

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 145 / 2024

In the matter of: -

Friends

Applicant

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

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Rajkumar

**Filed by Adv. Rajkumar
On behalf of Central Pollution Control Board**

Place: Delhi

Dated:17.10.2024

Status cum Action Taken Report (ATR) of CPCB in the matter of Original Application No. 145/2024; Friends Versus Union of India & Ors. in compliance to the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal order dated 12.07.2024

1. Background:

The matter in the O.A No. 145/2024; Friends Versus Union of India is related to the littering/ dumping of solid waste in Koksar in District Lahual & Spiti in Himachal Pradesh. In compliance to the Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 07.02.2024, a reply was filed by CPCB (Respondent No. 3) on 08/07/2024 (**Annexure-1**). The CPCB's reply was considered during last hearing and it was observed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in Para 6 of the order dated 12/07/2024 that ***"CPCB has also filed the reply and learned counsel for CPCB has submitted that within four weeks the effective steps will be taken to ensure remediation of the problem.***

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 12/07/2024 (**Annexure-2**) directed as follows:

Para 07: "Hence , we grant four weeks' time to all the concerned parties to file their response. We also give four weeks' time to CPCB and HSPCB to file a report indicating the action taken by them to remediate the problem. The status report will reflect upon the issues raised by the applicant and noted above in the order"

2. Action Taken by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB):

In compliance to the orders of Hon'ble NGT dated 12/07/2024, the following actions have been taken by CPCB, to remediate the problem:

- A. CPCB issued a letter (No. CPCB/RD/CHD/NGT/110-111) on September 19, 2024 (**Annexure-3**), to Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB), requesting for the current status of compliance with the relevant provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (SWM Rules, 2016), and the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (PWM Rules, 2016) along with a status cum action taken report regarding

the issues raised by the applicant and noted in the orders of the Hon'ble NGT:

- B.** As the requisite information was not received, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued reminder to the Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPSPCB) on October 1, 2024, vide number CPCB/RD/CHD/NGT/124-125, requesting HPSPCB to provide a detailed Status cum Action Taken Report (ATR) regarding waste management in the region (**Annexure-4**).
- C.** In response to CPCB's Letters, Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPSPCB) has provided status cum action taken report vide Letter No. HPSPCB/WMD- 1/SWM/GP Koksar/2024/11877 dated 08/10/2024 (**Annexure-5**), with regard to the compliance of relevant provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 (As amended) as given below:

1. Compliance Status of SWM Rules, 2016

- The Gram Panchayat Koksar has established a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) near the Koksar (Dimpuk) and Shredder & Bailer were found in place which is not functional as there is no source of electricity/ power backup for the operation of MRF site till 11.09.2024. Letter has been issued to Sub- Divisional Magistrate-cum-Member Secretary, SADA Keylong vide letter dated 12.06.2024 to make necessary arrangements for power supply.
- No arrangement for the wet waste treatment has been provided.
- No sanitary landfill site has been established.

2. Compliance Status of Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 (As amended)

- Plastic carry bags (irrespective of their sizes and thickness) have been banned in Himachal Pradesh since 2009.
- State Board has carried out regular surveillance and inspections in Koksar & surrounding area of Atal Tunnel to check littering/ dumping of Solid waste and issued challan amounting to ₹43,000/- since opening of Atal Tunnel.
- Further State Board has imposed Environmental Compensation amounting to

₹1,00,000/- on Gram Panchayat, Koksar as per orders of Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 256 of 2013 titled as Abishek Rai vs State of H.P. & Ors. Vide letter dt. 11.09.2024.

D. The information provided by HPSPCB was found to be incomplete and hence CPCB has issued letter dated 16.10.24 to HPSPCB to take necessary action including issuing directions to the local body, for implementation of provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, SWM Rules 2016 and PWM Rules 2016 in the region. HPSPCB has also been asked to monitor the progress of the actions taken by concerned local Authorities in this regard, and submit progress report to this office. Copy of the said letter dated 16.10.2024 is placed at **Annexure 4A**

The above status cum Action Report of CPCB may kindly be considered. CPCB will abide by further directions, passed, if any by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, in this matter.

Divya

(Divya Sinha)
Scientist 'F'

Central Pollution Control Board

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 145 of 2024

In the matter of:

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Respondents

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1.	Reply on behalf of respondent no. 3 i.e. Central Pollution Control Board, in O A No 145 of 2024 titled as Friends Vs Union of India & Ors. in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 07.02.2024	
2.	Annexure- I A copy of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2016.	
3.	Annexure- II 1 st & 2 nd six monthly progress report in O.A. No. 606/2018.	
4.	Annexure- III Letter issued by CPCB to HPSPCB dated 04.04.2024, regarding complaint /representation on unregulated waste disposal in Kokusar, Himachal Pradesh.	
5.	Annexure- IV Reminder letter issued by CPCB to HPSPCB dated 16.04.2024, regarding complaint /representation on unregulated waste disposal in Kokusar, Himachal Pradesh.	
6.	Annexure- V Letter issued by HPSPCB to CPCB dated 07.05.2024, regarding complaint /representation on unregulated waste disposal in Kokusar, Himachal Pradesh.	
7.	Annexure-VI A copy of Hon'ble NGT order dated 07.02.2024	


(Suniti Parashar)

Scientist 'C'

Central Pollution Control Board

Place: Delhi

Dated: 08.07.2024

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 145 of 2024

Friends

Applicant

Vs.

Union of India & Ors.

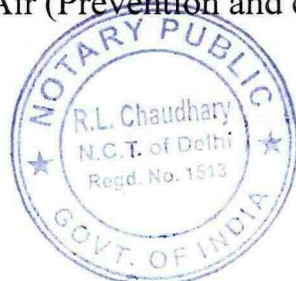
Respondents

**REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 3 i.e. CENTRAL POLLUTION
CONTROL BOARD (CPCB)**

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS

- A. That I, in capacity of Scientist "C" of Central Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as "CPCB"), have made myself acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the instant case due to the official capacity as mentioned above and on the basis of available records, I am well versed with the facts and circumstances of the matter and as such competent & authorized to make this response on behalf of Respondent No. 3.
- B. That, I have read and understood the averments made in the Original Application (hereinafter referred to as "OA") and at the outset it is respectfully submitted that all averments/contentions/submissions made against the Answering Respondent in the present OA are denied unless specifically admitted by the Answering Respondent.
- C. That, CPCB is a statutory Board constituted under Section 3 of The Water (Prevention and control) Act, 1974. It performs the functions under The Water (Prevention and control) Act, 1974, The Air (Prevention and control) Act, 1981 and The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.



- D. The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 are applicable to every Urban Local Body, Census towns and Urban agglomerations in all of India. The relevant rules, which are related to this matter are mentioned hereunder:-

Rule-11==Duties of the Secretary-In-charge, Urban Development in the State and Union Territories

Rule-12==Duties of District Magistrate or District Collector or Deputy Commissioner.

Rule-13==Duties of the Secretary-in-charge of Village Panchayats or Rural Development Department in the State and Union territory.

Rule-19==Criteria for duties regarding setting up Solid Waste processing and treatment facility.

Rule-20==Criteria and actions to be taken for Solid waste Management in hilly Areas.

Rule 14 : The Duties as assigned to the **Respondent No.3** namely **Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)**

A copy of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2016 is attached as **Annexure I**

Para-wise Reply on merits: -

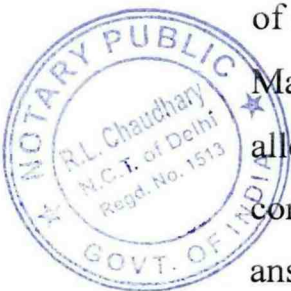
1. That the contents of para no.1 relates to the introductory aspects of the applicant including establishment of Applicant's organisation and hence need no reply from this answering respondent.

2. That the contents of para no.2 relates to functioning of Applicant organisation and hence need no reply from this answering respondent.

3. That the contents of para nos.3, 4 & 6 relates to the geography of Koksar village and hence need no reply from this answering respondent.



4. That the contents of para no.5 relates to the Google satellite image of mountains in Koksar depicting snow clad mountains even during summer season need no reply from this answering respondent.
5. That the contents of para no.7-11 relates to the allegations over conversion of extremely eco sensitive place to a tourist place and also alleges the menace caused by tourists in the form of littering and waste dumping. The allegations needs verification and thereby, no reply is offered by this answering respondent.
6. That the contents of para no.12 is related to Rule 20 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. This Rule has already been referred in the Preliminary Submissions by the answering respondent. Clause (c) to (e) of the said Rule are related to local body and hence need no reply from this answering respondent.
7. That the contents of para no.13, 14 & 15 are related to allegations over local body/ Koksar Gram Panchayat, wherein alleged failure of local body/ Koksar Gram Panchayat in framing the bye-laws for prohibiting visitors to litter on the streets under **Rule 20 (c)** and other allegations related to failure of implementing the provisions under **Rule 20 (d) & (e)** of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 have been levelled by the applicant. The allegations need verification. However, they may be suitably replied by the concerned authority, hence, no comments are offered over them by this answering respondent.
8. That the contents of Para No.16 is related to the Article 243G of the Constitution of India, wherein the applicant has highlighted the Powers, Authority and responsibilities of Panchayats enshrined in the said Article.



This is a matter of record and hence need no reply from this answering respondent.

9. That the contents of para No.17 is related to the local body i.e. Gram Panchayat Koksar, wherein the applicant has alleged the failure of Gram Panchayat in managing, disposing and scientifically processing the massive quantity of solid waste so generated from high tourists' volume, as obligated under Article 243G, read with Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The allegations need verification. However, they may be suitably replied by the concerned authority, hence, no comments are offered over them by this answering respondent.

10. That the contents of Para No.18 relates to allegations of applicant about failure of Department of Forests & Environment of Himachal Pradesh and other agencies to conduct the carrying capacity as directed by Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 05.10.2018 in OA No 218/2017. The allegations need verification. However, they may be suitably replied by the concerned authority, hence, no comments are offered over them by this answering respondent.

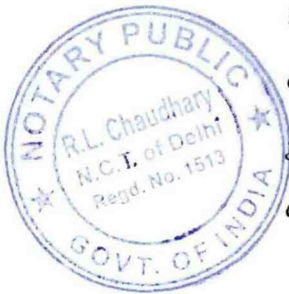
11. That the contents of Para No.19 relates to the visit of General Secretary of the Applicant Organization and his alleged observations with regard to the tremendous quantities of wastes of all kinds dumped in the snow-capped mountains, springs and water streams all along on Koksar road. The allegations levelled needs verification. Hence, need no reply from this answering respondent.

12. That the contents of Para No.20, relates to the Order dated 16.03.2023 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in O.A. No. 606/2018 (in



respect of State of Himachal Pradesh) , the relevant part of which has also been also reproduced as under:

“51. In view of unique problems of States like Himachal Pradesh and perhaps other hill States (North East, J&K and Uttarakhand) in management of sewage and solid waste, MoUD, NMCG, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and CPCB need to provide safe methods for sewage and solid waste management suiting the climatic and topographical conditions. This involves reaffirmation of sewage management through septic tanks/soak pits and FSTPs in urban and rural hilly areas and carrying out processing of wet solid (degradable) waste by appropriate means including remediation of legacy waste. MoUD needs to coordinate this activity for which the State may also take initiative. MoUD may also assist such State for identifying execution of projects or identifying consulting agencies giving designs etc. and execution is done by State departments at local level.”



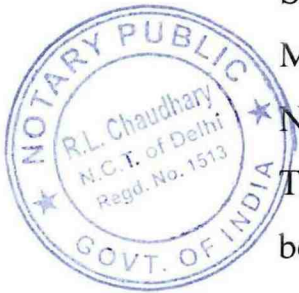
In this regard, it is humbly submitted that the Hon'ble NGT directed MoUD to coordinate this activity. However, this answering respondent No 3, humbly submits that under Rule 20 of the SWM Rules, 2016, the criteria and actions to be taken for solid waste management in hilly areas has been specified/defined thereunder. It has specific provisions for siting of landfill sites for disposal of solid waste generation in Hilly regions as per which constructed of landfill sites in hilly regions should be avoided and transfer stations should instead be set up in these regions. Landfill sites should be

constructed in adjacent (within a distance of 25 km) plain areas to the extent possible and should be constructed in hilly regions only if suitable alternatives are not available. Further, Rule 20 of the SWM Rules has specific provisions for framing of bye laws for SWM in hilly regions including levying of solid waste management charge from the tourist at the entry point to make the solid waste management services sustainable. Local body are also required 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 and by putting suitable hoardings at tourist destinations.

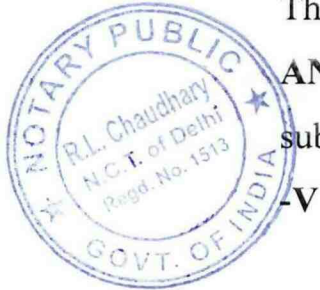
13. That the contents of Para No.21 is related to the Order dated 16.03.2023 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A. No. 606/2018, wherein Applicant has referred to Para 54 to 60 of Hon'ble NGT Order dated 16/03/2018 regarding compliances to be made by the Chief Secretary, Himachal Pradesh, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, MoEF&CC, GoI, Secretary, Ministry of Defence, GoI, DG, MES, DG, Defence Estates, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, GoI, Ministry of Agriculture, GoI, National Mission for Clean Ganga and CPCB.

This Respondent No 3 humbly submits that Six monthly progress report has been received from Respondent No 2. The copy of the six monthly report of R-2 submitted to CPCB is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-II**

14. That the contents of Para No.22 of the OA relating to the allegations over respondents in the instant OA of not complying with the aforesaid directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal are not admitted and vehemently denied in toto. It is humbly submitted by the Respondent No. 3 that the work of dumping, disposal, segregation and processing of the solid wastes is related to local body administrative authorities. under **Clause (F) of Rule 11** of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.



15. That the contents of para no.23 and 24 of OA relates to the representation made by Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma, a volunteer of the Applicant organization on 17.01.2022, to the Chief Secretary, State of Himachal Pradesh, Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Chairman/Member Secretary, Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board and the Deputy Commissioner, Lahaul & Spiti, requesting them to take necessary measures to tackle the problem. In this regard, Respondent No 3 humbly submits that vide letter dated 04.04.2024 this Answering Respondent i.e CPCB has requested to Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board (HPPCB) for taking necessary action and submission of action taken report. The copy of letter dated 04-04-2024 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-III**. Moreover, CPCB has also sent a reminder letter to the HPPCB vide dated 16-04-2024. The copy of reminder letter vide dated 16.04.2024 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-IV**. In response, HPPCB vide letter dated 07.05.2024 has submitted the action taken report in the matter is enclosed as **ANNEXURE**



16. That the contents of para no.25 is related to the response over the letter of Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma, a volunteer of the Applicant organization, as brought out in preceding paragraph, by Chief Secretary, State of Himachal Pradesh. Same is a matter of Record, hence, need no reply from this answering respondent.
17. That the contents of Para No.26 is related to the Hon'ble NGT order dated 16.03.2022 in O.A No. 606/2018. Same is a matter of record and hence, need no reply from this answering respondent.

18. That the contents of Para No.27 is related to the representation dated 04.12.2023 made by applicant to various respondents seeking a number of compliance including the compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in Koksar. In this regard, it is humbly submitted that the details on this subject have already been submitted in Para 15 of this reply.
19. That the contents of the Para No.28 relates to the request of the applicant for seeking Hon'ble Tribunal's intervention in the instant matter. Thereby, no comments are offered by this answering respondent over the same.
20. That the contents of the Para No.29-30 relates to compliance of the order of Hon'ble Supreme court in Almitra H Patel Vs Union of India & Ors. and Hon'ble Tribunal orders in OA No. 606/2018 and also provides for grounds for filing the instant application. It is humbly submitted that, the submission made in the previous paragraphs are re-iterated and are not repeated herein for the sake of brevity.
21. In view of the above facts and circumstances, it is humbly prayed to the Hon'ble Tribunal that the Hon'ble Tribunal may consider this Reply of the answering respondent in the interest of justice and this answering Respondent undertakes to abide by all orders/directions passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the instant matter.



Suniti
(Suniti Parashar)
Scientist 'C'

Central Pollution Control Board

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 145 of 2024

Friends

Applicant

Vs.

Union of India & Ors.

Respondents

AFFIDAVIT

I, Suniti Parashar, working as Scientist 'C' in Central Pollution Control Board, office at Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Vishwas Nagar, Near Karkardooma Court, Delhi- 110032, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under: -

1. That I, in capacity of Scientist 'C' of CPCB, have made myself acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the instant case due to the official capacity as mentioned above and on the basis of available records, I am well versed with the facts and circumstances of the matter and as such competent & authorized to affirm this reply on behalf of Respondent No. 3.
2. That, I have read and understood the averments made by Applicants in synopsis, list of dates, grounds and annexures enclosed with the Original Application and at the outset it is respectfully submitted that all averments/contentions/submissions made in the present Application are denied unless specifically admitted by the answering respondent and are also borne out of available record of the case.



Suniti

DEPONENT

सुनीति परासर/Suniti Parasara
 वैज्ञानिक "ग" / Scientist "C"
 केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
 Central Pollution Control Board
 पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
 Mo Env't. Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India
 परिवेश भवन, पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर
 Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar
 दिल्ली-110032

VERIFICATION

Verified at New Delhi on this day of July, 2024 that the contents of the above reply affidavit are correct and true on the basis of the record of the case as maintained in the day-to-day affairs of the CPCB. Nothing has been concealed therefrom or mis-stated.

Suniti

DEPONENT



ATTESTED

R.L. Chaudhary
NOTARY PUBLIC
GOVT. OF INDIA

- 9 JUL 2024

सुनीति परासर/Suniti Parasara
शैक्षणिक "प" / Scientist "C"
केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
Central Pollution Control Board
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
M/o Env. Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India
परिवेश भवन, पूर्व अर्जुन नगर
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar
दिल्ली 110012



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 861]

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

No. 861]

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

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

नई दिल्ली, 8 अप्रैल, 2016

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

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

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

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

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ.-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(क) उनके द्वारा उत्पन्न किए गए अपशिष्ट को पृथक्कृत और तीन पृथक शाखाओं अर्थात् जैव निम्नीकरणयोग्य, गैर निम्नीकरणयोग्य और घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट के तीन अलग-अलग डिब्बों में भंडारित करेगा और समय-समय पर स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा निदेश या अधिसूचना के अनुसार पृथक किए गए अपशिष्टों को प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों या अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ताओं को सौंपेगा;

(ख) प्रयोग किए गए स्वास्थ्यकर अपशिष्ट जैसे डायपरो और स्वास्थ्यकर पैडों आदि इन उत्पादों के निर्माताओं या ब्रांड स्वामियों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई थैली में या स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा यथा निर्देशित उपयुक्त लपेटन सामग्री में शुष्क अपशिष्ट या अजैविक निम्नीकरण अपशिष्ट के लिए बनाए गए डिब्बे में उसे डालेगा;

(ग) संनिर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट को पृथक रूप से अपने ही परिसर में भंडारित करेगा, जब कभी वह उत्पन्न होता हो, और उसे संनिर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट नियम, 2016 के अनुसार निपटान करेगा; और

(घ) अपने परिसर से उत्पन्न कृषि उद्यान अपशिष्ट और उद्यान अपशिष्ट को अपने ही परिसर में पृथक रूप से भंडारित करेगा और समय-समय पर स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा निदेशानुसार इसका निपटान करेगा;

(2) कोई अपशिष्ट जनित्र उसके द्वारा उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट को गली, खुले सार्वजनिक स्थानों, नाली या जलाशयों में न फेंकेगा, न जलाएगा और न गाड़ेगा;

(3) सभी अपशिष्ट उत्पन्नकर्ता ऐसी उपयोक्ता फीस का संदाय करेंगे जो ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए स्थानीय निकायों की उपविधियों में विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाए;

(4) कोई व्यक्ति अग्रिम रूप से कम से कम तीन कार्य दिवस पूर्व स्थानीय निकाय को सूचित किए बिना किसी गैर अनुज्ञप्ति वाले स्थान पर एक सौ व्यक्तियों से अधिक का ऐसा कोई आयोजन या समारोह आयोजित नहीं करेगा। ऐसा व्यक्ति या ऐसे आयोजन का आयोजक स्रोत पर अपशिष्ट के पृथक्करण की व्यवस्था करेगा और पृथक्कृत अपशिष्ट को स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा अभिहित अपशिष्ट चुनने वाले को या अपशिष्ट संग्रहण अभिकरण को सौंपेगा;

(5) प्रत्येक मार्ग विक्रेता अपने कार्यकलाप के दौरान उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट जैसेकि खाद्य अपशिष्ट प्रयोज्य (डिस्पोजेबल) प्लेटों, कपों, डिब्बों, रैपरों, नारियल के छिलकों, शेष बचे भोजन, सब्जियों, फलों आदि के लिए उपयुक्त पात्र रखेगा और ऐसे अपशिष्ट को स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा यथा अधिसूचित अपशिष्ट भंडारण डिपो या पात्र या वाहन में डालेगा;

(6) इन नियमों के अधिसूचित होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष से अंदर सभी आवास कल्याण और बाजार संघ स्थानीय प्राधिकरण की भागीदारी में इन नियमों में यथा विहित जनित्रों द्वारा अपशिष्ट को स्रोत पर पृथक करने, पृथक किए गए अपशिष्ट को अलग-अलग पात्रों में संग्रहण करने में सहायता और पुनर्चक्रणीय सामग्री को प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट उठाने वालों अथवा प्राधिकृत पुनर्चक्रकों को सौंपना सुनिश्चित करेंगे। जैव-अवक्रमणीय अपशिष्ट का जहां तक संभव होगा परिसर के अंदर संसाधित, उपचारित और कंपोस्ट करके अथवा बायोमिथानेशन के जरिए निपटान किया जाएगा। शेष अपशिष्ट स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा यथा निर्देशित अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ताओं या अभिकरण को दिया जाएगा;

(7) इन नियमों के अधिसूचित होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष के अंदर 5,000 वर्ग मीटर से अधिक क्षेत्रफल वाले सभी गेट लगे समुदाय और संस्थान स्थानीय प्राधिकरण की भागीदारी में इन नियमों में यथा विहित जनित्रों द्वारा अपशिष्ट को स्रोत पर ही पृथक करना, पृथक किए गए अपशिष्ट को अलग-अलग पात्रों में संग्रहण करने में सहायता करना तथा पुनर्चक्रकों को सौंपना सुनिश्चित करेंगे। जैव अवक्रमणीय अपशिष्ट का जहां तक संभव होगा परिसर के अंदर संसाधित, उपचारित और कंपोस्ट करके अथवा बायोमिथानेशन के जरिए निपटान किया जाएगा। शेष अपशिष्ट स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा यथा निर्देशित अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ताओं या अभिकरण को सौंप दिया जाएगा;

(8) इन नियमों के अधिसूचित होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष के अंदर सभी होटल और रेस्टोरेंट स्थानीय प्राधिकरण की भागीदारी में इन नियमों में यथा विहित जनित्रों द्वारा अपशिष्ट को स्रोत पर पृथक करना, पृथक किए गए अपशिष्ट को अलग-अलग पात्रों में संग्रह करने में सहायता करना तथा पुनर्चक्रणीय सामग्री को प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट उठाने वालों अथवा प्राधिकृत

पुनर्चक्रकों को सौंपना सुनिश्चित करेंगे। जैव-अवक्रमणीय अपशिष्ट का जहां तक संभव होगा परिसर के अंदर संसाधित उपचारित और कंपोस्ट करके अथवा बायोमिथानेशन के जरिए निपटान किया जाएगा। शेष अपशिष्ट स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा यथा निर्देशित अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ताओं या अभिकरण को दिया जाएगा।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(च) उपयोक्ता फीस, जो समुचित समझी जाए, समय-समय पर विहित करना और स्वयं या प्राधिकृत अभिकरण के माध्यम से ठोस अपशिष्ट उत्पन्नकर्ताओं से फीस का संग्रह करना;

(छ) अपशिष्ट उत्पन्नकर्ताओं को निदेश देना कि कूड़ा करकट न फैलाएं अथवा कागज, पानी की बोतलें, पेय पदार्थों के केनों, टेट्रा पैक्स, फलों के छिलके, रैपर आदि या सड़क खुले सार्वजनिक स्थान, नालों अपशिष्ट निकायों पर न जलाए या कुंड में न फेंके या उनका निपटान न करें तथा इन नियमों के अधीन विहित किए गए अनुसार स्रोत अपशिष्ट को अलग-अलग करें और पृथक किए गए अपशिष्ट को स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों या प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ता को सौंप दें;

(ज) पुनर्चक्रणीय सामग्रियों छंटाई करने के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान के साथ सामग्री वसूली सुविधाएं या गौण भंडारण सुविधाएं स्थापित करना ताकि अनौपचारिक या प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट चुनने वाले और अपशिष्ट संग्रह करने वाले अपशिष्ट में से पुनर्चक्रणीय सामग्रियों को अलग कर सकें या उत्पादन के स्रोत से या सामग्री वसूली सुविधाओं से कागज, प्लास्टिक, धातु, शीशा, कपड़ा आदि जैसे पृथक किए गए पुनर्चक्रणीय अपशिष्ट को संग्रह करने के लिए अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों और पुनर्चक्रकों को सुलभ मार्ग उपलब्ध कराना; जैव निम्नीकरण अपशिष्ट के भंडारण के लिए डिब्बे हरे रंग से मुद्रित होंगे, जो पुनर्चक्रण के अपशिष्ट के भंडारण के लिए सफेद रंग से मुद्रित होंगे और अन्य अपशिष्ट के भंडारण के लिए काले रंग से मुद्रित होंगे;

(झ) घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट के लिए अपशिष्ट निक्षेपण केंद्रों की स्थापना करना और अपशिष्ट उत्पन्नकर्ताओं को निदेश देना कि घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्टों निक्षेपण परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट निपटान सुविधा में उसके सुरक्षित निपटान के लिए इस केंद्र में करें। ऐसी सुविधा की स्थापना किसी शहर या नगर में इस ढंग से की जाएगी कि एक केंद्र की स्थापना बीस किलोमीटर क्षेत्रफल या उसके भाग के लिए हो जाए और इन केंद्रों में घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट प्राप्त करने के समय अधिसूचित होगा;

(ञ) परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट निपटान सुविधा तक घरेलू परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित भंडारण और परिवहन सुनिश्चित करना या जो राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा निर्देश किया जाए;

(ट) गली के सफाई कर्मचारियों को निदेश देना कि गली की सफाई से संग्रहीत पेड़ के पत्तों को न जलाएं तथा उन्हें अलग से भंडारण करे और स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा प्राधिकृत अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ता या अभिकरण को सौंपे;

(ठ) अपशिष्ट चुनने वालों और अपशिष्ट संग्रहकर्ताओं को ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन का प्रशिक्षण देना;

(ड) दिन-प्रतिदिन आधार पर बाजारों से सब्जियों, फलों, फूलों, मांस, कुक्कुट पालन और मछली बाजार से अपशिष्ट संग्रह करना और स्वास्थ्यकर स्थिति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बाजारों में उचित स्थानों पर या बाजारों के आस-पास विकेन्द्रीकृत कंपोस्ट प्लांट या जैव मिथेनीकरण प्लांट की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन देना;

(ढ) जनसंख्या के घनत्व, वाणिज्यिक क्रियाकलाप और स्थानीय स्थिति पर निर्भर करते हुए दैनिक या वैकल्पिक दिवसों या सप्ताह में दो बार सड़कों, मार्गों, गलियों और उप-गलियों की सफाई के अपशिष्ट को पृथक रूप से संग्रह करना;

(ण) सड़क की सफाई के कूड़े और सतही नालियों से निकाली गई गाद को जिन मामलों में इन अपशिष्टों का सीधा संग्रह करने के लिए परिवहन वाहन सुविधाजनक व्यवहार्य नहीं है, अस्थाई रूप से भंडारण करने के लिए आच्छादित गौण भंडारण सुविधा स्थापित करना। इस प्रकार संग्रह किए गए अपशिष्ट का संग्रह और निपटान स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा यथा निर्धारित नियमित अंतराल पर किया जाएगा;

(त) बागवानी, उद्यानों और बगीचों के अपशिष्ट को पृथक रूप से संग्रह करना और जहां तक संभव हो उसका प्रसंस्करण पार्कों और बगीचों में करना;

(थ) पृथक किए गए जैव निम्नीकरणीय अपशिष्ट का परिवहन प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं जैसे कंपोस्ट प्लांट, जैव मिथेनीकरण संयंत्र या ऐसी कोई सुविधा तक करना। ऐसे अपशिष्ट के स्थल पर प्रसंस्करण को अधिमान्यता दी जानी चाहिए;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

अनुसूची ।

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

स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थलों के लिए विनिर्देश

क. स्थल चयन के लिए मानदंड. -

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

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

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

- (i) भूमि भरण स्थल पर चार-दीवारी या बाड़ होगी और अंदर आने वाले वाहनों की निगरानी करने, अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों तथा आवारा पशुओं के प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए उचित उपयुक्त दरवाजा लगाया जाएगा।
- (ii) वाहनों और अन्य मशीनरी का मुक्त संचलन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पट्टुच और/आंतरिक सड़कें ठोस या पक्की बनाई जाएगी ताकि वाहनीय संचलन के कारण धूल कणों को उड़ने से रोका जा सके।
- (iii) भूमि भरण स्थल पर भूमि भरण के लिए लाए जाने वाले अपशिष्ट की मॉनीटरी करने के लिए अपशिष्ट निरीक्षण सुविधा, अभिलेख रखने के लिए कार्यालय सुविधा तथा प्रदूषण मॉनीटरी उपस्कर सहित उपस्कर और मशीनरी रखने के लिए आश्रय स्थल होंगे। सुविधा का प्रचालक अपशिष्ट प्राप्ति, प्रसंस्करण और निपटान का लेखा-जोखा रखेगा।
- (iv) भूमि भरण स्थल पर लाए जाने वाले अपशिष्ट की मात्रा को मापने के लिए धर्मकांटा, अग्नि सुरक्षा उपस्कर और अन्य सुविधाएं, जो भी अपेक्षित हों, जैसे प्रावधान किए जाएंगे।

- (v) पेयजल और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं (अधिमानतः कर्मचारों के लिए धोने/नहाने की सुविधाओं) जैसी उपयोगिताओं और सहज भूमि भरण प्रचालनों, जब रात्रि के समय किए जाते हैं, के लिए प्रकाश व्यवस्था का प्रावधान होगा।

- (vi) भूमि भरण स्थलों पर कार्मिकों के स्वास्थ्य की जांच सहित सुरक्षा प्रावधान किए जाएंगे।

- (vii) परिवहन वाहनों की पार्किंग और सफाई या धुलाई के लिए प्रावधान किए जाएंगे। इस प्रकार उत्पन्न मल जल का शोधन विनिर्दिष्ट मानकों को पूरा करने के लिए किया जाएगा।

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

- (i) अपशिष्ट का उच्च घनत्व प्राप्त करने के लिए भूमि भरण किए जाने वाले अपशिष्ट को भारी कम्पेक्टरों का प्रयोग करते हुए पतली परतों में संहत किया जाएगा। अधिक वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों, जहां भारी कम्पेक्टरों का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता, में वैकल्पिक उपाय अपनाए जाएंगे।

- (ii) अपशिष्टों को तत्काल या प्रत्येक कार्य दिवस के अंत में कम से कम 10 सेमी मिट्टी, अक्रिय मलबे या निर्माण सामग्री से उस समय तक ढक दिया जाएगा जब तक कि कम्पोस्टिंग या पुनर्चक्रण या ऊर्जा पुनर्प्राप्ति के लिए अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएं स्थापित न कर दी जाएं।

- (iii) मानसून ऋतु के आरंभ होने से पूर्व भूमि भरण स्थल पर मानसून के दौरान पानी के रिसाव को रोकने के लिए उचित संहनन और श्रेणीकरण के साथ 40-65 सेमी मोटी मिट्टी का मध्यवर्ती आवरण बिछा दिया जाएगा। भूमि भरण स्थल के प्रभावी क्षेत्र से पानी के बहाव को विपथित करने के लिए उचित निकास नालियों का निर्माण किया जाएगा।

- (iv) भूमि भरण स्थल के पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात उसके रिसाव और अपरदन को न्यूनतम करने के लिए अंतिम आवरण डिजाइन किया जाएगा। अंतिम आवरण निम्नलिखित विनिर्देशों के अनुसार होगा, अर्थात् -

- (क) अंतिम आवरण में 1×10^{-7} सेमी/सेकंड से कम के पारगम्यता गुणांक सहित 60 सेमी की चिकनी मिट्टी या शोधित मिट्टी से युक्त अवरोधक मिट्टी की परत होगी।

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

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

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

ड. जल गुणवत्ता मॉनीटरिंग के लिए मानदंड.-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

अनुसूची II

[नियम 16(1), (ख), (ड.), 16(4) देखें]

ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और शोधन के मानक

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

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

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

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

कुल फॉस्फेट (पी ₂ ओ ₅ के रूप में) भार द्वारा प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम	0.4	10.4
कुल पोटेशियम (के ₂ ओ के रूप में), भार द्वारा प्रतिशत, न्यूनतम	0.4	-
रंग	गहरे भूरे से काले तक	-
गंध	बदबू की अनुपस्थिति	-
कण आकार	कम से कम 90% सामग्री, 4.0 मिमी आईएस छलनी से होकर गुजरनी चाहिए	कम से कम 90% सामग्री, 4.0 मिमी आईएस छलनी से होकर गुजरनी चाहिए
प्रवाहकत्व (डीएसएम-1 के रूप में), से कम	4.0	8.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

टिप्पणी :

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

- (ग) क्लोरीनयुक्त प्लास्टिक के भस्मीकरण को दो वर्षों के अंदर क्रमबद्ध रूप से समाप्त किया जाएगा।
- (घ) यदि भस्मीकरण राख में विषाक्त धातुओं की सांद्रता समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन, हथालन और सीमा-पारीय संचलन) नियम, 2008 में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट सीमाओं से अधिक हो तो ऐसे राख को परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट शोधन, भंडारण और निपटान सुविधा को भेजा जाएगा।
- (ङ.) भस्मीकरण-यंत्र में ईंधन के रूप में केवल एलडीओ, एलएसएचएस, डीजल, बायोमास, कोयला, एलएनजी, सीएनजी, आरडीएफ और बायोगैस जैसे निम्न सल्फर ईंधन का ही प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
- (च) अधोवायु गैस में सीओ₂ संकेन्द्रण 7% से अधिक नहीं होगा।
- (छ) ट्विन चैम्बर भस्मीकरण-यंत्रों में सभी सुविधाएं इस प्रकार से डिजाइन की जाएंगी कि द्वितीय ज्वलन चैम्बर में 950° से. के न्यूनतम तापमान को प्राप्त करने के लिए और 2 (दो) सेकंड से अधिक के द्वितीय ज्वलन चैम्बर में गैस रह सके।
- (ज) भस्मीकरण संयंत्र (दहन चैम्बर) ऐसे तापमान, अवधारण समय और विक्षोभ के साथ परिचालित किए जाएंगे ताकि लावा और तलहटी राखों में कुल जैविक कार्बन (टीओसी) तत्व को 3% से कम किया जा सके या प्रज्वलन पर उनकी क्षति सूखे वजन के 5% से कम हो।
- (झ) स्थलों से निकलने वाली गंध का प्रबंधन केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के साथ किया जाएगा।

प्ररूप -I

[नियम 15 (म), 16(1)(ग), 21(3) देखें]

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

सेवा में,

..... के

सदस्य सचिव

राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति

महोदय,

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

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

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

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

हस्ताक्षर :.....

पदनाम

तारीख :

स्थान :

प्ररूप-II

[नियम 16(1)(ड.) देखें]

प्राधिकार जारी करने के लिए प्रपत्र

फाइल सं. : _____

दिनांक : _____

प्राधिकार सं. : _____

सेवा में,

संदर्भ : आपका आवेदन सं. _____ दिनांक _____

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

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

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

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

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

दिनांक :

(सदस्य सचिव)

स्थान :

राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति

(हस्ताक्षर और पदनाम)

प्ररूप-III

[नियम 19(6), 24(1) देखें]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

प्रचालक के हस्ताक्षर

तारीख :

स्थान :

प्ररूप-IV

[नियम 15 (यक), 24(2) देखें]

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

कैलेंडर वर्ष	रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

तारीख :

स्थान :

प्ररूप-V

[नियम 24(3) देखें]

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

भाग क

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष,

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

दिल्ली-110032

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

भाग ख**नगर/शहर**

नगरों/शहरों की कुल संख्या

शहरी स्थानीय निकायों की कुल संख्या

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

प्राधिकार की स्थिति (नाम/संख्या)

प्राप्त हुए आवेदनों की संख्या

प्रदान किए गए प्राधिकारों की संख्या

जांच के अधीन प्राधिकार

ठोस अपशिष्ट उत्पादन की स्थिति

राज्य में ठोस अपशिष्ट उत्पादन (टीपीडी)

संग्रहित

शोधित

खत्ते में डाले गए

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

शहरों/नगरों में अच्छी रीतियां

घर-घर से संग्रहण

पृथक्करण

भंडारण

आवृत्त परिवहन

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

टोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं की स्थापना :

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

प्रचालनरत प्रसंस्करण सुविधा

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

संस्थापनाधीन/योजनाकृत प्रसंस्करण सुविधा

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

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

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

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

अभिनिर्धारित भरण स्थल

निर्मित भरण स्थल

निर्माणाधीन भरण स्थल

प्रचालनरत भरण स्थल

निश्शेषित भरण स्थल

आच्छादित भरण स्थल

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

विद्यमान मलबा स्थलों की कुल संख्या

पुनर्निर्मित/आच्छादित भरण स्थल

स्वास्थ्यकर भरण स्थल में परिवर्तित मलबा स्थल

अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण/भरण स्थलों पर निगरानी

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

नगरपालिकाओं द्वारा तैयार की गई कार्य योजनाओं की स्थिति

नगरपालिकाओं की कुल संख्या:

प्रस्तुत की गई कार्य योजना की संख्या:

प्ररूप-VI

[नियम 25 देखें]

दुर्घटना का प्रतिवेदन

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

[फा. सं.18-3/2004-एचएसएमडी]

विश्वनाथ सिन्हा, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 8th April, 2016

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. **"door to door collection"** means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises;
19. **"dry waste"** means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc;
20. **"dump sites"** means a land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;
21. **"extended producer responsibility" (EPR)** means responsibility of any producer of packaging products such as plastic, tin, glass and corrugated boxes, etc., for environmentally sound management, till end-of-life of the packaging products;
22. **"facility"** means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out;
23. **"fine"** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these rules and/or bye- laws
24. **"Form"** means a Form appended to these rules;
25. **"handling"** includes all activities relating to sorting, segregation, material recovery, collection, secondary storage, shredding, baling, crushing, loading, unloading, transportation, processing and disposal of solid wastes;
26. **"inerts"** means wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;
27. **"incineration"** means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures;
28. **"informal waste collector"** includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials;
29. **"leachate"** means the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it;
30. **"local body"** for the purpose of these rules means and includes the municipal corporation, nagar 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 cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, waste bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised the waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the local body;
- (h) setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed white and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE I

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

Specifications for Sanitary Landfills

(A) Criteria for site selection.-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(E) Criteria for water quality monitoring.-

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

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

(F) Criteria for ambient air quality monitoring.-

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

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

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

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

H. Criteria for post-care of landfill site.- (1) The post-closure care of landfill site shall be conducted for at least fifteen years and long term monitoring or care plan shall consist of the following, namely :-⁴

- (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 ³)	<1.0	Less than 1.6
Total Organic Carbon, per cent by weight, minimum	12.0	7.9

Total Nitrogen (as N), per cent by weight, minimum	0.8	0.4
Total Phosphate (as P ₂ O ₅) percent by weight, minimum	0.4	10.4
Total Potassium (as K ₂ 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 ⁰ C) max.(mg/l)	30	350	100
7	Chemical oxygen demand, mg/l, max.	250	-	-
8	Arsenic (as As), mg/l, max	0.2	0.2	0.2
9	Mercury (as Hg), mg/l, max	0.01	0.01	-
10	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, max	0.1	1.0	-
11	Cadmium (as Cd), mg/l, max	2.0	1.0	-

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

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

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

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

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

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date:

Signature:

Place:

Designation

Form- II

[see rule 16 (1) (e)]

Format for issue of authorisation

File No.: _____

Dated: _____

Authorisation No

To _____

Ref: Your application number _____ dt. _____

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

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

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

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

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

(Member Secretary)

State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee of the UT

(Signature and designation)

Date: _____

Place: _____

Form – III

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signature of Operator

Dated :

Place:

Form – IV

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

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

CALENDAR YEAR:	DATE OF SUBMISSION OF REPORT:

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

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

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

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

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 & 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.

No. No. UD ~~425~~ 2018/2017-IV
 Government of Himachal Pradesh
 Department of Urban Development

From

The Principal Secretary (UD) to the
 Government of Himachal Pradesh

To

The Registrar General
 National Green Tribunal
 Faridkot House, Copernicus Marg
 New Delhi-110001

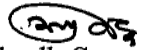
Dated, Shimla-02, the 16-4-2024

Subject:- 1st and 2nd Six Monthly Progress Report in O.A. No. 606/2018.

Sir,

In compliance to the directions/order dated 16.03.2023 passed by Hon'ble NGT in O.A No. 606 of 2018 , I am to enclose herewith the 1st and 2nd six monthly progress report with regard to solid and liquid waste management in respect of Himachal Pradesh State, please .

Yours faithfully,


 (Prabodh Saxena)
 Chief Secretary to the
 Govt. of Himachal Pradesh

Enclosure-As above,

dated Shimla-171002,the 2024

Copy to :

1. Secretary , Ministry of Jal Shakti , Govt. of India , 1st Floor, Major Dhyan Chand National stadium , India Gate , New Delhi-110002.
2. Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs , Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110001.
3. Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board , Pariyesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar , Delhi -110032.
4. Director General, National Mission for Clean Ganga, Department of Water Resources , River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation Ministry of Jal Shakti , Govt. of India, New Delhi-110002.
5. Adviser, PHEE, CPHEEO, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Nirman Bhawan , New Delhi-110001.

Chief Secretary to the
 Govt. of Himachal Pradesh

1st Six Monthly Progress Report in O.A. NO. 606/2018 in respect of Himachal Pradesh**Progress Report of Sewage Waste Management in H.P.**

As per the directions issued during the personal hearing on 16.03.2023, the Status of Sewerage generation and treatment has been reviewed by Chief Secretary, GoHP. Further, Principal Secretary (JSV) is also reviewing on monthly basis. The execution of Sewerage Schemes have been severely affected due to unpredicted heavy rains in the month of July and August which cause hindrance in execution of work, Sewer network was badly damaged and site have been flooded and damaged which slowed down the progress of work.

Brief is as under:

Status	As on March 2023	As on August 2023	Remarks
Total No. of ULBs in the State	61	61	-
Total No. of installed STPs/ ULBs with STP facility	67/36	67/36	-
Sewerage generation in MLD	91.95	91.95	-
Installed Capacity of STPs in MLD	114.80	121.903	-
Sewage inflow in MLD	79.61	83.217	-
Excess installed capacity	22.85	29.953	-
Gap in treatment	12.34	8.733	-
Although, overall adequate capacity is available, however, there is a gap of 22.15 MLD in 32 towns.			

During the review meeting held with Chief Secretary (GoHP) on 25.05.2023, the following directions were issued:

- 1. Ring Fencing of Rs. 50.00 Cr.:**The Pr. Accountant General (A&E) HP has given in-Principal approval to District Treasury Officer, Capital Treasury Shimla vide letter No. T.M./8-1/PLA/2023-24/1601-08 dated 30.08.2023.

2. Progress of Setting up of STPs to address the gap in sewerage management:

Despite unprecedented rainfall and landslides, the significant progress has been made in setting up of STPs. JSV has targeted to complete STPs in 9 Towns by March 2024. The Comparative progress is as under:

Sr. No.	Location of STP	Current Gap in 2023	Capacity (in MLD)	Status as on Feb -2023			Status as on August - 2023		
				Netwo rking	Physical Progress (STP) in % age up to Feb. 2023 as reported from concerned EEs		Netw orkin g	STP	
					Civil	Mech anical		Civil	Mecha nical
1	Gagret	0.42	3.14	-	95%	-	97%	100%	97%
2	Rewalsar (Chalahar)	0.13	0.35	-	95%	-	73%	96.5 %	97.5%
3	Chowari	0.24	1.1	-	95%	-	75%	100%	95%
4	Santokhgar h	1.18	2.5	-	80%	-	0%	85%	85%
5	Mandi- (Raghunath ka Padhar & Khaliyar)	1.09	6.28	-	41%	-	53%	72%	25%
6	Chamba (Parel)	0	0.87	-	80%	-	75%	97%	97%
7	Dalhousie	0.7	2.7	-	35%	-	97%	85%	80%
8	Parwanoo Zone-II	0.27	1.00	-	20%	-	65%	75%	65%
9	Dharamshala	0	0.95	-	90%	-	76%	100%	NA

The efforts are being made to complete the above STPs by March 2024.

Further, 4 Nos. schemes have been approved under AFD and it will reduce the gap of 8.78 MLD by March 2026.

More efforts are being made to reduce the gap in 10 towns for which planning have been made and sent to Government for approval of CSAPs-Used water Management under SBM (U)-2.0 and if approved, it will further reduce the gap of 6.15 MLD by December, 2026.

3. Sewerage connections:

Urban Sector: Total 44935 connections have already been released upto March 2023. Jal Shakti Vibhag has released 605 No. connections by August 2023. Total released connection till August, 2023-**45540 No.**

Rural Sector: Total 1455 connections have already been released upto March 2023. Jal Shakti Vibhag has released 133 No. connections by August 2023. Total released connection till August, 2023- **1588 No.**

Progress Report of Solid Waste and Legacy Waste Management in urban Sector.

As per the directions issued during the personal hearing on 16.03.2023, the status of Legacy Waste and gaps in Solid Waste Management has been reviewed by Chief Secretary, GoHP. Further, Principal Secretary (UD) is also reviewing on a weekly basis. Accordingly, necessary directions are being issued to eliminate the gaps. The ULBs have made its sincere efforts to eliminate the gaps and clear the Legacy Waste. Here it is worth mentioning that work of disposal of waste and clearance of legacy waste has been severely affected due to unpredicted heavy rains in the month of July and August which cause hindrance in mobilization of equipments and machineries and sites have been flooded and damaged which slowed down the process of treatment of waste and transportation of RDF to cement plants. Further, due to natural calamity all Govt./ ULBs machineries have been engaged in rehabilitation process which is underway in the State. Despite of all above, the progress made in the last six months is as under:

Solid Waste Management:

Status	As on March 2023	As on August 2023
Total No. of ULBs in the State	61	61
Total No. of Wards in the State	558	558
Quantity of MSW Generated (TPD)	365TPD (Wet:201 & Dry:146 18)	365 TPD (Wet: 201 & Dry: 146 Inert: 18)
Quantity of MSW Collected (TPD)	365 TPD (Wet: 201 & Dry: 146 Inert: 18)	365 TPD (Wet: 201 & Dry: 146 Inert: 18)
Quantity of MSW Segregated & Transported (TPD)	365 TPD	365 TPD
Quantity of MSW Processed (TPD)	352 TPD	359 TPD
Gap in waste processed (TPD)	13 TPD	6 TPD

Legacy Waste Management:

#	Details	As on March 2023	As on August. 2023
a	No. of Legacy waste dumpsites	16	16
b	Quantity of legacy waste dumped at dumpsites - in Tonnes	263641.00	263641.00
c	Quantity of Legacy Waste Cleared at dumpsites -in Tonnes	83311.28	122603.27
d	Quantity of Balance Legacy Waste at dumpsites - in Tonnes	180329.72	141037.73
e	No. of legacy waste dumpsites cleared (Bilaspur, Sunder Nagar, Sarkaghat and Rewalsar)	02	04
f	No. of legacy dumpsites where bio mining has commenced	14	12
g	Timeframe for clearing all legacy dumpsites	March, 2024	March, 2024

*Legacy Waste cleared w.e.f March to August 2023 = 39291.99 Tonnes

Progress Report of Solid and Liquid Waste in Rural Sector

As per the directions issued during the personal hearing on 16/3/2023, the status of Legacy Waste and gaps in Solid Waste Management has been reviewed by Chief Secretary, GoHP. Necessary directions were issued to the field agencies for taking up activities under Solid Waste Management (SWM) and Liquid Waste Management. Gram Panchayats are doing their best to gear up the progress under Solid and Liquid Waste Management (LWM). Due to the unpredicted heavy rains in the month of July and August the progress under SLWM was severely affected. Moreover, due to natural calamity all Govt. machineries/ GPs were engaged in rehabilitation process, which is underway in the state. Despite of that, the progress made in the last six months is as under :

Status	Target	As on March 2023	As on August 2023
SWM			
No. of PWMU established	88	28	8 (under construction) Total 28 +8 = 36
No of Segregation - cum -Storage Shed	3615	654	1305
LWM			
No. of Retrofitting single pit to Twin pit Toilets			48
Adding Soak Pits to Septic Tanks			2
Households having Soak pits/ other disposal of Grey Water		2344 - Soak Pits 140 - Leach Pits 52 - Magic Pits	16963 - Soak Pits 290 - Leach Pits 133 - Magic Pits
Community soak pits		2382	4352

Progress Report of Sewage Waste Management in H.P.

As per the directions issued during the personal hearing on 16.03.2023, the Status of Sewerage generation and treatment has been reviewed by Chief Secretary, GoHP. Further, Additional Chief Secretary (JSV) to the GoHP is also reviewing on monthly basis. The execution of Sewerage Schemes has been severely affected due to unpredicted heavy rains in the month of July and August which caused hindrance in execution of work, Sewer network was badly damaged and sites have been flooded and damaged which slowed down the progress of work.

Brief is as under:

Status	As on March 2023	As on August 2023	As on February 2024	Remarks
Total No. of ULBs in the State	61	61	60	NP Anni has de-notified by the Govt.
Total No. of installed STPs/ ULBs with STP facility	67/36	67/36	72/40	Installed Capacity increased by (8.16 MLD) in 5 ULBs under JSV.
Sewerage generation in MLD (Year 2024)	91.95	91.95	93.86	Due to increase in population since September 2023
Installed Capacity of STPs in MLD (Year 2024)	114.80	121.903	137.163	Increase in capacity of 15.26 MLD since, August, 2023 (8.16 MLD of JSV & 7.10 MLD of SJPNL)
Sewage inflow in MLD	79.61	83.217	84.077	
Gap in installed capacity (Minus sign indicates no Gap)	-22.85	-29.953	-43.303	
Gap in treatment	12.34	8.733	9.738	The gap on account of connectivity/ HH sewer connection

During the review meeting held with Chief Secretary (GoHP) on 25.05.2023, the following directions were issued:

1. Ring Fencing of Rs. 50.00 Cr.: In this context it is apprised that as per the commitment given in the Hon'ble NGT the Personnel Ledger Account (PLA) to Ring Fence Rs. 50.00 Crore earmarked for Sewerage Schemes has been opened in the month of November, 2023 by the JSV. This ring fenced budget amounting to Rs. 50.00 Crore which was allocated for Sewerage Schemes during the F.Y. 2023-24 had been fully utilized. Further this year also (24-25) the state has kept an allocation of about Rs 90 Crore for completion of sewerage schemes through Jal Shakti Department.

2. Progress of Setting up of STPs to address the gap in sewerage management (w.e.f 01.09.2023-29.02.2024:

• **Jal Shakti Vibhag:-** Despite unprecedented rainfall and landslides, significant progress has been made in setting up of STPs. JSV has targeted to complete STPs in 9 Towns by March 2024. The Comparative progress is as under:

Sr. No.	Location of STP	Gap in 2023	Capacity (in MLD)	Status as on August -2023			Status as on Feb-2024			Remarks
				Netwo rking	STP		Netwo rking	STP		
					Civil	Mechan ical		Civil	Mech anical	
1	Gagret	0.42	3.14	97%	100%	97%	99%	100%	100%	STP commiss ioned
2	Rewalsar (Chalahar)	0.13	0.35	73%	96.5%	97.5%	90%	100%	100%	STP commiss ioned
3	Chowari	0.24	1.10	75%	100%	95%	75%	100%	100%	STP commiss ioned
4	Santokhgarh	1.18	2.50	0%	85%	85%	0%	90%	80%	STP will be commiss ioned by 30.04.20 24
5	Mandi- (Raghunath ka Padhar & Khaliyar)	1.09	6.28	53%	72%	25%	57%	78%	55%	STP will be commiss ioned by Decemb er 2024.
6	Chamba (Parel)	0	0.87	75%	97%	97%	85%	100%	100%	STP commiss ioned

				234						
7	Dalhousie	0.70	2.70	97%	85%	80%	100%	100%	90%	STP commissioned
8	Parwanoo Zone-II	0.27	1.00	65%	75%	65%	65%	80%	65%	STP will be commissioned by 31.07.2024
9	Dharamshala	0	0.95	76%	100%	NA	80%	100%	100%	STP Commissioned

Earlier there was a gap of 22.15 MLD in 32 towns in year 2023, Now on Feb 2024, the gap has been reduced to 21.36 MLD in 28 Towns by installation of above 5 No. STPs in 4 Towns. The reduction in gap has been affected by non-availability of requisite funds under Sewerage head and huge damage due to unprecedented floods. Efforts are being made to complete the above remaining STPs.

Further, more efforts are being made to reduce the gap in 13 towns for which City sanitation Action Plan under SBM (U)-2.0 has been approved which will further reduce the gap by December, 2026.

- **Shimla Jal Prabandhan Nigam Limited:-** The comparative progress is as under:-

Sr. No.	Location of STP	Current Gap in 2023	Capacity (in MLD)	Status as on August -2023			Status as on Feb-2024			Remarks
				Netwo rking	Physical Progress (STP) in %		Netwo rking	STP		
					Civil	Mechan ical		Civil	Mech anical	
1	STP Malyana	No Gap	8.42	--	100%	100%	--	100%	100%	STP Complet ed
2	STP Dhalli	No Gap	2.26	--	100%	100%	--	100%	100%	STP Complet ed
3	STP Lalpani	No Gap	18.10	--	97%	83%	--	98%	95%	STP partially complete d

Efforts are being made to complete the STP Lalpani by April 2024.

Sewerage connections:**• Jal Shakti Vibhag**

Urban Sector: Total **45540** connections have already been released upto August 2023. JSV has released 1000 No. connections by March 2024. Total released connections till February, 2024-**46540**No.

Rural Sector: Total **1588** connections have already been released upto August 2023. JSV has released **261**No. connections by March 2024. Total released connection till February 2024-**1849** No.

• Shimla Jal Prabandhan Nigam Limited:- Total **34156** No. connections have already been released upto September 2023 and same connections till February, 2024.

The performance of existing STPs in the State of HP is at **Annexure-A**.

Further special efforts are being made to improve the compliance status of STP's by constructing additional infrastructure in existing units as well as new units are being planned, in heavily loaded STP's.

Progress Report of Solid Waste and Legacy Waste Management in urban Sector.

As per the directions issued during the personal hearing on 16.03.2023, the status of Legacy Waste and gaps in Solid Waste Management has been reviewed by concerned Administrative Heads at their level. Further, Principal Secretary (UD) is also reviewing on a weekly basis. Accordingly, necessary directions are being issued to eliminate the gaps. Here it is worth mentioning that work of disposal of waste and clearance of legacy waste has been severely affected due to unpredicted heavy rains in last monsoon season which caused hindrance in mobilization of equipments and machineries and sites have been flooded and damaged which slowed down the process of treatment of waste and transportation of RDF to cement plants. However, ULBs have made its sincere efforts to eliminate the gaps and clear the Legacy Waste. The progress made in the last six months is as under:

Solid Waste Management:

Status	As on August 2023	As on February 2024	Remarks
Total No. of ULBs in the State	61	60	NP Anni has de-notified by the Govt.
Total No. of Wards in the State	558	551	
Estimated Quantity of MSW Generated (TPD)	365 TPD (Wet:201, Dry: 146 & Inert: 18)	375 TPD (Wet: 206, Dry: 150 & Inert: 19)	The estimation has been revised keeping in view the estimated growth of population.

Estimated Quantity of MSW Collected (TPD)	365 TPD 436 (Wet: 201, Dry: 146 & Inert: 18)	375 TPD (Wet: 206, Dry: 150 & Inert: 19)	The Segregation of dry and wet waste is approx. 70 to 80%.
Quantity of MSW Processed (TPD)	359 TPD	368 TPD	
Gap in waste processed (TPD)	6 TPD	7 TPD	

The ULB wise waste processing data is annexed as **Annexure-B**.

In case of Municipal Council Manali, it is submitted that a Waste to Energy (WTE) Plant was set up through M/S Next Gen. Chemicals for 35 TPD capacity, for which an agreement was executed between M.C, Manali and M/S Next Gen. Chemicals, but inspite of best efforts, the Plant could not be made functional by M/S Next Gen. Chemicals. As such concerned Municipal Council is facing great difficulties in processing the waste because there is no other alternate land to set up processing Plant by the Municipal Council inside MC limits.

It is also submitted that Municipal Council, Manali generates 5-20 TPD waste which can be managed by the concerned ULB, but at present the Waste of all the adjoining Panchayats and adjoining District is also coming to the Waste Management site daily which is beyond the capacity of M.C. Manali. The concerned Deputy Commissioner has been directed to ensure proper Waste Management facilities in adjoining Gram Panchayats which falls under the limit of Rural Development Department as the Municipal Council Manali is unable to enforce regulatory measures under SWM Rules and environmental Laws beyond its limits.

Legacy Waste Management:

#	Details	As on August 2023	As on February 2024
a	No. of Legacy waste dumpsites	16	16
b	Quantity of legacy waste dumped at dumpsites – in Tonnes	2,63,641.00	2,79,483.00*
c	Quantity of Legacy Waste Cleared at dumpsites –in Tonnes	1,22,603.27	1,93,937.93
d	Quantity of Balance Legacy Waste at dumpsites - in Tonnes	1,41,037.73	85,545.07
e	No. of legacy waste dumpsites cleared (Bilaspur, Sunder Nagar, Sarkaghat, Rewalsar, Dalhousie and Baijnath)	04	06
f	No. of legacy dumpsites where bio mining has commenced	12	10
g	Timeframe for clearing all legacy dumpsites	-	December, 2024

*The quantity originally estimated in some ULBs was not estimated scientifically earlier and the actual legacy waste is much higher than the original estimates after digging at site. The estimation process through third party is under progress in some ULBs. However, the clearance of legacy waste is continued and the actual quantity may increase after scientific estimation report is received from the third party.

Note:The progress of clearance of legacy waste by M/s JBR Tech. at M.Corp. Mandi was not satisfactory as such its contract was terminated and fresh tender has been invited which is under evaluation and will be awarded after approval of the Election Commission of India.

(Legacy waste cleared from September 23 to February 2024 = 84356.71 Tonnes

71531.29 from already assessed quantity
12825.42 extra quantity as per * above.)

The Legacy Waste clearance data of ongoing sites is annexed as **Annexure-C**.

Progress Report of Solid and Liquid Waste in Rural Sector:

As per the directions issued during the personal hearing on 16/3/2023, the status of Legacy Waste and gaps in Solid Waste Management has been reviewed. Necessary directions were issued to the field for taking up activities under Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management. Gram Panchayats are doing their best to gear up the progress under Solid and Liquid Waste Management. The progress made in the last six months is as under :

Status	Target	As on August 2023	As on February, 2024
SWM			
No. of PWMU established	88	8 (under construction) Total 28 +8 = 36	4 (under construction) Total 32+4 = 36
No of Segregation— cum Storage Shed	3615	1305	1404
LWM			
No. of Retrofitting single pit to Twin pit Toilets		48	61
Adding Soak Pits to Septic Tanks		2	3
Households having Soak pits/ other disposal of Grey Water		16963 - Soak Pits 290 – Leach Pits 133 – Magic Pits	28916 - Soak Pits 290 – Leach Pits 371 – Magic Pits
Community soak pits	?	4352	4717

Month wise performance reports of existing STPs

Urban Sector

Results for the month of January, 2024

Sr. No.	Location	Existing STP Capacity in MLD	Compliance Status					Compliant or Non-Compliant
			pH	BOD	COD	FC	TSS	
1	Sh. Naina Devi Ji (Kola Toba dry nallah)	1.35	8.51	4	60	<1.8	48	Compliant
2	Ghumarwin (Bajohra MC ward)	1.2	6.98	15	136	1600	94	Non-Compliant for FC
3	Chamba -STP Barga -1	1.501	7.23	14	-	130	88.5	Compliant
4	Chamba -STP Barga-2	0.77	7.25	1.2	-	790	33.4	Compliant
5	Chamba -STP at Bhagot	0.89	6.95	6.4	-	2400	27.6	Non-Compliant for FC
6	Chamba-STP at Karian	0.49	7.87	8	-	540	28.2	Compliant
7	Hamirpur Town-Zone No. I	3.13	7.05	8	-	-	50	Compliant
8	Hamirpur Town -Zone No. II	1.35	6.61	15.2	-	-	83	Compliant
9	Hamirpur Town- Zone No. III	0.68	6.64	13.2	-	-	76	Compliant
10	Hamirpur- STP Ward No. 11	0.27	6.82	12.4	-	-	51	Compliant
11	Nadaun/ Nagarda Nr Hospital	1.69	7.35	18	-	1300	83	Non-Compliant for FC
12	Sewerage scheme to Sujjanpur Town(Zone 1) Near HPSEB sub	1.5	7.35	6.4	-	840	30	Compliant
13	Sewerage scheme to Sujjanpur Town(Zone II) Near Govt ITI Doli	1.75	8.16	11.6	-	1300	83	Non-Compliant for FC
14	Nurpur- On the left bank of Jabber Khad near Bodh	3.13	7.99	4	-	170	1.8	Compliant
15	Dehra- Near Shamshan Ghat Dehra	1.38	7.61	6.6	-	2200	18.8	Non-Compliant for FC
16	Jawalumukhi- Near Petrol Pump Ganju Bag	2.83	7.81	1.4	-	170	1.1	Compliant
17	Dharamshala- Chellian	5.15	6.91	4.2	-	790	73	Compliant
18	Dharamshala -Old Charri Road	0.2	7.43	4	-	240	0.7	Compliant
19	Dharamshala -Ramnagar	0.03	7.18	1.6	-	790	1.3	Compliant
20	Dharamshala- Bhagsu	0.052	7.38	8	-	540	20.3	Compliant
21	Dharamshala- Chellian Near Nag Mandir	0.165	7.32	3.6	-	350	4.9	Compliant
22	Dharamshala-Mela ground Gamru	1.4	7.86	1.2	-	240	1.2	Compliant
23	Nagrota (village Tharu near Baner Khad)	1.34	6.9	16	-	5400	280.9	Non-Compliant for FC, TSS
24	Tanda-Right side bank of Baner Khad at Dr. RPGMG Tanda	1.4	6.85	1.4	-	540	11.4	Compliant
25	Kangra- STP Zone -I Near Senior Sec. School Kangra	1.68	6.85	1.2	-	790	7.6	Compliant
6.93	Kangra-STP Zone -II Near Bye pass Kangra	1.46	6.93	1.2	-	350	4.4	Compliant
27	Kangra- STP Zone -III Old Kangra near Fort	0.63	7.22	1.8	-	1400	32.1	Non-Compliant for FC
28	Palampur- Left Bank of Bihral Khad Bear Insp. Hut Palampur	0.351	8.36	1.2	-	350	5.5	Compliant
29	Kullu Town- Lanka Bekar	2.57	6.54	10	88	<1.8	35	Compliant

30	Kullu Town-Bhootnath	2.5	6.95	2	32	<1.8	10	Compliant
31	Kullu Town-Badah	0.38	7.86	14	92	<1.8	50	Compliant
32	Manali-Near Police Station Manali (1.82 to 3.00 MLD)	3	8.72	8	116	<1.8	92	Compliant
33	Bhunter -Mela Ground	0.99	7.04	43	124	1600	83	Non-compliant for FC & BOD
34	Bhunter- Sarabai	0.46	7.64	9	76	920	45	Compliant
35	Bhunter- Jarad	0.87						Sample not collected
36	Jogindernagar-Village Majahrnoo	1.73	7.05	15.5	76	140	26	Compliant
37	Mandi -Raghunath ka Padhar	3.83	7.35	10.3	100	<1.8	48	Compliant
38	Mandi- Khaliyar	0.47	7.58	0.6	20	110	21	Compliant
39	Sundernagar (Chandpur)	3.55	7.79	0.9	8	<1.8	12	Compliant
40	Sarkaghat-Paplog Zone B	0.7	7.3	7	140	<1.8	192	Non Compliant for TSS
41	Sarkaghat-Barchhwar Zone-C	1.67	6.98	22	124	1600	50	Non Compliant for FC
42	Rampur-Khopri	1	7.34	7.5	-	<1.8	19	
43	Rampur-Chuhabag	0.5	7.94	55	-	<1.8	87	
44	Rohru- Near Radha Swami Petrol Pump	1.745	8.34	8	0	<1.8	16	Compliant
45	Jubbai- Below 22 KV Sub-Station HPSEB Jubbai Ghungliidhar	0.651	7.61	4.7	0	280	27	Compliant
46	Kotkhai Town - Zone II	0.305	7.29	3.2	0	540	5	Compliant
47	Kotkhai Town - Zone III	0.163	7.03	7	0	1600	31	Non Compliant
48	Narkanda	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	Not collected
49	Theog	1.15						
50	Sunni	0.65	7.72	7.7	0	24	21	Compliant
51	Paonta Sahib -Zone -I (Devi Nagar)	0.44	7.6	10.5	0	1840	31	Non Compliant
52	Paonta Sahib-Zone -II (Main Bazar)	1	7.54	3.9	0	700	21	Compliant
53	Paonta Sahib-Zone -III (Jambu Ka Khalla)	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	Household connection to STP are under process.
54	Solan, Shamti	2.9						Sample not collected
55	Parwanoo	1	7.67	18	160	1600	32	FC not complying (Notice issued)
56	Arki Town	0.7	7.7	2	16	11	12	Complying
57	Baddi Town-Kenduwal	5.5						
58	Nalagarh Town-Mandiyapur	3.62	7.68	9.2	72	920	14	Complying
59	Una- Chandarlok Colony for Zone 'D	0.65						
60	Una- Rampur for Zone A&B	2.53	7.74	8.8	88	-	51	Compliant
61	Mehatpur- Zone A, B & C -Basdhera	0.73	7.52	13.6	124	-	79	Compliant

Rural Sector									
Sr. No.	Location	Existing STP Capacity in MLD	Compliance Status						
			PH	BOD	COD	FC	TSS	Compliant or Non-Compliant	
1	Bharmour- Hadsar	0.21							Notice issued for the consent
2	Marhi-Manali	0.2							
3	Sandhole Phase -I	0.31							Sample not collected due to closure of Rohitang area due to snow bound conditions
4	R/Peo -Sarbo	1	7.97	20	-	<1.8	33		CTE under process at HO
5	Sangla (Phase - II & III)	0.13							
6	Jakhri	1	8.28	13.9	-	<1.8	8.28		
7	Kumihar	0.9	7.63	4.4	36	13	19		Complying
SJPNL									
Sr. No.	Location	Existing STP Capacity in MLD	Compliance Status						
			PH	BOD	COD	FC	TSS	Compliant or Non-Compliant	
1	STP Lalpani	11	7.46	230	0	350	220		Non-Compliant
2	STP Malyana	5.82	7.76	195	0	350	270		Non-Compliant
			7.41	4.6	0	280	36		Compliant
3	STP Dhalli	2.26	6	8.4	0	280	6		Compliant
			6.89	6	0	540	10		Compliant
4	STP Snowdon	1.35	7.41	22	0	350	54		Compliant
5	STP North Disposal	5.8	7.75	22	0	1600	19		Non-Compliant
6	STP Summerhill	3.93	8.14	27.5	0	540	47		Compliant
			7.79	20	0	920	40		Compliant

ULB wise Waste Processing Data

S.No	Name of ULB	Population in 2021	Waste generated/cu pta/day in gms	Total waste gen. (TPD)	Wet waste (TPD)	Wet waste processed (TPD)	Gap	Method of processing	Dry waste (TPD)	Dry waste processed (TPD)	Gap	Method of processing	Inerts (TPD)	Inerts/ rejects Processed (TPD)	Gap	Method of Processing	Total quantity of waste processed (TPD)	Gap in processing (TPD)	Remarks
1	Chamba	27,918	300	8,3754	4,60647	4.61	0	OWC: 3 TPD Pit Composting: 1.5 TPD Gausaland: 0.11 TPD	3,35016	3.35	0	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.4188	0.41877	-	Used as filling of retaining walls	8,3754	-	-
2	Chowari	4,902	300	1,470639	0.80885	0.81	0	OWC: 0.5 TPD Pit Composting: 0.3 TPD Gausaland: 0.01 TPD	0.58826	0.59	0	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.0735	0.07351965	-	Used as filling of retaining walls.	1,470639	-	-
3	Dalhousie	15,168	300	4,550225	2,30279	2.5	0	OWC: 1 TPD Pit Composting: 1.5 TPD	1.82021	1.82	0	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.2275	0.22752623	-	Used as filling of retaining walls.	4,550246	-	-
4	Bilaspur	17754.30	300	5.33	2.93	2.93	-	Piggery: 2.93 TPD	2.13	2.13	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.27	0.27	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being Used in Footpaths	5.33	-	-
5	Ghumarvin	10271.07	300	3.08	1.69	1.69	-	Piggery: 1.69 TPD	1.23	1.23	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.15	0.15	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being Used in Footpaths	3.08	-	-
6	Nainadewi	7065.56	300	2.12	1.17	1.17	-	Pit Composting: 1.17 TPD	0.85	0.85	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.11	0.11	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being Used in Footpaths	2.12	-	-
7	Tolai	5384.31	300	1.68	0.92	0.92	-	OWC: 0.92 TPD	0.67	0.67	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.08	0.08	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being Used in Footpaths	1.68	-	-
8	Jagindernagar	6939.70	300	2.08	1.15	1.15	-	OWC: 1 TPD Pit Composting: 1 TPD	0.83	0.83	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.10	0.10	-	Back filling in retaining walls and leveling of Katcha path etc.	2.08	-	-
9	Kansag	3414.59	300	1.02	0.56	0.56	0.56	NA	0.41	-	0.41	NA	0.05	-	-	NA	1.02	1.02	The site for SWM has been identified and the site development work has already been done. The tender formalities for the construction of shed at SWM site has been completed and the work works has been awarded to the Govt. contractor on dated 26/02/2024 and the work is under progress and will be completed in the month of May 2024.
10	Mandi	58801.21	300	17.64	9.70	9.7	-	Pit Composting: 10.02 TPD	7.06	7.06	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.88	0.88	-	Back filling in retaining walls and leveling of Katcha path etc.	17.64	-	-
11	Nerchowk	11088.96	300	3.33	1.83	1.83	-	OWC: 2 TPD	1.33	1.33	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.17	0.17	-	Back filling in retaining walls and leveling of Katcha path etc.	3.33	-	-
12	Revalsar	4367.85	300	1.31	0.72	0.72	-	Drum Composting: 0.8TPD	0.52	0.52	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.07	0.07	-	Back filling in retaining walls and leveling of Katcha path etc.	1.31	-	-
13	Sektaghat	7249.17	300	2.17	1.20	1.2	-	Pit Composting: 1.5 TPD	0.87	0.87	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.11	0.11	-	Back filling in retaining walls and leveling of Katcha path etc.	2.17	-	-
14	Sunamnagar	31690.91	300	9.51	5.23	5.23	-	OWC: 6 TPD	3.80	3.8	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.48	0.48	-	Back filling in retaining walls and leveling of Katcha path etc.	9.51	-	-
15	Arki	3952.91	300	1.19	0.65	0.65	-	OWC: 5 TPD & Pit Composting	0.47	0.47	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.06	0.06	-	Used for land filling and sent with RDF work	1.19	-	NA
16	Baddi	44338.39	300	13.30	7.32	7.32	-	Waste is being processed at M/s JBR Waste to Compost plant located at Village Kanulwal, Baddi.	5.32	5.32	-	Waste is being processed by M/s JBR located at Vill. Kanulwal, Baddi.	0.67	0.67	-	Used for land filling work	13.30	-	Waste is being processed at M/s JBR Environment SWM plant under chiller approach.
17	Nalagurh	18924.91	300	5.68	3.12	3.12	-	Waste is being processed at M/s JBR Waste to Compost plant located at Village Kanulwal, Baddi.	2.27	2.27	-	Waste is being processed by M/s JBR located at Vill. Kanulwal, Baddi.	0.28	0.28	-	Used for land filling work	5.68	-	Waste is being processed at M/s JBR Environment SWM plant under chiller approach.
18	Parvaneo	16388.03	300	4.92	2.70	2.70	-	Waste is being processed at M/s JBR Waste to Compost plant located at Village Kanulwal, Baddi.	1.97	1.97	-	Waste is being processed by M/s JBR located at Vill. Kanulwal, Baddi.	0.25	0.25	-	Used for land filling work	4.92	-	Waste is being processed at M/s JBR Environment SWM plant under chiller approach.
19	Solan	75000.00	300	22.50	12.38	12.38	-	Waste processing work has been outsourced to M/s Sunan life. Currently, Wet waste is being processed at Contractor's Bio-Methanation plant located at Jaisar, Ambala.	9.00	9.00	-	MRF Facility available. (Contractor's facility at Ambala)	1.13	1.13	-	Used for land filling and sent with RDF work	22.50	-	Waste processing work outsourced to M/s Sunan Life and the data is actual. Wet waste generation as provided by MC Solan.
20	Kanlaghat	2598.00	300	0.78	0.43	0.43	-	Currently waste being sent to MC Shimla Waste processing plant.	0.31	0.31	-	Currently waste being sent to MC Shimla Waste processing plant.	0.04	0.04	-	NA	0.78	-	Cur emly waste being sent to MC Shimla Waste processing plant.

S.No	Name of ULB	Population in 2024	Waste generated/cu pta/day in gram	Total waste gen. (TPD)	Wet waste processed (TPD)	Wet waste d (TPD)	Gap	Method of processing	Dry waste	Dry waste processed (TPD)	Gap	Method of processing	Inerts	Inerts/ rejects Processed (TPD)	Gap	Method of Processing	Total quantity of waste processed (TPD)	Gap in processing (TPD)	Remarks
21	Nahan	40726.90	300	12.22	6.72	4.89	-	OWC: 0.37 TPD Pit Composting: 0.71 TPD (Wogas : 3.64 TPD being outsourced to be processed M/s Sharda UG in its Bioremediation Plant.)	4.89	4.89	-	MBF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.61	0.61	-	used as fillers in Extrusion Process	12.22	-	the waste is processed by an associated firm(M/s Suman life) using Bioremediation & Extrusion Methodology.
22	Poonta Sahib	37745.45	300	11.32	6.23	4.53	-	OWC: 3 TPD Pit Composting: 1.3 TPD Gussulam : 0.25 TPD	4.53	4.53	-	MBF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.57	0.57	-	used as filling on walls and paths	11.33	-	
23	Rajpanti	4008.82	300	1.20	0.66	0.48	-	Gussulam : 0.66 TPD	0.48	0.48	-	MBF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.06	0.06	-	used as filling on walls and paths	1.20	-	
24	Banjari	1838.62	300	0.55	0.30	0.22	0.30	NA	0.22	0.22	-	Temporary MBF available and Dry waste is being sent to Rangri plant Manali for end disposal.	0.03	0.03	-	Used for filling	0.25	0.30	Currently NP Banjar does not have SWM facility for the processing of municipal waste. The wet waste is not being processed because the composting pits are completely broken due to heavy rain and land slide in last year and Dry waste is being sent to Rangri plant Manali for end disposal. A SWM land has been identified by NP Banjar at Mangalore Gram Panchayat but Gram Panchayat has refused to give NOC. NOC matter is also taken up with District Administration for providing NOC from concerned Gram Panchayat. NP Banjar has also identified another sites at Chet and Bhoval Mod at Chetani Panchayat.
25	Bhanter	5818.84	300	1.75	0.96	0.70	-	Pit Composting : 1 TPD	0.70	0.70	-	Temporary MBF available. And Currently Dry waste is being sent to WTE plant Rangri, Manali for end disposal.	0.09	0.09	-	Used for filling etc.	1.75	0.00	Currently NP Bhanter does not have its own SWM facility and Dry waste is being sent to Rangri plant, Manali. A SWM land has been jointly identified by NP Bhanter and MC Kullu but NOC is pending from Bhanter Gram Panchayat.
26	Kullu	26102.36	300	7.83	4.31	3.13	-	OWC: 1 TPD Others : 0.50 TPD Others (Specify) : Approx. 0.81 TPD is taken by milk suppliers who come from neighbouring villages in daily basis.	3.13	3.13	-	MBF Facility available and Dry waste is being sent to SWM plant Rangri, Manali for end disposal.	0.39	0.39	-	Used for filling etc.	7.83	0.00	MC Kullu has setup machinery at MRF site and new land has been jointly identified by MC Kullu and NP Bhanter at Bhanter Gram Panchayat.
27	Manali	16027.23	300	4.81	2.64	1.92	2.64		1.92	1.92	-	MBF Facility: 30 TPD	0.24	0.24	-	Used for filling	2.16	2.64	MC Manali facing issues to process wet waste because of inadequate space. Pits has been made for wet waste but due to weather condition the wet waste could not be processed. In the space left after processing the legacy waste, MC Manali will install OWC machine for processing of wet waste.
28	Nimand	2041	300	0.61	0.34	0.24	0.14	Pit Composting : 01 no. temporary pit.	0.24	0.11	0.13		0.03	0.03	-	Used for filling	0.34	0.27	At present there is no land available for setting up SWM plant. A new land 3 Bigla Forest Land has been identified in Chitlana at Golej Panchayat for which Joint inspection has been carried out and NOC of the concerned Gram Panchayat has been received by this office. Non availability of non-forest land certificate for setting up of Solid Waste Management Plant in favour of Himachal Pradesh Urban Development Deptt. (Nagar Panchayat Nimand), has also been received from the worthy Deputy Commissioner Kullu, but the Departmental Authorisation Letter from the worthy Director, UD is still awaited. After that the Nagar Panchayat Nimand will be able to process further for FCA.
29	Bhosa	1889.34	300	0.57	0.31	0.23	-	OWC: 0.31 TPD	0.23	0.23	-	MBF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.03	0.03	-	Used as filling of retaining walls.	0.57	-	
30	Hamiapur	22890.48	300	6.87	3.78	2.75	-	OWC: 3 TPD Pit Composting : 0.78 TPD	2.75	2.75	-	MBF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.34	0.34	-	Used as filling of retaining walls.	6.87	-	
31	Nelaur	6020.39	300	1.81	0.99	0.72	-	OWC: 0.99 TPD	0.72	0.72	-	MBF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.09	0.09	-	Used as filling of retaining walls.	1.81	-	

S.No	Name of ULB	Population in 2024	Waste generated/capita/day in gms	Total waste gen. (TPD)	Wet waste processed (TPD)	Wet waste processed (TPD)	Gap	Method of processing	Dry waste processed (TPD)	Dry waste processed (TPD)	Gap	Method of processing	Inserts	Inserts/ rejects (TPD)	Gap	Method of Processing	Total quantity of waste processed (TPD)	Gap in processing (TPD)	Remarks
32	Solapur	10328	300	310	1.70	1.70	-	Pit Composting : 1.70 TPD	1.24	1.24	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.15	0.15	-	Used for filling of hill slopes.	3.10	-	-
33	Dhule	626224	300	1.88	1.03	1.03	-	Pit Composting : 1.03 TPD	0.75	0.75	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.09	0.09	-	Used as filling of retaining walls.	1.88	-	-
34	Javalmukhi	697091	300	2.09	1.15	1.15	-	OWC: 1.15 TPD	0.84	0.84	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.10	0.10	-	Used as filling of retaining walls.	2.09	-	-
35	Bajinath	2558833	300	7.68	4.22	4.22	-	Pit Composting : 3 TPD Drum Composting : 1 TPD Biogas : 0.5 TPD Gaussulan : 0.72 TPD	3.07	3.07	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.38	0.38	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	7.68	-	-
36	Dharamchala	7135547	300	21.41	11.77	11.77	0	OWC: 0.03 TPD Pit Composting : 2 TPD Drum Composting : 0 TPD Biogas : 5 TPD Gaussulan : 0 TPD Piggery : 2.5 TPD Others (Specify) : 2.24	8.56	8.56	0	RDF to Cement Ind.: RDF sent to cement plant Ino. Material Recovery Facility (MRF) in ward no. 13 has been established with the help of Waste Warriors (NGO) with a capacity of processing upto 2 Ton of Dry waste per day. And 1 no. MRF is at SWM site at ward No. 6 with a capacity of 3 TPD. MC Dharamchala has been Registered 23 Nos. magiker and 9 Nos. scrap Dealer 3.56 ton dry waste sale by Garbage collector to scrap dealer.	1.07	1.07	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	21.41	-	25 nos. composting pits have been constructed and processing of wet waste has been started and Most of the households use wet waste for their animals. MRF has been also constructed for processing of dry waste. Shredder and Incinerator has been purchased. Electricity connection has also been taken.
37	Javeli	1154680	300	3.46	1.91	1.91	-	Pit Composting : 1.91 TPD Others (Specify) : Meat of the households use wet waste for their animals.	1.39	1.39	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.17	0.17	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	3.46	-	-
38	Kangra	1738926	300	5.22	2.87	2.87	-	OWC: 1 TPD Gaussulan : 1.6 TPD Piggery : 0.62 TPD	2.09	2.09	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.26	0.26	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	5.22	-	1 OWC Machine for wet waste processing and 1 No. Shredder machine and 1 no. Incinerator available for dry waste processing.
39	Nagroa Bagwan	1067177	300	3.20	1.76	1.76	-	OWC: 1 TPD Others (Specify) : 0.76 wet waste is used by households to their animals.	1.28	1.28	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.16	0.16	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	3.20	-	Own Land available. Temporary MRF facility available. Tender for C/o MRF development has been started and work in progress. Shredder machine purchased and is in working position.
40	Nurpur	1475204	300	4.43	2.43	2.43	1.00	Others (Specify) : 1.43 wet waste is used by households to their animals.	1.77	1.05	0.72	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.22	0.22	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	2.71	1.72	12 nos of composting pits and OWC machine available for wet waste. MRF facility available for dry waste and 1 tonper hour shredder machine available for dry waste processing.
41	Palampur	4960696	300	14.88	8.19	8.19	-	OWC: 5.1 TPD Pit Composting : 2 TPD Gaussulan : 1.18 TPD	5.95	5.96	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.74	0.74	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	14.88	-	SWM Land transfer case under process and currently waste sent SWM Plant Kangra.
42	Shahpur	449100	300	1.35	0.74	0.74	-	Waste sent to SWM Plant Kangra	0.54	0.54	-	Waste sent to SWM Plant Kangra	0.07	0.07	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	1.35	-	-
43	Daulapur	489303	300	1.47	0.81	0.7	0.11	Pit Composting : 0.7 TPD	0.59	0.59	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.07	0.07	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	1.36	0.10	-
44	Gogret	600616	300	1.80	0.99	0.8	0.19	Gaussulan : 0.8 TPD	0.72	0.72	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.09	0.09	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	1.61	0.19	-
45	Mehapur	1298617	300	3.90	2.14	2.14	-	OWC: 2 TPD Pit Composting : 0.14 TPD	1.56	1.56	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.19	0.19	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	3.89	0.00	-
46	Una	2634422	300	7.90	4.35	4	0.35	Pit Composting : 2 TPD	3.16	3.16	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.40	0.40	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	7.56	0.35	-
47	Sankeshwar	1317471	300	3.95	2.17	2	0.17	Pit Composting : 2 TPD	1.58	1.58	-	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.20	0.20	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	3.78	0.17	-
48	Tahltwal	5635571	300	1.69	0.93	0.73	0.20	0.73 TPD Temporary Pit composting facility.	0.68	0.48	0.20	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.08	0.08	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used on footpaths	1.29	0.40	-

S.No	Name of ULB	Population in 2024	Waste generated/ha daily in gm	Total waste generated (TPD)	Wet waste processed (TPD)	Cap	Method of processing	Dry waste processed (TPD)	Cap	Method of processing	Inerts Processed (TPD)	Inerts/ rejects Processed (TPD)	Gap	Method of Processing	Total quantity of waste processed (TPD)	Gap in processing (TPD)	Remarks
49	Amb	7234.00	300	2.17	1.19	-	1.19 TPD Temporary PH composting facility. OWC: 1.0 TPD Drum Composting: 1.0 TPD Biogas: 1.0 TPD Gausdhan: 1.0 TPD Others: 1. Waste to Energy - Wet waste with low moisture content is passed through a rotary dryer to reduce moisture content and then mixed with RDF. Finally the wet waste is broken in the RDF within the controlled moisture content being accepted at the Cement plants. 2. About 5-6 TPD is collected at the Sugal Mandi by informal persons for feeding their cattle etc. in the nearby areas. 3. Further, 15 TPD biogas plant for wet waste is being established.	0.87	0.20	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing. MRF Facility: 1.0-1.5 TPD Recycler: 1.5 TPD RDF to Cement Ind.: 35.0 TPD Waste to Energy: 1.0-1.5 TPD	0.11	0.11	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used in footpaths	1.97	0.20	-
50	Shimla	239436.03	450	107.75	59.26	-	1.19 TPD Temporary PH composting facility. OWC: 1.0 TPD Drum Composting: 1.0 TPD Biogas: 1.0 TPD Gausdhan: 1.0 TPD Others: 1. Waste to Energy - Wet waste with low moisture content is passed through a rotary dryer to reduce moisture content and then mixed with RDF. Finally the wet waste is broken in the RDF within the controlled moisture content being accepted at the Cement plants. 2. About 5-6 TPD is collected at the Sugal Mandi by informal persons for feeding their cattle etc. in the nearby areas. 3. Further, 15 TPD biogas plant for wet waste is being established.	43.10	43.10	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing. MRF Facility: 1.0-1.5 TPD Recycler: 1.5 TPD RDF to Cement Ind.: 35.0 TPD Waste to Energy: 1.0-1.5 TPD	5.39	5.39	-	Filling in retaining walls and is being used in footpaths	107.75	0.00	-
51	Chopal	240686	300	0.72	0.40	-	PH Composting: 0.31 TPD Gausdhan: 0.09 TPD	0.29	0.29	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.04	0.04	-	Used in Retaining Walls	0.72	0.00	-
52	Jubbil	2132.49	300	0.64	0.35	-	PH Composting: 0.15 TPD Others (Specify): 0.20 (Collected by the local residents for their cattle etc.)	0.26	0.26	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.03	0.03	-	Used in Retaining Walls	0.64	0.00	-
53	Kokhari	1547.36	300	0.46	0.26	-	OWC: 0.26 TPD	0.19	0.19	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.02	0.02	-	Used in Retaining Walls	0.46	0.00	-
54	Narkanda	4171.57	300	1.25	0.69	-	OWC: 0.15 TPD PH Composting: 0.3 TPD Drum Composting: 0.24 TPD	0.50	0.50	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.06	0.06	-	Used in Retaining Walls	1.25	0.00	-
55	Rampur	13513.47	300	4.05	2.23	-	Drum Composting: 1.23 TPD Gausdhan: 0.4 TPD Pigery: 0.6 TPD	1.62	1.62	Dry waste is being sent. Waste to energy plant Bhayal Shimla TP	0.20	0.20	-	Used in Retaining Walls/Path Construction	4.05	0.00	-
56	Rohoo	9939.56	300	2.98	1.64	-	PH Composting: 0.63 TPD Gausdhan: 0.83 TPD Others (Specify): (Collected by the local residents for their cattle etc.) 0.19	1.19	1.19	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.15	0.15	-	Filling in retaining walls and foot paths and leveling of land etc	2.98	0.00	-
57	Sanni	3369.08	300	1.01	0.56	-	PH Composting: 0.56 TPD	0.40	0.40	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.05	0.05	-	By Using Retaining Walls	1.01	0.00	-
58	Theog	5657.61	300	1.70	0.93	-	Drum Composting: 0.93 TPD	0.68	0.68	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.08	0.08	-	Filling in Retaining walls and is being used in foot paths	1.70	0.00	-
59	Chirgaon	3383.00	300	1.01	0.56	-	PH Composting: 0.33 TPD Pigery: 0.23 TPD	0.41	0.35	MRF available & RDF/SCF is being sent to Cement plants for co-processing.	0.05	0.05	-	Filling in Retaining walls and is being used in foot paths	0.96	0.05	-
60	Nerwa	2516.00	300	0.66	0.37	-	Pigery: 0.15 TPD Others (Specify): 0.22 (Taken away by local residents for cattle feeding)	0.27	0.20	0.20 has been taken by mg pickers	0.03	0.03	-	Filling in Retaining walls and is being used in foot paths	0.60	0.06	-
		Total		375.38	206.46	5.66		150.14	148.38		18.77	18.72	0.00		368.18	7.49	

Legacy Waste Management Report

Sl. No.	ULB	Total estimated quantity	Quantity cleared during 1.09.2023 to 29.02.2024	Balance	Total Fraction Generation	Total Fraction Disposal	Remarks
					(Tons)		
1	Dharamshala	40000.00	24743.33	13766.77	Good Earth Soil : 16705 Inerts : 2386.55 Plastics : 3579.83 C&D : 1193.27	Inerts, Good earth & C&D to be used at site during preparation of SLF.	Work is under progress.
2	Mandi	45000.00	9311.84	19123.38	Good Earth Soil : 6700 Inerts : 2306.62 Plastics : 16870		Approx. 5250 Tonnes Plastic waste was lifted by the JBR Technologies from the legacy waste site and rest i.e. 11620 Tonnes of plastic, inert and good earth soil is lying at site which is not lifted by the concessionaire. Now contract of M/s JBR Technologies was terminated on 31.12.2023 and thereafter tender were invited online and single bid was received in first attempt tenders have been again invited and four bids were received in second attempt and matter has been taken up with State level Screening committee in view of ongoing Model Code of Conduct award of work.
3	Solan	48000.00	12071.64	1096.28	Good Earth Soil : 32832.1 Inerts : 4690.3 Plastics : 7035.45 C&D : 2345.15	Cement Plant/Energy Plant: Approx. 4000 tonnes RDF lifted from site for disposal. Inerts, Good earth and C&D to be used at site during preparation of SLF.	Work is under progress.
4	Kullu	38000.00	6618.00	5338.00	Bio-Soil : 26521.54 Plastic/RDF : 2612.96 C&D : 1273.81 Others(Metal, Papers etc.) : 620.578	Cement Plant: 593 Tonnes Parks : 14400 Tonnes	Work is under progress.
5	Manali	40000.00	11502.00	22148.25	Bio-Soil : 14495.62 Plastic/RDF : 1588.80 C&D : 696.21 Others(Metal, Papers etc.) : 178.51	RDF Dispatched to Power Plant : 476 Tonnes Bio-Soil for filling : 14495.62 Tonnes	Work is under progress.
6	Baddi	40000.00	5582.03	6664.54	RDF: 3300 Good Earth and compost: 23300 Inert and other waste: 6600	RDF sent to cement plants and textile industries. Good earth used for land levelling and gardening. Compost is also being sold. Inert & C&D is used in land filling and land levelling.	Work is under progress.

	Hamirpur	24458.00	4912.61	16423.85	<p>Good Earth Soil : 3438.4</p> <p>Inerts : 491.2</p> <p>Plastics : 736.8</p> <p>C&D : 245.6</p>	Inerts, Good earth & C&D to be used at site during preparation of SLF.	<p>Previous estimated Quantity = 2100 Tons</p> <p>Previous cleared quantity till 31.08.2023: 3121.54</p> <p>Total quantity cleared on dated 01.09.2023 to 29.02.2024 = 4912.61 Ton</p> <p>Revised estimated quantity after scientific estimation = 24458 Tons</p>
8	Una	1200.00	8226.56	0.00	<p>Good Earth Soil : 6209.46</p> <p>Inerts : 887.06</p> <p>Plastics : 1330.60</p> <p>C&D : 443.53</p>	Inerts, Good Earth & C&D to be used at site during preparation of SLF	The quantity originally estimated i.e. 1200 Tons has not been scientifically estimated and the actual legacy waste is much higher than the original estimated found after digging at site. (7912.81 Tons Extra Cleared till 29.02.2024)
9	Santokhgarh	2300.00	1316.00	984.00	<p>Good Earth Soil : 2035.94</p> <p>Inerts : 290.85</p> <p>Plastics : 436.27</p> <p>C&D : 145.42</p>	Inerts, Good Earth & C&D to be used at site during preparation of SLF	Work is under progress.
10	Chowari	525.00	72.70	0.00	<p>Soil/ Sand : 420</p> <p>Plastic : 54</p> <p>Stone & Misc. : 51</p>	Soil is lying at the site. Plastic is transported to cement plant for scientific disposal.	The quantity originally estimated i.e. 525 Tons has not been scientifically estimated and the actual legacy waste is much higher than the original estimated found after digging at site. The fresh tender to clear all the legacy waste has been floated and matter is being taken up with State level Screening committee in view of ongoing Model Code of Conduct award of work.
Total (A)		279483.00	84356.71	85545.07			



448

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA

File No. PI-14/32/2021-UPC-II-HO-CPCB-HO Part(1)

Date: 04.04.2024

To,

The Member Secretary
Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Him Parivesh, Phase-III, Below BCS, New Shimla,
Himachal Pradesh 171009

Sub: - Complaint/Representation on unregulated waste disposal in Kokusar, Himachal Pradesh- reg

- Ref: -**
1. Complaint/Representation dated 17/01/2022 by Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma
 2. Complaint/Representation dated 16/03/2022 by Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma
 3. Complaint/Representation dated 04/12/2023 by Sh. Sharad Tiwari

Sir,

This has reference to above mentioned public complaint/representation dated 17/01/2022, 16/03/2022 from Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma and reforwarded on 04/12/2023 by Sh. Sharad Tiwari regarding excessive generation and mismanagement of non-biodegradable waste, particularly plastic, due to tourism in Koksar, Himachal Pradesh, urging for strict enforcement of waste management regulations and imposition of penalties.

Reference to Para 2,3,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,p) & Para 7,15(n) :

As per Clause 20 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 :

"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.

o/c

Page 1 of 3

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi - 110032

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

(c) Local body shall frame Bye-laws and prohibit citizen from littering wastes on the streets and give strict direction to the tourists not to dispose any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink canes, tetra packs, any other plastic or paper waste on the streets or down the hills and instead direct to deposit such waste in the litter bins that shall be placed by the local body at all tourist destinations.

(d) Local body shall arrange to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the bye-laws to all tourists visiting the hilly areas at the entry point in the town as well as through the hotels, guest houses or like where they stay and by putting suitable hoardings at tourist destinations.

(e) Local body may levy solid waste management charge from the tourist at the entry point to make the solid waste management services sustainable.

(f) The department in- charge of the allocation of land assignment shall identify and allot suitable space on the hills for setting up decentralised waste processing facilities. Local body shall set up such facilities. Step garden system may be adopted for optimum utilisation of hill space.”

As per Clause 15(h) of SWM Rules, 2016, “The local authorities and Panchayats shall 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;”

Further, as per clause 16(1(a) of the SWM Rules, 2016, “The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall enforce these rules in their State through local bodies in their respective jurisdiction and review implementation of these rules at least twice a year in close coordination with concerned Directorate of Municipal Administration or Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department.”

Reference to Para 15(l,m,o) :

As per provision 6(2)(a) of PWM Rules,2018, as amended, “The local body shall be responsible for setting up, operationalisation and co-ordination of the waste management system and for performing the associated functions, namely: -

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

Whereas, provision Rule 4(1)(b)(2) of PWM Rules, 2018, as amended, states, "The manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of following single use plastic, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, commodities shall be prohibited with effect from the 1st July, 2022: -

(a) ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic sticks for balloons, plastic flags, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, polystyrene [Thermocol] for decoration;

(b) plates, cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packing films around sweet boxes, invitation cards, and cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners less than 100 micron, stirrers."

Whereas, Rule 4(1)(c) of PWM Rules, puts following restriction on usage of carry bags:

"Carry bag made of virgin or recycled plastic, shall not be less than seventy-five microns in thickness with effect from the 30th September, 2021 and one hundred and twenty (120) microns in thickness with effect from the 31st December, 2022."

As per provision 12(1) of PWM Rules 2018, as amended, "The State Pollution Control Board and Pollution Control Committee in respect of a Union territory shall be the authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules relating to registration, manufacture of plastic products and multi-layered packaging, processing and disposal of plastic wastes;"

Also, directions dated 16/02/2024 under Section 5 of the EPA, 1986, have been issued to Principal Secretary, UDDs to conduct SUP ban enforcement drive jointly with State PCB/PCC as per the SOP prepared by CPCB for four days a month during the period February- June 2024

In view of the above, you are requested to take necessary action in this regard and submit action taken report with intimation to this office at an early date .

Yours faithfully,

(Divya Sinha) for
Director & In charge, UPC-II

Seenuh

Copy for Information to:

1. **Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma** : For information, please
Email: soniamuradia@gmail.com
2. **DH-PR, CPCB** : For information, please

(Divya Sinha) for
Seenuh

To,

1. The Chief Secretary,
Government of Himachal Pradesh.
Email: cs-hp@nic.in; perssecy-hp@nic.in
2. The Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change,
Government of India, New Delhi.
Email: secy-moef@nic.in
3. Member Secretary,
Central Pollution Control Board,
New Delhi.
Email: mscb.cpcb@gov.in; mscb.cpcb@nic.in
4. Chairman/Member Secretary,
HP State Pollution Control Board
Email: envsecy-hp@nic.in; [mspcb-hp@nic.in](mailto:mspb-hp@nic.in)
5. Deputy Commissioner, Lahaul & Spiti
Himachal Pradesh
Email: dc-lah-hp@nic.in

Sub: Failure of the local bodies in disposing/managing wastes in high altitude areas of Himachal Pradesh, esp., Koksar; gross violation and non-compliance of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; generation of gigantic quantities of wastes due to unregulated, uncontrolled tourism in Himachal Pradesh

Sir/Madam,

The undersigned, hereby, brings the facts, hereunder, to your attention.

FACTS IN BRIEF:

1. That the Applicant/complainant is a resident of Ghaziabad, UP and runs an environmental consultancy firm in Ghaziabad after working in Japan for 10 years.

She holds a master degree from the University of Delhi in Environmental Science in which she studied the effects of municipal solid waste (MSW) Landfill leachates on Water bodies in its vicinity in detail as her final dissertation project. She has scientific discernment of the chemical nature of solid waste and its impact on aquatic life. She also holds a doctorate degree in wastewater treatment technology from Shizuoka University, Japan where she worked with innovative methods of ozone technologies for treating waste water. Later she worked in Kyushu University in the project related to MSW Incineration Technology and understands that such technologies could impact the economics of a region impacted by mis-management of MSW in long term.

Having almost 15 years career experience in Water-wastewater technologies and Waste management technologies gives her deep understanding of catastrophic effects of solid-liquid waste in Pristine Himalayan regions.

She is a frequent visitor to Himachal Pradesh and visits various places in Himachal Pradesh often for business and leisure purposes. She meets farmers in Himachal Pradesh to motivate them to grow only organic food through natural farming, considering the pristine quality of surface and groundwater and soil in this region.

2. That the Applicant is perturbed with the extreme carelessness and negligence of the authorities in disposing the waste and managing the huge quantities of waste generated in the higher altitudes of Himachal Pradesh.
3. That the Applicant seeks to draw the attention of this Hon'ble Tribunal to the massive waste generation in Koksar and complete mismanagement and carelessness of the authorities in handling thereof.
4. That Koksar is a village in Lahaul Mandal in the Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh. Situated at an altitude of 5484 m (17992.13 ft), Koksar remains completely frozen for almost 7 months a year. Koksar, whose literary meaning is Alpine or Tall and Towering, is situated just 19 km from the Rohtang Pass and 7 km from the North Portal of Atal Tunnel, Rohtang, on the Leh-Manali Highway. Situated amid colossal and high mountain ranges, Koksar is

the coldest place in Lahaul, which has numerous springs and water channels and harbours rich biodiversity of Tibetan Antelope, Musk deer and Snow leopards.

5. That despite being an extremely eco-sensitive region, Koksar has been mindlessly converted into a tourist point, over the years, witnessing massive, uncontrolled volume of tourists, every day. Almost every visitor/tourist visiting Manali heads to Koksar, situated hardly 42 km from the former.
6. That tourists are being taken and allowed entry beyond the Taxi Stand to Koksar without any checks. As a consequence, tourists carry eatables in non-biodegradable wafers, plastic water bottles, soft drinks, tobacco/pan masala wafers and virtually almost everything, all packaged in non-biodegradable materials.
7. That the authorities have also further allowed dozens of vendors selling tea, snacks and other food items in non-biodegradable materials. Whereas a very few of such vendors keep dust bins beside them, that too, very small, others keep no dust bins at all. After buying items packaged in non-biodegradable materials, from these food vendors, tourists carry them along, while walking on and along the Leh-Manali road near Koksar and throw around the wastes.
8. That the littering and waste dumping caused by visitors/tourists to Koksar is polluting the pristine streams and water channels therein and is causing irreparable harm to the extremely fragile ecology of the Koksar area.
9. That such massive, unregulated, uncontrolled volume of tourists is generating gigantic volumes of wastes, which remain lying all along on Leh-Manali Road, in Koksar.
10. That Rule 20 of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes as follows:

"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.

(Emphasis supplied)

11. That the local body has failed to frame bye-laws, prohibiting visitors to litter on the streets under Rule 20(c) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

12. That no mechanism is in existence for the conveyance of the provisions of solid waste management under the bye-laws, by the local body, to the tourists visiting Manali or Koksar, at the entry points thereof, as mandated under Rule 20(d) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

13. That further no solid waste management charges are realised by the local body from the visitors/tourists visiting Manali or Koksar, under Rule 20(e) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
14. That the Department of Forests, Department of Environment of Himachal Pradesh and other agencies concerned have failed to conduct the carrying capacity of Koksar, as directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in.....
15. That the Applicant seeks attention of the agencies concerned to the above facts and circumstances and direct the following measures to be taken, implemented and enforced:
 - A. Regulate the number of tourists entering Koksar, placing a cap on the numbers per day.
 - B. Visitors/tourists going or walking towards Koksar on the Leh-Manali road must be subject to strict and thorough frisking by police staff stationed at multiple door frame detector gates installed at the entry points of Koksar; DGP must be directed in this regard; number of tourists to be allowed only as per the maximum numbers determined, as above.
 - C. No visitor/tourist going or walking towards Koksar on the Leh-Manali road be allowed to carry eatables, water, tobacco, pan masala, snacks or any other item packaged in plastics or any other non-biodegradable material.
 - D. No food vends be allowed beyond the Taxi Stand in Koksar; licenses to only a few food vends must be granted, at a single spot; all food vends must necessarily have adequate-sized dust bins.
 - E. Carrying capacities of Koksar and all surrounding hill stations, including Manali and Solang Valley be determined.
 - F. Bye-laws be framed; strict direction be given to all tourists/visitors not to dispose any waste on the streets or any other place other than litter bins, under Rule 20(c) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
 - G. An effective and strong mechanism be put in place to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the Bye-laws to all tourists visiting Koksar, Manali, Shimla or any other hill station, across Himachal Pradesh, under Rule 20(d) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

- H. Solid waste management charges be levied from the tourists at the entry points of all hill stations across Himachal Pradesh, including Koksar, Manali, Shimla, Kufri, Narkanda, Chamba, Khajjiar, Dalhousie, Dharamshala, Mcleodganj, Kinnaur and Spiti, in accordance with Rule 20(e) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- I. Local bodies must ensure scientific disposal of wastes as per the laws.
- J. Violators or those dumping the wastes be strictly penalized.
- K. Fix quotas for the visitors/tourists coming to places situated above 4000 feet above sea level altitude in Himachal Pradesh during the months of May-June and November-March.
- L. Directions may be passed to put a complete ban on the sale of soft/cold drinks sold in plastic bottles; Chips, wafers, chowmein, Maggies and other eatables; Tobacco, Panmasala, Gutkha and other products wrapped in plastics or non-biodegradable packaging in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh, particularly from March to June and September to November.
- M. Directions may be passed to allow only Compostable material in the packaging of all food, edible, consumable items which are sold in the hills of Uttarakhand. Non-compostable plastic glasses, plates, bowls, straws, toys and thermocol plates and bowls may be completely banned in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh.
- N. Directions may kindly be issued to make a strict policy regarding disposal of liquor and Beer bottles made of glass as these bottles are thrown in the hill slopes and forests by the consumers. Strict punishment be awarded to the persons who throw these bottles in such places or break them.

- O. Directions may kindly be issued to frame and enforce a policy to restrict the use and for effective disposal of thermocol used for packaging in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh.
- P. Direct the public authorities concerned to cap the number of adventure tourists/trekkers/climbers/expedition mountaineers in areas with altitudes over 5000 feet above sea level, put stringent checks and frisking for adventurers/trekkers to check their items in luggage bags capable of generating waste and strictly regulate such activities across the state.

You are requested to initiate action within 15 days from the date of receipt of this complaint/representation, failing which I shall be constrained to approach appropriate judicial forum of competent jurisdiction. Any action taken on this complaint/representation be kindly intimated to me.

Dated: 17/01/2022

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma

From: soniamuradia@gmail.com

457

To: "Ram Subhag Singh" <cs-hp@nic.in>, "Mr Prabodh Saxena" <perssecy-hp@nic.in>, "Member Secretary CPCB" <mscb.cpcb@gov.in>, "Ms Leena Nandan" <secy-moef@nic.in>, "Member Secretary CPCB" <mscb.cpcb@nic.in>, "Prabodh Saxena" <envsecy-hp@nic.in>, "mspcb-hp" <mspcb-hp@nic.in>, "Deputy Commissioner Lahaul and Spiti" <dc-lah-hp@nic.in>

Cc: "vashishtha akash6" <vashishtha.akash6@gmail.com>

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2022 4:14:18 PM

Subject: Re: Complaint/Representation on unregulated waste disposal in Kokusar, Himachal Pradesh

Dear All,
Dear Sir,

It has almost been 60 days and I am still awaiting your response to my representation above.

Kindly consider it urgently as the coming months are the season of tourism in Koksar, Himachal Pradesh and also with the uplift of corona guidelines, a large number of tourists are expected in this region in the coming months. An early action would be appreciated.

Thank you

Dated: 16/03/2022

Yours faithfully

Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma

On Mon, Jan 17, 2022 at 4:46 PM Sonia Muradia <soniamuradia@gmail.com> wrote:

To

1. The Chief Secretary,
Government of Himachal Pradesh.
Email: cs-hp@nic.in; perssecy-hp@nic.in
2. The Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change,
Government of India, New Delhi.
Email: secy-moef@nic.in
3. Member Secretary,
Central Pollution Control Board,
New Delhi.
Email: mscb.cpcb@gov.in; mscb.cpcb@nic.in
4. Chairman/Member Secretary,

HP State Pollution Control Board **458**
Email: envsecy-hp@nic.in; mSPcb-hp@nic.in

5. Deputy Commissioner, Lahaul & Spiti
Himachal Pradesh
Email: dc-lah-hp@nic.in

Sub: Failure of the local bodies in disposing/managing wastes in high altitude areas of Himachal Pradesh, esp., Koksar; gross violation and non-compliance of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; generation of gigantic quantities of wastes due to unregulated, uncontrolled tourism in Himachal Pradesh

Sir/Madam,

The undersigned, hereby, brings the facts, hereunder, to your attention.

FACTS IN BRIEF:

1. That the Applicant/complainant is a resident of Ghaziabad, UP and runs an environmental consultancy firm in Ghaziabad after working in Japan for 10 years.

She holds a master degree from the University of Delhi in Environmental Science in which she studied the effects of municipal solid waste (MSW) Landfill leachates on Water bodies in its vicinity in detail as her final dissertation project. She has scientific discernment of the chemical nature of solid waste and its impact on aquatic life. She also holds a doctorate degree in wastewater treatment technology from Shizuoka University, Japan where she worked with innovative methods of ozone technologies for treating waste water. Later she worked in Kyushu University in the project related to MSW Incineration Technology and understands that such technologies could impact the economics of a region impacted by mis-management of MSW in long term.

Having almost 15 years career experience in Water-wastewater technologies and Waste management technologies gives her deep understanding of catastrophic effects of solid-liquid waste in Pristine Himalayan regions.

She is a frequent visitor to Himachal Pradesh and visits various places in Himachal Pradesh often for business and leisure purposes. She meets farmers in Himachal Pradesh to motivate them to grow only organic food

through natural farming, ~~causing~~ ⁴⁵⁰ preserving the pristine quality of surface and groundwater and soil in this region.

2. That the Applicant is perturbed with the extreme carelessness and negligence of the authorities in disposing the waste and managing the huge quantities of waste generated in the higher altitudes of Himachal Pradesh.
3. That the Applicant seeks to draw the attention of this Hon'ble Tribunal to the massive waste generation in Koksar and complete mismanagement and carelessness of the authorities in handling thereof.
4. That Koksar is a village in Lahaul Mandal in the Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh. Situated at an altitude of 5484 m (17992.13 ft), Koksar remains completely frozen for almost 7 months a year. Koksar, whose literary meaning is Alpine or Tall and Towering, is situated just 19 km from the Rohtang Pass and 7 km from the North Portal of Atal Tunnel, Rohtang, on the Leh-Manali Highway. Situated amid colossal and high mountain ranges, Koksar is the coldest place in Lahaul, which has numerous springs and water channels and harbours rich biodiversity of Tibetan Antelope, Musk deer and Snow leopards.
5. That despite being an extremely eco-sensitive region, Koksar has been mindlessly converted into a tourist point, over the years, witnessing massive, uncontrolled volume of tourists, every day. Almost every visitor/tourist visiting Manali heads to Koksar, situated hardly 42 km from the former.
6. That tourists are being taken and allowed entry beyond the Taxi Stand to Koksar without any checks. As a consequence, tourists carry eatables in non-biodegradable wafers, plastic water bottles, soft drinks, tobacco/pan masala wafers and virtually almost everything, all packaged in non-biodegradable materials.
7. That the authorities have also further allowed dozens of vendors selling tea, snacks and other food items in non-biodegradable materials. Whereas a very few of such vendors keep dust bins beside them, that too, very small, others keep no dust bins at all. After buying items packaged in non-biodegradable materials, from these food vendors, tourists carry them along, while walking on and along the Leh-Manali road near Koksar and throw around the wastes.
8. That the littering and waste dumping caused by visitors/tourists to Koksar is polluting the pristine streams and water channels therein and is causing irreparable harm to the extremely fragile ecology of the Koksar area.

9. That such massive, unregulated, uncontrolled volume of tourists is generating gigantic volumes of wastes, which remain lying all along on Leh-Manali Road, in Koksar.
10. That Rule 20 of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes as follows:

"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:

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(b) In case of non-availability of such land, efforts shall be made to set up regional sanitary landfill for the inert and residual waste.

(c) Local body shall frame Bye-laws and prohibit citizen from littering wastes on the streets and give strict direction to the tourists not to dispose any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink canes, tetra packs, any other plastic or paper waste on the streets or down the hills and instead direct to deposit such waste in the litter bins that shall be placed by the local body at all tourist destinations.

(d) Local body shall arrange to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the bye-laws to all tourists visiting the hilly areas at the entry point in the town as well as through the hotels, guest houses or like where they stay and by putting suitable hoardings at tourist destinations.

(e) Local body may levy solid waste management charge from the tourist at the entry point to make the solid waste management services sustainable.

(f) The department in- charge of the allocation of land assignment shall identify and allot suitable space on the hills for setting up decentralised waste processing facilities. Local body shall set up such facilities. Step garden system may be adopted for optimum utilisation of hill space.

(Emphasis supplied)

11. That the local body has failed to frame bye-laws, prohibiting visitors to litter on the streets under Rule 20(c) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

12. That no mechanism is in existence for the conveyance of the provisions of solid waste management under the bye-laws, by the local body, to the tourists visiting Manali or Koksar, at the entry points thereof, as mandated under Rule 20(d) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
13. That further no solid waste management charges are realised by the local body from the visitors/tourists visiting Manali or Koksar, under Rule 20(e) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
14. That the Department of Forests, Department of Environment of Himachal Pradesh and other agencies concerned have failed to conduct the carrying capacity of Koksar, as directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in.....
15. That the Applicant seeks attention of the agencies concerned to the above facts and circumstances and direct the following measures to be taken, implemented and enforced:
- A. Regulate the number of tourists entering Koksar, placing a cap on the numbers per day.
 - B. Visitors/tourists going or walking towards Koksar on the Leh-Manali road must be subject to strict and thorough frisking by police staff stationed at multiple door frame detector gates installed at the entry points of Koksar; DGP must be directed in this regard; number of tourists to be allowed only as per the maximum numbers determined, as above.
 - C. No visitor/tourist going or walking towards Koksar on the Leh-Manali road be allowed to carry eatables, water, tobacco, pan masala, snacks or any other item packaged in plastics or any other non-biodegradable material.
 - D. No food vends be allowed beyond the Taxi Stand in Koksar; licenses to only a few food vends must be granted, at a single spot; all food vends must necessarily have adequate-sized dust bins.
 - E. Carrying capacities of Koksar and all surrounding hill stations, including Manali and Solang Valley be determined.
 - F. Bye-laws be framed; strict direction be given to all tourists/visitors not to dispose any waste on the streets or any other place other than litter bins, under Rule 20(c) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
 - G. An effective and strong mechanism be put in place to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the Bye-laws to all tourists visiting Koksar, Manali, Shimla or any other hill station, across Himachal Pradesh, under Rule 20(d) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
 - H. Solid waste management charges be levied from the tourists at the entry points of all hill stations across Himachal Pradesh, including Koksar, Manali, Shimla, Kufri, Narkanda, Chamba, Khajjiar, Dalhousie,

Dharamshala, Mcleodganj, ~~463~~ur and Spiti, in accordance with Rule 20(e) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

- I. Local bodies must ensure scientific disposal of wastes as per the laws.
- J. Violators or those dumping the wastes be strictly penalized.
- K. Fix quotas for the visitors/tourists coming to places situated above 4000 feet above sea level altitude in Himachal Pradesh during the months of May-June and November-March.
- L. Directions may be passed to put a complete ban on the sale of soft/cold drinks sold in plastic bottles; Chips, wafers, chowmein, Maggie's and other eatables; Tobacco, Panmasala, Gutkha and other products wrapped in plastics or non-biodegradable packaging in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh, particularly from March to June and September to November.
- M. Directions may be passed to allow only Compostable material in the packaging of all food, edible, consumable items which are sold in the hills of Uttarakhand. Non-compostable plastic glasses, plates, bowls, straws, toys and thermocol plates and bowls may be completely banned in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh.
- N. Directions may kindly be issued to make a strict policy regarding disposal of liquor and Beer bottles made of glass as these bottles are thrown in the hill slopes and forests by the consumers. Strict punishment be awarded to the persons who throw these bottles in such places or break them.
- O. Directions may kindly be issued to frame and enforce a policy to restrict the use and for effective disposal of thermocol used for packaging in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh.
- P. Direct the public authorities concerned to cap the number of adventure tourists/trekkers/climbers/expedition mountaineers in areas with altitudes over 5000 feet above sea level, put stringent checks and frisking for adventurers/trekkers to check their items in luggage bags capable of generating waste and strictly regulate such activities across the state.

You are requested to initiate ~~463~~ action within 15 days from the date of receipt of this complaint/representation, failing which I shall be constrained to approach appropriate judicial forum of competent jurisdiction. Any action taken on this complaint/representation be kindly intimated to me.

Dated: 17/01/2022

Yours faithfully

Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma

P.S:

Photos of my visit to Kokusar attached within
Copy of Representation attached within

Waste Management Rules, 2016; generation of gigantic quantities of wastes due to unregulated, uncontrolled tourism in Himachal Pradesh

From: sharadtw@gmail.com

To: "Prabodh Saxena" <cs-hp@nic.in>, "Dr. Amandeep Garg" <perssecy-hp@nic.in>, "Ms Leena Nandan" <secy-moef@nic.in>, "MS, CPCB" <mscb.cpcb@gov.in>, "Prabodh Saxena" <envsecy-hp@nic.in>, "mspcb-hp" <mspcb-hp@nic.in>, "Deputy Commissioner Lahaul and Spiti" <dc-lah-hp@nic.in>

Sent: Monday, December 4, 2023 2:13:44 AM

Subject: Failure of the local bodies in disposing/managing wastes in high altitude areas of Himachal Pradesh, esp., Koksar; gross violation and non-compliance of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; generation of gigantic quantities of wastes due to unregulated, uncontrolled tourism in Himachal Pradesh

To,

1. The Chief Secretary,
Government of Himachal Pradesh.
Email: cs-hp@nic.in; perssecy-hp@nic.in
2. The Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change,
Government of India, New Delhi.
Email: secy-moef@nic.in
3. Member Secretary,
Central Pollution Control Board,
New Delhi.
Email: mscb.cpcb@gov.in
4. Chairman/Member Secretary,
HP State Pollution Control Board
Email: envsecy-hp@nic.in; mspcb-hp@nic.in
5. Deputy Commissioner, Lahaul & Spiti
Himachal Pradesh
Email: dc-lah-hp@nic.in

Sub: Failure of the local bodies in disposing/managing wastes in high altitude areas of Himachal Pradesh, esp., Koksar; gross violation and non-compliance of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; generation of gigantic quantities of wastes due to unregulated, uncontrolled tourism in Himachal Pradesh

Madam/sir,

Kindly take notice of the following facts.

FACTS IN BRIEF:

1. That the Applicant "Frieda 465" is a non-governmental, not for profit organization registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 and has been working in the field of environment for more than a decade.
2. That the Applicant is perturbed with the extreme carelessness and negligence of the authorities concerned in disposing and managing the huge quantities of waste generated in the higher altitudes of Himachal Pradesh, especially the massive waste generation in Koksar.
3. That Koksar village in Lahaul Mandal in the Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh, situated at an altitude of 5484 m (17992.13 ft), remains completely frozen for almost 7 months a year. Koksar, whose literary meaning is Alpine or Tall and Towering, is situated just 19 km from the Rohtang Pass and 7 km from the North Portal of Atal Tunnel, Rohtang, on the Leh-Manali Highway. Situated amid colossal and high mountain ranges, Koksar is the coldest place in Lahaul, which has numerous springs and water channels and harbours rich biodiversity of Tibetan Antelope, Musk deer and Snow leopards.
4. That despite being an extremely eco-sensitive region, Koksar has been mindlessly converted into a tourist point, over the years, witnessing massive, uncontrolled volume of tourists, every day. Almost every visitor/tourist visiting Manali heads to Koksar, situated hardly 42 km from the former.
5. That tourists are being taken and allowed entry beyond the Taxi Stand to Koksar without any checks. As a consequence, tourists carry eatables in non-biodegradable packs, plastic water bottles, soft drinks, tobacco/Pan masala and virtually almost everything, all packaged in non-biodegradable materials.
6. That the authorities have also further allowed dozens of vendors selling tea, snacks and other food items in disposable non-biodegradable materials. Whereas very few of such vendors keep dustbins beside them, that too, very small, others keep no dustbins at all. After buying items packaged in non-biodegradable materials, from these food vendors, tourists carry them along, while walking on and along the Leh-Manali road near Koksar and throw them around.
7. That the littering and waste dumping caused by visitors/tourists in and around Koksar is polluting the pristine streams and water channels therein and is causing irreparable harm to the extremely fragile ecology of the Koksar area.
8. That such massive, unregulated, uncontrolled volume of tourists is generating gigantic volumes of wastes, which remain lying all along on Leh-Manali Road, in Koksar.
9. That Rule 20 of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes as follows:

"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 suitable 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.

(Emphasis supplied)

10. That the local body has failed to frame bye-laws, prohibiting visitors to litter on the streets under Rule 20(c) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

11. That no mechanism is in existence for the conveyance of the provisions of solid waste management under the bye-laws, by the local body, to the tourists visiting Manali or Koksar, at the entry points thereof, as mandated under Rule 20(d) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

12. That further no solid waste management charges are realised by the local body from the visitors/tourists visiting Manali or Koksar, under Rule 20(e) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

13. That the Department of Forests, Department of Environment of Himachal Pradesh and other agencies concerned have failed to conduct the carrying capacity of Koksar as directed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal

14. That the Applicant seeks attention of the agencies concerned to the above facts and circumstances and also seeks directions that the following measures be taken, implemented and enforced:

A. Regulate the number of tourists entering Koksar, placing a cap on the numbers per day.

B. Visitors/tourists going or walking towards Koksar on the Leh-Manali road must be subject to strict and thorough frisking by police staff stationed at multiple door frame detector gates installed at the entry points of Koksar; DGP must be directed in this regard; number of tourists to be allowed only as per the maximum numbers determined, as above.

C. No visitor/tourist going or walking towards Koksar on the Leh-Manali road be allowed to carry eatables, water, tobacco, Pan masala, snacks or any other item packaged in plastics or any other non-biodegradable material.

- D. No food vendors be allowed ~~267~~ beyond the Taxi Stand in Koksar; licenses to only a few food vendors must be granted, at a single spot; all food vendors must necessarily have adequate-sized dustbins.
- E. Carrying capacities of Koksar and all surrounding hill stations, including Manali and Solang Valley be determined.
- F. Bye-laws be framed; strict directions be given to all tourists/visitors not to dispose any waste on the streets or any other place other than litter bins, under Rule 20(c) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- G. An effective and strong mechanism be put in place to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the Bye-laws to all tourists visiting Koksar, Manali, Shimla or any other hill station, across Himachal Pradesh, under Rule 20(d) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- H. Solid waste management charges be levied from the tourists at the entry points of all hill stations across Himachal Pradesh, including Koksar, Manali, Shimla, Kufri, Narkanda, Chamba, Khajjiar, Dalhousie, Dharamshala, Mcleodganj, Kinnaur and Spiti, in accordance with Rule 20(e) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- I. Local bodies must ensure scientific disposal of wastes as per the laws.
- J. Violators or those dumping the wastes be strictly penalized.
- K. Fix quotas for the visitors/tourists coming to places situated above 4000 feet above sea level altitude in Himachal Pradesh during the months of May-June and November-March.
- L. Directions may be passed to put a complete ban on the sale of soft/cold drinks sold in plastic bottles; Chips, wafers, Chowmein, Noodles and other eatables; Tobacco, Pan masala, Gutkha and other products wrapped in plastics or non-biodegradable packaging in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh, particularly from March to June and September to November.
- M. Directions may be passed to allow only Compostable material in the packaging of all food, edible, consumable items. Non-compostable plastic glasses, plates, bowls, straws, toys and thermocol plates and bowls may be completely banned in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh.
- N. Directions may kindly be issued to make a strict policy regarding disposal of liquor and Beer bottles made of glass as these bottles are thrown in the hill slopes and forests by the consumers. Strict punishment be awarded to the persons who throw these bottles in such places or break them.
- O. Directions may kindly be issued to frame and enforce a policy to restrict the use and for effective disposal of thermocol used for packaging in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh.
- P. Directions may kindly be issued to cap the number of adventure tourists/trekkers/climbers/expedition mountaineers in areas with altitudes over 5000 feet above the sea level and to put stringent checks and frisking for adventurers/trekkers to check items in their luggage bags which are capable of generating waste, and strictly regulate such activities across the state.

15. That the members/volunteers of the Applicant have already brought the said issues to the notice of the authorities concerned but no action has been taken on their complaints. In view of the above, you are requested to initiate action within two weeks from the date of receipt of this representation, failing which the Applicant organization shall be constrained to approach appropriate judicial forum of competent jurisdiction. Any action taken on this complaint/representation may kindly be intimated to the Applicant.

Sincerely,

Friends

Through

Its General Secretary

Sharad Tiwari

C 802, Swagatam Apartments

Plot No. C 58/7, Sector-62, NOIDA

Uttar Pradesh-201309

Ph.9999104265



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

Reminder

File No. PI-14/32/2021-UPC-II-HO-CPCB-HOPart(1)

Date: 16.04.2024

To,

The Member Secretary
Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Him Parivesh, Phase-III, Below BCS, New Shimla,
Himachal Pradesh 171009

Sub: - Complaint/Representation on unregulated waste disposal in Kokusar, Himachal Pradesh- reg

- Ref: -
1. Complaint/Representation dated 17/01/2022 by Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma
 2. Complaint/Representation dated 16/03/2022 by Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma
 3. Complaint/Representation dated 04/12/2023 by Sh. Sharad Tiwari

Sir,

This has reference to CPCB's letter No. PI-14/32/2021-UPC-II-HO-CPCB-HOPart(1) dated 04/04/2024 forwarding a complaint/representation regarding unregulated waste disposal in Kokusar, Himachal Pradesh (copy enclosed). In this regard, your response is still awaited.

In view of the above, it is requested that necessary action be taken and action taken report please be provided at the earliest.

Encl: As above

Yours faithfully,

(Signature)
(Divya Sinha)
Director & Divisional Head, UPC-II

1. Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma : For information, please
Email: soniamuradia@gmail.com
2. Sh. Sharad Tiwari : For information, please
Email: sharadtw@gmail.com
3. DH-PR, CPCB : For information, please

o/c

(Signature)
(Divya Sinha)

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi - 110032

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



470

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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

File No. PI-14/32/2021-UPC-II-HO-CPCB-HO Part(1)

Date: 04.04.2024

To,

The Member Secretary
Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Him Parivesh, Phase-III, Below BCS, New Shimla,
Himachal Pradesh 171009

Sub: - Complaint/Representation on unregulated waste disposal in Kokusar, Himachal Pradesh- reg

- Ref: -**
1. Complaint/Representation dated 17/01/2022 by Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma
 2. Complaint/Representation dated 16/03/2022 by Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma
 3. Complaint/Representation dated 04/12/2023 by Sh. Sharad Tiwari

Sir,

This has reference to above mentioned public complaint/representation dated 17/01/2022, 16/03/2022 from Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma and reforwarded on 04/12/2023 by Sh. Sharad Tiwari regarding excessive generation and mismanagement of non-biodegradable waste, particularly plastic, due to tourism in Koksar, Himachal Pradesh, urging for strict enforcement of waste management regulations and imposition of penalties.

Reference to Para 2,3,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,p) & Para 7,15(n) :

As per Clause 20 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 :

"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.

o/c

Page 1 of 3

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi - 110032

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

(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.”

As per Clause 15(h) of SWM Rules, 2016, “The local authorities and Panchayats shall 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;”

Further, as per clause 16(1(a) of the SWM Rules, 2016, “The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall enforce these rules in their State through local bodies in their respective jurisdiction and review implementation of these rules at least twice a year in close coordination with concerned Directorate of Municipal Administration or Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department.”

Reference to Para 15(l,m,o) :

As per provision 6(2)(a) of PWM Rules, 2018, as amended, “The local body shall be responsible for setting up, operationalisation and co-ordination of the waste management system and for performing the associated functions, namely: -

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

Whereas, provision Rule 4(1)(b)(2) of PWM Rules, 2018, as amended, states, "The manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of following single use plastic, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, commodities shall be prohibited with effect from the 1st July, 2022: -

(a) ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic sticks for balloons, plastic flags, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, polystyrene [Thermocol] for decoration;

(b) plates, cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packing films around sweet boxes, invitation cards, and cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners less than 100 micron, stirrers."

Whereas, Rule 4(1)(c) of PWM Rules, puts following restriction on usage of carry bags:

"Carry bag made of virgin or recycled plastic, shall not be less than seventy-five microns in thickness with effect from the 30th September, 2021 and one hundred and twenty (120) microns in thickness with effect from the 31st December, 2022."

As per provision 12(1) of PWM Rules 2018, as amended, "The State Pollution Control Board and Pollution Control Committee in respect of a Union territory shall be the authority for enforcement of the provisions of these rules relating to registration, manufacture of plastic products and multi-layered packaging, processing and disposal of plastic wastes;"

Also, directions dated 16/02/2024 under Section 5 of the EPA, 1986, have been issued to Principal Secretary, UDDs to conduct SUP ban enforcement drive jointly with State PCB/PCC as per the SOP prepared by CPCB for four days a month during the period February- June 2024

In view of the above, you are requested to take necessary action in this regard and submit action taken report with intimation to this office at an early date .

Yours faithfully,

(Divya Sinha) for
Director & In charge, UPC-II
Seenuh

Copy for Information to:

1. **Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma** : For information, please
Email: soniamuradia@gmail.com
2. **DH-PR, CPCB** : For information, please

(Divya Sinha) for
Seenuh
Page3 of 3

To,

1. The Chief Secretary,
Government of Himachal Pradesh.
Email: cs-hp@nic.in; perssecy-hp@nic.in
2. The Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change,
Government of India, New Delhi.
Email: secy-moef@nic.in
3. Member Secretary,
Central Pollution Control Board,
New Delhi.
Email: mscb.cpcb@gov.in; mscb.cpcb@nic.in
4. Chairman/Member Secretary,
HP State Pollution Control Board
Email: envsecy-hp@nic.in; [mspcb-hp@nic.in](mailto:mspb-hp@nic.in)
5. Deputy Commissioner, Lahaul & Spiti
Himachal Pradesh
Email: dc-lah-hp@nic.in

Sub: Failure of the local bodies in disposing/managing wastes in high altitude areas of Himachal Pradesh, esp., Koksar; gross violation and non-compliance of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; generation of gigantic quantities of wastes due to unregulated, uncontrolled tourism in Himachal Pradesh

Sir/Madam,

The undersigned, hereby, brings the facts, hereunder, to your attention.

FACTS IN BRIEF:

1. That the Applicant/complainant is a resident of Ghaziabad, UP and runs an environmental consultancy firm in Ghaziabad after working in Japan for 10 years.

She holds a master degree from the University of Delhi in Environmental Science in which she studied the effects of municipal solid waste (MSW) Landfill leachates on Water bodies in its vicinity in detail as her final dissertation project. She has scientific discernment of the chemical nature of solid waste and its impact on aquatic life. She also holds a doctorate degree in wastewater treatment technology from Shizuoka University, Japan where she worked with innovative methods of ozone technologies for treating waste water. Later she worked in Kyushu University in the project related to MSW Incineration Technology and understands that such technologies could impact the economics of a region impacted by mis-management of MSW in long term.

Having almost 15 years career experience in Water-wastewater technologies and Waste management technologies gives her deep understanding of catastrophic effects of solid-liquid waste in Pristine Himalayan regions.

She is a frequent visitor to Himachal Pradesh and visits various places in Himachal Pradesh often for business and leisure purposes. She meets farmers in Himachal Pradesh to motivate them to grow only organic food through natural farming, considering the pristine quality of surface and groundwater and soil in this region.

2. That the Applicant is perturbed with the extreme carelessness and negligence of the authorities in disposing the waste and managing the huge quantities of waste generated in the higher altitudes of Himachal Pradesh.
3. That the Applicant seeks to draw the attention of this Hon'ble Tribunal to the massive waste generation in Koksar and complete mismanagement and carelessness of the authorities in handling thereof.
4. That Koksar is a village in Lahaul Mandal in the Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh. Situated at an altitude of 5484 m (17992.13 ft), Koksar remains completely frozen for almost 7 months a year. Koksar, whose literary meaning is Alpine or Tall and Towering, is situated just 19 km from the Rohtang Pass and 7 km from the North Portal of Atal Tunnel, Rohtang, on the Leh-Manali Highway. Situated amid colossal and high mountain ranges, Koksar is

the coldest place in Lahaul, which has numerous springs and water channels and harbours rich biodiversity of Tibetan Antelope, Musk deer and Snow leopards.

5. That despite being an extremely eco-sensitive region, Koksar has been mindlessly converted into a tourist point, over the years, witnessing massive, uncontrolled volume of tourists, every day. Almost every visitor/tourist visiting Manali heads to Koksar, situated hardly 42 km from the former.
6. That tourists are being taken and allowed entry beyond the Taxi Stand to Koksar without any checks. As a consequence, tourists carry eatables in non-biodegradable wafers, plastic water bottles, soft drinks, tobacco/pan masala wafers and virtually almost everything, all packaged in non-biodegradable materials.
7. That the authorities have also further allowed dozens of vendors selling tea, snacks and other food items in non-biodegradable materials. Whereas a very few of such vendors keep dust bins beside them, that too, very small, others keep no dust bins at all. After buying items packaged in non-biodegradable materials, from these food vendors, tourists carry them along, while walking on and along the Leh-Manali road near Koksar and throw around the wastes.
8. That the littering and waste dumping caused by visitors/tourists to Koksar is polluting the pristine streams and water channels therein and is causing irreparable harm to the extremely fragile ecology of the Koksar area.
9. That such massive, unregulated, uncontrolled volume of tourists is generating gigantic volumes of wastes, which remain lying all along on Leh-Manali Road, in Koksar.
10. That Rule 20 of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribes as follows:

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

(a) Construction of landfill on the hill shall be avoided. A transfer station at a suitable enclosed location shall be setup to collect residual waste from the processing facility and inert waste. A suitable land shall be identified in the plain areas down the hill within 25 kilometers for setting up sanitary landfill. The residual waste from the transfer station shall be disposed of at this sanitary landfill.

(b) In case of non-availability of such land, efforts shall be made to set up regional sanitary landfill for the inert and residual waste.

(c) Local body shall frame Bye-laws and prohibit citizen from littering wastes on the streets and give strict direction to the tourists not to dispose any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink canes, tetra packs, any other plastic or paper waste on the streets or down the hills and instead direct to deposit such waste in the litter bins that shall be placed by the local body at all tourist destinations.

(d) Local body shall arrange to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the bye-laws to all tourists visiting the hilly areas at the entry point in the town as well as through the hotels, guest houses or like where they stay and by putting suitable hoardings at tourist destinations.

(e) Local body may levy solid waste management charge from the tourist at the entry point to make the solid waste management services sustainable.

(f) The department in- charge of the allocation of land assignment shall identify and allot suitable space on the hills for setting up decentralised waste processing facilities. Local body shall set up such facilities. Step garden system may be adopted for optimum utilisation of hill space.

(Emphasis supplied)

11. That the local body has failed to frame bye-laws, prohibiting visitors to litter on the streets under Rule 20(c) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

12. That no mechanism is in existence for the conveyance of the provisions of solid waste management under the bye-laws, by the local body, to the tourists visiting Manali or Koksar, at the entry points thereof, as mandated under Rule 20(d) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

13. That further no solid waste management charges are realised by the local body from the visitors/tourists visiting Manali or Koksar, under Rule 20(e) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
14. That the Department of Forests, Department of Environment of Himachal Pradesh and other agencies concerned have failed to conduct the carrying capacity of Koksar, as directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in.....
15. That the Applicant seeks attention of the agencies concerned to the above facts and circumstances and direct the following measures to be taken, implemented and enforced:
 - A. Regulate the number of tourists entering Koksar, placing a cap on the numbers per day.
 - B. Visitors/tourists going or walking towards Koksar on the Leh-Manali road must be subject to strict and thorough frisking by police staff stationed at multiple door frame detector gates installed at the entry points of Koksar; DGP must be directed in this regard; number of tourists to be allowed only as per the maximum numbers determined, as above.
 - C. No visitor/tourist going or walking towards Koksar on the Leh-Manali road be allowed to carry eatables, water, tobacco, pan masala, snacks or any other item packaged in plastics or any other non-biodegradable material.
 - D. No food vends be allowed beyond the Taxi Stand in Koksar; licenses to only a few food vends must be granted, at a single spot; all food vends must necessarily have adequate-sized dust bins.
 - E. Carrying capacities of Koksar and all surrounding hill stations, including Manali and Solang Valley be determined.
 - F. Bye-laws be framed; strict direction be given to all tourists/visitors not to dispose any waste on the streets or any other place other than litter bins, under Rule 20(c) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
 - G. An effective and strong mechanism be put in place to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the Bye-laws to all tourists visiting Koksar, Manali, Shimla or any other hill station, across Himachal Pradesh, under Rule 20(d) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

- H. Solid waste management charges be levied from the tourists at the entry points of all hill stations across Himachal Pradesh, including Koksar, Manali, Shimla, Kufri, Narkanda, Chamba, Khajjiar, Dalhousie, Dharamshala, Mcleodganj, Kinnaur and Spiti, in accordance with Rule 20(e) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- I. Local bodies must ensure scientific disposal of wastes as per the laws.
- J. Violators or those dumping the wastes be strictly penalized.
- K. Fix quotas for the visitors/tourists coming to places situated above 4000 feet above sea level altitude in Himachal Pradesh during the months of May-June and November-March.
- L. Directions may be passed to put a complete ban on the sale of soft/cold drinks sold in plastic bottles; Chips, wafers, chowmein, Maggies and other eatables; Tobacco, Panmasala, Gutkha and other products wrapped in plastics or non-biodegradable packaging in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh, particularly from March to June and September to November.
- M. Directions may be passed to allow only Compostable material in the packaging of all food, edible, consumable items which are sold in the hills of Uttarakhand. Non-compostable plastic glasses, plates, bowls, straws, toys and thermocol plates and bowls may be completely banned in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh.
- N. Directions may kindly be issued to make a strict policy regarding disposal of liquor and Beer bottles made of glass as these bottles are thrown in the hill slopes and forests by the consumers. Strict punishment be awarded to the persons who throw these bottles in such places or break them.

- O. Directions may kindly be issued to frame and enforce a policy to restrict the use and for effective disposal of thermocol used for packaging in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh.
- P. Direct the public authorities concerned to cap the number of adventure tourists/trekkers/climbers/expedition mountaineers in areas with altitudes over 5000 feet above sea level, put stringent checks and frisking for adventurers/trekkers to check their items in luggage bags capable of generating waste and strictly regulate such activities across the state.

You are requested to initiate action within 15 days from the date of receipt of this complaint/representation, failing which I shall be constrained to approach appropriate judicial forum of competent jurisdiction. Any action taken on this complaint/representation be kindly intimated to me.

Dated: 17/01/2022

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Sonia Muradia Sharma



HP State Pollution Control Board
HIM Parivesh Bhawan, Phase-III, New Shimla-09
Phone No. 0177-2673766, 2673020 FAX-0177-2673018



भारत 2023
ONE EARTH - ONE FAMILY - ONE FUTURE

HPSPCB/ WMD-I/ SWM/ GP Koksar/ 2024/ 1258

Dated: - 7.5.2024

To

Diyva Sinha

Director & Incharge, UPC-II

Central Pollution Control Board

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

Subject: - Compliant/ Representation on unregulated waste disposal in Koksar, Himachal Pradesh-Reg.

Madam

This is with reference to your office letter PI-14/32/2021-UPC-II-HO-CPCB-HO Part (1) dated 16.04.2024 vide which action taken report in the subject matter was sought.

In this regard, following is the action taken report of State Board:-

Inspection-cum-Action Taken Report:

The HPSPCB, Regional Office, Kullu has inspected the street vendors in Sissu & Koksar area after opening of Atal Tunnel for time to time w.r.t. littering of Solid Waste and banned Single Use Plastic Items etc. and conducted challans amounting to Rs.16,500/- (Rupees Sixteen Thousand Five Hundred only) under the HP Non-biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1995 till date. **(Copy of the list is enclosed as Annexure-I).**

It is also submitted that the board has carried out regular surveillance and inspections in Koksar & surrounding area of Atal Tunnel w.r.t. littering/dumping of Solid Waste in the area and issued various notices to the Gram Panchayat, Koksar for safe disposal of waste littered and implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, whenever the violations had been observed in the area **(Copy of the Notices are enclosed as Annexure-II).** Moreover, the matter of littering & implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in the area was taken up with the Sub-Divisional Magistrate-cum-Member Secretary, SADA, Keylong for infrastructure development for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste being generated. **(Copies of correspondence letters are enclosed as Annexure-III).**

It is further submitted that the recent inspection of the area was conducted on dated 16.02.2024 & 19.03.2024 and during the course of inspection, minor littering of solid waste i.e. plastic bottles, paper plates, glass bottles etc. were observed along the road opposite to the North Portal of Atal tunnel. In addition to this, it has also been observed that the Gram Panchayat, Koksar has provided covered Material Recovery Facility (MRF) near Koksar which was found non-functional yet, as the area was snow bound. In view of the above, the Show Cause Notice vide letter no. PCB/RO Kullu (1641)/MSW/2023-4676-80 dated 17.02.2024 was issued to the Secretary, Gram Panchayat, Koksar to submit the compliance within 15 days.

It is pertinent to mention here that the Gram Panchayat, Koksar has submitted reply vide

letter no. 124 dated 27.03.2024 wherein it is informed that;

1. The Gram Panchayat has framed bye-laws.
2. Littered waste has been lifted by the local residents of Gram Panchayat Koksar by organizing a sanitation campaign.
3. Few sign boards are installed at hot spots and at the remaining places boards/ hoardings will be installed shortly.
4. The civil work is complete and the remaining work is only electrical supply, regarding electrical facility Him Urja Keylong & HPSEB Keylong has been requested to prepared estimate, so that the estimated amount can be sanctioned and could be deposited for the remaining work. The MRF will be made functional as soon as possible.
5. The wet bio-degradable waste generated at individual household is being used in the form of fertilizers in their fields after converting into compost and for wet bio-degradable waste generated from commercial activities, the plant will be installed with the help of Agriculture Department.
6. It will be ensured in future for non-littering and burning of solid waste.
7. The reply will be sent within 15 days.
8. The violator will be fined (Challaned) regularly.

The copy of the reply dated 27.03.2024 is enclosed **Annexure-IV**.

2. Awareness Drives:

The Regional Office, HPSPCB, Kullu has already conducted various awareness drives of Tourists, Shopkeepers & street vendors at North Portal area of Atal Tunnel and Sissu w.r.t. Environmental laws, management of solid waste, no littering and not to use the Single Use Plastic items. **(Photographs of awareness drives is enclosed as Annexure-V).**

3. Cleanliness Drives:

The Regional Office, HPSPCB, Kullu had also conducted a cleanliness drive at the North Portal area of Atal Tunnel along with the SADA, Keylong & Yuva Mandal, Gram Panchayat, Koksar on dated 08.08.2022 and collected 940 Kg of solid waste from all nearby hotspots and waste has been sent to the Waste Processing Facility, Rangree for further disposal **(Photographs of the Cleanliness drive is enclosed as Annexure-VI).**

Further, it is submitted that the comments/inputs in aforesaid matter w.r.t. control littering and better enforcement of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in Koksar area are already convened to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahaul & Spiti vide letter no. PCB/R.O. Kullu (2609)/O.A. 145/2024/-5117-20 dated 16.03.2024 **(Copy of the letter dated 16.03.2024 are enclosed as Annexure-VII).**

Submitted for kind information and further necessary action at your end

Encl. As Above

Yours faithfully

Signed by

Anil Joshi

(Anil Joshi, IES)

Member Secretary

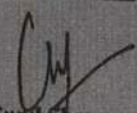
HP State Pollution Control Board

Date: 17-03-2024 07:02:22

HP State Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Kullu

Detail of Compounding fee collected in Lahaul Area i.e. North Portal of Atal Tunnel, Sissu and Koksar area.

Sr. No.	Name of unit/person and address	SUP Items Name	Amt. (Rs.)	Dated
1	Mr. Rajesh S/o Prusotam Vill Lattani (Fefikre Restaurant) Sissu Nalla	Banned SUP items i.e. plastic straws	500.00	21.7.2022
2	Mr. Mangat Ram S/o Om Prakash Vill Pokhi Karsong at Teglu (Sissu)	Banned SUP items i.e. plastic glass	500.00	21.7.2022
3	Mr. Naidu Kumar S/o Ram Jain Rawji Vill Sissu Distt. L & S	Banned SUP items i.e. plastic spoons	500.00	21.7.2022
4	Mr. Anuj Joshi S/o Sh Ram Singh Vill. Sissu Distt. L & S	Banned SUP items i.e. plastic spoons	500.00	21.7.2022
5	Mr. Raj Kumar S/o Man Bhadur Vill. Sissu Distt. L & S	Use of banned SUP items	500.00	21.7.2022
6	Mr. Rajender Kumar S/o Sh. Norbu Chhering Vill Jagaaha P.O. Sissu	Banned plastic items forks & spoons	500.00	21.7.2022
7	Mr. Vinay Kumar S/o Angrup Vill Chokar P.O. Sissu Distt. L & S	Banned SUP items i.e. plastic glass, spoons	1500.00	21.7.2022
8	Mr. Rajesh Village Bhoirwa P.O. sarea UP North Portal Atal tunnel	Littering of Solid waste	1000.00	03.8.2022
9	Meena Kumari Vill Silhenc P.O. Sissu Keylong Distt. L & S	Banned SUP items i.e. plastic straws	500.00	03.8.2022
10	Mr. Depender Singh VPO Drlah Mandi, at VPO Sissu Distt L & S	Littering of Solid Waste	1000.00	03.8.2022
11	Sh. Sonam Gurmel (Rohtang Food) VPO Koksar Distt. L & S	Plastic forks	500.00	08.9.2022
12	Sima Devi D/o Bhawana village Katbehali Tehsil Keylong Distt L & S	Banned SUP items i.e. plastic spoons & gla-	500.00	10.03.2023
13	Rajender Topwal 80 New clony Shamshi (at Koksar) L & S	Use of banned plastic items i.e. plastic cups	1500.00	26.5.2023
14	Vivek S/o Sh. Gian Singh Village Shutang P.O. Sissu Distt. L & S	Use of SUP items i.e. plastic forks	500.00	26.5.2023
15	Snow Touch Dhaba VPO Sissu Tehsil Keylong Distt. L & S	use of banned SUP items Glasses	1500.00	14.09.2023
16	Water Fall view café VPO Sissu Tehsil Keylong Distt. L & S	use of banned SUP items Glasses	1500.00	14.09.2023
17	Thakur Dhaba VPO Sissu Tehsil Keylong Distt. L & S	use of Non woven carry bags	500.00	14.09.2023
18	Lovrang Dhaba VPO Sissu Tehsil Keylong Distt. L & S	use /sale of Non woven bags	500.00	14.09.2023
19	Sushant Kumar Vill Teling P.O. Koksar, Distt. L & S	Littering of banned SUP items	1000.00	19.03.204
20	Kamlesh Thakur VPO Paid Tehsil Dharpur at Koksar Manli leh Highway	use of banned SUP items Glasses	1500.00	19.03.2024
	Gorss Total		16500.00	


Er. Sunil Sharma

Regional Officer, HPSPCB Kullu



H.P. STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
Regional Office: HIMUDA, Shopping Complex, Hall No-5,
Kullu, Pin-175101 (H.P) Phone: 01902-223149
Website: <http://hpspcb.nic.in> e-mail: pcbokullu1@gmail.com



No.PCB/RO Kullu (1641)/MSW/2023- 4676-80
To

Dated: 17.02.2024

The Secretary,

Gram Panchayat Koksar,

Tehsil Lahaul, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti (HP).

Sub: Show Cause Notice under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 w.r.t. non-compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended time to time.

Whereas, inspection of North Portal of Atal Tunnel area & MRF (Material Recovery Facility) was conducted on dated 16.02.2024 by the official of this office and during the course of inspection, minor littering of solid waste i.e. plastic bottles, paper plates, glass bottles etc were observed along the road opposite to the North Portal of Atal tunnel. In addition to this, it has also been observed that MRF provided near Koksar was found non-functional.

Whereas, as per the Rule-7 (1) of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 that every Gram Panchayat either on its own or by engaging an agency shall set up, operationalize and co-ordinate for waste management in the rural area under their control and for performing the associated functions, namely.

(a) ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, plastic waste and channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers having valid registration; ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during this process.

(b) creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities.

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

Whereas, as per the Rule-20 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 the duties and responsibilities of the local authorities shall be the same as mentioned in Rule-15 with the additional clauses as under:

(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.

Whereas, you are violating the various provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and above mentioned facts tantamount to the provisions of above mentioned Rules & Act constituting with cognizable offence punishable under:

- Section 41 and 43 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 attracting fine(s) upto **Rupees Ten thousand and imprisonment upto seven years.**
- Environmental Compensation as per the Hon'ble NGT orders in O.A. No. 606/2018, O.A. No 593/2017 and O.A. 256/2013.
- Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to Rupees One Lakh or with both and which may extend to Rupees Five Thousand per day if failure or contravention continues after the conviction for the first such failure or contravention.

In view of all above, it is required to take action in compliance to above mentioned Rules and Acts and you are hereby directed to submit the compliances of previously issued notices and submit the compliance report within 15 days on following as mentioned below:

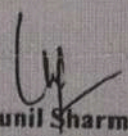
1. Comply with the Rule-15 & Rule 20 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 & Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 .
2. Completely lift up the littered solid waste in the above mentioned spots within 15 days and ensure the safe disposal of the unscientifically dumped solid waste without evolving water and air pollution. ✓
3. Make the provisions of installation of surveillance and provide warning sign boards at hot spot to make

P.T.O.

the area littering free.

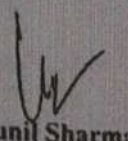
4. Make the MRF (Material Recovery Facility) site functional immediately.
5. Make the provision of bio-methanation/ bio-digester of adequate capacity for the treatment of wet waste.
6. Ensure that no littering and burning shall be carried out in the area as the burning of waste as there is complete prohibition of open burning of solid waste on land w.r.t. Hon'ble NGT order in O.A. no. 199 of 2014 vide letter no. D.O. No-PCB/MSW/Vol-XI/17-17009-20 dated 15.12.2017.
7. Submit the report (every 15days) along with the copy of manifest/ receiving of the waste being sent to the waste processing facility to this office.
8. Regularly conduct the challans w.r.t. littering etc. under the provisions of the HP Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1995.

In case of non-compliance the State Board is bound to initiate the action in case of non-compliance under, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and w.r.t. to the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT in order in O.A. No. 606 of 2018 and OA. No. 593 of 2017 against you at your risk and cost.


(Er. Sunil Sharma)
Regional Officer, HPSPCB Kullu

Copy to:

1. The Deputy Commissioner, L & S, Distt. L & S (H.P.) for kind information and necessary action please.
2. The Sub Divisional Magistrate-cum- Member Secretary, SADA, Keylong for kind information and further necessary action, please.
3. The Project Officer, DRDA, Distt. L&S, for kind information and further necessary action w.r.t. implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Swachh Bharat Mission Guidelines in aforesaid Gram Panchayat please.
4. The BDO, Keylong, Distt. L& S for kind information and with a request that necessary direction may be issued to concerned Gram Panchayat to make the MRF (Material Recovery Facility) site operational immediately please.


(Er. Sunil Sharma)
Regional Officer, HPSPCB Kullu



H.P. STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
 Regional Office: HIMUDA Shopping Complex, Hall No-5, Beasa Moar Kullu,
 Tehsil & Distt-Kullu-175101(HP), Phone: 01902-223149
 Website: <http://hppcb.nic.in> E-mail: pebrokullu@gmail.com



No. PCB/ RO Kullu/ (1641) SWMR/2022- 1209-13
 To

Dated: 17.7.2023

The Secretary,
 Gram Panchayat Koksar,
 Tehsil Keylong, Distt. L & S (HP).

Sub: Show Cause Notice under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and non-compliance of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

Whereas, inspection of the Koksar Gram Panchayat area was conducted by undersigned on dated 26.06.2023. During the course of inspection it has been observed that the solid waste littered/dumped at Koksar and no mechanism for collection, processing of waste provided by the Gram Panchayat (Photographs enclosed). Whereas, as per the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 waste shall be collection, segregated and shall be disposed at designated area.

Whereas, above mentioned facts tantamount to the violations of the provisions of above mentioned Act constituting with cognizable offence punishable under:

- Section 41, 43 and 44 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 attracting fine(s) upto **Rupees Ten thousand and imprisonment upto seven years.**
- Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to Rupees One Lakh or with both and which may extend to Rupees Five Thousand per day if failure or contravention continues after the conviction for the first such failure or contravention.

Hence in view of above you are hereby directed to submit the **compliance report on following compliances** as mentioned below:

1. Completely lift up the waste dumped in the above mentioned spots within **07 days** and ensure the safe disposal of the unscientifically dumped solid waste without evolving water and air pollution.
2. Make the provisions of installation provide warning sign boards to make the area littering free.
3. Establish MRF facility at suitable land as per the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and as per guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission and the segregated waste shall be handed over to Authorized facility.
4. Make the provision of composting facility of adequate capacity for the treatment of wet waste.
5. Ensure that no littering and burning shall be carried out in the area as the burning of waste as there is complete prohibition of open burning of solid waste on land w.r.t. Hon'ble NGT order in O.A. no. 199 of 2014 vide letter no. D.O. No-PCB/MSW/Vol-XI/17-17009-20 dated 15.12.2017.

Therefore, in view of above facts, you are directed to **Show Cause** within the **07 days** why the above proposed penal actions should not be taken against you. In case of non-compliance the State Board is bound to initiate the action under, **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986** and w.r.t. to the directions issued by the **Hon'ble NGT in order in O.A. No. 606 of 2018 and OA. No. 593 of 2017** as applicable against you at your risk and cost,

(Er. Sunil Sharma)
 RO, HPSPCB Kullu

Copy to:

1. The Deputy Commissioner, L & S, Distt. L & S (H.P.) for kind information and necessary action please.
2. The Sub Divisional Magistrate-cum- Member Secretary, SADA, Keylong for kind information and further necessary action, please.
3. The Project Officer, DRDA, Distt. L&S, for kind information and further necessary action w.r.t. implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Swachh Bharat Mission Guidelines in aforesaid Gram Panchayat please.
4. The BDO, Keylong, Distt. L& S for kind information and further necessary action w.r.t. implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Swachh Bharat Mission Guidelines in aforesaid Gram Panchayat please.

(Er. Sunil Sharma)
 RO, HPSPCB Kullu

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H.P. STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Regional Office: HIMUDA, Shopping Complex Hall No-5, Beasa
Moar- Kullu Distt-Kullu, Pin-175101 (Phone: 01902-223149)
Website: <http://hpspcb.nic.in> e-mail: pcbrokullu@gmail.com



No. PCB/ RO Kullu/ (1641) SWMR/2022- 1742-45
To

Dated: 05-08-2022

The Secretary,
Gram Panchayat Koksar,
Tehsil Keylong, Distt. L & S (HP).

Sub: Show Cause Notice under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and non-compliance of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

Whereas, re-inspection of North Portal area of Atal Tunnel was conducted by undersigned on dated 03.08.2022 w.r.t. the letter already issued vide no. PCB/RO Kullu (MSW)/1641/2019-1390-91 dated 22.07.2022 for implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 w.r.t. the littering observed in North Portal area of Atal Tunnel and it has been observed that no action has been taken by you, as the solid waste was found littered below the selfie point of North portal of Atal Tunnel and along the roadside towards the Sissu (Photographs enclosed). Whereas, as per the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 waste shall be collection, segregated and shall be disposed at designated area.

Whereas, above mentioned facts tantamount to the violations of the provisions of above mentioned Act constituting with cognizable offence punishable under:

- Section 41, 43 and 44 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 attracting fine(s) upto Rupees Ten thousand and imprisonment upto seven years.

- Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to Rupees One Lakh or with both and which may extend to Rupees Five Thousand per day if failure or contravention continues after the conviction for the first such failure or contravention.

Hence in view of above you are hereby directed to submit the compliance report on following compliances as mentioned below:

1. Completely lift up the waste dumped in the above mentioned spots within 07 days and ensure the safe disposal of the unscientifically dumped solid waste without evolving water and air pollution.
2. Make the provisions of installation provide warning sign boards to make the area littering free.
3. Establish MRF facility at suitable land as per the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and as per guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission and the segregated waste shall be handed over to Authorized facility.
4. Make the provision of composting facility of adequate capacity for the treatment of wet waste.
5. Ensure that no littering and burning shall be carried out in the area as the burning of waste as there is complete prohibition of open burning of solid waste on land w.r.t. Hon'ble NGT order in O.A. no. 199 of 2014 vide letter no. D.O. No-PCB/MSW/Vol-XI/17-17009-20 dated 15.12.2017.

Therefore, in view of above facts, you are directed to Show Cause within the 07 days why the above proposed penal actions should not be taken against you. In case of non-compliance the State Board is bound to initiate the action under, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and w.r.t. to the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT in order in O.A. No. 606 of 2018 and OA. No. 593 of 2017 as applicable against you at your risk and cost.

(Er. Sunil Sharma)
AEE, HPSPCB Kullu

Copy to:

1. The Deputy Commissioner, L & S, Distt. L & S (H.P.) for kind information and necessary action please.

Urgent Hon'ble
High Court Matter

H.P. STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
Regional Office: HIMUDA Shopping Complex, Hall No-5, Beasa Moar Kullu,
Tehsil & Distt-Kullu-175101(HP), Phone: 01902-223149
Website: <http://hppcb.nic.in> E-mail: pebrokullu@gmail.com



No- PCB/RO Kullu (MSW)/ 1641/2019- 1214-16
To

Dated: 17.7.2023

**The Sub-Divisional Magistrate-cum-Member Secretary,
Special Area Development Authority (SADA),
Keylong, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti (H.P.)**

Sub: - Regarding implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in North Portal of Atal Tunnel area.

Sir,

This is in reference to the subject cited above. In this regard it is submitted that, under the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 the Solid Waste is required to be managed in a scientific manner and as per provisions of aforesaid Rules, the local authority is responsible for infrastructure development for the collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste generated.

The inspection of the north portal area of Atal Tunnel was conducted by undersigned on dated 26.06.2023 and during the course of inspection solid waste/garbage was found littered/dumped along the road side. (Photographs enclosed) which indicates that there is no waste collection by the contractor deployed by you, due to which such condition is arised.

It is also submitted that the matter of littering around the Atal Tunnel area is pending before the Hon'ble High Court in CWPII No. 55/2022 and the Hon'ble High Court vide latest order dated 31.05.2023 has directed to frame appropriate policy to curb littering in the area.

In view of above, you are kindly requested to look into the matter and ensure 100% collection and disposal of Solid Waste from North Portal area of Atal Tunnel to authorized waste processing facility to avoid littering/dumping, so that effective implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in SADA area shall be ensured above with compliance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT in order in O.A. No. 606 of 2018 and Hon'ble High Court In CWPII No. 55/2022.

This is submitted for your kind information and further necessary action please.

Encl: As Above

Yours faithfully,

(Er. Sunil Sharma)
R.O., HPSPCB Kullu

Copy to :

1. The Deputy Commissioner, Lahaul & Spiti, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti (H.P.) for information and necessary action please.
2. The BDO, Keylong, Distt. L& S for kind information and further necessary action w.r.t. implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Swachh Bharat Mission Guidelines in aforesaid Gram Panchayat please.

(Er. Sunil Sharma)
R.O., HPSPCB Kullu



H.P. STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
 Regional Office: HIMUDA, Shopping Complex, Hall No-5, Kullu, Pin-
 175101 (H.P) Phone: 01902-223149
 Website: <http://hppcb.nic.in> e-mail: pcbokullu@gmail.com



Dated: 22.07.2022

No- PCB/RO Kullu (MSW)/ 1641/2019- 1370-91
 To

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate-cum-Member Secretary,
 Special Area Development Authority (SADA),
 Keylong, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti (H.P.)

Sub: - Regarding implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in North Portal area of Atal Tunnel.

Sir/ Madam,

This is in reference to the inspection of Sissu and north portal of Atal tunnel area was conducted on dated 21.07.2022 by the undersigned. During the course of inspection, it has been observed that the solid waste was littered below the selfie point of North portal of Atal Tunnel and along the road near the SADA Barrier (Photographs enclosed) which is in the gross violation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

Whereas, under the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 the Solid Waste is required to be managed in a scientific manner.

As per provisions of aforesaid Rules, the local authority is responsible for infrastructure development for the collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste generated.

In view of above, you are requested to look into the matter personally and ensure 100% collection and disposal of Solid Waste from North Portal area of Atal Tunnel to authorized waste processing facility to avoid littering/dumping, so that effective implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be ensured.

This is submitted for your kind information and further necessary action please.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As Above

(Er. Sunil Sharma)
 AEE, HPSPCB Kullu

Copy forwarded to the Pardhan/Secretary, Gram Panchayat, Kokshar, Tehsil Keylong, Distt.Kullu (H.P.) for information and similar action w.r.t. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in co-ordination with Sub-Divisional Magistrate-cum-Member Secretary, SADA, Keylong please.

(Er. Sunil Sharma)
 AEE, HPSPCB Kullu

No:- 124
 O/o Gram Panchayat Koksar
 Dev. Block Lahaul Distt. Lahaul and Spiti

To

Regional Officer,
 H.P. State Pollution Control Board,
 Kullu, 175101.

Dy. NO 55 Date 06-04-2024
 H.P. State Pollution Control Board
 KULLU (H.P.)

Dated: - Koksar

27th March, 2024

Subject:- Show Cause Notice under the provision of the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 w.r.t. non-compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended time to time.

Sir,

On the Subject cited above, with respect to your office letter No. PCB/RO Kullu (1641)/MSW/2023-4676-80, dated 17-02-2024 the reply of Show Cause Notice is as under:-

1. In this context the bye-laws framed by the Panchayat and copy is attached herewith.
2. The littered waste has been lifted by the local residents of Gram Panchayat Koksar by organizing a sanitation campaign.
3. A few sign boards are installed at hot spots and at the remaining places boards/hoardings will be installed shortly'
4. The civil work is complete and the remaining work is only electrical supply, regarding electrical facility Him Urja Keylong and HPSEB Keylong has been requested to prepare estimate, so that the estimate amount can be sanctioned and could be deposited for the remaining work. The MRF will be functional as soon as possible.
5. The wet bio-degradable waste generated at individual household is being by the locals in the form of fertilizers in their fields after converting into compost. And for wet bio-degradable waste generated from commercial activities, the plants will be installed with the help of Agricultural department.
6. It will be ensured in future for non littering and burning of solid waste.
7. The reply will be sent every 15 days.
8. The violators will be fined (challaned) regularly.

For your further necessary action please.

Your's Faithfully

Panchayat Secretary,
 Gram Panchayat Koksar



ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज विभाग
कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत कोकसर
विकास खण्ड लाहौल, जिला लाहौल-स्पिति (हि0 प्र0)



ग्राम सभा बैठक	ग्राम पंचायत बैठक
✓	

उपस्थिति.....

अध्यक्षता :- प्रधान/उपप्रधान श्री सचिन

दिनांक 29.11.2023.

प्रस्ताव सं0.....18.....

विषय : ग्राम पंचायत कोकसर में Solid Waste Management 2016 के अर्न्तगत उप कानून बारे।

बैठक में प्रधान महोदय ने जानकारी दी कि ग्राम पंचायत कोकसर में पर्यटकों के आवागमन को देखते हुए सफाई की और भी विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जिसके लिए प्रधान महोदय ने Solid Waste Management 2016 के बारे में लोगों को बताया तथा उपरोक्त नियम के तहत पंचायत में उप कानून बनाया गया।

ग्राम पंचायत कोकसर कानुनी तौर पर कूड़े के प्रबन्धन में सभी संबन्धित लोगों के लिए जिम्मेदारियों का स्पष्ट विभाजन करती है, क्योंकि ग्राम पंचायत को अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन योजना बनाने और उत्पादक जिम्मेदारी द्वारा कवर किए गये उत्पाद श्रेणियों को छोड़कर, सुखे, गीले व घरेलू कचरे को इकट्ठा करने और निपटाने की जिम्मेदारी वहन करने के लिए बाध्य किया जाता है। जैसे तो ग्राम पंचायत घरों से व बाजार से निकलने वाले सभी कचरे की देखभाल करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है, लेकिन घर के मालिक (मकान मालिक) व व्यवसायिक मालिक कानुनी तौर पर प्लास्टिक, घरेलू कचरे और खाद्य कचरे को इकट्ठा करने के लिए डिब्बे उपलब्ध कराने के लिए स्वयं बाध्य है। ग्राम पंचायत कोकसर ने भी 132 परिवार को सूखे व गीले कूड़े के लिए कूड़ेदान वितरित किया है व बाजार परिसर पर भी इसे लगाया है। हम सभी को अपने कचरे को अलग अलग करना होगा, यह घरों और व्यवसायों के लिए समान रूप से लागू होता है। कोसर पंचायत के सभी स्थानीय वासियों व यहां व्यवसायिक क्षेत्र से जूड़े हुए लोगों के लिए सूखा व खाद्य कचरे का अलग अलग संग्रह करना जरूरी है व उन्हें इसके बाद की सुविधा देना, प्रदान करना भी हमारी अनिवार्यता है।

हमारे द्वारा उपनियमों का विवरण इस प्रकार से है:-

1. अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन और बायोडिग्रेडेबल कचरे के लिए प्रसंस्करण व्यवस्था विकसित करने की जिम्मेदारी पंचायत स्वयं लेगी व किसी भी व्यक्ति को अपने द्वारा उत्पन्न ठोस कचरे को सड़कों पर, अपने परिसर के बाहर खुले सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर, या नाली या जल निकासों में नहीं फेंकना है न ही जलाना है और दफनाना भी नहीं है। उल्लंघन करने पर उचित जुर्माना भी वसुला जाएगा।

2. कुड़ा जनरेटर की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह कचरे को तीन धाराओं में अलग करें। गीला (बायोडिग्रेडेबल), सूखा (प्लास्टिक, कागज, धातु, लकड़ी आदि) और घरेलू खतरनाक कचरा (डायपर, नेपकिन, सफाई एजेंटों के खाली कंटेनर, मच्छर भगाने वाले आदि) और अलग किए गए कचरे को अधिकृत रैग-पिकर या कचरा संग्रहकर्ता या

स्थानीय निकायों को देना अनिवार्य है। जनरेटर को कचरा संग्रहकर्ता को उपयोगकर्ता शुल्क और कुड़ा-कचरा फैलाने और अलग न करने के लिए स्पार्ट फाईन का भुगतान भी करना होगा। प्रत्येक अपशिष्ट जनरेटर कचरे को अलग अलग करके अलग अलग स्टोर करेगा और पंचायत व साडा कर्मचारियों या अधिकृत कचरा बीनने वालों को सौंप देगा।

3. सभी होटलों और रेस्तरां को बायोडिग्रेडेबल कचरे को भी अलग करना होगा और संग्रह की एक प्रणाली जो पंचायत स्थापित करेगा का पालन करना होगा।

4. प्रत्येक स्ट्रीट वेंडर को अपनी गतिविधि के दौरान उत्पन्न होने वाले कचरे, जैसे खाद्य अपशिष्ट, डिस्पोजेबल प्लेट, कप, डिब्बे, रैपर, नारियल के छिलके, बचा हुआ भोजन, सब्जियां, फल आदि के भंडारण के लिए उपयुक्त सूखा व गीले कूड़ेदान व कंटेनर रखने होंगे व आवश्यक इस्तेमाल में लाना होगा। उनके आसपास पर कचरा होने पर जुर्माना वसूला जाएगा और ऐसे को स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा अधिसूचित कचरा भंडारण डिपो या कंटेनर या पंचायत वाहन में ही जमा करना होगा।

5. पंचायत क्षेत्र में हर तरह की गतिविधि की अनुमति पंचायत से लेनी होगी, अयोग्य घोषित होने पर किसी भी वेंडर को कोकसर पंचायत में किसी भी कार्य करने पर रोक लगाई जाएगी, एक बार नोटिस जरूर दिया जाएगा।

6. डिस्पोजेबल उत्पादों जैसे टिन, कांच, प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग आदि के सभी निर्माता या ऐसे उत्पादों को पंचायत बाजार में बेचने वाले मालिक को स्थानीय पंचायत से अनुमति लेनी होगी। ऐसे सभी मालिक जो अपने उत्पादों को पैकेजिंग सामग्री में बेचते या विपणन करते हैं जो गैर-बायोडिग्रेडेबल है, उन्हें अपने उत्पादन के कारण पैकेजिंग कचरे को वापस इक्टठा करने के लिए एक प्रणाली स्थापित करनी चाहिए या अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रणाली की स्थापना के लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने में भी सहयोग करना होगा।

7. निर्माण व विध्वंस अपशिष्ट को अलग से संग्रहित और निपटाना होगा।

8. अपने परिसर से उत्पन्न बागवानी अपशिष्ट और बगीचे के अपशिष्ट को स्थानीय प्राधिकरण के निर्देशों के अनुसार निपटाया जाना होगा।

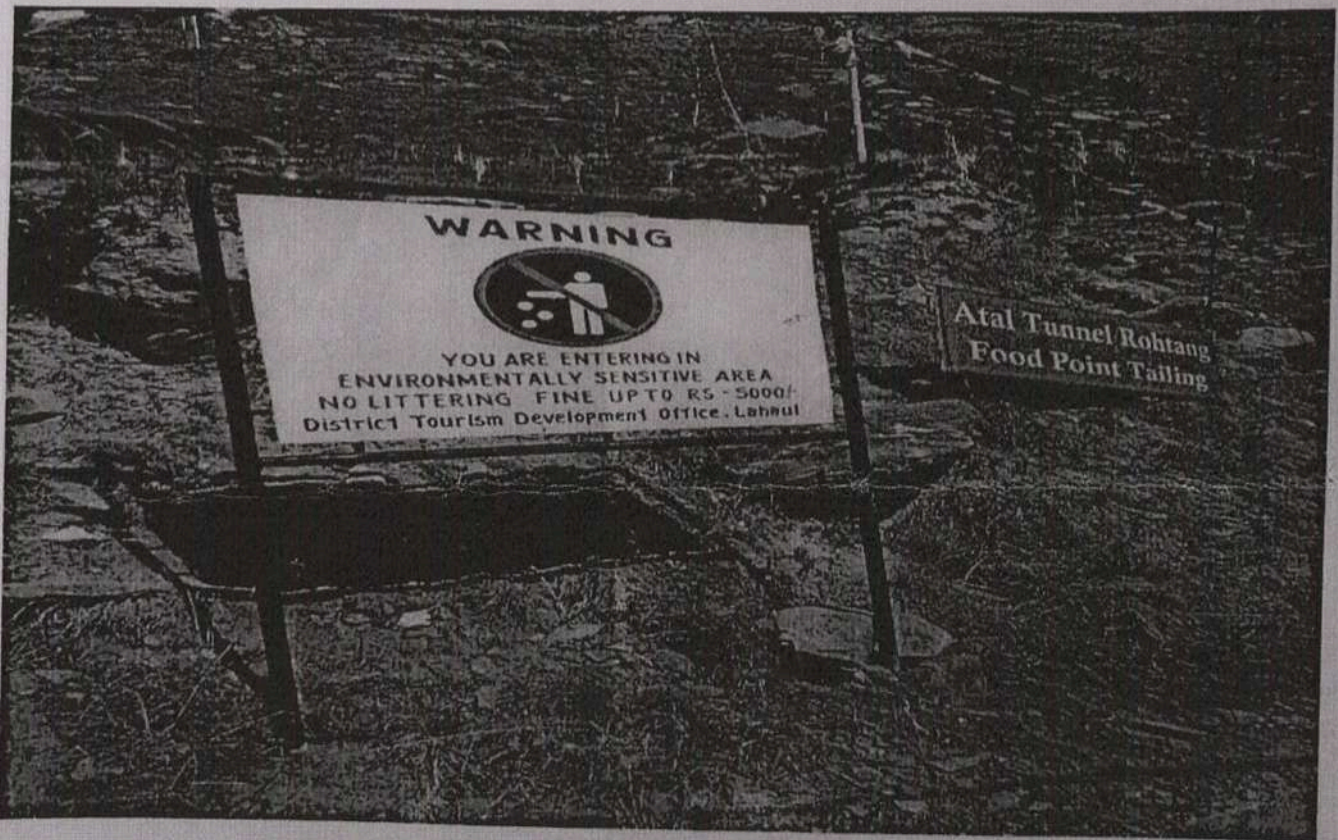
9. सभी आवासीय क्षेत्रों, होटल, होमस्टे व घरों में सूखा व गीला कचरा डिब्बे को वितरित किया गया है, जिसे आवश्यक रूप से इस्तेमाल करना होगा।

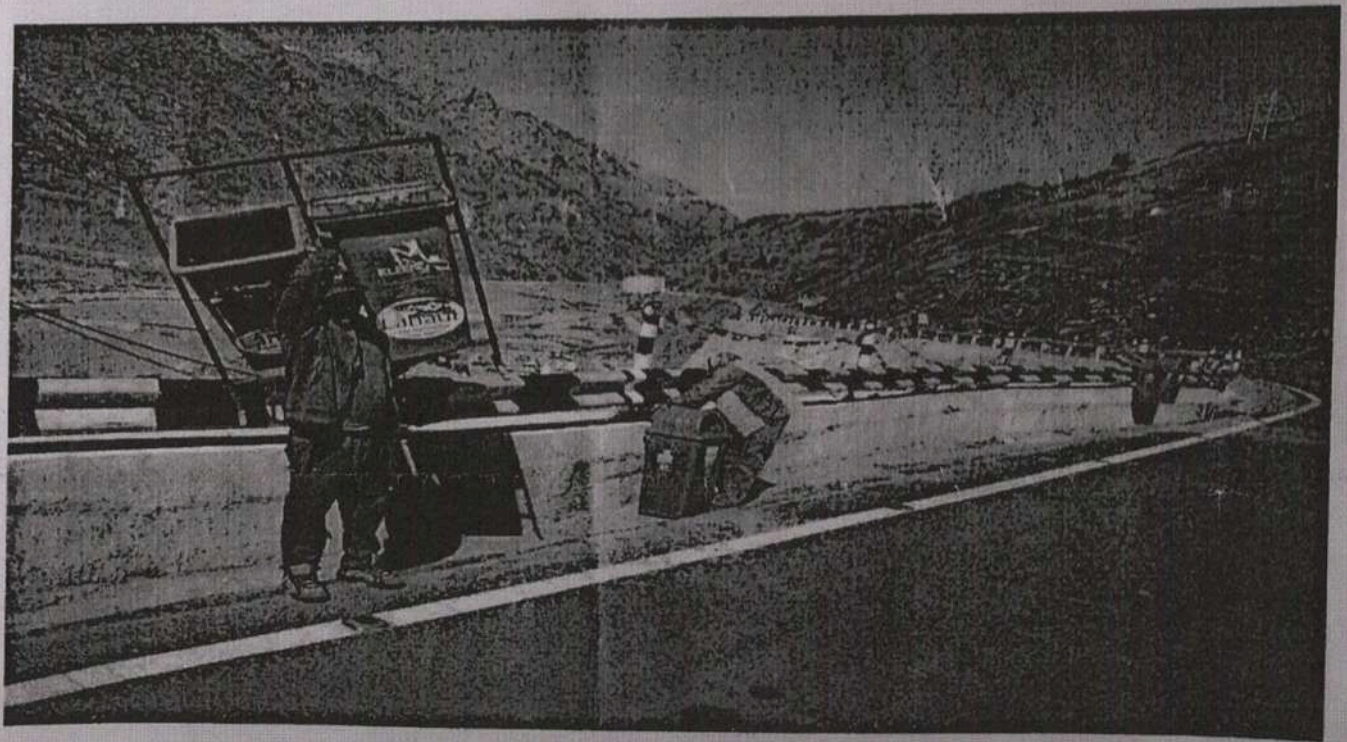
10. शराब ठेका द्वारा उत्पन्न ठोस अपशिष्ट, खासतौर पर कांच को सड़कों पर, अपने परिसर के बाहर खुले सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर या नाली या जल निकायों में नही फेंकना, न ही जलाना और न ही दफनाना है। शराब ठेका से हर माह का निर्धारित 2000/- वसूला जाएगा।

11. ग्राम पंचायत कोकसर क्षेत्र में अन्य भागों से आने वाले बाहरी लोगों से उपयोगकर्ता शुल्क एकत्र करने के लिए एक उपकरण स्थापित करेगी।

12. ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र में किसी भी प्रकार की शूटिंग के मामले में उन्हें पहले पंचायत से अनुमति लेनी होगी, जिसके लिए उन्हें 25000/- रुपये की शुल्क पंचायत में जमा करना होगा, क्योंकि वे बड़ी संख्या में आते हैं। फिल्म शूटिंग और अन्य गतिविधियों के कारण पंचायत में भारी मात्रा में सूखा कचरा और शौचालय कचरा उत्पन्न होता है।

Secretary
Gram Panchayat Kokasr.
Distt. L.S. (H.P.)







Photographs of awareness drives at North Portal area of Atal Tunnel

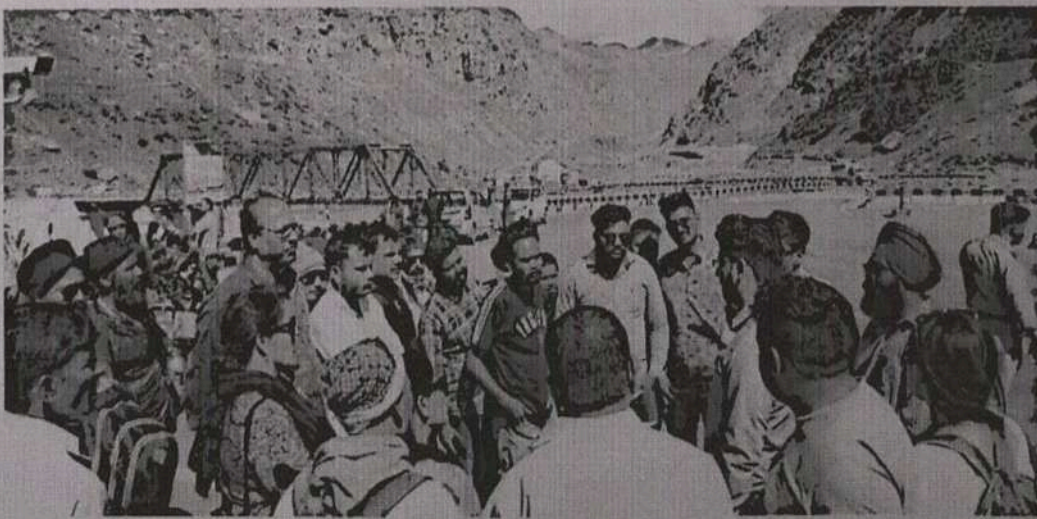


Fig: Awareness of Tourist at North Portal area of Atal Tunnel and surrounding area.



Fig: Awareness of vendors opposite of North Portal area of Atal Tunnel

Photographs of cleanliness drives at North Portal area of Atal Tunnel.

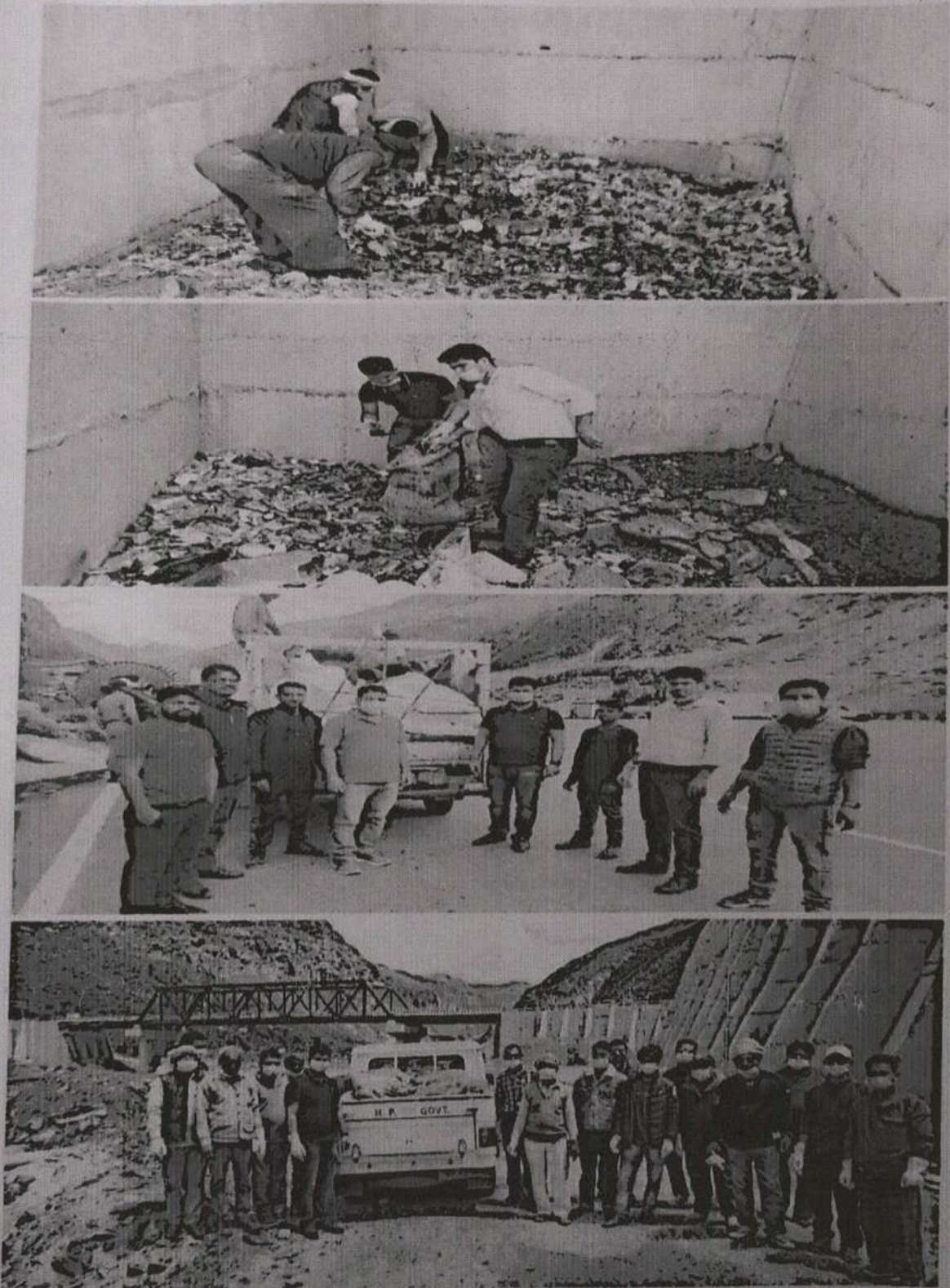


Fig: Cleanliness at North Portal area of Atal Tunnel.

Annexure-VII



H.P. STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
 Regional Office: HIMUDA Shopping Complex, Hall No-5, Beasa Moar Kullu,
 Tehsil & Distt-Kullu-175101(HP), Phone: 01902-223149
 Website: <http://hppcb.nic.in> E-mail: pcbokullu1@gmail.com



No.PCB/R.O.Kullu (2609)/O.A. No. 145/2024/- 5117-20

Dated: 16.3.2024

To

The Deputy Commissioner,
 Keylong, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti-175131 HP.

Subject: - Order dated 07/02/2024 passed by the Hon'ble NGT in O.A. No. 145/2024 titled Friends v/s Union of India & ors.

Sir,

This is in reference to the email received on dated 27-02-2024 Legal Cell HP State Pollution Control Board, Shimla and copy of letter No.STE-E (5)-4/2019 dated 19-02-2024 issued by the Additional Secretary (Env., Sci. Tech. & CC) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh with the directions to provide comments/input in the matter to Deputy Commissioner, Lahaul & Spiti at Keylong.

In this context, it is submitted that undersigned has already provided comments/input in aforesaid matter with respect to control of littering and better enforcement of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in Koksar area in the meeting held on 15-03-2024 however following comments/input are submitted formally, please:

1. The Gram Panchayat, Koksar shall frame Bye Laws and prohibit citizen/tourists from littering wastes on road/street/downhills as per Rule 20 (C) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
2. The Gram Panchayat, Koksar shall make the MRF (Material Recovery Facility) provided at Koksar functional immediately.
3. The vending and non-vending zone may be identified and notified by concerned department in order to control scattered vending in the area.
4. The CCTV cameras may be provided in the area to keep check on littering.
5. The Gram Panchayat, Koksar shall provide warning sign boards/hoardings at littering spots and suitable places and also ensure that all commercial shops, vendors shall provide adequate dustbins.
6. Regular challaning w.r.t. littering and use of banned SUP items in the area by all authorized officers of the departments as per H.P. Non-Biodegradable Garbage Control Act, 1995.
7. Regular cleanliness drive may be conducted by the Gram Panchayat, Koksar to ensure cleanliness.
8. The Gram Panchayat, Koksar/SADA shall make provisions for door to door waste collection from the area and levy of user fee/solid waste management charges.

Above inputs/comments are submitted for information and necessary action, please.

Yours faithfully,

(Er. Sunil Sharma)

Assistant Environmental Engineer

H.P. State Pollution Control Board, Kullu

Copy to:-

1. The Member Secretary, HSPCB, Shimla for information, please.
2. The Sub Divisional Magistrate-cum-Member Secretary SADA, Keylong for information and necessary action, please.
3. The Pradhan/Secretary, Gram Panchayat, Koksar for information and necessary action, please.

(Er. Sunil Sharma)

Assistant Environmental Engineer

H.P. State Pollution Control Board, Kullu

Item No. 05

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 145/2024

Friends

Applicant

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 07.02.2024

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Mr. Akash Vashishtha, Adv.

ORDER

1. In this original application, plea of the Applicant is that Koksar is an extremely eco-sensitive area at an altitude of 5484m (17992.13) in District Lahaul & Spiti on the Leh-Manali Highway in Himachal Pradesh which completely remains frozen for more than seven months in a year. The grievance of the Applicant is that the solid waste is dumped/littered not only by tourists but also by the commercial establishments and that it is not disposed of, segregated and processed by the local authority.

2. Learned Counsel for the Applicant has submitted that the local authority has not framed the regulations in terms of Rule 20(c) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. He has also submitted that the local authority is not acting in accordance with the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of *Almitra H. Patel vs. Union of India & Ors.* dated 02.09.2014 in *Writ Petition (C) No. 888/1996*.

3. The OA raises substantial issue relating to compliance of the provisions of Scheduled enactment.

4. Issue notice to the respondents. Applicant is directed to serve the respondents and file affidavit of service at least one week before the next date of hearing.

5. The similar issue relating to other areas was also taken up by the Tribunal in OA No. 178/2022, *In re: News item published in The Hindu dated 27.02.2022 titled "Tourism has brought economic prosperity to the Himalayan region, but the environmental cost has been catastrophic"*. The said OA was disposed of by order dated 09.03.2022 with a direction to the concerned authorities to file the report within six months. MA No. 14/2024 has been registered on the basis of the report so filed in that OA.

6. List the matter on 03.04.2024 along with MA No. 14/2024.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

February 07, 2024
Original Application No. 145/2024
DV.

Item No. 13

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 145/2024

Friends

Applicant

Versus

Union of India

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 12.07.2024

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Mr. Akash Vashishtha, Adv. for Applicant

Respondent: Mr. Rajkumar, Mr. Ankit Chaudhary, Mr. Sumit Chaudhary, Ms. Neetu Singh & Mr. Bharat Bhushan & Ms. Anamika Singh, Advs. for CPCB
Mr. Vaibhav Srivastava, Advs. for HPSPCB
Ms. Sonali Malhotra, Ms. Neha, Ms. Ritika Sharma, Ms. Jyoti Jha & Ms. Sakshi Singh, Advs. for MoEF & CC

ORDER

1. This original application, the applicant has raised grievance in respect of the littering/dumping of solid waste in Koksar in District Lahual & Spiti in Himachal Pradesh. In support of such a plea the applicant has enclosed photographs annexure A4 showing littering of solid waste. The submission of learned counsel for the applicant is that Rule 20 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 have not been complied with the area concerned which reads as under:-

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

(a) Construction of landfill on the hill shall be avoided. A transfer station at a suitable enclosed location shall be setup to collect residual waste from the processing facility and inert waste. A suitable land shall be identified in the plain areas down the hill within 25 kilometers for setting up sanitary landfill. The residual waste from the transfer station shall be disposed of at this sanitary landfill.

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

2. We also take note of the fact that Rule 15 of the Rules fix the duties and responsibilities on the Local Authorities and Panchayats. Rule 16 fixes the responsibility on the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee. Rule 17 fixes the responsibility on manufacturers or brand owners of disposable products, sanitary napkins, diapers, etc. Hence, these duties/responsibilities are required to be performed by all the duty holders which according to the applicant have not been performed.

3. The applicant has also referred to the communication filed annexure A5 wherein the following suggestion have been made to tackle the problem of solid waste mismanagement in the area concerned:

“15. That the Applicant seeks attention of the agencies concerned to the above facts and circumstances and direct the following measures to be taken, implemented and enforced:

- A. Regulate the number of tourists entering Koksar, placing a cap on the numbers per day.*
- B. Visitors/tourists going or walking towards Koksar on the Leh-Manali road must be subject to strict and thorough frisking by police staff stationed at multiple door frame detector gates installed at the entry points of Koksar; DGP must be directed*

in this regard; number of tourists to be allowed only as per the maximum numbers determined, as above.

- C. No visitor/tourist going or walking towards Koksar on the Leh-Manali road be allowed to carry eatables, water, tobacco, pan masala, snacks or any other item packaged in plastics or any other non-biodegradable material.*
- D. No food vends be allowed beyond the Taxi Stand in Koksar; licenses to only a few food vends must be granted, at a single spot; all food vends must necessarily have adequate-sized dust bins.*
- E. Carrying capacities of Koksar and all surrounding hill stations, including Manali and Solang Valley be determined.*
- F. Bye-laws be framed; strict direction be given to all tourists/visitors not to dispose any waste on the streets or any other place other than litter bins, under Rule 20(c) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.*
- G. An effective and strong mechanism be put in place to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the Bye-laws to all tourists visiting Koksar, Manali, Shimla or any other hill station, across Himachal Pradesh, under Rule 20(d) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.*
- H. Solid waste management charges be levied from the tourists at the entry points of all hill stations across Himachal Pradesh, including Koksar, Manali, Shimla, Kufri, Narkanda, Chamba, Khajjiar, Dalhousie, Dharamshala, Mcleodganj, Kinnaur and Spiti, in accordance with Rule 20(e) of The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.*
- I. Local bodies must ensure scientific disposal of wastes as per the laws.*
- J. Violators or those dumping the wastes be strictly penalized.*
- K. Fix quotas for the visitors/tourists coming to places situated above 4000 feet above sea level altitude in Himachal Pradesh during the months of May-June and November-March.*
- L. Directions may be passed to put a complete ban on the sale of soft/cold drinks sold in plastic bottles; Chips, wafers, chowmein, Maggies and other eatables; Tobacco, Panmasala, Gutkha and other products wrapped in plastics or non-biodegradable packaging in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh, particularly from March to June and September to November.*
- M. Directions may be passed to allow only Compostable material in the packaging of all food, edible, consumable items which are sold in the hills of Uttarakhand. Non-compostable plastic glasses, plates, bowls, straws, toys and thermocol plates and bowls may be completely banned in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh.*
- N. Directions may kindly be issued to make a strict policy regarding disposal of liquor and Beer bottles made of glass as these bottles are thrown in the hill slopes and forests by the consumers. Strict punishment be awarded to the persons who throw these bottles in such places or break them.*
- O. Directions may kindly be issued to frame and enforce a policy to restrict the use and for effective disposal of thermocol used for packaging in the entire hills of Himachal Pradesh.*
- P. Direct the public authorities concerned to cap the number of adventure tourists /trekkers /climbers /expedition mountaineers in areas with altitudes over 5000 feet above sea*

level, put stringent checks and frisking for adventurers/trekkers to check their items in luggage bags capable of generating waste and strictly regulate such activities across the state.”

4. The further submission of the learned counsel for the applicant is that no carrying capacity of the area has been calculated and fixed resulting into extra tourist pressure in that area and consequential solid waste mismanagement. It is also submitted that since the concerned area remains frozen for almost seven months therefore the solid waste/littering gets solidify in that period and limited window is available for cleaning it.

5. The HSPCB has filed a report dated 02.04.2024 mentioning about the request for establishing material recovery facility. There is nothing on record to show that any material recovery facility has been setup. The report does not reflect any action taken by the HSPCB to ensure the implementation of the relevant rules and also effective steps to remediate the problem.

6. CPCB has also filed the reply and learned counsel for CPCB has submitted that within four weeks the effective steps will be taken to ensure remediation of the problem. No reply on behalf of respondent no. 1: MoEF & CC, respondent no. 2: State of Himachal Pradesh, respondent no. 5: Deputy Commissioner Lahual & Spiti and respondent no. 6: Village Panchayaat Koksar has been filed, though they are already served in the matter.

7. Hence , we grant four weeks time to all the concerned parties to file their response. We also give four weeks time to CPCB and HSPCB to file a report indicating the action taken by them to remediate the problem. The status report will reflect upon the issues raised by the applicant and noted above in the order.

8. List on 18.10.2024

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

July 12, 2024
O.A No. 145/2024
HB



Annexure-3



507

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय, चण्डीगढ़
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate, Chandigarh

(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA)
Date: 19.09.2024

CPCB/RD/CHD/NGT/110-111

सेवा में,

सदस्य सचिव,
हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
हिम परिवेश, फेज़-III, बीसीएस के नीचे, न्यू शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश - 171009

Sub : Compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order dated 12.07.2024 in the matter of OA No. 145/2024; Friends Vs Union of India & Ors.

Sir,

This has reference to the NGT Order dated 12.07.2024 (copy enclosed) in the matter of Original Application No. 145/2024; Friends Vs Union of India & Ors whereby the Hon'ble NGT has directed that *"We also give four weeks' time to CPCB and HSPCB to file a report indicating the action taken by them to remediate the problem. The status report will reflect upon the issues raised by the applicant and noted above in the order."*

In view of the above, the current status of the compliance to the following provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and PWM Rules 2018 is required.

- 1) Clause 20 (a,b,c,d,e,f) , Clause 15(h) and Clause 16(1(a)) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; and
- 2) Rule 6(2)(a); Rule 4 (1) (b) (2) and Rule 4 (1) (c) of PWM Rules 2018 as amended.

Further, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has also directed that *"The status report will reflect upon the issues raised by the applicant and noted above in the order."*

Therefore, in view of the above, it is requested that point-wise Status cum Action Taken Report (ATR) covering all the above points may be provided on priority at rdchandigarh.cpcb@nic.in and divyasinha.cpcb@nic.in at the earliest.

This may kindly be treated as urgent as the matter is listed for hearing on 18.10.2024.

Copy to:

1. Divisional Head, UPC-II, CPCB Head Office, Delhi

For information please.

सादर,

(डॉ. नरेन्द्र शर्मा)
वैज्ञानिक 'एफ'

वैज्ञानिक 'एफ'



CPCB/RD/CHD/NGT/124-125

Date: 01.10.2024

सेवा में,

सदस्य सचिव,

हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,

परिवेश, चरण-III, बीसीएस के नीचे, न्यू शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश – 171009

Sub : Compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order dated 12/07/2024 in the matter of OA No. 145/2024; Friends Vs Union of India & Ors.

Ref : CPCB Letter No. CPCB/RD/CHD/NGT/ 110-111 dated 19/09/2024

Sir,

This has reference to the NGT Order dated 12.07.2024 (copy enclosed) in the matter of Original Application No. 145/2024; Friends Vs Union of India & Ors regarding grievance in respect of the littering/dumping of solid waste in Koksar in District Lahual & Spiti in Himachal Pradesh.

It was observed by Hon'ble NGT in the order dated 12/07/2024 that:

“Para 5: The HSPCB has filed a report dated 02.04.2024 mentioning about the request for establishing material recovery facility. There is nothing on record to show that any material recovery facility has been setup. The report does not reflect any action taken by the HSPCB to ensure the implementation of the relevant rules and also effective steps to remediate the problem.”

Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 12/07/2024 has directed that *“We also give four weeks' time to CPCB and HSPCB to file a report indicating the action taken by them to remediate the problem. The status report will reflect upon the issues raised by the applicant and noted above in the order.”*

In view of the above, the current status of the compliance to the following provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and PWM Rules 2018 is required, for filing before Hon'ble NGT.

- 1) Clause 20 (a,b,c,d,e,f) , Clause 15(h) and Clause 16(1(a)) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; and
- 2) Rule 6(2) (a); Rule 4 (1) (b) (2) and Rule 4 (1) (c) of PWM Rules 2018 as amended.

Further, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has also directed that *“The status report will reflect upon the issues raised by the applicant and noted above in the order.”*

A letter in this regard was sent vide No. CPCB/RD/CHD/NGT/ 110-111 dated 19/09/2024, with a request to provide Action Taken Report (ATP), which is awaited. Therefore, it is again requested that point-wise Status cum Action Taken Report (ATR) covering all the above points may be provided on priority at rdchandigarh.cpcb@nic.in and divyasinha.cpcb@nic.in at the earliest.

This may kindly be treated as urgent as the matter is listed for hearing on 18.10.2024.

सादर.

Dr
20/10/2024

(डॉ. नरेन्द्र शर्मा)
वैज्ञानिक 'एफ'

Copy to:

1. Divisional Head, UPC-II, CPCB Head Office, Delhi

For information please.

Dr
20/10/2024
वैज्ञानिक 'एफ'

SL



510

Annexure- 4A

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA.

F. No. CM-13011/28/2024-LAW-HO-CPCB-HO

Date: 16/10/2024

To,

**The Member Secretary,
Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board,
HIM Parivesh, Phase III New Shimla -171009.**

Subject: Compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 12.07.2024 in the matter of O.A No 145/2024 Friends Vs Union of India & Ors.

Reference: (i) CPCB letter dated 19.9.2024 & 1.10.2024

(ii) HSPCB letter dated 8/10/2024

Sir,

This is in reference to above-mentioned letters of CPCB seeking compliance status of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (SWM Rules, 2016) and Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (PWM Rules, 2016) and your letter dated 8.10.2024 on the subject.

The information provided in your letter has been examined and it is observed that the following information w.r.t compliance of provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 and PWM Rules, 2016 (as amended) have not been provided:

- (a) Quantity of Solid and Plastic Waste generated in the region
- (b) Percentage of total waste collected / segregated in the region
- (c) Details, including type and processing capacity of Solid & Plastic waste management facilities, set up in the region
- (d) Details regarding disposal facilities, including landfills, set up in the region
- (e) Status of Consent/ Authorization/ Authorization issued to the Waste processing/ disposal facilities in accordance with provision of Air & Water Act, SWM & PWM Rules
- (e) Compliance status of Rule 20 of SWM Rules related to provisions of Solid Waste Management in the Hilly regions
- (f) Details on enforcement of ban on Single Use Plastic

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली - 110032.

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110 032.

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

In view of the aforementioned points, you are hereby requested to take necessary action including issuing Directions to the local body, for implementation of provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, SWM Rules 2016 and PWM Rules 2016 in the region. You are further requested to monitor the progress of the actions taken by concerned local authorities in this regard, and submit progress report to this office.

Yours faithfully,


(Divya Sinha)

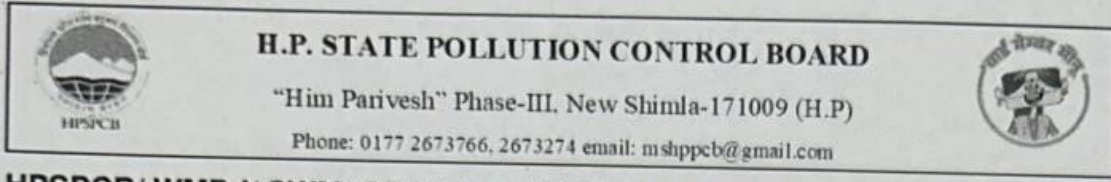
Director & Divisional Head, UPC-II

Encl : As above

Copy to :

- i. DH, Law Section: For information please
- ii. RD-Chandigarh: For information and follow up please.


(Divya Sinha)



HPSPCB/ WMD-I/ SWM/ GP Koksar/ 2024/- 11877

Dated: 8/10/2024

To

✓ **Dr. Narendar Sharma**
 Scientist 'F'
 Regional Directorate, Chandigarh, CPCB

Subject: Compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order dated 12.07.2024 in the matter of OA No. 145/2024; Friends Vs Union of India & Ors.

Sir,

Reference to your office letter dated 1.10.2024 on the subject cited above. In this regard, please find enclosed the status report w.r.t the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2018 and Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (as amended) in Koksar, District Lahaul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh.

Yours faithfully

Encl. As mentioned above

Signed by
 Anil Joshi

Date: 08-10-2024 17:28:13

(Anil Joshi, IFS)
Member Secretary
HPSPCB, Shimla-9

Copy to

Senior Law Officer, HPSPCB, HQ, Shimla for kind information please.

(Anil Joshi, IFS)
Member Secretary
HPSPCB, Shimla-9

1) **Clause 20 (a,b,c,d,e,f) , Clause 15(h) and Clause 16(1(a)) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016;**

- The Gram Panchayat Koksar has established a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) near the Koksar (Dimpuk) and Shredder & Bailer were found in place which is not functional as there is no source of electricity/ power backup for the operation of MRF site till 11.09.2024. Letter has been issued to Sub-Divisional Magistrate-cum-Member Secretary, SADA Keylong vide letter dated 12.06.2024 to make necessary arrangements for power supply.
- No arrangement for the wet waste treatment has been provided.
- No sanitary landfill site has been established.
- Meetings was held on 15.03.2024 under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner, District Lahaul & Spiti was held to review the status of solid waste management in Koksar area.

2) **Rule 6(2) (a); Rule 4 (1) (b) (2) and Rule 4 (1) (c) of PWM Rules 2016 as amended.**

- The Gram Panchayat Koksar has established a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) near the Koksar (Dimpuk) and Shredder & Bailer were found in place which is not functional as there is no source of electricity/ power backup for the operation till 11.09.2024. Letter has been issued to Sub-Divisional Magistrate-cum-Member Secretary, SADA Keylong vide letter dated 12.06.2024 to make necessary arrangements for power supply.
- Plastic carry bags (irrespective of their sizes and thickness) have been banned in Himachal Pradesh since 2009.
- State Board has carried out regular surveillance and inspections in Koksar & surrounding area of Atal Tunnel to check littering/ dumping of Solid waste and issued challan amounting to ₹43,000/- since opening of Atal Tunnel.
- Further State Board has imposed Environmental Compensation amounting to ₹1,00,000/- on Gram Panchayat, Koksar as per orders of Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 256 of 2013 titled as Abishek Rai vs State of H.P. & Ors. Vide letter dt. 11.09.2024