

**IN THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**  
SOUTHERN ZONE, KALAS MAHAL, CHENNAI  
**OA 118/ 2023 (SZ)**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Tribunal on its own motion Suo Motu based on the news item published in Deccan Herald dated 01.03.2023 under the caption “Unregulated tourism pushing Gokarana to the Edge”

... .. APPLICANT

VERSUS

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and Ors

...RESPONDENTS

**Previous D.o.H:** 5.11.2024

**Next D.o.H:** 20.01.2025

**I N D E X**

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) GPG Reply dt 18.11.2023 to NGT-SLC;</li><li>2) NGT-SLC letter dt 10.11.2023 to DC, CEO and the EO/KSPCB;</li><li>3) GPG Reply dated 12.05.2023 to RO/KSPCB;</li><li>4) GPG Reply dated 07.02.2023 to EO/ Karamanimam Praka Karwar (In Kannad)</li><li>5) Photographs of the beach</li></ol>	
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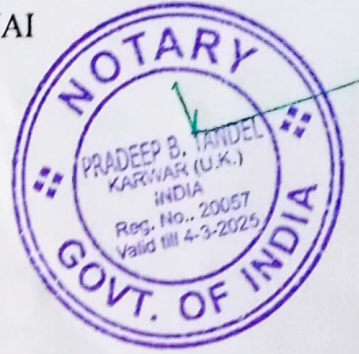
Landlines: +91-120-2663000, 2781022

Mobile: +91-9211059000

Place: NEW DELHI

Date: 13.12.2024

**IN THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**  
SOUTHERN ZONE, KALAS MAHAL, CHENNAI  
**OA 118/ 2023 (SZ)**



**IN THE MATTER OF:**

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VERSUS

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and Ors

...RESPONDENTS

**AFFIDAVIT ON INSPECTION REPORT  
ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT NO.  
1 KSPCB**

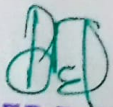
I, B.K. Santosh, son of late B. Krishnappa, aged about 55 years, currently posted as Environmental Officer, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), "Parisara Bhavan", New K.H.B Colony, Habbuwada, Karwar - 581301, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:-

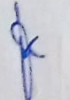
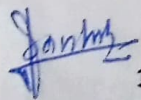
1. That the deponent is working with Respondent KSPCB, and as such, I am well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case on the basis of the information derived from the official records, and hence, I am competent and authorized to verify, sign and swear this affidavit on behalf of the Respondent KSPCB.

NO OF CORRECTIONS

02 SEP 2024

Notary

  
**PRADEEP B. TANDEL**  
NOTARY  
KARWAR, (U.K.)

  1

2. That the instant Affidavit on Inspection Report is being filed in compliance to the directions/ Order dated 08.08.2024 passed by this Southern Zone Bench of this Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in respect of news published "*Unregulated tourism pushing Gokarna to the edge*" in Deccan Herald news paper on 01.03.2023. It was stated that the unregulated waste is generated during the festival time.
3. That the instant affidavit on inspection of the site is in addition to and in continuation to the previous inspection report dated 30.03.2024, which was initially e-filed on portal vide diary no. 3305111003562023 on 2.4.2024, and later converted to affidavit format and again efiled vide diary misc no. 3305111003562023 dated 16.05.2024, whereupon this Hon'ble NGT has further directed the answering respondent no. 1 KSPCB vide Order dated 08.08.2024, to file a detailed report as to what is the status as on date in treating the municipal solid waste, sewage, etc.
4. That based on the directions issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal, the team of Regional Environment Office visisted the site i.e. Gokarna Gram Panchayat on 14.03.2024, wherein the team of the answering respondent comprised the following officers:

1) Shri B.K. Santosh, Environmental Officer, Regional Office, KSPCB, Karwar.

NO OF CORRECTIONS 1

02 SEP 2024 Notary

Pradeep B. Tandel 2

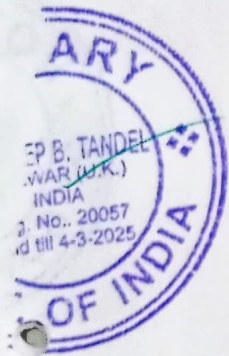
PRADEEP B. TANDEL  
NOTARY  
KARWAR, (U.K.)

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- 2) Dr. Ganapati Hegde, Deputy Environmental Officer, Regional Office, KSPCB, Karwar.
  - 3) Shri. Vinaykumar, Panchayat Development Officer, Gram Panchayat, Gokarna.
5. That the team of the answering respondent KSPCB with the Gram Panchayat members inspected the site on 14.03.2024 and made following observations:

(1) In respect of operational performance of the estimated quantity of solid waste at present and the reduction rate thereto, considering the management of wet solid waste (wet SW) 200 kg/day and dry SW 600 kg/day: →

- 1) On date, the team observed approx 0.15 MT stock of wet SW and 4.0 MT stock of dry SW.
- 2) At present, the wet waste collected is being composted scientifically, in an approx quantity per day 0.2 MT.
- 3) The authorities of Gokarna Grama Panchayat (GP) are collecting dry waste and is being segregated within the Gram Panchayat premises and handed over to recyclers.
- 4) The authorities have identified the black spots and have kept the separate bins for the collection of dry and wet waste.
- 5) GP Gokarna has constructed GI sheet wall around the Forest land bearing sy no. 1492/A/1A in their GP limits for processing the solid waste



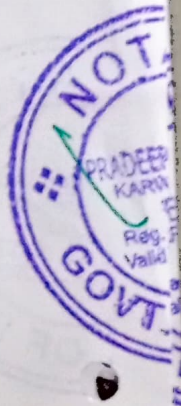
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NOTARY  
KARWAR, (U.K.)

*[Signature]*  
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as they have got the approval from the forest department.

- 6) For installations of plant and machineries in processing site they are waiting for sanction order and fund from the State Authority.
  - 7) They have constructed the Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant-12KLW and is ready for operation by the month March' 2024.
  - 8) Some of the photographs of the wet SW and dry SW at the Gokarna Gram Panchayat as available during inspection are placed herein as ANNEXURE: R1/A (Colly).
- (2) In respect of notification on seeking PCB consent for processing of waste generated above 5 MT: → The waste being generated in GP Gokarna is less than 5MT/day and hence as per the **SWM Rules-2016 Rule 15 (y)**, there is no need for Gram Panchayat to obtain prior permission or authorization from the answering respondent Pollution Control Board. At present, they are collecting 800-1000Kg of solid waste and it may vary from season to season and depends on tourism activity/pilgrim activity. Copy of the **SWM Rules, 2016** is placed as ANNEXURE: R1/B.
- (3) In respect of status of UGD system, if installed or if STP is installed, and also if the Nala connecting sea is avoided, particularly for its entry into solid waste dump: →



NO OF CORRECTIONS

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PRADEEP B. TANCEL  
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1) Authorities have informed to the team of answering respondent no. 1 KSPCB that they have submitted the proposal for erecting the UGD system, which is yet to get permission for installation of UGD and STP. Further, Proposal of the Grey water Treatment System in Gokarna Gram Panchayat limit is enclosed herewith. However, the commercial building, hotel, resorts are having the arrangement of Septic tank and soak pit for the disposal of domestic waste water. The large hotels such as M/s The Hotel Godhavari and M/s. Gokarna International are having STP's, photographs placed as ANNEXURE: R1/C (Colly).

2) Local authorities have informed that the desilting of Rajakaluve and installation of grading work along the Sangama Nala is completed and it is carried out by the Department of Minor Irrigation along with GP Gokarna. The authorities have informed that they have planned to provide mesh on sides of Rajakaluve all along to avoid entry/deposition of waste on the beds.

3) The local Authorities were directed by the answering respondent KSPCB to provide more grading at the source itself in each nala to avoid pressure on gradings in Sangama Nala and same shall be reviewed during next inspection.

NO OF CORRECTIONS

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PRADEEP B. TANDEL  
NOTARY  
KARWAR, (U.K.)

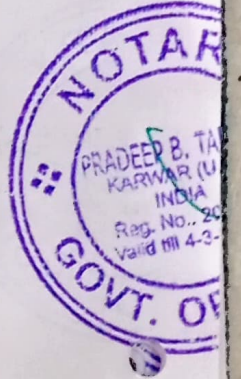
(4) In respect of impact of ban on single use plastic and how is it controlled and managed: →

1) Hon'ble Deputy Commissioner, Karwar, Uttara Kannada District had issued an order dated 11/01/2024 on ban on single use plastic in the jurisdiction of Gram Panchayat Gokarna. Accordingly, the entire jurisdiction of Gram Panchayat Gokarna has been declared as the "plastic free zone". Copy of the Order dated 11.01.2024 is placed as ANNEXURE: R1/D.

2) Gram Panchayat authorities have imposed fines on the usage of single use plastic and also for littering the plastic/solid waste at the public places of Gokarna.

3) They have installed audio (voice over) announcements at crowded area near the temple and other area and also through garbage collecting vehicles regarding ban on SUP's, in 8 different languages for devotees and tourists. Apart from this they have circulated the handbills, and also the posters have been displayed to stop the use of banned plastic items. However, it was directed to the Gokarna GP to monitor the same regularly.

(5) In respect of separation of collection and processing of C&D Waste: →



NO OF CORRECTIONS

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*Pradeep B. Tandel*

6

PRADEEP B. TANDEL  
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1) The GP Gokarna is presently at the developing stage, although it does not have big old structures so far and hence, its generation of C & D Waste during new construction is very less and same is being used for land leveling and foundation work in the same construction activity. Further, the team of the answering respondent KSPCB has not observed or noticed or reported the cases on illegal disposal of C & D Waste in the Gram Panchayat. However, local Authority have informed that they are in pursuit of the suitable site of C & D waste being generated in future.

(6) In respect of status of implementing suggestions made to Gram Panchayat and further action taken against PDO/Gram Panchayat in terms of SCN dt 30.03.2024:→

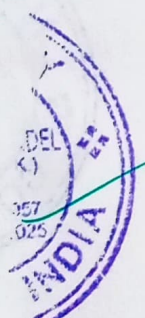
1) The local authorities have submitted their compliance report/action taken/ to be taken report in regards of the terms of SCN issued by the answering respondent KSPCB, copy thereof is placed herein as ANNEXURE: R1/E.

2) The authorities are working to initiate the "Green Gokarna- Project" to manage challenges in Waste management in Gram Panchayat Gokarna. They have informed that,

NO OF CORRECTIONS  
02 SEP 2024 Notary

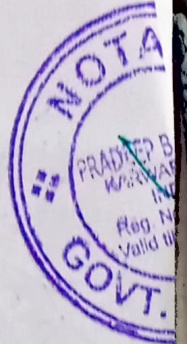
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PRADEEP B. TANDEL  
NOTARY  
KARWAR, (U.K.)

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World Bank Officials have visited the Gram Panchayat Gokarna on 23.03.2024 to fund the sophisticated Material Recycling Facility (MRF) for the Management of the Solid Waste.

- 3) Authorities have conducted the survey on setting up of the terminal STP and grey water management at Gram Panchayat Gokarna. They informed that, they have submitted the proposal and waiting for the permission for the installation of STP as it requires huge fund.
- 4) The Panchayat development Officer, GP, Gokarna has taken a strict action on those houses which were directly discharging the domestic waste water to the Rajakaluve by completely blocking the discharge pipe lines of the houses.
- 5) Authorities have prohibited the open burning, fines were imposed for burning of the solid waste and awareness programs were carried out.
- 6) If these local authority fail to implement the recommendations and commitments, the local office of the answering respondent KSPCB shall take further course of action as per the provisions of law.



NO OF CORRECTIONS 6

02 SEP 2024 Notary

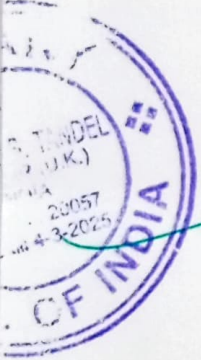
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PRADEEP B. TANDEL  
NOTARY  
KARWAR, (U.K.)

6. That it is respectfully submitted that the answering respondent KSPCB will be oblige to provide any additional information if so required by this Hon'ble Tribunal and hereby submit this affidavit for kind consideration.

7. That I have read and understood the contents of the this Affidavit. The same has been drafted by my counsel under my instructions and the same are true and correct as per the official records made available to me and same has been understood by me.



*[Signature]*  
**DEPONENT**

**Environmental Officer,  
Karnataka State Pollution Control  
Board, Karwar.**

**VERIFICATION:**

Verified at Karwar on this 2<sup>nd</sup> day, September' 2024 that the contents of the above Affidavit are true and correct on the basis of my knowledge and official documents. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

*[Signature]*  
**DEPONENT**

**Environmental Officer  
Karnataka State Pollution Control  
Board, Karwar.**

**"SWORN BEFORE ME"**

*[Signature]*  
**PRADEEP B. TANDEL  
NOTARY  
KARWAR, (U.K.)**

**NOTARY REG NO**  
**928/2024**

**NO OF CORRECTIONS** *[Handwritten mark]*  
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# ANNEXURE: R1/A (Colly)

10

M/s. Gram Panchayat, Gokarna,  
Taluk-Kumta, Uttara Kannada-  
Distrcit

Inspected on 14/03/2024



New site where GP Gokarna planning to establish processing facility

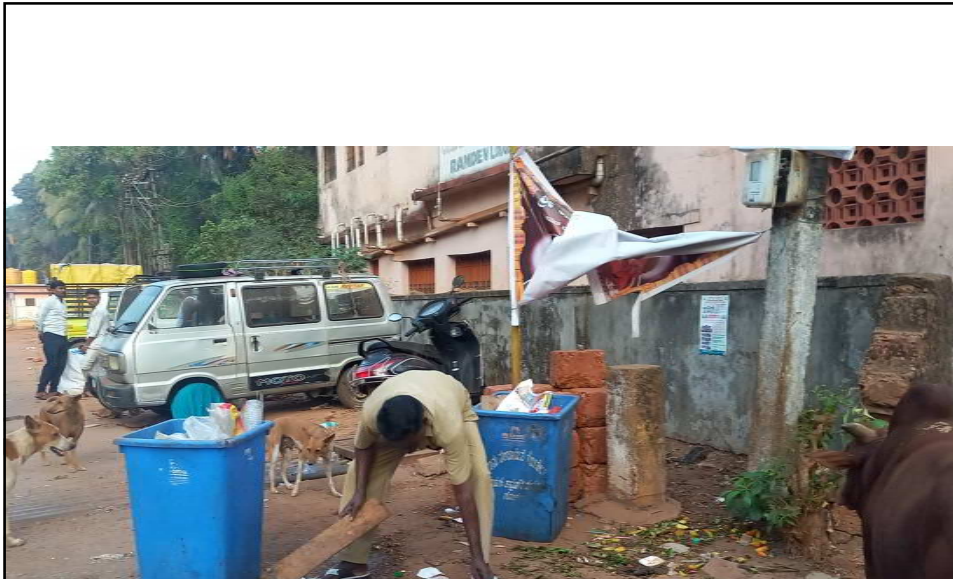


New site where GP Gokarna established fecal sludge treatment plant.



Back side view of the new site old mark of burning can be seen

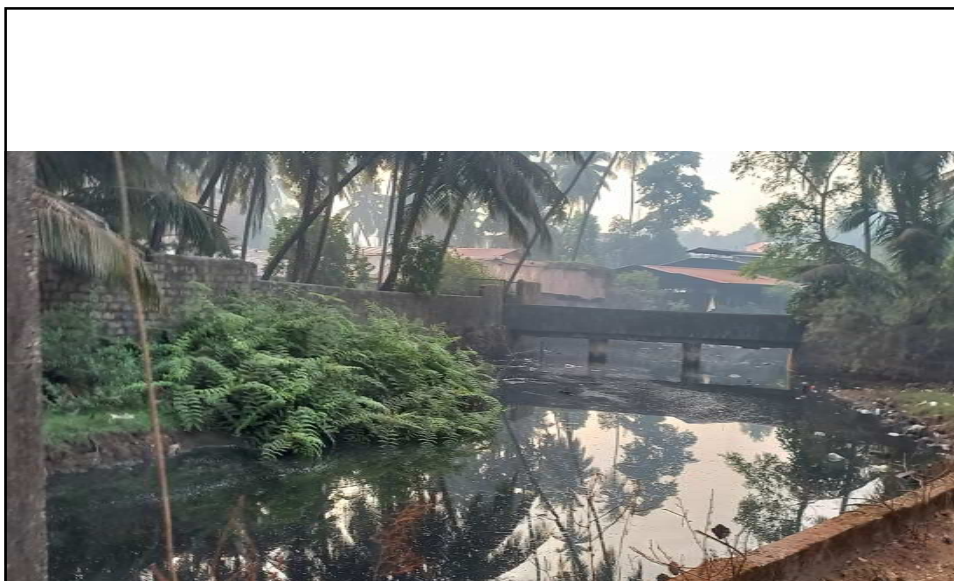




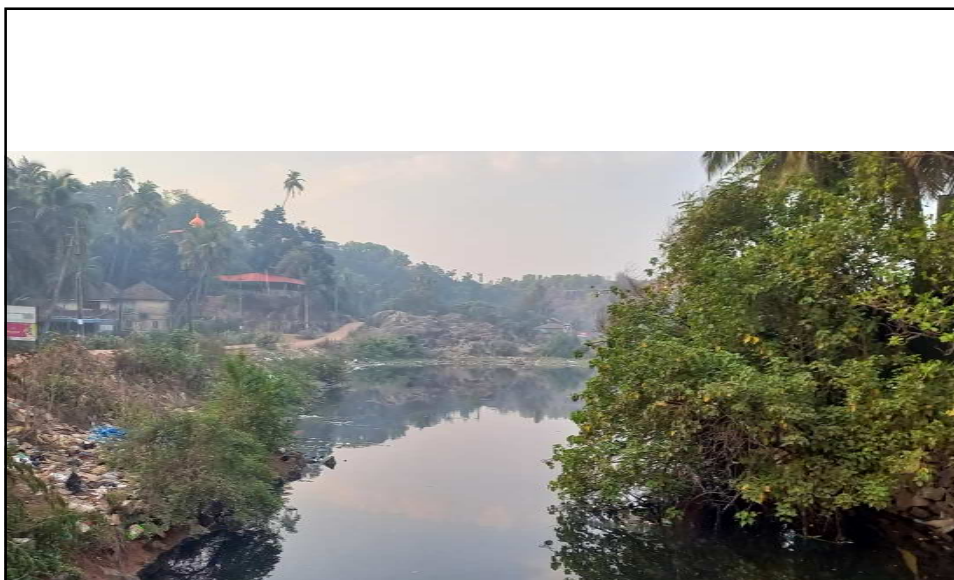
Pour Karmika engaged in collection solid waste and dust been can be seen for collection of solid waste



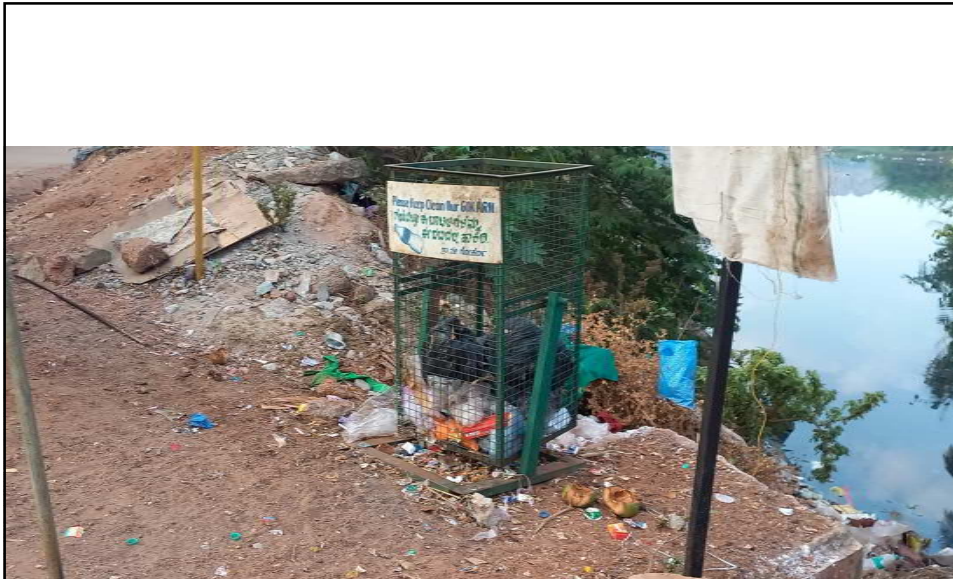
Solid waste deposition at Gokarna Bus stand premises



Raja Kaluve filled with stagnated sewage/sullage and back water of sea



Sangama nala filled with stagnated sewage/sullage and back water of sea and solid waste can be seen on bank



Separate bin for collection of bottles and plastic items adjacent to Sangam Nala



Twin bin for collection of wet and dry waste adjacent to Sangam Nala



Jatra stall during Shivaratri festival at main beach area



Solid waste can be seen at main beach area

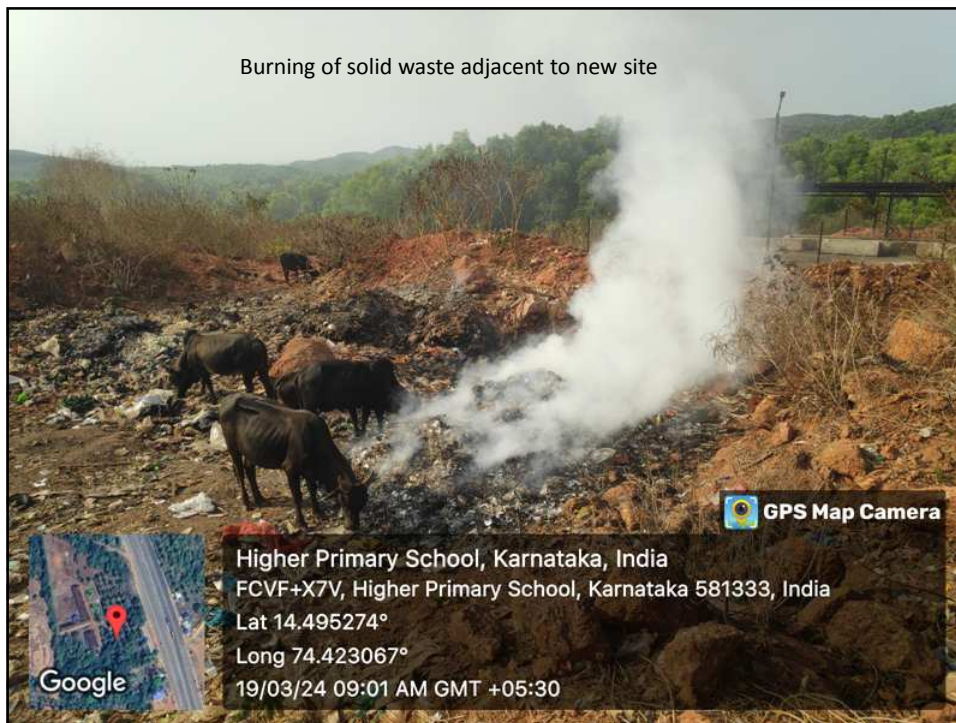


Hording regarding awareness on single use plastic ban



Collection of solid waste by pour karmika







Fire fighters engaged in put out of fire



Area after extinguishing of fire

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 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 biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal;
  16. **“disposal”** means the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
  17. **“domestic hazardous waste”** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level;

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

38. **"refused derived fuel"**(RDF) means fuel derived from combustible waste fraction of solid waste like plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, other than chlorinated materials, in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, shredding, dehydrating and compacting of solid waste ;
39. **"residual solid waste"** means and includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing;
40. **"sanitary land filling "** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion;
41. **"sanitary waste"** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
42. **"Schedule"** means the Schedule appended to these rules;
43. **"secondary storage"** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
44. **"segregation"** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes;
45. **"service provider"** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc;
46. **"solid waste"** means and includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non residential wastes, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste excluding industrial waste, bio-medical waste and e-waste, battery waste, radio-active waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities mentioned in rule 2;
47. **"sorting"** means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, 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 available for marketing to the companies.

**8. Duties of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.-** The Ministry of Agriculture through appropriate mechanisms shall,-

- (a) provide flexibility in Fertiliser Control Order for manufacturing and sale of compost;
- (b) propagate utilisation of compost on farm land;
- (c) set up laboratories to test quality of compost produced by local authorities or their authorised agencies; and
- (d) issue suitable guidelines for maintaining the quality of compost and ratio of use of compost visa-a-vis chemical fertilizers while applying compost to farmland.

**9. Duties of the Ministry of Power.-**The Ministry of Power through appropriate mechanisms shall,-

- (a) decide tariff or charges for the power generated from the waste to energy plants based on solid waste.
- (b) compulsory purchase power generated from such waste to energy plants by distribution company.

**10. Duties of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources-** The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources through appropriate mechanisms shall,-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (za) prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 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 cans, tetra packs, any other plastic or paper waste on the streets or down the hills and instead direct to deposit such waste in the litter bins that shall be placed by the local body at all tourist destinations.
- (d) Local body shall arrange to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the bye-laws to all tourists visiting the hilly areas at the entry point in the town as well as through the hotels, guest houses or like where they stay and by putting suitable hoardings at tourist destinations.
- (e) Local body may levy solid waste management charge from the tourist at the entry point to make the solid waste management services sustainable.
- (f) The department in- charge of the allocation of land assignment shall identify and allot suitable space on the hills for setting up decentralised waste processing facilities. Local body shall set up such facilities. Step garden system may be adopted for optimum utilisation of hill space.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**24. Annual report.-** (1) The operator of facility shall submit the annual report to the local body in Form-III on or before the 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, 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 :-‘

- (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>o</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)
<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 (y) 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	frequency	Daily	Alternate	Twice	Occasionally
				days	a	
					week	
		% of population covered				
	Tools used	%				
	Manual sweeping	%				
	Mechanical sweeping	Yes/No				
	Whether long handle broom used by sanitation workers	Yes/No				
	Whether each sanitation worker is given handcart/tricycle for collection of waste	Yes/No				
	Whether handcart / tricycle is containerized	Yes/No				
	Whether the collection tool synchronizes with collection/ waste storage containers utilized	Yes/No				
	Secondary Waste Storage facilities					
	No. and type of waste storage depots in the city/town	No.	Capacity in m <sup>3</sup>			
	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					
	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	/tpd
	Land(s) available with the local body for waste processing (in Hectares)  Land currently utilized for waste processing	
	Solid waste processing facilities in operation	
	Solid waste processing facilities under construction	
	Distance of processing facilities from city/town boundary	
	Details of technologies adopted	

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

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

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	Yes/No				
Whether each sanitation worker is given handcart/tricycle for collection of waste	Yes/No				
Whether handcart / tricycle is containerized	Yes/No				
Whether the collection tool synchronizes with collection/ waste storage containers utilized	Yes/No				
Secondary Waste Storage facilities					
No. and type of waste storage depots in the city/town	No.	Capacity in m <sup>3</sup>			
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					
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	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animal cart</li> <li>Tractors</li> <li>Non tipping Truck</li> <li>Tipping Truck</li> <li>Dumper Placers</li> <li>Refuse collectors</li> <li>Compactors</li> <li>Others</li> <li>JCB/loader</li> </ul>		

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.

# ANNEXURE: R1/C (Colly)

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Annexure:R1/C (Colly)  
Photographs of STPs installed by

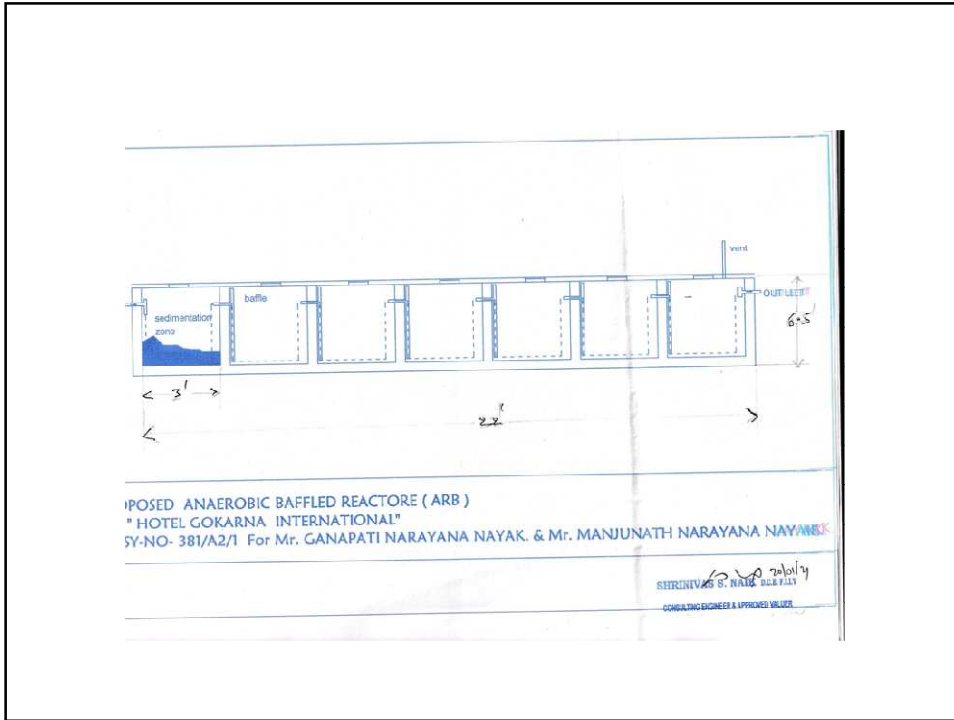
- 1. M/s. The Hotel Godavari, Gokarna  
Uttara Kannada District**
- 2. M/s. Gokarna International  
Gokarna Uttara Kannada District**





Photographs of STPs installed by

**1. M/s. Gokarna International,  
Gokarna, Uttara Kannada District**





## ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾರವಾರ-581 301

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT, KARWAR, -581 301

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ದೂರವಾಣಿ : 08382 226406, 226471

Email: dckarwar@gmail.com

Telephone: 08382 226603 (Fax)

Website: http://uttara kannada.nic.in

ಸಂ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು/ಕಾರವಾರ/ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್/ 2023-24/

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11-01-2024

**ವಿಷಯ:** ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕುಮಟಾ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ (SUP) ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ, ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ, ವಿತರಣೆ, ಮಾರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುವ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಅನುಸರಣೆ, 2021 ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

**ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:** 1. ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11-03-2016.

2. ಪರಿಸರ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ, (MoEF & CC) ನವದೆಹಲಿ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2021 ರ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ [G.S.R.No. 571 (E)] ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12 ನೇ ಅಗಸ್ಟ್, 2021.

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ FEE 17 EPC 2012, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11-03-2016 ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಏಕ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು 11.03.2016 ರಿಂದ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಯಾರಿ ಬ್ಯಾಗ್, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಭಿತ್ತಿಪತ್ರ, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ತೋರಣ, ಪ್ಲೆಕ್ಸ್, ಬಾವುಟ, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ತಟ್ಟೆ, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಲೋಟ, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಚಮಚ, ಸ್ವಾಗಳು, ಕ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಫಿಲ್ಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಊಟದ ಮೇಜಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹರಡುವ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಹಾಳೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಧರ್ಮೋಕಾಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮೈಕ್ರೋ ಬೀಡ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ತಯಾರಾದಂತಹ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಸರ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (MoEF & CC) ನವದೆಹಲಿ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ನಿಷೇಧಿತ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಏಕ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು 1 ನೇ ಜುಲೈ 2022 ರಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12 ನೇ ಅಗಸ್ಟ್, 2021 ರಂದು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ (G.S.R.No. 571 (E)) ಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದೆ.

ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2016 ರ ನಿಯಮ 4(2) ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ), "ಪಾಲಿಸ್ಟೈರೀನ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತರಿತ ಪಾಲಿಸ್ಟೈರೀನ್ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಏಕ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ (SUP) ತಯಾರಿಕೆ, ಆಮದು, ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ, ವಿತರಣೆ, ಮಾರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಜುಲೈ 1, 2022 ರಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

(ಎ) ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಸ್ಟಿಕ್‌ಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇಯರ್ ಬಡ್‌ಗಳು, ಬಲೂನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸುವ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಸ್ಟಿಕ್‌ಗಳು, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಧ್ವಜಗಳು, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿ ಸ್ಟಿಕ್‌ಗಳು, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಐಸೋಕ್ರೀಮ್ ಸ್ಟಿಕ್‌ಗಳು, ಅಲಂಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಪಾಲಿಸ್ಟೈರೀನ್ (ಥರ್ಮೋಕೋಲ್).

(ಬ).ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪ್ಲೇಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕಪ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಟಗಳು, ಫೋರ್ಕುಗಳು, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಚಮಚಗಳು, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಚಾಕುಗಳು, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ರೇಗಳಂತಹ ಕಟ್ಟರಿಗಳು, ಸ್ಪೀಟ್ ಬಾಕ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ಸುತ್ತ ಸುತ್ತುವ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ಯಾಕಿಂಗ್ ಫಿಲ್ಮ್‌ಗಳು, ಆಮಂತ್ರಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಗರೇಟ್ ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಟ್‌ಗಳು, 100 ಮೈಕ್ರಾನ್‌ಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ದಪ್ಪದ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಅಥವಾ PVC ಬ್ಯಾನರ್‌ಗಳು, ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಸ್ಟಿಪರ್‌ಗಳು.

.....2....

ಪರಿಸರ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ((MoEF & CC)) ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ ಟೈಮ್‌ಲೈನ್‌ಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರು, ದಾಸ್ತಾನುದಾರರು, ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಂಗಡಿ ಮಾಲೀಕರುಗಳು, ಇ-ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು, ಬೀದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು (ಮಾಲ್‌ಗಳು / ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಸ್ಥಳ / ಶಾಪಿಂಗ್ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು / ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಮನೆಗಳು / ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು/ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು / ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು, ಕಛೇರಿ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣಗಳು / ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು, ಇತರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ನಿಷೇಧಿತ ಏಕ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ, ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ, ವಿತರಣೆ, ಮಾರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವಂತೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿಯಿಂದ ಸೂಕ್ತ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದುವರೆದು, ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ದಿನೇದಿನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಅತಿಯಾದ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಕಸದ ರಾಶಿಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿ ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

### ಆದೇಶ

ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕುಮಟಾ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಆದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಲಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

  
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ

ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕಾರವಾರ

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

1. ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ, ಗೋಕರ್ಣ, ಕುಮಟಾ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.
2. ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು, ಕುಮಟಾ ತಾಲೂಕು ಇವರು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.
3. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ, ಕುಮಟಾ ತಾಲೂಕು ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಆದೇಶ ಪಾಲಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.
4. ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಾರವಾರ ಇವರು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.
5. ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರವರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಕುಮಟಾ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು :

1. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ, ಇವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.
2. ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಕಾರವಾರ ಇವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.
3. ಕಛೇರಿ ಪ್ರತಿ.

**English True Translation of ANNEXURE: R1/D.**

**OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, UTTARA**  
**KANNADA DISTRICT, KARWAR, -581 301**

Tel:08382 226406, 226471      Email: [dckarwar@gmail.com](mailto:dckarwar@gmail.com)  
08382 226603 (Fax)      Website: <http://uttara.kannada.nic.in>

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No. Dy.Commr./Karwar/Plastic/ 2023-24/      Dated:11.01.2024

**Sub:** Compliance of instructions banning production, storage, distribution, sale and use of Single Use Plastic (SUP) items and compliance with Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021 under the Gokarna Gram Panchayat of Kumata Taluk, Uttara Kannada District–reg.

**Ref:** 1. Notification dated: 11.03.2016 of the Ministry of Forests, Environment and Ecology.  
2. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, (MoEF & CC), New Delhi Notification of Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021 [G.S.R.No.571(E)] dated: 12.08.2021.

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As per the Government of Karnataka Notification No. FEE 17 EPC 2012, dated: 11.03.2016, the following single use plastic products have already been banned from 11.03.2016. That means items such as plastic carry bag, plastic poster, plastic

bunting, flex, flag, plastic plate, plastic cup, plastic spoon, straws, cling film and plastic sheets spread on dining table and items made of thermocol and plastic micro-beads are banned. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), New Delhi has issued a Notification (G.S.R.No.571 (E)) on 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 under the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021, prohibiting the following additional single use plastic products in addition to the above prohibited products with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022.

As per Rule 4(2) of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2016, “the manufacture, import, storage, distribution, sale and use of the following Single Use Plastic (SUP) including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene is prohibited with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2022 .

(a) Ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic sticks used for balloons, plastic flags, plastic candy sticks, plastic ice cream sticks, polystyrene (thermocol) used for decoration.

(b) Plastic plates, plastic cups and glasses, forks, plastic spoons, plastic knives, cutlery like plastic trays, wrapping or packing films around sweet boxes, invitation cards and cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners less than 100 microns thick, plastic stirrers.

In accordance with the timelines prescribed in the Notification of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), appropriate directions have already been issued by the Central Pollution Control Board and the State

Pollution Control Board to the Producers, stockists, retailers, shop owners, e-commerce companies, street vendors, commercial establishments (malls / market place / shopping centers cinema houses / tourism places / schools / colleges, office complexes / hospitals, other institutions and general public) to strictly stop the production, storage, distribution, sale and use of single-use plastic. Further, the number of tourists in Gokarna Gram Panchayat is increasing day by day, due to the excessive use of plastic, piles of plastic waste have been found in the Gram Panchayat, which is not being collected and disposed of scientifically, which is causing damage to the environment and realizing the same, the use of plastic in Gokarna Gram Panchayat limits has been banned and ordered as follows.

### **ORDER**

In order to strictly follow the above orders and to prevent environmental pollution, it is hereby ordered to completely ban the use of single-use plastic within the limits of the Gokarna Gram Panchayat of Kumta Taluk of Uttara Kannada District and to make Gokarna village a plastic-free zone.

Sd/-

Deputy Commissioner,  
Uttara Kannada, Karwar.

To:

1. The Panchayat Development Officer, Gram Panchayat, Gokarna, Kumta with an instruction to follow the above order.

2. The Tahsildar, Kumta Taluk with an instruction to take appropriate action.
3. The Taluk Panchayat, Kumta Taluk with an instruction to follow the above orders in the Gram Panchayat, Gokarna coming within their limits.
4. The Deputy Director, District Tourism Department, Karwar with an instruction to take appropriate action.
5. The Assistant Commissioner, Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Kumta with an instruction to take appropriate action.

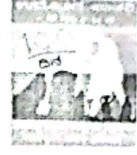
Copy to:

1. The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, for information and appropriate action.
2. The Environmental Officer, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Karwar for information.
3. Office copy.

# ANNEXURE: R1/E (Colly)



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Government of Karnataka  
GRAMA PANCHAYAT GOKARNA

Phone No: 08386-256126 E-mail : gokarna.kum.utt@gmail.com

S.No/GPG/2024-25/ 15

Date :10-04-2024

To ,

✓The Enviorment Officer

KSPCB, Karwar

Sub: Complaine for the observations made in the letter dated 30 March 2024

Ref: NO.PCB/EO/RO-KWR/2023-24/1441 Dated 30-March-2024 received 02/04/2024

1. Gram Panchayat is collectiong entire Gram Panchayat limit(around 8kms from office) on daily basis, . Dry waste is being segregated and handed over to authorized recyclers. Wet waste is also collected and composted scientifiially using machinines designed for this purpose. Though marketing the composted manure still remains a challenge , GP gokarna is in constant touch with Government Departments like, Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture etc.. to explore the options to use the composted manure.
2. Gram Panchayat along the RDWS has conducted a survey reagiding the terminal STP and waste water generation, characterstics fo sweage with the help of CDD( grey water managemanet consultant) and sent draft project.
3. Desliting Rajakaluve and providing the gradings along the sangama nala is being carried out by department of Minor Irrigation with the assistance of GP gokarna. Plan is to put yhe meshing along the sides of Rajakaluve to avoid the waste being deposited at the bed.
4. Spohisticated UGD across gokarna to treat and manage sewage is much needed fro Gokarna. Time to time requests are being made to Goverenment to provide the UGD for Gokarna. As Gokarna is a Rural local body the facilitate the UGD is beyond the administrative and Financial capabilities of Grama Panchyath.
5. Zilla panchayath has designated SBM consultanats for scientific management of solid waste. And requests are also made to dedicate a special consultant to guide and handhold the GP for solid waste management.
6. Regarding the implementation of Solid waste management in Gokarna joint meeting has been held with tourism department to strictly enforce the Solid and Liquid waste management in all the homestays , hotels and resorts across gokarna.



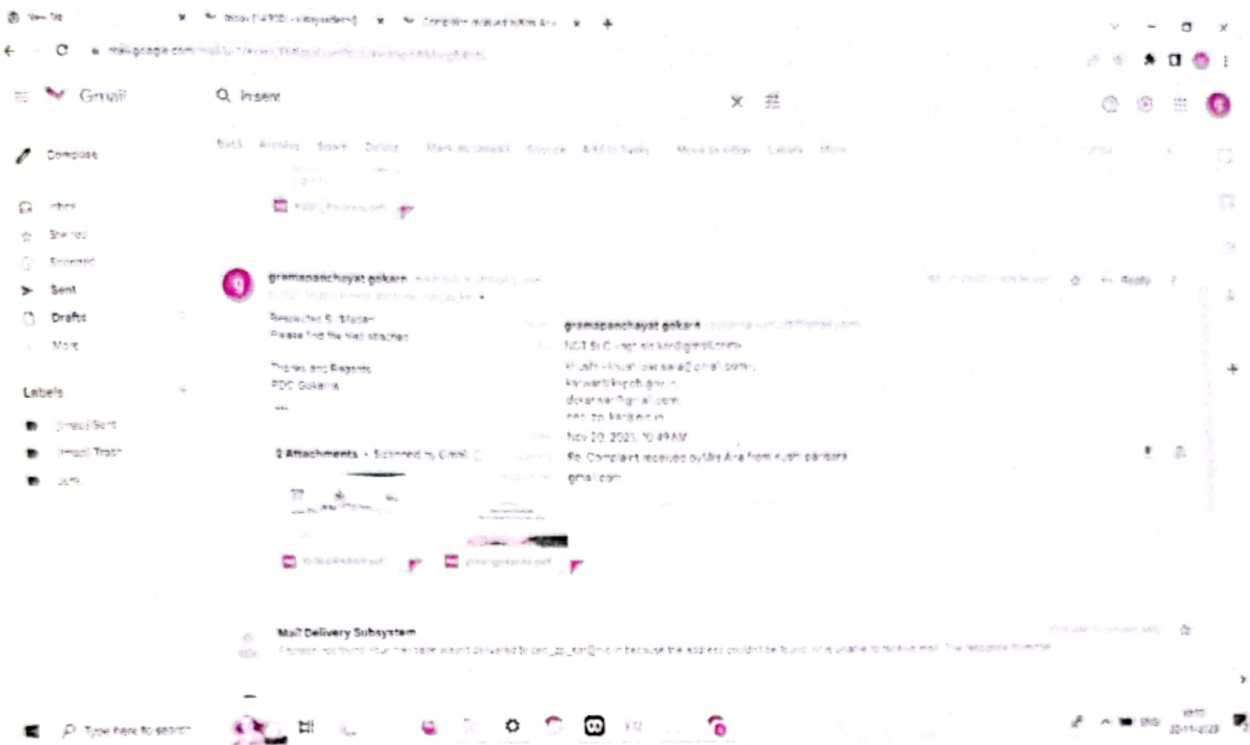
7. Finding the suitable land site for the land filling of the inert waste been a challenge for GP. However gokarna GP in in constant pursuit of of suitable site for landfilling.
8. Communications are made to CRZ officials regarding the violation of CRX guidelines if any and suitable actions are being taken.
9. Initiative of "Green Gokarna" has been taken by CEO ZP karwar, to manage challenges in waste management in Gokarna GP. World bank officials have visited the Gokarna GP to fung the sophisticated Material Recycling Facility(MRF) for management of the Solid waste and Communicaiton has been made by ZP CEO various corporate to take some initiatives under CSR.
10. Gram panchayath is in pursuit of the suitable site of C & D waste beong generated.
11. Announcements are being made by waste collection vehicles regrding the ban of SUP and other banned items , handbills, posters to stop the use of banned plastic items. To make entry/exit point collection to prohibit the entry of plastic to gokarna has been administrative challenge to GP, however Gokarna GP is trying to find out options to carry out the task.
12. Open buring is prohibited and fines also being imposed for burning the waste. Awareness campaigns are also carried out.
13. To handle the 800 kilos of solid waste daily, the existing waste segregation unit is around 200 sqm , which is proportonately not matching. Gokarna GP is engaging extra labour to segregate within the limited space available

And also I urge the KSPCB to recommend the Gokarna GP to get it upgraded to Town Panchayath, which makes administratively viable to handle the manpower and waste management in a much better manner.

COPY,  
TO,

- 1) Executive officer Taluka panchayath Kumta,
- 2) Chief Execetative officer Zilla panchayath karwar

*Kumar*  
 Taluka Panchayath  
 Kumta  
 Taluka Panchayath  
 Karwar



by email



Government of Karnataka  
GRAMA PANCHAYATHH GOKARNA

Phone No: 08386-256126 E-mail : Gokarna.kum.utt@gmail.com

Date : 18-11-2023

S.No/GPG/2023-24/89

To,  
Member Convenor  
NGT-SLC

Sub: Compliance for the letter dated No.NGT-SLC-2022-23/4266 dated 08-11-2023 email received 10 Nov 2023

1. The land fill site not identified by GP Gokarna, but a land of 0.98 hectare is granted for construction of FSTP and also MRF( Material Recycling Facility for Solid waste). With respect to the wet waste collection the association of M/s omkar enterprises has been withdrawn from GP by the former. However the wet waste collection (Veg waste) has been now done by GP by putting additional labour and manure is being generated. However because of the lack of marketing opportunities the manure is not being sold, which is burdening the Grama panchyath both in terms of Finance and also the space. And also with respect the solid dry waste collection an MoU was signed between TIPS sessions charitable trust and Gokarna GP. However because of the co-ordination issues and the incompetency of vendor , especially during December 2022 and January 2023 lots of issues were raised by public and local news papers, which made the GP Gokarna to terminate the contract with TIPS sessions charitable trust. And now the GP Gokarna is handling the Solid waste management.
2. Gokarna GP has an average radius of 5 kms, and the end habitation is as far as 10kms. And we are covering waste collection of the town area of GP on daily basis. And the habitations we are covering on weekly and twice per week basis. With respect to the rajakalve (ie, Sangamanala) and accumulation of waste on streets and beach area, sangamanala , as Gokarna is known for its beach tourism and temple tourism, lots of tourists visit Gokarna on daily basis , on weekends the number of visitors reaches as high as 20000( during the year end and seasonal holidays. On an average around 5000 tourists regularly visit Gokarna, which is quite a challenge to manage. The streets are being cleaned regularly by 5 GP women sweepers and being collected. Because of the tourists the streets are being littered and Gramapanchayath Gokarna is cleaning the streets by sweepers

manually. A proposal for machinery for street sweeping has been discussed with CEO ZP karwar.

3. Regarding the dumping of the mixed waste, the street swept waste was originally dumped to the granted land Sy.no. 1492/A1 . But in the month of January 2023, the local people objected for dumping the street swept waste and other non segregatable waste, which is making it difficult for the waste management, although we are collecting around 800 kg of dry waste.
4. The waste that is seen in the SWM unit was the mixed waste which is collected from street sweeping which contains the cowdung, wet papers , food waste thrown by tourists, which previously was being dumped in granted land, which was opposed by local people and hence we are storing it in the SWM unit, which is making it ugly. And 8 labours are engaged in segregating the waste manually, which quite a challenging in the enormosity of the waste being generated.
5. The land Sy.no. 1492/A/1A in Gokarna GP has been approved for waste management by Forest department. The fund which has to be transferred to Forest department by PFMS, due to technical issues the fund is not getting transferred, the issue has been escalated to Chief Accounts Officer, Zilla Panchayath, and Karwar.
6. Gokarna GP has started constructing GI sheet boundary in the forest area, in order to extend the SWM unit as the waste being generated is increasing day by day. The dumping of the waste is now stopped at the area. The idea is to setup a mechanical machine for much efficient segregation waste.
7. The Public awareness about waste management is being done by GP regularly by playing audio clips on waste collection vehicles. The large scale movement will be organized by GP, with the help of KPSCB official, GP members, local NGOs, youth unions, local clubs.
8. The beach area is cleaned and the waste is not being dumped in the mentioned area near the main beach. From Sankranthi till Mahashivaratri the tourists number will many folds than on a normal day, during this period the waste generation is also considerably high. Which is quite a difficult problem for GP to handle.
9. The bins were placed at the main beach as suggested by KPSCB officials, more bins will be installed at main beach and other high tourist traffic areas along with the public message about Waste management.
10. Name boards of "not to litter" are installed at various places in Gokarna. The number will be increased on high tourist traffic areas.
11. In the year 2020 people from CDD( a grey water management agency visited Gokarna, and suggested a pump well near Main beach for chemical treatment of sewage before being flown into Ocean. However the project was around as they

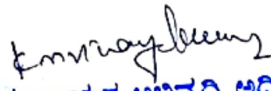
mentioned orally at that time was 80 lacs INR. Which is impossibly high fund that can be consolidated by Gram Panchayath.

12. On October 7<sup>th</sup> 2023 meeting involving locals , people representatives local youth clubs has been held under the chairmanship of CEO , Zilla panchayath karwar. The Agenda of the was the initiative called " Green Gokarna" the copy of activities that are being taken are attached in a separate file.

And also the following points are being submitted just for your information.

The amount of waste being generated and collected by Gokarna GP in around 800 kg, which is quite high for the GP level to handle. Both in terms of financial viability and also in terms of manpower. However, in town/city municipalities an environment engineer will be present to look after the issue of solid, liquid waste and also pollution related issues. An environment engineer position is very much essential considering the number of tourists (both temple and beaches) visit Gokarna throughout the year and the amount of waste that is being generated.

Also I urge the NGT and KPSCB authorities to recommend the state government to build a sophisticated MRF (Material Recycling Facility for Solid waste) at Gokarna under special scheme, also the Sewage treatment plant at Sangama nala near main beach Gokarna as no schemes are present to construct a MRF at Gokarna Grama Panchayath. And also recommend the upgradation of the Gokarna to Town panchayath which will enable to gather and get more funds to maintain cleanliness.

  
 ಸಂಚಾಯತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ  
 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಂಚಾಯತ  
 ನೋಕರ್ವಾ

Copy:

1. District Commissioner Karwar
2. CEO Zilla Panchayath Karwar
3. Regional officer, KSPCB, Karwar

he  
Green Tribunal - SLC  
as per Hon'ble NGT,  
nch, New Delhi, Order O.A.  
18, Dated 16-01-2019)



77

# 49, Parisara Bhavan  
2nd Floor, Church Street  
Bengaluru - 560 001.  
Tel : 080-25589112/113  
Extn.: 603  
Email : ngt.slc.kar@gmail.com  
Website : www.kspcb.nic.in/NGT

No.NGT-SLC/2022-23 / 4266

Date: 08-11-2023

10 NOV 2023

ರವಾನಿಸಲಗಿಬೆ

To

1. The Deputy Commissioner,  
Uttara Kannada District,  
Karwar.
2. The Chief Executive Officer,  
Uttara Kannada District,  
Karwar.
3. The Regional Officer,  
KSPCB,  
Karwar.

Sir,

Sub: Complaint received by e-mail from Kushi Parisara, Gudigargali,  
Kumta 581343

Ref: E-mails 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2023 & other complaints .

\*\*\*\*

Complainant Kushi Parisara has been making complaints inter-alia, alleging the violation of several Environmental Laws, non-compliance of the order passed by the NGT in OA No.360/2008 dated 19.3.2020, non-compliance of Solid waste Management Rules and more particularly, Plastic Waste Management Rules.

Since, right from Chilka Lake case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has been directing the regulation of coastal area preventing the activities which are harmful and dangerous to the protection of CRZ. That apart sea coast being eco-sensitive, the protection of the same and western ghats assumes importance. Government of India and the State Government have been also issuing directions for development and protection of the same.

However, in the light of the complaint and more particularly relating to Gokarna and surrounding temple area which attract large number of pilgrimage, tourist and prevention of any violation of Environmental laws requires to be strictly prevented. It is alleged that, the Gokarna Grama Panchayath is not effectively complying with the Solid Waste and Plastic Waste Management Rules and the Notifications issued thereunder. In this regard,



Go Green !

Save Earth !!

If not today !!!

ಆದರೆ ಈಗಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ !!!



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ought to your notice that the State of Karnataka and the Ministry of Forest & Environment, GOI have issued Notifications strictly banning the Single Use Plastic, its implementation particularly at the coastal area needs to be very effective in the interest of marine life.

As regard to the complaint and also in regard to the compliance with the Solid Waste Management, Plastic Waste Management & Notifications issued thereunder, C & D Waste Management Rules, E-Waste and all other Environmental Laws, you are requested to submit the compliance as well as action taken report forthwith not later than 10 days from the date of receipt of this letter.

Encl: : copy of the complaint

Copy to:

1. PDO, Grama Panchayth, Gokarna, Taluk Kumta, D.K. District.

Sd/-  
Member Convenor,  
NGT-SLC

Member Convenor,  
NGT-SLC 9/11/23



79



Government of Karnataka  
GRAMA PANCHAYATH GOKARNA  
Phone No: 08386-256126 E-mail : [Gokarna.kum.utt@gmail.com](mailto:Gokarna.kum.utt@gmail.com)

S.No/GPG/2023-24/ 86

Date:12-05-2023

To,  
Environmental Officer  
KSPCB, RO, KARWAR

Respected Sir,

Subject: Non-compliance under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981-reg

Reference: The letter from Environmental officer, KSPCB, RO, Karwar  
No.PCB/EO/RO-KWR/2023-24/18 13-04-2023

\*\*\*\*

Board Office on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2023 with a direction to take necessary action on compliant points. Further, Gram Panchayath, Gokarna area was inspected by KSPCB Karwar office on 29/03/2023 and following major non-compliances were observed.

The following are the compliances/ justification for situation observed during the visit.

1. Gokarna Grama Panchayath does not have any UGD system ending in terminal Sewage treatment plant. A Nala (Raja Kaluve) passes in the centre of the town, sewage and sludge from few households finally joins this Nala and ultimately it joins the sea in the main beach area. The Nala is called Sangam Nala, during high tide, the water from the sea enters this Nala and its full, but, during low tide, as water recedes, all the dumped solid wastes and stagnated liquid waste can be seen in the nala with bad smell. Households of about 334 numbers is being discharging grey water to sangam nala and during inspection it was observed that in the Sangama nala there was stagnation of water and it turns greenish due to algal growth and this water may joins the Arabian sea during high tide. Apart from this discharge of grey water into sangam a nala, littering of solid waste including plastic bottles notice on either side of the sangama nala. As per the information furnished GP, Gokarna has around 3234 houses, out of which around 1000 houses are in town area, remaining houses are in the rural area. There are also many small scale commercial establishments and the hotels big



and small in the town area. As per the GP, they have provided septic tank and soak pit, but, looking to the tourist population and commercial activities in the area, the septic tank or soak pit will not work for hotels and lodges.

Justification : The sophisticated UGD is very much essential for Gokarna, to construct the sophisticated UGD, the fund requirement is quite high for GP level and there are no special schemes that are available in RDPR department for construction of UGD at GP level. For community soakpit and community grey water management at Sangamanala, the challenge is the lack of space, as during the visit it was observed the area are very congested and shares common wall. However regarding sewage treatment well at Sangama nala near main beach gokarna, in the year 2020 people from CDD( a grey water management agency visited Gokarna, and suggested a pumpwell near Main beach for chemical treatment of sewage before being flown into Ocean. However the project was around as they mentioned orally at that time was 80 lacs INR. Which is impossibly high fund that can be consolidated by Gram Panchayath.

2. Department of Tourism has provided public toilet facility of about 7 numbers, 10 numbers of bathrooms and 3 urinals for tourist at main beach area. Tourism Department has provided septic tank and soak pit for disposal of sewage being generated from these facilities. Apart from this, Gokarna Gram Panchayath has developed 9 toilet blocks, 10 bathrooms and 2 urinals and are provided with septic tanks for disposal of sewage water. In the time of inspection it is observed that these are not in used and locked. Gokarna Gram Panchayath has newly constructed bathrooms and toilets about 200 meter from the entrance of Main beach and they were not in used/opened for public usage.

Justification : The newly constructed toilet will be opened for public usage. It is being instructed to keep the existing toilets open all the time.

- Further, earlier in the proceedings of the personal hearing held on 21/02/2022 vide no. 7094 dated 23.03.2022 following directions marked to Gram Panchayath, Gokarna;
3. Gram Panchayath should take awareness programme regarding Solid Waste Management at Sea shore.

Justification: Awareness program will be arranged at main beach Gokarna with the help of KPSCB official, GP members, local youth unions, local clubs and public

4. PDO Gram Panchayath should submit action taken report on Management of Solid Waste.

Justification : Report will be submitted about solid waste management.

5. Gram Panchayath Shall treat and reuse the sewage and not to discharge sewage to sea.

Justification: A request will be placed to higher authorities for construction of Sewage treatment at Sangama nala , main beach Gokarna as the financial requirement for this is very high for GP to consolidate.

The amount of waste being generated and collected by Gokarna GP in around 800 kg, which is quite high for the GP level to handle. Bothin terms of financial viability and also in terms of manpower. However , in town/city mucnicipalities an environment engineer will be present to look after the issue of solid, liquid waste and also pollution related issues. An environment engineer position is very much essential considering the number of tourists (both temple and beaches) visit Gokarna throughout the year and the amount of waste that is being generated.

Regarding the UGD at Gokarna I urge the KPSCB authorities to recommend the state government to build a sophisticated UGD at Gokarna under special scheme, also the treatment plant at Sangama nala near main beach Gokarna as no schemes are presnt to construct a UGD and Treatment plant of that capacity at Grama Panchayath.

So Gokarna being a Grama Panchayath is pushing hard to manage the environment and waste management both in terms of finance and human recourses , and putting prompt efforts with the limited resources that are at Grama Panchayaths disposal.

I hereby request to not to penalize and recommend for further action against Gokarna GP.

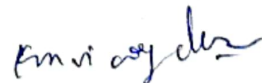


Panchayat Development Officer  
Grama Panchayath, Gokarna

COPY: TO:

S.P.W. CEO, ZP Kaswad,,

TO recommend for MRF and STP at Gokarna



Panchayat Development Officer  
Grama Panchayath, Gokarna



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ  
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ ರಾಜ್  
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಉತ್ತರಕನ್ನಡ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಕುಮಟಾ  
ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ  
ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 08386-256126 ಇಮೇಲ್ : gokarna.kum.utt@gmail.com

1. ಗ್ರಾ ಪಂ ಗೋ / ಘನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ / 2022-23

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಕಛೇರಿ  
ಗೋಕರ್ಣ, ಕುಮಟಾ (ಉ.ಕ)  
ದಿನಾಂಕ :- 7-02-2023

ವರಿಗೆ,  
ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಪ್ರಭಾರ)  
ಕರಾಮಾನಿಮಂ ಪ್ರಾಕ ಕಾರವಾರ.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಘನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸುಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂದ ದೂರಿನ ಕುರಿತು ಹಾಗೂ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ, 1) ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಘನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವಲಯ ಹಿರಿಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರ ಮೌಖಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17.01.2023,

2) ತಮ್ಮ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17.01.2023 ಮತ್ತು 18.01.2023,

3) ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕರಾಮಾನಿ ಮಂ/ಪ್ರಾಕ(ಕಾರವಾರ)ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ದೂರು /2022-23/1591

ದಿನಾಂಕ:-21-01-2023

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ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಘನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸುಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂದ ದೂರಿನನ್ವಯ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ವಲಯ ಹಿರಿಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರಿಂದ ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮೌಖಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದನ್ವಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17.01.2023 ಮತ್ತು 18.01.2023 ರಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿ ಅನುಪಾಲನಾ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ(3) ರಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ವರದಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

1.ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯು ತನ್ನದೇ ಪಂಚಾಯತರ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ, ಘನ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ರವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಘಟಕ

(SLRM) ವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸಿ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಂಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಣ ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನ ಸುಮಾರು 600 ಕೆಜಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಸಿ ಕಸ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಹಸಿ ಕಸವನ್ನು ಕಂಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಎಂಟರ್ಪ್ರೈಸಸ್ ವೈಷ್ಣವಿ ಸಾಥ್ ಮಿಲ್‌ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾವಯವ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ತಯಾರಿಕಾ ಘಟಕವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾ ಘಟಕವು ಚಾಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಸದರಿ ಮಹಾನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿದ್ದು ಶಿಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇ ರೀ ಹಸಿ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮಹೀನವಾಗುವುದು.

2. ಕಸ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಗೆ 2 ವಾಹನಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಸ ಗುಡಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು 10 ಜನ ಪೌರಕ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಾಗೂ 5 ಜನ ಪೌರ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಕಸವನ್ನು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲಾ ಘಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಮೌಲ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಘಟಕವನ್ನ ಸುಮಾರು 15 ಟನ್ ಬೇಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಮರು ಬಳಕೆಯ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಇಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಮರುಬಳಕೆಯಾಗದ ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್‌ನ್ನು ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಮಾತುಕತೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

3. ತಾವು ಟಿವ್ ಸೆಷನ್ಸ್ ಚಾರಿಟೇಬಲ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಇವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ (ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ, ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ) 1/09/2022 ರಂದು 7 ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 3-1-2023 ರಂ ಸೆಷನ್ಸ್ ಚಾರಿಟೇಬಲ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಇವರು ಕಸ ಎಂಗಡಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಸ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸದ ತಾವುಗಳು ಟಿವ್ ಸೆಷನ್ಸ್ ಚಾರಿಟೇಬಲ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಸದರಿಯವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

4. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇವಲ ಒಣ ಕಸವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನ ಸುಮಾರು 800 ಕೆಜಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 200 ಕೆಜಿ ಗಳಷ್ಟು ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವು ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 4 ರಿಂದ 5 ಟನ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಒಣತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಕಸವನ್ನು ಪಂಚಾಯತದ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ರವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ (SLRM) ಘಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗದ, ಅಭಾವಿಸಲು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈಗ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಸದರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕದ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಯೋಜನೆ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯು ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

5. ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 1492/1 ರ. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರ್ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗ ಘನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಉಪ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಚೇರಿ, ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ ವಿಭಾಗ ಇವರ ಪತ್ರದನ್ವಯ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಹಂತದ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ದೊರೆತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಹಣಸಂದಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಘನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಉರ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕರಾವಳಿ, ಮುಂಜಾವು ದಿನವೆತ್ತಿಕೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ 11.12.2022 ರಂದು ವರದಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಘನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದುವರಿದು, ಈ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸುಪರ್ದಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದು, ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿ, ಘನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದರಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

6. ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2022 ಮತ್ತು ಜನವರಿ 2023 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಕರ್ಣದ ಮೇನ್ ಬೀಚ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯು ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಮಾಡಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

7. ಗೋಕರ್ಣದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಬೃಹದಾಕಾರದ ಮರದ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗವಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಗುಡಿಸಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಒಣ ಎಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಘನ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವ. ಕುರಿತು ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರು ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಗುಡಿಸಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಒಣ ಎಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಘನ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದಾಗತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರಿಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಈ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಂತಹ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ಆದರೆ ದಂಡ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಕಸ ಒಯ್ಯುವ ವಾಹನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಿಯೋ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಮೂಲಕ,ಗೋಡೆ ಬರಹದ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಐಇಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಘನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಮತ್ತುಯಾವುದೇ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಕಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೇ ಇರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಅಮೃತ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಗಮ, ನಿವೇದಿತ ಶಿಶು ಮಂದಿರ, ಗಂಗೂಳ್ಳಿ, ಇವರ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛನಾಗರ: ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ, ಸಾಗರ" ಅಭಿಯಾನದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 17,09,2022 ರಂದು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

8. ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಬಸ್‌ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವ ಕುರಿತು ದೂರು. (ಖುಷಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಇಮೆಲ್ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12.01.2023) ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ದಿನಾಂಕ 16/1/2023 ರಂದು ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಡಿಸೋ ಮೈನೇಜರ್, ಕುಮಟಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಬಸ್‌ನಿಲ್ದಾಣವನ್ನು ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಸ್‌ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದ ಯುರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಟೊಯ್ಲೆಟ್ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೆಪ್ಟಿಕ್‌ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆಯ ಕಡೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಲು ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀ, ಡಿಟ ಪಟಗಾರ್, ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲರ್, ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಘನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ದ್ರವ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

9. ಗೋಕರ್ಣದ ಮಹಾಬಲೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಪುಷ್ಕರಣಿ (ಕೆರೆ) ಕೋಟಿ ತೀರ್ಥವಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಕೆರೆ ದಂಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಈ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಸರ್ವೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಕೊಳದ ಬಳಿ ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್‌ತೊಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಇಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದುವರಿದು 2021-22 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ವರಾಮೃತ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ 150 ಲಕ್ಷ ಗೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯು ಮುಗಿದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

10. ಗೋಕರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ನೀರಿಗೆ ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ' (UGD) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಗರದ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರಾಜ ಕಾಲುವೆ ಇದ್ದು, ಯಾವುದೇ ನೀರು ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾಲುವೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಸಮೀಪ ಸಂಗಮವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಳಿಗೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಟೆಲುಗಳು ರೊಚ್ಚು ನೀರಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಹೋಟೆಲ್ / ರೆಸಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣಗಳು ರೊಚ್ಚು ನೀರು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದ ಘಟಕಗಳು ಸೆಪ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ , ಸೋಕ್ ಪಿಟ್ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ . ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮನೆಗಳ ಸ್ನಾನಗೃಹದ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರೇ ಗೃಹಬಳಕೆಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ರಾಜಾ ಕಾಲುವೆಗೆ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಉಜಾ ಕಾಲುವೆಗೆ ರೊಚ್ಚು ನೀರು ಸೇರುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಪೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ

ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ 3234 ಮನೆಗಳಿದ್ದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಾಜು 1000 ಮನೆಗಳು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದು, ಅವುಗಳ ಟಾಯ್ಲಟ್ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸೆಪ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಕ್ ಪಿಟ್ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ಮನೆಗಳು 1 ವಾಟು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಉಳಿದ ಮನೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಕೈತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಸುಮಾರು 21 ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೈಕ್ ಪಿಟ್ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನರಗಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 180 ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಪಿಟ್ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಈ ವೈಕಿ 62 ಮನೆಗಳ ಸೂಕ್ತ, ಏಟ್ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಮುಗಿದಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. 2200 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಧಿಕ ಮನೆಗಳು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಮರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಚದುರಿದಂತೆ ಇದ್ದು ಟಾಯ್ಲಟ್ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೆಪ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದ್ದು ನೀರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಹಿತ್ತಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ / ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

11. ಗೋಕರ್ಣದ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ಅಚೆ ಗೋಕರ್ಣದ ಬೀಚ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸುಲಭ ಶೌಚಾಲಯದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 7 ಟಾಯ್ಲಟ್ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗಳು (4-ಮಹಿಳೆ 3-ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ) ಹಾಗೂ 10 ಸ್ನಾನಗೃಹಗಳು (5-ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ 5- ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ) ಮತ್ತು ಯುರಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೊರಬರುವ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನೀರಿಗೆ : ಸೆಪ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ 9 ಟಾಯ್ಲಟ್ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಗಳು (4-ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ, 5 ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ) ಮತ್ತು 10 ಸ್ನಾನಗೃಹಗಳು (6-ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ, 4-ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ) ಹಾಗೂ 2 ಯುರಿನಗಳು ಇದ್ದು ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹ ಸೆಪ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಫನ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಮಾಡುವ ಕುರಿತು ಅನುಪಾಲನಾ ವರದಿ

1. ಫನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯು ತನ್ನದೇ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಫನ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ರವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಘಟಕ (SLRM) ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಾಗದ ಅಭಾವವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನರ್ಜಿ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ 20% ನಷ್ಟು ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಜಾಗ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಸದರಿ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿ, ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.
2. ಮೇನ್ ಬೀಚ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಗ್ಗುಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಫನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು, ಮೇನ್ ಬೀಚ್ ಸಮೀಪ ಸಂಗಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಗಮ ನಾಲಾದ ದಂಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಫನ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮೇನ್, ಬೀಚ್‌ನ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ದ್ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಡಗಡೆ ಇರುವ ಸ್ನಾನಗೃಹದ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್‌ನ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಫನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಶಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ, ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
3. ತಮ್ಮ ಘಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿರುವ ಸುಮಾರು 5 ಟನ್ ರಷ್ಟು ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲು, ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಖರಣೆ ಆಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.
4. ಕನಡ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಗೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಮೇನ್ ಬೀಚ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಮಿಸುವ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ. ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸೂಚನಾ ಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ ಫನತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸುವುದು.
5. ತಮ್ಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗೆ ಕನಡವನ್ನು ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಲೇ ತೆರೆದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಡವನ್ನು ಸುಡುವುದನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಡ ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತ್ಯಾ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

6. ಗೃಹ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರೇ ಕೊಳಚೆ ನೀರು ರಾಜಾ ಕಾಲುವೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ಉಬ್ಬರದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಸೇರುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕದ ಅಥವಾ ಆ ಸಮಯದ ತನಕ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

7. ಗೋಕರ್ಣದ ಮಹಾಬಲೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೋಟಿ ತೀರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಪುಷ್ಕರಣೆಯು ಮಲೀನವಾಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಕಂಡ ಕಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸ ಎಸೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಸಿಸಿ ಟಿವಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಹಿತಿಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅನುಪಾಲನಾ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡದಿರಲು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಗೌರವಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ವಿನಂತಿಸಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ,

ಪಾನ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ,ತಾಲೂಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಕುಮಟಾ.ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರವಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.

*Kannanappa*  
ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ  
ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಗೋಕರ್ಣ

**English True Translation of ANNEXURE: R1/E**

**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**  
**RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ**  
**ZILLA PANCHAYAT UTTARA KANNADA,**  
**TALUK PANCHAYAT KUMTA, GRAM PANCHAYAT**  
**GOKARNA**

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No.GPGo/Solid Waste/2022-23

Gram Panchayat Office,  
Gokarna, Kumta (U.K.),  
Dated: 07.02.2023.

To:

The Environmental Officer (In-charge),  
KSPCB, RO, Karwar.

Sir,

**Sub:** Complaint received about the burning of solid waste and burying it on the beach within the limits of Gram Panchayat, Gokarna and about the waste disposal issues - reg.

**Ref:** 1. Oral directions dated 17.01.2023 of the Central Office of the Board and Senior Zonal Environmental Officer, Mangalore regarding solid waste being stored and buried in beach within the limits of Gram Panchayat, Gokarna.

2. Date of inspection conducted by your office:17.01.2023 and 18.01.2023.

3. Your letter No.KSPCB Man/RO(Karwar) Gokarna Complaint /2022-23/1591 dated: 21.01.2023.

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With regard to the above subject and reference, an oral direction has been given by the Central Office of the Board and the Office of the Senior Zonal Environmental Officer, Mangalore, to inspect and submit a report to this office regarding

the complaint of burning of solid waste and burial in beach within the limits of the Gram Panchayat, Gokarna. According to the said directive, inspection has been conducted in the limits of Gram Panchayat, Gokarna on 17.01.2023 and 18.01.2023 and as per reference (3), it has been instructed to submit a compliance report. Accordingly the report is as follows.

1. The Gokarna Gram Panchayat has developed Solid and Liquid Resource Management (SLRM) within its own premises. Here, the wet waste is being composted and dry is being separated. Around 600 kgs. of wet garbage is being generated every day, the raw garbage, in collaboration with the Compost Enterprises Vaishnavi Sath Mills an organic fertilizer manufacturing unit has been set up and the unit is not running. In this regard, the technician has been contacted for the repair of the said machine and steps will be taken to collect the raw waste as soon as possible.

2. There are 2 vehicles for garbage collection and 10 pourakarmikas have been appointed for garbage collection and 5 pourakarmikas have been deployed in the unit to sort the collected garbage. There is a weigh bridge in the unit. Apart from this, there is a moulding unit regarding plastic waste, about 15 tonnes of baled plastic and recycled waste is collected and stored. Further, discussions are being held to send the other non-recycled plastic to the cement factory.

3. You have entered into an agreement with Tip Sessions Charitable Trust for waste management (collection, segregation) on 01.09.2022 for a period of 7 years. However, a notice dated 03.01.2023 has been issued by you to the Sessions

Charitable Trust for not properly managing garbage collection and garbage disposal. In this regard, discussions will be held with them and action will be taken regarding disposal.

4. At present only dry waste is being collected from households and about 800 kg of waste is collected every day, out of which 200 kg is in mixed form. At the time of inspection, about 4 to 5 tonnes of dry and mixed waste has been kept in the unit and the Solid and Liquid Resource Management (SLRM) Unit located in the panchayat premises. Due to scarcity of space in Gram Panchayat premises it has not been possible to process the waste generated. Hence the action plan has already been approved to construct the extension section of the treatment plant and the said work is in progress.

5. In the forest land in Survey No. 1492/1 of Gokarna Gram Panchayat limits, disposing of the solid waste that could not be reused, as per the letter of the office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Honnavar Division, approval has been received for the first stage and the process of payment is underway. On 11.12.2022, a report has been published in the daily newspaper, Karavali Munjavu about the citizens of the village raising objections regarding the disposal of solid waste in this area. During the current inspection, it has been found that the disposal of solid waste has stopped in this area and the waste has been stored in the premises of your village panchayat. Further, the Gram Panchayat has decided to take over this land, develop it as per rules and dispose of the solid waste in a scientific manner and action will be taken accordingly.

6. During December 2022 and January 2023, the number of tourists will be more during which the garbage generation at the main beach of Gokarna will be high and steps will be taken to dispose of it.

7. In the main area of Gokarna, there is an empty space next to a huge tree, and the neighbouring shopkeepers have informed that the dry leaves and solid waste that have been swept and collected in that area have been set on fire and in this regard, the locals have been cautioned and if such incidents happen in future, penalty will be levied. Awareness is being created amongst the public about segregation of solid waste and not setting any waste on fire by the Gram Panchayat through audio recording in the vehicle that carries garbage every day, through wall writing and under the IEC program. Further, on the occasion of Independence Amrita Mahotsava, cleanliness program has been organized on 17.09.2022 under the joint auspices of Seva Sangam, Nivedita Shishu Mandir, Gangolli, under the "Swachcha Sagara: Surakshita Sagara" campaign.

9. A Complaint about lack of cleanliness at Gokarna Bus Stand (Khushi Mikho Email dated: 12.01.2023) has been received and notice has been issued from this office on 16.01.2023 to Gokarna Gram Panchayat and DISO Manager, Kumata. The Gokarna Bus Stand was inspected and it was observed that currently cleanliness is being maintained and that septic tank has been installed in the urine and toilet blocks of the bus stand and Sri D.T.Patagar, Traffic Controller, who was present during the inspection, has been instructed to pay attention to cleanliness. Further, from now on in this area, necessary

measures will be taken for disposal of solid waste and liquid waste within their scope.

9. There is a Pushkarani (lake) Koti Tirtha belonging to the Mahabaleshwar temple in Gokarna. On banks of this lake, religious practices related to religious rites have been going on since long time and bathing in this water and performing rituals are very common. At present a cement tank is placed near the pond to avoid dedicating ritual — items to the lake. Further, in the year 2021-22, a tender has been called for the development of the lake under the Jvaramruta project at a cost of 150 lakhs and the work has been completed.

10. There is no Sewage Drainage (UGD) system in Gokarna. There is a Raja Kaluve in the center of the city and any water coming out of the house goes directly into this Raja Kaluve and joins the confluence near the sea. By discussing about this, commercial shops and restaurants have made arrangements for sewage treatment. Some hotels/resorts and commercial complexes have sewage treatment plants and other units are equipped with septic tank, soak pit. In the past, the bathroom water from some houses and of other domestic use were being discharged into the Raja Kaluve, but now, to prevent sewage from entering the Uja canal, the work of installing Soakpits in all the houses has been undertaken. As we have mentioned, there are 3234 houses in the Gokarna Gram Panchayat limits out of which approximately 1000 houses are in urban areas and they are equipped with toilet blocks, septic tank and soak pit. About 50 percent of households have a socket for water management, while the rest of the households are disposing of in their own gardens, about 21 houses require soak pit. You have informed

that the installation of soak pit for 180 houses under the NAREGA is already in progress, out of which socket work of 62 houses have been completed. More than 2200 houses are scattered outside the city area and have installed septic tanks in the toilet blocks and are disposing of the water in their backyards/gardens.

11. A total of 7 toilet blocks (4 for women 3 for men) and 10 bathrooms (5 for women 5 for men) and urinals have been made for the convenience of tourists at Gokarna beach beyond the Gokarna temple under the Sulabh Shouchalaya of the Tourism Department. For waste water coming out of this, septic tanks are provided. Adjacent to Gokarna Gram Panchayat, there are 9 toilet blocks (4 for women, 5 for men) and 10 bathrooms (6 for women, 4 for men) and 2 urinals and they have also been installed with septic tanks.

**Compliance report on solid waste disposal:**

1. Regarding solid waste disposal, Gokarna Gram Panchayat has a Solid and Liquid Resource Management (SLRM) Unit in its own Gram Panchayat premises, currently there is a shortage of space and separate space has been identified for inert waste disposal and segregation and processing of 20% of the mixed waste generated and steps shall be taken for developing the said space segregating and processing the mixed waste.

2. Necessary Steps shall be taken to immediately collect, segregate and scientifically dispose of the solid waste collected in the low-lying area of the Main Beach, the solid waste

lying in the confluence area near the Main Beach and on the bank of the Sangam Canal and the pile of solid waste in front of the bathroom and garden on the left side of the entrance of the Main Beach.

3. Immediate steps to be taken for sorting and scientific management of about 5 tonnes of waste accumulated in their unit and to ensure that there shall be no more accumulation in this manner in future.

4. Awareness has to be created among the people for complete segregation of garbage and with regard to creating awareness amongst the large number of tourists arriving at the Main Beach and on the main roads, necessary signboards should be installed. Further, appropriate steps to be taken for scientific management of solid waste generated in these areas.

5. Steps shall be taken to completely prohibit burning of garbage in open areas without handing over the garbage to your Panchayat and if such cases are found, fines will be imposed and appropriate legal action will be taken.

6. Facility of a treatment plant or other temporary treatment system till such time shall be provided to prevent domestic or other sewage from entering the sea through Raja Kaluve at the confluence and during high tide.

7. Koti Theertha related to the Mahabaleshwar temple of Gokarna has been developed, necessary steps will be taken to ensure that Pushkarani (Pond) does not become polluted and CC TV will be installed and information boards will be installed in

this area and important areas of the city to avoid littering of garbage by the public.

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It is hereby respectfully requested that the above compliance report be considered and no recommendation be made for initiating any action.

Sd/-  
Panchayat Development Officer,  
Gram Panchayat, Gokarna.

Copy for information:

Respectfully submitted the Hon'ble Chief Executive Officer,  
Taluk Panchayat, Kumta.



