

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES 2016

INTRODUCTION: The Solid Waste Management rules clearly mention that efforts should be made to reduce, reuse, recycle waste and also promote home composting and decentralised waste processing. Through this there is a clear cut legal mandate for the state governments to adopt a decentralised strategy. It also clearly mandates that if a waste to energy facility is to be implemented it can only take non-biodegradable, non-recyclable waste having calorific value of 1500 Kcal. It must not include chlorinated items like plastic and wood pulp.

In a municipal Solid Waste stream the following is the composition of waste:

Biodegradable waste (50 to 60 %)

Non- Biodegradable waste (40 to 50%)

- Recyclable waste (80 to 85 %)
- Rejects (5 to 10 %)
- Sanitary waste (5 %) (there are now options to even recycle sanitary waste)

If you see the above composition, the combustible fraction of Solid Waste is very minimal. A Waste to energy plant needs minimum 1500 tonnes and getting combustible waste (in which we cannot include biodegradable and recyclable waste) is highly difficult on all practical terms.

11. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY-IN-CHARGE, URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES.-

(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.

(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;

(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.

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;

(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;

(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;

(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;

(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 onsite processing of such waste;

(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;

(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;

“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;

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) Hand over 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.

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 nonbiodegradable shall put in place a system to collect back the packaging waste generated due to their production.

4 DUTIES OF WASTE GENERATORS.-

(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.