
- (iv) स्वीकार्य स्तर तक पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए उपयुक्त कोई अन्य पद्धति।

### अनुसूची II

#### [नियम 16(1), (ख), (ड.), 16(4) देखें]

#### ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और शोधन के मानक

**क. खाद के मानक.**- अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं में जैव अवक्रमणीय अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण हेतु प्रौद्योगिकियों में से एक के रूप में कंपोस्टिंग शामिल होगा। कंपोस्ट संयंत्र से होने वाले प्रदूषण को रोकने के उद्देश्य से निम्नलिखित का पालन किया जाएगा अर्थात् :

- (क) स्थल पर पहुंचने वाले जैविक अपशिष्ट का आगे के प्रसंस्करण से पूर्व समुचित रखरखाव किया जाएगा। जहां तक संभव हो, अपशिष्ट भण्डारण क्षेत्र ढका हुआ होना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा भण्डारण खुले में किया गया हो तो निक्षालक शोधन और निपटान सुविधा तक पहुंचने वाले पंक्तिबद्ध तालों में निक्षालक और सतही जल बहाव को एकत्रित करने की सुविधा के साथ अपारगम्य आधार उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए;
- (ख) गंध, मक्खियों, कृंतकों, पक्षी के खतरे और आग के जोखिम की बाधा को कम करने के लिए आवश्यक सावधानियां बरती जाएंगी;
- (ग) संयंत्र के ब्रेकडाउन या रखरखाव के मामले में, अपशिष्ट अंतर्ग्राही को बंद कर दिया जाएगा और अपशिष्ट को अस्थायी प्रसंस्करण स्थल या अस्थायी भूमि भरण स्थलों की दिशा में विपथित करने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी, जिनका संयंत्र के ठीक-ठाक हो जाने पर पुनः प्रसंस्करण किया जाएगा;
- (घ) प्रसंस्करण सुविधा से प्रक्रिया पूर्व और प्रक्रिया-पश्च अवशिष्टों को नियमित आधार पर हटा दिया जाएगा और स्थल पर इकट्ठा नहीं होने दिया जाएगा। पुनर्चक्रण योग्य सामग्री, उपयुक्त विक्रेताओं के माध्यम से भेजी जाएगी। गैर-पुनर्चक्रण योग्य उच्च तापजनक अंशों को पृथक किया जाएगा और सीमेंट संयंत्रों में या विद्युत संयंत्रों को आरडीएफ उत्पादन, सह-प्रसंस्करण के लिए भेजा जाएगा। भूमि भरण स्थलों में केवल सभी प्रक्रियाओं के अवशिष्ट भेजे जाएंगे।

- (ड.) अपारगम्य आधार के साथ विंड्रो क्षेत्र उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। ऐसा आधार बजरी या ठोस चिकनी मिट्टी, 50 सेमी मोटी, जिसका पारगम्यता गुणांक  $10^{-7}$  सेमी/सेकंड से कम हो, का बनाया जाएगा। आधार में 1 से 2 प्रतिशत ढाल होगी और निक्षालक या सतही बहाव का संग्रहण करने के लिए इसकी चारों तरफ नालियों का घेरा होगा।
- (च) परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता की नियमित रूप से मॉनीटरी की जाएगी। प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र की बाहरी दीवार पर या नीचे की हवा की दिशा में गंध की समस्या की भी नियमित रूप से जांच की जाएगी।
- (छ) नमी बनाए रखने के लिए खाद संयंत्र में निक्षालक को पुनःपरिचालित किया जाएगा।
- (ज) अंतिम उत्पाद खाद, समय-समय पर अधिसूचित उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश के अंतर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट मानकों के अनुसार होगा।
- (झ) खाद का सुरक्षित अनुप्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने हेतु खाद गुणवत्ता के लिए निम्नलिखित विनिर्देशों को पूरा किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

पैरामीटर	जैविक खाद (एफसीओ 2009)	फॉस्फेट संपन्न जैविक खाद (एफसीओ 2013)
(1)	(2)	(3)
आर्सेनिक (मिग्रा/किग्रा)	10.00	10.00
कैडमियम (मिग्रा/किग्रा)	5.00	5.00
क्रोमियम (मिग्रा/किग्रा)	50.00	50.00
तांबा (मिग्रा/किग्रा)	300.00	300.00
सीसा (मिग्रा/किग्रा)	100.00	100.00
पारा (मिग्रा/किग्रा)	0.15	0.15
निकल (मिग्रा/किग्रा)	50.00	50.00
जस्ता (मिग्रा/किग्रा)	1000.00	1000.00
सी/एन अनुपात	<20	20:1 से कम
पीएच (pH)	6.5-7.5	(1:5 घोल) अधिकतम 6.7
नमी, भार का प्रतिशत, अधिकतम	15.0-25.0	25.0
थोक घनत्व (ग्राम/सेमी <sup>3</sup> )	<1.0	1.6 से कम
कुल जैविक कार्बन, भार द्वारा प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम	12.0	7.9
कुल नाइट्रोजन (एन के रूप में), भार द्वारा प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम	0.8	0.4

कुल फॉस्फेट (पी2ओ5 के रूप में) भार द्वारा प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम	0.4	10.4
कुल पोटेशियम (के2ओ के रूप में), भार द्वारा प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम	0.4	-
रंग	गहरे भूरे से काले तक	-
गंध	बदबू की अनुपस्थिति	-
कण आकार	कम से कम 90% सामग्री, 4.0 मिमी आईएस छलनी से होकर गुजरनी चाहिए	कम से कम 90% सामग्री, 4.0 मिमी आईएस छलनी से होकर गुजरनी चाहिए
प्रवाहकत्व (डीएसएम-1 के रूप में), से कम	4.0	8.2

\*उपरोक्त कथित संकेन्द्रण सीमाओं से अधिक वाली खाद (अंतिम उत्पाद) का उपयोग खाद्य फसलों के लिए नहीं किया जाएगा। तथापि, इसका उपयोग खाद्य फसलों को उगाने से भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जा सकता है।

**ख. शोधित निक्षालकों के लिए मानक.** - शोधित निक्षालकों के निपटान में निम्नलिखित मानकों का पालन किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

क्र.सं.	मापदंड	मानक (निपटान का तरीका)		
		अंतर्देशीय सतही जल	सार्वजनिक सीवर	भूमि निपटान
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	निलंबित ठोस, मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	100	600	200
2.	विलीन ठोस (अजैविक), मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	2100	2100	2100
3.	पीएच (ph) मान	5.5 से 9.0	5.5 से 9.0	5.5 से 9.0
4.	अमोनिकल नाइट्रोजन (एन के रूप में) मिग्रा/ली., अधिकतम	50	50	--
5.	कुल केलडाल नाइट्रोजन (एन के रूप में) मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	100	--	--

6.	जैव रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन मांग (27 <sup>0</sup> से पर 3 दिन) अधिकतम (मिग्रा/ली)	30	350	100
7.	रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन मांग, मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	250	--	--
8.	आर्सेनिक (एएस के रूप में), मिग्रा/ ली, अधिकतम	0.2	0.2	0.2
9.	पारा (एचजी के रूप में), मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	0.01	0.01	--
10.	सीसा (पीबी के रूप में), मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	0.1	1.0	--
11.	कैडमियम (सीडी के रूप में), मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	2.0	1.0	--
12.	कुल क्रोमियम (सीआर के रूप में), मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	2.0	2.0	--
13.	तांबा (सीयू के रूप में), मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	3.0	3.0	--
14.	जस्ता ((जेडएन के रूप में), मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	5.0	15	--
15.	निकल (एनआई के रूप में), मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	3.0	3.0	--
16.	साइनाइड (सीएन के रूप में), मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	0.2	2.0	0.2
17.	क्लोराइड (सीएल के रूप में), मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	1000	1000	600
18.	फ्लोराइड (एफ के रूप में), मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	2.0	1.5	--
19.	फेनोलिक यौगिक (सी <sub>6</sub> एच <sub>5</sub> ओएच के रूप में), मिग्रा/ली, अधिकतम	1.0	5.0	--

नोट : आंतरिक सतही जल-निकायों में शोधित निक्षालकों को बहाते समय, बहाए जाने वाले निक्षालकों की मात्रा और प्राप्त करने वाले जल निकाय में उपलब्ध मिश्रित जल की मात्रा पर उचित रूप से ध्यान दिया जाएगा ।

ग. **भस्मीकरण के मानक :** ठोस अपशिष्ट शोधन/निपटान सुविधा में भस्मकों/ताप प्रौद्योगिकियों से होने वाले उत्सर्जन में निम्नलिखित मानकों का अनुपालन किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :

मानदण्ड	उत्सर्जन मानक	
	(1)	(2)
विविक्त-कण	50 मिग्रा/एनएम <sup>3</sup>	मानक का अर्थ आधे घंटे के औसत मान से है
एचसीएल	50 मिग्रा/एनएम <sup>3</sup>	मानक का अर्थ आधे घंटे के औसत मान से है
एसओ2	200 मिग्रा/एनएम <sup>3</sup>	मानक का अर्थ आधे घंटे के औसत मान से है
सीओ	100 मिग्रा/एनएम <sup>3</sup>	मानक का अर्थ आधे घंटे के औसत मान से है
	50 मिग्रा/एनएम <sup>3</sup>	मानक का अर्थ दैनिक औसत मान से है
कुल जैविक कार्बन	20 मिग्रा/एनएम <sup>3</sup>	मानक का अर्थ आधे घंटे के औसत मान से है
एचएफ	4 मिग्रा/एनएम <sup>3</sup>	मानक का अर्थ आधे घंटे के औसत मान से है
एनओएक्स (एनओ2 के रूप में व्यक्त एनओ और एनओ2)	400 मिग्रा/एनएम <sup>3</sup>	मानक का अर्थ आधे घंटे के औसत मान से है
कुल डाइऑक्साइड और फ्यूरन	0.1 एनजी टीईक्यू/एनएम <sup>3</sup>	मानक का अर्थ 6-8 घंटे के नमूने से है। कृपया कुल विषाक्त समतुल्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए विषाक्त समतुल्यता मानों हेतु 17 संबंधित समप्रकारी वस्तु के दिशानिर्देशों का संदर्भ लें।
सीडी+टीएच+उनके यौगिक	0.05 एमजी/एनएम <sup>3</sup>	मानक का अर्थ 30 मिनट और 8 घंटे के बीच कहीं भी नमूना लिए गए समय से है।
एचजी और इसके यौगिक	0.05 एमजी/एनएम <sup>3</sup>	मानक का अर्थ 30 मिनट और 8 घंटे के बीच कहीं भी नमूना लिए गए समय से है।
एसबी+एस+पीबी+सीआर+ सीओ+सीयू+एमएन+एनआई+वी+ उनके यौगिक	0.5 एमजी/एनएम <sup>3</sup>	मानक का अर्थ 30 मिनट और 8 घंटे के बीच कहीं भी नमूना लिए गए समय से है।
<b>नोट :</b> सभी मानों में शुष्क आधार पर 11% ऑक्सीजन तक शुद्धि की गई है।		

**टिप्पणी :**

- (क) उपरोक्त उत्सर्जन सीमाओं को प्राप्त करने के लिए भस्मीकरण यंत्र के साथ उपयुक्त प्रकार के डिजाइन किए गए प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपकरण संस्थापित या पुनःसंयोजित किए जाएंगे।
- (ख) भस्मीकृत किए जाने वाले अपशिष्ट को किसी क्लोरीनयुक्त कीटाणुनाशक के साथ रासायनिक तरीके से शोधित नहीं किया जाएगा।

- (ग) क्लोरीनयुक्त प्लास्टिक के भस्मीकरण को दो वर्षों के अंदर क्रमबद्ध रूप से समाप्त किया जाएगा।
- (घ) यदि भस्मीकरण राख में विषाक्त धातुओं की सांद्रता समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन, हथालन और सीमा-पारीय संचलन) नियम, 2008 में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट सीमाओं से अधिक हो तो ऐसे राख को परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट शोधन, भंडारण और निपटान सुविधा को भेजा जाएगा।
- (ङ.) भस्मीकरण-यंत्र में ईंधन के रूप में केवल एलडीओ, एलएसएचएस, डीजल, बायोमास, कोयला, एलएनजी, सीएनजी, आरडीएफ और बायोगैस जैसे निम्न सल्फर ईंधन का ही प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
- (च) अधोवायु गैस में सीओ<sub>2</sub> संकेन्द्रण 7% से अधिक नहीं होगा।
- (छ) ट्विन चैम्बर भस्मीकरण-यंत्रों में सभी सुविधाएं इस प्रकार से डिजाइन की जाएंगी कि द्वितीय ज्वलन चैम्बर में 950° से. के न्यूनतम तापमान को प्राप्त करने के लिए और 2 (दो) सेकंड से अधिक के द्वितीय ज्वलन चैम्बर में गैस रह सके।
- (ज) भस्मीकरण संयंत्र (दहन चैम्बर) ऐसे तापमान, अवधारण समय और विक्षोभ के साथ परिचालित किए जाएंगे ताकि लावा और तलहटी राखों में कुल जैविक कार्बन (टीओसी) तत्व को 3% से कम किया जा सके या प्रज्वलन पर उनकी क्षति सूखे वजन के 5% से कम हो।
- (झ) स्थलों से निकलने वाली गंध का प्रबंधन केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के साथ किया जाएगा।

**प्ररूप -I**

**[नियम 15 (म), 16(1)(ग), 21(3) देखें]**

**ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण/पुनर्चक्रण/शोधन और निपटान के लिए  
ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियमों के अंतर्गत प्राधिकार प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन**

सेवा में,

..... के

सदस्य सचिव

राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति

महोदय,

मैं/हम ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण, पुनर्चक्रण, शोधन और निपटान के लिए ठोस अपशिष्ट नियम, 2016 के अंतर्गत प्राधिकार के लिए एतद्वारा आवेदन करता हूँ/करते हैं।

1.	उनके/सुविधा के प्रचालक द्वारा नियुक्त स्थानीय निकाय/अभिकरण का नाम	
2.	पत्राचार का पता दूरभाष सं. फैक्स सं.	

	ई-मेल	
3.	नोडल अधिकारी और पदनाम (प्रसंस्करण/शोधन या निपटान सुविधा के प्रचालन के लिए उत्तरदायी स्थानीय निकाय या अभिकरण द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी)	
4.	सुविधा की स्थापना करने और प्रचालन के लिए अपेक्षित प्राधिकार (कृपया निशान लगाएं)	i. अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण ii. पुनर्चक्रण iii. शोधन iv. भूमि भरण स्थल पर निपटान
5.	इन दस्तावेजों की प्रतियां संलग्न करें	i. स्थल स्वीकृति (स्थानीय प्राधिकरण) ii. पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति का प्रमाण iii. स्थापना के लिए अनुमति iv. नगरपालिका प्राधिकरण और प्रचालन अभिकरण के बीच करार v. परियोजना में निवेश और अपेक्षित आय
6.	<b>ठोस अपशिष्ट का प्रसंस्करण/पुनर्चक्रण/शोधन</b> i. प्रतिदिन प्रसंस्करित अपशिष्ट की कुल मात्रा क) पुनर्चक्रित किए जाने वाले अपशिष्ट की मात्रा ख) शोधित किए जाने वाले अपशिष्ट की मात्रा ग) भूमिभरण स्थल में निपटाए जाने वाले अपशिष्ट की मात्रा ii. प्रसंस्करित अपशिष्ट के लिए उपयोगिता कार्यक्रम (उत्पाद उपयोग) iii. निपटान के लिए कार्य-पद्धति (ब्यौरा संलग्न करें) क) निक्षालक की मात्रा ख) निक्षालक के लिए शोधन प्रौद्योगिकी iv. पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए किए जाने वाले उपाय v. संयंत्र में कार्यरत कर्मकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए किए जाने वाले उपाय vi. ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण/पुनर्चक्रण/शोधन/	

	निपटान सुविधा संबंधी ब्यौरा (संलग्न किया जाए)	
7.	<b>ठोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान</b> अभिज्ञात स्थलों की संख्या प्रतिदिन निपटाए जाने वाले अपशिष्ट की मात्रा स्थल चयन के लिए अपनाई गई कार्य-पद्धति या मानदण्ड का ब्यौरा (संलग्न करें) प्रचालन के अंतर्गत विद्यमान स्थल का ब्यौरा भूमि भरण की कार्य-पद्धति और प्रचालनात्क ब्यौरा पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए किए गए उपाय	
8.	कोई अन्य सूचना	

हस्ताक्षर :.....

पदनाम .....

तारीख :

स्थान :

प्ररूप-II

[नियम 16(1)(ड.) देखें]

प्राधिकार जारी करने के लिए प्रपत्र

फाइल सं. : \_\_\_\_\_

दिनांक : \_\_\_\_\_

**प्राधिकार सं. :** \_\_\_\_\_

सेवा में,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

संदर्भ : आपका आवेदन सं. \_\_\_\_\_ दिनांक \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा प्रस्ताव का परीक्षण करने के पश्चात \_\_\_\_\_ को जिनका प्रशासनिक कार्यालय \_\_\_\_\_ में है, पर अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण/पुनर्चक्रण/शोधन/ निपटान सुविधा स्थापित और प्रचालित करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया जाता है।

यह प्राधिकार ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण, पुनर्चक्रण, शोधन और निपटान के लिए सुविधा के प्रचालन हेतु प्रदान किया जाता है।

यह प्राधिकार नीचे उल्लिखित निबंधन एवं शर्तों और इन नियमों में अन्यथा यथानिर्दिष्ट ऐसी शर्तों और इन नियमों के अंतर्गत अनुसूचियों I और II में विनिर्धारित मानकों के अध्यक्षीन है।

\_\_\_\_\_ राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा किसी भी समय, प्राधिकार के अंतर्गत लागू किसी शर्त को रद्द किया जा सकता है और इसकी लिखित सूचना दी जाएगी।

ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंध का उल्लंघन होने पर पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) के दंडात्मक उपबंध लागू होंगे।

दिनांक :

(सदस्य सचिव)

स्थान :

राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति

(हस्ताक्षर और पदनाम)

### प्ररूप-III

[नियम 19(6), 24(1) देखें]

सुविधा के प्रचालक द्वारा स्थानीय निकाय को प्रस्तुत किए जाने के लिए वार्षिक रिपोर्ट का प्रपत्र

1.	शहर/नगर का नाम	
2.	जनसंख्या	
3.	क्षेत्रफल वर्ग किलो मीटर में	
4.	स्थानीय निकाय का नाम और पता दूरभाष सं. फैक्स ई-मेल :	
5.	सुविधा के प्रचालक का नाम और पता	
6.	सुविधा के प्रभारी अधिकारी का नाम दूरभाष सं. फैक्स ई-मेल :	

7.	शहर/नगर में परिवारों की संख्या शहर में गैर आवासीय परिसरों की संख्या शहर/नगर में चुनाव/प्रशासनिक वार्डों की संख्या	
8.	ठोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा	
	प्रति दिन स्थानीय निकाय के क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न ठोस अपशिष्ट की अनुमानित मात्रा मीट्रिक टन में	/टीपीडी
	प्रतिदिन संग्रहित ठोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा	/टीपीडी
	प्रतिदिन संग्रहित प्रति व्यक्ति अपशिष्ट	/ग्रा./दिन
	प्रसंसकृत ठोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा	/टीपीडी
	भरण स्थल पर निपटान किए गए ठोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा	/टीपीडी
9.	ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सेवा की स्थिति	
	स्रोत पर अपशिष्ट का पृथक्करण और भंडारण	हां/नहीं
	क्या घरेलू/वाणिज्यिक/संस्थागत बिनों में स्रोत पर ठोस अपशिष्ट का भंडारण किया जाता है, यदि हां	%
	घरेलू बिनों में स्रोत पर अपशिष्ट के भंडारण की घरेलू रीति की प्रतिशतता	%
	वाणिज्यिक/संस्थागत बिनों में स्रोत पर अपशिष्ट का गैर आवासीय परिसरों में भंडारण करने की प्रतिशतता	%
	गलियों में घरों के ठोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान करने या फेंकने की प्रतिशतता	%
	गलियों में गैर आवासीय परिसरों के ठोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान करने या फेंकने की प्रतिशतता	%
	क्या ठोस अपशिष्ट को स्रोत पर पृथक्कृत स्वरूप में भंडारित किया जाता है	हां/नहीं
	यदि हां, तो स्रोत पर अपशिष्ट का पृथक्करण करने वाले परिसरों की प्रतिशतता	%
	ठोस अपशिष्ट का घर-घर जाकर संग्रहण	
	क्या शहर/नगर में ठोस अपशिष्ट का घर-घर जाकर संग्रहण किया जाता है	हां/नहीं
	यदि हां, तो अपशिष्ट के घर-घर जाकर संग्रहण किए जाने में शामिल वार्डों की संख्या	
	शामिल किए गए घरों की संख्या	
	शामिल किए गए वाणिज्यिक संस्थापनाओं, होटलों, रेस्तराओं, शैक्षिक संस्थाओं/कार्यालय इत्यादि सहित गैर आवासीय परिसरों की संख्या	
	निम्न के माध्यम से घर-घर जाकर संग्रहण किए जाने में शामिल आवासीय और गैर आवासीय परिसरों की प्रतिशतता : मोटरकृत वाहन कंटेनरकृत तिपहिया साइकिल/हैंड कार्ट अन्य साधन	

		%			
		%			
		%			
यदि नहीं, तो संग्रहण में अपनाई गई प्राथमिक पद्धति					
गलियों में झाड़ू लगाया जाना					
शहर में सड़कों, गलियों, लेनों, बाइलेनों की लम्बाई जिनकी सफाई किए जाने की आवश्यकता है		कि.मी.			
गली में झाड़ू लगाए जाने की बारंबारता और लाभान्वित जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता	बारंबारता	रोजाना	एकांतर दिवस पर	सप्ताह में दो बार	कभी-कभी
	लाभान्वित जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता				
प्रयुक्त साधन		%			
हाथ से झाड़ू लगाया जाना		%			
यांत्रिक रूप से झाड़ू लगाया जाना					
क्या सफाई कर्मचारियों द्वारा लंबी हैंडल वाले झाड़ू का प्रयोग किया जाता है		हां/नहीं			
क्या प्रत्येक सफाई कर्मचारी को अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण करने के लिए हैंडकार्ट/तिपहिया साइकिल दी जाती है		हां/नहीं			
क्या हैंडकार्ट/तिपहिया साइकिल में कंटेनर लगा है		हां/नहीं			
क्या संग्रहण का साधन प्रयोग किए गए संग्रहण/अपशिष्ट भंडारण के कंटेनरों समकालिक है		हां/नहीं			
द्वितीयक अपशिष्ट भंडारण सुविधाएं					
शहर/नगर में अपशिष्ट भंडारण डिपो की संख्या और प्रकार खुले अपशिष्ट भंडारण स्थल चिनाई किए गए बिन		संख्या क्षमता घन मीटर में			

<p>सीमेंट कंक्रीट सिलिंडर के बिन ढलाव/ढके हुए कक्ष/स्थान ढके हुए धातु/प्लास्टिक के कंटेनर 1.1 घन मीटर तक के बिन 2 से 5 घन मीटर के बिन 5 घन मीटर से बड़े कंटेनर बिन रहित शहर</p>		
बिन/जनसंख्या अनुपात		
<p>अपशिष्ट भंडारण डिपो का वार्डवार विवरण (संलग्न करें) :</p> <p>वार्ड सं. :</p> <p>क्षेत्रफल :</p> <p>जनसंख्या :</p> <p>रखे हुए बिनों की संख्या</p> <p>रखे गए बिनों का कुल आयतन</p>		
अपशिष्ट भंडारण सुविधाओं की कुल भंडारण क्षमता घन मीटर में		
अपशिष्ट भंडारण डिपो में प्रतिदिन वास्तविक रूप से भंडारित कुल अपशिष्ट		
डिपो से अपशिष्ट के संग्रहण की बारंबारता बताएं साफ किए गए बिनों की संख्या	बारंबारता	बिनों की संख्या
	प्रतिदिन	
	एकांतर दिवस	
	सप्ताह में दो बार	
	सप्ताह में एक बार	
	कभी-कभी	
क्या भंडारण डिपो में पृथक्कृत अपशिष्ट को हरे, नीले और काले बिनों में भंडार करके रखने की सुविधा है	हां/नहीं (यदि हां तो विवरण दें) हरे बिनों की संख्या : नीले बिनों की संख्या : काले बिनों की संख्या :	
भंडारण डिपो से ठोस अपशिष्ट उठाने का कार्य हाथ से किया जाता है		

या यांत्रिक तरीके से? प्रतिशत बताएं ठोस अपशिष्ट को हाथ से उठाए जाने की प्रतिशतता यांत्रिक तरीके से उठाने की प्रतिशतता	% %
यदि यांत्रिक है तो प्रयुक्त पद्धति का स्पष्ट उल्लेख करें	फ्रंट-एंड लोडर/टॉप लोडर
क्या ठोस अपशिष्ट को घर-घर से उठाया जाता है और पृथक्कृत स्वरूप में सीधे शोधन संयंत्र तक भेजा जाता है	हां/नहीं (यदि हां तो स्पष्ट उल्लेख करें)
प्रतिदिन अपशिष्ट का परिवहन प्रयोग किए गए वाहनों का प्रकार और संख्या (कृपया टिक करें या जोड़ें) पशु गाड़ी ट्रैक्टर नॉन टीपिंग ट्रक टीपिंग ट्रक डम्पर प्लेसर अवशिष्ट संग्राहक कम्पैक्टर अन्य जेसीबी - लोडर	अपशिष्ट का परिवहन करने में लगाए गए फेरों की संख्या
अपशिष्ट के परिवहन की बारंबारता	बारंबारता परिवहन किए गए अपशिष्ट का प्रतिशत  प्रतिदिन एकांतर दिवस पर सप्ताह में दो बार सप्ताह में एक बार कभी-कभी
प्रत्येक दिन परिवहन किए गए अपशिष्ट की मात्रा	/टीपीडी
प्रतिदिन परिवहन किए गए कुल अपशिष्ट की प्रतिशतता	%
प्रयोग की गई अपशिष्ट शोधन प्रौद्योगिकियां	
क्या ठोस अपशिष्ट का प्रसंस्करण किया जाता है	हां/नहीं

यदि हां, तो प्रतिदिन प्रसंस्करण किए गए अपशिष्ट की मात्रा	/टीपीडी
अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण के लिए स्थानीय निकाय के पास उपलब्ध भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)	
अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण के लिए वर्तमान में प्रयुक्त भूमि	
प्रचालनरत ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएं	
निर्माणाधीन ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएं	
शहर/नगर की सीमा से प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं की दूरी	
अपनाई गई प्रौद्योगिकियों का विवरण	
कंपोस्टिंग	प्रसंस्करण की गई कच्ची सामग्री की मात्रा उत्पन्न किए गए अंतिम उत्पाद की मात्रा बेची गई मात्रा भरण स्थल में डाले गए शेष अपशिष्ट की मात्रा
वर्मी कंपोस्टिंग	प्रसंस्करण की गई कच्ची सामग्री की मात्रा उत्पन्न किए गए अंतिम उत्पाद की मात्रा बेची गई मात्रा भरण स्थल में डाले गए शेष अपशिष्ट की मात्रा
बायो-मिथेनेशन	प्रसंस्करण की गई कच्ची सामग्री की मात्रा उत्पन्न किए गए अंतिम उत्पाद की मात्रा बेची गई मात्रा भरण स्थल में डाले गए शेष अपशिष्ट की मात्रा
अवशिष्ट जनित ईंधन	प्रसंस्करण की गई कच्ची सामग्री की मात्रा उत्पन्न किए गए अंतिम उत्पाद की मात्रा बेची गई मात्रा भरण स्थल में डाले गए शेष अपशिष्ट की मात्रा
अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकी जैसे कि भष्मीकरण, गैसीकरण, पाइरोलेसिस या कोई अन्य प्रौद्योगिकी (विवरण दें)	प्रसंस्करण की गई कच्ची सामग्री की मात्रा उत्पन्न किए गए अंतिम उत्पाद की मात्रा बेची गई मात्रा भरण स्थल में डाले गए शेष अपशिष्ट की मात्रा
सह-प्रसंस्करण	प्रसंस्करण की गई कच्ची सामग्री
सीमेंट संयंत्र को आपूर्तित दहनशील अपशिष्ट	

	ठोस अपशिष्ट आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों को आपूर्ति दहनशील अपशिष्ट	
	अन्य	मात्रा
	ठोस अपशिष्ट निपटान सुविधाएं	
	स्थानीय निकाय के पास उपलब्ध मलबा स्थलों की संख्या	
	स्थानीय निकाय के पास उपलब्ध स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थलों की संख्या	
	अपशिष्ट के निपटान हेतु उपलब्ध ऐसे प्रत्येक स्थल का क्षेत्रफल	
	अपशिष्ट के निपटान के लिए वर्तमान में प्रयुक्त भूमि का क्षेत्रफल	
	शहर/नगर से मलबा स्थल/भरण सुविधा की दूरी	कि.मी.
	निकटतम वसावट से दूरी	कि.मी.
	जल निकाय से दूरी	कि.मी.
	राज्य/राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग से दूरी	कि.मी.
	विमानपत्तन से दूरी	कि.मी.
	महत्वपूर्ण धार्मिक स्थलों या ऐतिहासिक स्मारक से दूरी	कि.मी.
	क्या यह बाढ़ संभावित क्षेत्र में पड़ता है	हां/नहीं
	क्या यह भूकंप संभावित क्षेत्र में पड़ता है	हां/नहीं
	प्रत्येक दिन भरण में डाले गए अपशिष्ट की मात्रा	टीपीडी
	क्या भरण स्थल को घेरा गया है	हां/नहीं
	क्या स्थल पर रोशनी की सुविधा उपलब्ध है	हां/नहीं
	क्या धर्मकांटा सुविधा उपलब्ध है	हां/नहीं
	भरण स्थल पर प्रयुक्त वाहन और उपकरण (स्पष्ट करें)	उपलब्ध बुलडोजर, कम्पैक्टर इत्यादि
	भरण स्थल पर नियोजित जनशक्ति	हां/नहीं (यदि हां तो विवरण संलग्न करें)
	क्या ढकने का काम दैनिक आधार पर किया जाता है	हां/नहीं
	यदि नहीं, तो भरण स्थल पर जमा अपशिष्ट को ढकने की बारंबारता	
	ढकने के लिए प्रयुक्त सामग्री	
	क्या ढकने की पर्याप्त सामग्री उपलब्ध है	हां/नहीं
	क्या गैस निकलने की व्यवस्था की गई है	हां/नहीं (यदि हां, तो तकनीकी डाटा शीट संलग्न करें)
	निक्षालन संग्रहण का प्रावधान	हां/नहीं (यदि हां, तो तकनीकी डाटा शीट संलग्न करें)
10.	क्या शहर में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पद्धतियों में सुधार लाने के लिए	हां/नहीं

	कार्ययोजना बनाई गई है	(यदि हां, तो तकनीकी डाटा शीट संलग्न करें)
11.	निम्न के लिए कौन से पृथक प्रावधान किए गए हैं :  डेयरी से संबंधित कार्यकलाप : बूचड़खाने के अपशिष्ट : निर्माण एवं विध्वंस अपशिष्ट (निर्माण मलबा) :	प्रस्तावों, उठाए गए कदमों के संबंध में विवरण संलग्न करें  हां/नहीं हां/नहीं हां/नहीं
12.	पश्च संवृत्ति योजना का विवरण	योजना संलग्न करें
13.	कितनी मलिन बस्तियों का निर्धारण किया गया है और क्या इनमें ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं :	हां/नहीं (यदि हां, तो विवरण संलग्न करें)
14.	गली में झाड़ू लगाने, अपशिष्ट के द्वितीयक भंडारण, परिवहन, प्रसंस्करण और निपटान सहित संग्रहण के लिए ठेकेदार/रियायतग्राही की नियोजित जनशक्ति का विवरण दें	
15.	इन नियमों के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन करने में स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा महसूस की जा रही कठिनाइयों का संक्षेप में उल्लेख करें	
16.	ठोस अपशिष्ट से संबंधित समस्या से निपटने के लिए किसी अभिनव विचार का संक्षेप में उल्लेख करें जिसे अन्य स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा अपनाया जा सके	

प्रचालक के हस्ताक्षर

तारीख :

स्थान :

## प्ररूप-IV

[नियम 15 (यक), 24(2) देखें]

स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए जाने के लिए ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन संबंधी  
वार्षिक रिपोर्ट का प्रारूप

कैलेंडर वर्ष	रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख

1.	शहर/नगर का नाम	
2.	जनसंख्या	
3.	क्षेत्रफल वर्ग किलो मीटर में	
4.	स्थानीय निकाय का नाम और पता दूरभाष सं. फैक्स ई-मेल :	
5.	ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (वेस्टेम) से संबंधित प्रभारी अधिकारी का नाम दूरभाष सं. फैक्स ई-मेल :	
6.	शहर/नगर में परिवारों की संख्या शहर में गैर आवासीय परिसरों की संख्या शहर/नगर में चुनाव/प्रशासनिक वार्डों की संख्या	
7.	ठोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा	
	प्रति दिन स्थानीय निकाय के क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न ठोस अपशिष्ट की अनुमानित मात्रा मीट्रिक टन में	/टीपीडी
	प्रतिदिन संग्रहित ठोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा	/टीपीडी
	प्रतिदिन संग्रहित प्रति व्यक्ति अपशिष्ट	/ग्रा./दिन
	प्रसंसकृत ठोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा	/टीपीडी
	मलबा स्थल/भरण स्थल पर निपटान किए गए ठोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा	/टीपीडी
8.	ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सेवा की स्थिति	
	स्रोत पर अपशिष्ट का पृथक्करण और भंडारण	
	क्या घरेलू/वाणिज्यिक/संस्थागत बिनों में स्रोत पर ठोस अपशिष्ट का भंडारण किया जाता है, यदि हां	हां/नहीं

घरेलू बिनों में स्रोत पर अपशिष्ट के भंडारण की घरेलू रीति की प्रतिशतता						%
वाणिज्यिक/संस्थागत बिनों में स्रोत पर अपशिष्ट का गैर आवासीय परिसरों में भंडारण करने की प्रतिशतता						%
गलियों में घरों के ठोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान करने या फेंकने की प्रतिशतता						%
गलियों में गैर आवासीय परिसरों के ठोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान करने या फेंकने की प्रतिशतता						%
ठोस अपशिष्ट का घर-घर जाकर संग्रहण						
क्या शहर/नगर में ठोस अपशिष्ट का घर-घर जाकर संग्रहण किया जाता है						हां/नहीं
यदि हां, तो अपशिष्ट के घर-घर जाकर संग्रहण किए जाने में शामिल वार्डों की संख्या						
शामिल किए गए घरों की संख्या						
शामिल किए गए वाणिज्यिक संस्थापनाओं, होटलों, रेस्तराओं, शैक्षिक संस्थाओं/कार्यालय इत्यादि सहित गैर आवासीय परिसरों की संख्या						
निम्न के माध्यम से घर-घर जाकर संग्रहण किए जाने में शामिल आवासीय और गैर आवासीय परिसरों की प्रतिशतता :						
मोटरकृत वाहन						%
कंटेनरकृत तिपहिया साइकिल/हैंड कार्ट						%
अन्य साधन						%
यदि नहीं, तो संग्रहण में अपनाई गई प्राथमिक पद्धति						
गलियों में झाड़ू लगाया जाना						
शहर में सड़कों, गलियों, लेनों, बाइलेनों की लम्बाई जिनकी सफाई किए जाने की आवश्यकता है						कि.मी.
गली में झाड़ू लगाए जाने की बारंबारता और लाभान्वित जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता	बारंबारता	रोजाना	एकांतर दिवस पर	सप्ताह में दो बार	कभी-कभी	
	लाभान्वित जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता					
प्रयुक्त साधन						%
हाथ से झाड़ू लगाया जाना						%
यांत्रिक रूप से झाड़ू लगाया जाना						%

	क्या सफाई कर्मचारियों द्वारा लंबी हैंडल वाले झाड़ू का प्रयोग किया जाता है	हां/नहीं
	क्या प्रत्येक सफाई कर्मचारी को अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण करने के लिए हैंडकार्ट/तिपहिया साइकिल दी जाती है	हां/नहीं
	क्या हैंडकार्ट/तिपहिया साइकिल में कंटेनर लगा है	हां/नहीं
	क्या संग्रहण का साधन प्रयोग किए गए संग्रहण/अपशिष्ट भंडारण के कंटेनरों समकालिक है	हां/नहीं
	द्वितीयक अपशिष्ट भंडारण सुविधाएं	
	शहर/नगर में अपशिष्ट भंडारण डिपो की संख्या और प्रकार खुले अपशिष्ट भंडारण स्थल चिनाई किए गए बिन सीमेंट कंक्रीट सिलिंडर के बिन ढलाव/ढके हुए कक्ष/स्थान ढके हुए धातु/प्लास्टिक के कंटेनर 1.1 घन मीटर तक के बिन 2 से 5 घन मीटर के बिन 5 घन मीटर से बड़े कंटेनर बिन रहित शहर	संख्या क्षमता घन मीटर में
	बिन/जनसंख्या अनुपात	
	अपशिष्ट भंडारण डिपो का वार्डवार विवरण (संलग्न करें) : वार्ड सं. : क्षेत्रफल : जनसंख्या : रखे हुए बिनों की संख्या रखे गए बिनों का कुल आयतन	
	अपशिष्ट भंडारण सुविधाओं की कुल भंडारण क्षमता घन मीटर में	
	अपशिष्ट भंडारण डिपो में प्रतिदिन वास्तविक रूप से भंडारित कुल अपशिष्ट	

	डिपो से अपशिष्ट के संग्रहण की बारंबारता बताएं साफ किए गए बिनो की संख्या	बारंबारता	बिनो की संख्या
		प्रतिदिन	
		एकांतर दिवस	
		सप्ताह में दो बार	
		सप्ताह में एक बार	
		कभी-कभी	
	क्या भंडारण डिपो में पृथककृत अपशिष्ट को हरे, नीले और काले बिनो में भंडार करके रखने की सुविधा है	हां/नहीं (यदि हां तो विवरण दें) हरे बिनो की संख्या : नीले बिनो की संख्या : काले बिनो की संख्या :	
	भंडारण डिपो से ठोस अपशिष्ट उठाने का कार्य हाथ से किया जाता है या यांत्रिक तरीके से? प्रतिशत बताएं ठोस अपशिष्ट को हाथ से उठाए जाने की प्रतिशतता यांत्रिक तरीके से उठाने की प्रतिशतता	% %	
	यदि यांत्रिक है तो प्रयुक्त पद्धति का स्पष्ट उल्लेख करें	फ्रंट-एंड लोडर/टॉप लोडर	
	क्या ठोस अपशिष्ट को घर-घर से उठाया जाता है और पृथककृत स्वरूप में सीधे शोधन संयंत्र तक भेजा जाता है	हां/नहीं (यदि हां तो स्पष्ट उल्लेख करें)	
	प्रतिदिन अपशिष्ट का परिवहन प्रयोग किए गए वाहनों का प्रकार और संख्या	अपशिष्ट का परिवहन करने में लगाए गए फेरों की संख्या	

	<p>पशु गाड़ी ट्रैक्टर नॉन टीपिंग ट्रक टीपिंग ट्रक डम्पर प्लेसर अवशिष्ट संग्राहक कम्पैक्टर अन्य जेसीबी - लोडर</p>	
	<p>अपशिष्ट के परिवहन की बारंबारता</p>	<p>बारंबारता      परिवहन किए गए अपशिष्ट का प्रतिशत</p> <p>प्रतिदिन एकांतर दिवस पर सप्ताह में दो बार सप्ताह में एक बार कभी-कभी</p>
	<p>प्रत्येक दिन परिवहन किए गए अपशिष्ट की मात्रा</p>	<p>/टीपीडी</p>
	<p>प्रतिदिन परिवहन किए गए कुल अपशिष्ट की प्रतिशतता</p>	<p>%</p>
	<p>प्रयोग की गई अपशिष्ट शोधन प्रौद्योगिकियां</p>	
	<p>क्या ठोस अपशिष्ट का प्रसंस्करण किया गया है</p>	<p>हां/नहीं</p>
	<p>यदि हां, तो प्रतिदिन प्रसंस्करण किए गए अपशिष्ट की मात्रा</p>	<p>/टीपीडी</p>
	<p>क्या शोधन का कार्य स्थानीय निकाय या किसी अभिकरण के माध्यम से किया जाता है</p>	
	<p>अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण के लिए स्थानीय निकाय के पास उपलब्ध भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)</p>	
	<p>अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण के लिए वर्तमान में प्रयुक्त भूमि</p>	
	<p>प्रचालनरत ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएं</p>	
	<p>निर्माणाधीन ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएं</p>	
	<p>शहर/नगर की सीमा से प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं की दूरी</p>	

	अपनाई गई प्रौद्योगिकियों का विवरण	
	कंपोस्टिंग	प्रसंस्करण की गई कच्ची सामग्री की मात्रा उत्पन्न किए गए अंतिम उत्पाद की मात्रा बेची गई मात्रा भरण स्थल में डाले गए शेष अपशिष्ट की मात्रा
	वर्मी कंपोस्टिंग	प्रसंस्करण की गई कच्ची सामग्री की मात्रा उत्पन्न किए गए अंतिम उत्पाद की मात्रा बेची गई मात्रा भरण स्थल में डाले गए शेष अपशिष्ट की मात्रा
	बायो-मिथेनेशन	प्रसंस्करण की गई कच्ची सामग्री की मात्रा उत्पन्न किए गए अंतिम उत्पाद की मात्रा बेची गई मात्रा भरण स्थल में डाले गए शेष अपशिष्ट की मात्रा
	अवशिष्ट जनित ईंधन	प्रसंस्करण की गई कच्ची सामग्री की मात्रा उत्पन्न किए गए अंतिम उत्पाद की मात्रा बेची गई मात्रा भरण स्थल में डाले गए शेष अपशिष्ट की मात्रा
	सह-प्रसंस्करण	प्रसंस्करण की गई कच्ची सामग्री
	सीमेंट संयंत्र को आपूर्ति दहनशील अपशिष्ट	
	ठोस अपशिष्ट आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों को आपूर्ति दहनशील अपशिष्ट	
	अन्य	मात्रा
	ठोस अपशिष्ट निपटान सुविधाएं	
	स्थानीय निकाय के पास उपलब्ध मलबा स्थलों की संख्या	
	स्थानीय निकाय के पास उपलब्ध स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थलों की संख्या	

	अपशिष्ट के निपटान हेतु उपलब्ध ऐसे प्रत्येक स्थल का क्षेत्रफल	
	अपशिष्ट के निपटान के लिए वर्तमान में प्रयुक्त भूमि का क्षेत्रफल	
	शहर/नगर से मलबा स्थल/भरण सुविधा की दूरी	कि.मी.
	निकटतम वसावट से दूरी	कि.मी.
	जल निकाय से दूरी	कि.मी.
	राज्य/राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग से दूरी	कि.मी.
	विमानपत्तन से दूरी	कि.मी.
	महत्वपूर्ण धार्मिक स्थलों या ऐतिहासिक स्मारक से दूरी	कि.मी.
	क्या यह बाढ़ संभावित क्षेत्र में पड़ता है	हां/नहीं
	क्या यह भूकंप संभावित क्षेत्र में पड़ता है	हां/नहीं
	प्रत्येक दिन भरण में डाले गए अपशिष्ट की मात्रा	टीपीडी
	क्या भरण स्थल को घेरा गया है	हां/नहीं
	क्या स्थल पर रोशनी की सुविधा उपलब्ध है	हां/नहीं
	क्या धर्मकांटा सुविधा उपलब्ध है	हां/नहीं
	भरण स्थल पर प्रयुक्त वाहन और उपकरण (स्पष्ट करें)	उपलब्ध बुलडोजर, कम्पैक्टर इत्यादि
	भरण स्थल पर नियोजित जनशक्ति	हां/नहीं (यदि हां तो विवरण संलग्न करें)
	क्या ढकने का काम दैनिक आधार पर किया जाता है	हां/नहीं
	यदि नहीं, तो भरण स्थल पर जमा अपशिष्ट को ढकने की बारंबारता	
	ढकने के लिए प्रयुक्त सामग्री	
	क्या ढकने की पर्याप्त सामग्री उपलब्ध है	हां/नहीं
	क्या गैस निकलने की व्यवस्था की गई है	हां/नहीं (यदि हां, तो तकनीकी डाटा शीट संलग्न करें)
	निक्षालन संग्रहण का प्रावधान	हां/नहीं (यदि हां, तो तकनीकी डाटा शीट संलग्न करें)
9.	क्या शहर में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पद्धतियों में सुधार लाने के लिए कार्ययोजना बनाई गई है	हां/नहीं (यदि हां, तो तकनीकी डाटा शीट संलग्न करें)
10.	निम्न के लिए कौन से पृथक प्रावधान किए गए हैं : डेयरी से संबंधित कार्यकलाप : बूचड़खाने के अपशिष्ट : निर्माण एवं विध्वंस अपशिष्ट (निर्माण मलबा) :	प्रस्तावों, उठाए गए कदमों के संबंध में विवरण संलग्न करें   हां/नहीं

		हां/नहीं हां/नहीं
11.	पश्च संवृत्ति योजना का विवरण	योजना संलग्न करें
12.	कितनी मलिन बस्तियों का निर्धारण किया गया है और क्या इनमें ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं :	हां/नहीं (यदि हां, तो विवरण संलग्न करें)
13.	कृपया विवरण दें : गली में झाड़ू लगाने, अपशिष्ट के द्वितीयक भंडारण, परिवहन, प्रसंस्करण और निपटान सहित संग्रहण के लिए स्थानीय निकाय की स्वयं की जनशक्ति	
14.	कृपया विवरण दें : गली में झाड़ू लगाने, अपशिष्ट के द्वितीयक भंडारण, परिवहन, प्रसंस्करण और निपटान सहित संग्रहण के लिए ठेकेदार/रियायतग्राही की नियोजित जनशक्ति	
15.	इन नियमों के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन करने में स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा महसूस की जा रही कठिनाइयों का संक्षेप में उल्लेख करें	
16.	ठोस अपशिष्ट से संबंधित समस्या से निपटने के लिए किसी अभिनव विचार का संक्षेप में उल्लेख करें जिसे अन्य स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा अपनाया जा सके	

मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी/  
नगरपालिका आयुक्त/कार्यकारी अधिकारी/  
मुख्य अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर

तारीख :

स्थान :

### प्ररूप-V

#### [नियम 24(3) देखें]

राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों द्वारा केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली वार्षिक रिपोर्ट का प्रपत्र

भाग क

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष,

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,  
परिवेश भवन, पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर,

दिल्ली-110032

1.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	:	
2.	राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड का नाम और पता	:	
3.	इन नियमों के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ठोस अपशिष्टों के प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी स्थानीय निकायों की संख्या	:	
4.	प्राप्त हुए प्राधिकार आवेदनों की संख्या	:	
5.	ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के संबंध में स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा की गई प्रगति के संबंध में सारांश विवरण	:	कृपया अनुबंध- I के रूप में संलग्न करें
6.	अपशिष्ट संग्रहण, पृथक्करण, परिवहन और निपटान के संबंध में स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा की गई प्रगति के संबंध में सारांश विवरण	:	कृपया अनुबंध- II के रूप में संलग्न करें
7.	अनुसूची II के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा की गई प्रगति के संबंध में सारांश विवरण	:	कृपया अनुबंध- III के रूप में संलग्न करें
तारीख :		अध्यक्ष या सदस्य सचिव	
स्थान :		राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/ प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति	

**भाग ख****नगर/शहर**

नगरों/शहरों की कुल संख्या

शहरी स्थानीय निकायों की कुल संख्या

श्रेणी-I तथा श्रेणी-II नगरों/शहरों की संख्या

**प्राधिकार की स्थिति (नाम/संख्या)**

प्राप्त हुए आवेदनों की संख्या

प्रदान किए गए प्राधिकारों की संख्या

जांच के अधीन प्राधिकार

**ठोस अपशिष्ट उत्पादन की स्थिति**

राज्य में ठोस अपशिष्ट उत्पादन (टीपीडी)

संग्रहित

शोधित

खत्ते में डाले गए

**ठोस अपशिष्ट नियम की अनुसूची I का अनुपालन (नगरों की संख्या/नाम/क्षमता)**

शहरों/नगरों में अच्छी रीतियां

घर-घर से संग्रहण

पृथक्करण

भंडारण

आवृत्त परिवहन

**टोस अपशिष्ट का प्रसंस्करण (नगरों की संख्या/नाम/क्षमता)**

टोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं की स्थापना :

क्रम सं.	कम्पोस्टिंग	वर्मी-कम्पोस्टिंग	वायो गैस	आरडीएफ/गुटिकाकरण

**प्रचालनरत प्रसंस्करण सुविधा**

क्रम सं.	कम्पोस्टिंग	वर्मी-कम्पोस्टिंग	वायो गैस	आरडीएफ/गुटिकाकरण

**संस्थापनाधीन/योजनाकृत प्रसंस्करण सुविधा**

क्रम सं.	कम्पोस्टिंग	वर्मी-कम्पोस्टिंग	वायो गैस	आरडीएफ/गुटिकाकरण

**अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्र : (नगरों की संख्या/नाम/क्षमता)**

क्रम सं.	संयंत्र का स्थान	प्रचालन की स्थिति	विद्युत उत्पादन (मेगा वाट)	अभ्युक्ति

**टोस अपशिष्ट का निपटान (नगरों की संख्या/नाम/क्षमता)**

अभिनिर्धारित भरण स्थल

निर्मित भरण स्थल

निर्माणाधीन भरण स्थल

प्रचालनरत भरण स्थल

निश्शेषित भरण स्थल

आच्छादित भरण स्थल

**टोस अपशिष्ट मलबा स्थल (नगरों की संख्या/नाम/क्षमता)**

विद्यमान मलबा स्थलों की कुल संख्या

पुनर्निर्मित/आच्छादित भरण स्थल

स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थल में परिवर्तित मलबा स्थल

**अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण/भरण स्थलों पर निगरानी**

क्रम सं.	सुविधाओं का नाम	परिवेशी वायु	भू जल	निक्षालन की गुणवत्ता	कंपोस्ट की गुणवत्ता	वीओसी
1.						
2.						
3.						

नगरपालिकाओं द्वारा तैयार की गई कार्य योजनाओं की स्थिति

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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 and 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 1500k/cal 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 bio-degradable 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 nigram, 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, cardboards, 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 availablefor 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 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 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 I 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 canes, 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  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  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  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 <sup>6+</sup> )	0.05
	Copper	0.05
	Cyanide	0.05
	Lead	0.05
	Mercury	0.001
	Nickel	-
	Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub>	45.0
	pH	6.5-8.5
	Iron	0.3
	Total hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	300.0
	Chlorides	250
	Dissolved solids	500
	Phenolic compounds (as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH)	0.001
	Zinc	5.0
	Sulphate (as SO <sub>4</sub> )	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 :-<sup>4</sup>

- (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), (e), 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 <sup>3</sup> )	<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 <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) percent by weight, minimum	0.4	10.4
Total Potassium (as K <sub>2</sub> O), 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 <sup>0</sup> 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 <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> 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)
<b>Particulates</b>	50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Standard refers to half hourly average value
<b>HCl</b>	50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Standard refers to half hourly average value
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	200 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Standard refers to half hourly average value
<b>CO</b>	100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Standard refers to half hourly average value
	50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Standard refers to daily average value
<b>Total Organic Carbon</b>	20 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Standard refers to half hourly average value
<b>HF</b>	4 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Standard refers to half hourly average value
<b>NO<sub>x</sub> (NO and NO<sub>2</sub> expressed as NO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	400 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Standard refers to half hourly average value
<b>Total dioxins and furans</b>	0.1 ng TEQ/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Standard refers to 6-8 hours sampling. Please refer guidelines for 17 concerned congeners for toxic equivalence values to arrive at total toxic equivalence.
<b>Cd + Th + their compounds</b>	0.05 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Standard refers to sampling time anywhere between 30 minutes and 8 hours.
<b>Hg and its compounds</b>	0.05 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>		Standard refers to sampling time anywhere between 30 minutes and 8 hours.

<b>Sb + As + Pb + Cr + Co + Cu + Mn + Ni + V + their compounds</b>	0.5 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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<sup>o</sup>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:	

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.	<b>Processing/recycling/treatment of solid waste</b> (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.	<b>Disposal of solid waste</b> 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  Tools used Manual sweeping Mechanical sweeping Whether long handle broom used by sanitation workers Whether each sanitation worker is given handcart/tricycle for collection of waste Whether handcart / tricycle is containerized Whether the collection tool synchronizes with collection/ waste storage containers utilized	frequency	Daily	Alternate days	Twice a week	Occasionally
		% of population covered				
			%	%	Yes/No	Yes/No
	Secondary Waste Storage facilities					
	No. and type of waste storage depots in the city/town Open waste storage sites Masonry bins Cement concrete cylinder bins Dhalao/covered rooms/space Covered metal/plastic containers Upto 1.1 m <sup>3</sup> bins 2 to 5 m <sup>3</sup> bins Above 5m <sup>3</sup> containers Bin-less city	No.	Capacity in m <sup>3</sup>			
	Bin/ population ratio					



	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	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 Land(s) available with the local body for waste processing (in Hectares)	/tpd
	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 ,  vermi composting	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Qty. of residual waste landfilled  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)  Co-processing	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled  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	

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**

<b>CALENDAR YEAR:</b>	<b>DATE OF SUBMISSION OF REPORT:</b>

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

	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 Whether each sanitation worker is given handcart/tricycle for collection of waste Whether handcart / tricycle is containerized Whether the collection tool synchronizes with collection/ waste storage containers utilized			% % Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No		
	Secondary Waste Storage facilities					
	No. and type of waste storage depots in the city/town Open waste storage sites Masonry bins Cement concrete cylinder bins Dhalao/covered rooms/space Covered metal/plastic containers Upto 1.1 m <sup>3</sup> bins 2 to 5 m <sup>3</sup> bins Above 5m <sup>3</sup> containers Bin-less city	No.	Capacity in m <sup>3</sup>			
	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		

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

	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	
----	--	--

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

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

**PART B****Towns/cities**

Total number of towns/cities

Total number of ULBs

Number of class I &amp; class II cities/towns

**Authorisation status (names/number)**

Number of applications received

Number of authorisations granted

Authorisations under scrutiny

**SOLID WASTE Generation status**

Solid 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	:	

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.

# “Selection Criteria for Waste Processing Technologies”

[In compliance with Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Order Dated 25<sup>th</sup> May & 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2016 in the Matter of OA No. 199 of 2014, Almitra H. Patel &Anr. Vs Union of India &Ors.]



**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

(Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change)  
PARIVESH BHAWAN, EAST ARJUN NAGAR, SHAHDARA

## CONTENTS

No.	Topic	Page No.
1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Selection of Best available technology for waste processing	1
2.1	Aerobic Composting	2
2.2	Vermi- Composting	3
2.3	Biomethanation/ Bio-waste Derived Fuel	3
2.4	Incineration	4
2.5	Plasma Pyrolysis	4
2.6	Pelletization/ DRF	5
3.0	Criteria for selection of Waste processing Technologies	6
	Table -1 Options for Integrated technologies	7
4.0	Key Criteria for Incineration	8
5.0	Key Considerations for operation of Incinerator	9
6.0	Waste to Energy Initiatives	9
 <b>Annexures:</b>		
(I)	Indicative land requirement for composting	11
(II)	Specifications of Waste processing Technologies	12

## SELECTION CRITERIA OF WASTE PROCESSING TECHNOLOGIES

### 1.0 Introduction:

Selection of appropriate technology is one of the key considerations for success of a waste management system for a particular town/city besides taking consideration of other aspects like resource recovery, environmental soundness, financial support, involvement of stakeholders/ public and institutional capability.

Many waste processing technologies are available and in practice world-wide. However, efficiency of a particular technology depends upon the criteria for which it is designed and planned. The major criteria considered for selection of technologies are the waste quantity, waste characteristics, physical properties and composition of wastes, availability of land, social factors, capital investment, duration of treatment, products market, etc.

A wrong selection of waste processing technology can cause failure of the entire waste management system leading to bad economics and environmental cost.

### 2.0 Selection of Best Available Technology for Waste Processing

The available waste processing technologies can be broadly divided into two categories-

- (1) Biological treatment and
- (2) Thermal treatment.

The Biological treatment process is accomplished by allowing to micro-organisms to degrade waste components by creating conducive environment for growth of microbial organisms. In the biological process, the biodegradable organic portion

of waste is broken down into gaseous products (CO<sub>2</sub>, Methane gas, etc) and water molecules leaving behind carbon rich byproduct called compost. The biological activities depend upon several criteria- C/N ration, pH value, moisture content, supply of oxygen, etc. Biological processes for waste treatment can be further divided into two categories-

- (a) Aerobic treatment (in presence of Oxygen) and
- (b) Anaerobic treatment (absence of Oxygen).

The thermal process of treatment is applied to destroy the harmful potential of wastes together with energy recovery. In this process, the waste components are incinerated in controlled oxygen supply so that maximum heat energy can be recovered without causing the air pollution. During incineration, the waste undergoes chemical changes to release gaseous byproduct, water vapour along with heat energy. The heat energy can be utilized for generating electricity through boiler. The efficiency of heat recovery depends upon the calorific value of incinerated waste.

Details of the available technologies are discussed below;

## **2.1 Aerobic Composting**

Composting is the process of aerobic decomposition of biodegradable organic matter in a warm, moist environment by the action of bacteria, yeasts, fungi and other organisms. MSW in India has an initial C/N ratio of around 30:1, ideal for decomposition. The organisms involved in stabilization of organic matter utilize about 30 parts of carbon for each part of nitrogen. Compositing requires approx 25 m<sup>2</sup> area per ton of MSW (only for windrow formation for 21 days composting and maturity yard for 30 days stabilization). The additional area required is for machinery, packing and storage. Facilities also required for recycling and treatment of effluent (leachate) and sanitary landfill for rejects (inert materials,

sludge from ETP). The compost products should comply with the standards prescribed in the SWM Rules, 2016.

## 2.2 Vermi -composting

Vermi compost is the end-product of the breakdown of organic matter by particular species of earthworm. Vermicompost is a nutrient-rich, natural fertilizer and soil conditioner, cultured on a specially made vermi-bed. The earthworm species most often used are *Eudrillus eugineae*, *Eisenia foetida* or *Lumbricus rubellus*. It can treat any organic waste, not appreciably oily, spicy, salty or hard and that do not have excessive acidity and alkalinity. The C/N ratio preferred is 30:1 where, carbon matter comes from brown matter (wood products, saw dust, paper etc) and nitrogen from green matter (food scraps, leaves etc). Overabundance of greens generates ammonia. The moisture content of 40-55% is preferable and maintained by covering the tank with wet sack and sprinkle water as required. Vermicomposting can be done in tank with size of 4m x 1m x 0.5m for waste input of 10kg/day of semi decomposed waste.

## 2.3 Biomethanation /Bio-waste Derived Fuel

It is a process based on anaerobic digestion of organic matter in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. The process is widely used to treat wastewater sludge and organic wastes because it provides volume and mass reduction of the input material. It produces methane and carbon dioxide rich biogas suitable for energy production and hence, is a renewable energy source. The nutrient-rich solids left after digestion can be used as a fertilizer. It generally treats Sorted organic fraction only (highly putrescible) for better gas yield. Fibrous organic matter is undesirable as the anaerobic microorganisms do not easily break down woody molecules such as lignin, cellulose, hemicelluloses, etc.. Preferred C/N ratio is 25-30. Moisture content should be >50% which implies on feed, gas production, system type, system efficiency. Area requirement for bio-methanation is approximately 25 m<sup>2</sup>

per tonne of MSW. Extra area required for machinery, gas containing and storage facilities.

## 2.4 Incineration

The incineration of MSW involves combustion of waste leading to volume reduction (90-95%) and recovery of heat to produce steam that in turn produces power through steam turbines (Bhide and Sunderesan 1983). Basically, it is a furnace for burning waste and converts MSW into ash, gaseous and particulate emissions and heat energy. The efficiency of the technology is linked to the waste characteristics and their properties such as moisture content and calorific values. It requires high temperature of the order of 800-1000°C and sufficient air and mixing of gas stream. The minimum temperature for burning carbonaceous wastes to avoid release of smoke and prevent emissions of dioxin and furans is 850°C. Depending on the nature of wastes and the operating characteristics of combustion reactor, the gaseous products derived from the combustion of MSW may include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), water (H<sub>2</sub>O, flue gas), oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and small. Minimum Moisture content should be <45%. Calorific value should be as high as possible; >1500 kcal/kg. Incineration of chlorinated plastic should be avoided as far as possible. The emission standards are prescribed in SWM Rules, 2016.

## 2.5 Plasma pyrolysis

Plasma pyrolysis or plasma gasification is a waste treatment technology that gasifies matter in an oxygen-starved environment to decompose waste material into its basic molecular structure. The process demands high electrical energy for creating high temperature by an electrical arc gasifier. It does not combust the waste as incinerators do. In a plasma converter, the arc breaks down waste primarily into elemental gas and solid waste (slag). The objective of the process is to generate net electricity, depending upon composition input wastes, and to

reduce the volumes of waste being sent to landfill sites. Relatively high voltage, high current electricity is passed between two electrodes, spaced apart, creating an electrical arc where temperatures as high as 13,871°C is reached. The temperature from one meter arc can reach up to ~4000°C. At these temperatures most types of waste are broken into basic elemental components in a gaseous form, and complex molecules are atomized - separated into individual atoms. Depending on the input waste (plastics tend to be high in hydrogen and carbon), gas from the plasma containment can be removed as Syngas, and may be refined into various fuels at a later stage. There has been issues of plasma systems regarding high temperatures requirement and short life of liners which are highly susceptible to both chlorine attack and to local variability in such high temperatures, not likely to last more than a year in service.

## **2.6 Pelletization /Production of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)**

It is basically a processing method for mixed MSW, which can be very effective in preparing an enriched fuel feed for thermal processes like incineration or for use in industrial furnaces. It is a fuel produced by shredding municipal solid waste (MSW) and steam treatment for reducing moisture content. RDF consists largely of organic components of municipal waste such as plastics and biodegradable waste, which are compressed into pellets, bricks, or logs. Non-combustible materials such as glass and metals are removed during the treatment process with an air blow or other mechanical separation processing. The MSW collected for disposal is tested for its moisture content and when the moisture content is more than 35- 40%, it requires drying to produce fuel pellets with reasonable calorific/heating values. The reduction in moisture can be done artificially or by natural sun drying. The sun dried garbage is then uniformly fed into a rotary drying system i.e. Hot Air Generation burning oversize garbage or other fuel to further bring down the moisture level to about 10-12%. RDF is an alternative to WTE and is a potential waste management technology

### 3.0 Criteria for selection of Waste Processing Technology

For planning and designing of a waste management plan, some preliminary survey is required to be obtained from the city/town and accordingly selection of waste processing technologies can be done for the city/town. In case of waste quantity is found less than requirement, a regional plan may be prepared for clusters of towns to achieve the desired quantity of waste. In case of excessive generation of waste, the waste can be reduced by adopting decentralized treatment process (vermin-composting/Biogas) in pockets – within garden premises, large residential complex, etc. However, Integrated waste processing plants are capable of processing both organic and incinerable wastes.

The primary criteria for selection of waste processing technologies are as under;

1. Quantity of waste generation
2. Characteristics of waste (Physical and chemical property)
3. Based on land availability (**Annexure-I**)
4. Prevailing environmental conditions
5. Climatic condition and terrain
6. Social acceptance
7. Market for the products
8. Capital investment
9. Siting criteria
10. Environmental norms

The quantity of waste generation plays vital role in selection of waste processing technologies. Vermi-composting and Biogas plants are capable of handling effectively up to 30 Tonne/per day and suitable for small towns. Aerobic composting plants are found operational up to 500 Tonnes/day. The waste-to-Energy plants are found cost-effective for processing waste 500 Tonnes/day and above. The indicative land requirements for different composting technologies are given at **Annexure-I**.

Waste characteristics such as C/N ratio, moisture content, calorific value, etc. indicate the treatment technology to be adopted. The desirable C/N ratio for composting is 30:1 with moisture content 50-60%.; otherwise, the these parameters are maintained by addition of some selected wastes. The desirable calorific value of waste considered for incineration should not be less than 1500 Kcal/kg (SWM Rules, 2016). The desired calorific value of waste can be achieved practicing effective segregation of wastes. However, multiple technologies can be selected for a city for processing solid wastes in an integrated way depending upon the quantity and characteristics of wastes as under (Table-1);.

**Table-1: Options for Integrated Technologies as per waste quantity generation**

Sno.	Population range	Waste Gen.TPD	Composition	Technological options
1	Above 2 Million	>1100 TPD	Biodegradables 35 to 50 %	IWP comprising -BM +CC+ RDF. W to E plant for power, based on: gasification, pyrolysis, incineration and mass burning. RDF to cement industry Plastic to fuel oil
2	1 M to 2 Million	550 to 1100 TPD	Biodegradables 40 to 55 %	IWP comprising -BM +CC+ RDF. W to E plant for power, where wastes exceeds 500 TPD based on: gasification , pyrolysis, incineration and mass burning. RDF to cement industry Plastic to fuel oil
3	1 Lakh to 10 Lakh	30 to 550 TPD	Biodegradables 40 to 55 %	IWP-BM, CC + RDF as feed stock to power plant / cement industry. Plastic to fuel oil
4	50,000 to 1 Lakh	10 to 30 TPD	Biodegradables 45 to 60 %	BM, VC or CC RDF
5	Less than 50,000	Less than 10	Biodegradables 45 to 65 %	BM,VC / CC and RDF
6	Hill towns	State capitals	Biodegradables 30 to 50 %	BM, CC / RDF as feed stock. Plastic to fuel oil

\*IWP- Integrated Waste Plant, BM- Biomethanation, VC- Vermi composting,CC- Chemical Conversion, RDF- Refused Drive Fuel

From the above table, cities having population 1 lakh to above 2 million can adopt the most common technology to treat waste 500TPD to above 1100 TPD in an Integrated

way comprising waste treatment plants of Biomethanation, Chemical Conversion and Refused Drive Fuel. For treating the waste the composition of biodegradable waste should be varies from 30 to 60 % depending upon the generation of waste and the technologies those are in practice. For population less than 50,000 technologies like vermin-compositing and biomethanation can be used as they are more effective. The Hilly areas having land crisis, the technologies like biomethanation, vessel composting, static pile composting, RDF, etc. can be used. The desired characteristics of waste for various technologies are given at **Table-3 (Annexure-II)**.

#### 4.0 Key Criteria For Solid waste Incineration

MSW incineration projects are appropriate only if the following overall criteria are fulfilled:

- A mature and well-functioning waste management system has been in place for a number of years.
- Incineration is especially relevant for the dry bin content in a 2-bin system . For unsegregated waste, pre-treatment is necessary.
- The lower calorific value (LCV) of waste must be at least 1450 kcal/kg (6MJ/kg) throughout all seasons. The annual average LCV must not be less than 1700 kcal/kg (7 MJ/ kg) .
- The furnace must be designed in line with best available technologies to ensure stable and continuous operation and complete burn out of the waste and flue gases.
- The supply of combustible waste should be stable and amount to at least 500 tonnes/ day.
- Produced electricity and/ or steam can be sold at a sustainable basis (e.g. feeding into the general grid at adequate tariffs). It is possible to absorb the increased treatment cost through management charges, tipping fees
- Skilled staff can be recruited and maintained.

- Since the capital investment is very high, the planning framework of the community should be stable enough to allow a planning horizon of 25 years or more.
- Pre-feasibility study for the technology led to positive conclusions for the respective community.
- Strict monitoring systems are proposed and monitored.

## **5.0 Key Considerations for operation of Incinerators**

Incineration of municipal solid waste should meet with the following criteria:

- Minimum gas phase combustion temperature of 850 °C and a minimum residence time of the flue-gases, of two seconds after the last incineration air supply.
- Optimum oxygen content (~lower than 6%) should be maintained in order to minimize corrosion and ensure complete combustion. The carbon monoxide content of the flue gas is a key indicator of the quality of combustion
- Fly ash acts as a catalyst for de-novo synthesis (at 200-450°C) of dioxins and furans. In order to reduce formation of dioxins and furans, it is imperative that maximum fly ash is removed before gases cool down to 200-450°C.
- The flue gases produced in the boilers should be treated by an elaborate flue gas treatment system.

## **6.0 Waste to Energy Initiatives:**

The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) granted 5 waste to-Energy projects under their programme on energy recovery from municipal waste. Waste-to-Energy plants are intended to comply with international emission standards. Details of the 5 plants supported by MNRE are given below:

**Delhi: Timarpur-Okhla** Waste Management Co Pvt Ltd: an initiative of M/s Jindal ITF Ecopolis. The incineration plant was commissioned in January 2012 and is processing 2000 tons per day (TPD) for generating power of 16 MW.

**Delhi, Ghazipur:** out of the 2,000 TPD of waste received at the landfill site daily, the facility is processing 1,300 TPD to generate 750 TPD of RDF and 12 MW power. The project is under trial run with effect from March 2016. The operator is M/s ILFS on PPP mode.

**Bangalore:** BBMP has initiated installation of 8 MW power plant in Bangalore for processing 1000 TPD of waste. M/s Srinivasa Gayithri Resources Recovery Ltd is operator on PPP mode. The project is under installation.

**Pune:** A 10 MW gasification plant is being set up in Pune with funds from MNRE. The plant will need 700 TPD of waste for production of 10 MW of electricity.

**Hyderabad:** 11 MW power plant, which will utilize 1,000 TPD of MSW, is being installed in the Nalagonda district. The plant will produce RDF for in-house incineration and power generation. The plant is currently under construction.

In general, three different designs can be distinguished. The nomenclature comes from the flow direction of the flue-gases in relation to the waste flow: unidirectional current; counter-current and medium current/centre flow furnace. The centre flow furnace is most ideal for mixed MSW which is highly variable in quality. A good mixture of all partial fluegas currents must be considered through mixture-promoting contours and/or secondary air injections.

References:

- (i) Report of the Taskforce on Waste to Energy (Vol-I), Planning Commission , May, 2014
- (ii) Manual on Solid Waste Management and Handling, Ministry of Urban Development (2000)
- (iii) Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

## Annexure-I

**Table-2: Indicative Land Requirements for Different Composting Technologies**

Parameters	Windrow	Static	In-vessel	Vermicomposting
General	Simple Technology	Effective for farm and municipal use	Large- scale systems for Commercial applications	Suitable for quantities less than 50 TPD generation of mixed MSW
Amount of waste treated	1 ton-500 tons per Module	1 ton-500 tons per module	1 ton-300 tons per module	1 ton- 50 tons
Land Requirement	8 ha – 500 TPD	5 ha - 500 TPD (Less land required given faster rates and effective pile volumes)	4 ha - 500 TPD (Very limited land due to rapid rates and continuous operations)	2 ha: 50 TPD
Time	8 weeks	5 weeks	3 weeks (3-5 days in vessel; 3 weeks to mature)	8 weeks
Ambient Temperature	Not temperature sensitive	Not temperature sensitive	Not temperature sensitive	Temperature sensitive (30-40°C ideal range; 35-37°C specific to particular earthworm sp.)
Energy Input	Moderate	Moderate (2-3 hours aeration)	High	Low
Financial Implications	Moderate	Costly	Very Costly	Moderate. Purchase of exotic Earthworms suitable for MSW composting are expensive
Odour/ Aesthetic Issues	Odour is an issue if turning is inadequate	Moderate. Odour can occur but controls can be used such as pile insulation and filters on air system	Minimum. Odour can occur due to equipment failure or system design failure	None

( Source: Manual of MSW, May 2014)

## Annexure-II

Table-3: SPECIFICATIONS FOR VARIOUS TYPE OF WASTE PROCESSING TECHNOLOGIES

S.No.	Method	MSW characteristics	C/N ratio	pH Control	Temperature required	Moisture Content
1	<b>Compositing</b>	Sorted organic fraction of MSW, preferable with same rate of decomposition	Between 25 – 50 initially. Release of ammonia and impeding of biological activity at lower ratios	7 – 7.5 (optimum). Not above 8.5 to minimize nitrogen loss in the form of ammonia gas	50-55°C for first few days and 55-60°C for the remainder composting period. Biological activity reduces significantly at higher temperature	55% (optimum)
2	<b>Incineration</b>	MSW with calorific value as high as possible; Volatile matter >40%; Fixed carbon <15%; Total inert <35%	Calorific Value-As high as possible; >1200 kcal/kg	–	850°C to 1400°C	As minimum as possible; <45%
4	<b>Pyrolysis</b>	–	–	6.5-8.5 (optimum)	elevated temperatures 700°C-900°C	–
5	<b>Gasification</b>	–	–	–	Temperature greater than 1000°C	–
6	<b>Biomethanation</b>	Sorted organic fraction only; Higher the putrescibility, better is the gas yield; Fibrous organic matter is undesirable as the anaerobic microorganisms do not break down woody molecules such as lignin	25-30 (preferable)	Acidogenic bacteria through the production of acids reduce the pH of the tank. Methanogenic bacteria operates in a stable pH range and temperature	Mesophilic bacteria act optimally around 37°-41°C or at ambient temperatures between 20°-45°C. Thermophilic bacteria act optimally around 50°-52° and at elevated temperatures up to 70°C. Mesophiles are more tolerant to changes in environmental conditions and hence more stable, but thermophiles act faster.	>50%; Implications on feed, gas production, system type, system efficiency

	<b>Vermi composting</b>	Any organic waste which are not appreciably oily, spicy, salty or hard and that do not have excessive acidity and alkalinity	30:1 (preferred). Brown matter (wood products, saw dust, paper etc) is rich in carbon and green matter (food scraps, leaves etc) in nitrogen.	Slightly alkaline state preferable. Correction by adding small dose of calcium carbonate	20 – 30oC	40-55% preferable; cover the tank with wet sack and sprinkle water as required
--	-------------------------	--	---	--	-----------	--

# GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT OF SANITARY WASTE

As per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016



**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

*Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India*

**Parivesh Bhawan' C.B.D. Cum-Office Complex,**

**East Arjun Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi-110032**

*May 2018*

# Contents

<b>1.0</b>	<b><i>Introduction</i></b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b><i>Provisions of Sanitary Wastes in Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM) Rules, 2016</i></b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b><i>Menstrual Hygiene Management National Guidelines (December 2015)</i></b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b><i>Provisions of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in the SBM-G Guidelines, 2017</i></b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b><i>Current User Practices &amp; Implementation Status</i></b>	<b>5</b>
	<b><i>5.1 Current practices</i></b>	<b>5</b>
	<b><i>5.2 Implementation status</i></b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b><i>Waste Management Options</i></b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b><i>Role of Disposal of Sanitary waste at Customer/Producers/Private Agencies/SPCBs &amp; PCCs/ULBs/ Villages/Panchayat/Local Levels</i></b>	<b>9</b>
	<b><i>i. At Consumer Level</i></b>	<b>9</b>
	<b><i>ii. At Producers Level</i></b>	<b>9</b>
	<b><i>iii. By Private Agencies</i></b>	<b>10</b>
	<b><i>iv. At SPCBs/PCCs Level</i></b>	<b>10</b>
	<b><i>v. At ULB/Local Level</i></b>	<b>11</b>
	<b><i>vi. At Villages/Panchayat Level</i></b>	<b>12</b>

## 1.0 Introduction

Sanitary waste disposal has become an increasing problem in India as the plastic used in disposable sanitary napkins are not bio-degradable and lead to health and environmental hazards. The impact is more pronounced because of the unorganized ways of municipal solid waste management and poor community collection, disposal and transportation networks in the cities and villages. Further, one major issue of sanitary waste has always been their categorization, i.e., whether it is biomedical or plastic waste. Soiled napkins, diapers, condoms, tampons and blood-soaked cotton, which are household waste according to the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016, are being disposed after segregation into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components. However, the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 indicate that items contaminated with blood and body fluids, including cotton, dressings, soiled plaster casts, lines and bedding, are bio-medical waste and should be incinerated, autoclaved or microwaved to destroy pathogens. The lack of concern for sanitary waste management in our country is reflected in the fact that there is no reliable statistics on the subject. Due to the lack of segregation of waste, there is hardly any documentation in this area, so through instructions for handling and management of sanitary waste are essential. As per the study conducted in 2011, titled ‘Sanitary Protection: Every woman’s health right’ estimated that only 12% of the 335 million menstruating women have access to disposable sanitary napkins. Environment portal Down to Earth estimated that 432 million pads are disposed every month.

## 2.0 Provisions of Sanitary Wastes in Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM), 2016

According to the provision of 3(46) of **Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016**, ‘solid waste’ was categorized as follows: 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, radioactive waste generated in the area under the local authorities. Further, as per the provision of 14(i) of **SWM Rules, 2016**, Central Pollution Control Board has a provision to “*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*”. Therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 14(i) of the **Solid Waste Management, Rules, 2016** and the objections and suggestions received from the public, the Government of India through CPCB has framed the guidelines on **sanitary waste management** to ensure proper disposal of sanitary waste. Most of the existing sanitary waste management facilities are practicing under **SWM Rules, 2016**, which are as follows:

- Rule 3(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;

- Rule 3(41), “**sanitary waste**” means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
- Rule (4)(b), states that 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;
- Rule 15(zg) (iv) & (vi), stated that the Local Authority and Nagar Panchayat shall create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on wrapping used **sanitary waste** securely 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. The Local Authority and Nagar Panchayat shall also educate public on segregation of sanitary waste at source.
- As per Rule 17, duty of manufacturer or brand owners of disposable products and **sanitary napkins and diapers** are given below:
  - (i) 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.
  - (ii) 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.
  - (iii) 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.
  - (iv) All such manufacturers, brand owners or marketing companies shall educate the masses for wrapping and disposal of their products.

### **3.0 Menstrual Hygiene Management National Guidelines (December 2015)**

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) is an integral part of the **Swachh Bharat Mission Guidelines (SBM-G)**. The MHM Guideline (Dec 2015) is issued by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation to support all adolescent girls and women. It outlines what needs to be done by state

governments, district administrations, engineers and technical experts in line departments; and school head teachers and teachers.

As per MHM guidelines, ‘**Safe disposal**’ means ensuring that the process of destruction of used and soiled materials is done without human contact and with minimal environmental pollution and ‘**Unsafe disposal**’ means throwing used cloth into ponds, rivers, or in the fields exposes others in the area to decaying material and should be avoided. Offsite disposal can be organized with the communal or town solid waste collection and management system. If a hospital with a safe and treatment unit for hazardous waste is nearby, this might be a best solution to explore. However, this is unfortunately not a viable option for many rural schools, and transport will be a logistical and financial challenge. Options for on-site disposal include disposal deep burial, composting, pit burning and incineration. The right option depends on key factors such as amount and type of materials, the available budget (investment and O&M costs) and environmental considerations. **Burning in open heap** should be totally avoided. If burning is the only option, a deep pit should be used.

<b>Unsafe</b>  <b>Safe</b>	<b><i>Common practices</i></b>
	Throw them unwrapped into fields, rooftops, etc.
	Wrap them in paper/ plastic bag and throwing them outside
	Drying, wrap in paper/plastic bag and throw in dustbins (mostly non-rural)
	Bury them for de-composting
	Throw them in latrine / toilets
	Burn it (rural areas and peri-urban areas)
	Use small scale incinerators (community or school level)
Municipal waste management / burning in health clinics (more urban)	

Source: MHM Guideline 2015

Lack of facility & disposal systems in India and other social stigmas attached to menstruation, affects the sanitary waste disposal behavior of women in the country. Considering this some of the common methods used for disposing sanitary waste:

#### 4.0 Provisions of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in the SBM-G Guidelines, 2017

**Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G)** is sensitive to menstrual hygiene needs of adolescent girls and women. Towards this end, guidelines on Menstrual Hygiene Management have been issued by the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation in 2015 and must be adhered to. The SBM(G) implementation should ensure that the MHM facilities take into consideration issues such as ventilation. Action points taken in **MHM** under SBM(G) guidelines are as follows:

- Public toilet design should ensure safe and private entrance to women’s toilets, with ample lighting after evening hours. The location of the toilets should be decided through a participatory

process based on the feedback of users. The approach to the toilet should feel and be safe for women and girls e.g. ensuring that there are no public gathering spots on the path to the toilet where men gather socially.

- Adequate water and space inside the toilet should be ensured for the women users to change napkins/cloth and to wash themselves.
- Toilet cubicles may be provided with a shelf, hooks or niche to keep clothing and menstrual adsorbents dry.
- Disposal bins with lids should be placed within the toilet, as the initial point of waste collection.
- Funds under SLWM head may be used for setting up incinerators in community toilets.
- IEC plans should include MHM as a key component for raising awareness among girls and women. The MHM guidelines have a description of possible interventions.
- Efforts must be made through the IEC activities to emphasize that menstruation is a biological function and rid the community of taboos and superstitions associated with menstruation.
- CSOs and SHGs may be engaged to inform the communities about safe menstrual hygiene Practices and develop economic models to meet the demand for low-cost sanitary napkins.
- Studies show that when fathers of adolescent girls are made aware about the MHM needs of their daughters.
- Schools must have segregated toilets that are kept open and accessible during school hours, and have the above systems in place for menstrual waste management.
- Provision of MHM related facilities to schools including Communication interventions and as well as infrastructure creation, may be supported under the SLWM component of SBM (G).
- Counseling for adolescent girls, and special educational sessions around menstrual health and hygiene should be organized by qualified professionals as part of school education.
- Similarly, menstrual health and hygiene awareness camps may be organized for women in the community, at local health centres, Anganwadis, etc. by qualified professionals.

## 5.0 Current User Practices & Implementation Status

### 5.1 Current practices:

- (i) **Disposing in the open:** The disposal of sanitary napkins depends on the location where women are disposing soiled napkins. Often their behavior differs when they are not at home; women tend to leave the soiled napkins unwrapped in the corners or they throw the used pad in dustbins without wrapping them.
- (ii) **Disposing in the dustbin/garbage:** when at home urban women dispose their napkins in the garbage; most of the times they wrap it and throw it but when not at home there is a tendency of throwing the pad without wrapping it, in the dustbin.
- (iii) **Burying the menstrual waste in a pit:** Most rural women bury the menstrual waste in a pit; many would wash the used napkins and then bury the same in a pit. In a pilot study of around 1000 women in West Bengal it was discovered that girls using napkins in school carry the used ones home and around 78% of the women interviewed would bury them or dispose them alongside ponds.
- (iv) **Burning the menstrual waste:** in the above mentioned study only 2% women burn the soiled napkins. The burning of used pads is prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas as women have to take care of the final disposal of pads there; whereas in urban areas women forget about the consequences of disposal after they have thrown it in the dustbin.
- (v) **Using incinerators or special disposal dustbins:** Many institutions and schools have started using incinerators or 'feminine hygiene bins' for proper disposal of napkins. These incinerators are a sigh of relief for the school going girls and working women.
- (vi) **Flushing the soiled napkins:** as mentioned before the disposal habit changes according to the place; in public places, depending on the toilet type; for example when women are using flush toilets they try to flush the soiled napkins and if it doesn't get flushed they may wrap it and throw it in the dustbins. Things in this context might be changing now but because of lack of information on disposal facilities women even today flush used napkins in the toilet.

### 5.2 Implementation Status:

Barring some isolated practices, sanitary waste management is not implemented according to the provisions under SMW Rules, 2016. The initiatives made were mainly for disposal of used sanitary napkins for menstrual waste stream. No initiatives were reported for collection and disposal of other sanitary wastes such as infant diapers, adult diapers, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and other similar waste is yet to be evolved in the country by the key stakeholders namely Consumer, Producers and Local Authorities.

## 6.0 Waste Management Options

Option	Type of waste	Where to Use	Specifications/Pollution control norms
<b>Low-cost, locally made incinerators</b>	Napkins and other wastes. Best suited for pads with high cellulose content, not those that have super absorbent polymers (SAP)	Rural Girls School, Colleges, Institutions, Hostels etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manually operated</li> <li>• Minimum Size: 3' × 3' × 3'</li> <li>• Design: As given in MHM Guidelines, Technical Guide 2</li> <li>• Capacity should be ~200 Napkins/Day</li> <li>• Comprises of two chambers (for firing and ash collection)</li> <li>• An emission control system along with a door for firing</li> <li>• Made of brick masonry</li> <li>• Opacity of the smoke shall not exceed 20%.</li> <li>• All the emissions to air other than steam or water vapor shall be odorless and free from mist, fume and droplets.</li> <li>• Operation temperature reaches up to 300°C</li> <li>• Assure 100% burning effectiveness.</li> <li>• The incineration chamber shall be designed to include an auxiliary gas or oil burner to be used as necessary to maintain the prescribed minimum combustion temperatures.</li> <li>• If diesel is used, low Sulphur diesel shall be used as fuel in the incinerator.</li> <li>• Compliance to General Emission Standards for air pollutants notified under <b>E (P) Act, 1986</b> or as may be prescribed by SPCBs/PCCs.</li> </ul>
<b>Electric incinerators</b>	Bulk amount of napkin wastes	Girls toilets, community toilets, complexes, Malls, Society Complex etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure complete burning of napkin.</li> <li>• Ensure instant disposal in a scientific and hygienic way with fully automatic way and burn completely.</li> <li>• Burns 150 to 200 napkins/day, can be programmed for cycles/day</li> <li>• Self-disposal by user by directly putting into the incinerator.</li> <li>• Ash generation should not exceed more than 5% per napkin</li> <li>• Ash should be collected in separate tray and ensure stack on that tray.</li> <li>• Auto power &amp; thermal cut-off and automatic temperature maintenance should be there for safety of user.</li> <li>• Inside refractory lining should be excellent heat</li> </ul>

			<p>retention to avoid thermal loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The residence time for gaseous products in the combustion chamber will be designed to be at least 2 seconds to ensure complete combustion.</li> <li>• The emission from incinerators shall comply the General Emission Standards mentioned under <b>Standard for incineration</b> section in <b>SWM Rules, 2016</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>High-temperature incinerators for bio-medical waste</b>	Incinerate all types of pads (those with high cellulose content, high moisture content, and those with SAP) and all types of bio-medical waste	Waste burnt at central/combi ned incinerator facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The incinerator shall be designed for capacity more than 50 kg/hr.</li> <li>• The double chamber incinerator shall preferably be designed on "controlled-air" incineration principle, as particulate matter emission is low in such incinerator. Minimum 100% excess air shall be used for overall design.</li> <li>• No incinerator shall be allowed to operate unless equipped with Air Pollution Control Device (APCD).</li> <li>• The incineration ash shall be stored in a closed sturdy container in a masonry room to avoid any pilferage. Finally, the ash shall be disposed in a secured landfill.</li> <li>• Emission control measures must be followed as per <b>Schedule II of the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016</b>, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986.</li> <li>• The location, structural design etc. of the incinerator shall be as per the guidelines of <b>Bio-medical Waste Rules, 2016</b>, published by CPCB under <b>Guidelines for Bio-medical Waste Incinerator, 2017</b>.</li> <li>• A skilled person shall be designated to operate and maintain the incinerator.</li> </ul>
<b>Deep burial</b>	compostable sanitary pads (e.g., made of natural fibres), not pads made of bleached cellulose, SAP, and plastic covering	Villages and small towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once the used absorbent material is put inside the burial pit, it should be covered with soil or sand. It should not be kept exposed to open air.</li> <li>• The pit should be constructed at a distance of about 5 to 7 meters from drinking water source</li> <li>• Depending upon the number of users the size can vary.</li> <li>• Minimum Specification: 0.5 m × 0.5 m × 1.0 m, or even better 1.0 m × 1.0 m × 1.0 m (l×b×d).</li> <li>• The technical descriptions must be followed as per <b>Technical Guide 2</b>, notified under <b>MHM National Guidelines, December 2015</b>.</li> </ul>

<b>Composting</b>	Used paper, tissues, cloth based absorbents and even some sanitary napkins (if they made only of wood pulp and non-woven cotton) <b>Commercial disposable pads will not compost</b>	Composting can be made in communities (both urban and rural), and schools, encouraging for community based and community led composting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used menstrual absorbent should be mixed and covered with materials such as leaves, dried plants or other bio-degradable material.</li> <li>• The need to be properly moist, which might requires watering during dry periods.</li> <li>• Once the pit is filled, it should be covered properly with soil so as to avoid smell, destruction from rodents, etc.</li> <li>• Minimum Specification: 0.5 m × 0.5 m × 1.0 m, or even better 1.0 m × 1.0 m × 1.0 m (l×b×d).</li> <li>• The technical descriptions must be followed as per <b>Technical Guide 2</b>, notified under <b>MHM National Guidelines, December 2015</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Pit burning</b>	Plain cotton clothes of degradable sanitary material	Rural area, where there are no better options available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The burning should be carried out at about 1 m depth with some good burning material like dried wood or sometimes kerosene oil or fuel is used.</li> <li>• During the burning, there should be safety measures, such as a dedicated personal and avoid contact by unauthorized students.</li> <li>• Minimum specification: 0.5 m × 0.5 m × 1.0 m; 1.0 m×1.0 m×1.0 m (l×b×d).</li> <li>• The technical descriptions must be followed as per <b>Technical Guide 2</b>, notified under <b>MHM National Guidelines, December 2015</b>.</li> </ul>

**Recommended options for disposal of different sanitary wastes (as per MHM Guidelines 2015)**

Sanitary Waste	Waste management options				
	<i>Disposal into pit latrine</i>	<i>Deep burial</i>	<i>Composting</i>	<i>Pit burning</i>	<i>Incinerator</i>
Used tissues, paper, cloth, cotton	✓	✓	✓	Less recommended	Low cost/locally made inclinators or Electric inclinators
Cotton napkins (reusable or commercial)	Less recommended	✓	✓	Less recommended	Electric inclinator
Commercial napkins with plastic and liners	Less recommended	✓	Not possible	Less recommended	Bio-medical Waste Incinerator

## 7.0 Role of Customer/Producers/Private Agencies/SPCBs & PCCs/ULBs/Villages/Panchayat/Local levels

The following options are suggested for disposal of sanitary waste through different stakeholders;

### i. At Consumer Level:

- (a) The consumer shall wrap the sanitary waste using self-wrapping straps or keep the sanitary waste in leak-proof pouches provided by producer and dispose the same along with dry waste or keep the waste in separate bin provided at the time of door to door collection by local agency. In case separate bin is not provided by authorized waste picker, the wrapped/pouched sanitary waste should be placed in dry-waste bin for collection by authorized waste picker (during door to door collection).
- (b) In case Producers does not provide wrapper or Pouch, the used sanitary waste should be wrapped in old newspaper and placed in dry-waste bin for collection by authorized waste picker (during door to door collection).

### ii. At Producers Level:

As per the mandate given under the SWM Rules, 2016 the Producers shall involve in following activities;

- (a) Provide wrapping pouches OR Provide suitable self-wrapping (sealing straps) for the used sanitary waste so that the sanitation staff (Safai Karmachari) are not exposed to sanitary waste during handling. Wrapping system or pouches provided by Producers shall have symbols for easy identification of waste thereby prompting the workers not to open the pack for examination.
- (b) Work with local agencies for achieving segregated collection and disposal of sanitary waste.
- (c) Indulge in providing mass education and awareness in proper handling and segregation and disposal of sanitary napkins.
- (d) Explore the possibility of using recyclable materials in their products.

**iii. By Private Agencies:**

- (a) Segregated sanitary waste can be disposed by Incineration through authorised common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities. An authorised waste picker by local authorities (as per SWM Rules, 2016) can provide such services on commercial basis. The SPCBs/PCCs may authorise common CBWTDFs to receive sanitary waste from such service providers, only in case the existing CBMWTDF has adequate capacity to dispose the same.
- (b) In small cities, the sanitary wastes can be composted if cotton/clothes are separated from the products. Other-wise, the sanitary waste will go along with dry waste for disposal.
- (c) In Class I cities sanitary waste can be landfilled. The sanitary wastes also can be utilized in waste-to-energy or co-processing in cement kilns/power plants.

**iv. At SPCBs/PCCs Level:**

SPCBs/PCCs may allow sale and operation of mini and modular incinerators for disposal of sanitary napkins. Modular incinerators can be promoted only in case of remote locations (military establishments, camps etc.) or for the areas having no access to common incinerators. For allowing such modular incinerators, SPCBs shall ensure the following;

- (a) Depending on type of technology provider, modular incinerators can be based on twin chamber incineration, Magnetic Pyrolysis Furnaces, plasma pyrolysis furnaces, electrically operated furnaces, Clay-pot (Matka incinerator) etc..
- (b) Modular incinerators may have to demonstrate compliance to general emission standards for air emissions notified under E (P) Act, 1986 or as may be prescribed by SPCBs/PCCs. In this regard, they shall produce test certificate from EPA recognized/accredited laboratory so as to sell their Product.
- (c) Considering low volume of flue gases, the cleaned flue gases after complying with standards shall be vented through stacks of height atleast 2m above the roof or the nearest building or as may be decided by SPCBs.
- (d) SPCBs may randomly verify functioning of such incinerators, and in case of non- compliance to emission standards, they shall direct the manufactures/Producers to not to place their Products on the market.
- (e) Convergence and coordination with different ministries, departments and schemes and awareness creation around sanitary waste management through well targeted commutations and media plans.

- (f) The SBCSs is also responsible for identifying district level resources people and implementing partners, to assist the process of orienting all relevant district and sub district personals.
- (g) SPCBs shall organize the collaborative orientation programmes between the SWM Cell/ WSSO, Department of Education, Department of Women & Child Development, Department of Health and P&RD.

**v. At ULB/Local Level:**

As per the mandate, the ULBs in association or assistance with Producers shall make necessary arrangements for collection and disposal of sanitary waste. The following options are envisaged for disposal;

- (a) Send the segregated sanitary waste to available waste management options/incinerators for final disposal/incineration. (These incinerators may be of TSDFs or CBMWTFs)
- (b) The sanitary waste, if collected as part of segregated non-recyclable dry-waste may feed for Waste to Energy plants.
- (c) ULBs may also install a stand-alone common incinerator for disposal of sanitary waste and other wastes (such as STP/drain sludge).
- (d) Create awareness of the negative consequences of poor waste management on health and the environment due to sanitary waste.
- (e) Develop waste management systems at the local level and facilitate access to water, sanitation and waste disposal for women and girls, especially in rural areas.
- (f) Involve women in the design of sanitation and waste management structures to ensure menstrual waste-related needs for disposal, collection and treatment are taken into account.
- (g) Support from private sectors in development of menstrual waste management products that are environmentally friendly and accessible for women and girls.
- (h) Industrial Groups/ Commercial Groups to involve in sanitary waste management (collection to disposal) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and promotion of Extended Producers Responsibilities (EPR) for providing pouch /wrappers for safe handling of sanitary wastes and decentralized deposit centres.
- (i) Ensure implementation of sanitary waste guidelines and policies and monitoring of KPI and inclinators.
- (j) ULBs must conduct the training sessions in schools and communities along with the key messages of Hygienic practices as per the MHM Guidelines.

**vi. At Villages/Panchayat Level:**

At villages and Pachayat areas not having access to common incinerators, may dispose used home-made sanitary napkins made of natural tissues/paper/cloth/cotton as well as re-usable commercial cotton napkins in small **burial pits** of more than 50 cm deep or into pit latrines. In case of commercial sanitary napkins made with plastic and liners, low cost incinerators like **Matka Incinerator** kept in open areas (such as open backyard, open fields, terrace of the house, etc.).

# Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste (Old Municipal Solid Waste)



## CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

(Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India)

‘Parivesh Bhawan’ C.B.D. Cum-Office Complex,

East Arjun Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi-110032

(February, 2019)

## CONTENTS

<b>List of figures</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Background</b> .....	<b>4</b>
1. Present Status of Legacy Waste.....	5
2. Key Definitions.....	7
<b>3. Provisions of SWM Rules, 2016</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>3.1 Rule 15</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>3.2 Schedule-I</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>4. Methodology</b> .....	<b>10</b>
4.1 Bioremediation and Biomining of Old Municipal Dumpsites.....	10
4.1.2 Processing Bio-remediation & Bio-mining.....	13
4.1.3 Processing Equipments for Processing Legacy Waste.....	16
4.2 Treatment Process.....	17
4.3 Use of Screened Fraction.....	19
<b>4.4. Process Management</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>4.4.1 Space Management</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>4.4.2 Leachate Management</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>4.4.3 Fire Control and Safety</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>4.4.4 Use of Recovered Space</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>4.5 Bio-mining Below-Ground Waste</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>4.7 Clearing vs. Capping of Legacy Waste</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>5. Costs:</b> .....	<b>25</b>
6. Training.....	27
7. Stabilising Fresh Municipal Solid Waste.....	26
<b>8. Environmental Risks of Bio-mining</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>9.Safety</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>10. Conclusion</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>11. References</b> .....	<b>31</b>

**List of figures [add page numbers for Figures below]**

- Fig. 1 : Overview of Bio-remediation and Bio-mining of Legacy Waste
- Fig. 2 : Schematic representation of Bio-mining through Tractor Tiller by Windrows
- Fig. 3 : Schematic representation of Bio-mining through Trench Method
- Fig. 4 : Schematic representation of Bio-mining through Cone Method
- Fig. 5 : Schematic representation of Bio-mining through Windrow Method for Spacious Landfill Sites
- Fig. 6 : Schematic representation of Bio-mining through Thin Layer Spreading Method
- Fig. 7 : Illustration of current Legacy Waste Management at existing landfill site
- Fig. 8 : Schematic representation of screen components and its sustainable disposable
- Fig. 9 : Schematic representation of the operating model for legacy waste Bio-remediation and Bio-mining

## BACKGROUND

Until the 1970s, there were few dumpsites exists in India. Since Vedic times, household discards mostly food waste, which went back to the soil along with stable wastes via compost pits. Urban discards were collected by farmers, they converts it into compost and utilize it in farming and bring their produce to town/city. With the introduction of plastic in the seventies the composition of city waste started changing and people started discarded plastic along with kitchen wastes. These plastics blanketed the fields and made them infertile, as less rain could enter and few seeds could germinated, So farmers stopped collecting urban mixed wastes and cities were left with an unexpected burden. Initially most towns and cities in India started dumping all this unwanted waste outside city limits, along roadsides which are unsupervised and where dumped in no-mans-land. Uncontrolled and continuous dumping of municipal solid waste lead to mountains of legacy waste .

After three decades of neglection these open dumps have grown larger and higher, becoming point sources of pollution. Waste rotting in these airless heaps produces leachate, a foul dark liquid that kills vegetation around dumps and irreversibly pollutes groundwater due to leachate generation. The heaps of garbage also produce methane, a greenhouse gas that causes 21 times more global warming than carbon dioxide. Besides, contaminating air quality, which further, worsens due to frequent fire incidences.

Recently, Hon'ble NGT alarmed that due to incremental growth of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), these MSW dumps are converting into virtual mountains. Hon'ble NGT further directed that every city/town should adhere to clause 'J' of Schedule-I of SWM Rules, 2016. Finally, Hon'ble NGT directed CPCB to propose Standard Operating Processing (SOP) for implementation of Bio-mining and Bio-remediation of legacy solid waste.

These guidelines are very useful to Municipal Corporations, Councils & Waste Management Agencies. The Contribution given by Mrs. Almitra Patel (Member, Hon'ble Supreme Court Committee for SWM & National Expert, Swachh Bharat Mission), Shri Snehal Jariwala (PRO) & Sh. Asad Warsi (Consultant, Indore Municipal Corporation) are highly appreciated. These guidelines have been edited by Dr. S.K. Nigam, Addl. Director (CPCB) and compiled by Ms. Gudiya Jaiswal (SA).

## 1.0 Present Status of Legacy Waste & its impact on Environment:

There are two major challenges of solid waste management in our cities/towns:

- (1) managing the continuous flow of solid waste on a daily basis, and
- (2) dealing with the legacy of neglect which has resulted in garbage heaps having been built up at dumpsites that were meant for waste processing and landfills.

The sites for landfills were originally located outside of the cities, but as the cities have expanded the dumpsites are now almost in the cities. Delhi's open dumps at Ghazipur (69 metres high), Okhla (55 metres high) and Bhalswa (56 metres high), for example, are all much higher than the permissible height limit of up to 20 metres, and way past their capacity of holding waste for which they were set up. It is estimated that more than 10,000 hectares of urban land is locked in these dumpsites in India. In the absence of exposure to air, the high-rises of rotting mixed waste on these sites generate methane (a greenhouse gas) and other landfill gases, which contribute to global warming. They also produce leachate (liquid generated by airless waste) which pollutes groundwater. Frequent outbreaks of fire at the dumpsites lead to air pollution. What is more, the presence of these dumps encourages further dumping at these sites, even though they are filled beyond capacity to take any more waste. Many municipal authorities across the country are opting for "capping" as a solution to the legacy of mixed waste, which is not the first option in the order of priority for environmentally save legacy waste management as per **Clause 'J' of Schedule-I** of the SWM Rules, 2016.



The methane produced at solid waste disposal sites contributes approximately 3 to 4 percent to the annual global anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions (IPCC, 2001). Clearing these mounds of years-old waste, called legacy waste, is the easiest and fastest way to reduce our national emissions, and save surrounding villages from polluted water sources, smoke, , flies and stench.

Over the years, generation of dry waste, especially plastic waste and packaging, has increased at a tremendous rate. This is because of:

- i. Rapid increase in e-commerce industry from shopping to ordering food.
- ii. Many brand owners have shifted from larger SKU (Stock Keeping Unit) size to smaller SKU size due to changing market scenario.
- iii. Shifting of public consumer preferences to daily use plastic products like bottles, food containers, etc.
- iv. GST on recyclables making it uneconomical for waste-pickers and kabadiwalas to collect low-value waste.

These reasons have contributed to ever-growing dumping grounds. Some waste materials may or may not be recyclable and others might be too small to recover. Since 2016, MoEF & CC has transferred this downstream responsibility of collection and sustainable end disposal for plastic packaging through EPR as per Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. Now it is time to introduce upstream EPR also. The downstream EPR majorly focuses on managing a products disposal whereas upstream EPR stimulates product design for environment, reducing use of resources and reducing its adverse environmental and health impacts via use of materials that can be disposed of in a sustainable manner. Under upstream EPR, Producers, Importers and Brand Owners will have to Eco-Design their product packaging and design it considering its collection, recovery and end-of-life sustainable disposal to avoid formation of future legacy wastes. This means that the packaging should be made of eco-friendly material or can be recovered easily and have an established value chain to reduce the burden on ever-growing dumpsites.

Local Bodies also need to ensure that the upcoming infrastructure is designed to handle and store unmixed wastes separately. Government bodies should also create infrastructure for collection, handling, sorting, processing and sustainable end disposal infrastructure for all types of waste.

## 2.0 Key Definitions:

Some of the important keywords are explained below:

- i. **"aerobic composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;
- ii. **"biodegradable waste"** means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;
- iii. **"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 PVC plastic, woody waste etc.;
- iv. **"composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
- v. **"contractor"** means a person or agency that undertakes a contract to provide materials or labor to perform a service or do a job for a service-providing authority;
- vi. **"co-processing"** means use of combustible waste as raw material or as a source of energy or both to replace or supplement fossil fuels in industrial processes;
- vii. **"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 of SWM Rules, 2016 to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
- viii. **"dry waste"** means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inerts and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc.;
- ix. **"dump sites"** means a land utilized by local body for open dumping to dispose of untreated solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;
- x. **"extended producer responsibility" (EPR)** means responsibility of any producer and/or brand manager of packaging products such as plastic, tin, glass and corrugated boxes, etc., for environmentally sound management, till end-of-life of the packaging products;
- xi. **"inerts"** means wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible and include debris, construction and demolition wastes, street sweepings or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;
- xii. **"informal waste collector"** includes individuals, associations, waste traders or agency involved in collection, sorting, sale and purchase of waste and/or recyclable materials without valid authorization from respective urban local body or pollution control board to comply with guidelines issued by MoEF&CC under Environment (Protection) Act for waste handling, management, and disposal;

- xiii. **"leachate"** means the dark smelly liquid that seeps through or is generated within solid waste and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it;
- xiv. **"local body"** for the purpose of these rules means and includes the municipal corporation, nagar nigam, municipal council, nagarpalika, nagar palika parishad, municipal board, nagar panchayat and town panchayat, census towns, notified areas and notified industrial townships by whatever name they are called in different States and union territories in India;
- xv. **"materials recovery facility" (MRF, pronounced Merf)** 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 authorized by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting, recycling and/or recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorized 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;
- xvi. **"non-biodegradable waste"** means any waste that cannot be degraded by microorganisms into simpler stable compounds;
- xvii. **"processing"** means any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products;
- xviii. **"recycling"** means the process of transforming segregated non-biodegradable, recyclable 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;
- xix. **"refuse derived fuel"(RDF)** means fuel derived from the combustible waste fraction of solid waste like plastic, woody waste or organic waste, other than chlorinated materials, in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, shredding and compacting of solid waste;
- xx. **"residual solid waste"** means and includes the waste and rejects from solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing or use;
- xxi. **"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 odor, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants, slope instability and erosion;
- xxii. **"segregation"** means the unmixed and separate storage and management of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including garden or 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;
- xxiii. **"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 hospital or industrial waste, e-waste, battery waste, hazardous and radioactive waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities mentioned in rule 2;

- xxiv. **"sorting"** means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, card-board, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling and recovery;
- xxv. **"stabilizing"** means the biological decomposition of biodegradable wastes to a stable state where it generates no leachate or offensive odors/gases or fire and is fit for application to farm land, soil erosion control and soil remediation;
- xxvi. **"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 foul odor, littering, leachate dripping and unsightly conditions;
- xxvii. **"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;
- xxviii. **"waste hierarchy"** means the priority order in which the solid waste should be managed by giving emphasis to waste prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and disposal at the landfill being the least preferred;
- xxix. **"waste picker"** means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and/or recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation or from streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

### **3.0 Provisions of SWM Rules, 2016:**

The Government of India has notified the Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM) Rules, 2016 for proper and effective management of municipal solid waste (MSW). Under the SWM Rules, 2016, following provisions have been made to manage old dumps of MSW.

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

(zj) investigate and analyze 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.

The by-laws shall apply to every urban local body, outgrowths in urban agglomerations, Cantonment boards, Panchayat, Industrial and Institutional Townships, railways and defence establishments

Further, provisions under Schedule I (j) are given below:-

**3.2 Schedule-I (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.

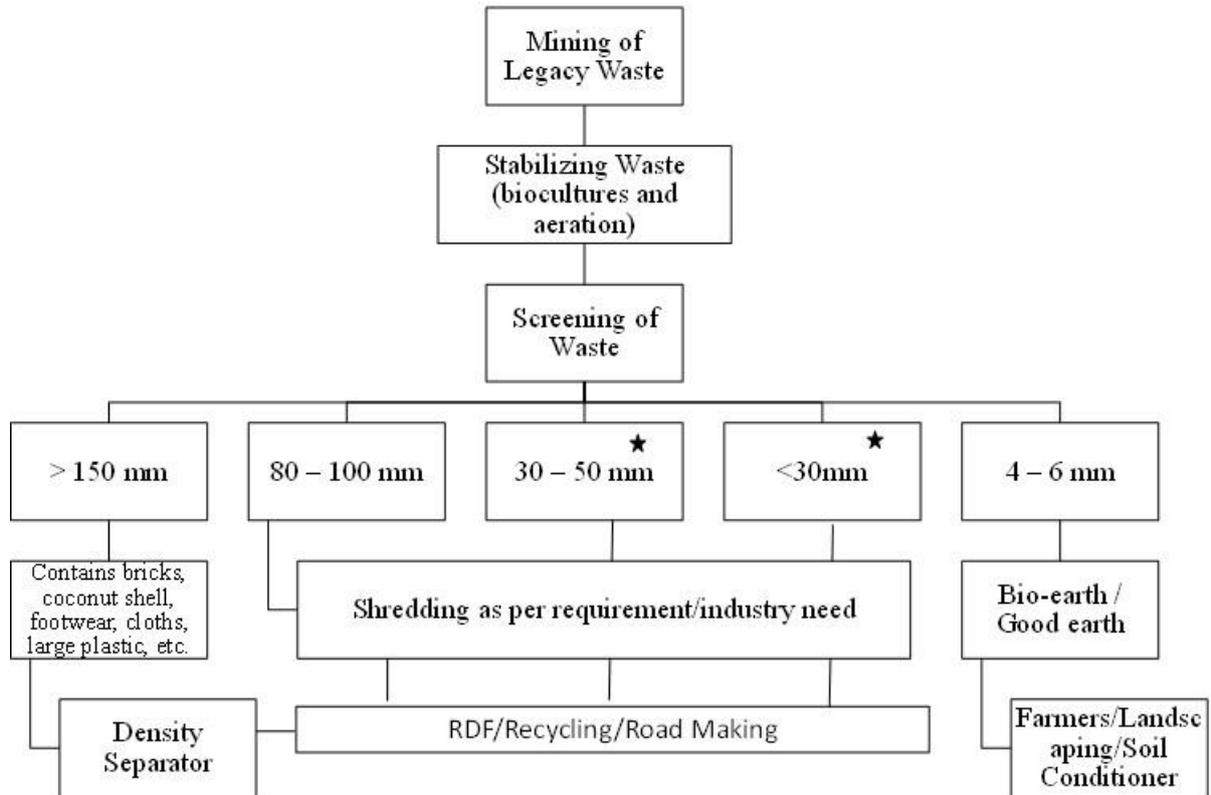
#### **4.0 Methodology:**

The treatment & disposal of Legacy MSW can be done by Bio-remediation and Bio-mining. A total station survey or drone mapping of any landfill/dumping site must be done prior to start of the project. Hence, it is suggested to ensure precursor study with history of the site, compositional analysis of waste. Site environment parameters such as baseline study of heavy metals in surface and subsurface soils and water, rainfall, soil type, surface hydrology, topography, wind direction etc. shall be studied before and after bio-mining. Periodic study should also to be carried out after completion of biomining to check for any adverse effects in the surrounding area.

#### **4.1 Bio-remediation & Bio-mining of Old Municipal Dumpsites:**

It refers to the excavation of old dumped waste and make windrow of legacy waste thereafter stabilization of the waste through bio-remediation i.e. exposure of all the waste to air along with use of composting bio-cultures, i.e. screening of the stabilized waste to recover all

valuable resources (like organic fines, bricks, stones, plastics, metals, clothes, rags etc.) followed by its sustainable management through recycling, co-processing, road making etc.



★ In Case of RDF (With Size Up to 50mm) shredding is not required

Fig. 1. Overview of Bio-remediation and Bio-mining of Legacy Waste

The first step is to excavate legacy waste, loosen it and make windrows so as the leachate can be dried of through solar exposure and all the entrapped methane is removed from the heap. All biodegradable waste, like discarded food, fruit, flower and garden waste, needs air to decompose it in an odourless way without producing leachate. So the first step in stabilizing and bringing down airless legacy waste is to expose as much of it as possible to air (Fig. 1).

Addition of composting bio-cultures speeds up decomposition and rapidly creates biological heat within the waste that helps to dry it out and reduce its volume by 35-40%. This happens through loss of moisture and by decomposition of some of the aerated waste to carbon dioxide and water vapour. This is called **bio-remediation** and makes the waste dry enough for screening. Waste is called stabilized when there is no more generation of heat or landfill gas or leachate, and seeds are able to germinate in it.

It means the screening of such stabilized waste into different size fractions that can be usefully used off-site or disposed of without affecting the environment. Screen sizes commonly used are one or more of the following: 150 mm, 80 to 100 mm, 24 to 50mm, 12-16 mm and 4-6 mm. The finest fraction is called bio-earth or good earth. It contains a mixture of humus-rich organics which improve soil fertility along with a high proportion of soil or sand, which is why it cannot meet FCO standards for compost. The coarsest fraction contains bricks, stones, coconut shells, footwear, cloth and larger plastics. Density separation helps recover combustibles which can be used (usually up to 5-10%) as fuel replacement after supplying it to customer requirements.

The lighter mid-fractions are mostly plastics and can be shredded as per industry requirement for use in bitumen hot-mix plants to make so-called Plastic Roads or as refuse derived fuel



for co-processing in cement kilns. Fractions up to 50mm do not require shredding for use as RDF. The heavier mid-fractions are mostly stony inert which can be used in the lowest layers of road-making or plinth-filling or in low-lying areas, but should not contain more than 3-5%



plastics by weight. Less than 10% of the original waste remains as totally unusable residual

rejects and may remain onsite, either in a small heap or spread to raise the ground level by a couple of meters.

The land which was hosting waste dumps is now fully recovered for alternate uses. Bio-mining and Bio-remediation processes should be adopted as early as possible to ensure holistic solid waste management.

#### 4.1.2 Process of Bio-remediation and Bio-mining:

Exposing the legacy waste to air to stabilize it has been done since 1998 in many ways. Almost all of them involve forming the waste into long low heaps of about 2 meter height called wind-rows, to get maximum surface area to volume. Repeated turning is necessary to ensure that the innermost waste in wind-rows also gets exposed to air. Usually 3-4 turnings of legacy waste are necessary to stabilize it.

1. Use a tractor-tiller to repeatedly loosen the topmost 150 mm layer of legacy waste. Mist-spray the waste lightly with bio-cultures to control odour and get the decomposing microbes dispersed into the waste. Hand-pick out large objects like rocks or coconut-shells or long pieces of cloth. Form the waste into wind-rows using a Bob-cat or JCB or similar earth-moving equipment. Turn these wind-rows every 5 days. After 2-3 weeks when the heaps are free-flowing enough for screening, move the material to multi-deck vibrating screens or to trommels (rotating cylinders with different size perforations) to get fractions of different size and weight.

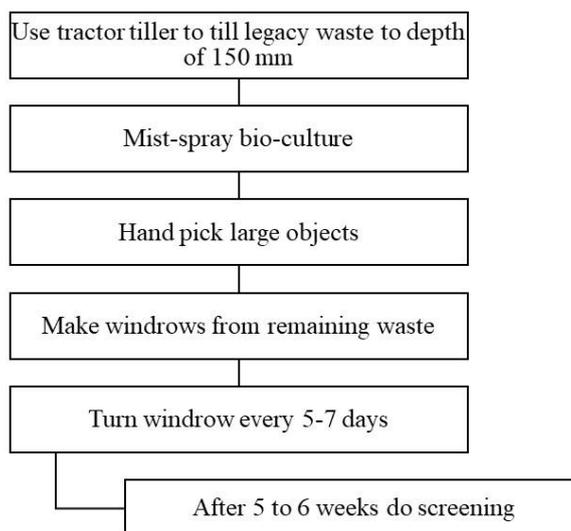


Fig. 2. Schematic representation of Bio-mining through Tractor Tiller by Windrows

2. Use a JCB to dig 2-2.5 meter deep trenches downwards from the top of a legacy waste heap at 1.5 to 2 meter intervals. This is a rapid and cost-effective way to slice the uppermost layer into in-situ wind-rows. Mist-spray the sides of the

trenches to get microbes to reach exposed waste surfaces. Bring down these slices to form terraces and turn one aerated windrow onto another weekly before repeating the process until almost ground level is reached. Start screening when waste moisture is low enough.

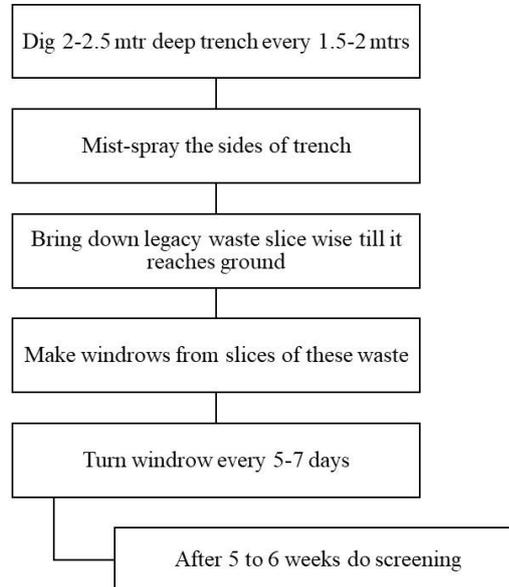


Fig. 3. Schematic representation of Bio-mining through Trench Method

- Use a JCB to lift legacy waste off the top of a heap and drop it from a height to aerate and loosen the waste and form 2-3 meter high cones. Mist-spray bio culture on the cones. Every day or 2-3 days use the JCB to lift waste from the cones and drop it back to the same or a nearby location, to aerate the waste. This is rather fuel-intensive.

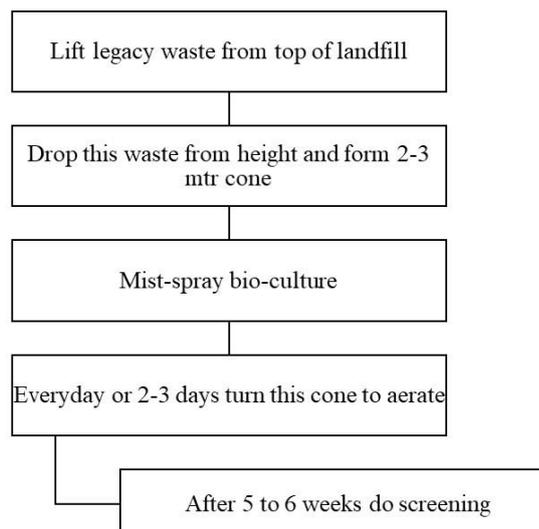


Fig. 4. Schematic representation of Bio-mining through Cone Method

- Where space permits, move the waste to form several long parallel windrows. Turn these weekly with a JCB. Often at the second or third turning, one heap can be

combined with a second one as their volumes decrease. Windrows can be aerated either by moving all the waste to form a new parallel windrow, with the innermost waste on the outside for aeration, or by moving all the waste forward in small steps while dropping it from a height for aeration.

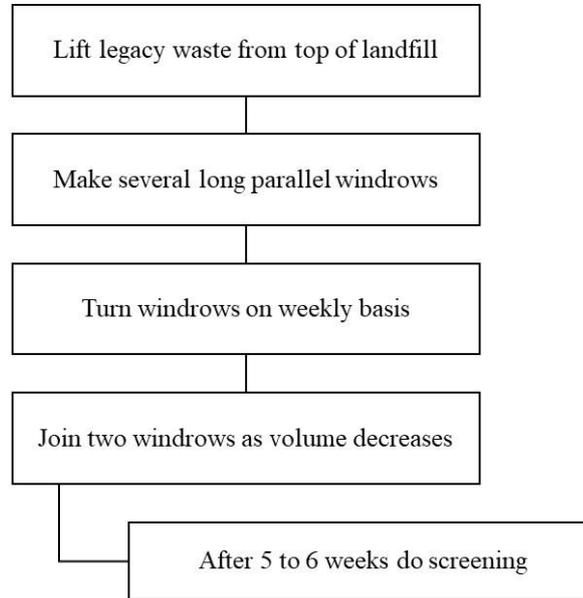


Fig. 5. Schematic representation of Bio-mining through Windrow Method for Spacious Landfill Sites

5. If waste needs to be moved from one location to another part of the same site, usually the perimeter, place it in thin 150 mm layers and mist-spray bio cultures. Allow 5 days to aerate one layer before adding the next one and mist-spraying bio cultures on that also. Turning may not be necessary when waste is spread thin like this, to decompose like leaves on a forest floor.

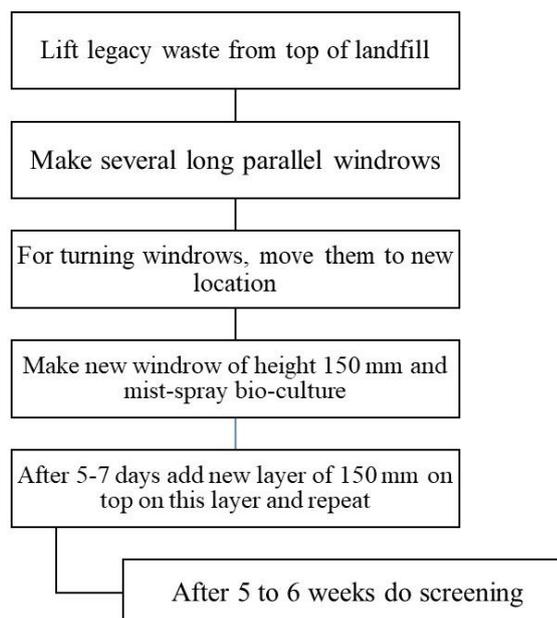


Fig. 6. Schematic representation of Bio-mining through Thin Layer Spreading Method

6. This is a constantly-evolving field. Hence other cost effective and space effective methods can also be applied.

#### **4.1.3 Processing Equipment's for Processing of Legacy Waste:**

The major equipment that would come in use would fall under the following heads of processes like excavation, shredding, screening, air classification and ferrous separation. As per suitability and requirement the appropriate choices should be made.

##### **Screening**

- Trommel
- Vibrating Screen
- Disc/ Star

##### **Handling Equipment**

- Loader (Front Load)
- Conveyers
- Fork Lifts

##### **Screening**

- Trommel
- Vibrating Screen
- Disc/ Star

##### **Handling Equipment**

- Loader (Front Load)
- Conveyers
- Fork Lifts

#### **4.2 Treatment Process:**

Processing of accumulated waste shall be done in following manner as given below:

1. Local Body (LB) shall make a time bound plan to execute the bio-mining process to clear the old waste.
2. Volume of waste to be determined through contour survey (Total Station Survey) and site measurements. Drone mapping of heap volumes at different stages is most cost-effective and fast. Weighment of heaps is difficult and problematic as payment would be collected for heavy fractions, leaving behind the more pollution-prone lighter fractions.
3. Initial Contour level survey of the site shall be done on start of work and Final Contour level survey shall be done on final completion of the work.
- 4 Do an initial baseline survey of surface and subsurface soils and waters and also leachate present, to check for heavy metals and toxics if any. Samples should be drawn by an NABL

or MOEF certified lab, also at the final stage. During operations, the operator should collect and keep daily samples of the finest fractions, to be pooled and analysed monthly or at random by an NABL lab. This is to ensure that unsterilized rotted waste is not simply moved from one location to another by mining without bioremediation.

**4.** Sprinkle the newly exposed surfaces with a composting bio culture solution or a dilute solution of 5% fresh cow dung in water. This will control smell and speed up decomposition. With the help of Back Hoe loader, the waste in the demarcated area should be loosened up.

**5.** Usually the top layer has several materials in the active biological state. This layer shall be stabilised through composting bio-cultures, as well as herbal/biological sanitizers if found necessary for odour control.

**6.** Raking of garbage layers by a long spike harrow operating in cross directions may be done as needed to pull out large rags, plastic, rubber, textiles etc.

**7.** Waste pickers or labour should manually pick out bulky waste like coconut shells, banana stems, tyres and rocks prior to screening for bio-mining. Store in separate heaps for sale or use.

**8.** Turn these windrow heaps once a week until no more volume reduction is observed in the heaps and no more heat is generated. If the garbage is stabilized, there will be no smell or leachate formation and the material will be dry enough for sieving.

**9.** LB or its agency may deploy Trommels and/or Horizontal Screens or other types of screens for the purpose of screening. Screen the stabilized waste in a rotary screen or gravity screens of different size openings, preferably 35mm and 8mm. A fan can blow out the plastic fraction for use by recyclers. Compost

**10.** Appropriate numbers of excavators, back hoe loaders and workers will be required to execute the work.

**11.** The recyclables recovered from the bio-mining process should be sent for recycling as per the quality of the material, which should also be randomly sampled by an NABL lab and tested for heavy metals, salinity/electrical conductivity and leachability to ensure no environmental harm during use. FCO standards for pH and contaminants could be provisionally used as a benchmark.. Non-Recyclable plastic material shall be sent for road making or to RDF units or cement plants. Initial cleaning of recyclable waste shall be done before it is transported for sale or disposal.

**12.** The recovered earthy fines shall preferably be used for landscaping or gardening or road medians within the Local Body or the site. The recovered soil can also be used as “Soil enricher” to develop green areas or by farmers.

**13.** The recyclables like plastic, glass, metals, rags and cloth recovered from the waste during screening shall be sorted out and preferably cleaned before sending to recycling industries or as RDF.

**14.** The heavy fractions may be sand and gravel usable for road shoulders or for plinth filling. Stones and concrete if any can be used for road sub-grade, or for crushing, recycling and reuse in the construction industry. The recovered construction and demolition waste recovered from the bio-mining process may be sent to a C&D processing facility if suitable for production of building materials.

**15.** In very old garbage layers with high debris content, most of the organic matter may have already been decomposed. Do a seed germination test to ensure it is stabilised. Add biocultures to fully stabilise it if heat is still generated in windrow heaps or volume reduction is observed. After 7-10 days of stabilization the waste can be taken up for screening.

**16.** Usually the finest fraction will be organic matter plus fine soil, called 'bio-earth', which can be used as soil improver, especially for restoring alkaline or saline soils to fertility, or to grow some vegetation for erosion control. It is also useful as a lawn subgrade cum drainage layer, or it can be used as organic manure in tree pits. . The next coarser fraction will be gravel and coarse organics, which can be used for road and railway embankments the coarsest fraction may have a lot of combustibles (cloth etc.) which can be baled and supplied as Alternate Fuel Resources in cement kilns or boilers.

**17.** There may be some (maximum 5-10% of total) left over waste including lumps of heterogeneous nature. The waste may be soaked with leachate or hard and difficult to disintegrate. This waste can be sent to scientific landfill for disposal (near zero residues).

**18.** The recovered land from the bio-mining process shall be utilized for any purpose deemed appropriate. Ideally reclaimed space should be reused for waste processing, otherwise for alternate non-habitation uses.



### 4.3 Use of Screened Fractions:

When planning for bio-remediation and bio-mining, it is important at the same time to identify where the screened fractions will go, in order to bring down the heap of mixed waste to fractions that would each have been usable if unmixed. None of these fractions will bring in income. In fact, their transport offsite is a cost to be budgeted for. Look for the nearest industries using solid fuel. Look for the nearest bitumen hot-mix plants and also specify Plastic Roads in road tenders to ensure offtake of the thin-film plastic fractions. Start a dialogue with all kabadiwalas within the local body to see who will be willing to pick up or accept which items. Plan for offsite aggregation space for different fractions and types of waste that will result from screening. Identify aggregation and storage sheds for use by waste-picker groups or kabadiwalas. Identify transporters who can transport different fractions out on their return trips.

For the bio-earth or good earth finest fraction, test periodically for heavy metals, then look for farmers willing to accept it. It is excellent for reclaiming salt-affected soils and for restoration of mining overburden areas if any are nearby. There is a cess for restoration of mined areas, which is normally unspent as forest departments are supposed to revegetate them. But this is unviable in barren rocky soil by planting and watering saplings. Revegetation is instead possible and effective by mixing grass seed with the good earth fraction and spreading it on the overburden to start a natural succession of grasses, herbs and shrubs.

### 4.4 Process Management:

There are several factors that must be kept in mind during implementation of the project.

#### 4.4.1 Space Management:

For all waste-stabilising methods, management of space is the biggest challenge, as aeration, stabilizing and screening mostly needs to be done within the boundaries of an already overloaded dumpsite. This is achieved mainly by experience and creative common-sense. Onsite earth-mover operators often come up with the best solutions, so seek their opinions. Every dumpsite poses a case-by-case challenge, but there is no above-ground dump that cannot be successfully bio-remediated and bio-mined.



Fig. 7. Illustration of Trench Bio-mining at existing landfill site

Keep safety in mind. Always try to work downward from the top surface. Do not think of slicing waste from the top down along one side of the heap unless you can ensure leaving a stable wall of waste with a safe slope of 25 - 30 degrees while you work. Leaving a vertical wall of waste during operations can cause a dangerous landslide of disturbed waste.

#### 4.4.2 Leachate Management:

Most high heaps of legacy waste are water-logged with leachate even near the topmost layers and all the way to the bottom, like a dhokla. This is not just from rainwater entering the heap but is produced by airless rotting within the entire waste heap. So when legacy waste heaps are opened up, some leachate almost always trickles out. This is not produced by the formation of wind-rows or cones, which in fact help to dry out the waste by aerated decomposition.

Channels must be created to lead the oozing leachate rivulets to a lined depression or pond for treatment or for leachate recirculation onto wind-rows as a type of bioculture. (test to see if heaps generate enough heat with its use). Leachate can also be treated in collection ponds by underwater composting. Bio-cultures that have been proved successful at other locations can be sprinkled onto the leachate pools. But intermittent aeration is a must, using small compressor pumps or aerators or airlift aeration or even simple manual or mechanical agitation. Aeration is necessary for the added microbes to do their work of digesting the polluting solids suspended in the dark and turbid leachate. Success is noticed by a progressive change in colour from dark to light, by reduction or absence of odour and by fine bubbles rising to the surface from digested solids.

#### **4.4.3 Fire Control and Safety:**

Most large dumpsites are smouldering from hidden fires. Methane itself is flammable with a blue flame, and supports the yellow-flame burning of combustible plastics, cloth and oily rags. Sometimes flammable industrial waste find its way onto dumpsites, aggravating the problem.

It is difficult to begin bio-remediation work on a smoking dump. Sometimes digging into the dump awakens hidden fires. So fire control is important. Adding water increases the generation of both methane and leachate and is counter-productive, not a long-term solution, Adding soil cover to smother the flames adds more material to a heap that one is trying to bring down.

There is a better way, again requiring creative common-sense and experience and training of earth-mover drivers. Most fires within heaps have a point source – a bag of textile discards or plastic waste or a ball of oily rags. Earthmover drivers must learn to dig in and pluck out these burning balls of fire. These should be laid nearby on the surface of the dump and then rubbed out with the back of the excavator shovel to extinguish the flames and smoke. Wet soil should be kept handy to immediately plug the excavated hole. Adding composting bio-cultures can be tried, to counter the anaerobic conditions around the burning spots. Smoking points must be tackled patiently and systematically, one by one, till the dump is smoke-free to begin stabilizing operations by bio-remediation.

It is important to do the risk assessment and an onsite emergency plan should be kept handy prior to commencement of dumpsite bio-remediation & bio-mining.

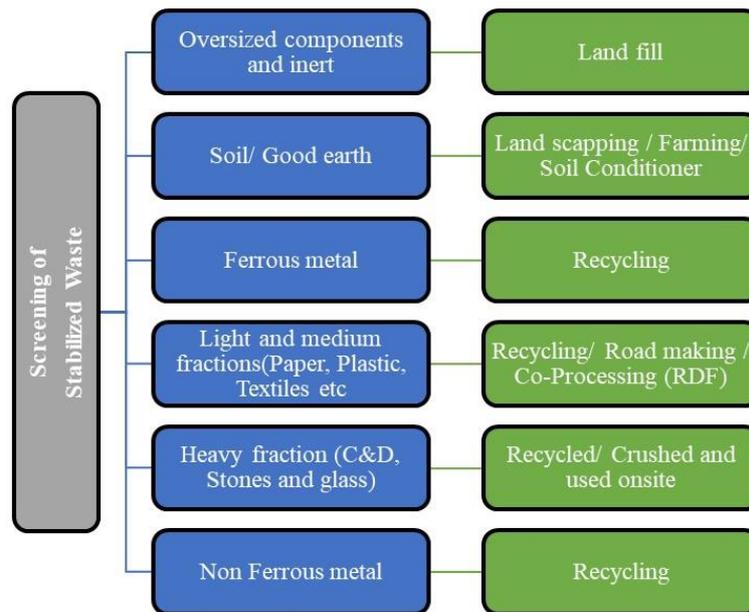


Fig.8: Schematic representation of screen components and its sustainable disposal

#### 4.4.4 Use of Recovered Space :

The benefit of bio-mining lies in abatement of ongoing and future pollution and ill health and in the recovery and re-use of valuable space. This is ideally for continued long-term waste management since public consent for new waste sites is increasingly difficult because of earlier visible mis-management of a virgin site. Ensure advance demarcation and declaration of a buffer zone of no new habitation for upto 500 meters around the cleared site to prevent real-estate activity from encroaching the buffer as soon as the dump is removed.

If a dump is engulfed within a growing city and its continued use for waste management is unsuitable, identify in advance the planned future use of that site and put up a signboard indicating that use, to ensure public acceptance of the biomining operations which will be temporarily noisy and dusty. This will also protect the site from land-grabbers.

Cleared dumps are not permitted for habitation for at least 15 years (SWM Rules Schedule I, H (2)). This is because of unhealthy leachate below the site and formation of flammable and offensive landfill gases from waste pockets that may remain unexcavated.

Permissible options are reuse for SWM, open stadia, sports grounds, parks and gardens, parking lots, container yards, warehouses of non-flammables and similar facilities where people are not living or working all day and night.

#### 4.5 Bio-mining Below-Ground Waste:

Many cities and towns chose abandoned quarry-pits to dump untreated waste, without realizing the permanently harmful effects of this. Leachate oozing out at the bottom of the pit cannot be seen or captured or treated and enters both shallow and deep groundwater through fissures in the rock. The hydrostatic pressure in deep quarries, as divers experience at increasing depths, forces the leachate even more forcefully into the cracks. Dark and smelly

water pollution begins to show up in nearby wells and bore wells after a year or further away even after 3-4 years, after which the damage is irreversible.

But leachate in an airless rotting mass continues to form for up to 30 years, so further damage can be prevented by bio-mining the quarry-pits. This has also been ordered by the NGT (in OA 179 of 2017). The waste needs to be excavated in descending layers like any open-cast mining and unloaded on the surface in windrows or conical heaps which can be turned weekly for 5-6 weeks before screening. Use of bio cultures is most important here, to control odour and the leachate which will run out while placing excavated material. Adding bio-cultures into the pit without excavation will not give the waste and the digesting microbes the air needed for stabilising the waste.

Immediate stoppage of further quarry-dumping of untreated waste is the most important action. The excavated quarry-pit, or any other quarry-pits that are planned for waste disposal, must first be filled to ground level with only debris and construction and demolition waste up to slightly above surrounding ground level. The newly-created space can then be used for waste stabilizing by unloading fresh waste in windrows here and turning them regularly. Any small quantity of leachate produced will be visible as it runs out from the edges of the heaps. Bio-mining /screening may have to be interrupted during monsoons, both above grounds and below ground.

#### **4.6 Engineered Landfill and Capping:**

Capping, in developed countries, is the preferred means of closure of scientifically engineered landfills with bottom and side liners. These lines as well as drainage layers and leachate and gas collection pipes are installed even before using the site for waste placement. Their capping is meant to keep out rain from the landfill so as not to add to the internally generated leachate which is continually pumped out through pipes and drainage layers for treatment. Landfill gas captured through pipes is generally flared, as generating power from its combustion is always loss-making.

The dumping of mixed MSW begins in low-lying areas without any prior waterproofing layers to protect groundwater or prevent landfill gas migration. Capping of unlined dumps is in fact dangerous as it makes the waste even more airless, generating more leachate and also more methane and landfill gas, which leaks out below the edges of the capping. This created a disaster at the Mindspace IT complex, constructed next to a capped landfill at Malad in Mumbai. The landfill gases entered the Mindspace basement where the central air-conditioning circulated it to every floor in the building, causing regular frequent failure of

every type of electronic equipment. Probably sulphur in the hydrogen sulphide gas made the circuit-board connections non-conducting. The problem is still unsolved. Another capping failure is at Bagalur in Bangalore, where leachate extraction wells were placed in a partly lined quarry pit before waste placement. A garden was constructed over the filled pit, with lawn sprinklers adding to the moisture in the waste through tears in the capping plastic. Now landfill gas and methane can be seen and even heard, vigorously bubbling up in every unemptied leachate-extraction well.

Capping should only be considered for the maximum 10% residual rejects after bio-mining (screening) of stabilized waste. The SWM Rules 2016 in Rule 15 (zk) permit it only where bio-mining and bio-remediation is not possible. Perhaps the only places where this is not possible are in steep inaccessible ravines and narrow valleys in mountainous regions.

#### **4.7 Clearing vs. Capping of Legacy Waste:**

The SWM Rules 2016 clearly mandate clearing of sites as a first option, by bio-mining and bio-remediation. Still, capping is often proposed or considered an option in India merely because it is done in the West. But clearing a dumpsite almost to ground level rather than capping it is a far better option for permanent pollution prevention, as well as for the following additional reasons:

Clearing by bio-mining recovers the entire base area of a dump at almost ground level. Capping gives only one-third of the base area as usable area at an inconvenient height for future use.

Cleared sites require no after-care. Capping requires at least 15 years of continuous leachate pump-out and treatment in a dedicated effluent treatment plant nearby. Gas extraction is very difficult and inefficient when attempts are made to insert suction pipes into dumped waste instead of before dumping begins. Poor success at Gorai capping led to the forced refund by Mumbai city of Rs 15 crore advance carbon credits.

Capping of open dumps (wrongly called SLFs or Sanitary Landfills) requires intake of fresh waste to be stopped and permanently diverted to a fresh site before capping begins. With increasing protests against fresh waste disposal sites, getting started elsewhere can often delay capping plans indefinitely. Bio-remediation and Bio-mining to clear a site can start

immediately at one part of an actively used dump while fresh waste continues to be received and stabilized at another part. Clearing can be done in phases to match available funds.

In the USA, only grass is permitted to be grown on the soil cover of a capped site. It must be regularly mowed for 15 years to prevent the growth of herbs or shrubs or trees whose roots may penetrate the plastic layer below the soil cover. If trees are planted over soil capping, they die in a few years as soon as their roots enter the hot airless waste below. Capped sites are closed to the public for 15 years. But if a dump is cleared to near ground level, it can be easily converted to a public tree park or garden if desired, unless below-ground waste remains untreated on the site.

Thus capping of dumpsites is not advisable. However, if any scientific landfill site for municipal waste is present which has been constructed as per the norms and guidelines of MoEF&CC and has been filled to its maximum level, possibility of capping can be explored.

## **5.0 Costs:**

### **Operation & Maintenance Cost for Bio-remediation and Bio-mining :**

Operational Expenditure of the project would depend on the size of dumpsite. The onsite bioremediation cum biomining cost ranges between Rs 400 to 700 per cubic meter, irrespective of capital cost. The case by case cost of moving screened fractions offsite will be extra and variable, depending on distance to farmers, cement plants etc.

### **Case Studies :**

Clearing of large dumps has been effectively done since at least 1998, at over 20 documented sites and perhaps other informally undocumented ones. Sites have been effectively reused for waste disposal or for parks and sports grounds and open maidans for periodic events.

There are at most five capped dumps to date in India, all with problems. Pune capped its old waste to create an impervious base for windrow composting, but instead dumped more waste which is now a stinking hill above it. Landfill gas leakage at Malad (Mumbai) and unsuccessful gas capture at Gorai (Mumbai) and Bagalur (Bangalore) have been described above. Case studies such as capping of legacy waste at Jawaharnagar in Hyderabad reveal issues of cost over-runs. . The dump contains 12 million tons of the city's waste accumulated till 2012. Every monsoon, leachate from the legacy dump seeps into the ground and pollutes the lakes around the site.

Leachate ponds to store the liquid have been of no use as they overflow during rains. Capping normally means laying of a thick soil cover over a cover of HDPE (High Density

Polyethylene). To facilitate release of gaseous emissions from the dump, pipes are planned to be installed. Besides, drainage pipes will also need to be laid to pump out leachate emanating from wet garbage inside. The concessionaire claims to have so far completed 95 per cent of the profiling of garbage, and capped about 30% of the dump with soil cover.

## **6. Training:**

Bio-remediation and bio-mining is currently (January 2019) going on at several places: Dimapur, Vijayawada, NOIDA, Vadodara, Indore and is planned at a few more cities in Tamil Nadu, Assam and Madhya Pradesh. The best way to learn how to do it well is to observe legacy waste stabilizing (bio-remediation) and screening (bio-mining) and disposal of fractions at such sites. Every State where dumpsite clearing is under way must arrange for educational field visits by the field officers of nearby cities and districts. Bio-remediation with 40% waste volume reduction has been done by cities in-house at over eight sites, using their existing earthmoving equipment and manpower available at the dump, and engaging only the bio-culture spraying services which often are paid for by savings in fire control and leachate management. So bio-remediation can begin at once anywhere, while tenders are floated for the bio-mining operations that usually begin five months later when the stabilized waste is dry enough for screening.

## **7. Stabilising Fresh Municipal Solid Waste:**

Clearing of old dumps is meaningless unless the creation of fresh open dumpsites is stopped. This is best done by proper segregation of biodegradable waste and its processing through aerobic composting or Biomethanation as mentioned in SWM 2016 Rule 15 (v) (a). For this the practice of unloading waste and then levelling it into airless heaps must stop. Instead, incoming waste must be unloaded in wind-rows.

This is easily done by moving the garbage vehicle slowly forward during unloading. This leaves the waste unloaded as a long low heap which can be bio-treated with composting bio-cultures and then shaped by a Bobcat or JCB into neat parallel windrows of maximum 2 – 2.5 meter height and of whatever length the site space permits. More than one row per day can be formed, depending on daily waste volumes. If prevailing winds in the area are West to East, let the wind-rows stretch from West to East (not North to South) so that the wind can blow freely between the rows for maximum aeration and moisture removal.

These windrows must be punctually and regularly turned every 5-7 days, using small earthmoving equipment or even tractors with lifting arrangement for smaller quantities. The

heaps can be turned to form a parallel windrow, with the innermost airless portion getting exposed to air on the outside of the new heap at each turning. Or the waste from one end of the windrow can be lifted up and dropped a little forward, so the entire heap is aerated and moved a little forward in the process. At the next turning the whole heap can be moved backward again similarly, if space is a constraint. Leave enough space between windrows for movement of turning equipment.

When the heaps are so hot inside that a lot of white water vapour like steam is seen coming out during turning, that is a good sign that stabilizing is going well. After 4-5 turnings, water vapour will no longer be visible and the waste will have reduced in volume by 40% and become free-flowing. A germination test is the best way to ensure that the waste is stabilized and good to use. Sprinkle exactly 50 or 100 ragi seeds in one tray of stabilized waste and in a similar tray of good red soil. Water both in the same way for a week and count the sprouted seedlings. If waste is well stabilized, the numbers in it should be similar to those in the red earth.

Smaller towns with farms nearby can keep a mesh screen available onsite for use by farmers who may wish to do some coarse screening before taking away the stabilized waste to their fields, preferably free or on nominal payment. It is never really free to farmers, who have to spend a day plus labour and vehicle hire to take it away to their fields. But it is a huge help to cities to have their disposal sites emptied this way.

If windrow unloading and stabilising is done for unmixed wet waste, all of the resulting material is usable. But this should invariably be done even for mixed waste. The non-biodegradable waste left over after screening may contain recyclables. These should reach the dry waste sorting centres for recycling or sustainable end of life disposal. Such Sorting Centres (SC) or Dry Waste Collection Centres (DWC) should preferably be present in every ward. Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) for processing the waste at city level should also be established based on the quantum of the waste generation. Establishment of such MRFs and DWC shall be at the discretion of Local Bodies.

Informal sector workers should be employed at such SC/DWC or MRFs to help include waste pickers into city's solid waste management together with their up-liftment. To ensure sustainable and maximum waste recovery and recycling from such centres, the prime responsibility can be contracted to competent executing agencies where disposal of dry waste can operate through the principle of Extended Producers Responsibility. The non-recyclables can be used to prepare refuse derived fuel for co-processing in cement plants or used in road making as per the city's requirement or pyrolysis etc.

## **8. Environmental Risks of Bio-mining :**

There are several potential environmental risks associated with bio-mining projects and therefore a plan addressing these potential risks should be kept ready. Most of the conditions present at the landfill and its surroundings will be unique to the specific landfill, and specific to the age of the waste being excavated.

Majorly the risks would be associated with proper management of hazardous waste that may be uncovered during the operations of reclamation, managing the releases of gases, odours, its associated risks to human health and controlling any fire, subsidence or collapse.

Environmental risks can be managed well if considered in advance of the operations and appropriate mitigation measures have been designed by the executing agency.

## **9. Safety**

- i. The execution of projects of legacy waste bio-remediation/ bio-mining all the workers involved should be covered under ESIC and proper safety equipment and kits should be provided
- ii. Such projects can be a part of regulatory compliances of environmental protection under PWM Rules, 2016.
- iii. Local Bodies (LB) shall ensure insurances of workers working at the Bio-remediation/ Bio-mining dumpsite for any hazards due to fire, radiation or explosion.
- iv. Small scale/ laboratory testing for monitoring a Bio-remediation / Bio-mining project will need to be borne by the LB in addition to Operational expenditure to achieve objectives of Bio-remediation / Bio-mining project.

v. Proper slope stabilization should be maintained during biomining.

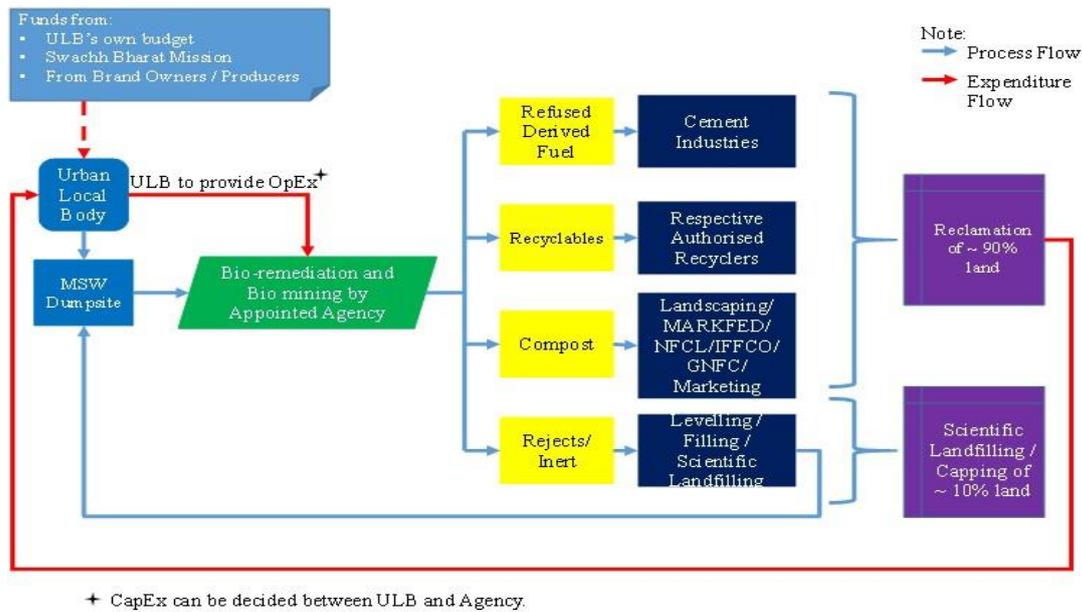


Fig. 9 Schematic representation of the operating model for legacy waste bio-remediation and bio-mining

## 10. Conclusion:

Legacy Waste has several ill-effects like generation of greenhouse gases, pollution of the entire ecosystem around the dump site, posing risk of uncontrollable fire, etc. Thus it is very critical to start working on clearing it today and ensuring that fresh waste is also handled accordingly. This will also improve the morale of the ULB and its residents.

It is the responsibility of ULB to ensure that remediation of dumpsite is done inhouse or by engaging a competent agency. ULB will have to pay an agency the expenditure for remediation of legacy waste as one cannot forecast the chance of recovering recyclables from the highly contaminated waste nor forecast revenue from selling of recyclables so as to financially sustain the entire model. However, a clause can be made by ULB during appointing agency that the revenue generated by selling any recoverable material shall be transferred back to ULB. This can make the executing agency a technology and manpower partner in the project, who is paid for a management cost.

ULB can either go with the 5 models explained for bio-remediation and bio-mining of legacy waste, or make its own cost-effective, space effective and sustainable option, introduce new technology or install various other machinery/equipment based on the practical circumstances of legacy waste. Various types of waste will be recovered from legacy waste like dry waste,

soil conditioner, hazardous waste, bio-medical waste, construction and debris waste, e-waste, etc. All these wastes should be disposed of as per the norms and guidelines issued by MoEF&CC under respective waste management and handling rules under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986. It would be the responsibility of ULB to bear the cost of disposal of all these types of waste,

Waste below the size of 50 mm need not be shredded before sending to cement companies for co-processing. For waste above the size of 50 mm, tie-up can be done with neighbouring cement plants to install shredder at their plant if agreeable.

ULB also needs to ensure that fresh waste generated in city is handled collected and processed separately as per the norms and guidelines issued by MoEF&CC. Covered collection vehicle and segregated collection needs to be ensured. For Dry Waste a Material Recovery Facility should be installed to recover maximum material for ensuring that our cities are Zero Waste to Landfill cities. Recyclable waste is sent to authorize recyclers and non-recyclable waste should be sent to hotmix plants for plastic roads or to P2F (Polymer To Fuel) plants or for co-processing to cement plants. Wet waste should be processed to get compost/ bio-gas etc. Bio-medical waste, hazardous waste, e-waste, construction and debris waste, etc. should be sent to respective authorized disposal sites.

It is also very important to understand that to ensure that no such legacy waste is accumulated in future, all ULB's should refrain from floating tenders for collection, handling, and processing of mixed waste. All ULB's should keep infrastructure required for collection, handling and processing different type of waste separately. There are various benefits attached to clearing dumpsites which need to be understood by ULB to speedily start work on it.

These guidelines apply to cities, towns and even villages. Bio-remediation and bio-mining of MSW projects may not be economically viable but are mandatory to improve waste management ecosystems across India. Besides, land cleared by way of bio-mining and bioremediation of legacy waste, huge land area is evacuated, which can compensate the cost of its treatment.

## **11. References:**

- i. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
- ii. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended 2018
- iii. IPCC Third Assessment Report, 2001
- iv. Feasibility and Viability of Landfill Mining and Reclamation in Scotland by Ricardo-AEA on behalf of Zero Waste Scotland.

**Central Pollution Control Board****UPC-II**

Date: 15-04-2019

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM****SUBJECT: - " Clarification on Buffer Zone Guidelines " issued by CPCB.**

CPCB issued guidelines on Buffer Zone around waste processing and disposal facilities in April, 2017.

Subsequently, Central Monitoring Committee constituted under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 suggested MOEF & CC to revisit the buffer zone in respect of distance. The Central Pollution Control Board in its 182<sup>nd</sup> meeting agreed for revisiting of Guidelines.

It is decided that following changes have been made as mentioned at page no.13 of aforesaid Guidelines;

1. **Land of 200-500 m from the boundary of the processing unit is excluded for setting up the facilities but it is mandatory outside the project site as "No development area" for 30 years.**
2. **"No development area" can be utilized for agriculture purpose.**



(A. Sudhakar)  
Member Secretary

To,  
(As per list attached)  
All SPCBs/PCCs

**AMENDED GUIDELINES ON THE  
PROVISION OF BUFFER ZONE  
AROUND WASTE  
PROCESSING AND DISPOSAL  
FACILITIES**



**Central Pollution Control Board  
March, 2019**

## Contents

1. Introduction.....	3
2. Objective of the Guidelines.....	4
3. Regulatory Framework .....	5
4. Existing Norms for Buffer Zone in India and Abroad .....	7
5. Recommended Provisions for Buffer Zone .....	10
6. Green Belt .....	13
7. Operationalization Framework.....	15
8. Annexure-1- Selection Criteria for Plants near Processing Facility.....	17-24

## 1. Introduction

Indian cities are expanding with the increase in population, economic activities and the resulting urbanization. Whereas population residing in urban areas was 11.4% of total population in 1901, it increased to 28.53% in the 2001 census and crossed 30% as per 2011 census, standing at 31.16%. There are 53 urban agglomerations in India with a population of 1 million or more as of 2011 against 35 in 2001. About 43 percent of the urban population of India lives in these cities. The unprecedented growth of these cities has posed several challenges for municipal authorities. Identification of suitable sites for waste management infrastructure in cities is one of the toughest challenges municipal authorities are facing at present. Lack of proper/ updated land use plan with urban authorities is a stumbling block in implementing solid waste management projects.

Most of the existing solid waste management facilities are practicing crude dumping of solid waste. In some cases where solid waste is processed, the situation is still alarming due to use of conventional treatment technologies coupled with poor operation and maintenance by the fund starved ULB. This situation is giving rise to numerous environmental and public health concerns in and around urban areas. "Not in My Back Yard (NIMBY) syndrome" and litigations are common as public at large do not trust ULBs in providing credible waste management services. Majority of existing solid waste treatment plants and dumping sites, though initially away from habitation but now have no adequate buffer zone from these habitations. Buffer even where available have come under illegal encroachment in many cities and settling societies demand shifting the waste treatment facility itself. Thus there is a general public resistance to the location of waste management facility in any area. Lack of identified sites for municipal solid waste management in master plan compounds the problem.

Disposal of waste in landfills/ dumpsites without any treatment is still practiced even as it impacts on the surrounding environment. Waste management sites encompass waste processing/disposal facilities, which become sources of pollution in terms of air, water, land and noise besides emitting foul smell. Therefore, provision of buffer zone around these facilities is essentially required to protect people living in the surroundings from

exposure/impacts of such pollutants but also to ensure continued safe operations in the waste management facility by maintaining its "island character". Buffer zone also acts as barrier, absorber and to some extent as remedial measure against the fugitive emissions. Fugitive emissions of pollutants emitted during handling of waste, storage, transportation and movements of traffics.

Currently, no scientific basis is available for making provisions for buffer zone around waste processing/disposal facilities. The provisions recommended in the "Municipal Solid Waste Management Manual, 2016" were broadly drawn from the "Report of the Committee constituted by the Hon. Supreme Court of India in March 1999" on Solid Waste Management in Class 1 Cities in India.

In this context, the Government of India through CPCB has framed these guidelines on maintaining Buffer zone including green belt around waste management facilities. These guidelines will not only facilitate the ULBs in meeting the regulatory requirements, reduce the aforesaid nuisance value of the waste management facilities but also make an effort to enhance their aesthetic appeal. In addition to above, the siting criteria for setting up these facilities for waste processing/ landfill is adopted as mentioned in SWM Rules, 2016 at tailing part of these guidelines.

In some instances, the actual separation distance may vary from those recommended in these Guideline, due to site-specific constraints. In such cases, variations to the recommended separation distances may be acceptable, subject to detailed assessment by concerned authorities and to the satisfaction of the State Pollution Control Board/Committee.

## **2. Objective of the Guidelines**

The purpose of this Guideline is to specify adequate separation distances between solid waste management facility and its surrounding area having different land usage characteristics.

To achieve the purpose, these Guidelines aim to:

- minimize the risk of adverse impacts on the environment (land, air, water, noise pollution) and the impacts on the Public Health
- inform and support strategic land use planning decisions and prevent encroachment of controlled areas
- Generate/ develop public acceptance for solid waste treatment and disposal infrastructure
- Encourage new technological innovations for processing facilities with minimal land requirement

### 3. Regulatory Framework

The buffer zone was first envisaged in 1982 after Indian task force developed the 'Core-Buffer-Multiple Use Zone' strategy. This strategy aimed at separating incompatible land uses, particularly in relation to wildlife. In this approach, the buffer zone would be under the wildlife park authorities' administration and controlled use of forest produce would be allowed. The multiple-use zone was located outside the park boundaries designated for rural development. With similar analogy, these buffer zone guidelines are framed for waste processing and disposal facilities. The existing regulatory provisions for these guidelines are given as under:

- Provisions related to Buffer Zone specified in the **Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016** mentioned as under;
  - **Rule 11 Section (l)- Duties of the Secretary-in-charge, Urban Development in the States and Union territories-** Notify buffer zone for the solid waste processing and disposal facilities of more than five tonnes per day in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board
  - **Rule 12 Section (h)- Duties of Central Pollution Control Board-** 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 tonnes per day of solid waste;

- The **distance/siting criteria's for setting up waste management facilities** as specified in Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 at **Schedule I (A)(vii)**
  - **Schedule I (A) (viii)**-The sites for landfill and processing and disposal of solid waste shall be incorporated in the Town Planning Department's land-use plans.
  - **Schedule I (A) (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.**
  - **Schedule I (F)**-Criteria for ambient air quality monitoring
- ii. The **Coastal Zone Regulation** notified by Ministry of Environment Forest And Climate Change also prohibits setting up and expansion of units or mechanism for disposal of wastes in High Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the HTL) to 500 mts on the landward side along the sea front. Also dumping of city or town wastes including construction debris, industrial solid wastes, fly ash for the purpose of land filling and the like with high tide line shall be regulated by the concerned authority, where shall implement schemes for phasing out any existing practice, if any.
  - iii. The buffer zone guidelines for setting up processing and disposal facility also come under the purview of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
  - iv. For setting up solid waste processing and disposal facilities, The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 also need to be adhered to particularly from the angle of Environmental Clearances. Authorities concerned need to deliberate on the number of issues and criteria when siting a buffer zone as broadly categorized below:

a) *Environmental considerations*

- Distance from the flood plains, coastal regulation, wetland, Critical habitat areas, sensitive eco-fragile areas, highways, habitations, public parks and water sources

- Topography- Hilly areas, land availability and also the slope's landslide potential.
- Wind Speed and Direction- Wind direction is one of the important consideration as to the area that can be affected due to dust and odour.

b) *Proximity and access considerations*

- Transportation Network
- Utilities and Services

c) *Land-use considerations*

- Land Usage and Activities on Adjacent Sites
- Allowable Land Uses and Zoning
- Proximity to Airports
- Proximity to Other Waste Management Facilities

## 4. Existing Norms for Buffer Zone in India and Abroad

### A.) Buffer Zone

The buffer zone, particularly in context of NIMBY syndrome in India, is one of the limiting conditions for obtaining Environmental Clearance for setting up solid waste processing and disposal facilities. At present, there are no published norms for buffer zone for solid waste management facilities by MoEFCC/ CPCB.

However, the "Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management, 2016" published by CPHEEO, Ministry of Urban Development recommends certain provisions for buffer zone particularly the one of maintaining 500 m buffer zone around the waste processing facilities. In the given pace of urbanization in the country, getting such large piece of land is becoming increasingly difficult and costly. ULBs in setting up waste processing and disposal facilities expeditiously.

The provisions made for Buffer zone for solid waste processing and disposal facilities in various countries are tabulated below:

## i. Landfill

International Solid Waste Association	500 m should be provided depending on the size of landfill, height, wind direction
South Australia	500m buffer distance shall be maintained between areas dedicated for waste disposal and the nearest surface water
Ontario, Canada	Buffer area shall be at least 100 m wide at every point, if that does not apply to a buffer area, if the buffer area is at <b>least 30 metres</b> wide at every point and a written report confirms that; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the buffer area provides adequate space for vehicle entry, exit, turning, access to all areas of the site and parking;</li> <li>(b) the buffer area provides adequate space on the surface of the site for all anticipated structures, equipment and activities; and</li> <li>(c) the buffer area is sufficient to ensure that potential effects of the landfilling operation do not have any unacceptable impact outside the site.</li> </ul>
Malaysia	500m
South Africa	Buffer zone min 200m to 500m
Bangladesh	250m from the habitat
Hong Kong	250 m away from the edge of the waste (landfill boundary)

## ii. Waste processing facilities

Canada	minimum buffer strip between composting facility boundary and adjacent property. For in-vessel Composting distance between active area and the nearest residential or institutional building shall be min 500m, nearest commercial or industrial building 250 m and nearest property boundary will be <b>min 100m</b> .
--------	---

CANADA-Nova Scotia	In case of in-vessel composting facilities, where it can be demonstrated that particular equipment will not release odours generated from the composting process into the surrounding environment, the distance between the equipment and the nearest property boundary shall be a minimum of <b>30 metres</b>
Malaysia	production of compost from organic waste- 500m
Devon city Council (UK)	buffer distance 500m
China	300m buffer zone between incineration plants and local residents

From above, it is observed that the minimum buffer area varies from 100 m to 500 m in case of both waste processing and disposal facilities.

#### B.) Facility Siting Criteria

In addition to the suitable provisions of the buffer zone, the SWM Rules, 2016 provides norms for siting criteria for landfills. The same is reproduced below for adoption while setting up **landfill facilities**.

**Table 1. Criteria specified for identifying Suitable Land for Sanitary Landfill Sites (Not a treatment facility)**

S. No.	Place	Minimum Siting Distance
1.	Rivers	100 m away
2.	Ponds, Lakes, water bodies	200 m
3.	Highway, <b>Habitations, Public Parks and water supply wells</b>	200 m from center line
4.	Flood Plains as recorded for the <b>last 100 years</b> , zone of coastal regulation, wetland, Critical habitat areas, and sensitive eco-fragile	Sanitary landfill site not permitted

	areas	
5.	Airport/ Airbase	20 km**

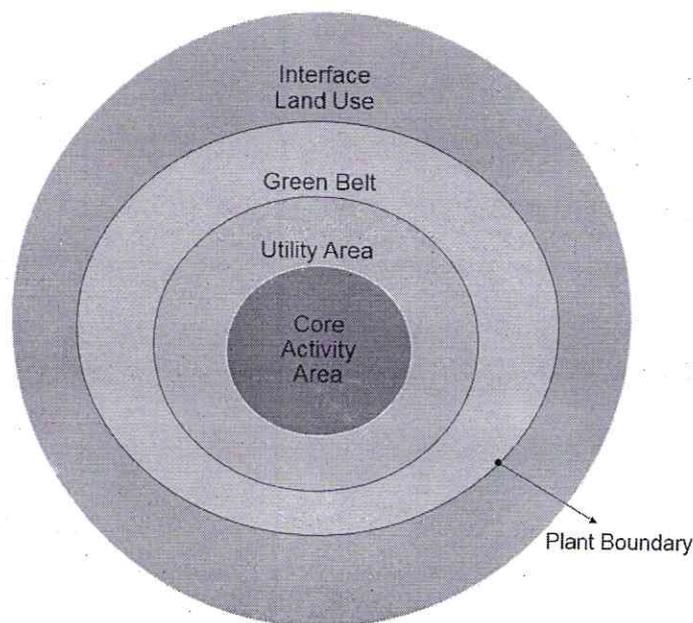
*\*\*In a special case, landfill site may be set up within a distance of 10 and 20 km away from the Airport/Airbase after obtaining no objection certificate from the civil aviation authority/ Air force as the case may be.*

However, there is no such siting criteria applicable for setting up waste processing facilities.

## 5. Recommended Provisions for Buffer Zone

The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 specified the terminology of **Buffer Zone**, as *“no development zone to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding 5 TPD of installed capacity. This will be maintained within total land area allotted for the solid waste processing and disposal facility.”*

Buffer Zone around the core waste processing area consists of utility area, open parks and green belts etc. Further, depending on feasibility of planning, the interface land use between the boundary of waste processing facility and sensitive receptors, can also be developed as an additional measure. The layout of buffer zone (utility area, open parks and green belts) including core waste processing area and optional interface land use is shown in the figure below:



*Figure 1 Depicts activity boundary, green belt and separation distance*

For the purpose of these guidelines, the Buffer Zone, Separation Distance, Utility Area, Green belt and Interface Land use shall have the meanings set out below, unless otherwise provided, hereafter, for the exclusive interpretation of these Guidelines.

- a) The **Buffer Zone** is generally defined as an area of restricted activities, depending on the activity in adjacent land uses. It also ensures long-term continuous availability of disposal sites by avoiding potential conflicts between waste disposal sites and adjacent lands with different users.
- b) **Buffer Distance or Separation distance** is measured as the areal distance between the source of emission and sensitive receptors. For the purpose of these guidelines and addressing the required protection from adverse impacts, separation distance is measured from the tip of core SWM facility processing boundary, as the source of emission, to the nearest boundary of the property of sensitive receptors as shown in figure 1.

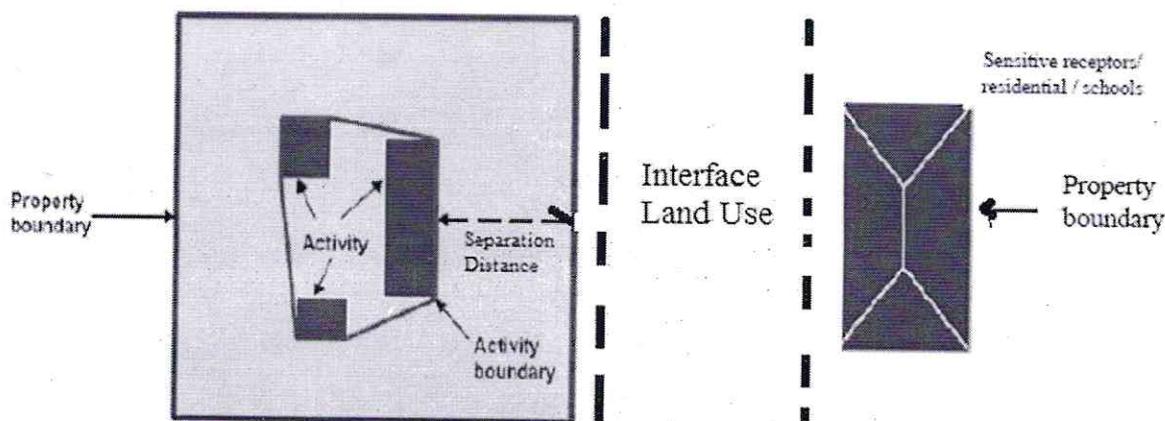


Figure 2. Core Plant activity area, buffer Zone and interface land use

- c) **Core Waste Processing/Landfilling Area** typically requires space for receiving waste, storing waste, segregation of waste and treatment units within the facility. Similarly, for Landfilling it is the area of cell which is receiving the waste/inert.
- d) **Utility Area** within the facility is designated area for the facility operations other than the core activities like. Weigh bridge, parking, vehicle cleaning, laboratory, emergency services etc.
- e) **Green Belt** for the purpose of these guidelines shall refer to an area that is kept in reserve within the allotted land for setting up facility, around the core SWM processing area, for the purpose of plantation and landscaping to reduce the adverse effects from pollutants like air & noise, soil erosion control etc. It also works as a natural shield to protect people around the facility from these pollutants.
- f) **Interface Land Use:** The buffer zone could be further augmented with interface land use area, where above beneficial and feasible as an additional optional measure, after due approval of the concerned authorities. The interface land use shall not generate significant emissions, nor warrants protection from them. The activities in the interface land use are **vehicle**

showrooms, service stations, warehouses, display homes, emergency services facilities, funeral, veterinary clinic and parks etc.

**i. Separation Distances for Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities**

Ideally, a distance of 500 meter from the boundary of the Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facility (sanitary landfill) should be maintained. However, on case to case basis a distance of minimum 200 meter from the Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facility (sanitary landfill) can be considered subject to the condition that such facility meets the stipulated standards prescribed by State Pollution Control Board with respect to ambient air as well as for stack emissions.

The above provisions have been made keeping in view of high population density in urban areas, scarcity of land to set up such facilities and protest from local inhabitants in the area of processing/ disposal facility and is in line with those being adopted at international level. Besides, the following three conditions need to be ensured:

- (a) the buffer area provides adequate space for vehicle entry, exit, turning, access to all areas of the site and parking;
- (b) the buffer area provides adequate space on the surface of the site for all anticipated structures, equipment and activities; and
- (c) the buffer area coupled with technological interventions is sufficient to ensure that potential effects of the processing/ landfilling operation do not have any unacceptable impact outside the site.

**Note:**

- 1. Land of 200-500 m from the boundary of the processing unit is excluded for setting up the facilities but it is mandatory outside the project site as "No development area" for 30 years.**
- 2. No Development area can be utilized for agriculture purpose.**

## 6. Green Belt

The buffer zone effectiveness is reinforced by the green belt within the solid waste processing and disposal boundaries. An important aspect of a green belt sometimes overlooked is that the plants constituting green belts are living organisms with limits to their tolerance towards air pollutants. For the purpose of these guidelines, the green belt shall refer to an area that is kept in reserve within and around the SWM facility for the plantation and landscaping to reduce the adverse effects from the activity area like air & noise pollution, soil erosion etc. The green belt is an effective pollution sink only within the tolerance limits of constituent plants. The philosophy is that when primary pollutants are taken care of, formation of secondary pollutants will not reach menacing proportions. Primary pollutants of concern are – SO<sub>2</sub>, HF, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, Cl, SPM and organics. **Annexure- 1** attached to these guidelines shows the selection criteria for plants near the processing facility.

These guidelines recommend minimum 10 metres green belt within and all around the facility along the boundary. Vegetation, shrubs, trees, and berms with high density greenery can be incorporated into green belt within facility limits to serve as visual barriers and to reduce noise levels. Depending on the monitoring of level of pollutants in ambient air after the boundary of facility, on case to case basis, suitable technological measures/ barriers to check pollutants need to be resorted. The important factors for developing green belt for agro-climatic conditions are stated below:

### a) Criteria for Selection for Plant Species

- The plant species should be fast growing
- They should have thick canopy cover
- They should be perennial and evergreen
- They should have high carbon – CO<sub>2</sub> sink potential
- They should be effective in absorbing pollutants without significantly affecting their growth

**b) Recommended plant species:**

Keeping in view the nature of pollutants expected from the disposal site, a green belt of minimum 10 metre width is recommended and the following plant species can be selected for plantation:

- Acacia nilotica (Babul)
- Deldergia Sissoo (Shishum)
- Acacia auriculiformis (Australian Babul).
- Azadirachta Indica (Neem)
- Lagerstroemia speciosa (jamun)
- Prongamia pinnata (Karanji)

**c) Recommended plant species Density around Processing & Disposal/ Landfill site:**

These guidelines recommend the green belt width of minimum 10 meters within and all around processing and disposal facilities. The recommended minimum density of the green belt should be as discussed in the green belt model provided in the CPCB guidelines for developing green belts in 2000. These guidelines introduce the concept of a pollution attenuation coefficient for estimating the removal of pollutant while passing through the green belt. The formulation of pollution attenuation coefficient makes use of parameters such as leaf area, density of the tree plantation, deposition velocity of the pollutant on leaf surface and wind speed to the green belt. The model gives the dependence of the pollution attenuation factor of a green belt on various physical parameters of the green belt such as its height, width, distance from the pollution source and on atmospheric stability conditions and hence the model can be used to optimize the design of the green belt in obtaining the desired degree of attenuation of the pollution around an industry. The case to case basis CPCB guidelines for developing green belts (March, 2000) to be referred for optimal density applications.

## 7. Operationalization Framework

Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 has empowered Central Pollution Control Board for maintaining buffer zones 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 tonnes per day of solid waste. The guidelines will be updated, from time to time, and address environmental aspects of processing and disposal of solid waste to enable local bodies to comply with the provisions of SWM Rules, 2016.

### i. Role of State Pollution Control Board

- a) The SPCB shall link the buffer zone achievement with grant of Consent to operate and establish under stipulated norms;
- b) The SPCB shall conduct periodic environmental monitoring around buffer zone and assess the impact on the sensitive receptors;
- c) The SPCB shall bi-annually review the Green Belt condition within the facility premises and give suggestions to the ULBs for further improvements. Stringent measures and penalties as per the stipulated norms to be imposed in case of default;
- d) The SPCB shall extend all necessary support to local authority for the site selection for the newly proposed waste processing and disposal facility;

### ii. Role of Local Body/ Facility Operator

- a) The ULB shall be responsible for the selection of site in close coordination with SPCB;
- b) The ULB/ operator shall be responsible for green belt development and maintenance in the buffer zone;
- c) The ULB shall direct the operator concerned, in case it outsources facility to comply with these guidelines

### iii. Role of Town and Country Planning Department

- a) Town and Country Planning Department shall allocate adequate land for waste

- management facilities in the Master Land Use Plan;
- b) Town and Country Planning Department shall make all efforts to restrict/ prohibit peri-urban growth near such facility;
  - c) Town and Country Planning Department shall be responsible for making provisions of Green Area development around such existing/ exhausted facilities to the extent feasible to minimize the impact of pollution to sensitive receptors.

## 8. Annexure-1- Selection criteria for plants near the processing facility

Table 2.6 Compilation of research in India indicating sensitive and tolerant species, with reference to industrial pollutants

Name of Plant	Sensitive	Tolerant	Reference
<u>Mangifera indica</u>	Coal dust		
<u>Citrus lemon</u> <u>Phaseolus aureus</u> (Green gram) <u>Zea mays</u>	Petro cake Cement dust	Coal dust	Rao, 1971 Prasad and Rao (1981) Sree Rangaswamy et al. (1973)
<u>Syzygium cumini</u> <u>Psidium guajava</u>	Cement dust Cement dust		Jafri et al. (1979) Yunus and Ahmed (1980)
<u>Triticum aestivum</u>	Cement dust		Singh and Rao (1980 a)
<u>Calotropis procera</u> <u>Cassia fistula</u> <u>Dalbergia sissoo</u> <u>Withania somnifera</u> <u>Glycine max</u>	Cement dust Cement dust Cement dust Cement dust Cement dust		Yusuf and Vyas (1982)
<u>Hordeum vulgare</u> <u>Portulaca sp.</u> <u>Triticum aestivum</u>		5% fly ash	Singh and Rao (1978 a) Bhatia (1978)
<u>Triticum aestivum</u>	above 20% fly ash		Pawar and Dubey (1982)
<u>Dolichos lablab</u>		6g/m <sup>2</sup> /day fly ash 4g/m <sup>2</sup> /day fly ash 4g/m <sup>2</sup> /day fly-ash fly-ash	Dubey et al. (1982) Pawar et al. (bean) (1983) Pawar et al. (1982)
<u>Abeimoschus esculantus</u> Var Pusa savani <u>Commelina benghalensis</u>	Cement and Coal dust Air borne dust		Chaphekar et al. (1980) Garg and Varshney (1980)
<u>Brassica oleraceae</u> <u>Chenopodium album</u> <u>Cicer arietinum</u> <u>Dolichos lablab</u> <u>Sorghum asper</u> <u>Withania somnifera</u> <u>Tabernaemontana</u> <u>coronaria</u>	Urban air		
<u>Calotropis procera</u>	Polluted environment	Polluted conditions	Srivastava et al (1980) Yunus and Ahmed(1981)

(Contd.....)

Table 2.6 (Contd....)

Name of Plant	Sensitive	Tolerant	Reference
<u>Calotropis gigantea</u>	Polluted areas		Bhirava Murthy and Kumar (1983)
Baro paddy, Var. Ratna	Urban dust		Das and Pattanayak (1978)
<u>Mangifera indica</u>		Dust Collector	Shetye and Chaphekar (1980)
<u>Thespesia populnea</u>			.....
<u>Erythrina indica</u>	Poor dust Collector		
<u>Polyalthia longifolia</u>		Dust Collector	Das 1981 and Das et al. (1981)
<u>Ficus benghalensis</u>			
<u>Ficus infectoria</u>			
<u>Ficus religiosa</u>			
<u>Mangifera indica</u>			
<u>Tectona grandis</u>			
<u>Polyalthia longifolia</u>			
<u>Shorea robusta</u>			
<u>Terminalia arjuna</u>			
<u>Cassia fistula</u>	Poor dust Collector		Das (1981) and Das et al. (1981)
<u>Poinciana regia</u>			
<u>Sesbania sp.</u>			
<u>Pithecolobium dulce</u>		Better dust collector	Rao (1971)
<u>Argyrea speciosa</u>			
<u>Leucaena leucocephala</u>			
<u>Mellilotus alba</u>	Polluted area		Ghouse and Khan (1983)
Banana Crop.	SO <sub>2</sub> and dust from brick Kiln		Bedi et al. (1982)
<u>Lycopersicum esculentum</u>	SO <sub>2</sub> and dust from brick Kiln		Beil and Bedi (1981)
<u>Mangifera indica</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Rao 1972, Shetye 1979, Girdhar (unpublished data), Pawar and Dubey (1983)
<u>Helianthus annuus</u>	To pollute areas		Chaphekar et al. (1980 a)
<u>Crotalaria juncea</u>			
<u>Commelina benghalensis</u>			
<u>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</u>			
<u>Cicer arietinum</u>	Fly ash SO <sub>2</sub>		Dubey et al. (1982)

(Contd....)

ENVIS Centre, CPCB (www.cpcbenvis.nic.in)

Table 2.6 (Contd....)

Name of Plant	Sensitive	Tolerant	Reference
<u>Medicago sativa</u> (Alfa-alfa)	SO <sub>2</sub>		Singh and Rao (1979, 1980)
<u>Sorghum vulgare</u> var CSH-1	SO <sub>2</sub>		Boralkar and Chaphekar (1978)
<u>Glycine max</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Pandey and Rao (1979), Prasad and Rao (1982)
<u>Phaseolus aureus</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Singh and Rao (1980)
<u>Arachis hypogea</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Mishra (1980)
<u>Dolichos lablab</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Banerjee and Chaphekar (1978)
<u>Phaseolus aureus</u> Var Vaishakhep	SO <sub>2</sub>		Boralkar and Chaphekar (1980)
<u>Trigonella foenum- graecum</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Boralkar and Chaphekar (1983)
<u>Pisum sativum</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Varshney and Varshney (1978)
<u>Crossandra undulata</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Chaphekar and Karbhari (1974)
<u>Mirabilis jalapa</u>			
<u>Amaranthus spinosus</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Boralkar and Chaphekar (1980)
<u>Spinacea oleracea</u>			
<u>Raphanus sativus</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Banerjee and Chaphekar (1978)
<u>Commelina benghalensis</u>			
<u>Erythrina indica</u>			
Barley, Cotton, Wheat, Aster, Cosmos, Verbena, Zinnia, Sweet Pea, Ipomoea purpurea, 4 o'clock plant, Bean Beet, Carrot, Chilli, Pumpkin, Radish Bhendi, Sunflower etc. Most trees	SO <sub>2</sub>		Pandey and Vaidya (1979)
<u>Mangifera indica</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Pandey and Vaidya (1979)
<u>Terminalia catappa</u>			Chaphekar (1972)
<u>Malachra capitata</u> Dahlia			
<u>Croton</u> , Plumeria		SO <sub>2</sub>	Chaphekar (1972)
Opuntia, Nerium			
Dahlia, Petunia, Alfalfa, cotton Barley	SO <sub>2</sub>		Vaishnavi (1975)

(Contd....)

Table 2.6 (Contd....)

Name of Plant	Sensitive	Tolerant	Reference
<u>Dalbergia sissoo</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Yunus and Ahmed (1979)
<u>Terminalia arjuna</u>			
<u>Cassia fistula</u>			
<u>Cedrela toona</u>			
<u>Syzygium cumini</u> Oat, Pea, Brinjal, Potato Cucurbit			
<u>Azadirachta indica</u>		SO <sub>2</sub>	Yunus and Ahmed (1979)
<u>Ficus religiosa</u>			
<u>Pithecolobium dulce</u>			
<u>Calotropis procera</u> Trees, Bushes, crops of those areas.			
<u>Phaseolus aureus</u>	SO <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>3</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> +O <sub>3</sub>		Agrawal and Rao (1983)
<u>Cicer arietinum</u>		SO <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>3</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> +O <sub>3</sub>	
<u>Oryza sativa</u>	SO <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>3</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> +O <sub>3</sub>		
<u>Panicum millaceum</u>		SO <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>3</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> +O <sub>3</sub>	
<u>Solanum melongena</u>	SO <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>3</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> +O <sub>3</sub>		
<u>Vicia faba</u>	SO <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>3</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> +O <sub>3</sub>		
<u>Abelmoschus esculentus</u> Var. Pusa savani	SO <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>3</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> +O <sub>3</sub>		
<u>Abelmoschus esculentus</u>	SO <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>3</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> +O <sub>3</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , HF, SO <sub>2</sub> +HF		Bolalkar and Shinde (1983) Sharma (1981)
<u>Phaseolus aureus</u>			
<u>Triticum aestivum</u>			
<u>Brassica juncea</u>			
<u>Triticum aestivum</u>	NO <sub>2</sub>		Prasad and Rao (1979)
<u>Triticum aestivum</u>	NO <sub>2</sub> +SO <sub>2</sub>		Prasad (1980)
<u>Dalbergia sissoo</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Rao <i>et al.</i> (1983)
<u>Madhuca indica</u>			
<u>Pisum sativum</u> var. Bonneville, <u>Pisum sativum</u> var. T183	NaF		
<u>Hordeum vulgare</u>			
<u>Zea mays</u>			
<u>Lycopersicum esculentum</u>	NaF		Arya (1971)
<u>Terminalia tormentosa</u>	HF		Pandey (1979)
<u>Buchanania lanzan</u>			
<u>Zea mays</u>	HF		Rao and Pai (1978 b)
<u>Gladiolus sp.</u>	HF		Pandey and Rao (1980 a)

(Contd....)

Table 2.6 (Contd....)

Name of Plant	Sensitive	Tolerant	Reference
<u>Spinacia oleracea</u>	Gasoline Vapour.		Prasad (1980)
<u>Abelmoschus esculantus</u>	Ammonia		Chaphekar and Boralkar (1979)
<u>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</u>			
<u>Crotalaria juncea</u>			
<u>Trigonella foenum-graecum</u>			
<u>Nerium indicum</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Varshney, (Unpublished)
<u>Cynodon dactylon</u>	HF		Meenakshy et al (1981)
<u>Cicer arietinum</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Varshney and Varshney (1981)
<u>Nasturtium indicum</u>			
<u>Petunia alba</u>			Agrawal M (1989)
<u>Tradescantia axillaris</u>	SO <sub>2</sub> , fly-ash		
<u>Madhuca indica</u>			
<u>Cassia siamea</u>			
<u>Dalmanella regia</u>			SO <sub>2</sub> , fly-ash
<u>Shorea robusta</u>			
<u>Acacia arabica</u>			
<u>Acacia catechu</u>			
<u>Zizyphus sp</u>			Agrawal & Khanam (1989)
<u>Mangifera indica</u>		Dust	
<u>Ficus benghalensis</u> L.		Dust	Ahmad Yunus et al (1991)
<u>Ficus infectoria</u> Roxb			
<u>Holoptelia integrifolia</u> Planch			
<u>Ipomoea fistulosa</u> Mart ex choisy			
<u>Lagerstroemia</u> sp.			
<u>Nyctanthes arbortristis</u> L.			
<u>Peltophorum pterocarpum</u> (DC) K. Heyne			
<u>Tectona grandis</u> L.		Dust	
<u>Terminalia arjuna</u> W & A			Ahmad Yunus et al (1991)
<u>Thevetia perfolia</u> Jass			
<u>Acacia arabica</u> Willd			
<u>Bougainvillea spectabilis</u> Willd			
<u>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</u> Willd			
<u>Morus alba</u>			

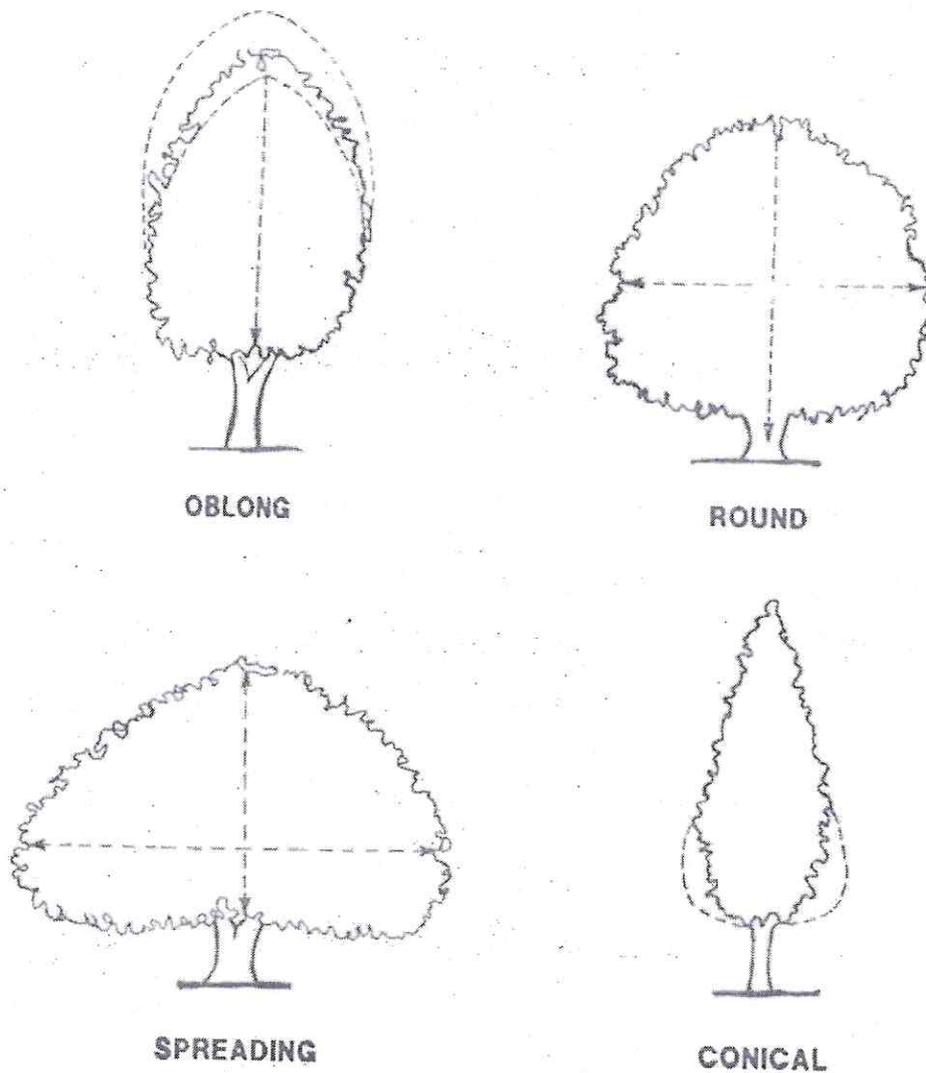
(Contd....)

Table 2.6 (Contd...)

Name of Plant	Sensitive	Tolerant	Reference
<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill		Cement dust	
<i>Thevetia nerifolia</i> Juss			
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb			
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss	Cement dust		Pandey, Misra et al (1994)
<i>Brassica campestris</i> L			
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L			
<i>Delonix regia</i> Raffin			
<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeel			
<i>Mangifera indica</i> L			
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L			
<i>Tabernaemontana coronaria</i> Willd			
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L			
<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lamk			
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L		fly ash	
<i>Opuntia monacantha</i>		SO <sub>2</sub>	Raza S.H., Shylaja G. (1992)
<i>Opuntia difformis</i>			
<i>Kalanchoe marmorata</i>			
<i>Crassula</i>			
<i>Bryophyllum</i>	SO <sub>2</sub>		
<i>Aloe</i>			
<i>Bryophyllum tabiflorum</i>			
<i>Euphorbia cataractoides</i>			
<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>		SO <sub>2</sub>	Murthy M.S.R. et al (1990)
<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>			
<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	SO <sub>2</sub>		Raza S.H. et al (1991)
<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>			
<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>		Dust	
<i>Pithecolobium dulce</i>			
<i>Cassia fistula</i>			
<i>Pongamia globra</i>	Dust		
<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>			
<i>Pithecolobium dulce</i>		SO <sub>2</sub>	Raza S.H. et al (1989)
<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>			
<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	SO <sub>2</sub>		
<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>			

ENVIS Centre, CPCB (www.cpcbenvs.nic.in)

Fig.5.1 TREE CANOPY SHAPES



ENVIS Centre, CPCB ([www.cpcbenvs.nic.in](http://www.cpcbenvs.nic.in))

The shapes given here are for convenience only. Many crown shapes range between those identified following viz. Oblong-Round, Round-Spreading, Conical-Oblong, etc. Some shapes also change with age or environmental stresses.

**FIG. 5.1 TREE CANOPY SHAPES**

ENVIS Centre, CPCB (www.cpcbenvis.nic.in)

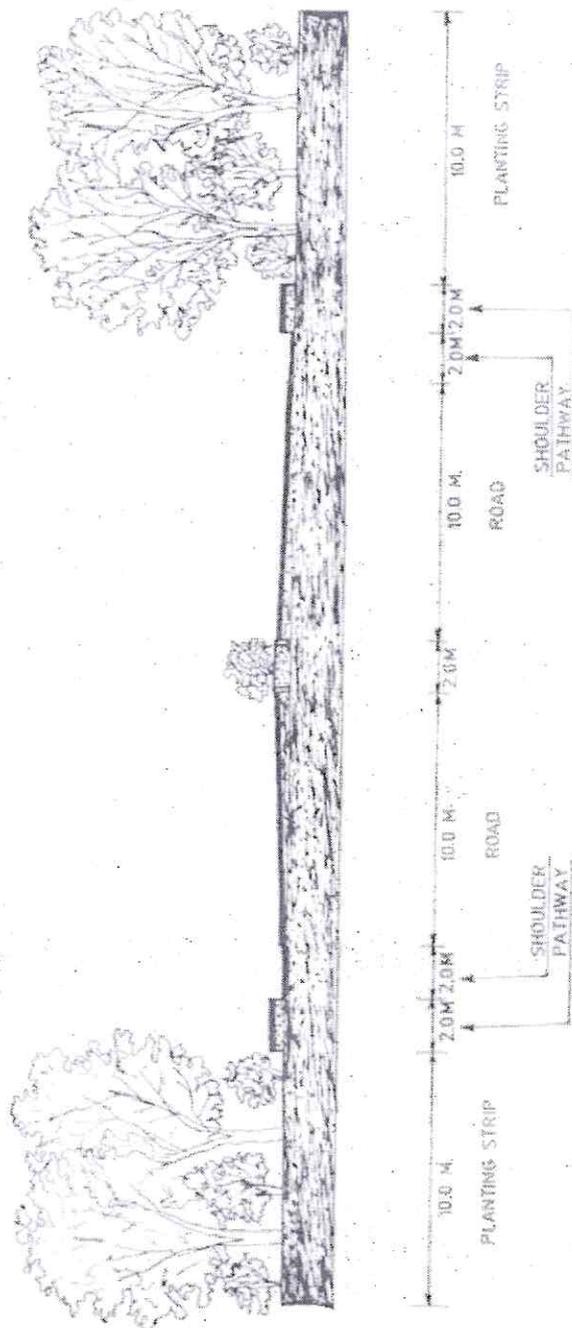


FIG. 5.2 TYPICAL ROAD-SIDE PLANTATION

43

## **Guidelines for Carcass Disposal**



**Central Pollution Control Board  
Delhi  
November 2020**

<b>CONTENT</b>			
<b>Item</b>			<b>Page No.</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Current practices of carcass disposal</b>		<b>1</b>
	2.1	Carcass utilization plant	1
		2.1.1 Production Process	2
		2.1.2 Carcass Utilization Products	3
		2.1.3 Equipment & Machinery	4
		2.1.4 Essential requirement for setting up of carcass utilization plant	5
	2.2	Incineration	5
	2.3	Deep Burial	6
	2.4	Other Methods	6
<b>3</b>	<b>Environmental Issues associated with Carcass Disposal Methods</b>		<b>6</b>
	3.1	Carcass utilization plant	6
	3.2	Incineration	7
	3.3	Deep Burial	7
	3.4	Other Methods	7
<b>4</b>	<b>Control Measures</b>		<b>7</b>
	4.1	Transportation of Carcasses to Disposal Site	7
	4.2	Carcass utilization plant	8
	4.3	Incineration	9
	4.4	Deep Burial	9
<b>5</b>	<b>Status of carcass disposal in India</b>		<b>10</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Role of concerned organizations</b>		<b>11</b>
	6.1	Implementing Agencies	11
	6.2	Regulatory Bodies	12
<b>7</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>		<b>13</b>
<b>ANNEXURES</b>			
	I	CSIR-CLRI Technology for Collection of fallen Carcass and its Utilization	

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In India large number of cattle die of natural causes in villages and municipal areas every year. However, there is no organized and scientific system for the disposal of carcasses, in the absence of which, it has become a major environmental hazard. In most cases, whereas the hides are removed for leather, the remaining carcass is left to putrefy in open without any control resulting in highly repellent stench permeating into surrounding atmosphere. As no enclosure is provided, vultures and dogs are attracted to such sites polluting the environment and creating health hazards and can also cause air accidents

Further, it is mandatory under Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Disease in Animal Act, 2009 to dispose-off the fallen animals/carcasses properly. This Guideline outlines available methods for carcass disposal, the related environmental issues, the required pollution control measures to be implemented and the way forward to address issues related to carcass disposal in the country.

## 2.0 Current practices of carcass disposal

### 2.1 Carcass utilization plant:

Utilization of dead animals has many benefits. According to one estimate among dead animals 30% of cattle, 20 % of buffaloes, 46% goats and 50% sheep on an average are not flayed and 9 million bovine hides and 9 million ovine and caprine skins are lost annually due to non-recovery in India . After flaying, carcasses of dead animals can be processed to produce valuable meat-meal, bonemeal and technical fat. These products have good demand as feed ingredients of poultry and dairy animals. The economic utilization of dead animals, is imperative to reduce the spread of diseases. It also reduces the feed grounds for vultures and saves aircraft from bird hits. However, factors such as social, economic and climatic conditions as well as lack of technical knowhow and efficient processing machinery have hampered efficient utilization of carcass utilization in the country.

Carcass Utilization involves integrated utilization of all tissues of fallen carcass for value added product which find application in animal feed/leather industry/fertilizer/chemical Industry . The process includes lifting of fallen animals, flaying, preservation of hides and skins, rendering (cooking) of the flayed carcass, preparation of meat meal, bone meal, tallow, besides treatment of effluent waste water and conversion of rumen contents into manure. Machinery/Equipment used in the process includes flaying tools, wet rendering cooker, meat mincer, bone crusher, drier and pulveriser, transportable flaying and lifting device

### **2.1.1. Production Process**

Rendering involves removal of hides/skin at the flaying yard from the Carcass, separation of rumen contents and horns and hooves. The rest of the animal body consisting of flesh, tissues and bones is cooked in a cooker for obtaining tallow and cooked meat and bones. Limited amount of water is added in the cooker for the production of steam. The separation of cooked meat from bones is carried out manually. The separated bones are crushed in the bone crusher for obtaining bone meal. The separated cooked meal is generally sun dried. However, during rainy season this meat is first minced in the meat mincer and then dried in a rotary drier. The dried meat is pulverized in the pulverizer for producing meat meal. The meat meal can also be mixed with bone meal for making meat cum bone meal.

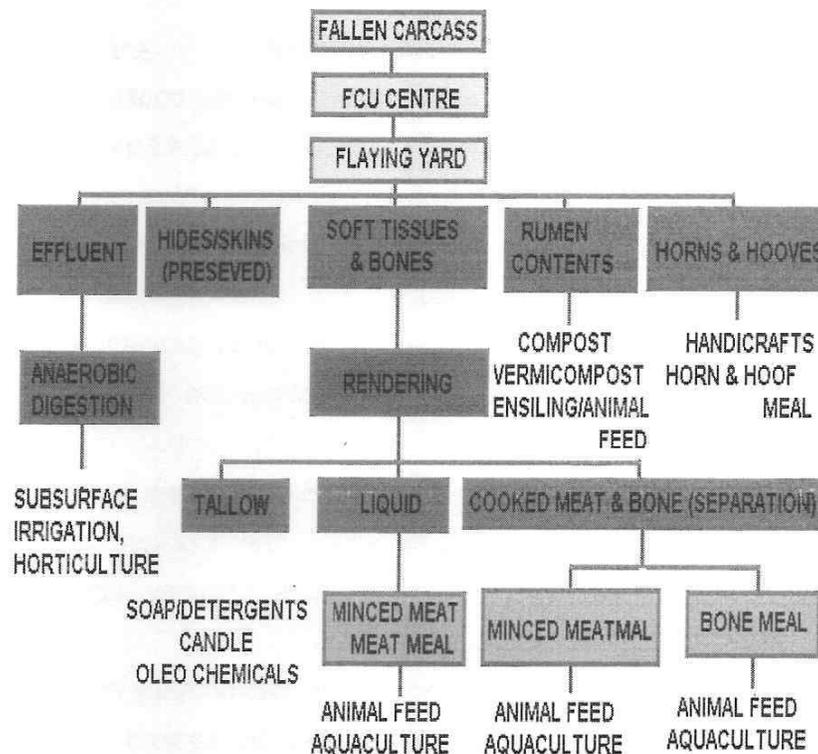
Rendering is essentially done in dry or wet process. In a wet rendering process, steam enters the rendering tank, along with the biomass. In dry process, steam is confined in a jacket that surrounds the tank containing the material being rendered The dry rendering process yields are 20 per cent higher than the wet rendering process as the water soluble extractive and proteins suspended are not discarded. In other words in dry rendering process, the meat and bones are cooked in its own fluid and

fried in its own fat. As the yield in dry rendering is higher, it should be adopted wherever feasible

The slurry containing tallow is collected into an open pan from the rendering vessel. It is allowed to cool so that fat will solidify on the top layer. Fat is scooped off and collected in a separate vessel. There are impurities such as water with soluble proteins and some minerals. Hence the fat containing water and other impurities is cooked in an open pan by adding alum and salt. Water is evaporated and then purified tallow is collected.

The process flow chart is given in figure 1.0

**Figure 1.0 Carcass utilization plant**



**2.1.2 Carcass Utilization Products:** 3 main products are obtained from this technology:

- a) **Tallow or fat** is obtained by 'clarifying' fatty tissues and from the cooker, the former being white superior grade and the

latter slightly yellowish. These are familiar products and find a ready market in soap-manufacturing.

- b) **Meat Meal** is a protein-, vitamin- and mineral-rich material used as a supplement in poultry feed. It is completely sterile and free from pathogens since it is processed at high temperatures. It is a valuable substitute for fish meal since it is much cheaper and also eliminates need for some other additives. Meat meal can also be used as Pig Feed.
- c) **Bone Meal** is rich in phosphorous and calcium, is famous as fertilizer especially for horticulture, floriculture and home gardens. Bone meal is also an extremely beneficial supplement in poultry feed for both layers and broilers. It is also a powerful nutritional supplement in the growth phase of dogs.

### 2.1.3 Equipment & Machinery

- (i) **Carcass cooker;** Carcass cooker is a pressure vessel to operated at a pressure of 35-40 psi. The Cooker handles one large carcass (250 Kg) at a time, larger capacity vessels not being preferred since the timing of carcass arrivals is unpredictable and each carcass should be processed immediately on arrival to prevent putrefaction.. At least 2 Cookers are recommended for each unit for reasons as above. Overhead rails, trolley, chain and pulley etc for loading and unloading Cookers are provided for convenient material handling. The Cookers are to be installed on platforms with grates, chimney, dampers etc. for operating with biomass fuels.
- (ii) **Meat Mincer:** This medium-duty motorised machine with SS body is for mincing the cooked meat emanating from the Cooker. It is supplied with extra plates for different output sizes.
- (iii) **Bone Crusher:** This machine powders the digested bone from the Cooker to yield bone meal.

(iv) **Vibratory Sieve:** This sieves the Bone Meal to desired size as per user specifications.

(v) **SS Tallow Clarification Vessels:** Tallow tapped off from the cooker is clarified in SS vessels.

(vi) **SS Drying Tray:** Cooked and minced flesh is gently dried on SS trays over an open hearth to yield Meat Meal.

#### **Other equipments**

The following other items are also required in the plant :

- Flaying Bed
- Hoist with chain & pulley
- Cleaver, knives, apron, handtools etc
- Wheel barrows
- Tallow Storage SS bins
- Balance (500 kg.)

#### **2.1.4 Essential requirement for setting up of carcass utilization plant**

- **Raw Material availability:** At least 4-6 carcasses should be available in a radius of 6-8 kilometers per day for viable operations.
- **Infrastructure:** Adequate water supply should be available
- **Logistics :** Vehicle for transportation of carcasses is needed
- **Workshed :** A covered area of about 1200-1500 sq. ft. is required

“CSIR-CLRI Technology for Collection of fallen Carcass and its Utilization” is enclosed at **Annexure I**

#### **2.2 Incineration: -**

Incineration is the thermal destruction of carcasses by auxiliary fuel such as diesel or natural gas etc. or by using electric energy. It reduces carcasses to ash and is generally bio-secure.

This technology can be applied as:

- fixed, whole-carcass incineration,
- mobile air curtain whole carcass incineration,
- municipal incinerators,

**Fixed whole carcass incineration** occurs in an established facility in which whole carcasses or carcass portions can be completely burnt and reduced to ash. This process is normally fuelled by natural gas.

**Mobile air curtain whole carcass incineration** is a mobile system which can be taken on-site. Whole carcasses can be burnt and reduced to ash using wood as a fuel. Because it can be used on site, there is no requirement for transportation of the animal material. It also produces effective inactivation of pathogens and may actually achieve higher temperatures (1000 deg.C).

**Municipal incinerators** are pre-established facilities which are normally used for the burning of household waste. Although they may not be currently licensed to burn carcasses, use of these facilities allows an expanded capacity for effective inactivation of pathogens.

### 2.3 Deep Burial: -

Burial is a method in which carcass is buried in the ground. It is a common and oldest method of carcass disposal and requires thoughtful selection of the burial site. After deep burial, carcass is covered with covered with slaked lime, bleaching powder and crystal salt to address environmental issues related to deep burial.

### 2.4 Other methods

Other methods of disposing carcass include pyre burning, composting etc.

## 3.0 Environmental Issues associated with Carcass Disposal Methods: -

Environmental issues associated with different carcass disposal methods are mentioned below:

### 3.1 Rendering:

Environmental issues related to carcass rendering process are odour as well as trade effluent generated from various process steps followed for rendering. Besides, solid waste is generated from the Effluent Treatment plant

**3.2 Environmental issues of Incineration: -**

Environmental issues related to incineration are emission of flue gases causing air pollution and disposal of remaining solid waste.

**3.3 Environmental issues of Deep Burial: -**

- Deep burial may cause soil contamination if pathogens inactivation is not carried out.
- It can also lead to ground water contamination, particularly in cases where ground water table is shallow.

**3.4 Pyre burning**

Scientific analysis is required to assess environmental impact due to burning with focus on increased dioxin levels and groundwater contamination.

**4.0 Control Measures:****4.1 Transportation of Carcasses to Disposal Site: -**

- i. Separate system should be instituted for collection of carcass.
- ii. The transport of materials must be carried out by vehicles, which are easy to clean and disinfect. The bottom of the vehicles must be water proof to prevent infective material or liquid from leaking out during transportation
- iii. It should not be overloaded - half a metre or more (depending on distance to be travelled and temperature) should be left clear for expansion of carcasses.
- iv. Carcasses should not be slashed before loading. Vehicles should travel slowly to avoid splashing of contaminated material.
- v. Staff should carry a supply of an approved disinfectant and basic equipment to deal with minor spills during a journey.
- vi. The diseased animal should not be touched without protective clothing and gloves
- vii. All vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises and after unloading.
- viii. The quantity of wash water generated during cleaning of vehicles should be connected to Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) only and should not be allowed to discharge directly on land

## 4.2 Carcass utilization plant

- i. The parameters of concern in the effluent generated from a carcass utilization in the effluent include BOD , COD,TSS & O&G. The effluent is biodegradable and a combination of anaerobic and aerobic treatment system or two stage aeration system may be adopted for treatment of the effluent. O&G Trap is to be essentially provided to treat the effluent generated from the plant. Disinfection method using chlorination should be adopted for treatment of effluent prior to discharge . Effluent generated from various process steps to be treated in ETP and treated effluent should comply with Standards for water pollutants notified under E(P) Act, 1986 or as may be prescribed by SPCBs/PCCs.
- ii. The operations in the rendering plant release a huge amount of steam. Without proper ventilation, the working conditions may become incongenial. Therefore, the building should be well ventilated.
- iii. The rendering plant emits a large quantity of obnoxious gases, since it handles dead, even decomposed animals also. In such cases, it is preferable to have one of the following arrangements for reducing the odour.
  - a) Pass the fumes from the rendering vessel into the boiler stock where they are burnt and dispersed.
  - b) Disperse the hot vapors in cooling water where they are dissolved and discharged into the effluent disposal system. The equipment is called condenser
  - c) Chemical treatment like chlorination or absorption by activated carbons.
  - d) Generally, dry rendering equipment produces much less offensive odours than wet rendering.
- iv. The sludge generated from the ETP has to be dewatered and disposed-off properly, as per directions of respective state pollution control boards. Also the process solid waste generated from the

- carcass utilization plant has to be properly treated/ disposed-off, after recovery of valuable products.
- v. As personnel hygiene is important, arrangement must be made for the workers to wash and change clothes while leaving the plant after their work is completed.
  - vi. The room for salting and storing of hides must be easy to clean and disinfected. The floor and walls should be covered with tiles and sewerage for waste water should be provided.
  - vii. To minimize the danger of infection, it is necessary to keep the hides in salted condition for at least for 14 days before delivery to the tannery.
  - viii. Precautions must be taken to prevent the entry of animals and birds to this section.
  - ix. The various units of the plant should be so chosen so as to provide a continuous uninterrupted flow of operations between each individual unit of equipment without exposing the materials to air contamination. Wherever possible, a covered screw conveyor may be installed to transport any material from one point of processing to the other.
  - x. The carcass utilization should be operated under the supervision and control of Veterinary/Animal Husbandry Department of the State and the Local Bodies

#### **4.2 Measures to be taken for Incineration:-**

- i. Complete combustion of carcasses to be ensured.
- ii. Air pollution control devices should be installed and the emission from incinerators should comply the General Emission Standards mentioned under Standard for incineration section in SWM Rules,2016

#### **4.3 Measures to be taken for Deep Burial:-**

- (i) It is crucial to select a site which is well-protected from people and scavenging animals. General factors to be considered are:
  - Accessibility to disposal site by heavy transport vehicles;

- Nature of soil/rock formation in the available area;
- Level of water table: The deep burial site should be relatively impermeable and no shallow well should be close to the site. The ground water table level should be a minimum of six meters below the lower level of deep burial pit
- Proximity to habitation and water catchment areas, bores and wells: The pits should be distant from habitation, and sited so as to ensure that no contamination occurs of any surface water or ground water. The area should not be prone to flooding or erosion
- Presence of services such as water, gas, electricity, telephone lines, drainage, sewerage and other improvements or structures, including aerial lines;

The location of the deep burial site should be authorised by the prescribed authority.

- (ii) A pit or trench should be dug about 2 meters deep. Lime should not be placed directly on carcasses, because in wet conditions it slows and may prevent decomposition. A layer of 10 cm of soil shall be added to initially cover the wastes. The pit 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. Lime is added to pits, to prevent earthworms from bringing contaminated material to the surface after pit closure.
- (iii) It must be ensured that animals do not have any access to burial sites. Covers of galvanised iron/wire meshes may be used.
- (iv) Burial must be performed under close and dedicated supervision.
- (v) The institution shall maintain a record of all pits for deep burial.

## 5.0 Status of carcass disposal in India

- (i) Methods currently adopted for carcass disposal include rendering, incineration and deep burial, of which deep burial is the most common practice for carcass disposal in the country. Very few cities have carcass

utilization plants and incinerators. One such carcass utilization plant is installed in Delhi and incinerator is under installation in Chandigarh.

- (ii) Carcass disposal sites are yet to be identified in most of the states
- (iii) Most of the disposal sites are not scientifically developed
- (iv) The disposal sites do not have necessary approvals ( Consent, Authorization ) from the regulatory bodies in most of the cases

## 5.0 Role of concerned organizations

### 5.1 Implementing agencies:

The implementing agencies shall include Municipalities / Department of Animal Husbandry of the States. States may involve NGOs, SHGs, Co-operatives.

The following provisions of the Section 393 of India Code Disposal of dead animals (Disposal of dead animals) should be implemented by these agencies

*(1) Whenever any animal in charge of any person dies, the person in charge thereof shall within twenty-four hours either—*

*(a) convey the carcass to a place provided or appointed under section 352 for the final disposal of the carcasses of dead animals, or*

*(b) give notice of the death to the Commissioner whereupon the shall cause the carcass to be disposed of.*

*(2) In respect of the disposal of the carcass of a dead animal under clause (b) of sub-section (1) the Commissioner may charge such fee as he may by public notice prescribe.*

The implementing agencies to ensure the following:

- No person shall deposit or otherwise dispose of the carcass or parts of any dead animal at a place not provided or appointed for this purpose
- Bye law to be framed by the local bodies for imposing of Penalty for non compliance of above. Spot fine in the range of Rs.100 to 5000 may be imposed based on the scale of. Such spot fines

may be imposed and collected by officers and Supervisory Staff authorized by the Municipal Authorities including Police personnel. The amount of fine imposed, if not paid on the spot, shall be recoverable in manner deemed appropriate by the Municipal Authority.”

- A citizen charter has to be put in place by the local body for prompt disposal of carcasses in a time bound manner, with services which run 24X7. Accordingly, a dedicated on-call service should be established at ULB level for citizens to avail collection and transportation and disposal of animal carcasses.
- The District Magistrate or District Collector or as the case may be, the Deputy Commissioner shall facilitate identification and allocation of suitable land for setting up carcass disposal facility to local authorities in his/her district.
- The local authorities and Panchayats shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of carcass disposal facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency, adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- Adequate buffer zone and green belt to be provided around the carcass disposal site to minimize the impact of the carcass disposal on human habitation
- The fund for setting up of the facilities may be obtained from schemes like National Livestock Mission or Animal Husbandry Department of the States.
- Based on pollution load generation a comprehensive wastewater treatment facility, solid waste management including gaseous emission/ odour control measures shall be implemented by the operator of the facility for carcass disposal.
- The local authorities and Panchayats shall make an application, obtain authorisation and consent for setting up carcass disposal

facility from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee.

## 5.2 Regulatory bodies

- The regulatory bodies to ensure that the implementing agencies provide necessary infrastructure for carcass in areas falling in their jurisdiction
- The concerned State Boards shall grant consent & authorization to such carcass disposal facilities, after ensuring that necessary measures have been taken to control environmental pollution from such sites
- The respective State Boards shall regularly monitor the activities of such facilities to ensure that the emissions and discharges are within the stipulated norms.

## 6.0 Conclusion: -

- a) Carcass should be utilized by adopting rendering process or incineration and priority may be given to carcass utilization plant which are run by adopting rendering process at all the major towns to process the dead animal carcasses in a scientific manner.
- b) Carcass disposal to be done under the supervision Veterinary/Animal Husbandry Department of the State and the Local Bodies.
- c) Disposal of carcasses through deep burial method may be adopted only in where facilities listed in 6 (a) & (b) above are yet to be developed. Deep burial with adequate precautions may be adopted in case of mass mortality that may result from vagaries of nature or a mass die-off due to communicable disease, to avoid zoonotic transmission
- d) Scientific analysis required to assess environmental impact due to burning with focus on increased dioxin levels and groundwater contamination
- e) The implementing agencies to ensure that necessary infrastructure required for utilization and disposal of carcass is set up in the area under their jurisdiction
- f) The regulatory agency to ensure that necessary pollution control measures are implemented and monitor to ensure compliance with the stipulated norms

**CSIR- CLRI Technology for Collection of fallen Carcass & its utilization**

1.	Name of Product / Process/Technology	<b>Collection of Fallen Carcass and its utilization</b>
2.	Application / Use	It involves integrated utilization of all tissues of fallen carcass for value added product. Finds application in Animal feed/Leather industry/Fertilizer/Chemical Industry
3.	Salient features of technology/process	It is an eco-friendly and sustainable technology developed by CLRI for total utilisation of fallen animals (cattle and buffalo). It provides economically useful products from waste. The process includes lifting of fallen animals, flaying techniques, preservation of hides and skins, rendering (cooking) of the flayed carcass, preparation of meat meal, bone meal, tallow, besides treatment of effluent waste water and utilisation for agri-horticultural purposes and conversion of rumen contents into manure. Transportable devices for effective collection of fallen carcass are enclosed in Annexures 1 & 2.
4.	Raw materials	Fallen animals (cattle and buffalo)
5.	Machinery/Equipment	Flaying tools, wet rendering cooker, meat mincer, bone crusher, drier and pulveriser, transportable flaying and lifting device.
6.	Status of technology	Well developed and available at CSIR-CLRI.
7.	Minimum economic unit and total investment	3-4 carcasses per day Rs. 20 lakhs.(It may go upto Rs.40Lakhs when transportable device is included)
8.	Technology transfer methodology	As per CSIR guidelines
9.	Technology demonstration – cum – Training facilities	Demonstration can be done at Bardouli, Gujarat or some other location, if possible.
10.	Product acceptability	Excellent Market potential
11.	Marketability	Highly potential
12.	Is this technology locationspecific? If so, please elaborate	Need to ensure availability of 3-4 carcasses per day within a radius of about 30 Kms.
13.	Any gender-bias in technology utilisation?	No. Traditionally flaying activities are carried out by males in rural areas.

14.	Is any video-cassette available on the technology?	Requires to be arranged, if necessary.
15.	Any other relevant information not covered above	The centre can cater to the needs of a group of villages within a radius of 15 Kms. The likely benefits provided by the technology is not only economical but also in social and environmental spheres provides employment to rural poor and clean environment. Efficient carcass recovery not only reduces losses but also facilitates the availability of cheap and quality leathers to rural folk. Production of quality meat meal, bone meal would help to prepare animal feeds of better quality and help the feed industry to be less dependent on imports.
16.	Terms and conditions for technology transfer	Negotiable under the framework of CSIR guidelines.
17.	If required, can you provide prototype/working model for display/demonstrations	Yes
18.	Name and address of technology generating institute/ individual	CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Chennai - 600 020, India.
19.	Name and address of technology transfer agency, if different from above	Same as above (Sl. No.18)



Contact address:

Director

CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute Adyar,  
Chennai - 600 020.

Phone: 91-44-24910897 / 24910846 / 24437158

Fax: 91-44-24912150

E-Mail: [directorclri@gmail.com](mailto:directorclri@gmail.com), [director@clri.res.in](mailto:director@clri.res.in),  
[ppbd@clri.res.in](mailto:ppbd@clri.res.in), [bpdcclri@yahoo.com](mailto:bpdcclri@yahoo.com)

Website: [www.clri.org](http://www.clri.org)

Annexure 1

1.	Name of the Device	<b>Transportable Device for lifting of Carcass</b>
2.	Application / Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Collection of fallen animal especially in rural areas.</li> <li>➤ Ensure economic utilization of the hide/skin and even other body parts of a dead animal.</li> <li>➤ Ensure cleanliness of environment by not allowing it to be spoilt by the putrefaction of carcass.</li> </ul>
3.	Salient features	<p>The device can be fitted on the rear side of a vehicle and can be operated by a flayer cum driver to lift the animal and also flay the hide if the animal is dead. This device has several advantages over the existing methods presently used for lifting animals. The device has tremendous potential to improve the availability of quality hides from fallen animals to Indian leather industry if used by flayers and their societies in the country. The device also ensures proper collection of the remaining parts of the carcass for further processing into value added products like bone meal, meat meal, tallow etc.</p>
4.	Any other relevant information not covered above	<p>It ensures economical utilization of fallen carcass, while keeping the environment pollution free. The knowledge lead has been applied for patent protection (Indian Patent application no. 200Del2007).</p>
5.	Name and address of technology generating institute/ individual	<p>CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Chennai - 600 020, India.</p>

Annexure 2

1.	Name of the Device	<b>Transportable Device for lifting and flaying animals</b>
2.	Application / Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Collection of fallen animal especially in rural areas.</li> <li>➤ Ensure economic utilization of the hide/skin and even other body parts of a dead animal.</li> <li>➤ Ensure cleanliness of environment by not allowing it to be spoilt by the putrefaction of carcass.</li> </ul>
3.	Salient features of technology/process	An improved transportable device for flaying of fallen animals from rural and urban areas has been innovated. The design features are exclusive for lifting and flaying of dead animals. The device is mechanized vehicle which uses power transmission system for loading, hoisting for flaying, carrying and unloading of the fallen animals. It has several advantages, in view of its (a) easy operability (b) reduction in time for flaying (c) provision for carrying and unloading two large or three small dead animals after flaying (d) hydraulic or mechanical system which increases efficiency (e) drastic reduction (by 50%) for capital investment (f) designed exclusively for flaying of dead animals.
4.	Any other relevant information not covered above	It ensures economical utilization of fallen carcass, while keeping the environment pollution free. The knowledge lead has been applied for patent protection (Indian Patent application no. 269DEL2011).
5.	Name and address of technology generating institute/ individual	CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Chennai - 600 020, India.



केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड  
**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
 पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार  
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE GOVT. OF INDIA

F. No. B-11011/1/UPC-II/MSW/2018-19/

1045-1116

Date: 15-04-2019

To,

1. **Secretary,**  
**State Urban Development Departments, (All States)**  
 (List enclosed)
2. **Chairman**  
**SPCBs/PCCs, (All States)**  
 (List enclosed)

**Sub: Direction under Section '5' of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016-reg.**

1. **WHEREAS,** as per rule 16 (a) of the SWM Rules, 2016, the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall 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;
2. **WHEREAS,** as per rule 16 (b) of the SWM Rules, 2016, the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall monitor environmental standards and adherence to conditions as specified under the Schedule I and Schedule II for waste processing and disposal sites;
3. **WHEREAS,** it has been reported that there are several complaints/ litigations with regard to non- implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules,2016;
4. **WHEREAS,** as per the rule 24 (1), 15 (za) & (zb), 24 (2) & 24 (3) of the Solid Waste Management Rules,2016, following actions shall be complied:
  - The operator of facility shall submit the annual report to the local body in Form-III on or before the **30<sup>th</sup> day** of April every year.
  - The local authorities and Panchayats shall;
    - Prepare and submit annual report in **Form-IV** on or before the **30<sup>th</sup> April** of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;

- The annual report shall 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 **31<sup>st</sup> May** of every year;
- 5. WHEREAS**, as per the rule 24 (1), 15 (za) & (zb), 24 (2) & 24 (3) of the Solid Waste Management rules, 2016 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 **31<sup>st</sup> day of July** of each year in **Form-V**;
- 6. WHEREAS**, more than 02 years have been passed from the notification of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and majority of Municipal Authorities have failed to comply with provisions of the Rules;
- 7. WHEREAS**, most of MSW dumpsites have been exhausted in a city/town, however, dumping of mixed MSW is continued;
- 8. WHEREAS**, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal upon hearing all the States/UTs passed order dated **20.8.2018** & **31.08.2018** in the matter of OA No.606/2018, in which it has been observed that the SWM Rules, 2016 have been notified on 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2016, but implementation of the Rules remains a challenge;
- 9. WHEREAS**, as per Rule 24(4) of the SWM Rules, 2016, CPCB prepared and submitted annual report on implementation of these Rules to MoEF & CC wherein serious deficiencies have been found in compliance of provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- 10. WHEREAS**, Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 31.08.2018 in the matter of OA No.606/2018 observed that the States and Union Territories are nowhere near compliance of the Rules, 2016 inspite of the directions issued by this Tribunal. Even action plans have yet not been prepared in all the States more than two years after the Rules, 2016 have been in operation and inspite of binding directions in the Judgment of this Tribunal vide order

dated 22.12.2016 in case no OA 199/2014 in the matter of Almitra H. Patel Vs. Union of India;

- 11. WHEREAS**, the Rule 23 (1) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 specify the duty of Every Department in-charge of local bodies of the concerned State Government or Union Territory administration to constitute a State Level Advisory Body (SLAB) within **six months** from the date of notification of these rules;
- 12. WHEREAS**, out of 35 states/UTs, only 30 States have submitted the status regarding the constitution of State Level Advisory Body (SLAB);
- 13. WHEREAS**, the Rule 23 (2&3) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the State Level Advisory Body (SLAB) shall meet at least once 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. Whereas, the copies of the review report shall be forwarded to the State Pollution control Board or Pollution Control Committee for necessary action;
- 14. WHEREAS**, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the matter of Almitra H. Patel & Ors Vs. Union of India & Ors (199/2014) in the final judgment dated **2<sup>nd</sup> January, 2017** issued order at S. No. 28 that "Every Advisory Committee in the State shall also act as a "Monitoring Committee" for proper implementation of these directions and the Rules, 2016;
- 15. WHEREAS**, Central Pollution Control Board issued directions on dated 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for implementation of Rule 23-Constitution of State Level Advisory Body within **six months** from the notification of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 to all the Secretary-In-charge, Urban Development Department of all States/UTs.
- 16. WHEREAS**, the Annual Report submitted by State Pollution Control Board in the year 2017-2018 has not been submitted by all the SPCBs/PCCs on implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The last date for submission of Annual report was **31.07.2018**. Out of **35** States/UTs, only **16**

SPCBs/PCCs have submitted Annual Report (AR) till 15.10.2018. (Last Date: 31.07.2018).The following are the observations on the Annual Report submitted by these states.

- Most of the ARs submitted by SPCBs/PCCs have not provided any data related to monitoring of the ground water around the landfill site or processing site.
- Most of the ARs submitted by SPCBs/PCCs have not provided any data/information on the ambient air quality.
- Majority of the States have not initiated segregation at the source.
- Most of the States have not provided proper information on waste collection, processing and disposal facilities.
- Most of the States have not provided information about action plan prepared and submitted by the ULBs.
- Waste processing and disposal facilities in majority of States are not in working condition.
- State Policy and Strategy for implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, have not been formed by majority of States/UTs.
- Lack of coordination between Urban Development Departments (UDDs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) & State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control committees (SPCBs/PCCs) and other concerned Agencies, who are involved in implementation of SWM Rules, 2016.
- Most of the dumpsites are unscientific and operating without complying SWM, Rules, 2016. However, as per SWM Rules, 2016 Landfill site should preferably be used only for depositing inert waste and rejects.
- Mixed MSW is dumped on dumpsites causing environmental & health hazard and often lead to open-fires.

**17. NOW THEREFORE**, in view of the above observations on implementation of the provisions of the rules under Solid Waste Management Rules,2016 and in exercise of powers vested to the Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board

under Section 5, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to Chairman, SPCBs/PCCs & Secretary, UDDs are hereby directed as under:

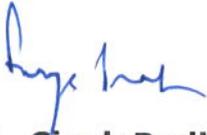
**For SPCBs/PCCs:**

1. SPCBs/PCCs shall submit complete Annual Report in the prescribed format on implementation of SWM Rules, 2016 i.e., before **31<sup>st</sup> July** each year.
2. SPCBs/PCCS shall make provision for online uploading of Annual Reports by SPCBs/PCCs on individual websites.
3. Interaction between SPCB/PCCs & State UDDs Departments shall be strengthened for proper implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
4. SPCBs/PCCs shall follow up with the municipalities and suggest setting up of waste processing/disposal facilities either by the municipality or by engaging private entrepreneurs and provide present status in the State.

**For Urban Development Department (UDD):**

1. At State level, a technical cell may be set-up to assist Local Bodies to enable them to initiate implementation of SWM Rules, 2016. States may evolve Plans and Policy to provide technical and financial assistance to the Local Bodies.
2. Segregation of waste at source is to be made mandatory for ensuring safe disposal of MSW. Wet waste should be composted and dry waste should be sent to Material Recovery Facility (MRF) for further segregation & its usage.
3. For proper implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, every State should finalize and place in public domain its Strategy & time target action plan.
4. Every State should follow the criteria for selecting a landfill site and setting-up buffer zone around a landfill and waste processing sites as per the guidelines and provide status of selected landfill sites in the State as per criteria of SWM Rules, 2016.
5. The States/UDDs shall ensure safe disposal of legacy Municipal Solid Waste as per Guidelines issued by CPCB.

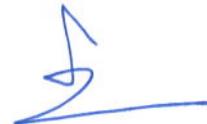
6. Every State/UT shall constitute State Level Advisory Body (SLAB) and submit the status of compliance by **30<sup>th</sup> April, 2019**.  
SPCBs/PCCs & UDDs are hereby directed to acknowledge the receipt of these directions immediately and submit action taken report for compliance of the above directions to CPCB by **25.04.2019** failing which necessary action shall be initiated in accordance with law.

  
**(S.P. Singh Parihar)**  
**Chairman**  
16/04/19

**Copy to:**

1. **Joint Secretary**  
**CP Division,**  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, JorbhagRoad,  
New Delhi -110003
2. **Joint Secretary, Mission Director,**  
**Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs**  
Nirman Bhawan, 'C' wing, Room no. 307 'C'  
New Delhi-110001
3. **Divisional Head ,IT Division , CPCB**

  
**(A. Sudhakar)**  
**Member Secretary**



**SPEED POST**

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE GOVT. OF INDIA

F. No. B-11011/UPC-II/MSW(Direction)/2020-21

27 .01.2021

To,

15320-15354

The Chairman,  
All SPCBs/PCCs

**Direction under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for enforcement of Provisions of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016 regarding bio mining of legacy waste.**

**WHEREAS**, the Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under;

**WHEREAS**, the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, which inter-alia state procedures for Solid Waste Management;

**WHEREAS**, under Rule 15(z) of SWM Rules, 2016 local authorities and village Panchayats shall investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and whosoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites;

**WHEREAS**, under Rule 16(a) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall 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;

**WHEREAS**, remediation of all Dumpsites has to be completed by April 7, 2021 as per Rule 22 of SWM Rules, 2016.

**WHEREAS**, in compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order dated 16.01.2019 in the matter of OA no. 606/2018, CPCB published Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy waste;

**WHEREAS**, Hon'ble NGT has issued several Directives on the matter including the following:

Contd.

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

दूरभाष/Tel : 43102030, 22305792, वेबसाइट/Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

- (i) In OA no. 519/2019, all Chief Secretaries, States/UTs to ensure completion of remediation of dumpsites by October, 2020.
- (ii) In OA no. 53/2020, CPCB to complete inventorization of dumpsites in the Country.
- (iii) In OA no. 593/2017, CPCB to compile information related to Legacy Waste Management and identify gaps thereof.

**WHEREAS** in compliance with above orders of Hon'ble NGT, several communications dated 14.05.2020, 28.07.20 & 31.07.2020 have been issued by CPCB to States/UTs to provide requisite information on the matter.

**WHEREAS** complete information on the matter is yet to be received from all States/UTs.

**WHEREAS**, CPCB officials inspected dumpsites in various States where bioremediation of legacy waste is being carried out and made the following observation:

- i. Most of the ULBs engaged in the bio mining process of the legacy waste not following CPCB Guidelines on disposal of legacy waste.
- ii. Analysis of different screened fractions is not being carried out prior to disposal/utilization.
- iii. Poor quality of screen fractions and screened fractions not being lifted by the users.
- iv. Adequate plan for disposal of screened fractions at the dumpsites not prepared and screened fractions accumulated on site.
- v. No leachate treatment being carried out and stagnation of leachate noticed at the dumpsites.
- vi. Records/documents for the sale of the RDFs, inerts and other materials not maintained.
- vii. Fresh Solid Waste continued to be dumped at these dumpsites.

**WHEREAS**, vide Order dated 21-8-2020 in the matter of OA no. 681/2018, Hon'ble NGT directed CPCB to issue fresh Direction in this regard to all the State PCBs/ PCCs to coordinate with concerned Local Authorities for further Action in the matter. Further, as per the Hon'ble NGT's Direction, at least one site is to be remediated and made a model of compliance in each of the 122 Non-Attainment Cities;

**Contd.**

**NOW THEREFORE**, in view of the above and in exercise of powers delegated to the Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the following directions are issued for compliance:

1. SPCBs/PCCs to provide complete list of Legacy Waste dumpsites in their States/UTs as per format enclosed.
2. SPCB/PCCs to ensure that necessary action for biomining and bio-remediation of these dumpsites is done by the concerned Local Authorities in compliance with Provisions of SWM Rules,2016.
3. SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that concerned Local Authorities engaged in the bio mining process of legacy waste follow procedures as per CPCB Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste with specific compliance to the following points.
  - (i) Analysis of various screened fraction materials i.e. RDF, fine earth/bio earth etc., prior to its disposal/utilization.
  - (ii) Preparation of plan for utilization/disposal of screened fractions
  - (iii) Adequate provisions for leachate treatment.
  - (iv) Maintenance of records / documents for disposal/utilization of the RDFs or fine earth and other materials.
4. SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that the local bodies prepare time targeted Action Plan for biomining /bio-remediation of these dumpsites in compliance with points listed above. The timelines as specified in SWM Rules,2016 and Hon'ble NGT Directions on the matter are to be adhered to for remediation of these sites.
5. SPCBs/PCCs to ensure that no fresh waste is disposed at these dumpsites and local authorities make proper arrangement for management of fresh solid waste.
6. SPCBs to ensure that at least one legacy waste dumpsite is remediated in their jurisdiction which can be considered as model for compliance for other legacy waste dumpsites in Non-Attainment Cities (NAC).

SPCBs/PCCs are hereby directed to submit action taken report within **30 days** from receipt of these Directions.

  
(Shiv Das Meena)  
Chairman

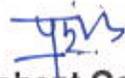
Copy to:

1. **Joint Secretary (CP),**  
**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change,**  
Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road,  
New Delhi-110003

: For necessary information pls

✓ 2. **DH- IT Division, CPCB**

: For uploading on website pls

  
✓ **(Prashant Gargava)**  
Member Secretary 

