

Solid Waste Management Part II

Comparison between the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2011 and 2016 with its likely implication

Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011	Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Reasons / and likely implications
<p>Title Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rule, 2011</p> <p>Application: Only to the Municipal area</p>	<p>Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016</p> <p>These rules shall apply to every waste generator, local body, Gram Panchayat, manufacturer, Importers and producer.</p>	<p>Handling included in the word 'Management'</p> <p>Importers are brought under the purview since importing is also a route of bringing plastic carry bags/ multilayered packaging to the country</p> <p>The jurisdiction has been extended to rural area also since plastic has reached to our rural areas also.</p>
Prohibition		
<p>carry bag made of virgin or recycled plastic, shall not be less than forty microns in thickness;</p> <p>Natural shade or pigments as per IS Code.</p> <p>Carry bags made of recycled plastics shall not be used for Packaging food stuff</p> <p>sachets using plastic material shall not be used for storing, packing or selling</p>	<p>carry bag made of virgin or recycled plastic, shall not be less than fifty microns in thickness;</p> <p>No change</p> <p>No change</p> <p>No change</p>	<p>An eco-friendly product which is a complete substitute of the plastic in all the uses has not been found till date. In the absence of a suitable alternate, it is impractical and undesirable to impose a blanket ban on the use of plastic all over the country. The real challenge is to improve plastic waste management systems.</p> <p>The increasing thickness of plastic carry bags from 40 to 50 micron and stipulation 50 micron thickness for plastic</p>

<p>gutkha, tobacco and pan masala</p> <p>Nil</p>	<p>plastic sheet or like, which is not an integral part of multilayered packaging and cover made of plastic sheet used for packaging, wrapping the commodity shall not be less than fifty microns in thickness except where the thickness of such plastic sheets impair the functionality of the product;</p>	<p>sheets will likely to increase about 20 % cost hence, the tendency to provide free carry bags will come down and the collection by the waste pickers also increase to some extent.</p>
<p>Responsibility of Waste Generators</p>		
<p>--Nil..</p>	<p>Waste Generators including institutional generators, event organisers shall</p> <p>not to litter the plastic waste</p> <p>segregate waste and handover to authorized agency.</p> <p>pay user fee as prescribed by ULB and spot fine in case of violation.</p>	<p>Earlier there were no specific responsibilities for the event organisers, institutional generators</p> <p>Introducing responsibility for the waste generator, will improve the segregation and reuse/ recycle. Reduce littering.</p> <p>This will improve plastic waste management</p>
<p>Responsibility of Producer, Brand owner</p>		
<p>Nil</p>	<p>Producer, Brand Owner need to work out modalities for waste collection system for collecting back the plastic waste within a period of six months in consultation with local authority / State Urban Development Department and implement with two years thereafter.</p> <p>This plan shall be submitted to the SPCB while applying for Consent to Establish or Operate or Renewal.</p>	<p>littering of PW is the major problem. The real challenge is to improve plastic waste management systems.</p> <p>The introduction of collect back system of waste generated from various products by the Producers/ Brand owners of those</p>

	If CTE/CTO renewed before the notification of these rules, shall submit such plan within six months from the date of notification and implement with two years thereafter.	products would improve the collection of plastic waste, its reuse/ recycle.
Responsibility of local body and Gram Panchayat		
<p>The local body shall be responsible for plastic waste management system and for performing the associated functions.</p> <p>may seek financial assistance from producers to set up the Waste Management System</p> <p>encourage use of PW for Road Construction, Energy Recovery etc.</p> <p>No carry bags shall be made available free of cost by retailers to consumers. The Municipal authority may by notification determine minimum price of carry bags.</p>	<p>No Change</p> <p>Mandatory</p> <p>promote use of plastic waste for road construction as per Indian Road Congress guidelines or energy recovery or waste to oil etc.</p> <p>by notification or an order, introduce collection of plastic waste management fee through pre registration of the producers, importers of plastic carry bags / multilayered packaging and vendors selling the same. plastic waste management fee shall be of minimum rupees forty eight thousand @ rupees four thousand per month.</p> <p>may prescribe higher plastic waste management fee, depending upon the production or sale capacity.</p>	<p>Gainful utilization of plastic waste.</p> <p>Municipal authorities have not fixed cost on carry bags and the rules are silent on the mode of payment of such money collected from pricing of carry bags by the retailers to Municipal authority.</p> <p>The introduction of provision to collect fee from the producers, importers of plastic carry bags / multilayered packaging and vendors selling the same, will strengthen financial status of local</p>

		authorities and improve Plastic Waste Management System
Responsibility of retailers and street vendors		
-----Nil---	<p>The shopkeepers and street vendors willing to provide plastic carry bags for dispensing any commodity shall register with local body on payment of plastic waste management fee of minimum rupees forty eight thousand @ rupees four thousand per month.</p> <p>Only the registered shopkeepers or street vendors shall be eligible to provide plastic carry bags for dispensing the commodities</p> <p>The registered shop keepers shall display at prominent place that plastic carry bags are given on payment</p> <p>not to sell or provide commodities to consumer in carry bags or plastic sheet or multilayered packaging, which are not manufactured and labelled or marked, as prescribed under these rules.</p> <p>defaulters liable to pay such fines as specified under the bye-laws of the local bodies.</p>	<p>The imposition of plastic waste management fee on retailers and street vendors will force them to collect cost on carry bags which in turn make the public to either switch over to other bags or reuse of carry bags, reduce the Plastic waste generation.</p> <p>Will strengthen financial status of local authorities and improve Plastic Waste Management System.</p>
State Level Monitoring Committee		
Secretary UDD- Chairman Representative from	Addition: Municipal Commissioner, Commissioner, Value Added Tax or his nominee,	Strengthened suitably

<p>Environment Dept, PCB, ULB, NGO, Industry and academic Institution.</p> <p>shall meet at least once in a year.</p>	<p>Sales Tax Commissioner or Officer, representative of Plastic Association, Drug Manufacturers Association, Chemical Manufacturers Association Director, Municipal Administration- Convener</p> <p>Once in Six Months</p>	
<p>Responsibility of CPCB/SPCBs</p>		
<p>No person shall manufacture carry bags or recycle plastic bags or multilayered packaging without registration from SPCB/PCC.</p> <p>...Ni...</p>	<p>No change</p> <p>shall not renew registration of producer unless the producer possesses and action plan endorsed by the Secretary in charge of Urban Development for setting of plastic waste management system</p>	<p>To ensure that all manufacturer of carry bags or recycle plastic bags or multilayered packaging evolve and implement collect back system.</p>
<p>SPCB shall submit annual report on the use and management of plastic waste to the CPCB before the 30th September</p> <p>CPCB shall prepare a consolidated annual report on the use and management of plastic waste and forward it to the Central Government along with its recommendations before the 31st December of every year.</p>	<p>31st July, 2016</p> <p>31st August of every year.</p>	<p>To maintain uniformity in submission of Annual report in all waste management rules</p>

Land for waste management facility		
--Nil.	The Department dealing the land allotment in the State Government shall be responsible to provide land for establishing waste management facility.	Getting suitable land is the problem in many States for establishment of waste management facility. making the responsibility to provide land by the Department dealing the allotment of land would eliminate the issue of getting land for the waste management facility.

Plastic Waste Management (amendment) rules-2018

(Automated Central Registration system prescribed)

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules 27th March, 2018. The amended Rules lay down that the phasing out of Multilayered Plastic (MLP) is now applicable to MLP, which are “non-recyclable, or non-energy recoverable, or with no alternate use.”

The amended Rules also prescribe a central registration system for the registration of the producer/importer/brand owner. The Rules also lay down that any mechanism for the registration should be automated and should take into account ease of doing business for producers, recyclers and manufacturers. The centralized registration system will be evolved by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for the registration of the producer/importer/brand owner. While a national registry has been prescribed for producers with presence in more than two states, a state-level registration has been prescribed for smaller producers/brand owners operating within one or two states.

In addition, Rule 15 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules 2018 on “explicit pricing of carry bags” has been omitted.

Based on several representations received from various stakeholders, MoEF & CC had constituted a committee on issues/challenges faced with regard to the implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The committee deliberated on several issues related to the Rules and its implementation by various stakeholders and submitted its recommendations to the Ministry.

Electronic waste and its impact

Electronic waste or e-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices which includes computer monitors, motherboards, mobile phones and chargers, compact discs, headphones, television sets, air conditioners and refrigerators. According to the Global E-Waste Monitor 2017, India generates about 2 million tonnes (MT) of e-waste annually and ranks fifth among e-waste producing countries, after the US, China, Japan and Germany. In 2016-17, India treated only 0.036 MT of its e-waste. 65 cities generate more than 60% of the total E-Waste in India. - Among the top ten cities generating E-Waste, Mumbai ranks first followed by Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Pune, Surat & Nagpur.

Informal processing of e-waste in developing countries can lead to adverse human health effects and environmental pollution. Electronic scrap components, such as CPUs, contain potentially harmful materials such as lead, cadmium, beryllium, or brominated flame retardants. Recycling and disposal of e-waste may involve significant risk to health of workers and communities in developed countries.

- Environmental effects of e-waste: The toxic materials from electronic devices are released into bodies of water, groundwater, soil and air, affecting both land and sea animals. When you throw out your e-waste they wind up in landfills, causing toxic materials to seep into groundwater.
- E-waste-connected health risks may result from direct contact with harmful materials such as lead, cadmium, chromium, brominated flame retardants or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), from inhalation of toxic fumes, as well as from accumulation of chemicals in soil, water and food.
- E-waste is growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of about 30 per cent in the country. ASSOCHAM, one of the apex trade associations of India, estimated that e-waste generation was 1.8 MT per annum in 2016 and would reach 5.2 MT per annum by 2020.
- India now has 178 registered e-waste recyclers, accredited by the state governments to process e-waste. But many of India's e-waste recyclers aren't **recycling** waste at all. While some are storing it in hazardous conditions, others don't even have the capacity to handle such waste, as per by the [report](#) of Union Environment ministry.

- **CASE STUDY- E-waste in Ghana, Africa-** About 4 million tons of wastes are brought to Ghana from Antwerp and other parts of western world. Government of Ghana has signed in every international treaties but entry of e-waste is still there as the people of Ghana are not afford to purchase new electronic goods due to their poverty. And slum children and young men are used as collectors and dismantlers for cheap labor. E-wastes includes camera, computers, TVs, refrigerators, drillers and many used electronic items. They are sold for cheap price but no warranty for its usage, while unusable items are burned and dumped there. The river has now become a dark muddy stream rich in heavy metal wastes. Fisher men have almost lost their hopes and catch contains heavy metals which can cause long-term impact to human beings.

- **The following are ten ways to curb these environmental hazards, reduce electronic waste, and save our planet:**
 1. Sell old Electronics. ...
 2. Donate old Electronics. ...
 3. Recycle and Dispose of E-Waste Properly. ...
 4. Maintain your Electronics. ...
 5. Repurpose or Re-evaluate. ...
 6. Store Data Online. ...
 7. Buy Energy Star Rated Electronics
 8. Learn to Repair Broken Electronics at Home
 9. Rent Electronic Equipment instead of Buying
 10. Spread the Word