Draft Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Characterization & Assessment of Plastic Waste Generation

Contents

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for characterization of Plastic packaging and SUP

1.0 Background

In the last couple of decades, India has experienced rapid urbanization, industrialization, and economic growth, which has led to a substantial increase in plastic waste generation. The burgeoning population, along with improvements in living standards, has further exacerbated the quantum of plastic waste generation. The widespread use of plastics, especially single-use items and its indiscriminate disposal, poses a serious threat to the environment.

The Plastic Waste Management Rules of 2016, along with subsequent amendments, laid out a statutory framework for effective plastic waste management in the country. As per the provision of PWM Rules, the local bodies are required to assess the quantum of plastic waste generated in their jurisdiction and report the same in the Annual Report to be submitted to the concerned SPCB/PCC, which in turn compiles the same and submits it to CPCB. It is observed that the methodology adopted for assessment of plastic waste management varies considerably across the country. Also, to ensure that correct data is being reported by the Local bodies in the Annual Report, it is required that the said data is validated at the SPCB/PCC level, prior to its compilation and submission to CPCB. Accordingly, a standardized methodology is required for assessment of plastic waste generation as well as validation of data reported by the local bodies in their Annual Report, by the SPCBs/PCCs

Further, vide Amendment to PWM Rules dated August 12, 2021 (**Annexure- I**) - import, production, sale, stocking and use of identified single-use plastic items like ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic flags, plates, cups, cutlery, and other similar disposable plastic products, has been banned w.e.f July 01, 2022. Also, vide Amendment to PWM Rules dated February 16, 2022- Extended Producer Responsibility Guidelines (**Annexure II**) with thrust on processing of plastic packaging waste has been notified by MoEFCC. Various measures have been

taken across the country to ensure effective implementation of the said Amendments. It is required to periodically assess the impact of these measures on plastic waste management to strengthen implementation of EPR Guidelines and enforcement of SUP ban.

The SOP outlines the methodology to assess the quantity of plastic waste generation and its characterization specifically w.r.t Single Use Plastic and Categories of Plastic Packaging as per PWM Rules. A study conducted by GIZ on the matter (**Annexure III**) has been referred to for preparing this document. Further, methodology for validation of data reported by the Local Bodies in the Annual Report, by the SPCBs/PCCs has also been included in this document. All concerned stakeholders including the local bodies and the SPCBs/PCCs shall follow the methodology delineated in this SOP for effective Plastic Waste Management in the country.

2.0 Characterization & Assessment of Plastic Waste by Local Bodies

2.1 Determination of parameter for waste Characterisation

The plastic waste characterization method is based on the Standard Test Method for Determination of the Composition of Unprocessed Municipal Solid Waste, American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard test method (D5231- 92) (Annexure-IV). As per methodology, the following parameters are to be decided prior to initiation of the Waste Characterization:

a. Number of Vehicles to be sampled (n): It refers to the number of vehicles transporting municipal waste from which the waste sample for characterization is to be collected.
b. Vehicle load Size (kg) (v): It is the quantum of waste which the aforementioned vehicles can transport in one trip. It varies in the range of 100-500 kg
c. Sorting sample size (kg) (s) : It is the quantum of sample extracted for further analysis, from each vehicle load, using cone and quarter method (Refer Annexure IV). It is one-fourth the size of the vehicle size
d. Duration of sampling (No of Days) (k): It is the number of days during which waste samples for analysis have to be collected.

The steps to be followed for determination of Sorting Sample size, number of vehicle to be sampled, Vehicle load size and no. of days for sampling in a particular Local body's jurisdiction as per ASTM D 5231-92 are detailed at **Annexure V**.

Wide variation in quantum of waste generation in the country, depending upon the population, has been observed in the country. Further, sampling and analysis capacity also varies significantly with the type of the local body, being higher for large cities as compared to smaller cities. Further, higher Confidence level and lower precision level in the Assessment is required for the larger cities (refer Annexure V). Accordingly, the various parameters (n, v, s & k as per (a-d above) have been computed using ATM D 5231-92 assigning value of Confidence & Precision values proportionate to the population size of city /town/village panchayat and are given in **Table 1.**

Table 1: Sorting Sample size, number of vehicle loads, Vehicle load size and no. of days for sampling for Cities, Towns & Villages:

S. No.	Category	Min Population	Max Population	Confidence level	Precision Level	Vehicle Load Size (kg)	Sorting Sample size (Kgs)(s)	Total no. of Samples To be collected (n)	Sampling Days (k)
1.	Village Panchayat	1000 (avg.)	4999	0.9	0.2	360	90	7	5
2.	Cities & Towns	5000	99999	0.9	0.15	400	100	14	5
3.	Cities & Towns	100000	999999	0.95	0.1	480	120	45	6
4.	Cities & Towns	>1000000	-	0.95	0.05	540	135	173	7

2.2 Distribution of the sampling locations:

Three stage random sampling method is to be followed to ensure full coverage of the geographical area as well as to include impact of socio-economic variation of the population on the waste generation.

Stage 1: Division of the city area into four zones East, West, North & South

Stage 2: Classification of the various wards in the zone under the following five major categories based on its socio-economic attributes of the ward as given below

- High-income residential wards (HI)
- Middle-income residential wards (MI)
- Economically Weaker Section (EWS) residential wards/slums
- Commercial wards (CW)
- Mixed commercial and residential wards (MX)

It is to be noted that the class assignment as per aforementioned details, should be based on the predominant feature of the ward. In addition to above, one disposal point should be identified in each Zone.

The number of vehicle loads to be collected from each zone would be distributed amongst the wards, to ensure adequate representation of the socio-economic attributes of the population in the Assessment. The number of samples from each economic category and zone should be uniformly distributed throughout the assessment duration (k days). Example illustrating the distribution of sampling locations is given at **Annexure-VI** (Example 1)

2.3 Sample preparation:

One Sorting sample is to be selected using the Cone & Quarter method from each vehicle load following the given steps:

- A location is to be selected for discharge of designated vehicle loads, manual sorting activities, and weighing operations. The location should be flat, level, and away from the normal waste handling and processing areas.
- The entire vehicle load of waste should be discharged in a designated area.
- The waste should be mixed and using the Quartering and coning, the vehicle load size (400-500 kg) shall be reduced to Sorting sample size (100-125 kg) method to reduce the size of the sample to the range of 100-125 kg.
- The entire vehicle load is to be disposed on the ground and divided into four parts. Two samples positioned diagonally opposite to each other are to be selected for the next step, the other two have to be discarded. The process is to be repeated to reduce the size of the sample from 400-500 kg to 100- 125 kg

For further details, Section 8 of the ASTM Standard is to be referred to.

2.4 Waste Characterization

The EPR guidelines categorize plastic packaging into four groups: rigid, flexible, multi-layered, and compostable plastics. PET Water bottles, HDPE bottles used for packaging shampoo, detergent etc. are categorized into Rigid plastics (Category I)

. Carry bags, plastic packaging etc. are categorized as flexible plastics (Category II). Multilayered plastic packaging (Category III) has at least one layer of plastic and at least one layer of material other than plastic is used for packaging products like chips packets, tea, coffess etc. Compostable plastic packaging (Category IV) under degradation by biological process and have a feel and texture (matt finish) different from the conventional plastics. Various laboratory methods, including the "Quick Verification Test," are available to differentiate between compostable and conventional plastics. SOP for testing compostable plastics developed by CPCB is placed at **Annexure VII**. Further, as per PWM Rules & SOP developed by CPCB, Compostable Plastics are required to be labelled giving details such as the name of its manufacturer. Further, the PWM Rules, 2016 (As amended) ban import, sale, stocking, distribution and use of the following items:

Pictorial representation of various categories of packaging and SUP items is enclosed at **Annexure-VIII**

Helpers and sorters to be engaged in characterization are to be identified and properly trained for identification of different categories of Single Use Plastic Items and Category of Plastic Management.

Quantity of waste categorized shall be determined as given below:

The findings of the sorted sample in Kg/ Metric Ton-(MT) shall be reported as per format given in Table 2 & 2A (Plastic Packaging Category) (Generation & Disposal Point) and Table 3 & 3A (SUP Category) (Generation & Disposal Point) respectively.

Table 2A: Plastic Waste characterization (Plastic Packaging category wise): <u>Generation points</u>

Vehicle Load No. (1)	Sorting Sample Size (Kg) (2)	Total PW(Kg) (3)	Category 1 PW (kg) (4)	Category 2 PW (kg)(5)	Category 3 PW (kg) (6)	Category 4 PW (kg) (7)
1						
2						
..						
…						
n						
Average (kg/kg)		**∑ (Column 3/ ∑ Column 2**	**∑ (Column 4/ ∑ Column 2**	**∑ (Column 5/ ∑ Column 2**	**∑ (Column 6/ ∑ Column 2**	**∑ (Column 7/ ∑ Column 2**

Table 2B: Plastic Waste characterization (Plastic Packaging category wise): <u>Disposal points</u>

Vehicle Load No. (1)	Sorting Sample Size (Kg) (2)	Total PW(Kg) (3)	Category 1 PW (kg) (4)	Category 2 PW (kg)(5)	Category 3 PW (kg) (6)	Category 4 PW (kg) (7)
1						

2						
..						
…						
n						
Average (kg/kg)		**∑ (Column 3/ ∑ Column 2**	**∑ (Column 4/ ∑ Column 2**	**∑ (Column 5/ ∑ Column 2**	**∑ (Column 6/ ∑ Column 2**	**∑ (Column 7/ ∑ Column 2**

Table 3A: Plastic waste characterization (Single Use Plastic) – Generation point

				Vehicle Load No. 1(kg)	Vehicle Load No 2(kg)	…	…	…	Vehicle Load No N(kg)	Average (kg/kg)
1		a	Sorting Sample Size (kg)							
		b	Plastic Waste (kg)							∑ (Row 1b/ ∑ Row 1a
			SUPs							
2	Plastic Sticks	a	Earbuds(kg)							∑ (Row 2a/ ∑ Row 1a
		b	Balloons(kg)							∑ (Row 2b/ ∑ Row 1a
		c	Candy(kg)							∑ (Row 2c/ ∑ Row 1a

		d	Ice-cream(kg)							∑ (Row 2d/ ∑ Row 1a
		e	Straws(kg)							∑ (Row 2e/ ∑ Row 1a
3	Cutlery items	a	Plates(kg)							∑ (Row 3a/ ∑ Row 1a
		b	Cups(kg)							∑ (Row 3b/ ∑ Row 1a
		c	Glass(kg)							∑ (Row 3c/ ∑ Row 1a
		d	Forks(kg)							∑ (Row 3d/ ∑ Row 1a
		e	Spoons(kg)							∑ (Row 3e/ ∑ Row 1a
		f	Knives(kg)							∑ (Row 3f/ ∑ Row 1a
		g	Trays(kg)							∑ (Row 3g/ ∑ Row 1a
4	Packaging /	a	Sweet box(kg)							∑ (Row 4a/ ∑ Row 1a

	Wrapping Films	b	Invitation (kg) cards							∑ (Row 4b/ ∑ Row 1a
		c	Cigarette (kg) Packets							∑ (Row 4c/ ∑ Row 1a
5	Carry bags	a	<120 microns(kg)							∑ (Row 5a/ ∑ Row 1a
6	Plastic sheets	b	<50 microns(kg)							∑ (Row 6a/ ∑ Row 1a
7	Other items	a	Plastic flags(kg)							∑ (Row 7a/ ∑ Row 1a
		b	PVC banners < 100 µm, polystyrene for decoration(kg)							∑ (Row 7b/ ∑ Row 1a
		c	Polystyrene for decoration(kg)							∑ (Row 7c/ ∑ Row 1a

Table 3B: Plastic waste characterization (Single Use Plastic) – Disposal point

				Vehicle Load No. 1(kg)	Vehicle Load No 2(kg)	…	…	…	Vehicle Load No N(kg)	Average (kg/kg)

1		a	Sorting Sample Size (kg)							
		b	Plastic Waste (kg)							∑ (Row 1b/ ∑ Row 1a
			SUPs							
2	Plastic Sticks	a	Earbuds(kg)							∑ (Row 2a/ ∑ Row 1a
		b	Balloons(kg)							∑ (Row 2b/ ∑ Row 1a
		c	Candy(kg)							∑ (Row 2c/ ∑ Row 1a
		d	Ice-cream(kg)							∑ (Row 2d/ ∑ Row 1a
		e	Straws(kg)							∑ (Row 2e/ ∑ Row 1a
3	Cutlery items	a	Plates(kg)							∑ (Row 3a/ ∑ Row 1a
		b	Cups(kg)							∑ (Row 3b/ ∑ Row 1a
		c	Glass(kg)							∑ (Row 3c/ ∑ Row 1a
		d	Forks(kg)							∑ (Row 3d/ ∑ Row 1a
		e	Spoons(kg)							∑ (Row 3e/ ∑ Row 1a
		f	Knives(kg)							∑ (Row 3f/ ∑ Row 1a
		g	Trays(kg)							∑ (Row 3g/ ∑ Row 1a
4	Packaging /	a	Sweet box(kg)							∑ (Row 4a/ ∑ Row 1a

	Wrapping Films	b	Invitation (kg) cards							∑ (Row 4b/ ∑ Row 1a
		c	Cigarette (kg) Packets							∑ (Row 4c/ ∑ Row 1a
5	Carry bags	a	<120 microns(kg)							∑ (Row 5a/ ∑ Row 1a
6	Plastic sheets	b	<50 microns(kg)							∑ (Row 6a/ ∑ Row 1a

2.5 Assessment of Plastic Waste by Local Bodies

2.5.1. Quantity of Plastic Waste Generation

- Average quantity of plastic waste generated (kg of plastic waste/ kg of mixed waste)
  Q1= (∑Column 3) / (∑ Column 2) – *refer Table 2A*
  OR
  Q1= (∑Row 1b) / (∑ Row 1a) – *refer Table 3A*

- Quantity of Mixed Waste generated (TPA) = Q
- Quantity of Plastic Waste Generated (TPA) (Q_T) = Q1*Q

2.5.2 Quantity of Plastic Packaging Waste Generation

- Average quantity of plastic packaging waste generated (kg of plastic packaging waste / kg of mixed waste)
  (Q2) = (∑ (Column 4)+∑ (Column 5) +∑ (Column 6)+ ∑ (Column 7))/
  (∑ (Column 2) --- *refer Table 2A*
- Quantity of Mixed Waste generated (TPA) = Q
- Quantity of Plastic Packaging Waste Generated (Q_{pack}) (TPA) = Q2*Q

2.5.3 Quantity of SUP Waste Generation

- Average quantity of SUP waste generated (SUP in kg / kg of mixed waste)
  (Q3) = (∑ (Row 2a… 7c) / (∑ (Row 1a) --- *refer Table 3A*

- Quantity of Mixed Waste generated (TPA) = Q
- Quantity of SUP Waste Generated (TPA) (Q_{SUP}) = Q3*Q

2.5.4 Quantity of Other (Non-packaging waste)

$Q_{other} = Q_T - Q_{pack}$

2.5.5 Quantity of Plastic Waste Disposed

- Average quantity of plastic waste generated (kg of plastic waste/ kg of mixed waste)
- $Q1_d$= (∑Column 3) / (∑ Column 2) – *refer Table 2B*

  OR

  $Q1_d$= (∑Row 1b) / (∑ Row 1a) – *refer Table 3B*
- Quantity of Mixed Waste Disposed (TPA) = Q_D
- Quantity of Plastic Waste Disposed (TPA) (Q_{TD}) = $Q1_d$*Q_D

2.5.6 Quantity of Plastic Packaging Waste Disposed

- Average quantity of plastic packaging waste Disposed (kg of plastic packaging waste / kg of mixed waste)

  ($Q2_d$) = (∑ (Column 4) +∑ (Column 5) +∑ (Column 6) + ∑ (Column 7)) / (∑ (Column 2) ----(*refer Table 2B*)
- Quantity of Mixed Waste Disposed (TPA) = Q_D
- Quantity of Plastic Packaging Waste Disposed ($Q_{pack\ D}$)(TPA) = $Q2_d$*Q_D

2.5.7 Quantity of SUP Waste at Disposal

- Average quantity of SUP waste at Disposal (SUP in kg / kg of mixed waste)

  ($Q3_d$) = (∑ (Row 2a… 7c) / (∑ (Row 1a) ---(*refer Table 3B*)
- Quantity of Mixed Waste Disposed (TPA) = Q_D
- Quantity of SUP Waste Disposed (TPA) $(Q_{SUP})_D$ = $Q3_d$*Q_D

2.5.8 Quantity of Other (Non-packaging waste) Disposed

$Q_{other\ D} = Q_{TD} - Q_{pack\ D}$

2.5.9 Quantity of Plastic waste Utilised/Processed

$Q_{\ utilised/processed} = Q_T - Q_{TD}$ (refer point 2.5.1 and point 2.5.5)

Example illustrating the above calculations is at **Annexure-VI** (**Example 3**)

3.0 Validation, Assessment and Characterization of PW Data by SPCB/PCC

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) shall follow the methodology detailed in Section 2.0 for Assessment & Charaterization of Plastic Waste Generation in their jurisdiction. They shall inform the schedule of Assessment to the SPCBs/PCCs well in advance. SPCBs/PCCs shall join the Assessment to be carried out by the Local Bodies, as required by theto validate the methodology adopted for the Assessment as well as the data reported by the Local Bodies.

3.1 Validation of PW data reported by Local Bodies

The SPCBs/PCCs shall validate the PW data as per the format given in Table 5

Table 4: Validation of PW Data

Sl. No.	Item	Remarks
1	Total No. of Local Bodies in State/ UT	
2	Number of Local Bodies which have confirmed adoption of CPCB Assessment & Characterization Methodology	
3	No. of Local bodies in which SPCB/PCC joined the Assessment for confirmation of Point (2) above	
4	No. of Local Bodies in which SPCB/PCC joined the Assessment , confirming Point (2) above	
5	Number of Local Bodies in which of Quantity Plastic waste reported was verified by SPCB/PCC.	
6	Number of Local Bodies found in compliance as per Point (5) above	
7	Number of non-complying Local Bodies as per Point (5) above, in which reported data was	

	reconciled by SPCB/PCC	

3.2 Assessment and Characterization of PW Data

The SPCBs/PCCs shall carryout Assessment and Characterization of PW Data in their respective State/UT as per format given in **Table 5**

Sl. No	Local Body	Total Plastic Waste generated Q_{Tstate} (TPA)	Qty of SUP in PW generated $Q_{SUPstate}$ (TPA)	Qty of Plastic Packaging in PW generated $Q_{packstate}$ (TPA)	Quantity of Other PW (Non-Packaging PW) Waste generated QT_{other} state (TPA)	Quantity of plastic waste disposed (QDstate (TPA)	Qty of Plastic Packaging in PW disposed $Q_{Dpackstate}$ (TPA)	Quantity of SUP waste disposed $Q_{DSUPstate}$ (TPA)	Qty of Plastic waste processed $Q_{process}$ (TPA)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	xxx	Q_T (As per 2.5.1)	Q_{SUP} as per 2.5.3	Q_{pack} as per 2.5.2	Q_{other} as per 2.5.4	(Q_{TD}) as per 2.5.5	($Q_{(PACB)D}$) as per 2.5.6	($Q_{(SUP)D}$) as per 2.5.7	Column (3)- Column (6)
2									
3									
TOTAL		∑Column 3	∑Column 4	∑Column 5	∑Column 6	∑Column 7	∑Column 8	∑Column 9	∑Column 10

Annexure I

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EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

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पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 12 अगस्त, 2021

सा.का.नि. 571(अ).—प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 को संशोधन करने के लिए भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 169 (अ) द्वारा तारीख 11 मार्च, 2021 में प्रारूप नियम प्रकाशित किए गए थे, जिसमें उन सभी लोगों से, जो उन नियमों से प्रभावित हो सकते हैं, उक्त प्रारूप नियम को अंतर्विष्ट करने वाले राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को उपलब्ध कराए जाने की तारीख से साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर आक्षेप और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए गए थे;

और, उक्त प्रारूप नियमों को अंतर्विष्ठ करने वाले राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 11 मार्च, 2021 को उपलब्ध कराई गई थी;

और, उपर्युक्त अवधि के भीतर प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा सम्यक रूप से विचार किया गया है;

अत:, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 6, धारा 8 और धारा 25 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एतद्वारा प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:-

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (संशोधन) नियम, 2021 कहा है।

(2) वे राजपत्र में उनके प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 (इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त नियमों को कहा गया है) में, नियम 2 में, उप-नियम (1) में, ''आयातकों'' शब्द के पश्चात् ''ब्राण्ड स्वामी, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता (पुनर्चक्रक, सह-प्रसंस्करणकर्ता आदि)'' शब्द अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा।

उक्त नियमों में, नियम 3 में –

(i) खंड (ढ) के पश्चात, निम्नलिखित खंड अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् -

'(ढ क) "बिना बुने प्लास्टिक बैग" – से अभिप्रेत है जो यांत्रिक अथवा थर्मल अथवा रासायनिक साधनों द्वारा एक-साथ बंधे हुए जटिल प्लास्टिक फाइबरों या तंतुओं (और छिद्रित फिल्मों द्वारा) की प्लास्टिक की शीट अथवा वेब आकार के कपड़े से बने हुए बिना बुने प्लास्टिक के बैग और "बिना बुने कपड़े" से अभिप्रेत है जिसमें एक समतल अथवा गुच्छेदार छिद्रयुक्त शीट जो सीधे प्लास्टिक फाइबरों, पिघले हुए प्लास्टिक अथवा प्लास्टिक की फिल्मों से बनाया जाता है;

(ii) खंड (थ) के पश्चात, निम्नलिखित खंड अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् -

'(थ क) "प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण" – से अभिप्रेत है जिससे कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया जिसके द्वारा प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट को पुन:उपयोग, पुनर्चक्रण, सह-प्रसंस्करण अथवा नए उत्पादों में परिवर्तन के प्रयोजन के लिए प्रबंधित किया जाता है; ';

(iii) खंड (फ) के पश्चात, निम्नलिखित खंड अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् -

'(फ क) "एकल प्रयोग प्लास्टिक से बनी वस्तु" का अर्थ है – जिससे प्लास्टिक की मद, जिसके निपटान अथवा पुनर्चक्रण से पहले उसे एक ही प्रयोजन के लिए एक बार ही उपयोग किया जाना है;

(फ ख) "थर्मोसेट प्लास्टिक" से अभिप्रेत है जिसमें ऐसा प्लास्टिक जो गर्म करने पर अपरिवर्तनीय रूप से कठोर हो जाता है और इसलिए इसे वांछित आकार में नहीं बदला जा सकता है;

(फ ग) "थर्मोप्लास्टिक" से अभिप्रेत है जिसमें ऐसा प्लास्टिक जो गर्म करने पर नरम हो जाता है और इसे वांछित आकार में ढाला जा सकता है;'

4. उक्त नियमों में, नियम 4 में –

(क) उप-नियम (1) में, - (i) "आयातक भंडारण" शब्दों के स्थान पर "आयात, भंडारण" शब्द रखें जाएंगे;

(ii) खंड (ग) में, "पचास माइक्रोन की मोटाई", शब्दों के स्थान पर, शब्द आंकड़े, अक्षर और कोष्ठक "30 सितम्बर 2021 से पचहत्तर माइक्रोन की मोटाई और 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 से एक सौ बीस (120) माइक्रोन की मोटाई" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iii) खंड (ज), "कैरी बैगों", शब्दों के बाद, "और वस्तु" शब्द अंतर्विष्ट किए जाएंगे;

(iv) खंड (ज), "कंपोस्ट योग्य प्लास्टिक कैरी बैगों", शब्दों के बाद, "या वस्तु या दोनों" शब्द अंतर्विष्ट किए जाएंगे;

(v) खंड (झ) के पश्चात, निम्नलिखित खंड अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् -

"(ञ) 30 सितम्बर, 2021 की तारीख से गैर-बुना हुआ प्लास्टिक कैरी बैग 60 ग्राम प्रति वर्ग मीटर (जीएसएम) से कम नहीं होगा।";

(ख) उप-नियम (1) के पश्चात, निम्नलिखित उप-नियम अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् -

"(2)" 1 जुलाई, 2022 की तारीख से पोलीस्टाइरीन और विस्तारित पोलीस्टाइरीन वस्तुओं सहित निम्नलिखित एकल-प्रयोग-प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं के विनिर्माण, आयात, भंडारण, वितरण, बिक्री और उपयोग का निषेध किया जाएगा:-

(क) प्लास्टिक स्टिक युक्त ईयर बड्स, गुब्बारों के लिए प्लास्टिक की डंडिया, प्लास्टिक के झंडे, कैंडी स्टिक, आइसक्रीम की डंडिया, पोलीस्टाइरीन (थर्मोकोल) की सजावटी सामग्री;

(ख) प्लेटें, कप, गिलास, कांटे, चम्मच, चाकू, स्ट्रॉ, ट्रे जैसे कटलरी, मिठाई के डिब्बों के इर्द-गिर्द लपेटने या पैक करने वाली फिल्में, निमंत्रण कार्ड और सिगरेट पैकेट, 100 माइक्रोन से कम मोटाई वाले प्लास्टिक या पीवीसी बैनर, स्ट्रिर।

(3) उप-नियम (2) (ख) के उपाबंध, कंपोस्ट योग्य प्लास्टिक से बनी हुई वस्तुओं पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

(4) इस अधिसूचना के बाद कैरी बैग, प्लास्टिक शीट या समान प्रकार की सामग्री या प्लास्टिक शीट और बहु-परतीय पैकेजिंग से बने कवर और पोलिस्टाइरीन और विस्तारित पोलिस्टाइरीन, वस्तुओं सहित एकल प्रयोग के प्लास्टिक के विनिर्माण, आयात, भण्डारण, वितरण, विक्रय और उपयोग को निषिद्ध करने के संबंध में, जारी की गई कोई भी अधिसूचना, इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से दस वर्ष की अवधि समाप्त होने के पश्चात लागू होगी।

5. उक्त नियमों में, नियम 5 में, उप-नियम (1) में, खण्ड (घ) में "2000" अंकों के स्थान पर "2016" रखा जाएगा।

6. उक्त नियमों, में, नियम 6 में, उप-नियम (2) में, खण्ड (क) के पश्चात निम्नलिखित खण्ड अंत-स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

"(क क) सुनिश्चित करना कि इन यथा संशोधित नियमों के उपबंधों का अनुपालन किया जाए।

7. उक्त नियमों में नियम 7 में, उप-नियम (1) में, खण्ड (क) के पश्चात निम्नलिखित खण्ड अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

"(क क) सुनिश्चित करना कि इन यथा संशोधित नियमों के उपबंधों का अनुपालन किया जाए।

8. उक्त नियमों में, नियम 9 में, उप-नियम (1) में, "संबंधित स्थानीय निकाय" शब्दों के पश्चात, "इन नियमों के अंतर्गत समय-समय पर जारी किए गए दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार" शब्द अंत:स्थापित किए जाएंगे।

9. नियम 11 में, उप-नियम (1), -

(i) "प्लास्टिक कैरी बैग" शब्दों के पश्चात, "प्लास्टिक पैकिंग" शब्द अंत:स्थापित किए जाएंगे;

(ii) खंड (क) में "विनिर्माता" शब्द के पश्चात, "उत्पादक" या ब्रैंड स्वामी" शब्द जोड़े जाएंगे, और "कैरी बैग" शब्द के बाद, "और ब्रैंड के स्वामी द्वारा उपयोग प्लास्टिक पैकिंग" शब्द अंत:स्थापित किए जाएंगे;

(iii) खंड (ख), "बहु-परतीय पैकिंग" शब्दों के पश्चात, "आयातित सामग्री के लिए उपयोग बहु-परतीय पैकिंग को छोडकर" अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा।

(iv) खंड (ग) में, "नाम और प्रमाणपत्र सं." शब्दों के पश्चात, "उत्पादक का" अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा।

10. नियम 12 में, -

(i) उप-नियम (2) में, "अपशिष्ट जनक" शब्दों के पश्चात, "पर प्रतिबंध या निषेध" शब्द अंत:स्थापित किए जाएंगे;

(ii) उप-नियम (3) में, "अपशिष्ट जनक" शब्दों के पश्चात, "पर प्रतिबंध या निषेध" शब्द अंत:स्थापित किए जाएंगे।

11. नियम 13, में उप-नियम (1) में, "संबंधित संघ राज्यक्षेत्र" शब्दों के पश्चात, "या केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड" अंत:स्थापित किया जाएगा।

[फा. सं. 17-2/2001(पार्ट)पार्ट I-एचएसएमडी]

नरेश पाल गंगवार, संयुक्त सचिव

टिप्पण: मूल नियम, भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग-II, खंड 3, उपखंड (i) में सा.का.नि. 320(अ) तारीख 18 मार्च, 2016 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे और तत्पश्चात इनमें अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 285(अ) तारीख 27 मार्च, 2018 के द्वारा संशोधन किया गया था।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th August, 2021

G.S.R. 571(E).—Whereas the draft rules to amend the Plastics Waste Management Rules, 2016, were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 11th March, 2021 vide notification number GSR 169 (E), inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within a period of sixty days from the date copies of the Gazette containing the said draft rules were made available to the public;

And whereas, copies of the Gazette containing the said draft rules were made available to the public on the 11th March, 2021;

And whereas, objections and suggestions received within the aforesaid period have been duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 25 of Environment (Protection) Act 1986, (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, namely :-

1. (1) These rules may be called Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Plastic Waste Management Rules,2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 2, in sub-rule (1), after the word "Importers", the words, "brand-owner, plastic waste processor (recycler, co-processor, etc.)" shall be inserted.

3. In the said rules, in rule 3,

(i) after clause (n), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :-

'(na) "Non-woven plastic bag" means Non-woven plastic bag made up of plastic sheet or web structured fabric of entangled plastic fibers or filaments (and by perforating films) bonded together by mechanical or thermal or chemical means, and the "non-woven fabric" means a flat or tufted porous sheet that is made directly from plastic fibres, molten plastic or plastic films;'

(ii) after clause (q), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: -

'(qa) "Plastic waste processing" means any process by which plastic waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling, co-processing or transformation into new products;'

(iii) after clause (v), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely: -

'(va) "Single-use plastic commodity" mean a plastic item intended to be used once for the same purpose before being disposed of or recycled;'

'(vb) "Thermoset plastic" means a plastic which becomes irreversibly rigid when heated and hence cannot be remoulded into desired shape;'

'(vc) "Thermoplastic" means a plastic which softens on heating and can be moulded into desired shape;'.

4. In the said rules, in rule 4, -

(a) in sub-rule (1),−

(i) for the words "importer stocking", the words "import, stocking" shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (c), for the words "fifty microns in thickness" , the words, figures, letters and brackets "seventy five microns in thickness with effect from the 30th September, 2021and one hundred and twenty (120) microns in thickness with effect from the 31st December, 2022" shall be substituted;

(iii) in clause (h), after the words, "carry bags", the words "and commodities" shall be inserted;

(iv) in clause (h), after the words, "compostable plastic carry bags", the words "or commodities or both" shall be inserted;

(v) after clause (i), following clause shall be inserted, namely: -

" (j) non-woven plastic carry bag shall not be less than 60 Gram Per Square Meter (GSM) with effect from the 30th September, 2021.";

(b) after sub-rule (1), the following sub-ules shall be inserted, namely:-

"(2) 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.

(3) The provisions of sub-rule (2) (b) shall not apply to commodities made of compostable plastic.

(4) Any notification prohibiting the manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of carry bags, plastic sheets or like, or cover made of plastic sheets and multi-layered packaging and single-use plastic, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, commodities, issued after this notification, shall come into force after the expiry of ten years, from the date of its publication".

5. In the said rules, in rule 5, in sub-rule (1), in clause (d), for the figures "2000", the figures "2016" shall be substituted.

6. In the said rules, in rule 6, in sub-rule (2), after clause (a), following clause shall be inserted, namely: -

"(aa) ensuring that the provisions of these rules, as amended, are adhered to;".

7. In the said rules, in rule 7, in sub-rule (1), after clause (a), following clause shall be inserted, namely : -

"(aa) ensuring that the provisions of these rules, as amended, are adhered to;".

8. In the said rules, in rule 9, in sub-rule (1), after the words, "local body concerned", the words "as per guidelines issued under these rules from time to time" shall be inserted.

9. In rule 11, sub-rule (1), −

(i) after the words "plastic carry bag", the words, "plastic packaging" shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (a), after the word "manufacturer", the words "producer or brand-owner" shall be inserted, and after the words "carry bag", the words "and plastic packaging used by the brand owner" shall be inserted;

(iii) in clause (b), after the words "multilayered packaging", the words "excluding multi-layered packaging used for imported goods" shall be inserted;

(iv) in clause (c), after the words "name and certificate number", the words "of producer" shall be inserted.

10. In rule 12, −

(i) in sub-rule (2), after the words "waste generator," ,the words "restriction or prohibition on" shall be inserted;

(ii) in sub-rule (3), after the words "waste generator," ,the words "

restriction or prohibition on" shall be inserted.

11. In rule 13, in sub-rule (1), after the words "Union Territory concerned", the words "or the Central Pollution Control Board" shall be inserted.

[F. No. 17-2-2001 (Pt)-Part I -HSMD]

NARESH PAL GANGAWAR, Jt. Secy.

Note : The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number GSR 320 (E), dated the 18th March, 2016 and subsequently amended vide notification number GSR 285 (E), dated the 27th March, 2018.

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Annexure II

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.- 33004/99 REGD. No. D. L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

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असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2022

सा.का.नि. 133(अ).—केंद्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3, धारा 6, धारा 8 और धारा 25 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है अर्थात् :-

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (संशोधन) नियम, 2022 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त नियम कहा गया है) के नियम 9 के उपनियम (1) में 'इन नियमों के अंतर्गत समय-समय पर जारी किए गए दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार' शब्दों के स्थान पर ''अनुसूची-।। में विनिर्दिष्ट दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार'' शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

3. उक्त नियमों में, अनुसूची-। के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित अनुसूची अंत:स्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :-

अनुसूची-।।

(नियम 9 (1) देखें)

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी दिशानिर्देश

1. पृष्ठभूमि:

(1.1) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफएंडसीसी), (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् 'मंत्रालय' कहा गया है) ने 18 मार्च 2016 को प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 को अधिसूचित किया था। मंत्रालय ने 8 अप्रैल, 2016 को ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 को भी अधिसूचित किया था। चूंकि प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट ठोस अपशिष्ट का हिस्सा है, इसलिए ये दोनों नियम देश में प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन पर लागू होते हैं।

(1.2) प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न करने वालों को प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट कम उत्पन्न कम करने, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट को न फैलाने, स्रोत पर ही अपशिष्ट का अलग भंडारण सुनिश्चित करने और नियमों के अनुसार अपशिष्ट को सौंपने की आज्ञा देते हैं। ये नियम प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन के लिए स्थानीय निकायों, ग्राम पंचायतों, अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न करने वालों, खुदरा विक्रेताओं और रेहड़ी-पटरी वालों के उत्तरदायित्वों को भी आज्ञापित करते हैं।

(1.3) प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 ने प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के संग्रहण और पुनर्चक्रण के लिए उत्पादक, आयातक, ब्रांड स्वामी पर विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (विस्तारित उत्पादक) डाला है। विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (विस्तारित उत्पादक) पूर्व-उपभोक्ता और पश्च उपभोक्ता के प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट दोनों पर लागू होगा।

(1.4) ये दिशानिर्देश विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व के कार्यान्वयन के लिए रूपरेखा प्रदान करते हैं। विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (विस्तारित उत्पादक) के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिशानिर्देश उत्पादकों, आयातकों, ब्रांड स्वामियों, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों, पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं और अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं की भूमिकाओं और उत्तरदायित्वों को निर्धारित करते हैं। प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 में दी गई परिभाषाएं इन दिशानिर्देशों में विशेष रूप से उल्लिखित होने तक लागू होती हैं।

2. प्रभावी होने की तारीख :

ये दिशानिर्देश तत्काल प्रभाव से लागू होंगे। विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्वों से संबंधित चल रही प्रक्रियाओं को इन दिशानिर्देशों के साथ जोड़ा जाएगा।

3. परिभाषाएं :

(क) "**जैव-अवक्रमणीय प्लास्टिक**" से कम्पोस्टेबल प्लास्टिक से भिन्न ऐसा प्लास्टिक अभिप्रेत है जो भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो द्वारा अधिकथित और केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रमाणित मानकों का अनुपालन करते हुए कोई भी माइक्रो प्लास्टिक, या दृश्य, विशिष्ट या विषाक्त अवशिष्ट, जिसके प्रतिकूल पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव पड़ते हों, छोड़े बिना विविनिर्दिष्ट समयाविधियों में परिवेशी पर्यावरणीय (स्थलीय या जल में) परिस्थितियों में जैविक प्रक्रियाओं द्वारा पूर्ण अवक्रमण की प्रक्रिया से होकर गुजरता है;

(ख) **"ब्रांड स्वामी"** से ऐसा व्यक्ति या कंपनी अभिप्रेत है जो किसी रजिस्ट्री ब्रांड लेबल या व्यापार चिन्ह से कोई वस्तु बेचता है;

(ग) **"कैरी बैग्स"** (प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग की कोटि II के अंतर्गत आने वाले - खंड 5.1 (II)) से प्लास्टिक सामग्री या कंपोस्ट हो सकने योग्य प्लास्टिक सामग्री से बने बैग अभिप्रेत हैं, जिनका उन वस्तुओं को ले जाने या वितरित करने के उद्देश्य से उपयोग किया जाता है, जिनमें स्वयं ले जाने की सुविधा होती है, किन्तु इसमें ऐसे बैग शामिल नहीं है जो पैकेजिंग का एक अभिन्न अंग हो जिसमें उपयोग करने से पहले माल को सील कर दिया जाता है;

(घ) **"समय अवसान होने पर निपटान"** से ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लिए प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट का उपयोग करना अभिप्रेत है और इसमें सह-प्रसंस्करण (जैसे सीमेंट भट्टों में) या अपशिष्ट से तेल या भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार सड़क निर्माण आदि के लिए उपयोग करना शामिल हैं।

(ड.) **"विस्तारित उत्पादक** उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर)**"** से उत्पाद के समय अवसान तक पर्यावरण के अनुकूल प्रबंधन के लिए एक उत्पादक का उत्तरदायित्व अभिप्रेत है;

(च) **"आयातक"** से वह व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है जो प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग उत्पाद या प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग या कैरी बैग या मल्टीलेयर पैकेजिंग या प्लास्टिक शीट या इसी तरह के उत्पादों का आयात करता है;

(छ) **"प्लास्टिक"** से ऐसी सामग्री अभिप्रेत है जिसमें एक आवश्यक घटक के रूप में एक उच्च बहुलक होता है जैसे पॉलीइथाइलीन टेरेफ्थेलेट, उच्च घनत्व वाला पॉलीइथाइलीन, विनाइल, कम घनत्व वाला पॉलीइथाइलीन, पॉलीप्रोपाइलीन, पॉलीस्टाइन रेजिन और एक्रिलोनिट्राइल ब्यूटाडीन स्टाइरीन, पॉलीफेनिलीन ऑक्साइड, पॉली कार्बोनेट, पॉलीब्यूटिलीन टेरेफ्थेलेट जैसी बहु-सामग्री होती हैं;

(ज) **''प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग''** से विभिन्न तरीकों से उत्पादों की सुरक्षा, परिरक्षण, भंडारण और परिवहन करने के लिए प्लास्टिक का प्रयोग करके बनायी गई पैकेजिंग सामग्री अभिप्रेत है।

(झ) **"प्लास्टिक शीट"** से ऐसी प्लास्टिक शीट अभिप्रेत है जो प्लास्टिक से बनी शीट होती है;

(ञ) **"प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता"** से ऊर्जा के लिए प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट का उपयोग (अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा) और इसे तेल (अपशिष्ट से तेल), औद्योगिक कम्पोस्टिंग में परिवर्तित करने में लगे पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता और संस्थाएं अभिप्रेत हैं।

(ट) **"पूर्व-उपभोक्ता प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट"** से प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग के विनिर्माण के चरण में रिजेक्ट या डिस्कार्ड के रूप में उत्पन्न प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट और उत्पादक के अंतिम-उपयोगकर्ता उपभोक्ता तक प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग के पहुंचने से पहले अस्वीकृत करने और फेंकने सहित उत्पाद की पैकेजिंग के दौरान उत्पन्न प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट अभिप्रेत है।

(ठ) **"पश्च-उपभोक्ता प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट"** से अंतिम-उपयोगकर्ता उपभोक्ता द्वारा पैकेजिंग का इच्छित उपयोग पूर्ण होने और अपने आशयित प्रयोजन के लिए और अधिक प्रयोग न किए जाने के पश्चात् उत्पन्न प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट अभिप्रेत है।

(ड) **"उत्पादक"** से कैरी बैग या मल्टीलेयर पैकेजिंग या प्लास्टिक शीट या इसी तरह के विनिर्माण या आयात में लगा व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है और इसमें पैकेजिंग या वस्तु को लपेटने के लिए पैकेजिंग के लिए प्लास्टिक शीट या समान सामग्री या प्लास्टिक शीट या मल्टीलेयर पैकेजिंग से बने कवर का उपयोग करने वाले उद्योग या व्यक्ति शामिल हैं;

(ढ) **"पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता"** वे संस्थाएं हैं जो प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण की प्रक्रिया में लगी हुई हैं;

(ण) **"पुनर्चक्रण"** से अलग-अलग प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट को नए उत्पाद या कच्चे माल में नए उत्पादों के उत्पादन के लिए बदलने की प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है;

(त) **"पुन: उपयोग"** से किसी वस्तु या संसाधन सामग्री का फिर से उसी उद्देश्य या किसी अन्य उद्देश्य के लिए वस्तु की संरचना को बदले बिना उपयोग करना अभिप्रेत है;

(थ) **"पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक का उपयोग"** से वर्जिन प्लास्टिक के बजाय पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक को, विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया में कच्चे माल के रूप में उपयोग किया जाना अभिप्रेत है;

(द) **"अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन"** से पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से सुरक्षित रीति में प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण, भंडारण, परिवहन में कमी, पुन: उपयोग, पुनर्प्राप्ति, पुनर्चक्रण, खाद बनाना या निपटान करना अभिप्रेत है;

(ध) **"अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा"** से ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लिए प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट का उपयोग करना अभिप्रेत है और इसमें सह-प्रसंस्करण (जैसे सीमेंट भट्टों में) शामिल है।

4. बाध्यकारी इकाइयां

निम्नलिखित ईकाइयों को विस्तारित उत्पादक दायित्वों और इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत रखा जाएगा अर्थात्:

(i) प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग के उत्पादक (पी);

(ii) सभी आयातित प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग और/या आयातित उत्पादों की प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग का आयातक (आई);

(iii) ब्रांड स्वामी (बीओ) जिसमें ऐसे ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म / मार्केटप्लेस और सुपरमार्केट / खुदरा श्रृंखला शामिल है, जो सूक्ष्म, लघु, और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के मानदंडों के अनुसार सूक्ष्म, लघु, और मध्यम उद्यम से भिन्न हैं।

(iv) प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता

5. विस्तारित उत्पादक दायित्व की व्याप्ति

(5.1) निम्नलिखित प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग कोटि विस्तारित उत्पादक दायित्व के अंतर्गत आती हैं,

(i) कोटि I

सख्त प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग

(ii) कोटि II

सिंगल लेयर या मल्टीलेयर (विभिन्न प्रकार की प्लास्टिक के साथ एक से अधिक लेयर) की लचीली प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग, प्लास्टिक शीट या समान सामग्री और प्लास्टिक शीट से बने कवर, कैरी बैग, प्लास्टिक सैशे या पाउच

(iii) कोटि III

मल्टीलेयर प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग (प्लास्टिक की कम से कम एक परत और प्लास्टिक भिन्न अन्य सामग्री की कम से कम एक परत)

(iv) कोटि IV

पैकेजिंग के लिए प्रयुक्त प्लास्टिक शीट या समान सामग्री के साथ-साथ कम्पोस्टेबल प्लास्टिक से बने कैरी बैग।

(5.2) प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग के संबंध में विस्तारित उत्पादक दायित्व दिशानिर्देश में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं, अर्थात् :

I. पुन: उपयोग

II. पुनर्चक्रण

III. पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक सामग्री का उपयोग

IV. समय अवसान सीमा होने पर निपटान।

6. रजिस्ट्रीकरण

(6.1) (क) निम्नलिखित संस्थाएं केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर रजिस्ट्रीकृत होंगी :

(i) उत्पादक (पी)

(ii) आयातक (आई)

(iii) ब्रांड स्वामी (बीओ)

(iv) प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करणकर्ता जो (क) पुनर्चक्रण, (ख) अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा, (ग) अपशिष्ट से तेल बनाने और (iv) औद्योगिक कम्पोस्टिंग के काम में लगे हैं,

(ख) उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड स्वामियों (एक या दो राज्यों में काम कर रहे) और प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं का रजिस्ट्रीकरण राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत विस्तारित उत्पादक दायित्व पोर्टल के माध्यम से किया जाएगा। उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड स्वामियों (दो राज्यों से अधिक में काम कर रहे) का रजिस्ट्रीकरण केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तदायित्व पोर्टल के माध्यम से किया जाएगा।

(ग) इन दिशानिर्देशों के प्रभावी होने के पश्चात् किसी वर्ष विशेष में अपना व्यवसाय शुरू करने और उसी वर्ष में बाजार में अपने उत्पादों को उतारने वाली इकाइयों के संबंध में उनकी विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व लक्ष्य की बाध्यताएं अगले वर्ष से होंगी।

(6.2) खंड (6.1) के अंतर्गत आने वाली संस्थाएं केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित ऑनलाइन केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल के माध्यम से रजिस्ट्रीकरण प्राप्त किए बिना कोई व्यवसाय नहीं करेंगी।

(6.3) खंड (6.1) के अंतर्गत आने वाली संस्थाएं केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित ऑनलाइन केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल के माध्यम से प्राप्त रजिस्ट्रीकृत किसी भी इकाई के साथ काम नहीं करेंगी।

(6.4) ऐसे मामले, जिसमें यह पाया या अभिनिर्धारित किया जाता है कि ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर रजिस्ट्रीकृत किसी इकाई ने विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व दिशानिर्देशों के अधीन रजिस्ट्रीकरण कराते समय गलत सूचना दी है या जानबूझकर सूचना छिपायी है या विविनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुपालन में कोई अनियमितता पायी गई या उनसे विचलन किया गया है, तब ऐसी इकाई का रजिस्ट्रीकरण, सुनवाई का एक अवसर दिए जाने के पश्चात्, एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिसंहृत कर दिया जाएगा। इकाइयां, जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकरण प्रतिसंहृत कर दिया गया है, प्रतिसंहरण की अवधि तक नया रजिस्ट्रीकरण कराने में समर्थ नहीं रहेंगी।

(6.5) यदि कोई संस्था खंड (6.1) में उल्लिखित एक से अधिक उप-कोटि में आती है, तो ऐसी संस्था उन प्रत्येक उप-कोटियों के अधीन अलग से रजिस्ट्रीकृत होगी। इसके अलावा, ऐसे मामलों में, जहां संस्था की खंड 6.1 में उल्लिखित एक विशेष उप-कोटि में अलग-अलग राज्यों में इकाइयां हैं, तो इन इकाइयों को भी अलग से रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया जाएगा। तथापि, एक राज्य में एक उपकोटि के अधीन केवल एक रजिस्ट्रीकरण की आवश्यकता होगी, भले ही, एक राज्य में एक से अधिक इकाइयां स्थित हों। यह रजिस्ट्रीकरण, इन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, इस उद्देश्य के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा अधिकथित मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया के अनुसार होगा।

(6.6) रजिस्ट्रीकरण करते समय, संस्थाओं को पैन संख्या, जीएसटी संख्या, कम्पनी का सीआईएन संख्या और आधार संख्या और प्राधिकृत व्यक्ति या प्रतिनिधि के पैन संख्या और यथा अपेक्षित कोई अन्य आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करनी होगी।

7. विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व के लिए लक्ष्य और उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड स्वामियों की बाध्यताएं :

(7.1) उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड स्वामियों के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व लक्ष्य कोटि-वार निर्धारित किए जाएंगे

(7.2) उत्पादक (पी)

(क) विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व लक्ष्य (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 1 से 3 देखें)

मीट्रिक टन (पहली तिमाही) में पात्र मात्रा पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों में बेची गई प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग सामग्री (कोटि-वार) का औसत वजन होगा (क) इसमें पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों में पूर्व-उपभोक्ता प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट की औसत मात्रा को जोड़ा जाएगा और (ख) पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में उप-खंड 4 (iii) के अंतर्गत आने वाली संस्थाओं को आपूर्ति की गई वार्षिक मात्रा (ग) निम्नानुसार घटाई जाएगी :

क्यू 1 (एमटी में) = (क + ख) - ग

विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) लक्ष्य, कोटि-वार निर्धारित किया जाएगा, जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है:

सारणी - विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) लक्ष्य

	वर्ष	विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) लक्ष्य (पहली तिमाही के प्रतिशत के रूप में - कोटि-वार)
I.	**2021 - 22**	**25 %**
II.	**2022 - 23**	**70 %**
III.	**2023 - 24**	**100 %**

कोटि-वार मीट्रिक टन में विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) लक्ष्य, जैसा भी लागू हो, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर कार्य योजना के हिस्से के रूप में उत्पादक द्वारा प्रदान किया जाएगा।

(ख) पुनर्चक्रण के लिए बाध्यता (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 1 से 3 देखें)

उत्पादक नीचे दिए गए अनुसार विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (विस्तारित उत्पादक) लक्ष्य के अधीन एकत्रित प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण का न्यूनतम स्तर (समय अवसान सीमा होने पर निपटान को छोड़कर) सुनिश्चित करेगा, अर्थात्:-

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण का न्यूनतम स्तर (समय अवसान सीमा होने पर निपटान को छोड़कर)

(**विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) लक्ष्य का** %)

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग की कोटि	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	**2027-28 और उसके पश्चात्**
कोटि I	50	60	70	80
कोटि II	30	40	50	60
कोटि III	30	40	50	60
कोटि IV	50	60	70	80

कोटि IV प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग कोटि (पैकेजिंग के लिए प्रयुक्त प्लास्टिक शीट या समान सामग्री और कम्पोस्टेबल प्लास्टिक से बने कैरी बैग) के मामले में पुनर्चक्रण के न्यूनतम स्तर से, औद्योगिक कम्पोस्टिंग सुविधाओं के माध्यम से कम्पोस्टिंग के लिए प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट का प्रसंस्करण करना अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) समय अवसान सीमा होने पर निपटान (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 1 से 3 देखें)

(i) केवल ऐसी प्लास्टिक, जिनका पुनर्चक्रण नहीं किया जा सकता है, को ही सड़क निर्माण, अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा, अपशिष्ट से तेल, सीमेंट भट्टों (सह प्रसंस्करण के लिए) आदि जैसे समय अवसान सीमा निपटान के लिए समय-समय पर भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस अथवा केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी प्रासंगिक दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार भेजा जाएगा।

(ii) उत्पादक यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के नियम 5(1)(ख) में विनिर्दिष्ट तरीके से ही प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट का अंतिम निपटान हो।

(घ) पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक सामग्री के उपयोग के लिए बाध्यता (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 6 देखें)

उत्पादक नीचे दिए गए अनुसार कोटि-वार प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग में पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक का उपयोग सुनिश्चित करेगा, अर्थात्:-

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग में पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक का आज्ञापक उपयोग

(वर्ष में विनिर्मित प्लास्टिक का %)

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग की कोटि	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29 और उसके पश्चात्
कोटि I	30	40	50	60
कोटि II	10	10	20	20
कोटि III	5	5	10	10

ऐसे मामलों में, जहां वैधानिक अपेक्षाओं के कारण पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक सामग्री के संबंध में बाध्यता को पूरा करना संभव नहीं है, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा मामला-दर-मामला आधार पर छूट प्रदान की जाएगी। तथापि, ऐसे मामलों में, उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड स्वामी को ऐसे उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड स्वामी से समकक्ष मात्रा के प्रमाण पत्र की खरीद के माध्यम से पुनर्चक्रित सामग्री (मात्रात्मक निबंधनों में) के उपयोग की अपनी बाध्यता को पूरा करना होगा, जिन्होंने अपने बाध्यता से अधिक पुनर्चक्रित सामग्री का उपयोग किया है। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड केंद्रीकृत ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर इस तरह के आदान-प्रदान के लिए तंत्र विकसित करेगा।

7.3 आयातक (आई)

(क) विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व लक्ष्य (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 1 से 3 देखें)

मीट्रिक टन (दूसरी तिमाही) में पात्र मात्रा पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों में बेची गई प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग सामग्री और/या आयात किए गए उत्पादों की प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग (कोटि-वार) का औसत वजन होगा (क) इसमें पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों में पूर्व-उपभोक्ता प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट की औसत मात्रा को जोड़ा जाएगा और (ख) पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में उप-खंड 4(iii) के अंतर्गत आने वाली संस्थाओं को आपूर्ति की गई वार्षिक मात्रा में से अपशिष्ट की मात्रा (ग) निम्नानुसार घटाई जाएगी।

क्यू 2 (एमटी में) = (क + ख) – ग

और विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) लक्ष्य, कोटि-वार निर्धारित किया जाएगा, जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है, अर्थात् :-

	वर्ष	विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) लक्ष्य (दूसरी तिमाही के प्रतिशत के रूप में - कोटि-वार)
I.	2021 - 22	25 %
II.	2022 - 23	70 %
III.	2023 - 24	100 %

मीट्रिक टन में कोटि-वार विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) लक्ष्य, जैसा भी लागू हो, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर कार्य योजना के हिस्से के रूप में आयातक द्वारा प्रदान किया जाएगा।

(ख) पुनर्चक्रण के लिए बाध्यता (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 1 से 3 देखें)

आयातक, विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व लक्ष्य के अधीन एकत्रित प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण का न्यूनतम स्तर (समय अवसान सीमा निपटान को छोड़कर) सुनिश्चित करेगा, जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है, अर्थात्:-

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण का न्यूनतम स्तर (समय अवसान सीमा निपटान को छोड़कर)

(विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) लक्ष्य का %)

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग की कोटि	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28 और उसके पश्चात् से
कोटि I	50	60	70	80
कोटि II	30	40	50	60
कोटि III	30	40	50	60
कोटि IV	50	60	70	80

कोटि IV प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग कोटि (पैकेजिंग के लिए प्रयुक्त प्लास्टिक शीट या समान सामग्री और कम्पोस्टेबल प्लास्टिक से बने कैरी बैग) के मामले में पुनर्चक्रण के न्यूनतम स्तर से, औद्योगिक कम्पोस्टिंग सुविधाओं के माध्यम से कम्पोस्टिंग के लिए प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट का प्रसंस्करण करना अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) समय अवसान सीमा पर निपटान (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 1 से 3 देखें)

(i) केवल ऐसी प्लास्टिक, जिनका पुनर्चक्रण नहीं किया जा सकता है, को ही सड़क निर्माण, अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा, अपशिष्ट से तेल, सीमेंट भट्टों (सह प्रसंस्करण के लिए) आदि जैसे मियाद समाप्ति निपटान के लिए समय-समय पर भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस अथवा केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी प्रासंगिक दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार भेजा जाएगा।

(ii) उत्पादक, यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के नियम 5(1)(ख) में विनिर्दिष्ट तरीके से ही प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट का अंतिम निपटान हो।

(घ) पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक सामग्री के उपयोग के लिए बाध्यता (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 6 देखें)

उत्पादक नीचे दिए गए अनुसार कोटि-वार प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग में पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक का उपयोग सुनिश्चित करेगा, अर्थात्:-

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग में पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक का आज्ञापक उपयोग

(वर्ष में आयातित प्लास्टिक का %)

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग की कोटि	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29 और उसके पश्चात्
कोटि I	30	40	50	60
कोटि II	10	10	20	20
कोटि III	5	5	10	10

आयातित सामग्री में प्रयुक्त किसी भी पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक को दायित्व की पूर्ति के लिए नहीं गिना जाएगा। आयातक को ऐसे उत्पादक, आयातक, ब्रांड स्वामी से समकक्ष मात्रा के प्रमाण पत्र की खरीद के माध्यम से पुनर्चक्रित सामग्री (मात्रात्मक निबंधनों में) के उपयोग के अपनी बाध्यता को पूरा करना होगा, जिन्होंने अपनी बाध्यता से अधिक पुनर्चक्रित सामग्री का

उपयोग किया है। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड केंद्रीकृत ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर इस तरह के आदान-प्रदान के लिए तंत्र विकसित करेगा।

7.4 ब्रांड स्वामी (बीओ)

(क) विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व लक्ष्य (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 1 से 3 देखें)

मीट्रिक टन में (तीसरी तिमाही) में पात्र मात्रा पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों में बाजार में खरीदी और पेश की गई ताजा प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग सामग्री (कोटि-वार) का औसत वजन होगा (क) इसमें पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों में उपभोक्ता पूर्व प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग की (ख) औसत मात्रा निम्नानुसार जोड़ी जाएगी।

क्यू 3 (एमटी में) = क + ख

विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (विस्तारित उत्पादक) लक्ष्य, कोटि-वार नीचे दिए गए अनुसार निर्धारित किया जाएगा :

	वर्ष	**विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (विस्तारित उत्पादक) लक्ष्य (तीसरी तिमाही के प्रतिशत के रूप में - कोटि-वार)**
I.	2021 - 22	25 %
II.	2022 - 23	70 %
III.	2023 - 24	100 %

मीट्रिक टन में कोटि-वार विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (विस्तारित उत्पादक) लक्ष्य, जैसा भी लागू हो, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर कार्य योजना के हिस्से के रूप में ब्रांड स्वामी द्वारा प्रदान किया जाएगा।

(ख) पुन: उपयोग के लिए बाध्यता (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 4 और 5 देखें)

I. अपने उत्पादों के लिए कोटि I (सख्त) प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग का उपयोग करने वाले ब्रांड स्वामी पर नीचे दिए गए अनुसार ऐसी पैकेजिंग का पुन: उपयोग करने की न्यूनतम बाध्यता होगी।

परंतु कि फूड कॉन्टेक्ट एप्लीकेशन में कोटि I सख्त प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग का पुन: प्रयोग भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक प्राधिकरण के विनियमन के अधीन होगा।

(II) कोटि I (सख्त प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग) के लिए पुन: उपयोग के लिए न्यूनतम बाध्यता।

	वर्ष	**लक्ष्य (वर्ष में बेचे जाने वाले उत्पाद में कोटि I के सख्त प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग के प्रतिशत के रूप में)**
क	कोटि I सख्त प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग यथास्थिति, जिसकी मात्रा या वजन 0.9 लीटर या किग्रा के बराबर या अधिक लेकिन 4.9 लीटर या किग्रा से कम हो।	
I.	2025 – 26	10
II.	2026 – 27	15
III.	2027 – 28	20
IV.	2028 – 29 और उसके पश्चात्	25

ख	कोटि I की सख्त प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग जिसका वजन 4.9 लीटर या किग्रा से अधिक या बराबर है।	
I.	2025 – 26	70
II.	2026 – 27	75
III.	2027 – 28	80
IV.	2028 – 29 और उसके पश्चात्	85

(III) ब्रांड स्वामी द्वारा पुन: उपयोग की जाने वाली सख्त पैकेजिंग की मात्रा की गणना ब्रांड स्वामी की बिक्री से उस वर्ष में निर्मित/आयातित/खरीदी गई ताजा प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग को कम करके की जाएगी। ब्रांड स्वामी यह जानकारी केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध कराएगा।

(IV) कोटि I की सख्त प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग की पुन: उपयोग की मात्रा को बाध्य संस्थाओं (ब्रांड स्वामी) द्वारा कोटि I के अधीन उपयोग की जाने वाली कुल प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग से कम किया जाएगा।

III. वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान पुन: उपयोग की गई कोटि I सख्त प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग की मात्रा कोटि I के अधीन उपयोग की जाने वाली कुल प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग से कम हो जाएगी।

(ग) पुनर्चक्रण के लिए बाध्यता (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 1 से 3 देखें)

ब्रांड स्वामी विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (विस्तारित उत्पादक) लक्ष्य के अधीन एकत्रित प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण का न्यूनतम स्तर (समय अवसान सीमा होने पर किए गए निपटान को छोड़कर) सुनिश्चित करेगा, जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है।

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण का न्यूनतम स्तर (समय अवसान सीमा होने पर किए गए निपटान को छोड़कर)

(विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (विस्तारित उत्पादक) लक्ष्य का %)

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग की कोटि	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28 और उसके पश्चात्
कोटि I	50	60	70	80
कोटि II	30	40	50	60
कोटि III	30	40	50	60
कोटि IV	50	60	70	80

कोटि IV प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग कोटि (पैकेजिंग के लिए प्रयुक्त प्लास्टिक शीट या समान सामग्री और कम्पोस्टेबल प्लास्टिक से बने कैरी बैग) के मामले में पुनर्चक्रण के न्यूनतम स्तर से, औद्योगिक कम्पोस्टिंग सुविधाओं के माध्यम से कम्पोस्टिंग के लिए प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट का प्रसंस्करण करना अभिप्रेत है।

(घ) समय अवसान सीमा पर निपटान (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 1 से 3 देखें)

(i) केवल ऐसी प्लास्टिक, जिनका पुनर्चक्रण नहीं किया जा सकता है, को ही सड़क निर्माण, अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा, अपशिष्ट से तेल, सीमेंट भट्टों (सह प्रसंस्करण के लिए) आदि जैसे समय अवसान सीमा निपटान के लिए समय-समय पर भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस अथवा केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा जारी प्रासंगिक दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार भेजा जाएगा।

(ii) ब्रांड स्वामी यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के नियम 5(1)(ख) में विनिर्दिष्ट तरीके से ही प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट का अंतिम निपटान हो।

(ङ) पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक सामग्री के उपयोग के लिए दायित्व (उपाबंध में उदाहरण 6 देखें)

(i) ब्रांड स्वामी कोटि-वार प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग में पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक का उपयोग नीचे दिए अनुसार सुनिश्चित करेगा।

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग में पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक का आज्ञापक उपयोग

(वर्ष में विनिर्मित प्लास्टिक का %)

प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग की कोटि	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29 और उसके पश्चात्
कोटि I	30	40	50	60
कोटि II	10	10	20	20
कोटि III	5	5	10	10

(ii) ऐसे मामलों में, जहां वैधानिक अपेक्षाओं के कारण पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक सामग्री के संबंध में बाध्यता को पूरा करना संभव नहीं है, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा मामला-दर-मामला आधार पर छूट प्रदान की जाएगी। तथापि, ऐसे मामलों में, उत्पादक, आयातक, ब्रांड स्वामी को ऐसे उत्पादक आयातक ब्रांड स्वामी से समकक्ष मात्रा के प्रमाण पत्र की खरीद के माध्यम से पुनर्चक्रित सामग्री (मात्रात्मक निबंधनों में) के उपयोग की अपनी बाध्यता को पूरा करना होगा, जिन्होंने अपनी बाध्यता से अधिक पुनर्चक्रित सामग्री का उपयोग किया है। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, केंद्रीकृत ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर इस तरह के आदान-प्रदान के लिए तंत्र विकसित करेगा।

(iii) ऐसे मामले में, जहां ब्रांड स्वामी प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग सामग्री का उत्पादक और/या आयातक भी है, तो खंड 7.2 और 7.3 भी क्रमशः उत्पादक और/या आयातक के रूप में उनके विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (विस्तारित उत्पादक) लक्ष्यों और बाध्यताओं को निर्धारित करने के लिए लागू होंगे।

(7.5) मीट्रिक टन में कोटि-वार विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (विस्तारित उत्पादक) लक्ष्य, जैसा भी लागू हो, सभी उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड स्वामियों द्वारा केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर कार्य योजना के हिस्से के रूप में प्रदान किया जाएगा।

(7.6) विनिर्दिष्ट लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध प्रौद्योगिकियों के आधार पर पुन: उपयोग, अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण और पैकेजिंग में पुनर्नवीनीकरण प्लास्टिक सामग्री के उपयोग की बाध्यताओं का पुनर्विलोकन प्रत्येक पांच वर्ष में किया जाएगा।

(7.7) प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग पर विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर), अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित मानदंडों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा तैयार किए गए दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार टिकाऊ पैकेजिंग को बढ़ावा देगा :

(i) पुन: उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने वाली पैकेज डिजाइनिंग,

(ii) पुनर्चक्रण के लिए उपयुक्त पैकेज डिजाइनिंग,

(iii) प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग सामग्री में पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक मात्रा और (iv) पर्यावरण के लिए पैकेज डिजाइनिंग।

(7.8) यदि बाध्य संस्था ऐसी प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग का उपयोग करती है जो परिवेशी वातावरण में 100% जैव अपघटनीय है, और उसका स्वास्थ्य या पर्यावरण पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है, या कोई सूक्ष्म प्लास्टिक या रासायनिक अवशेष या कोई भी अन्य निशान नहीं रहता है, जो केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, केन्द्रीय पेट्रो रसायन इंजीनियरिंग और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान जैसी नियामक संस्थाओं द्वारा प्रमाणित है। ऐसी सामग्री के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व लक्ष्य लागू नहीं होगा।

8. अधिशेष विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाणपत्रों को बनाना, पिछले वर्ष के विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व लक्ष्यों और दायित्वों की तुलना में अग्रेषित और मुजरा करना, और अधिशेष विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाणपत्रों की बिक्री और खरीद करना

(8.1) ऐसा ब्रांड स्वामी जिसने अपने विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (विस्तारित उत्पादक) लक्ष्यों को कोटि-वार पूरा कर लिया है, निम्नलिखित के लिए अधिशेष का उपयोग कर सकता है, अर्थात् :-

(i) खंड 9.5 के अधीन पिछले वर्ष की कमी की मुजराई,

(ii) आगामी वर्ष में उपयोग के लिए अग्रेषित करना

(iii) इसे अन्य उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड स्वामियों को बेचना

(8.2) एक कोटि में अधिशेष का उपयोग केवल उसी कोटि में मुजराई, अग्रेषण और बिक्री के लिए किया जा सकता है। पुन: उपयोग के अंतर्गत अधिशेष का उपयोग पुन: उपयोग, पुनर्चक्रण और समय अवसान सीमा होने पर निपटान के लिए उपरोक्त के लिए किया जा सकता है। पुनर्चक्रण के अंतर्गत अधिशेष का उपयोग पुनर्चक्रण और समय अवसान सीमा होने पर निपटान के लिए किया जा सकता है। समय अवसान सीमा होने वाले किसी अधिशेष का पुन: उपयोग या पुनर्चक्रण के लिए उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है।

(8.3) कोई उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड स्वामी उसी कोटि के अन्य उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड स्वामियों से अधिशेष विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व प्रमाणपत्र खरीदकर एक कोटि के अधीन अपने विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व बाध्यता को भी पूरा कर सकता है।

(8.4) विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व ढांचे के अंतर्गत वार्षिक विवरणी फाइल करते समय ऐसे संव्यवहार को उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड स्वामियों द्वारा ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर अभिलिखित और प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर इस तरह के आदान-प्रदान के लिए तंत्र विकसित करेगा।

9. पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर का अधिरोपण

(9.1) पर्यावरण की गुणवत्ता को बनाए रखने और उसमें सुधार करने तथा पर्यावरण प्रदूषण के निवारण, नियंत्रण और उपशमन के प्रयोजन के लिए उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड मालिकों द्वारा ईपीआर लक्ष्यों को पूरा न कर पाने के संबंध में 'प्रदूषणकर्ता द्वारा भुगतान' के सिद्धांत के आधार पर पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति उद्गृहीत की जाएगी।

(9.2) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड इन दिशानिर्देशों में संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के द्वारा निर्धारित बाध्यताओं को पूरा न करने के मामले में उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड मालिकों, पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं और मियाद समाप्ति निपटान करने वाले प्रसंस्करणकर्ता पर पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति के अधिरोपण और संग्रहण के लिए दिशानिर्देश अधिकथित करेगा और इन्हें अधिसूचित किया जाएगा। पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों को अपेक्षित अनुसार अद्यतन किया जाएगा।

(9.3) इन दिशानिर्देशों में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा निर्धारित विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) लक्ष्यों, उत्तरदायित्वों और बाध्यताओं को पूरा न करने के संबंध में दो से अधिक राज्यों में संचालित उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड मालिकों पर केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति, यथा लागू, उद्गृहीत की जाएगी।

(9.4) पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा उनकी अधिकारिता में काम कर रहे उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड मालिकों (दो से अधिक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में काम नहीं कर रहे उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड मालिकों के लिए), प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता जिसमें पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता और अन्य अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता - अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा, अपशिष्ट से तेल, सह-प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं पर उस स्थिति में लगाया जाएगा, जब वे इन दिशानिर्देशों के अधीन निर्धारित किए गए अपने विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) लक्ष्यों/उत्तरदायित्वों और बाध्यताओं को पूरा नहीं करते हैं। यदि राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति उचित समय पर कार्रवाई नहीं करती है तो केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति को निर्देश जारी करेगा।

(9.5) पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति के भुगतान से उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक इन दिशानिर्देशों में निर्धारित बाध्यता से मुक्त नहीं होगा। किसी विशेष वर्ष के लिए अपूर्ण विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व बाध्यता अगले वर्ष के लिए तीन वर्ष

की अवधि के लिए आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा। ऐसे मामले में, विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व बाध्यता की कमी को पश्चातवर्ती के वर्षों के भीतर तीन वर्षों के भीतर पूरा किया जाता है। लगाई गई पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड मालिकों को निम्नानुसार वापस कर दी जाएगी, अर्थात् :-

(i) ईसी लगाने के एक वर्ष के भीतर : 75% रिटर्न

(ii) दो वर्ष के भीतर 60% रिटर्न

(iii) तीन वर्ष के भीतर 40% रिटर्न

पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति के देय होने पर 3 वर्ष पूरे होने के पश्चात् पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति की पूरी रकम अभिग्रहण कर ली जाएगी। यह व्यवस्था पश्चात्वर्ती वर्षों में भी उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड मालिकों द्वारा प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के संग्रहण और पुनर्चक्रण की अनुमति देगी।

(9.6) पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति के अधीन एकत्र की गई निधि को केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा एक अलग एस्क्रो खाते में रखा जाएगा। एकत्र की गई निधि का उपयोग प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के असंग्रहीत और गैर-पुनर्चक्रित या मियाद समाप्ति निपटान के संग्रहण और पुनर्चक्रण/मियाद समाप्ति में उपयोग किया जाएगा, जिस पर पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति लगाई जाती है। प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए वार्षिक आधार पर निधियों के उपयोग के तौर-तरीकों की सिफारिश विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व कार्यान्वयन समिति द्वारा की जाएगी और इसे मंत्रालय में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदन दिया जाएगा।

10. उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड मालिकों की भूमिका

(10.1) उत्पादकों, आयातकों और ब्रांड मालिकों को केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित ऑनलाइन केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल के माध्यम से रजिस्ट्रीकरण कराना होगा। रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाण पत्र पोर्टल का उपयोग करके जारी किया जाएगा।

(10.2) उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित ऑनलाइन केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल के माध्यम से प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (पीडब्ल्यूएम) नियम, 2016 के अधीन रजिस्ट्रीकरण या नवीनीकरण के लिए आवेदन के साथ विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व लक्ष्य, श्रेणी-वार जहां लागू हो, पर जानकारी युक्त कार्य योजना प्रदान करेगा। यह कार्य योजना प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार रजिस्ट्रीकरण की अवधि को कवर करेगी। रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया और कार्य योजना प्रोफॉर्मा इन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित किया जाएगा।

(10.3) खंड 4(iii) के अधीन आने वाला ब्रांड मालिक किसी उत्पादक और/या आयातक से खरीदी गई प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग का विवरण खंड 4(i) और 4(ii) के अधीन अलग से प्रदान करेगा। ब्रांड मालिक पर लागू होने वाला खंड 4(i) और 4(ii) के अधीन आने वाले प्रत्येक उत्पादक और आयातक के लिए मात्रा को उत्पादक और आयातक की बाध्यता से घटाया जाएगा। ब्रांड मालिक द्वारा खरीदी गई श्रेणी-वार मात्रा सहित ऐसी खरीद का रिकॉर्ड अलग से रखा जाएगा।

(10.4) खंड 4(i) और 4(ii) के अधीन आने वाले उत्पादक और आयातक खंड 4(iii) के अधीन आने वाले ब्रांड मालिक को उपलब्ध कराई गई प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग सामग्री की मात्रा का रिकॉर्ड रखना होगा। श्रेणीवार विक्रीत मात्रा सहित ऐसे विक्रय का रिकॉर्ड उत्पादक और आयातक द्वारा अलग-अलग रखा जाएगा। यदि ऐसे रिकॉर्ड नहीं बनाए जाते हैं, तो उन्हें पूरा विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व बाध्यता पूरा करना होगा। ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक के बीच संव्यवहार की घोषणा को क्रॉस-चेक करेगा।

(10.5) विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व बाध्याताओं को सीधे पूरा करने के लिए प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के संग्रहण के लिए एक अलग अपशिष्ट धारा विकसित करने के लिए, उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक जमा

वापसी प्रणाली या पुन: खरीद (बाय बैक) या कोई अन्य मॉडल जैसी योजना संचालित कर सकता है। यह कदम प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट को ठोस अपशिष्ट के साथ मिलाने से रोकेगा।

(10.6) उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के 30 जून (अप्रैल-विलोपित) तक केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विहित प्रोफार्मा के अनुसार संबंधित केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति के साथ विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व के अधीन बाध्यताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एकत्र और प्रसंस्कृत प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट पर वार्षिक विवरणी दाखिल करेगा। पैकेजिंग उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले पुन: उपयोग और/या पुनर्चक्रित सामग्री के बारे में भी जानकारी प्रदान की जाएगी। उन रजिस्ट्रीकृत पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं का विवरण भी दिया जाएगा जिनसे पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक की खरीद की गई है।

11. प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं की भूमिका (औद्योगिक कम्पोस्टिंग सुविधाओं सहित पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता या अन्य अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता) :

(11.1) सभी प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं को केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के उपबंध 13(3) के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति के साथ रजिस्ट्रीकरण कराना होगा। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, इन दिशानिर्देशों के प्रकाशन के तीन महीने के भीतर रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए एक समान प्रक्रिया अधिकथित करेगा।

(11.2) प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के पश्चात् अगले वित्तीय वर्ष की 30 अप्रैल तक केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर विहित प्रोफार्मा के अनुसार प्रसंस्कृत प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट की मात्रा की श्रेणी-वार वार्षिक विवरणी प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

(11.3) प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता द्वारा प्रसंस्कृत और उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक की प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट की कुल मात्रा, वार्षिक आधार पर, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल और प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता की वेबसाइट पर भी उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी।

(11.4) यदि किसी भी स्तर पर यह पाया जाता है कि प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता द्वारा प्रदान की गई जानकारी झूठी है, तो प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता को राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा अधिकथित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) ढांचे के अधीन संचालन से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिबंधित कर दिया जाएगा।

(11.5) प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (पीडब्ल्यूएम) नियम, 2016 के अधीन रजिस्ट्रीकृत प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता, सड़क निर्माण में प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट के उपयोग के मामले को छोड़कर, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण के लिए प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान करेगा। ऐसे मामले में जहां सड़क निर्माण में प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट का उपयोग किया जाता है, उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित प्रोफॉर्मा में एक स्व-घोषणा प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान करेगा। उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक द्वारा विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) बाध्यताओं को पूरा करने के लिए केवल रजिस्ट्रीकृत प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता द्वारा प्रदान किया गया प्रमाण पत्र मान्य होगा।

(11.6) प्रमाण पत्र के लिए प्रोफार्मा केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित किया जाएगा। किसी भी मामले में, उद्यम द्वारा पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट की मात्रा उद्यम की स्थापित क्षमता से अधिक नहीं होगी। प्रमाण पत्र प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग श्रेणी-वार होंगे और इसमें उद्यम का जीएसटी डेटा सम्मिलित होगा।

(11.7) रजिस्ट्रीकृत प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता द्वारा प्रदान किए गए प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के लिए प्रमाण पत्र रजिस्ट्रीकृत उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक या स्थानीय अधिकारियों के नाम पर, जैसा लागू हो, सहमत तौर-तरीकों के आधार पर होना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, ऐसे प्रमाण पत्र को केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर जारी करने के लिए तंत्र विकसित करेगा।

(11.8) प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट की मियाद समाप्ति पर निपटान अर्थात अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा, अपशिष्ट से तेल, सीमेंट भट्टे (सह प्रसंस्करण) का कार्य करने वाले प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल पर वार्षिक आधार पर विहित प्रोफॉर्मा के अनुसार जानकारी प्रदान करेंगे। ये संस्थाएं पर्यावरणीय रूप से सुदृढ़ रीति से नियामक निकायों द्वारा बनाए गए दिशानिर्देशों, सुसंगत नियमों के अनुसार प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट का निपटान सुनिश्चित करेंगी।

12. केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की भूमिका

(12.1) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से दो से अधिक राज्यों में काम कर रहे उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक और प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं को रजिस्ट्रीकृत करेगा। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (पीडब्ल्यूएम) नियम, 2016 के अधीन पीआईबीओ के रजिस्ट्रीकृत के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया विहित करेगा।

(12.2) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड अपने द्वारा विहित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए आवेदनों पर कार्यवाही के लिए फीस और विवरणी की कार्यवाही के लिए वार्षिक फीस ले सकता है। ऐसे मामले में, जहां उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति की अधिकारिता में काम कर रहे हैं, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड इस प्रकार तय किए गए दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति के साथ आवेदन फीस साझा कर सकता है।

(12.3) रजिस्ट्रीकरण, उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक द्वारा ऑनलाइन पूर्ण आवेदन जमा करने के दो सप्ताह के भीतर किया जाएगा। रजिस्ट्रीकरण की अवधि, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (पीडब्ल्यूएम) नियम, 2016 के अनुसार होगी।

(12.4) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड स्वयं या किसी नामनिर्दिष्ट अभिकरण, जैसा भी उचित समझा जाएगा, के माध्यम से निरीक्षण और आवधिक लेखापरीक्षा के माध्यम से उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक के अनुपालन का सत्यापन करेगा। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, आवश्यकतानुसार, निरीक्षण और आवधिक लेखापरीक्षा के माध्यम से प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रोसेसर के अनुपालन का सत्यापन भी कर सकता है। प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ता और राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले पीआईबीओ के मामले में, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, यदि आवश्यक हो, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति को कार्रवाई करने का निर्देश दे सकता है। (12.5)

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड उन उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक की सूची प्रकाशित करेगा जो अगले वित्तीय वर्ष की 30 सितम्बर तक वार्षिक आधार पर पूर्ववर्ती वित्तीय वर्ष में विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) लक्ष्य और बाध्यताओं को पूरा करने में विफल रहे हैं।

(12.6) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के अधीन प्लास्टिक के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व बाध्यताओं की पूर्ति में अंतर्वलित पणधारियों के मध्य नियमित संवाद सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक तंत्र स्थापित करेगा।

(12.7) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, अर्ध-वार्षिक आधार पर प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट के साथ-साथ प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग सामग्री की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अंश का अवधारण करने के लिए एकत्रित मिश्रित नगरीय अपशिष्ट का संघटनात्मक सर्वेक्षण करेगा।

(12.8) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, विशेष रूप से खंड 7.6 के संबंध में तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता और उपयुक्तता का पता लगाने के लिए प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग और प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन से संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकियों की समीक्षा करेगा।

13. राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति की भूमिका

(13.1) संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक (एक या दो राज्यों में कार्यरत) और प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं को रजिस्ट्रीकृत करेगी। रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए उपबंध विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) पोर्टल पर किया जाएगा। राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति, स्वयं या नामनिर्दिष्ट अभिकरण के माध्यम से प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (पीडब्ल्यूएम) नियम, 2016 के अनुसार अपनी अधिकारिता में उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक के साथ-साथ प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं के निरीक्षण और आवधिक लेखा परीक्षा के माध्यम से उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक के अनुपालन को सत्यापित करती है।

(13.2) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति, उन संस्थाओं (अपवाद रिपोर्ट) की सूची प्रस्तुत करेगा जिन्होंने वार्षिक आधार पर अपनी विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा नहीं किया है और इसे अपनी वेबसाइट पर प्रकाशित करेंगे। राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति अपनी अधिकारिता में उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक और प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं द्वारा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को प्रस्तुत करेगी और उसे ऑनलाइन विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) पोर्टल पर अपलोड करेगी।

(13.3) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के अधीन प्लास्टिक के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व बाध्यताओं को पूरा करने में अंतवर्लित सुसंगत पणधारियों के मध्य नियमित संवाद सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक तंत्र स्थापित करेगी।

(13.4) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति, अर्ध-वार्षिक आधार पर प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट के साथ-साथ प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग सामग्री की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अंश का अवधारण करने के लिए एकत्र किए गए मिश्रित नगरीय अपशिष्ट का एक संघटनात्मक सर्वेक्षण करेगी।

14. उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक द्वारा प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट संग्रहण प्रणाली

(14.1) उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक, अपने विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) बाध्यताओं को पूरा करते हुए प्लास्टिक की श्रेणी के आधार पर आवश्यकतानुसार प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के संग्रहण और पृथक्करण के बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास कर सकता है। इसमें उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक द्वारा अपनाए गए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) के कार्यान्वयन के तौर-तरीकों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित हो सकते हैं:

(क) अपशिष्ट प्लास्टिक संग्रहण केन्द्रों और सामग्री रिकवरी सुविधाएं (एमआरएफ) स्थापित करना;

(ख) संग्रहण केन्द्रों से प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण सुनिश्चित करना, इसमें ऐसी आवृत्ति होनी चाहिए जो आच्छादित किए गए क्षेत्र और मात्रा के अनुपात में है;

(ग) यूएलबी, ग्राम पंचायतों, अन्य सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरणों या अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन करने वाले तीसरे पक्ष जैसी संस्थाओं से प्लास्टिक के संग्रहण की पेशकश करना, और उन सभी संस्थाओं से संग्रहण के लिए व्यवस्था प्रदान करना जिन्होंने उस प्रस्ताव का उपयोग किया है; संग्रहण और परिवहन के लिए आवश्यक व्यावहारिक व्यवस्था प्रदान करना;

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करना कि संग्रहण केंद्रों से एकत्र किए गए प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट को पश्चात्वर्ती किसी पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता द्वारा एक रजिस्ट्रीकृत सुविधा में पुनर्चक्रण के अधीन किया जाता है या सम्मानजनक रीति से इसके अंतिम उपयोग की अनुमति दी जाती है।

(14.2) उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक यह सुनिश्चित करें कि संग्रहण केन्द्रों का नेटवर्क जनसंख्या के आकार, प्लास्टिक या पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट की अपेक्षित मात्रा, पहुंच और अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए आसपास के क्षेत्रों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उन क्षेत्रों तक सीमित नहीं होगा जहां संग्रहण और पश्चात् का प्रबंधन लाभदायक है।

(14.3) अपशिष्ट संग्रहण में अंतवर्लित संस्थाएं अपशिष्ट को शोधन और पुनर्चक्रण या पहचान किए गए अंतिम उपयोग हेतु सौंप देंगी।

(14.4) स्वैच्छिक संग्रहण केन्द्रों की भागीदारी - स्वैच्छिक संग्रहण केन्द्र प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट को उनके शोधन और पुनर्चक्रण या उनके पहचाने गए अंतिम उपयोग की दृष्टि से पीआईबीओ या उनकी ओर से कार्य करने वाली तृतीय पक्ष अभिकरणों को सौंप देंगे।

15. विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) दायित्वों की पूर्ति

उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक को ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर वार्षिक विवरणी दाखिल करते समय अगले वित्तीय वर्ष की 30 जून तक मियाद समाप्ति के लिए भेजी गई मात्रा के विवरण के साथ केवल रजिस्ट्रीकृत पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं से प्राप्त पुनर्चक्रण प्रमाण पत्र का विवरण प्रदान करना होगा। उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक और रजिस्ट्रीकृत प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं द्वारा प्रदान किए गए विवरण की ऑनलाइन पोर्टल द्वारा जांच की जाएगी। अंतर के मामले में, उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक के विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) बाध्यता को पूरा करने के लिए निचले/कम आंकड़े पर विचार किया जाएगा। ऐसे प्रमाणपत्र केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति, यथास्थिति, द्वारा सत्यापन के अधीन होंगे।

16. केंद्रीकृत ऑनलाइन पोर्टल

(16.1) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, उत्पादक, आयातक रजिस्ट्रीकरण और ब्रांड मालिक, प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं द्वारा रजिस्ट्रीकरण के साथ-साथ तारीख 31 मार्च 2022 तक विवरणियां (त्रैमासिक या वार्षिक) दाखिल करने के लिए एक ऑनलाइन प्रणाली तंत्र स्थापित करेगा:-

(16.2) उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक, प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग के प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं द्वारा रजिस्ट्रीकरण के साथ-साथ विवरणियां (त्रैमासिक/वार्षिक) दाखिल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित की गई ऑनलाइन प्रणाली के द्वारा ऐसा कार्य तंत्र सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा जिसके अंतर्गत किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग सामग्री के विनिर्माता और पीआईबीओ द्वारा बाजार में लाए गए प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग का सामग्री संतुलन परिलक्षित होता है। यह पीआईबीओ और प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं/अन्य अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं की लेखा परीक्षा के बारे में विवरण भी दिखलाएगा।

(16.3)राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति भी पीआईबीओ के रजिस्ट्रीकरण के साथ-साथ पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं/अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं के लिए एक ही वेब पोर्टल का उपयोग करेंगी। यह वेब पोर्टल प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के अधीन प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के लिए विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित आदेशों और दिशानिर्देशों के संबंध में एकल बिंदु डेटा भंडार के रूप में कार्य करेगा। पीआईबीओ, यदि वे चाहें, तो ऑनलाइन वेब पोर्टल या प्लेटफॉर्म के विकास की सुविधा प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

(16.3) ऑनलाइन वेब पोर्टल विकसित होने तक प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 के अधीन विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित सभी क्रियाकलापों को ऑफलाइन रीति से संचालित किया जाएगा।

17. निगरानी

राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में उत्पादक, आयातक और ब्रांड मालिक (जिसमें प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग सामग्री के उत्पादक सम्मिलित हैं) और प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं द्वारा

विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व की पूर्ति के संबंध में विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) पोर्टल पर वार्षिक रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को प्रस्तुत करेंगे। यह रिपोर्ट प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम 2016 के अधीन गठित राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति को भी प्रस्तुत की जाएगी। राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में पुनर्चक्रण/मियाद समाप्ति के निपटान के संबंध में केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को अगले वर्ष की 31 जुलाई तक वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भी प्रस्तुत करेगा।

18. प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (पीडब्ल्यूएम) नियम के अधीन विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) के लिए समिति

(18.1) विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) दिशानिर्देशों में संशोधन सहित विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को उपायों की सिफारिश करने के लिए अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की अध्यक्षता में केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा एक समिति का गठन किया जाएगा। यह समिति विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करेगी और इसमें आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय भी करेगी। इस समिति को ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के मार्गदर्शन और पर्यवेक्षण का कार्य भी सौंपा जाएगा, जिसमें अपेक्षित प्ररूपों/प्रोफॉर्मों को अनुमोदित देना भी सम्मिलित है।

(18.2) इस समिति में संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के प्रतिनिधि जैसे आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय, पेयजल और स्वच्छता विभाग, रसायन और पेट्रोकेमिकल विभाग, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, तीन राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियां, केंद्रीय प्लास्टिक अभियांत्रिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (सीपेट), राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय अभियांत्रिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (नीरी) और तीन औद्योगिक संघों, समिति के अध्यक्ष द्वारा तय किए गए अनुसार कोई भी अन्य आमंत्रित व्यक्ति सिम्मलित होंगे।

उपाबंध

खंड 7 के उदाहरण

विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व के लक्ष्य और प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण का न्यूनतम स्तर [खंड 7.2 (क), (ख) और (ग), खंड 7.3 (क), (ख) और (ग), और खंड 7.4 (क), (ख) और (ग) देखें]

उदाहरण 1 :

वर्ष 2022-23	
बाजार में पेश की गई श्रेणी-वार प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग (श्रेणी II लचीली प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग)	100 मीट्रिक टन
70% की दर से ईपीआर लक्ष्य	70 मीट्रिक टन
ईपीआर के अधीन एकत्रित प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रण का न्यूनतम स्तर की दर से कोई सीमा विहित नहीं है	वास्तविक आंकड़ों के अनुसार, ईपीआर के अधीन एकत्रित किए गए और पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट की मात्रा वास्तविक आंकड़ों के अनुसार, ईपीआर के अधीन एकत्रित किए गए प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट की मात्रा और ऊर्जा रिकवरी, सह-प्रसंस्करण, सड़क निर्माण, अपशिष्ट से तेल आदि के लिए उपयोग की गई मात्रा

उदाहरण 2 :

वर्ष 2024-25	
बाजार में पेश की गई श्रेणी-वार प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग (श्रेणी II लचीली प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग)	100 मीट्रिक टन
100% की दर से ईपीआर लक्ष्य	100 मीट्रिक टन
ईपीआर के अधीन एकत्रित प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रण के न्यूनतम स्तर 30 प्रतिशत की दर से	ईपीआर के अधीन एकत्रित किए गए कम से कम 30 मीट्रिक टन प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट को पुनर्चक्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। एकत्रित किए गए शेष प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट (अधिकतम 70 मीट्रिक टन) का उपयोग ऊर्जा रिकवरी, सह-प्रसंस्करण, सड़क निर्माण, अपशिष्ट से तेल आदि के लिए किया जा सकता है।

उदाहरण 3 :

वर्ष 2028-29	
बाजार में पेश की गई श्रेणी-वार प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग (श्रेणी II लचीली प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग)	100 मीट्रिक टन
100% की दर से ईपीआर लक्ष्य	100 मीट्रिक टन
ईपीआर के अधीन एकत्रित प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रण का न्यूनतम स्तर 60 प्रतिशत की दर से	ईपीआर के अधीन एकत्र किए गए कम से कम 60 मीट्रिक टन प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट को पुनर्चक्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। एकत्रित किए गए शेष प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट (अधिकतम 40 मीट्रिक टन) का उपयोग ऊर्जा रिकवरी, सह-प्रसंस्करण, सड़क निर्माण, अपशिष्ट से तेल आदि के लिए किया जा सकता है।

<u>पुन: उपयोग</u>

<u>[खंड 7.4 (ख) का संदर्भ लें]</u>

उदाहरण 4 :

वर्ष 2025-26 (पुन: उपयोग के लिए न्यूनतम बाध्यता लागू होती है)	
बाजार में श्रेणी-वार प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग पेश की गई (श्रेणी I सख्त प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग)	100 मीट्रिक टन
श्रेणी I सख्त प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग के पुन: उपयोग की मात्रा 0.9 लीटर या किलोग्राम के वजन या आयतन के बराबर या अधिक लेकिन 4.9 लीटर या किलोग्राम से कम	15 मीट्रिक टन (पुन: उपयोग 15% की दर से पुन: उपयोग के लिए न्यूनतम दायित्व 10%)
पेश की गई नई प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग (क)	85 मीट्रिक टन

(क) के 100% अनुपालन के लिए ईपीआर लक्ष्य	85 मीट्रिक टन
60% की दर से ईपीआर के अधीन एकत्रित श्रेणी I प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण का न्यूनतम स्तर	ईपीआर के अधीन एकत्रित किए गए प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट के न्यूनतम 51 मीट्रिक टन को पुनर्चक्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। एकत्रित किए गए अधिकतम 34 मीट्रिक टन प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग अपशिष्ट का उपयोग ऊर्जा रिकवरी, सह-प्रसंस्करण, सड़क निर्माण, अपशिष्ट से तेल आदि के लिए किया जा सकता है।

उदाहरण 5 :

2022-23 के लिए	
बाजार में श्रेणी-वार प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग पेश की गई (श्रेणी I सख्त प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग)	100 मीट्रिक टन
श्रेणी I सख्त प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग के पुन: उपयोग की मात्रा या 0.9 लीटर या किलोग्राम के वजन या आयतन के बराबर या अधिक लेकिन 4.9 लीटर या किलोग्राम से कम	10 मीट्रिक टन
पेश की गई नई प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग (क)	90 मीट्रिक टन
(क) के 35% अनुपालन के लिए ईपीआर लक्ष्य	31.5 मीट्रिक टन

<u>पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक सामग्री का उपयोग</u>
<u>[खंड 7.2 (घ), 7.3 (घ) का संदर्भ लें]</u>

उदाहरण 6 :

वर्ष 2025-26	
बाजार में श्रेणी-वार प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग पेश की गई (श्रेणी II लचीली प्लास्टिक पैकेजिंग)	100 मीट्रिक टन
खण्ड 5.1 के अनुसार ईपीआर लक्ष्य 100% की दर से	100 मीट्रिक टन
पैकेजिंग में पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक की न्यूनतम मात्रा 10% की दर से	पैकेजिंग में 10 मीट्रिक टन प्लास्टिक सामग्री को पुनर्चक्रित प्लास्टिक होना चाहिए। पैकेजिंग में 90 मीट्रिक टन वर्जिन प्लास्टिक सामग्री

[फा. सं. 17/2/2001-पार्ट ।-एचएसएमडी]

नरेश पाल गंगवार, अपर सचिव

टिप्पण : मूल नियम भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग ।। खंड 3 उपखंड (i) सा.का.नि. 320 (अ) दिनांक 18 मार्च, 2016 में प्रकाशित किए गए थे और तत्पश्चात् अधिसूचना संख्यांक सा.का.नि. 285 (अ) दिनांक 27 मार्च, 2018, सा.का.नि. 571 (अ) दिनांक 12 अगस्त 2021 और सा.का.नि. 647 (अ) दिनांक 17 सितंबर, 2021 द्वारा संशोधित किए गए थे।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the16th February, 2022

G.S.R. 133(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3, 6, and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, namely: -

1. (1) These rules may be called the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 9, in sub-rule (1), for the words "as per guidelines issued under these rules from time to time", the words "as per guidelines specified in SCHEDULE – II" shall substituted.

3. In the said rules, after SCHEDULE – I, the following Schedule shall be inserted namely:-

'SCHEDULE-II

[See Rule 9 (1)]

Guidelines on Extended Producer Responsibility for Plastic Packaging

1. **Background:**

(1.1) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), (hereinafter referred to as 'The Ministry'), notified the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 on 18th March, 2016. The Ministry also notified the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 on 8th April, 2016. As plastic waste is part of solid waste, therefore, both the rules apply to managing plastic waste in the country.

(1.2) The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, mandate the generators of plastic waste to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter the plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and hand over segregated waste in accordance with rules. The rules also mandate the responsibilities of local bodies, gram panchayats, waste generators, retailers and street vendors to manage plastic waste. (1.3) The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 cast Extended Producer Responsibility on Producer, Importer, and Brand Owner. Extended Producer Responsibility shall be applicable to both pre-consumer and post-consumer plastic packaging waste. (1.4) These guidelines provides framework for implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility. The Guidelines provide the roles and responsibilities of Producers, Importers, Brand Owners, Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committees, recyclers and waste processors for effective implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility. The definitions given in Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, apply until, specifically mentioned in these guidelines;

2. Date of Coming into Effect:

These guidelines shall come into force with immediate effect. The on-going processes related to Extended Producer Responsibility obligations will be aligned with these guidelines.

3. Definitions:

(a) "**Biodegradable plastics**" means that plastics, other than compostable plastics, which undergoes complete degradation by biological processes under ambient environment (terrestrial or in water) conditions, in specified time periods, without leaving any micro plastics, or visible, distinguishable or toxic residue, which have adverse environment impacts, adhering to laid down standards of Bureau of Indian Standards and certified by Central Pollution Control Board.

(b) **"Brand Owner"** means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label or trade mark;

(c) "**Carry Bags**" (covered under Category II of plastic packaging – Clause (5.1) (II)) means bags made from plastic material or compostable plastic material, used for the purpose of carrying or dispensing commodities which have a self-carrying feature but do not include bags that constitute or form an integral part of the packaging in which goods are sealed prior to use ;

(d) "**End of Life disposal**" means using plastic waste for generation of energy and includes co-processing (e.g. in cement kilns) or waste to oil or for road construction as per Indian Road Congress guidelines, etc;

(e) "**Extended Producer Responsibility**" means the responsibility of a producer for the environmentally sound management of the product until the end of its life;

(f) "**Importer**" means a person who imports plastic packaging product or products with plastic packaging or carry bags or multilayered packaging or plastic sheets or like;

(g) "**Plastic**" means material which contains as an essential ingredient a high polymer such as polyethylene terephthalate, high density polyethylene, Vinyl, low density polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene resins, multi-materials like acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polyphenylene oxide, polycarbonate, polybutylene terephthalate;

(h) "**Plastic Packaging**" means packaging material made by using plastics for protecting, preserving, storing and transporting of products in a variety of ways.

(i) "**Plastic Sheet**" means plastic sheet is the sheet made of plastic;

(j) "**Plastic Waste Processors**" means recyclers and entities engaged in using plastic waste for energy (waste to energy), and converting it to oil (waste to oil), industrial composting.

(k) "**Pre-consumer plastic packaging waste**" means plastic packaging waste generated in the form of reject or discard at the stage of manufacturing of plastic packaging and plastic packaging waste generated during the packaging of product including reject, discard, before the plastic packaging reaches the end-use consumer of the product.

(l) "**Post-consumer plastic packaging waste"** means plastic packaging waste generated by the end-use consumer after the intended use of packaging is completed and is no longer being used for its intended purpose.

(m) "**Producer**" means person engaged in manufacture or import of carry bags or multilayered packaging or plastic sheets or like, and includes industries or individuals using plastic sheets or like or covers made of plastic sheets or multilayered packaging for packaging or wrapping the commodity;

(n) "**Recyclers**" are entities who are engaged in the process of recycling of plastic waste;

(o) "**Recycling**" means the process of transforming segregated plastic waste into a new product or raw material for producing new products;

(p) "**Reuse**" means using an object or resource material again for either the same purpose or another purpose without changing the object's structure;

(q) "**Use of recycled plastic**" means recycled plastic, instead of virgin plastic, is used as raw material in the manufacturing process;

(r) "**Waste Management**" means the collection, storage, transportation reduction, re-use, recovery, recycling, composting or disposal of plastic waste in an environmentally sound manner;

(s) "**Waste to Energy**" means using plastic waste for generation of energy and includes co-processing (e.g. in cement kilns).

4. Obligated Entities:

The following entities shall be covered under the Extended Producer Responsibility obligations and provisions of these guidelines namely: -

(i) Producer (P) of plastic packaging;

(ii) Importer (I) of all imported plastic packaging and / or plastic packaging of imported products;

(iii) Brand Owners (BO) including online platforms/marketplaces and supermarkets/retail chains other than those, which are micro and small enterprises as per the criteria of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India.;

(iv) Plastic Waste Processors

5. Coverage of Extended Producer Responsibility:

(5.1) The following plastic packaging categories are covers under Extended Producer Responsibility:

(i) **Category I**

Rigid plastic packaging;

(ii) **Category II**

Flexible plastic packaging of single layer or multilayer (more than one layer with different types of plastic), plastic sheets or like and covers made of plastic sheet, carry bags, plastic sachet or pouches;

(iii) **Category III**

Multilayered plastic packaging (at least one layer of plastic and at least one layer of material other than plastic);

(iv) **Category IV**

Plastic sheet or like used for packaging as well as carry bags made of compostable plastics.

(5.2) The Extended Producer Responsibility Guidelines covers the following with respect to plastic packaging namely: -

(i) Reuse;

(ii) Recycling;

(iii) Use of recycled plastic content;

(iv) End of life disposal.

6. Registration:

(6.1) (a)The following entities shall register on the centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board namely: -

(i) Producer (P);

(ii) Importer (I);

(iii) Brand owner (BO);

(iv) Plastic Waste Processor engaged in (a) recycling, (b) waste to energy, (c) waste to oil, and (iv) industrial composting,

(b) Registration of Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners (operating in one or two states) and Plastic Waste processors shall be done by State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee through the centralized Extended Producer Responsibility portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(c) After these guidelines have come into effect, with respect to, entities starting their business in a particular year and placing their products in market in that year, they shall have Extended Producer Responsibility target obligations from the next year.

(6.2) The entities covered under clause 6.1 shall not carry any business without registration obtained through on-line centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(6.3) The entities covered under clause (6.1) shall not deal with any entity not registered through on-line centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(6.4) In case, it is found or determined that any entity registered on the on-line portal has provided false information or has willfully concealed information or there is any irregularity or deviation from the conditions stipulated while obtaining registration under Extended Producer Responsibility guidelines, then the registration of such an entity would be revoked for a one -year period after giving an opportunity to be heard. The entities whose registration has been revoked shall not be able to register afresh for the period of revocation.

(6.5) In case any entity falls in more than one sub-category mentioned in the clause (6.1) then the entity shall register under each of those sub-categories separately. Further, in cases, where the entity has units in different states, in a particular sub-category mentioned in clause 6.1, then these units shall also be registered separately. However, only one registration under a sub category in a state would be needed, even if, more than one unit are located in a state. The registration shall be as per Standard Operating Procedure laid down by Central Pollution Control Board for the purpose, as per these Guidelines.

(6.6) While registering, the entities shall have to provide PAN Number, GST Number, CIN Number of the company and Aadhar Number and PAN Number of authorized person or representative and any other necessary information as required.

7. Targets for Extended Producer Responsibility and obligations of Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners:

(7.1) The Extended Producer Responsibility targets for the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners shall be determined category-wise.

(7.2) Producer (P):

(a) Extended Producer Responsibility target (Refer example 1 to 3 in Annexure):

Eligible Quantity in MT (Q 1) shall be the average weight of plastic packaging material (category-wise) sold in the last two financial years (A) plus average quantity of pre-consumer plastic packaging waste in the last two financial years (B) minus the annual quantity (C) supplied to the entities covered under sub-clause 4 (iii) in the previous financial year as under: -

Q 1 (in MT) = (A + B) -

and the Extended Producer Responsibility target shall be determined category-wise , as given below

Extended Producer Responsibility target

	Year	Extended Producer Responsibility target (as a percentage of Q1 - category-wise)
I	**2021 - 22**	**25 %**
II	**2022 - 23**	**70 %**
III	**2023 - 24**	**100 %**

The Extended Producer Responsibility target in MT category-wise, as applicable, shall be provided by Producer, as part of Action Plan on the centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(b) Obligation for recycling (Refer example 1 to 3 in Annexure):

The Producer shall ensure minimum level of recycling (excluding end of life disposal) of plastic packaging waste collected under Extended Producer Responsibility Target, category-wise, as given below namely: -

Minimum level of recycling (excluding end of life disposal) of plastic packaging waste

(% of Extended Producer Responsibility Target)

Plastic packaging category	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28 and onwards
Category I	**50**	**60**	**70**	**80**
Category II	**30**	**40**	**50**	**60**
Category III	**30**	**40**	**50**	**60**
Category IV	**50**	**60**	**70**	**80**

In case of Category IV plastic packaging category (plastic sheet or like used for packaging and carry bags made of compostable plastics), the minimum level of recycling means processing plastic packaging waste for composting through industrial composting facilities.

(c) End of life disposal (refer examples 1 to 3 in Annexure):

(i) Only those plastics, which cannot be recycled will be sent for end of life disposal such as road construction, waste to energy, waste to oil, cement kilns (for co processing) etc. as per relevant guidelines issued by Indian Road Congress or Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.

(ii) The producers shall ensure end of life disposal of the plastic packaging waste only through methodologies specified in Rule 5 (1) (b) of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016,

(d) Obligation for use of recycled plastic content (Refer example 6 in Annexure)

The Producer shall ensure use of recycled plastic in plastic packaging category-wise as given below namely: -

Mandatory use of recycled plastic in plastic packaging

(% of plastic manufactured for the year)

Plastic packaging category	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29 and onwards
Category I	30	40	50	60
Category II	10	10	20	20
Category III	5	5	10	10

In cases, where it is not possible to meet the obligation in respect of recycled plastic content on account of statutory requirements, the exemption will be granted by Central Pollution Control Board on case-to-case basis. However, in such cases, the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners will have to fulfil its obligation of use of recycled content (in quantitative terms) through purchase of certificate of equivalent quantity from such Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners who have used recycled content in excess of their obligation. Central Pollution Control Board will develop mechanism for such exchange on the centralized online portal.

7.3 Importer (I):

(a) Extended Producer Responsibility Target (Refer example 1 to 3 in Annexure)

Eligible Quantity in MT (Q 2) shall be the average weight of all plastic packaging material and / or plastic packaging of imported products (category-wise) imported and sold in the last two financial years (A) plus average quantity of pre-consumer plastic packaging in the last two financial years (B) waste minus the annual quantity (C) supplied to the entities covered under sub-clause 4 (iii) in the previous financial years as under: -

Q 2 (in MT) = (A + B) - C
and the Extended Producer Responsibility target shall be determined, category-wise , as given below namely: -

	Year	Extended Producer Responsibility target (as a percentage of Q 2 - category-wise)
I	**2021 - 22**	**25 %**
II	**2022 - 23**	**70 %**
III	**2023 - 24**	**100 %**

The Extended Producer Responsibility target in MT category-wise, as applicable, shall be provided by Importer as part of Action Plan on the centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(b) Obligation for recycling (Refer example 1 to 3 in Annexure)

The Importer shall ensure minimum level of recycling (excluding end of life disposal) of plastic packaging waste collected under extended producer responsibility Target, category-wise, as given below.

Minimum level of recycling (excluding end of life disposal) of plastic packaging waste

(% of extended producer responsibility Target)

Plastic packaging category	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	**2027-28 and onwards**
Category I	**50**	**60**	**70**	**80**
Category II	**30**	**40**	**50**	**60**
Category III	**30**	**40**	**50**	**60**
Category IV	**50**	**60**	**70**	**80**

In case of Category IV plastic packaging category (plastic sheet or like used for packaging and carry bags made of compostable plastics), the minimum level of recycling means processing plastic packaging waste for composting through industrial composting facilities.

(c) End of life disposal (refer examples 1 to 3 in Annexure)

(i) Only those plastics, which cannot be recycled will be sent for end of life disposal such as road construction, waste to energy, waste to oil as per relevant guidelines issued by Indian Road Congress or Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.

(ii) The importer shall ensure end of life disposal of the plastic packaging waste only through methodologies specified in rule 5 (1) (b) of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, as amended.

(d) Obligation for use of recycled plastic content (Refer example 6 in Annexure)

The Importer shall ensure use of recycled plastic in plastic packaging category-wise as given below.

Mandatory use of recycled plastic in plastic packaging

(% of imported plastic for the year)

Plastic packaging category	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29 and onwards
Category I	30	40	50	60
Category II	10	10	20	20
Category III	5	5	10	10

Any recycled plastic used in imported material shall not be counted towards fulfilment of obligation. The importer will have to fulfil its obligation of use of recycled content (in quantitative terms) through purchase of certificate of equivalent quantity from such Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners who have used recycled content in excess of their obligation. Central Pollution Control Board will develop mechanism for such exchange on the centralized online portal.

7.4 Brand Owner (BO):

a) Extended Producer Responsibility target (refer examples 1 to 3 in Annexure)

Eligible Quantity in MT (Q 3) shall be the average weight of virgin plastic packaging material (category-wise) purchased and introduced in market in the last two financial years (A) plus average quantity of (B) of pre-consumer plastic packaging in the last two financial years as under: -

Q 3 (in MT) = A + B

The Extended Producer Responsibility target shall be determined, category-wise , as given below namely: -

	Year	Extended Producer Responsibility Target (as a percentage of Q3 - category-wise)
I	**2021 - 22**	**25 %**
II	**2022 - 23**	**70 %**
III	**2023 - 24**	**100 %**

The Extended Producer Responsibility target in MT category-wise, as applicable, shall be provided by Brand Owner as part of the Action Plan on the centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(b) Obligation for reuse (refer examples 4 and 5 in Annexure):

I. The Brand Owner using Category I (rigid) plastic packaging for their products shall have minimum obligation to reuse such packaging as given below: -

Provided that the reuse of Category I rigid plastic packaging in food contact applications shall be subject to regulation of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

(II) Minimum obligation to reuse for Category I (rigid plastic packaging).

	Year	Target (as percentage of Category I rigid plastic packaging in products sold annually)

A	Category I rigid plastic packaging with volume or weight equal or more than 0.9 liter or kg but less than 4.9 litres or kg, as the case may be	
I	2025 – 26	10
II	2026 – 27	15
III	2027-28	20
IV	2028-29 and onwards	25
B	Category I rigid plastic packaging with volume of weight equal or more than 4.9 litres or kg.	
I	2025 – 26	70
II	2026 – 27	75
III	2027-28	80
IV	2028-29 and onwards	85

(III) The quantity of rigid packaging reused by brand Owner shall be calculated by reducing virgin plastic packaging manufactured/imported/purchased in that year from the sales of the Brand Owner. The brand owner shall provide this information on the centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(IV) The quantity of Category I rigid plastic packaging reused shall be reduced from the total plastic packaging used under Category I by the obligated entities (Brand Owners).

III. The quantity of Category I rigid plastic packaging reused during the year 2022 – 2023 and 2023-2024, shall be reduced from the total plastic packaging used under Category I.

(c) Obligation for recycling (refer examples 1 to 3 in Annexure):

The Brand Owner shall ensure minimum level of recycling (excluding end of life disposal) of plastic packaging waste collected under Extended Producer Responsibility target, category-wise, as given below.

Minimum level of recycling (excluding end of life disposal) of plastic packaging waste

(% of Extended Producer Responsibility Target)

Plastic packaging category	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28 and onwards
Category I	**50**	**60**	**70**	**80**
Category II	**30**	**40**	**50**	**60**
Category III	**30**	**40**	**50**	**60**
Category IV	**50**	**60**	**70**	**80**

In case of Category IV plastic packaging category (plastic sheet or like used for packaging and carry bags made of compostable plastics), the minimum level of recycling means processing plastic packaging waste for composting through industrial composting facilities.

(d) End of life disposal (refer examples 1 to 3 in Annexure)

(i) Only those plastics, which cannot be recycled will be sent for end of life disposal such as road construction, waste to energy, waste to oil, as per relevant guidelines issued by Indian Road Congress or Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.

(ii) The Brand Owner shall ensure end of life disposal of the plastic packaging waste only through methodologies specified in rule 5 (1) (b) of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, as amended.

(e) Obligation for use of recycled plastic content (refer examples 6 in Annexure)

(i) The Brand Owner shall ensure use of recycled plastic in plastic packaging, category-wise, as given below namely:

Mandatory use of recycled plastic in plastic packaging

(% of manufactured plastic for the year)

Plastic packaging category	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29 and onwards
Category I	30	40	50	60
Category II	10	10	20	20
Category III	5	5	10	10

(ii) In cases, where it is not possible to meet the obligation in respect of recycled plastic content on account of statutory requirements, the exemption will be granted by Central Pollution Control Board on case-to-case basis. However, in such cases, the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners will have to fulfil its obligation of use of recycled content (in quantitative terms) through purchase of certificate of equivalent quantity from such Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners who have used recycled content in excess of their obligation. Central Pollution Control Board will develop mechanism for such exchange on the centralized online portal.

(iii) In case, where Brand Owner is also Producer and/or Importer of plastic packaging material, the clause 7.2 and 7.3 shall also apply for determining their Extended Producer Responsibility targets and obligations as Producer and /or Importer, respectively.

(7.5) The Extended Producer Responsibility target in MT category-wise, as applicable, shall be provided by all Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners as part of Action Plan on the centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(7.6) The obligations for reuse, recycling of waste and use of recycled plastic content in packaging shall be reviewed every five years based upon available technologies for meeting the Targets specified.

(7.7) Extended Producer Responsibility on plastic packaging will promote sustainable packaging, as per guidelines prepared by Central Pollution Control Board, inter alia based on the following criteria,

(i) package designing promoting reuse;

(ii) package designing amenable for recycling;

(iii) recycled plastic content in plastic packaging material and; (iv) package designing for environment.

(7.8) In case, the obligated entity utilizes plastic packaging which is 100% biodegradable in the ambient environment leaving no traces of micro plastics or chemical residue or any other traces having adverse environmental and health impacts as certified by regulatory entities Central Pollution Control Board, Bureau of Indian Standards, Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology, the Extended Producer Responsibility target will not be applicable for such material.

8. Generation of surplus Extended Producer Responsibility certificates, carry forward and offsetting against previous year Extended Producer Responsibility targets and obligations, and sale and purchase of surplus Extended Producer Responsibility certificates:

(8.1) A Brand Owner who has fulfilled their Extended Producer Responsibility targets, category-wise, can use the surplus for the following namely: -

(i) Off setting previous year shortfall subject to clause 9.5;

(ii) Carry forward for use in succeeding year;

(iii) Sell it to other Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners.

(8.2) Surplus in one category can only be used for off-setting, carry forward and sale in the same category. A surplus under reuse can be used for against reuse, recycling and also end of life disposal. A surplus under recycling can be used for recycling and end of life disposal. A surplus under end of life disposal cannot be used for reuse or recycle.

(8.3) Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners can also meet their Extended Producer Responsibility obligations under a category by purchasing surplus Extended Producer Responsibility certificates from other Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners of the same category.

(8.4) Such transactions shall be recorded and submitted by the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners on the online portal while filing annual returns under the Extended Producer Responsibility framework. Central Pollution Control Board will develop mechanism for such exchange on the centralized portal.

9. Imposition of Environmental Compensation:

(9.1) Environmental Compensation shall be levied based upon polluter pays principle, with respect to non-fulfilment of Extended Producer Responsibility targets by Producers, Importers &

Brand Owners, for the prupose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environment pollution .

(9.2) Central Pollution Control Board shall lay down guidelines for imposition and collection of environment compensation on Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners, recyclers and end of life processors, in case of non-fulfilment of obligations set out in these guidelines, and the same shall be notified. The Guidelines for Environmental Compensation shall be updated, as required.

(9.3) The Environment Compensation, as applicable, shall be levied by Central Pollution Control Board on the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners operating in more than two states with respect to non-fulfillment of their Extended Producer Responsibility targets, responsibilities and obligations in these guidelines.

(9.4) The Environment Compensation, as applicable, shall be levied by respective State Pollution Control Board on the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners operating in their jurisdiction (for Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners not operating in more than two states/Union Territory's), Plastic Waste Processors which includes recyclers and other waste processors – waste to energy, waste to oil, co-processors, with respect to non-fulfillment of their Extended Producer Responsibility targets or responsibilities and obligations set out under these guidelines. In case, the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee does not take action in reasonable time, the Central Pollution Control Board shall issue directions to the State Pollution Control Board /Pollution Control Committee.

(9.5) Payment of environmental compensation shall not absolve the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners of the obligations set out in these guidelines. The unfulfilled Extended Producer Responsibility obligations for a particular year will be carried forward to the next year for a period of three years. In case, the shortfall of Extended Producer Responsibility obligation is addressed within three years. The environmental compensation levied shall be returned to the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners as given below, namely

(i) Within one year of levying of EC: 75% return;

(ii) Within two years 60% return;

(iii) Within three years 40% return,

After completion of three years on environmental compensation getting due the entire environmental compensation amount shall be forfeited. This arrangement shall allow for collection and recycling of plastic packaging waste by Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners in later years as well.

(9.6) The funds collected under environmental compensation shall be kept in a separate Escrow account by Central Pollution Control Board or State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee. The funds collected shall be utilized in collection, recycling and end of life disposal of uncollected and non-recycled or non- end of life disposal of plastic packaging waste, on which the environmental compensation is levied. Modalities for utilization of the funds for plastic waste management on an annual basis would be recommended by the Committee for Extended Producer Responsibility implementation and approved by the Competent Authority in the Ministry.

10. Role of Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners:

(10.1) The Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners shall have to register through the online centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board. The certificate of registration shall be issued using the portal.

(10.2) Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners shall provide Action Plan containing information on the Extended Producer Responsibility Target, category-wise, where applicable, through the online centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board, along with application for registration or renewal of registration under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Action Plan shall cover tenure of the Registration as per the provisions of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. The standard operating procedure for registration and the action plan pro forma shall be developed by Central Pollution Control Board as per these guidelines.

(10.3) Brand Owner covered under clause 4 (iii) shall provide details of plastic packaging purchased from Producers and/or Importers covered under clause 4 (i) and 4 (ii) separately. The quantities attributed to each Producer and Importer covered under clause 4 (i) and 4 (ii) obligated upon Brand Owner shall be deducted from the obligation of Producers and Importers. The record of such purchase including category-wise quantity purchased, shall be maintained separately by Brand Owner.

(10.4) The Producers and Importers covered under clauses 4 (i) and 4 (ii) will maintain the record of the quantity of plastic packaging material made available to Brand Owner covered under clause 4 (iii). The record of such sale including category-wise quantity sold, will be maintained separately by Producers and Importers. In case such records are not maintained, they will have to fulfil the complete Extended Producer Responsibility obligation. The online platform shall cross-check the declaration of transactions among Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners.

(10.5) In order to develop a separate waste stream for collection of plastic packaging waste for directly fulfilling Extended Producer Responsibility obligations, the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners may operate schemes such as deposit refund system or buy back or any other model. This will prevent mixing of plastic packaging waste with solid waste.

(10.6) The Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners shall file annual returns on the plastic packaging waste collected and processed towards fulfilling obligations under Extended Producer Responsibility with the Central Pollution Control Board or concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee as per pro forma prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board by the 30th June of the next financial year. Information on the reuse and/or recycled content used for packaging purposes will also be provided. The details of the registered recyclers from whom the recycled plastic has been procured will also be provided.

11. Role of Plastic Waste Processors (Recyclers or Other Waste Processors including industrial composting facilities)

(11.1) All plastic waste processors shall have to register with concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee in accordance with provision 13(3) of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 on the centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board. Central Pollution Control Board shall lay down uniform procedure for registration within three months of the publication of these guidelines.

(11.2) The Plastic waste processors shall submit annual returns after end of every financial year by 30th April of the next financial year on the quantity of plastic waste processed category-wise as per prescribed pro forma on the centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(11.3) The total quantity of plastic waste processed by plastic waste processors and attributed to Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners, on an annual basis, will be made available on the centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board as also on the website of Plastic waste processors.

(11.4) In case, at any stage it is found that the information provided by the plastic waste processor is false, the plastic waste processor shall be debarred by State Pollution Control Board, as per procedure laid down by Central Pollution Control Board , from operating under the Extended Producer Responsibility framework for a period of one year.

(11.5) Only plastic waste processors registered under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, as amended**,** shall provide certificates for plastic waste processing, except in case of use of plastic waste in road construction. In case where plastic waste is used in road construction the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners shall provide a self-declaration certificate in pro forma developed by Central Pollution Control Board. The certificate provided by only registered plastic waste processors shall be considered for fulfilment of Extended Producer Responsibility obligations by Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners.

(11.6) The pro forma for the certificate shall be developed by Central Pollution Control Board. In no case, the amount of plastic packaging waste recycled by the enterprise shall be more than installed capacity of the enterprise. The certificates will be for plastic packaging category-wise and shall include GST data of the enterprise.

(11.7) The certificate for plastic packaging waste provided by registered plastic waste processors shall be in the name of registered Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners or Local authorities, as applicable, based upon agreed modalities. Central Pollution Control Board will develop mechanism for issuance of such certificate on the centralized portal.

(11.8) The Plastic Waste Processors undertaking end-of-life disposal of plastic packaging waste viz. waste to energy, waste to oil, cement kilns (co processing) shall provide information on an annual basis as per prescribed pro forma, on the centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board. These entities shall ensure the disposal of plastic packaging waste as per relevant rules, guidelines framed by regulatory bodies in an environmentally sound manner.

12. Role of Central Pollution Control Board

(12.1) The Central Pollution Control Board shall register Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners who are operating in more than two states and plastic waste processors, through online portal. Central Pollution Control Board shall prescribe the standard operating procedure for registration of Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(12.2) The Central Pollution Control Board may charge fee for processing of applications for registration and an annual fee for processing of returns, as per procedure prescribed by CPCB. In case, where Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners, are operating in the jurisdiction of a State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, the Central Pollution Control Board as per guidelines so decided, will share the application fee with the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.

(12.3) The registration shall be done within two weeks from the submission of a complete application online by the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners. The tenure of registration shall be as per Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(12.4) Central Pollution Control Board by itself or through a designated agency shall verify compliance of Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners through inspection and periodic audit, as deemed appropriate. Central Pollution Control

Board, as required, can also verify compliance of Plastic Waste Processors through inspection and periodic audit. In case of plastic waste processors and Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners operating in a State or Union Territory, Central Pollution Control Board may, if required, direct State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee to take action.

(12.5) Central Pollution Control Board shall publish the list of Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners who have failed to meet Extended Producer Responsibility targets and obligations in the previous financial year, on an annual basis, by 30th September of the next financial year.

(12.6) The Central Pollution Control Board will establish a mechanism to ensure a regular dialogue between relevant stakeholders involved in the fulfilment of extended producer responsibility obligations for plastics under the Plastic Waste Management Rule, 2016.

(12.7) The Central Pollution Control Board shall carry out a compositional survey of collected mixed municipal waste to determine the share of plastic waste as well as different categories of plastics packaging material on a half-yearly basis.

(12.8) The Central Pollution Control Board shall carry out review of technologies related to plastic packaging and plastic waste management for techno-economic viability and feasibility specifically with respect to clause 7.6.

13. Role of State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee:

(13.1) The concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall register Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners (operating in one or two states) and plastic waste processors, through the online portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board. Provision for registration shall be made on the Extended Producer Responsibility portal. State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by itself or through a designated agency shall verify compliance of Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners through inspection and periodic audit, as deemed appropriate, of Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners as well as plastic waste processors in their jurisdiction as per the Plastic Waste Management Rule, 2016.

(13.2) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall bring out a list of entities (Exception Report) who have not fulfilled their Extended Producer Responsibility responsibilities on annual basis and publish the same on their website. The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall submit the Annual Reports submitted by Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners and plastic waste processors in their jurisdiction to Central Pollution Control Board and upload the same on the online Extended Producer Responsibility portal.

(13.3) State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee will establish a mechanism to ensure a regular dialogue between relevant stakeholders involved in the fulfilment of extended producer responsibility obligations under the Plastic Waste Management Rule, 2016.

(13.4) State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall carry out a compositional survey of collected mixed municipal waste to determine the share of plastic waste as well as different categories of plastics packaging material on a half-yearly basis.

14. Plastic Packaging Waste Collection System by Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners

(14.1) Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners while fulfilling their Extended Producer Responsibility obligations may develop collection and segregation infrastructure of plastic packaging waste, as required, based on the category of plastics. It may include the following based on implementation modality of Extended Producer Responsibility adopted by Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners: -(a) establish waste plastic collection points and Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs);

(b) ensure the collection of the plastic packaging waste from the collection points, with a frequency that is proportionate to the area covered and the volume;

(c) offer the collection of plastic, from the entities like urban local bodies, gram panchayats, other public authorities or third parties carrying out waste management, and provide for the collection from all entities that have made use of that offer; provide for the necessary practical arrangements for collection and transport;

(d) ensure that the plastic packaging waste collected from the collection points are subsequently subject to recycling in a registered facility by a recycler or its permitted end use in the designated manner.

(14.2) Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners may ensure the network of collection points taking into account population size, expected volume of plastic or packaging waste, accessibility and vicinity to end-users, not being limited to areas where the collection and subsequent management is profitable.

(14.3) The entities involved in waste collection will hand over the waste for treatment and recycling or for identified end uses.

(14.4) Participation of voluntary collection points - voluntary collection points will hand over plastic packaging waste to the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners or third party agencies acting on their behalf with a view to their treatment and recycling or their identified end use.

15. Fulfilment of Extended Producer Responsibility Obligations

The Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners shall have to provide the details of recycling certificate only from registered recyclers along with the details of quantity sent for end of life disposal, by 30th June of next financial year while filing annual returns on the online portal. The details provided by Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners and registered plastic waste processors will be cross-checked by the online portal. In case of difference, the lower figure would be considered towards fulfilment of Extended Producer Responsibility obligation of Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners. The certificates shall be subject to verification by Central Pollution Control Board or State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be.

16. Centralized Online Portal

(16.1) Central Pollution Control Board shall establish an online system for the registration as well as for filing of annual returns by Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners, plastic waste processors of plastic packaging waste by 31st March 2022:-

(16.2) The online system developed by Central Pollution Control Board for the registration as well as for filing of returns by Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners shall reflect the plastic packaging material introduced in the market Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners in a financial year. It shall also reflect the details regarding the audit of the Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners as well as recyclers or other waste processors of plastic packaging waste.

(16.3) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall also use the centralized portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board for registration of Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners as well as recyclers/waste processors. The centralized portal would act as the single point data repository with respect to orders and guidelines related to implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility for plastic packaging under Plastic Waste Management Rule, 2016 Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners may, if they so desire, facilitate the development of online web portal or platform.

(16.3) Till the online web portal is developed all activities related to implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 will be done in an offline manner.

17. Monitoring

State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall submit annual report on Extended Producer Responsibility portal with respect to fulfilment of Extended Producer Responsibility by Producers, Importers & Brand-Owners (which include manufacturers of plastic packaging material) and plastic waste processors in the State/Union Territory to Central Pollution Control Board. The report shall also be submitted to the State Level Monitoring Committee constituted under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall also submit annual report with respect to recyclers or end of life disposal in the State or Union Territory to Central Pollution Control Board by 31st July of the next year.

18. Committee for Extended Producer Responsibility under PWM Rules

(18.1) A committee shall be constituted by the Central Pollution Control Board under chairpersonship of Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board to recommend measures to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for effective implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility including amendments to Extended Producer Responsibility guidelines. The committee shall monitor the implementations of Extended Producer Responsibility and also take such measures as required for removal of difficulties. The Committee shall also be tasked with the guiding and supervision of the online portal including approval of requisite forms or pro forma.

(18.2) The committee shall comprise of representative from concerned line Ministries/Departments such as Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Department of Chemical and Petrochemicals; Bureau of Indian Standards, three State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET), National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), and three industry associations, and any other invitee as decided by the chairperson of the committee.

ANNEXURE

Examples for Clause 7

Extended Producer Responsibility Target and Minimum level of recycling of plastic packaging waste

[Refer Clause 7.2 (a), (b) & (c), Clause 7.3 (a), (b) & (c), and Clause 7.4 (a), (b) & (c)]

Example 1:

Year 2022-23	
Plastic packaging introduced in the market category-wise (Category II Flexible plastic packaging*)*	*100 MT*
Extended Producer Responsibility Target @ 70 %	*70 MT*
Minimum level of recycling of plastic packaging waste collected under Extended Producer Responsibility - no threshold has been prescribed	*Quantity of plastic packaging waste collected under Extended Producer Responsibility and recycled as per actuals* *Quantity of plastic packaging waste collected under Extended Producer Responsibility and used for energy recovery, co-processing, road construction, waste to oil etc. as per actuals*

Example 2:

Year 2024-25	
Plastic packaging introduced in the market category-wise (Category II Flexible plastic packaging*)*	*100 MT*
Extended Producer Responsibility Target @ 100 %	*100 MT*
Minimum level of recycling of plastic packaging waste collected under Extended Producer Responsibility @ 30%	*Minimum 30 MT of plastic packaging waste collected under Extended Producer Responsibility needs to be recycled.* *Remaining plastic packaging waste collected(Maximum 70 MT) may be used for energy recovery, co-processing, road construction, waste to oil etc.*

Example 3:

Year 2028-29	
Plastic packaging introduced in the market category-wise (Category II Flexible plastic packaging*)*	*100 MT*
Extended Producer Responsibility Target @ 100 %	*100 MT*
Minimum level of recycling of plastic packaging waste collected under Extended Producer Responsibility @ 60 %	*Minimum 60 MT of plastic packaging waste collected under Extended Producer Responsibility needs to be recycled.* *Remaining plastic packaging waste collected(Maximum 40 MT) may be used for energy recovery, co-processing, road construction, waste to oil etc.*

Reuse

[Refer Clause 7.4 (b)]

Example 4:

Year 2025 – 26 (Minimum obligation for reuse comes into effect)	
Plastic packaging introduced in the market category-wise (Category I Rigid Plastic Packaging)	*100 MT*
Reuse of Category I rigid plastic packaging with volume or weight equal or more than 0.9 litres or	*15 MT*

kilogrammes bUnion Territory less than 4.9 litres or kilogrammes	*(Reuse @ 15 %; minimum obligation for reuse 10 %)*
Fresh plastic packaging introduced (A)	*85 MT*
Extended Producer Responsibility target for compliance @ 100% of (A)	*85 MT*
Minimum level of recycling of Category I plastic packaging waste collected under Extended Producer Responsibility @ 60%	*Minimum 51 MT of plastic packaging waste collected under Extended Producer Responsibility needs to be recycled.* *A maximum of 34 MT plastic packaging waste collected may be used for energy recovery, co-processing, road construction, waste to oil etc.*

Example 5:

For Year 2022 - 23	
Plastic packaging introduced in the market category-wise (Category I Rigid Plastic Packaging)	*100 MT*
Reuse of Category I rigid plastic packaging with volume or weight equal or more than 0.9 litres or kilogrammes bUnion Territory less than 4.9 litres or kilogrammes	*10 MT*
Fresh plastic packaging introduced (A)	*90 MT*
Extended Producer Responsibility Target @ 35 % of (A)	*31.5 MT*

Use of recycled plastic content

[Refer Clause 7.2 (d), 7.3 (d)]

Example 6:

Year 2025-26	
Plastic packaging introduced in the market category-wise (Category II Flexible plastic packaging*)*	*100 MT*
Extended Producer Responsibility Target as per clause 5.1 @ 100 %	*100 MT*
Minimum content of recycled plastic in packaging @ 10%	*10 MT of plastic content in the packaging should be recycled plastic* *90 MT of virgin plastic content in packaging*

,

[F. No. 17/2/2001 – Part I - HSMD]

NARESH PAL GANGWAR, Addl. Secy.

Note : The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II Section 3, Sub-Section (i) vide number G.S.R 320 (E) dated the 18th March, 2016 and subsequently amended *vide notification numbers G.S.R 285 (E) dated the 27th March, 2018, G.S.R. 571 (E) dated the 12th August, 2021 and G.S.R. 647 (E) dated the 17th September, 2021.*

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Annexure III

MoEFCC logo

CPCB logo

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On behalf of:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection

of the Federal Republic of Germany

SINGLE-USE PLASTICS

NATIONAL LEVEL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY OF SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAN

SIA SUSTAINABILITY INNOVATIONS AND ADVISORIES PVT. LTD.

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On behalf of the
German Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)

New Delhi, November 2022

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List of Abbreviations

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
CIPET	Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering and Technology
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
HDPE	High-density polyethylene
LDPE	Low-density polyethylene
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MLPs	Multi- Layer Plastics
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
NEERI	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute
NGT	National Green Tribunal
PCCs	Pollution Control Committees
PET	Polyethylene Terephthalate
PP	Polypropylene
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PS	Poly-Styrene
PVC	Poly-Vinyl Chloride
SDMC	South Delhi Municipal Corporation
SPCBs	State Pollution Control Boards
SUPs	Single-Use Plastics
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UTs	Union Territories

Executive Summary

The mismanagement of plastic waste, especially that of Single-use Plastics products (SUPs), has emerged as a major environmental challenge for the country. Globally, countries are enforcing rules and legislations at the policy level for sustainable management of plastic waste and SUPs. The Government of India is also placing significant emphasis on curbing the adverse impacts of littered plastic waste on both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and has banned manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of identified SUP items, having low utility and high littering potential, all across the country from 1 July 2022.

A national level task force is in place and a comprehensive action plan is developed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for effective implementation of the SUP ban. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other state government agencies are collecting working together for effective implementation of the ban in India. The Government departments at state, district levels are ensuring action plans in place through by-laws, awareness generation, municipal solid waste surveys on banned SUP items to implement the ban in India. However, there is no standard methodology to estimate the quantum of SUP being used and sold to access the compliance status of the ban. In this backdrop, this study introduces a standardized methodology that can be employed to evaluate the compliance status of the ban on Single-Use Plastics (SUPs) in India. This methodology can be adopted by relevant stakeholders, including regulatory bodies and local authorities.

The suggested methodology was pilot tested for its robustness in 20 cities during the months of March to September 2022 and presents a baseline of SUPs in the selected cities, enabling a comparison of the compliance status of the ban on SUPs in the future.

Key Observations

- With increased dependence on use-and-throw plastics, the proportion of plastics in municipal solid waste has almost doubled in India, from 6.9% in 2015 to 12.2% in the present study (2022).
- Banned SUPs accounted for about 20% of the total plastic waste. In other words, on an average, banned SUPs account for about 2.4% of the total municipal waste (by weight). The proportion of banned SUPs in cities ranged from 5% to about 45% of the total plastic waste.
- The use and availability of banned SUPs were still prevalent in the market, during the surveys (March - September 2022). On an average, 57% of the samples surveyed in 137 markets across 20 cities includes the banned SUP items (use/sale).
- Alternatives for all banned SUPs are available in the market.
- The cost of the alternatives to the SUPs are on higher side. Depending upon the product category, it varies from 3 to 5 times the cost of SUP items.
- Most of the alternatives to the banned SUP are again of single-use nature. Multi-use alternatives should be promoted and made available, which will ultimately help in reducing plastic pollution.
- It is challenging to directly implement the ban in most of the cities, therefore a grace period was in place in few cities.
- The proposed methodology in this study is robust and has the capability to effectively capture the on-ground situation in different cities. It is designed to be simple, less time-consuming, and resource-efficient, allowing for its implementation by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Way Forward

- Similar SUP inventory studies should be undertaken across the country to assess the status of the ban and gaps in implementation.
- The study should be repeated at an interval of every 6 months to assess the progress, regular inventorisation at MRFs to track the SUP in all cities. Training to all MRF operator on inventorisation.
- Research studies focused on providing multi-use alternatives to SUPs should be developed in association with industries.
- Continuous effort is required to bring down the cost of the alternatives.
- Improvement in infrastructure to support collection and treatment of the SUPs as well as alternatives, and the recycling potential of alternative to SUP items should be enhanced.

1. Introduction

1.1. About the Project

Under the Indo-German Bilateral Cooperation, the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), the Federal Republic of Germany, is supporting the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India to implement a Technical Cooperation (TC) project on "Circular Economy Solutions (CES) Preventing Marine Litter in Ecosystems". The project is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in collaboration with MoEFCC. The project focus ranges from tracking and monitoring of marine litter and to demonstrate technological solutions in river, marine and coastal ecosystems to close material cycles of marine litter using resource efficient and circular economy approaches in the selected states of India.

The Government of India is also placing significant emphasis on curbing the adverse impacts of littered plastic waste on both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. In this direction, MoEFCC has banned identified Single-Use Plastics products (SUPs) from 1 July 2022. Under the CES project, GIZ India is supporting the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for developing a compliance assurance methodology to assess the compliance with the notified ban. GIZ India has collaborated with Sustainability Innovations and Advisories (SIA) Pvt. Ltd. to develop and test the National Level Compliance Assessment Methodology of Single-Use Plastic Ban in 20 cities of India.

1.2. Background

In July 2022, The Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016, as amended, provide the statutory framework and prescribed authorities for enforcing the rules, including the ban on identified single-use plastic items. The Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021, which came into effect on 1st July, 2022, have prohibited the following single-use plastic items having low utility and high littering potential:

- Ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic sticks for balloons, plastic flags, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, and polystyrene [Thermocol] for decoration;
- Plates, cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packing films around sweet boxes, invitation cards, cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners less than 100 microns, and stirrers.

The following banned items are shown below.

Plastic carry bags (<75 µ or <75 microns)

Plastic flags

PVC banners (<100 µ)

Plastic films on cigarette packets

Plastic films on invitation cards

Plastic films on sweet boxes

Plastic balloon sticks

Plastic spoons

Plastic cups

Plastic candy sticks

Plastic straws

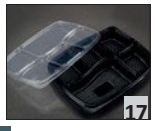
Ice cream sticks

Plastic glasses

Plastic forks

Earbuds with plastic sticks

Plastic plates



Plastic trays

Thermocol - based decorative items

Stirrers

Plastic knives

Post the official notification of the ban, a National Task Force was constituted by the Ministry for taking coordinated efforts to eliminate identified single-use plastic items and effective implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per provision 9.2 of Schedule-II notified through amendments to PWM Rules dated February 16, 2022, CPCB has to finalise the compensation and penal action regime in case of violation. CPCB was also given the responsibility to establish a National Control Room to monitor effective implementation of SUP Ban, and develop a comprehensive action plan to ensure that the ban is implemented successfully throughout the country. The action plan encompasses measures to reduce the SUPs from the supply, demand and the usage side. This includes measures to restrict the supply of raw materials, demand-side measures to reduce plastic demand, enabling measures to promote alternatives to SUP, digital interventions for efficient monitoring and creating awareness and guidance to SPCB/PCCs for effective implementation of directions.

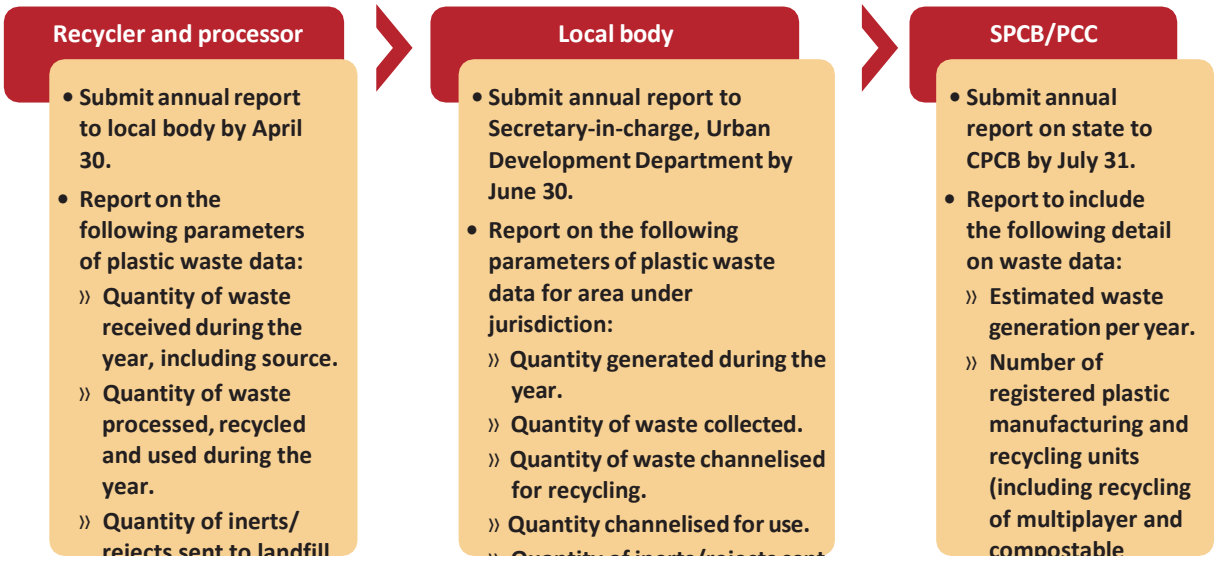
The directions issued by CPCB specifies the role of different stakeholders, as well as the need for coordinated activities, timely action and awareness programmes among different stakeholders. Further, the SPCBs/PCCs have been directed to execute the same at the state district levels in coordination with local authorities. The action points for the SPCBs/PCCs also includes identifying major stockiest/retailers/sellers and survey of municipal solid waste for presence of banned SUP items. This necessitates a standard compliance assessment methodology which will help in quantifying the presence of banned SUP in municipal solid waste and analyse the quantum and types of banned SUPs sold in the markets. The specified role of SPCBs/PCCs and local authorities among others are as provided in Annexure 1.

Presently, there is also no established methodology to estimate the quantum of SUPs in the municipal waste or the quantum of SUPs being sold and used, The only framework for plastic waste is a reporting framework developed by CPCB to publish its annual report on the state of plastic waste management in the country. The report contains only data on the quantity of plastic waste produced by different states and UTs with no specific data on SUPs.[1]

The data published by CPCB is based on the data submitted every year by SPCBs and PCCs. The data collection and reporting format is specified in Rule 17 of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per Rule 17, an annual report is to be submitted by waste processors and ULBs on waste generation, treatment and disposal to SPCBs/PCCs, and the collated report is further submitted to CPCB by SPCBs/PCCs. The mechanism for this is outlined in the diagram below *(see Figure 1)*.[2] The biggest challenge with the data collection mechanism, as specified under Rule 17, is that there is no standard methodology to quantify and characterise total plastic wastes. Due to a lack of suitable methodologies, there is currently a gap in both the assessment of compliance with SUP (Single-Use Plastic) bans and the quantification and characterisation of plastic waste.

In this context, the present report "National Level Compliance Assessment Methodology of Single-Use Plastic Ban" aims to support CPCB and other regulatory agencies in developing a robust methodology for estimating plastic waste and to assess compliance with the notified ban on SUPs.

Figure 1: Data collection and reporting on plastic waste



[1] Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). 2021. Annual Report 2019-20, Implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. Retrieved 2 December 2022, from https://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/plasticwaste/Annual_Report_2019-20_PWM.pdf

[2] Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2016. Plastic Waste Management Rules,2016. Retrieved 2 December 2022, from https://cpcb.nic.in/displaypdf.php?id=cGxhc3RpY3dhc3RlL1BXTV9HYXpldHRlLnBkZg==

1.3. Objectives and Scope

The key objective of this study is to:

1. Assess the compliance of SUPs ban –
   a. Through characterisation of SUPs in MSW samples, and
   b. By conducting market survey of SUPs/alternatives to ascertain their availability within the developed methodological framework,
2. Test the methodology in 20 selected cities and develop the baseline for SUPs in the selected cities.

Based upon the objective of the study and desired outcome, the study framework is as depicted below in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Study Framework

As the methodology for National Level Compliance Assessment Methodology of Single-Use Plastic Ban also includes quantification and characterisation of waste (see Section 2.2), the scope of the methodology, under the study includes:

1. Estimation of plastic waste in the city under composition and quantification.
2. Compliance assessment with the notified SUP ban.

To ensure that the methodology is easily implemented by cities of different sizes (and in turn the capacity of the ULBs), the following guiding principles were used to develop the methodology.

- It should be a rapid method to assess the on-ground situation and be less intensive in terms of resource requirements.
- It should be easy to replicate at a fixed time interval (once or twice a year) to check on-ground level effectiveness of the ban.
- It should assist in ensuring compliance, identify gaps and help in strengthening strategy for effective implementation.

1.4Studies Carried Out Previously

For finalising the suitable framework for the assessment of SUP ban, we looked into some of the previous studies carried out. The reference was made to some of the existing studies on waste inventorisation, as no specific study on SUP quantification was available. Therefore, to arrive at the methodology for SUPs, it is necessary to review the assessment methodologies for the plastic waste.

The available studies, includes the following;

1. Assessment and Characterisation of Plastic Waste Generation in 60 Major Cities, 2015.
2. Assessment of the Status of Municipal Solid Waste Management in Metro Cities, State Capitals, Class I Cities, and Class II Towns in India: An insight, 2008.
3. Baseline Assessment Report, Rishikesh and Haridwar, 2020.

All three studies have used one of the following two methodologies:

- Guidelines for solid waste management assessment (baseline survey) in secondary cities and small towns in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), 2010.
- Standard Test Method for Determination of the Composition of Unprocessed Municipal Solid Waste, American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard test method (D5231- 92).

The Baseline assessment study in Rishikesh and Haridwar was carried out on the methodology derived from UNESCAP, and was customised to suit the Indian context, which is largely to quantify the waste generation from different contributing sectors.

The NEERI study has used the ASTM method which involve sampling of waste from vehicles employed for collection and transportation of waste. The assessment and characterisation of plastic waste generation in 60 major cities, done by CIPET, has referred the ASTM Method (D5231-92) as guiding principle for assessment and quantification of plastics waste at Dump sites.

The UNESCAP method is based on the household survey and is used for detailed municipal waste quantification and characterisation for the development of waste management infrastructure. These studies are resource intensive and should be done once in 5-10 years to assess the status of waste management and infrastructure in cities. The ASTM method is for municipal waste characterisation and is a rapid method to assess the composition of waste. This is less resource intensive and can be done annually to assess the changing composition of municipal waste.

Based on the above, it is advisable to use ASTM Method (D5231-92) as the guiding principle for developing the methodology for analysing SUP in the waste stream.

2. Methodology

The primary objective of this study is to develop a methodology for assessing the compliance with the SUP ban notification. In India, so far, there is no documented study to assess the quantity of SUPs being sold/used in cities. A global framework or methodology also does not exist that is used worldwide or internationally. As SUPs are a sub-set of the plastic waste, any methodology that attempts to quantify and characterise SUPs, must necessarily also quantify and characterise the total plastic waste.

2.1 Literature Review

This literature review focuses on the selection of an appropriate methodology for compliance assessment of Single Use Plastics (SUPs) in India and verify its suitability for this study. It acknowledges the limited number of studies conducted at the city-level to quantify and characterize plastic waste. Three key studies on plastic waste inventorisation have been identified, along with their respective methodologies (as discussed in section 1.4). The ASTM method emerges as a suitable choice, in the context of waste characterisation and quantification for SUPs.

Suitability of the ASTM Method (D5231-92) for Compliance Assessment of SUPs:

1. Simplicity and Resource Efficiency: The ASTM method offers a simplified and less resource-intensive approach to waste characterization. This makes it practical for conducting regular assessments to track the changing composition of municipal waste, including SUPs.
2. Standardization and International Recognition: The ASTM method (D5231-92) is an internationally recognized standard for waste characterization. Its use ensures consistency and comparability of results across different studies and regions.
3. Focus on Plastic Waste: The ASTM method provides specific guidelines for the characterization and quantification of different waste materials, including plastics. It allows for the identification and separation of SUPs from other waste streams, enabling a targeted analysis of their quantity and composition.
4. Supplementary Approach: To obtain a comprehensive picture of SUP ban compliance, it is advisable to supplement waste inventorisation studies with an assessment of the supply-side, including the sale and use of SUPs. This approach would provide a more accurate understanding of the overall SUP landscape and inform effective compliance measures.

The ASTM method is widely recognized and accepted for its comprehensive guidelines and established procedures. It ensures standardization, comparability, and reliability of results across studies and locations.

However, relying only on waste inventorisation to assess the compliance is fraught with uncertainties. The Indian waste sectors is based to a significant extend on informal activities, which poses a notable challenge for arriving at a reliable data based on inventory studies. For a compliance assessment study on SUP, it would be prudent to also assess the supply-side to get an accurate picture on the sale and use of SUPs.

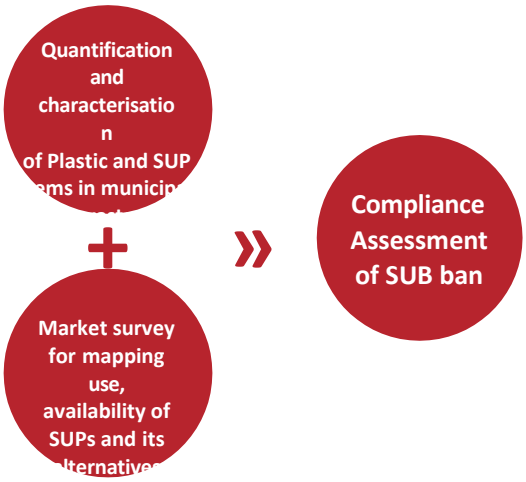
2.2 Methodology for Compliance Assessment

The objective of the methodology is to assess and quantify the availability of the SUP products in the market and its use in the city. A two-pronged methodology is being proposed to ensure a robust compliance assessment:

1. Compliance assessment through quantification and characterisation of Plastic and SUP items in municipal waste.
2. Compliance assessment through a market survey for mapping use, availability of SUPs and its alternatives.

The methodology targets both the supply as well as the demand side, to get a comprehensive picture of the compliance status. The objective of the market survey is to assess the availability of banned SUPs and its alternatives in the market. On the other hand, the waste inventory study has been designed to determine the prevailing use and disposal practices.

Figure 3 (a): Two-pronged methodology for assessment of compliance of SUP ban



The indicators used for assessing compliance with the ban are:

1. Percentage of banned SUPs in the municipal waste.
2. Proportion of surveyed entities selling SUP products in major markets of the city.

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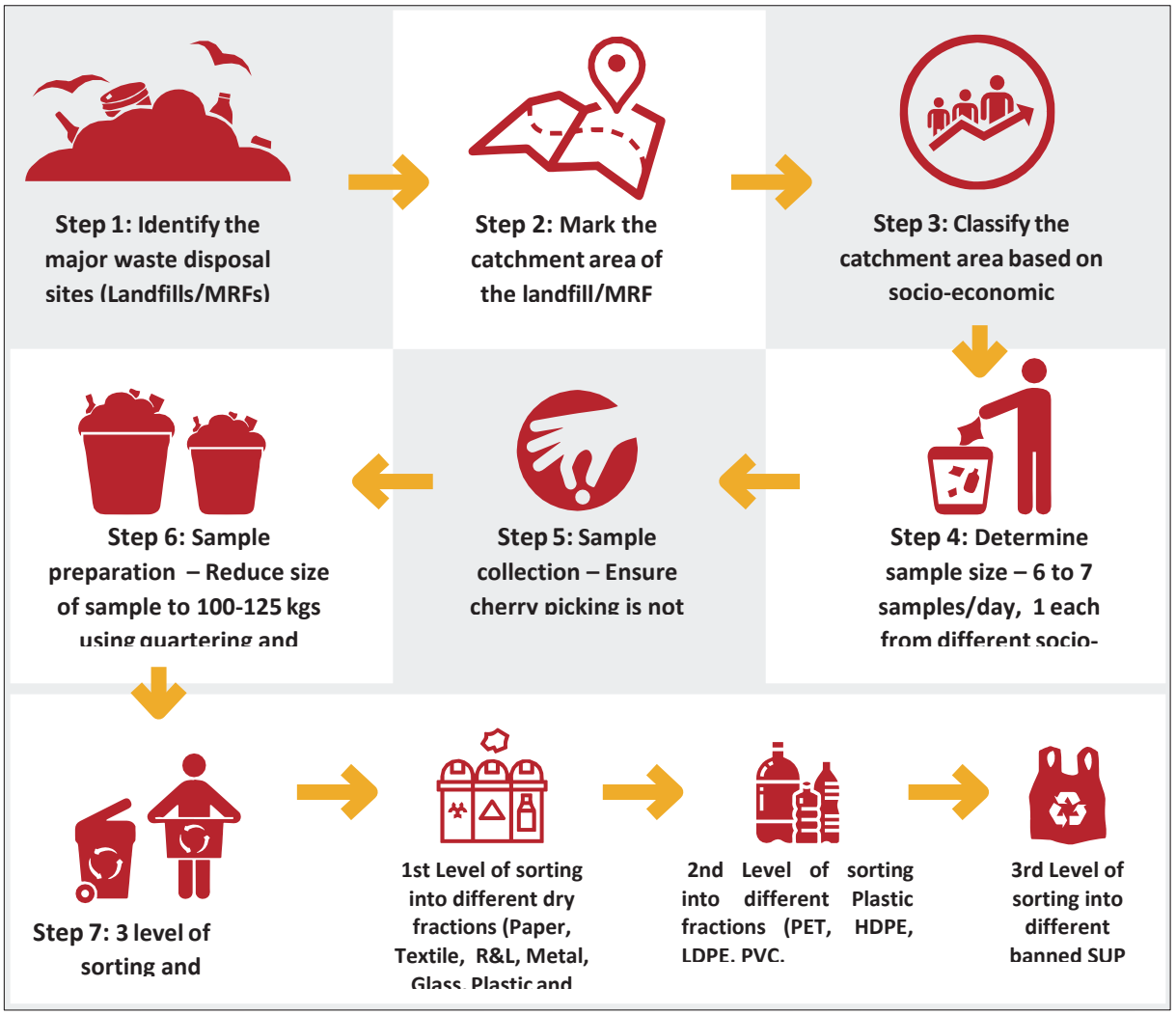
2.2.1 Plastic and SUP Quantification and Characterisation in Municipal Waste

The Standard Test Method for Determination of the Composition of Unprocessed Municipal Solid Waste, American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard test method (D5231- 92) is taken as the basis for developing the methodology for conducting inventorisation of Single-Use Plastics (SUPs).

The detailed procedure for conducting the SUP inventorisation study is as follows:

Figure 3: Methodology for quantification and characterisation of SUP in municipal waste



Step 1: Identify the major waste disposal sites

The major waste disposal sites in a city, which could either be landfills collecting unsegregated waste or Material Resource Facilities (MRF) with a good rate of source segregation, should be identified.

All major landfills/MRFs needs to be identified, this will help in deciding the number of samples. Landfills are selected in cities with direct waste collection at landfills, and MRFs are selected in cities with operational MRFs. The waste from the catchment area, catered by the facility is mapped and categorised, accordingly. In cities where no landfill is present (as in Thiruvananthapuram), the MRF or the resource recovery centre will be identified, and in cities where both landfill and MRFs are present (as in Surat), the first entry point is selected where the waste is collected without any recovery or cherry picking.

Step 2: Mark the catchment area

Divide the city based on the area catered by the landfill/MRF. All wards catered by the landfill/MRF should be mapped and classified under the following 5 major categories based on its socio-economic characteristics/ land use:

- High-income residential wards
- Middle-income residential wards
- Economically Weaker Section (EWS) residential wards/slums
- Commercial wards
- Mixed commercial and residential wards

See Table 1 on guidance on classification of wards.

Table 1: Classification of different wards

Wards	Example of housing type/land use
EWS/Low-income group/ Slums	Single room residents, areas with low rentals/slum areas. Lowest property tax or tax exempted or unauthorized settlement.
Middle income	Apartments, single detached houses without garden. Median tax rate.
High income	Single detached houses with parking and garden, Luxury condominiums, and high-rise buildings. Highest tax rate.
Mixed commercial and residential	Areas where both commercial and residential complexes are present in an equal ratio or areas where waste from both commercial establishments as well as residential houses are collected in equal ratio.

The socio-economic characteristics of the city should be analysed to understand the population characteristics and determine the proportion of the population residing in each economic strata/ land use. The number of samples to be sorted from each category should be fixed based on the population proportions observed in the city, to eliminate any biases in the selection of samples and ensure representativeness.

Step 3: Determine sample size

The sample size should be determined based on ASTM (D5231- 92). The methodology for determining the sample size is given in Box 1. In the Indian context, for determining the composition of plastic waste, 30-35 samples should be collected over a period of five days (6-7 samples per day) from the catchment areas of each landfill/MRF facility. If a city has only one landfill site, then 30-35 samples should be collected. If the city has two landfills, then 60-70 samples are to be collected. One sample is equal to one vehicle load of waste.

BOX 1: METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING SAMPLING SIZE

Vehicles for sampling shall be selected at random during each day of the sampling period, so as to be representative of the waste stream. With respect to the random selection of vehicles, any method is acceptable that does not introduce a bias into the selection. For a weekly sampling period of k days, the number of vehicles sampled each day shall be approximately n/k, where n is the total number of samples (1 sample is equivalent to 1 vehicle load from 1 ward) to be selected for the determination of waste composition.

$n=(t*s/(e*x))2$

Where,
t = student t statistic corresponding to the desired level of confidence[1] s = estimated standard deviation
e = desired level of precision x = estimated mean.

The required number of samples will vary among the components for a given set of conditions, a compromise will be required in terms of selecting a sample size, that is, the number of samples that will be sorted. The component that is chosen to govern the precision of the composition measurement is termed the "governing component" for the purposes of this method, which is plastic in our case.

Box 1 continued

The mean value and standard deviation for plastic waste is estimated based on field test data from our previous ground study on MSW in Rishikesh and Haridwar (also cross checked with some other national studies) reported for MSW sampled for a week, the values of standard deviation is 0.03 and mean value is 0.09 for plastic.

The desired level of precision is taken at 10% for calculating the sample size.

The sample size has been calculated for confidence level 90%, and is as provided below;

› 90% confidence level and 10% precision

s = 0.03 (as explained above from different ground studies)

e = 0.10 (10% desired level of precision)

x = 0.09 (as explained above from different ground studies)

Using formula for n at (n = ∞), with value of t from table at (n = ∞);

n = ((1.645*0.03)/(0.1*0.09))2 = 30, referring to t table again for t value at n = 30

n = ((1.699*0.03)/(0.1*0.09)) 2 = 32

The value 32 is within 10 % of 30 (for n = z), 32 sample should be selected for analysis within the desired spread of 5 to 7 days.

That is, 32/5 = 6 samples/day if analysis is done for 5 days, and 32/7 = 5 samples/day if analysis is done for 7 days.

At least one sample should be collected from each socio-economic strata/land use, i.e., one sample each from High income, Middle-income, and Low-income residential wards, Commercial wards, and Mixed residential and commercial wards. However, based on the proportion of population, the number of samples from certain socio-economic strata/land use can be increased. For example, if the catchment area is predominantly mixed residential, then the number of samples can be increased to two from the mixed residential wards. Similarly, if the catchment area is predominantly commercial, and mixed commercial and residential, then two samples each from commercial, and mixed commercial and residential wards can be collected. The number of samples from each economic stratum should remain constant on all days throughout the Inventory study.

The basic idea of collecting waste from different socio-economic strata/land use is to make sure that the waste sample is representative of the city/town waste profile, and there is no bias while selecting the sample size. In case of cities/towns where such predefined bifurcation is not available, the bifurcation of wards is based upon the predominant nature. For example, wards with more than 50% high income residences is classified as High income wards, and so on.

APPENDIX 1: CALCULATION OF SAMPLES FOR SORTING

a. Number of samples for sorting

The number of sorting samples (that is, vehicle loads) (n) required to achieve a desired level of measurement precision is a function of the component(s) under consideration and the confidence level. The governing equation for n is as follows:

n=(t*s/(e*x))2 ..... (Eq 1)

Where,
t = student t statistic corresponding to the desired level of
confidence s = estimated standard deviation
e = desired level of
precision x = estimated
mean

b. One sorting sample is chosen per vehicle load.

c. Suggested values of s and of x for waste components are listed in Table A.

Table A: Values of mean (x) and standard deviation (s) for determining waste composition

Component	Standard Deviation (s)	Mean (x)
Paper	0.05	0.10
Textile	0.01	0.03
Glass	0.02	0.03
Rubber & Leather	0.01	0.02
Metal	0.007	0.01
Plastic	0.03	0.09

The tabulated mean values and standard deviations are estimates based on field test data reported for MSW sampled during weekly sampling periods at different locations.

d. Values of t are given in Table B for 90 and 95 % levels of confidence, respectively.

Table B: Values of t Statistics (t) as a Function of Number of Samples and Confidence Interval

Number of Samples, n	90 %	95 %	Number of Samples, n	90 %	95 %
2	6.314	12.706	25	1.711	2.064
3	2.920	4.303	26	1.708	2.060
4	2.353	3.182	27	1.706	2.056
5	2.132	2.776	28	1.703	2.052
6	2.015	2.571	29	1.701	2.048
7	1.943	2.447	30	1.699	2.045
8	1.895	2.365	31	1.697	2.042
9	1.860	2.306	36	1.690	2.030
10	1.833	2.262	41	1.684	2.021
11	1.812	2.228	46	1.679	2.014
12	1.796	2.201	51	1.676	2.009
13	1.782	2.179	61	1.671	2.000
14	1.771	2.160	71	1.667	1.994
15	1.761	2.145	81	1.664	1.990
16	1.753	2.131	91	1.662	1.987
17	1.746	2.120	101	1.660	1.984
18	1.740	2.110	121	1.658	1.980
19	1.734	2.101	141	1.656	1.977
20	1.729	2.093	161	1.654	1.975
21	1.725	2.086	189	1.653	1.973
22	1.721	2.080			

e. Estimate the number of samples (n) for the selected conditions (that is, precision and level of confidence) and components using (Eq 1). For the purposes of estimation, select from Table B the t value for $n = \infty$ for the selected level of confidence. Since the required number of samples will vary among the components for a given set of conditions, a compromise will be required in terms of selecting a sample size, that is,

the number of samples that will be sorted. The component that is chosen to govern the precision of the composition measurement (and therefore the number of samples required for sorting) is termed the "governing component" for the purposes of this method.

f. After determining the governing component and its corresponding number of samples (n), return to Table B and select the student t statistic (t) corresponding to n. Recalculate the number of samples, that is, n.

g. Compare n at t=1.645 with the new estimate of n, which was calculated for the governing component. If the values differ by more than 10 %, repeat the calculations given in (e) and (f).

h. If the values are within 10 %, select the larger value as the number of samples to be sorted. Refer to Box 1 for a sample calculation of n.

Step 4: Sample collection

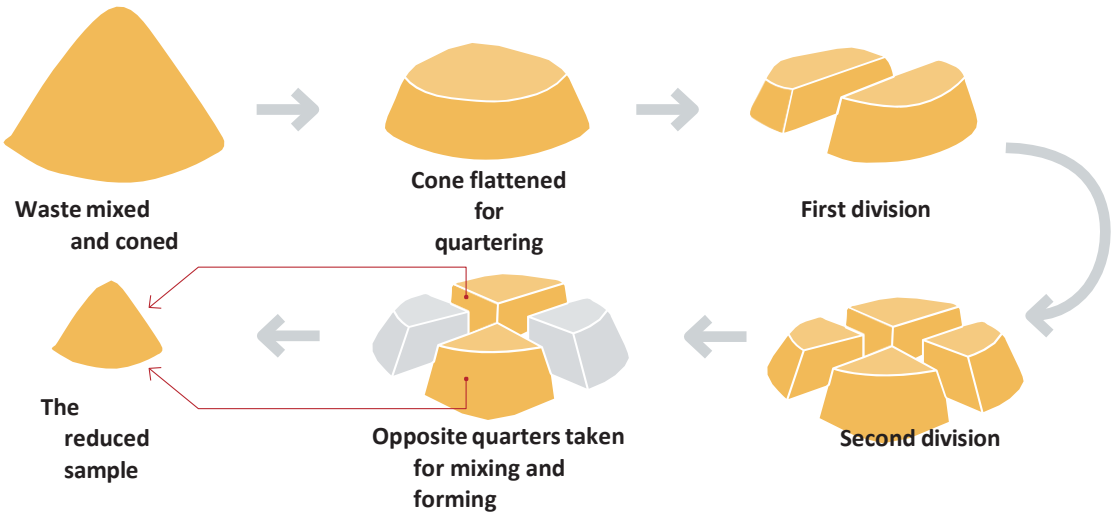
Identify the vehicles collecting waste from each socio-economic strata/land use. Every day, select vehicles randomly from each socio-economic strata/land use. Make sure that the waste collectors are not removing valuable plastics/ dry wastes beforehand.

Step 5: Sample preparation

The entire truckload of waste (approximately 400-500 kg) should be discharged in a designated area. Use the Quartering and coning method to reduce the size of the sample to the range of 100-125 kg.

Method: Unload an entire truckload of waste on the ground or on a sheet, divide the waste into four parts. Select two samples positioned diagonally opposite to each other for the next step, and discard the other two as shown in the figure. Repeat this process once again, to reduce the size of the sample from 400-500 kg to 100-125 kg.

Figure 4: Quartering and coning process



Step 6: Sorting and quantifying

A temporary platform with High-density polyethylene (HDPE) liner should be made for waste quantification at the sorting station (either at the landfill site or at the MRF). Two helpers and five sorters should be engaged in carrying out the quantification exercise. The helpers and sorters should be provided with appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) for their safety. Before the sorting, the helpers and sorters should be trained on different types of plastics and various kinds of SUPs banned.

The resource requirement human and logistics for sorting and quantifying is as provided in Box 2.

BOX 2: RESOURCE REQUIREMENT (EQUIPMENT/APPARATUS AND HUMAN RESOURCE)

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i). Select a location for the discharge of waste load, manual sorting activity, and weighing operations that is flat, level, and away from the normal waste handling and processing area.

ii). HDPE liner to make a platform for sorting and quantification which will help in eliminating possibility of leachate contaminating the soil and the surroundings.

iii). Containers for storing and weighing each waste component, labelled accordingly for storing different fractions (like paper, textile, glass, metals, etc.). or subsequently sacks can be used except for the storing and quantifying wet waste. The weight of containers and sacks should be noted at the beginning and the same should be subtracted from the measurements while noting the data.

iv). Electronic weighing scale, 2 weighing scale (1 scale of 250 kg capacity and accuracy of ±10 g, and second smaller with accuracy of ±1 g or less). All weighing scale shall be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. Take appropriate corrective action if the readings are different from those of the calibration weights.

v). Shovels, Rakes, Brooms (push and hand), First Aid kit, and other PPEs (such as safety boots, gloves, apron/ jacket, etc.)

vi). For the sorting and quantification exercise, at least two helpers and five sorters will be required along with one coordinator to monitor and oversee the whole process.

vii). The helpers and sorters should be trained to identify the different types of plastics and SUPs, pictorial banner is used to train them on this. (*refer Annexure 3*)

Sorting and quantification level 1: Dry waste fraction

Firstly, the total waste, sampled from coning and quartering method, should be weighed. It should then be separated into dry and wet waste and weighed separately. The dry waste should be further sorted into seven primary sorting categories:

- Paper
- Rubber and Leather
- Metal
- Glass
- Plastics, and
- Others (including medical waste, Sanitary waste, Hazardous substances, etc).

The weight fraction of each seven components should be measured.

Sorting and quantification level 2: Plastic waste fraction

The total plastic waste, sorted and weighed from above, should further be sorted into seven secondary categories, as per the IS 14534:1998 guidelines. Each sub-category category was weighed and registered in the datasheet.

Table 2: Categories of plastic

Category Type	Short Name	Scientific Name	Uses	Quantification (Kg/Kg of municipal waste)
1	PET	Polyethylene terephthalate	Water bottles, soft drink bottles, Juice bottles/ Rigid cosmetic jars/microwavable containers	
2	HDPE	High-density polyethylene	Shampoo bottles/Toys/Chemical containers/Pipe system/Recycling bins/Flower pots	
3	PVC	Polyvinyl chloride	Water pipes/Insulation wiring and cables/Bio-medical drips and tubings	
4	LDPE	Low-density polyethylene	Carry bags (grocery, dry cleaning, bread and bin liners)/Plastic wraps/Milk pouches/Squeezable bottles	
5	PP	Polypropylene	Bottle lids/Straws/Lunch boxes/Take away food containers/Ice cream containers/Syrup bottles	
6	PS	Polystyrene	Form packaging/Tea cups, plates and disposable cutlery/Containers/Yogurt containers	
7	Others	-	Multilayer packaging of chips, biscuits, etc.	

Notes: 1. Compostable plastic should be collected as a separate category or in Others category, but while quantifying MLPs it should be separated.

2. While quantifying banned SUP items, products made from compostable plastic should not be included.

BOX 2(A): IDENTIFY DIFFERENT PLASTIC CATEGORY

To identify different plastics, markings are made on the products. For example refer picture below,

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The number mentioned in the triangle on bottles show the recycling codes of the specific products. The one

Sorting and quantification level 3: Banned SUPs

All the 19 banned SUP along with carry bags above 75 micron, obtained from waste samples should be separated from the plastic wastes and weighed as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Different categories of SUPs

Sr. No.	SUP items (banned)		Quantification (kg/kg of plastic waste)	Percentage
1	Plastic sticks	Ear buds		
2		Balloon		
3		Candy		
4		Ice-cream		
5		Straw		
6	Carry bags	< 75 µ		
7	Plastic sheets	< 50 µ		
8	Cutlery items	Plates		
9		Cups		
10		Glasses		
11		Spoons		
12		Forks		
13		Stirrers		
14		Knives		
15		Trays		
16	Plastic wrapping and packaging films	Sweet Box		
17		Invitation cards		
18		Cigarette packets		
19	Others	Plastic flags		
20		PVC banners <100 µm		
21		Polystyrene for decorations		
	Total			

BOX3: SAMPLING IN CITIES WITH SEGREGATED WASTE COLLECTION

In cities where waste collection is being done separately i.e. dry and wet fraction is being collected separately, the following sampling procedure should be used:

- If mixed dry waste is being collected, then in that case select the vehicle of dry waste from each economic stratum. Reduce it to 100-125 kg by quartering and coning method.
- If all the dry waste is collected separately. That is, glass, cloth, rubber and leather, domestic hazardous, sanitary, plastic, E-waste etc. are collected separately, then in that case take 30-50 kg of plastic waste from each economic strata for quantification and characterisation.

(Note: If the agency is collecting dry waste from different localities each day, collect waste each day depending upon the economic strata of the locality. Ensure that each day waste from all different categories is collected for quantification and characterisation)

2.2.2 Market Survey for Use, Availability and Alternatives of Banned SUPs

The major objective of the Market survey is to understand the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries.

To capture the entire municipal area with diversity in location as well as the economic activity associated with the usage of SUP, it is important to have an indicative sample from different market areas within the municipal boundary. The stratified random sampling method provides flexibility to divide population into smaller groups with respect to the characteristic under the study, which helps in providing a representative sample and makes it less resource intensive and time consuming. A two-stage stratified random sampling here would help in dividing the market area within the municipal area into smaller groups and help in capturing the diversity in terms of location, so that the results are not bias by a survey at a particular market location in the city.

As a next step, the commercial areas in each zone is further divided into more specific categories such as restaurants, offices, shops and stores, and cinemas etc. A reference here is taken from UNESCAP suggested sampling method for commercial establishments, which suggests to select approximately 10 to 20 samples for each category. A predefined number for each category was finalised to have a comparable analysis from different locations and cities.

A check for total number of sample to be surveyed was also done based upon the statistical method to provide precision. The sample size was estimated based on a 90% confidence level and 10% error. This reflects a reasonable balance between resources and statistical integrity. This essentially means that the results will be accurate to within 10% percentages points, 90% of the time.

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Formula for calculating Sample Size

$$\text{Sample size} = \frac{\frac{z^2 \times p\,(1-p)}{e^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{z^2 \times p\,(1-p)}{e^2 N}\right)}$$

Where:
N = population size
e = Margin of error (percentage in decimal form)
z = z-score
z-score is calculated based on the confidence level. For 90% confidence level, z-score is 1.645

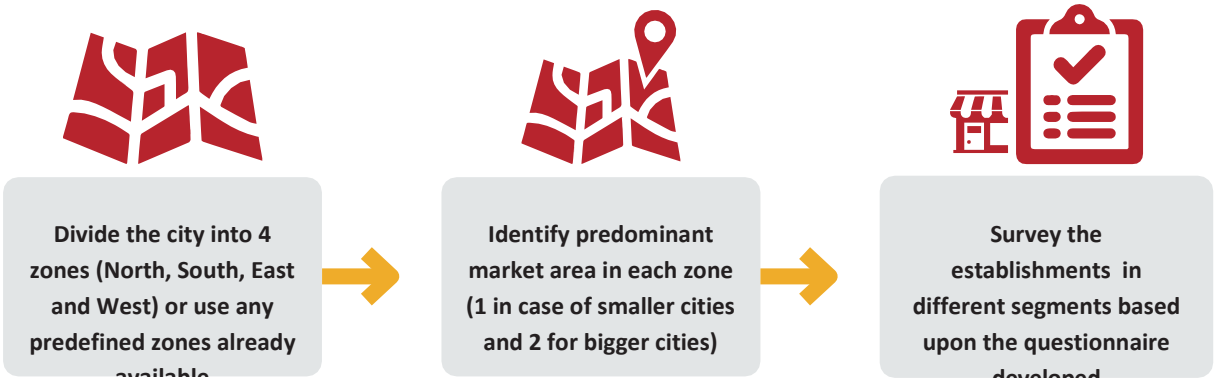
Through this formula the number of commercial establishments to be surveyed comes out to be 69 (sixty-nine). To meet the theoretical requirement, the actual sample size is kept on higher side to ensure that maximum category of economic activity involved in usage of banned SUP is included.

Therefore, it was decided to survey 125-150 commercial establishments in smaller cities and 250-300 commercial establishments in big cities.

(a). Sampling

A two-stage stratified random sampling method is used to capture the diversity in location and type of commercial establishment (economic activity) in the city.

Figure 5: Methodology for market survey



Step 1: Divide the city area into four zones, and identify the predominant commercial areas in each zone. In small cities (cities with up to 5 lakhs population), take one market area in each zone. For big cities (cities with population above 5 lakhs), take two market areas in each zone.

Step 2: In each commercial area, nine major types of commercial establishments where the maximum amount of SUP is likely to be sold should be identified. These establishments are: medical stores, restaurants and roadside eateries, paan shops, Ice-cream parlors/carts, vegetable, fish, chicken, and meat shops, printing shops, sweet shops, general stores and stationaries, toy shops, and decorative item stores.

Step 3: In each market area, 30-35 commercial establishments under these nine different segments should be selected randomly for conducting the survey. In smaller cities, about 120-150 commercial establishments are to be surveyed. In big cities, the number of establishments to be surveyed should be 250-300.

Table 4: Sample size

Sl. No.	Types of shops	Sample size
1	Medical stores	3
2	Restaurants and roadside eateries	7
3	Paan shops	2
4	Ice-cream vendors	3
5	Vegetable, fish, chicken and meat shops	5
6	Printing stores	2
7	Sweet shops	3
8	General stores and stationeries shops	5
9	Toy sellers and decorative item stores	5

Step 4: A structured questionnaire (*as given in Annexure 2*) should be used for quantifying the availability, sale, and use of each banned SUP product and its alternatives in these commercial establishments.

Step 5: Results

The results should be compiled as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Availability of SUPs and its alternatives in the market

Sr. No.	SUP items (banned)		Number of samples surveyed	Number of samples selling SUPs	Number of samples selling alternatives	Number of samples selling both	Percentage of samples selling SUPs
1	Plastic sticks	Ear buds					
2		Balloon					
3		Candy					
4		Ice-cream					
5		Straw					
6	Carry bags	< 75 µ					
7	Plastic sheets	< 50 µ					
8	Cutlery items	Plates					
9		Cups					
10		Glasses					
11		Spoons					
12		Forks					
13		Knives					
14		Trays					
15	Plastic wrapping and packaging films	Sweet Box					
16		Invitation cards					
17		Cigarette packets					
18	Others	Plastic flags					
19		PVC banners <100 µm					
20		Polystyrene for decorations					
	Total for the city						

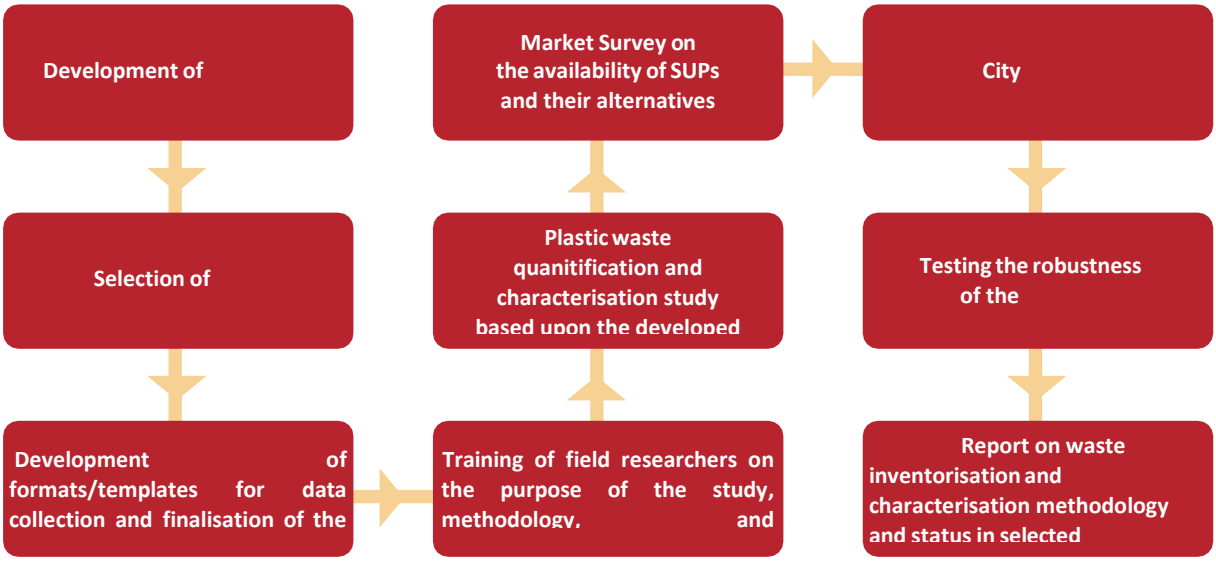
Note: Carry bags above 75 µ is allowed till 31 December, 2022 post this date carry bags thickness will be revised to 100 µ.

3. Study of 20 cities

3.1 Approach

A comprehensive study was conducted to test the methodology, and to find out its robustness and applicability on the ground. The approach used in the cities is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Approach



The process followed for the study was as follows:

- Selection of cities
- Development of questionnaire and information collection forms
- Identification of city partners (organisations who are already working in the field of waste management in the cities) in each city to undertake the survey.
- Development of training toolkit: An online training and mock survey was done for each city partner to train them on data form, market survey and waste inventory.
- The sampling size, location and procedure was finalised in coordination with city partners.
- The SIA team travelled to cities for hand holding the city partners in waste inventory, and market surveys.
- Random data check (approximately 1/4th of the sample size) done by SIA team to authenticate the survey results.

3.1.1 Selection of Cities

The study was done in 20 cities across 11 states, with diversity in location, population, waste generation quantity and current waste management practices. The selected cities are given in Table 6 and shown in MAP 1 below.

The selection of the 20 cities was done at three levels:

1. Stratification of the cities to ensure best representation of the country, and to best capture the diversity (hill, plain, tourist, capitals, etc.).
2. Stratification in terms of population, waste management practice, Swachh Sarvekshan ranking, and quantum of waste generation.
3. Lastly, cities with better waste data collection were selected to cross-check the inventory results and thus establish the robustness of the methodology.

Map 1: Cities selected for the survey

Map disclaimer: The geographical map is for informational purposes only and does not constitute recognition of international boundaries or regions. GIZ and SIA makes no claims concerning the validity, accuracy or completeness of the map nor assumes any liability resulting from the use of the information therein.

Table 6: Selected cities

North	South	East	West	Central	North East

1. Delhi • South Delhi Municipal Corporation 2. Uttar Pradesh • Agra • Lucknow	1. Karnataka • Mysuru • Bengaluru 2. Kerala • Alappuzha • Thiruvananthapuram 3. Andhra Pradesh • Tirupati • Vijayawada 4. Telangana • Warangal 5. Tamil Nadu • Coimbatore • Mamallapuram 6. Puducherry • Karaikal	1. Jharkhand • Dhanbad	1. Gujarat • Surat • Vadodara	1. Madhya Pradesh • Bhopal • Indore	1. Assam • Guwahati • Jorhat

(a). Diversity in location

The selected cities are from across the country. The cities are selected such that at least one state from each zone is represented. The maximum representation is from the Southern states due to several factors factors including availability of past inventory data, cooperation from ULBs and wider diversity in the classification of cities.

The cities represent the geographical diversity cities from coastal areas, plains, and hills. The cities also represent diversity in terms of religious, tourist, commercial and historical places.

(b). Diversity in population

The sample includes small cities such as Mamallapuram and large corporations with populations above five million like Bengaluru. The largest number of cities in the sample are in the population range of 1-5 million.

Table 6 (a): Diversity of cities based upon population range

City based on population				
0-100,000	100,000-500,000	500,000-1,000,000	1,000,000-5,000,000	5,000,000 above
Mamallapuram	Alappuzha	Thiruvananthapuram	Vijayawada	SDMC
Jorhat	Tirupati	Mysuru	Agra	Bengaluru
Karaikal		Guwahati	Bhopal	
			Indore	
			Lucknow	
			Dhanbad	
			Surat	
			Coimbatore	
			Warangal	
			Vadodara	

(c). Diversity in waste management practices

The list includes cities with both centralised and decentralised waste management systems. Some cities like Alappuzha perform well with excellent source segregation and home composting mechanisms, whereas other cities like Dhanbad and Jorhat do not practice source segregation. The list includes cities without landfill, and also cities which use information technology to effectively manage its waste such as Bengaluru. The list includes cities where the waste management is done by the municipality itself, and also cities where private companies and NGOs have been given the responsibility.

(d). Diversity in terms of Swachh Sarvekshan rankings

Cities from both above 10 lakh population and 1 to 10 lakh population are selected. Indore with rank number 1 and Guwahati with rank 310 shows a diversity of selection. There are also few municipal towns, namely Mamallapuram, which are not part of the Swachh Survekshan ranking.

Table 6 (b): Diversity of cities in terms of Swachh Sarvekshan ranking

Swachh Survekshan Ranking for cities with more than 10L population		Swachh Survekshan Ranking for cities with 1L-10L population			
1-10	11-50	1-100	101-200	201-300	301-400
Indore	Lucknow				Guwahati
Surat	Agra	Mysuru		Alappuzha	
Vijayawada	Dhanbad				Thiruvananthapuram
Bhopal	Bengaluru				
Vadodara	SDMC				
	Coimbatore				

(e). Diversity in quantum of waste generation

In terms of waste generation, cities represent a huge variation, Mamallapuram generates only about 6 tonnes/day, Bengaluru generates more than 6,000 tonnes/day.

Table 6 (c): Diversity of cities based upon quantum of waste generation

Cities based on waste generation (Metric tonnes per day)			
0-500	501-1,000	1,001-1,500	1,501 and above
Mamallapuram	Guwahati	Indore	SDMC
Jorhat	Bhopal	Lucknow	Bengaluru
Karaikal	Agra	Coimbatore	Surat
Alappuzha	Vijayawada		
Tirupati	Vadodara		
Mysuru	Dhanbad		
Warangal			
Thiruvananthapuram			

3.1.2 Development of Information Collection Form

A detailed information collection form was developed to collect all the basic information of current waste management scenarios in the city. The form included information on waste generation, collection, transportation and available infrastructure to manage the same. The information collection form was discussed and validated through discussions with the experts working in the waste management sector at national level. The information collection forms were put online, and for the market survey an online survey software was used.

3.1.3 Training Toolkit

A training toolkit was developed to facilitate and train the partners, their volunteers and sorters in different cities. This included a pictorial representation of the sorting facility, material requirements, a guide to identify different types of banned SUPs, and different plastic categories (*refer Annexure 3*).

An online training session was organised for every partner to familiarise them with the data collection form, daily entry sheet, and market survey form. This training included mock sessions and training videos.

3.1.4 Project Implementation

The implementation of the project in all 20 pilot cities across 11 states, took place from March to September, 2022. The city wise detail of inventory and market survey is as provided in the table 6 (d) below. The results and findings of the study are presented in the subsequent sections. The city wise details of inventory is presented in Annexure 5: Cities Case Files.

Table 6 (d): Diversity of cities in terms of Swachh Sarvekshan ranking

Sr No	City Name	Inventory Dates	Market survey month
1	Jorhat	7 to 11 April, 2022	April and May
2	Guwahati	7 to 10 May, 2022	April and May
3	Agra	13 to 17 May, 2022	April and May
4	Delhi	26 to 29 May, 2022	March and May
5	Dhanbad	26 to 30 June, 2022	April and May
6	Mamalapuram	1 to 5 July, 2022	June and July
7	Karaikal	4 to 8 July, 2022	June and July

Table 6 (d) continued

Sr No	City Name	Inventory Dates	Market survey month
8	Indore	7 to 12 May, 2022	April and May
9	Coimbatore	25 to 29 July, 2022	July
10	Bengaluru	30 May to 3 June, 2022	May and June
11	Mysuru	02 to 06 July, 2022	May and June
12	Vijayawada	03 to 07 July, 2022	June and July
13	Tirupati	30 June to 4 July, 2022	June and July
14	Warangal	30 June to 4 July, 2022	June and July
15	Lucknow	15 to 19 September, 2022	August and September
16	Bhopal	24 to 28 July, 2022	July and August
17	Trivandrum	21 to 25 June, 2022	April and May
18	Allappuzha	24 to 26 July, 2022	April and May
19	Surat	02 to 06 August, 2022	August and September
20	Vadodara	08 to 13 August, 2022	August and September

3.2 Results and Findings: Waste Inventory

3.2.1 Composition of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

The composition of the municipal waste in the pilot cities is presented below in Table 7 and Figure 7.

Table 7: Composition of Municipal solid waste of selected cities

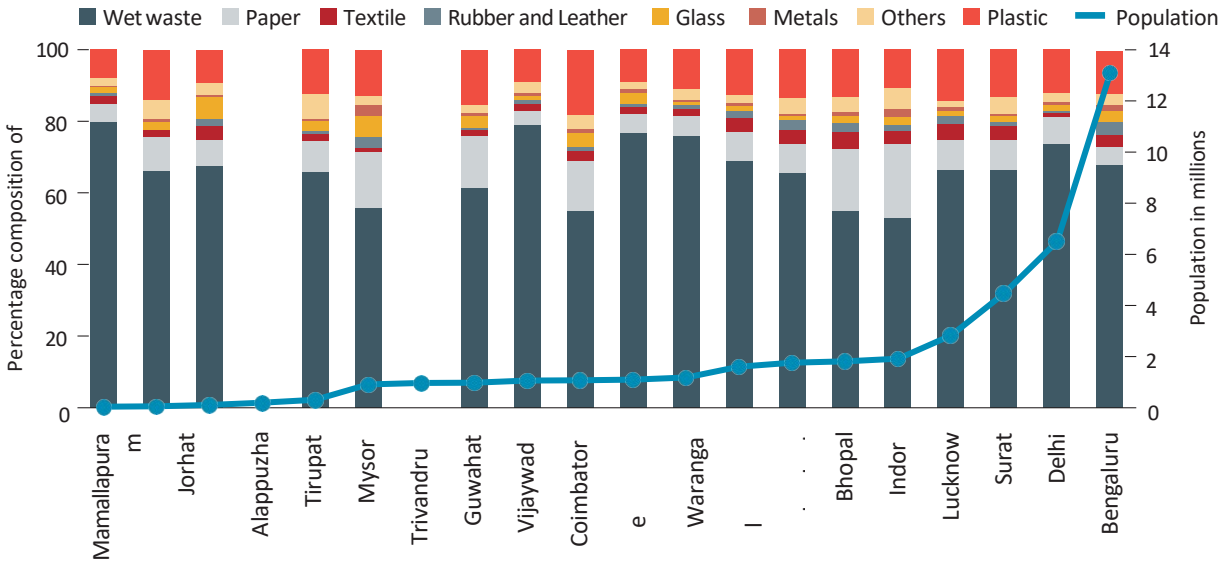
State	City	Wet Waste (%)	Dry Waste (%)							
			Paper	Textile and Leather	Rubber	Glass	Metals	Plastic	Others	Total
Assam	Guwahati	61.4	14.5	1.6	0.7	3.3	1	15.3	2.2	38.6
	Jorhat	66.3	9.3	2.1	0.1	2.1	0.8	13.7	5.3	33.7
Delhi (SDMC)	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	73.8	7.6	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.9	12	2.4	26.6
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	68.9	8.2	4	1.7	1.6	0.8	12.7	2.1	31.1
	Lucknow	66.6	8.4	4.3	2.4	1.4	0.9	14.4	1.6	33.4
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	53	20.7	3.6	1.8	2.25	2.25	10.8	5.6	47
	Bhopal	55	17.4	4.7	2.4	2.1	1	13.3	4.1	45
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	76	5.5	2	1	1	0.5	11	3	24
Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	80	5	2	1	1.7	0.3	8	2	20
	Coimbatore	55	14.1	2.7	1.1	3.8	1.3	17.9	4	45
Puducherry	Karaikal	67.7	7.3	3.7	1.9	6.3	0.6	9.1	3.3	32.3
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	79	4	2	1	1	1	9	3	21
	Tirupati	66	8.6	2	0.7	2.8	0.6	12.3	7.1	34
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Alappuzha	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Telangana	Warangal	77	5	2	1	3	1	9	2	23
Karnataka	Bengaluru	68	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.2	1.6	11.8	3.2	32
	Mysuru	56	15.4	1.4	2.8	5.8	3.3	12.6	2.5	44
Gujarat	Vadodara	65.6	8.2	3.9	2.6	1.3	0.6	13.4	4.4	35.4
	Surat	66.3	8.6	3.9	1.1	1.7	0.7	13.2	4.5	33.7

Notes: 1. All the values in the table are in percentage of the total MSW.

2. The composition could not be ascertained in Kerala because wet waste is not collected and different fractions of dry waste are

collected separately. The inventory study in Kerala was only done on plastic waste.

Figure 7: Municipal waste composition in selected cities

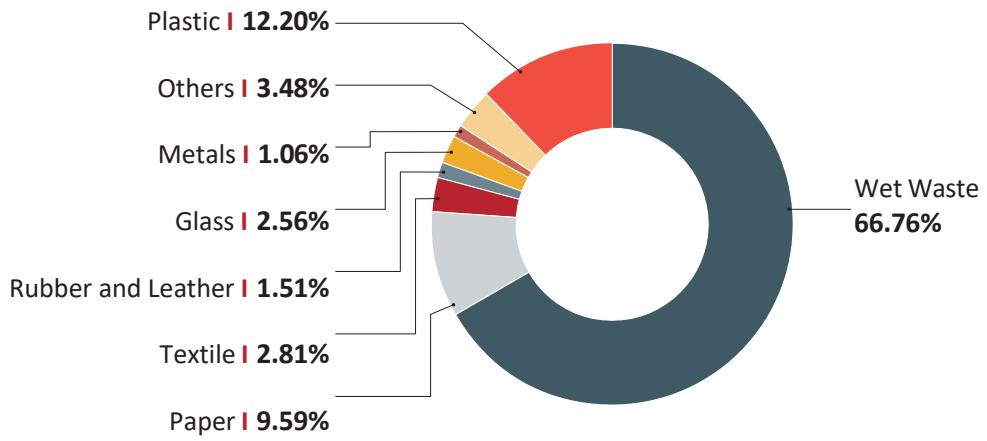


The range and average composition of municipal waste in the pilot cities is represented in Table 8.

Table 8: Average municipal waste composition in 20 cities

Component	Range (%)	Average (%)
Wet Waste	53-80	66.76
Dry Waste	20-47	33.36
Paper	4.8-20.7	9.59
Textile	1.1-4.7	2.81
Rubber and Leather	0.2-3.5	1.51
Glass	1-6.3	2.56
Metals	0.3-3.3	1.06
Others	2-5.6	3.48
Plastic	8-17	12.20

Figure 8: Average Municipal waste composition



(a). Wet Waste

The percentage of wet waste in the total municipal waste in the cities lies between the range of 53% to 80%. Out of the cities surveyed, in 9 cities, namely, Guwahati, Tirupati, Jorhat, Karaikal, Bengaluru, Vadodara, Surat, Lucknow and Agra, the wet waste percentage lies in the range of 60% to 70%. In Five cities, namely, Delhi

(SDMC), Dhanbad, Warangal, Vijayawada, and Mamallapuram the wet waste are in the range of 70% to 80% of the total municipal waste. The wet waste component is less than 60% in four cities, namely, Bhopal, Coimbatore, Indore and Mysuru.

The highest percentage of wet waste was observed in Mamallapuram and Vijayawada at 80% and 79%, respectively. It can be observed that in these two cities, the contribution of paper to the waste stream is much lower than in other cities. It lies in the range of 4-5%, whereas in other cities, the average contribution of paper waste is around 9%. This is due to the the increase in usage of banana leaves as a packaging alternative to plastic. The contribution of plastic waste is also the least in these two cities, at 8% and 9%, respectively.

The cities with lowest wet waste content are Indore and Coimbatore, at 53% and 55%, respectively. The wet waste content in the municipal solid waste in various cities is depicted below in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Percentage of wet waste in municipal solid waste in different cities

(b). Dry Waste

The total dry waste content in the Municipal Solid Waste in the selected cities is given in Figure 10.

The percentage of dry waste in the total municipal waste in the cities lies in the range of 20% to 47%. Out of the cities surveyed, in four cities, namely Mamallapuram, Vijayawada, Warangal, and Dhanbad, the dry waste percentage was found to be below 25% . In ten cities, the dry waste percentage is in the range of 25% to 40%. The dry waste component is above 40% in four cities, namely, Bhopal, Coimbatore, Indore and Mysuru.

The highest percentage of dry waste content was observed in Indore at 47%, and in Bhopal and Coimbatore at 45%. In these three cities, the contribution of paper to the waste stream is much higher than in other cities, in the range of 14.1% to 20.7%, whereas in other cities the average contribution of paper waste is around 9%. In these three cities, it was observed that the percentage of samples selling alternatives was the highest; increase in usage of paper as an alternative (such as paper bags, envelops, cups, glasses, plates, straws, etc.) to SUPs could be one of the reasons for this trend.

An opposite trend can be observed in cities where dry waste percentage is low. In these cities, the paper content in the waste stream is found to be low. In the four cities with lowest dry waste percentage, the contribution of paper waste to the total waste was in the range 4 to 5.5 percent.

The dry waste content in the municipal solid waste in pilot cities is depicted below in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Percentage of dry waste in municipal solid waste in different cities

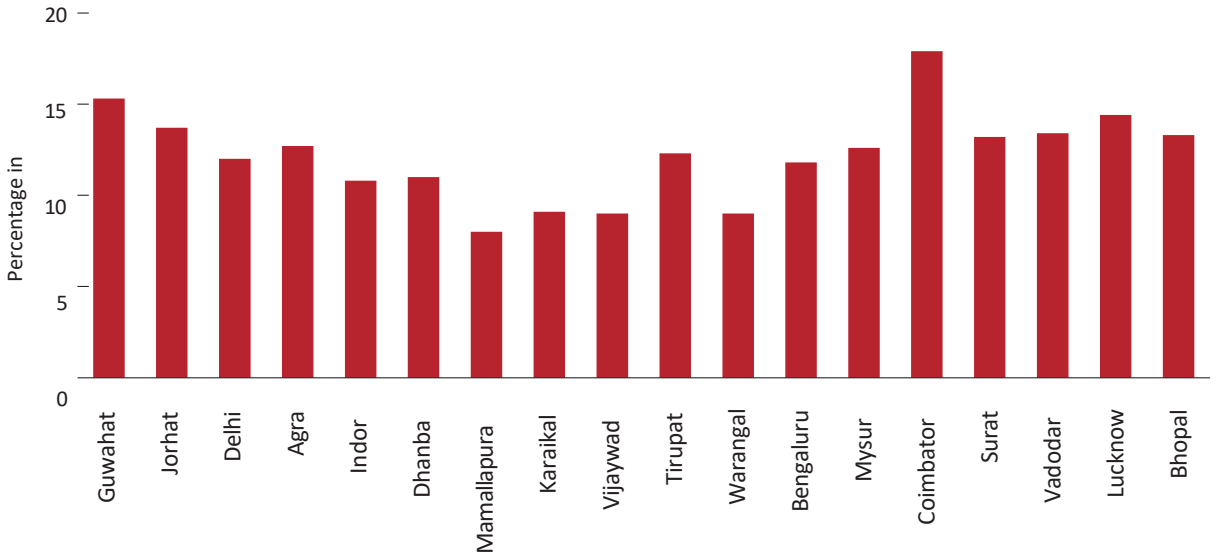
(c). Plastic waste

The average percentage of plastic waste in the total stream was observed to be around 12.2%. The plastic waste percentages in cities ranged from 8% to 17%. The percentage of plastic waste (including banned SUP products) was observed to be as follows in pilot cities:

- The highest percentage of plastics was observed in Coimbatore at 17.9%, followed by Guwahati and Jorhat at 15.3% and 13.7%, respectively.
- The lowest percentage of plastic waste was observed in Mamallapuram at 8% and Vijayawada and Warangal at 9%; Karaikal follows with a plastic component of 9.1%.

The percentage of plastics in the municipal solid waste of different cities are illustrated in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Plastic percentage in MSW of pilot cities.



3.2.2 Plastic Inventory

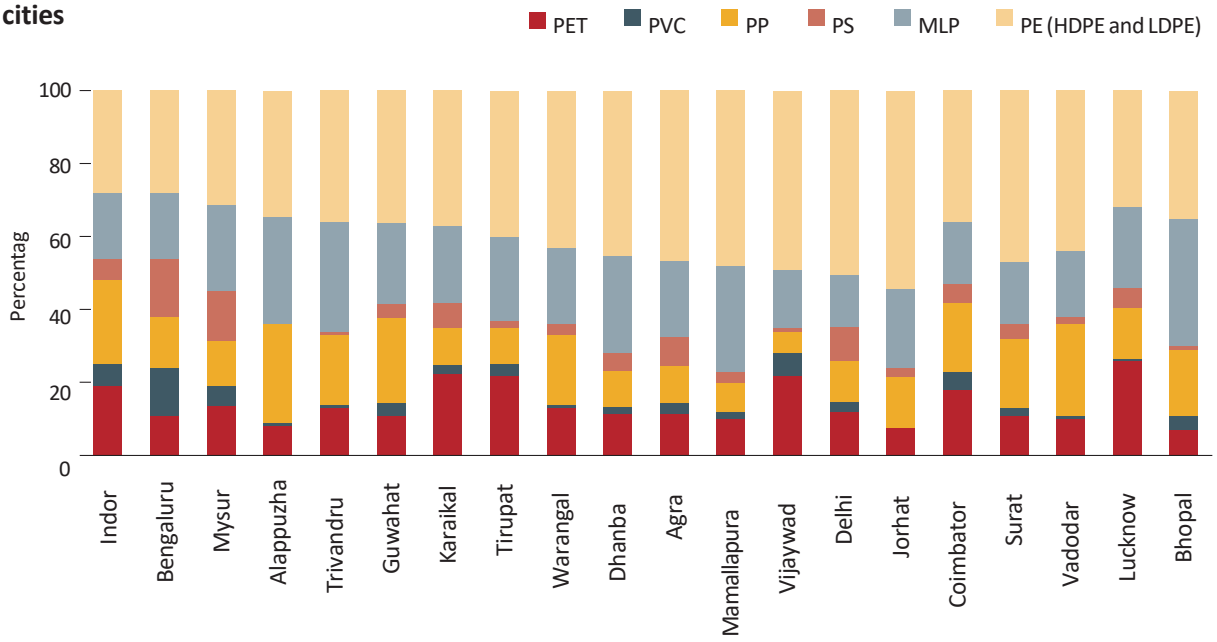
Plastics were inventoried into seven types as per the IS 14534:1998 guidelines. All the plastics items obtained in the samples were weighed to determine the composition of plastic waste. Plastic categorisation becomes extremely important because of the varying uses and recyclability of these materials. It also helps in developing plastic waste management systems, setting up infrastructure for recycling etc. The composition of different types of plastics in the pilot cities is given in Table 9 and Figure 12, and the average composition in Figure 13.

Table 9: Composition of plastic waste in pilot cities

City	PET	HDPE	LDPE	PVC	PP	PS	MLP
Guwahati	11	6.3	30	3.4	23.3	3.9	22.2
Jorhat	7.5	6.36	47.9	0	14.09	2.5	21.53
Delhi (SDMC)	11.9	7.2	43.3	2.8	11.2	9.5	14.1
Indore	19	16	11	6	23	6	18
Bhopal	7	12	22	4	18	1	35
Dhanbad	11.6	10.5	34.7	1.7	9.9	4.9	26.7
Agra	11.5	9.5	37.3	2.9	10.1	7.9	20.8
Lucknow	26	10	22	0.5	14	5.5	22
Mamallapuram	10	7	40	2	8	3	29
Coimbatore	18	19	17	5	19	5	17
Karaikal	22.4	8.2	29	2.5	10.3	6.6	21
Vijayawada	22	15	35	6	6	1	16
Tirupati	22	19	21	3	10	2	23
Trivandrum	13	12	24	1	19	1	30
Alappuzha	8.3	15.6	18.9	0.6	27.1	0	29.5
Warangal	13	9	35	1	19	3	21
Bengaluru	11	15	13	13	14	16	18
Mysore	13.5	16.8	14.6	5.6	12.4	13.7	23.4
Surat	11	10	37	2	19	4	17
Vadodara	10	10	34	1	25	2	18
AVERAGE	14.0	11.7	28.3	3.2	15.6	4.9	22.2

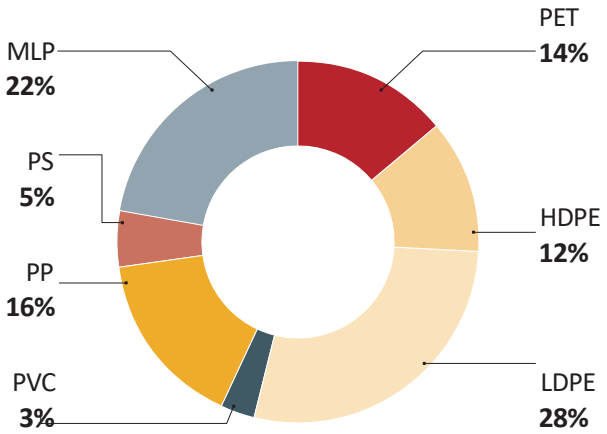
(Note: All the values in the table are in percentage of the total plastic waste in the cities)

Figure 12: Plastic composition in pilot cities



The average composition of plastic waste in pilot cities are depicted below.

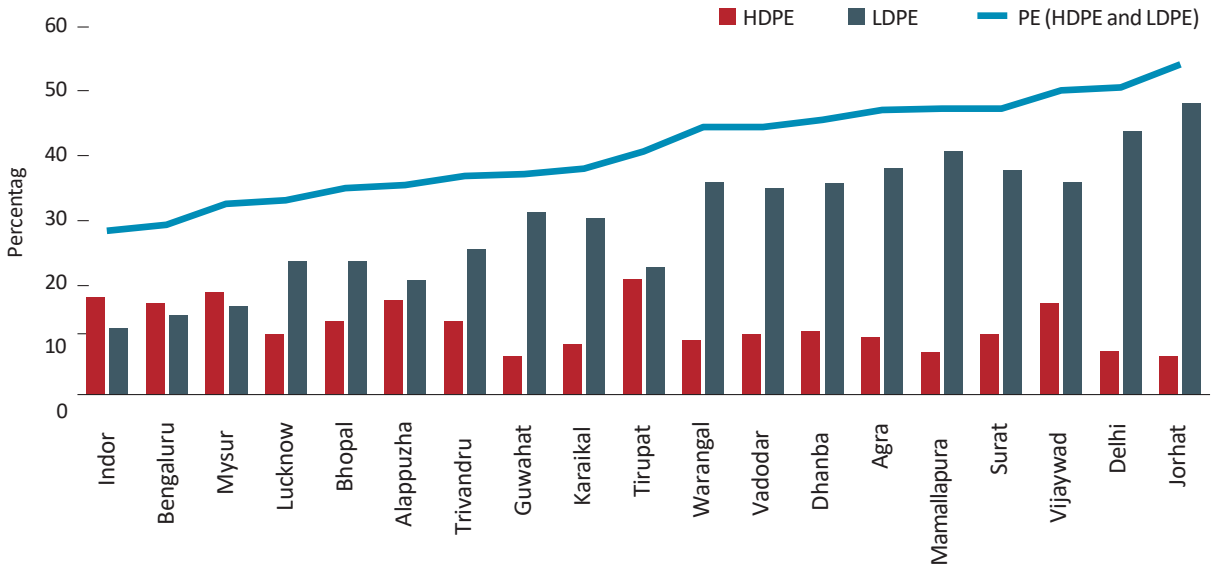
Figure 13: Average Plastic composition



(a). LDPE and HDPE

In all cities, PE (both HDPE and LDPE together) formed the largest component of plastic waste. On an average, PE accounted for about 40% of the total plastic waste, ranging from 27% (the least observed) in Indore to about 54.3% in Jorhat. In all cities, except in Indore (27%) and Bengaluru (28%), the proportion of PE in total plastic waste was higher than 30%. Of the 40% PE, LDPE makes up for the bigger share (approximately 28%), while HDPE accounts for about 12%. This high consumption of LDPE can be attributed to the daily usage of disposable milk packets, LDPE carry bags, and the increased use of LDPE in packaging materials especially by e-commerce companies. HDPE waste mostly consisted of hard packaging of FMCG goods like Shampoo bottles, Detergent and Laundry packaging and chocolate boxes, etc.

Figure 14: Percentage composition of PE in cities



(b). MLPs

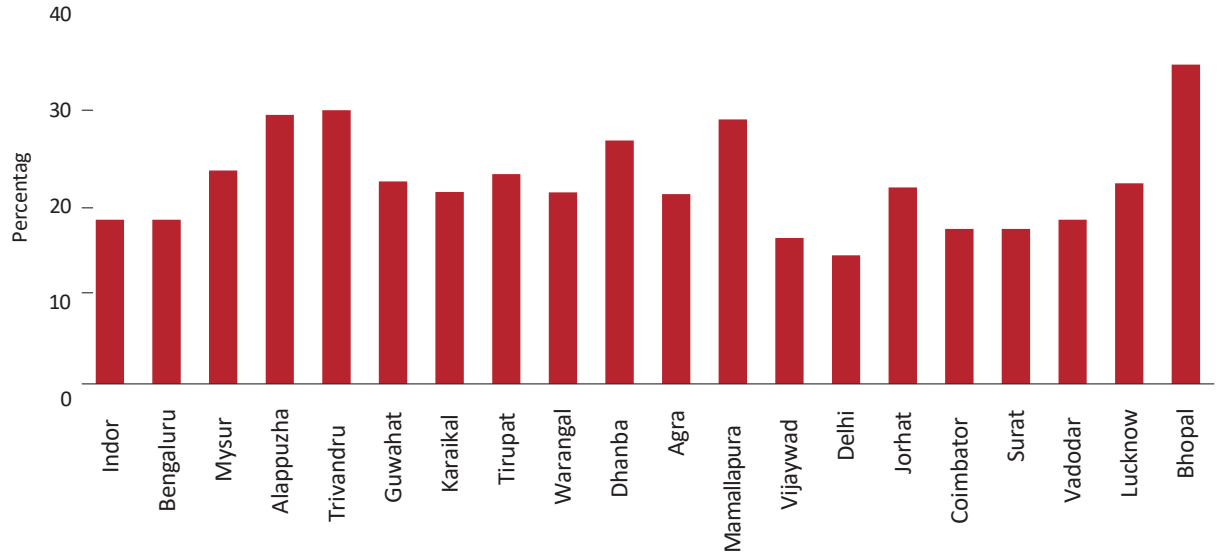
After PE, Multi-Layer Plastics (MLPs) are the largest contributors to plastic waste. It accounts for 22% of the total plastic waste. MLPs are the most widely used material in the packaging of almost all kinds of FMCG products. Almost all packaged goods ranging from chocolate wrappers, biscuits, snacks, shampoos, chips, groceries, etc. are packed using MLPs. MLPs are made by laminating several thin sheets of various materials like Aluminium, paper, plastic, etc. together to form a single wrapper. The separation of these materials for recycling is very difficult and requires advanced technologies, making MLPs one of the hardest materials to recycle. MLPs are the least recycled plastics across the world.

The proportion of MLPs in the waste stream in cities ranges from 14.1% in Delhi (SDMC) to 35% in Bhopal.

Out of the cities studied, the MLP percentage mostly ranged between 14% to 24%. About 15 cities lie in this range. In five cities, namely, Coimbatore, Dhanbad, Trivandrum, Alappuzha and Mamallapuram, the MLP

composition was between 25% to 35%.

Figure 15: Percentage of MLP in cities

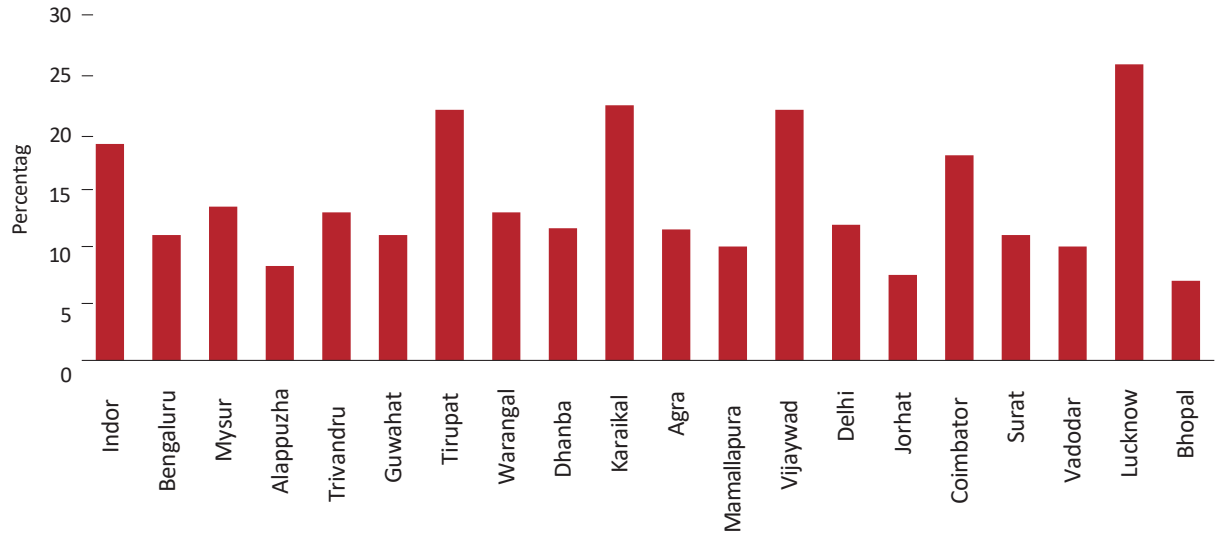


(c). Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)

On an average, PET contributes about 14% of the total plastic waste in cities. The PET percentage varies from about 7% (observed in Bhopal) to 26% (in Lucknow). In Karaikal, the PET percentage was 22.4% of the total plastic waste. It should be noted that, due to an extraordinary circumstance, the PET percentage in Karaikal was higher than usual due to the spread of Cholera epidemic. This led to a sudden surge in the sale and use of PET bottles due to high consumption of packaged drinking water, coconut water, etc. A 22% contribution by PET to the total waste stream was also observed in Vijayawada and Tirupati. Even in Indore and Coimbatore, the proportion of PET in total plastic waste was about 19% and 18%, respectively.

In all other cities, the PET percentage was in the range of 7% to 14%. The percentage of PET in different cities is presented below in Figure 16.

Figure 16: Percentage of PET in selected cities

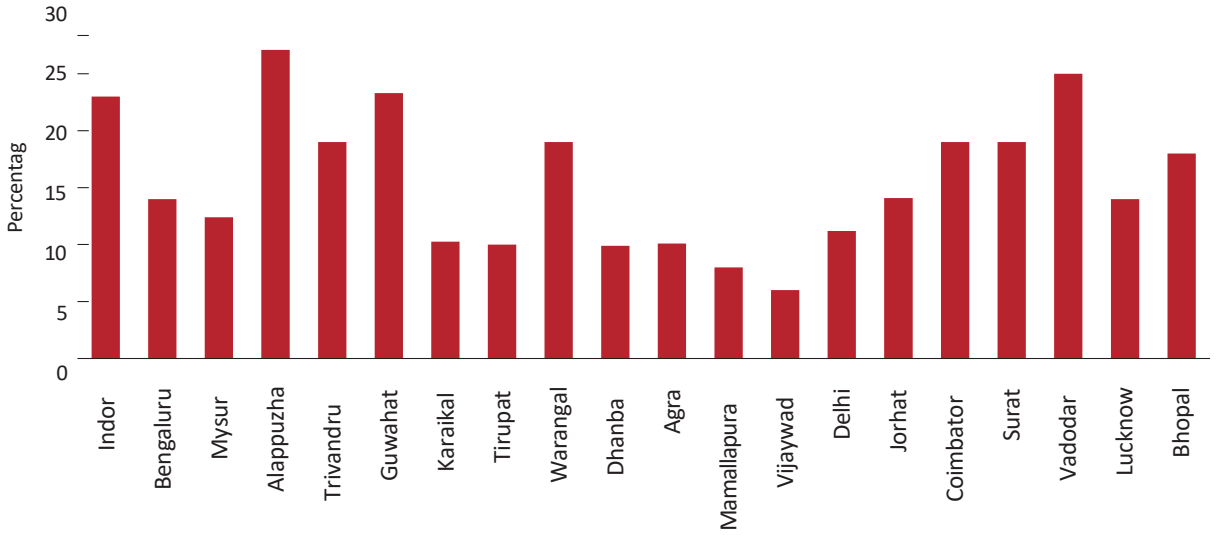


(d). Polypropylene (PP)

On an average, Polypropylene (PP) made up about 15.6% of the total plastic waste. The contribution of PP to the total plastic waste stream lies between 6% to 27.1%. The lowest proportion of PP in the plastic waste stream was observed in Vijayawada, whereas the highest was observed in Alappuzha (27.1%). Due to its high strength, resilience to wear and tear, sun, water, and bacteria, PP is used widely in the manufacturing of plastic goods as well as in packaging. It is used for manufacturing items like utensils, houseware like boxes, buckets, toys, rigid packaging, and also in certain kinds of flexible packaging. Most items made of PP are designed for long-term

use. The recyclability of PP is also high. In 11 cities out of 20, the percentage of PP in the total plastic waste was between 14% to 27.1%.

Figure 17: PP percentage in different cities

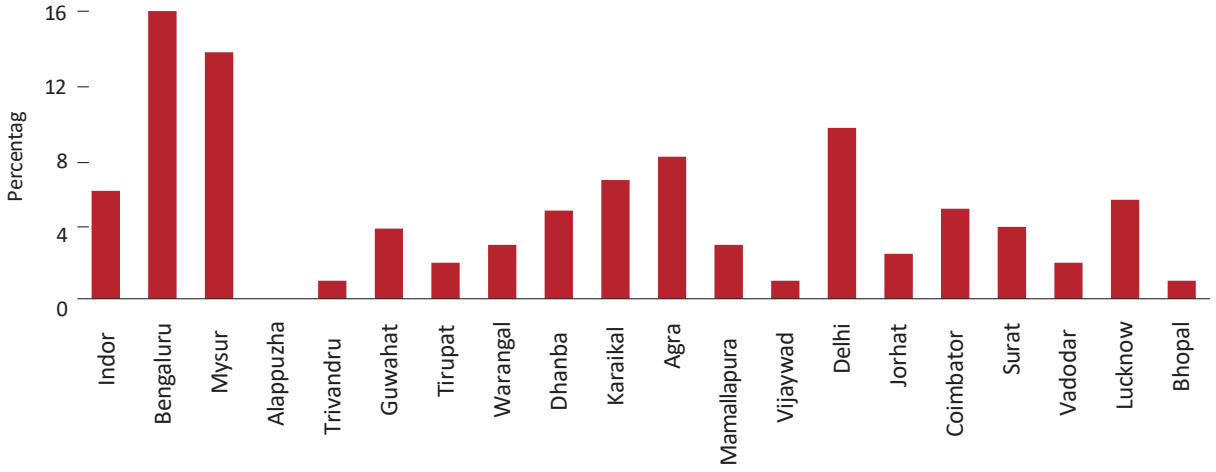


(e). Poly-Styrene (PS)

Polystyrene is a versatile form of plastic used for making hard plastic products as well as lightweight plastic products. Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) is a lightweight foam type material, used for manufacturing packaging materials for appliance insulation, food service, and packaging crockery and cutlery, automobile parts, etc. On average, PS was 5% of the total plastic waste in the pilot cities. The proportion of PS varied widely. It ranges from less than 1% in Alappuzha to about 16% in Bengaluru. In Mysuru also, the percentage of PS in the total plastic waste was 13.7%. The next highest proportion of PS in plastic waste was observed in Delhi (SDMC), with 9.5%. In most cities, PS in the waste stream was observed in the form of disposable plates, cups, and insulation packaging. The PS content was observed to be high in samples of waste collected from commercial areas.

Certain cities like Alappuzha, Vijayawada, Thiruvananthapuram, Tirupati, Warangal, and Mamallapuram has very little proportion of PS, i.e., less than 3%, in the plastic waste stream. The city-wise percentage of PS in the total plastic waste is presented in Figure 18 below.

Figure 18: PS percentage in MSW



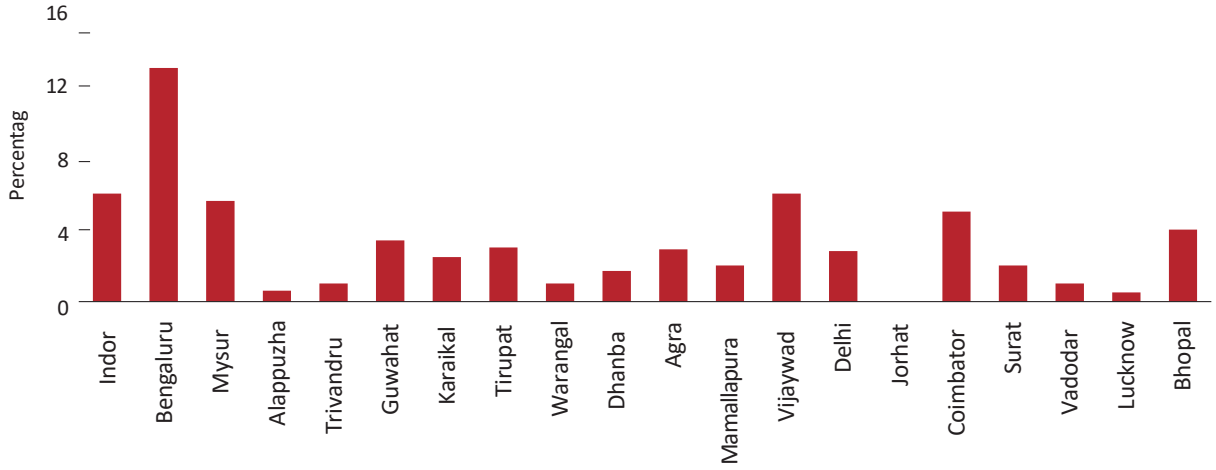
Note: In Alappuzha the negligible per cent is also because most of the PS item is handed over with paper, which is collected separately.

(f). Poly-Vinyl Chloride (PVC)

PVC is mostly used in construction and building materials like pipes, plumbing materials, windows, etc., and also in the packaging of certain edible items like dairy products, beverages, etc. The percentage of PVC in the waste stream was around 3.2%. The proportion of PVC in the total plastic waste during the inventory study, ranged

from negligible in Jorhat (less than 1%), to about 13% in Bengaluru. In most cities, it was less than 6% of the total plastic waste.

Figure 19: PVC percentage in MSW



3.2.3 Banned SUP Products

The banned Single-Use Plastic Products (SUPs) by MoEFCC is categorised into six major types for the purpose of the inventory study. They are Plastic sticks, Carry bags, Plastic sheets, Cutlery, Wrappings and Films, and Others.

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers.
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 μ) and thermocol decorations

As explained above, the average percentage plastic in the total municipal solid waste is about 12.2%. Of the total plastic waste, banned SUPs accounted for about 20%. In other words, on an average, banned SUPs account for about 2.4% of the total municipal waste (by weight).

The proportion of banned SUPs in pilot cities ranges from 5% to about 45% of the total plastic waste. In Coimbatore, the percentage of banned SUPs in total plastics was found to be least (only 5.1%), indicating very less usage of banned SUPs in the city. However, in three cities, Delhi (SDMC), Jorhat and Guwahati, the banned SUPs account for more than 30% of total plastic waste. In Jorhat, the proportion of banned SUPs to the total plastics is exceptionally high, accounting for 45.6% of the total plastic waste generated in the city. The percentage of banned SUPs in total plastic waste are depicted in Table 10 and Figure 20 below.

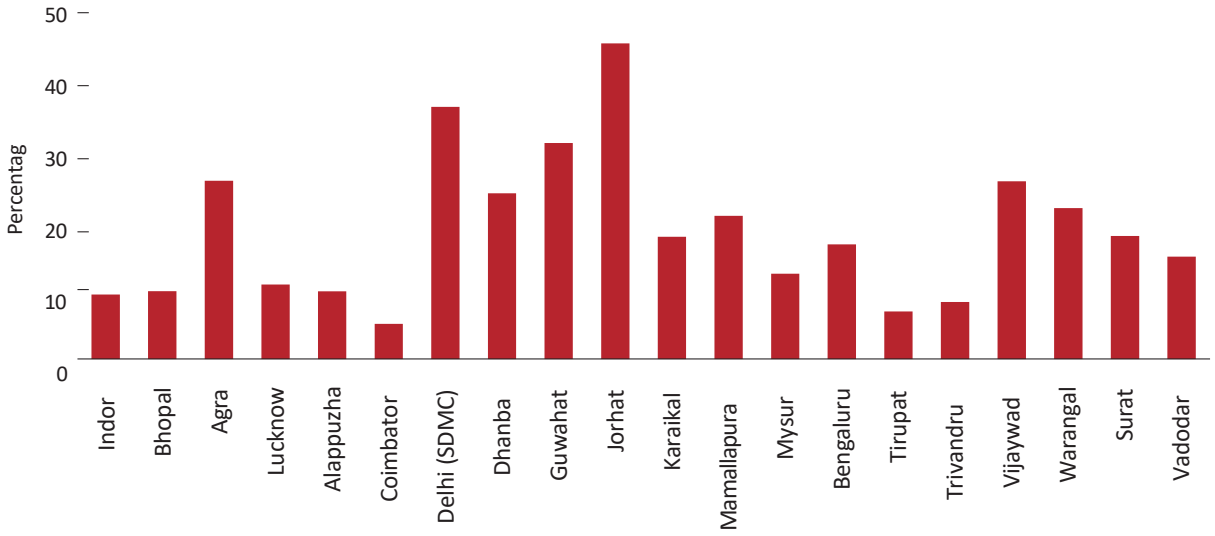
Table 10: Percentage of Banned SUPs in Total Plastic waste

Population group	City	Percentage of Banned Sups in total Plastic waste (%)	Average (population group wise)
0-100,000	Mamallapuram	20.66	27.96
	Jorhat	45.56	
	Karaikal	17.65	
100,000-500,000	Alappuzha	9.78	8.33
	Tirupati	6.88	
500,000-1,000,000	Thiruvananthapuram	8.23	17.24
	Mysuru	12.32	
	Guwahati	31.18	

Table 10 continued

Population group	City	Percentage of Banned Sups in total Plastic waste (%)	Average (population group wise)
1,000,000-5,000,000	Vijayawada	25.65	15.45
	Agra	25.73	
	Indore	9.31	
	Bhopal	9.79	
	Dhanbad	23.92	
	Lucknow	10.76	
	Warangal	21.78	
	Surat	7.75	
	Vadodara	14.77	
	Coimbatore	5.08	
5,000,000 above	Delhi (SDMC)	36.39	26.47
	Bengaluru	16.54	

Figure 20: Proportion of Banned SUPs in total plastic waste



(a). Composition of Banned SUPs

Plastic carry bags formed the largest portion of banned SUPs in almost all cities. It accounts for about 80% (by weight) of the total banned SUPs.

- The percentage of carry bags in total banned SUPs ranged from 14% in Bengaluru to 98% in Alappuzha. In Bengaluru the percentage of cutlery was much higher.
- Cutlery items, i.e., Spoons, Forks, Plates, Trays and Knives, formed the next largest proportion of banned SUPs in almost all cities. The average percentage of cutlery items in total banned SUPs is around 12%. The proportion of cutlery items varies in the range of 2% to 38%, depending on the usage in different cities. In Alappuzha, the usage of cutlery items was observed to be very minimal. Here, cutlery items contribute only 1.8% of the total banned items. The highest contribution of cutlery items to banned SUPs was observed in Indore and Bengaluru, with 37.8% and 30.5%, respectively.
- On average, Plastic sheets below 50 microns, contribute to about 3% of the total banned SUPs in different cities. The highest use of plastic sheets was noted in Vijayawada with a percentage of almost 38%, almost equal to the percentage of carry bags. It was observed that in Vijayawada, plastic sheets were being used in the packaging of food for takeaway in small eating joints, packaging of sweets, and baked goods, in sweet shops, bakeries, etc. In Bengaluru, the proportion of plastic sheets was observed to be 5.7%. In thirteen cities, the proportion

of

Table 10 continued

plastic sheets to the total waste was less than 1%, and no significant amount of plastic sheets with a thickness of less than 50 microns could be obtained during the inventory. These cities include Guwahati, Jorhat, Delhi (SDMC), Agra, Lucknow, Dhanbad, Mamallapuram, Karaikal, Thiruvananthapuram, Alappuzha, Warangal, Surat and Vadodara.

- On an average, plastic sticks contributed about 2% of the total waste generated by banned SUPs. Plastic sticks included earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws, and stirrers, however, straws, contributed the most under this category. Especially in samples from commercial areas which housed roadside juice shops, a significant amount of straws could be obtained. In most cities, earbuds, candy sticks, and balloon sticks were found in very small quantities. Plastic Ice cream stick was not observed in most cities. The highest proportion of plastic sticks was found in Bengaluru, about 16% of the total banned SUPs. Here, straws and balloon sticks formed the largest proportion. In Bhopal, Mysuru and Vijayawada, the proportion of plastic sticks was around 4% of the total weight of banned SUPs. In the rest of the cities, the proportion of plastic sheets was less than 2% of the total SUPs.
- Wrappings/films on sweet boxes, invitation cards, and cigarette packets contributed to about 1.1% of the total waste generated by banned SUPs. It is to be noted that small quantities of wrappings/films were obtained in all the cities. It was observed that the wrapping on sweet boxes and on cigarette films mainly contributed to this portion of the waste. Wrappings/films on invitation cards were observed in very small quantities. In almost all the cities, except in Mysuru and Bengaluru, where the percentages were 3.4% and 13.4%, respectively, the proportions of plastic films in the total waste was between 1%-2%. In Bengaluru, wrapping films on sweet boxes and invitation cards were obtained in slightly larger quantities.
- Plastic flags, PVC banners, and Thermocol decorations were categorised into the "others" category. They contributed to about 2.1% of the weight of total banned SUP products. The highest proportion was observed in Bengaluru and Mysuru, with a percentage of 19.6% and 8.6%, respectively. In Bengaluru, PVC banners and plastic flags used in political rallies mainly contributed to this weight. In Mysuru, certain amounts of thermocol decorations, and PVC banners with a thickness of less than 100 microns was observed in the sample during inventory. It must also be noted here that the weight of PVC banners is significantly higher than the weight of most banned SUPs. In all other cities, the proportion of 'others' category was between 0 to 3%. In cities, where the study was conducted in the months of April, May, and June, the percentage of flags and flag sticks in the waste stream was almost nil because of the seasonal nature of these products. However, in cities where the Inventory was conducted during the end of July and in early August, a small proportion of flags and flag sticks could be observed.
- The percentages of all banned SUPs are given below in Table 11 and Figure 21.

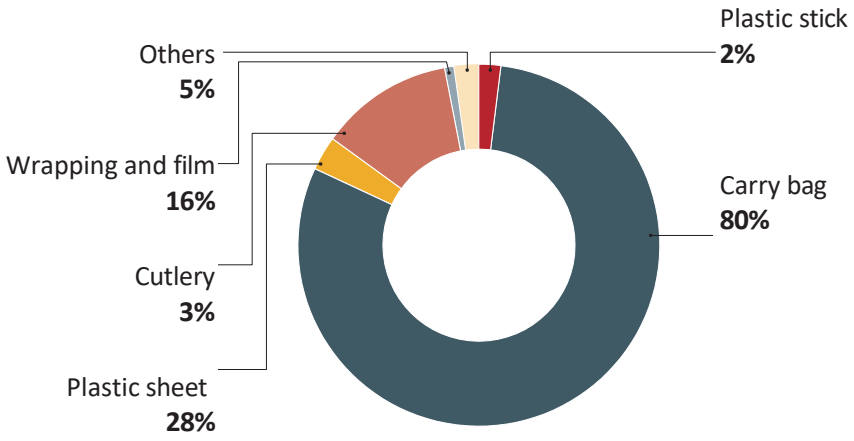
Table 11: Composition of banned SUPs in cities

Banned SUP	Plastic stick	Carry bag	Plastic sheet	Cutlery	Wrapping and film	Others
Guwahati	0.32	76.18	0	23.45	0.05	0
Jorhat	1.6	92.9	0	5.3	0.1	0
Delhi (SDMC)	0.29	92.53	0	7.09	0.09	0
Agra	0.46	85.68	0	13.67	0.18	0
Lucknow	0.35	93.42	0.05	5.11	0.5	0.56
Indore	0.6	56.1	1.5	37.8	1.6	2.3
Bhopal	3.43	84.28	1.2	9.23	0.26	1.6
Dhanbad	0.24	92.35	0.06	7.09	0.1	0.16
Mamallapuram	1.96	85.02	0.02	12.9	0.1	0
Coimbatore	0.435	93.358	2.121	3.852	0.125	0.109
Karaikal	1.48	89.43	0.08	7.58	0.12	1.32
Vijayawada	4.21	37.54	37.93	16.04	0.79	3.48

Banned SUP	Plastic stick	Carry bag	Plastic sheet	Cutlery	Wrapping and film	Others
Tirupati	0.22	95.27	1.44	2.62	0.18	0.27
Trivandrum	0.86	92.28	0	3.55	0.49	2.82
Allapuzha	0.12	98.11	0	1.77	0	0
Warangal	1.13	88.16	0	10.01	0.17	0.54
Bengaluru	16.34	14.43	5.74	30.45	13.44	19.59
Mysore	3.39	57.93	3.04	23.62	3.42	8.6
Surat	1.57	85.91	0.4	10.78	0.12	1.22
Vadodara	1.46	87.86	0.27	9.9	0.11	0.4
Average	2.02	79.94	2.69	12.09	1.1	2.15

(Note: All the values in the table are in percentage of the total banned SUPs in the cities)

Figure 21: Average composition of banned SUPs



Overall, carry bags and cutlery items accounted for 90% of the banned SUPs in the waste stream. The other banned items were less than 10% (by weight).

3.3 Results and Findings: SUPs in the Market

In 20 surveyed cities, 137 markets were surveyed to assess the sales of SUPs and availability of alternatives.

(a). City-wise status

The city-wise result of the market survey is given in Table 12 below.

Table 12: City-wise sales of SUP products

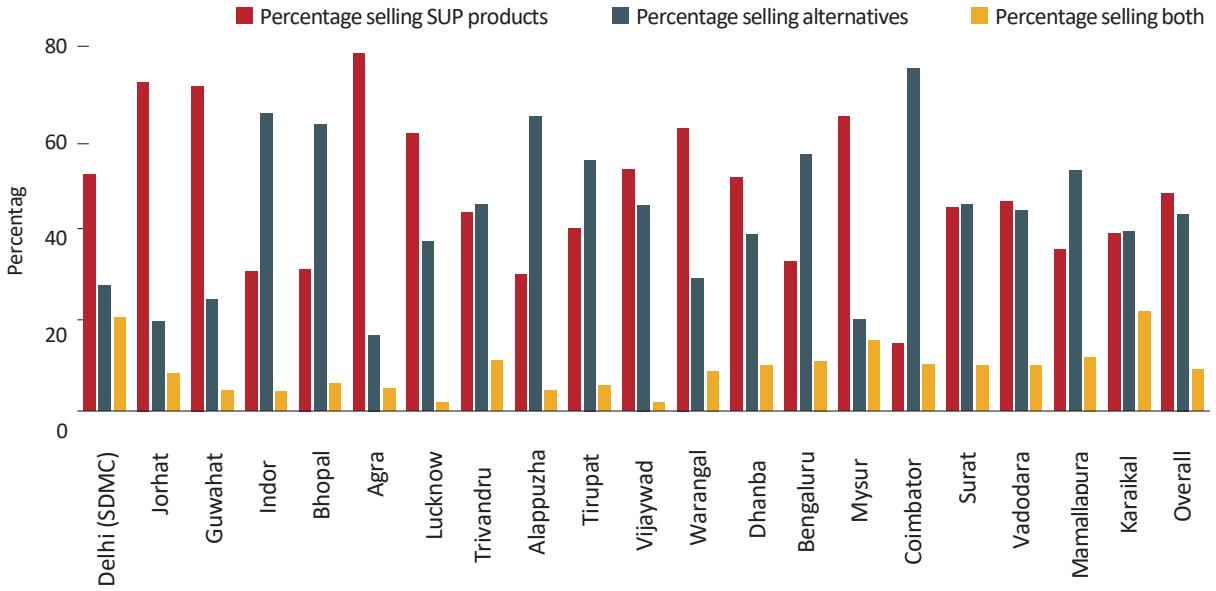
City selling	Percentage of sample selling only SUPs	Percentage of sample only alternatives	Percentage selling both	Overall percentage of sample selling SUP
Delhi (SDMC)	52%	28%	21%	72%
Jorhat	72%	20%	8%	80%
Guwahati	71%	24%	4%	76%
Indore	31%	65%	4%	35%
Bhopal	31%	63%	6%	37%
Agra	78%	17%	5%	83%
Lucknow	61%	37%	2%	63%
Thiruvananthapuram	44%	45%	11%	55%
Alappuzha	30%	65%	5%	35%
Tirupathi	40%	55%	5%	45%
Vijayawada	53%	45%	2%	55%
Warangal	62%	29%	9%	71%
Dhanbad	51%	39%	10%	61%
Bangalore	33%	56%	11%	44%
Mysuru	65%	20%	15%	80%
Coimbatore	15%	75%	10%	25%
Surat	45%	45%	10%	55%
Vadodara	46%	44%	10%	56%
Mamallapuram	35%	53%	12%	47%
Karaikal	39%	39%	22%	61%
Overall (Average)	48%	43%	9%	57%

Note: One sample means one shop and one product category matrix. For example, one medical shop selling five types of SUPs will be equal to five samples.

On an average, 57% samples surveyed in 20 cities were still selling or using the banned SUPs. Out of this, only 48% sold SUP products, while 9% sold both SUP and alternatives. It was also found that 43% of the samples sold only alternatives to SUPs.

- The percentage of samples selling only SUP products in the pilot cities ranged from 15% to 78%. The highest percentage of samples selling/using banned SUPs was observed in Agra, Uttar Pradesh. Here, 78% of the samples still sold/used only SUP products. The lowest percentage was observed in Coimbatore (15%). After Coimbatore, Alappuzha had the lowest percentage, with only 30% of samples selling SUPs. In Indore, Bhopal, Bengaluru, Mamallapuram, and Karaikal, the percentage of samples selling SUPs was in the range of 31-39%. In Tirupati, Surat, Vadodara and Thiruvananthapuram the percentage of samples selling SUPs was in the range 40% to 46%. In Delhi (SDMC), Dhanbad, and Vijayawada, the percentage of samples selling SUPs ranged between 50% to 55%. In Lucknow, Warangal and Mysuru, more than 60% samples sold SUPs. More than 70% of samples sold SUP products in Jorhat, Guwahati, and Agra.
- The percentage of samples selling only alternatives to SUPs varied between 17% and 75%. The highest percentage of alternatives to SUPs was observed in Coimbatore and Alappuzha, while the lowest percentage was in Agra. Overall, in 7 cities Indore, Tirupati, Bhopal, Bengaluru, Mamallapuram, Coimbatore and Alappuzha the proportion of samples selling only alternative products was higher than 50%. In Agra, Jorhat and Mysuru the percentage of samples selling alternatives was 20% or below.

Figure 22: City wise scenario of sales/availability of banned SUPs



Overall, just before and after the bans were enforced, SUPs were being sold/used widely in the market. Close to 60% of all the samples were selling SUPs. Here, the highlight is that 43% of the samples were also selling/using the alternatives.

(b). Product-wise status

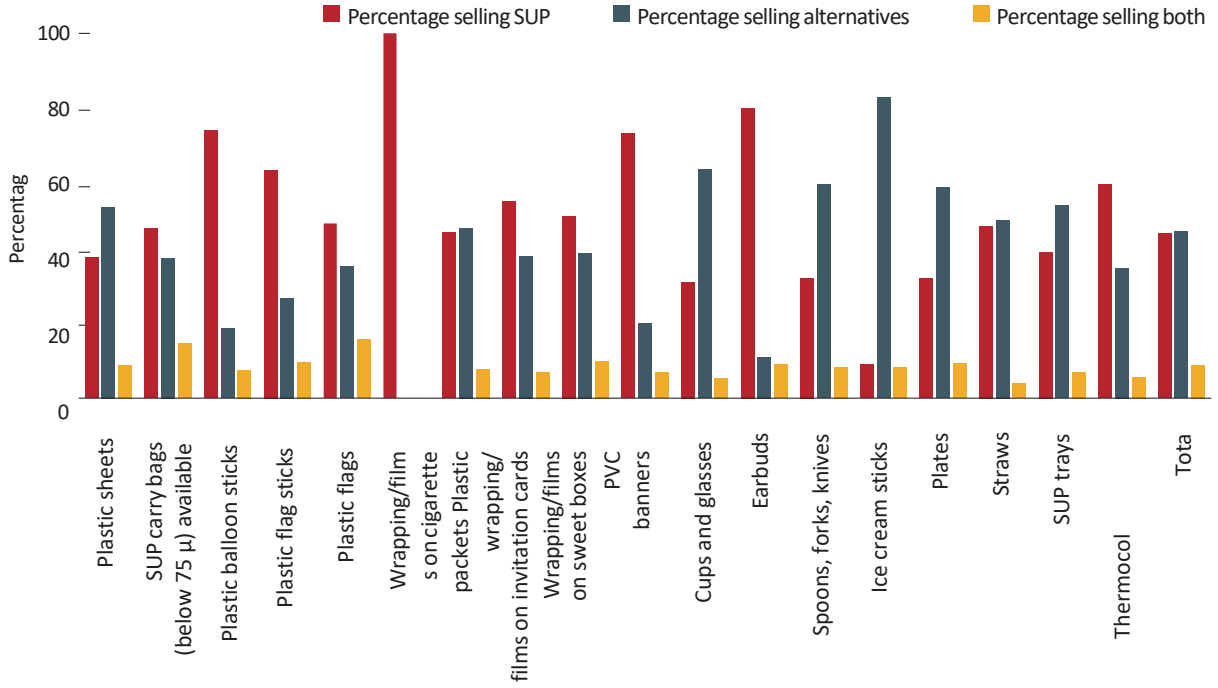
From the survey, it is noted that alternatives are available for almost all banned SUPs. Other than films on cigarette packets, alternatives are also sold in the market in varying degree. Table 13 and Figure 23 provide the product-wise sales on SUPs and the availability of its alternatives in 20 selected cities.

Table 13: Product-wise sales of SUPs and alternatives in pilot cities

Banned SUP items	Percentage selling only SUPs	Percentage selling only alternatives	Percentage selling both	Total percentage selling SUPs
Ice cream sticks	9%	82%	8%	17%
Cups and glasses	32%	63%	5%	37%
Spoons, forks, knives	33%	59%	9%	42%
Plates	33%	58%	10%	43%
SUP trays	40%	53%	7%	47%
Plastic sheets	39%	52%	9%	48%
Straws	47%	49%	4%	51%
Plastic wrapping/films on invitation cards	45%	47%	8%	53%
PVC banners below 100 µ	50%	40%	10%	60%
Wrapping/films on sweet boxes	54%	39%	7%	61%
SUP carry bags (below 75 µ) available	47%	38%	15%	62%
Plastic flags	48%	36%	16%	64%
Thermocol decorative	59%	36%	6%	65%
Plastic flag sticks	63%	28%	10%	73%
SUP candy sticks	73%	21%	7%	80%
Plastic balloon sticks	73%	19%	8%	81%
Earbuds	80%	11%	9%	89%
Wrapping/films on cigarette packets	100%	0%	0%	100%

Total	45%	46%	9%	54%

Figure 23: Banned SUPs in the markets of 20 selected cities



The results clearly highlights that for SUP products such as Ice cream sticks and cutlery (cups, glasses, Spoons, forks, knives, plates and trays), alternatives are being widely sold/used. For SUP items like plastic balloon sticks, flag sticks, candy sticks and earbuds though alternatives are available, the usage is still on the lower side.

The market survey indicates that alternatives are slowly emerging to replace banned SUPs. The product wise list of alternatives being widely sold is given in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Alternatives available for banned SUP items

Banned SUP items	Alternatives
Plastic sheets	Paper sheets, Aluminium sheets, Aluminium foils, Banana leaves
Plastic carry bags (<75 µ)	Paper bags, Cloth bags, Reusable plastic bags, Non-woven carry bags, Handy-craft bags.
Plastic balloon sticks	Rubber balloon sticks, Wooden sticks, Yarn and Thread
Plastic flag sticks	Wooden sticks, Rubber sticks, Paper sticks
Plastic flags	Metal flags, Paper flags, cloth flags
Plastic films on cigarette packets	Nil
Plastic films on invitation cards	Paper cards without films, Paper envelopes
Plastic films on sweet boxes	Cardboard boxes, Hard plastic containers
PVC banners (<100 µ)	Above 230 GSM, Cloth banners
Plastic candy sticks	Wooden sticks
Plastic cups and glasses	Steel crockery, Glass crockery. Paper crockery, ceramicware, Earthen clay cups and glasses, Sugar bagasse crockery, Areca-nut disposable crockery, Sal leaf cups
Plastic earbuds	Wooden earbuds, Bamboo earbuds, Reusable steel earbuds
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	Steel cutlery, Wooden disposable cutlery, Aluminium cutlery
Plastic ice-cream sticks	Wooden sticks
Plastic plates	Paper plates, Steel plates, Hard ceramic plates, Hard plastic plates, Wooden plates, Banana Leaves, Earthen clay plates, pattal
Plastic straws	Paper straws, edible wafer straw
Plastic trays	Aluminum trays, Cardboard box trays

Thermocol decorative items	Paper décor, Inflatable balloon décor, tissue paper décor

3.4 Robustness of Methodology

One of the major objective of this study was to develop a statistically robust methodology. To test the robustness, a two-step check was used:

1. Selection of cities with a wide diversity in population and waste distribution.
2. Standard deviation was used to check the outliers within the city data from each day, and compared separately for residential, commercial and dumpsites.

The methodology was tested in different cities with wide diversity and was able to adopt and accommodate the variations to provide consistent and efficient results. The results obtained from this methodology was compared with the visible analysis of the waste received on ground and was found to represent the actual scenario. Further, the methodology was able to capture the data set in all condition without any replicability issues in various conditions.

The Standard Deviation (SD) is a single number that summarises the variability in a data set, thus simplifying the interpretation. It is useful in capturing both the variability and the uniformity at the same time from a given data set, and thus a good and easy indicator for analysing the data set. A smaller value of SD indicates that the values in the data set are relatively consistent and a higher value signifies higher variability and spread.

In the cities:

- The SD of the composition of waste during elaborate five days of the sampling period in all cities was less than 10%. As the composition of the waste did not show a huge variation on a daily basis, this means the sampling procedure is robust.
- The waste composition variability was also low, which means the data capturing template and procedure is robust.
- The variability in samples from residential, commercial and mixed use was less than 10%.

Overall, the on ground usability of the methodology was tested in 20 cities and was ascertained by its ability to capture consistent and reliable data set, which was also tested by the SD values indicates that the methodology is robust. (The low SD values for city-wise, product-wise and economic activity-wise for cities of varying population and waste composition indicates the ability of the methodology to be replicated in various condition and also capture consistent and reliable data set).

BOX4: GOOD PRACTICES IN PLASTIC WASTE AND SUP MANAGEMENT

During the course of implementation of the study, efforts were made to understand how some of the Indian cities fared better than other cities in implementing the SUP ban. This box highlights some of the practices observed during the study, which can be replicated in other cities.

1. Indore

Importance of awareness and communication and availability of alternatives

Indore is ranked as the cleanest city of the country for the past five times in a row as per the Swachh Survekshan survey, conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). The city was able to bring in behavioral change at the mass level for source segregation by an intensive awareness and communication strategy. To ensure that the SUP ban is effectively implemented in the city, the city administration has followed the same process of involving citizens through effective awareness and communication drives on SUP availability in the market followed by a robust monitoring system.

The major problem of generation of plastic waste is being tackled at the initial stage by reducing the availability of plastic products and increasing access to sustainable alternatives. The Indore Municipal Corporation has successfully launched vigorous campaigns to make the city plastic-free.

Some of the campaigns which has helped the city are as follows:

i). Setting up of the Jhola (cloth bag) banks at different market places in the city, where people get reusable cloth bags and paper bags at a minimal price. One can use the cloth bags a number of times and then exchange the same with a new one at the Jhola bank.

Box 4 continued

ii). Identified city markets were targeted and a large number of alternatives were introduced in the market with the help of school children and residents. The school students were engaged in making paper envelopes and residents were engaged in making cloth bags from old clothes which were distributed among the shopkeepers for use.

iii). The campaign has been extended to a few selected religious institutions, where shopkeepers at these establishments have been involved in eliminating the usage of SUPs from the premises. The same will be extended to all religious institutions in the city.

2. Thiruvananthapuram

Source segregation and focus on plastic recycling

The city of Thiruvananthapuram has a unique decentralised approach to manage the municipal waste. The city currently does not have any centralised solid waste management facility, like landfills or dumpsites. At present, more than 40% of the households are managing the biodegradable waste by themselves. For non- biodegradable waste, the Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation (TMC) has developed a calendar for collecting different types of non-biodegradable waste. For example, weekly collection is organised for plastic waste, and monthly collection for glass, rubber, leather and textile waste.

TMC has set-up MRFs for collection of non-biodegradable waste with the help of SHGs and private agencies, and has also introduced an app 'Smart Thiruvananthapuram'. This app enables users to find out the nearest recycling facility. Recyclables are extracted from MRFs and sold to authorised recyclers whereas non-recyclables are disposed off by the state government-owned Clean Kerala Company. The Clean Kerala Company ensures that all plastic including sanitary waste is properly discarded.

The mechanism has helped the city to collect plastic waste in an organised manner and has increased the recycling rate of collected plastics, be it carry bags or even MLPs.

3. Tamil Nadu

Fines and penalties have worked in Tamil Nadu

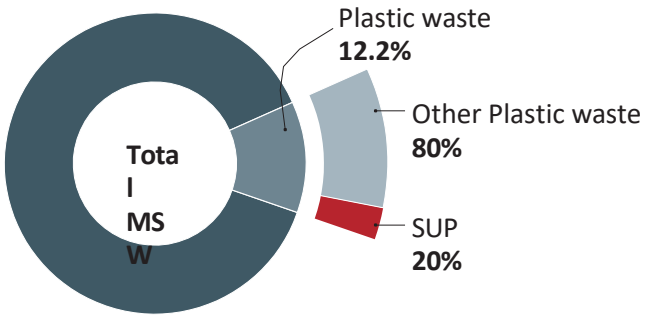
In 2018, Tamil Nadu was one of the few states to have implemented the plastic ban through a state Gazette notification. This notification provided time and had banned most of the listed SUP items at the time. Since then, relentless policing, fines, penalties and seizure have shown results in the state, both in rural as well as urban areas.

The fines and penalties have been imposed at all levels, be it the supplier, small and large vendors or the manufacturers, and thus targets the entire supply chain, from the production to the use of disposable plastics. The effectiveness of the ban depends upon how strictly it is being implemented by the local authorities. In the state, the public is encouraged to report violators and their locations through the means of an app. Thus, the public pressure on the authorities and the agencies has also worked in favour of the relative success of the ban in the state.

4. Conclusion and Way Forward

The key findings of the study are:

- Plastic waste accounts for 12.2% of the total municipal waste in the selected 20 cities. This is almost double the national average (6.9%) as per the Central Pollution Control Board, 2015. The plastic waste composition in selected cities varied from 8% to 17%. In most of the cities, it was between 10 to 14%.
- The composition of plastic waste in selected cities shows that PE (HDPE + LDPE) is the major contributor which constitutes around 40% of the total plastic waste, followed by MLPs which is around 20%. In PE, LDPE has the bigger share, which can be attributed to the daily usage of disposable milk packets, carry bags, and the increased use of LDPE in packaging materials especially by e-commerce companies. In totality, LDPE and MPLs accounted for about 50% of the total plastic waste.
- Banned SUPs accounted for about 20% of the plastic waste. In other words, on an average, banned SUPs account for about 2.4% of the total municipal waste (by weight). The proportion of banned SUPs in selected cities ranged from 5% to about 45% of the total plastic waste.



- Carry bags constituted the major proportion of the banned SUPs, accounting for 80% of the banned SUPs. Cutlery items were the other prominent banned SUPs, and accounted for around 12%. The other banned SUPs were around 8% (by weight).
- The use and availability of banned SUPs are still prevalent in the markets across the country. On an average, 57% of the samples surveyed in 137 markets across 20 cities were found to be using/selling banned SUP items. Out of this, 48% of samples only sold SUP products, while 9% sold both SUP and alternatives. The percentage of shops selling only SUP products in the cities ranged from 15% in Coimbatore to 78% in Agra.
- 43% of the samples were found to be using/selling alternatives to the banned SUPs. Alappuzha, Coimbatore and Indore are the cities where more than 65% of the surveyed samples were found to be using/selling alternatives only.
- Except for wrapping/films on cigarette packets, alternatives for all banned SUPs are available in the market.
- SUP items like plastic balloon sticks, flag sticks, candy sticks and earbuds are still being widely used whereas the use of most cultery items like spoons, forks, knives, cups and glasses, plates and trays, availability/usage of alternatives is higher. Ice-cream sticks seems to be completely replaced with alternatives.

In general, it was found that though alternatives are available, most establishments are hesitant to use or want to delay its usage as much as possible due to the cost factor. The cost of the available alternatives to the SUPs are on higher side. For example, a packet of plastic spoons which has 100 units costs around ₹30 per packet, whereas the available alternatives like wooden spoons same quantity (100 units) would cost anywhere around ₹100 to ₹140, which is 3 to 5 times the cost of plastic. The sudden increase in the demand of the alternatives and decline in the demand of SUPs has further escalated the gap. This has resulted in high-end brand owned establishments switching to alternatives whereas smaller vendors like roadside eateries and juice centres are finding it difficult to replace.

Most of the alternatives are again of single-use nature, like paper cups, kullads, wooden spoons, paper straws, etc. The recycling capacity of most of the alternatives to SUP products is the same and a challenge in recycling these alternatives can be foreseen. Therefore, alternatives with multi-use should be promoted and made available, which will ultimately help in reducing the pollution burden.

Overall, except for few cities, most of the cities (both big and small) are finding it challenging to implement the ban. Few cities have already started giving some grace period. For accelerating the progress towards a successful SUP ban, all possible efforts should be done by involving citizens, creating awareness, providing alternatives and better infrastructure, and imposing fines and penalties, wherever necessary. There are examples of good practices documented in country (*refer BOX 4: Good practices in plastic waste and SUP management*) which can be replicated for better results.

4.1 The Way Forward

The methodology developed for the compliance assurance is robust and can be used by the regulatory authorities to plan the next steps in improving the compliance with SUP ban. The following are few key suggestions emerging from the study:

- Similar SUP inventory studies should be undertaken in all major cities of all states to assess the status of the ban and gaps in implementation.
- The study can be taken up further for studying the implications for SPCBs/PCCs/ULBs towards understanding the impact of SUP ban.
- The study should be repeated at an interval of every six months to assess the progress.
- Research studies focused on providing multi-use alternatives to SUPs should be developed in association with industries.
- Continuous effort is required to bring down the cost of the alternatives.
- Improvement in infrastructure to support collection and treatment of the SUPs as well as alternatives, and the recycling potential of alternative to SUP items should be enhanced.

Annexure 1

Specified role of SPCBs/PCCS and Local authorities as per directions issued by CPCB under Section 5 of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986

1. Role of SPCBs/PCCs

- Random inspection of Plastic waste raw material suppliers to check that plastic raw material is not supplied to banned SUP producers
- Meeting of SPCBs/PCCs with DMs for issuing of Public Notice
- District-wise identification of major Stockists/ retailers/ sellers of banned SUP items
- Directions to identified Stockists / retailers/ sellers to take necessary action to ensure zero inventory by June 30, 2022. Commercial licenses issued shall be cancelled if found to be selling banned SUP items.
- Fresh commercial licenses to be issued to the Stockists/ retailers/sellers with the condition that they shall not be selling banned SUP items
- Structured Market Survey to be conducted by third party identified by SPCBs/PCCs
- Identification of banned SUP producers through backward integration and taking action against them
- Organisation of Workshops for MSMEs jointly with CIPET to facilitate shifting to production of Plastic Alternatives
- Plan for Awareness Campaign. To organise meeting workshops/webinars for all key stakeholders and key ministries directly or indirectly involved or associated with the production, storage, distribution, stocking and sale of banned SUP items.
- To take penal action levy EC on violators of stipulated conditions
- Meeting with local authorities to appraise them about their roles and responsibilities.

2. Role of Local authorities

- Random inspection of market areas to check the usage of banned SUP item, and survey of municipal solid waste for presence of banned SUP items.
- District-wise identification of major Stockists/ retailers/ sellers of banned SUP items
- Identification of banned SUP producers through backward integration and taking action against them
- Monitoring through SUP App
- Conduction of Structured field inspection, as per format provided by CPCB.

Annexure 2

Questionnaire for Market Survey

A. Generic Information

City Name:

Market Name:

Date of Survey:

Name of Surveyor:

- The questions will be capture the responses on usage of SUP.
- Like, Are plastic earbuds available? If YES, tick the corresponding box. If Alternative is available, tick NO or if BOTH (SUP and alternative) is available tick the corresponding box.
- Wherever alternative is available note down the type of alternatives for each product.

1. Medical shop (3 Nos.)

Shop (Name)	Ear buds			Carry bags		
	Yes	No	Both	Yes	No	Both
1:						
2:						
3:						

Alternatives available:

- Ear Buds:
- Carry bags:

2. Restaurant and roadside eateries (7 Nos.)

Shop Name	Carry bags			Straw			Plastic sheet			Plate			Cups			Glass			Spoon			Fork			Knives			Tray		
	Y	N	B	Y	N	B	Y	N	B	Y	N	B	Y	N	B	Y	N	B	Y	N	B	Y	N	B	Y	N	B	Y	N	B

Alternatives available:

- Carry bags
- Straw
- Plastic sheet
- Plate
- Cups
- Glass
- Spoon
- Fork
- Knives
- Tray

3. Vegetable, fish and meat shops (5 nos.)

Shop (Name)	Carry bags		
	Yes	No	Both
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Alternatives:

- Carry bags

4. General Store, Stationary shop and Decoration shop (5 Nos.)

Shop (Name)	Candy stick			Invitation card film			Thermocol decorations		
	Yes	No	Both	Yes	No	Both	Yes	No	Both
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									

Alternatives

- Candy sticks
- Invitation cards
- Thermocol decorations

5. Printer (2 Nos.)

Shop (Name)	PVC Banner < 100 micron			Invitation card film		
	Yes	No	Both	Yes	No	Both
1:						
2:						

Alternatives

- PVC Banner
- Invitation card film

6. Sweet shop (3)

Shop (Name)	Film on Sweet Box			Tray			Carry bags		
	Yes	No	Both	Yes	No	Both	Yes	No	Both
1:									
2:									
3:									

Alternatives

- Film on sweet box
- Tray
- Carry bags

7. Paan Shop (2 Nos)

Shop (Name)	Film on Cigarette pack		
	Yes	No	Both
1:			
2:			

Alternative

- Film on Cigarette pack

8. Roadside toy seller (Balloon + Flags) – 5 Nos.

Shop/Vendor (Name)	Balloon stick			Flags			Flag stick		
	Yes	No	Both	Yes	No	Both	Yes	No	Both
1:									
2:									
3:									
4:									
5:									

Alternative

- Balloon stick
- Flags
- Flag stick

9. Ice cream cart (3 Nos.)

Shop/Vendor (Name)	Ice Cream Stick		
	Yes	No	Both
1:			
2:			
3:			

Alternative

- Ice Cream Stick

B. A brief note on observation made at religious/tourist place and market areas.

- **Religious place**
  - Usage
  - Disposal
- **Tourist Place**
  - Usage
  - Disposal
- **Market Areas**
  - Usage
  - Disposal

NOTE: Take pictures of alternatives available and different types of SUPs being used as decorative.

Annexure 3

Training Toolkit

This toolkit intends to train the city administration and their staff on using the methodology for compliance assessment through quantification and characterisation of Plastic and SUP items in municipal waste. Before starting the process, the logistic arrangements and resources required for it, and the hazards and risk associated should be understood.

A. Equipment/Apparatus and Human Resource

1. HDPE liner to make a platform for sorting and quantification which will help in eliminating possibility of leachate contaminating the soil and the surroundings.
2. Fibre, Plastic or Metal Containers for storing and weighing each waste component, labelled accordingly for storing different fractions (like paper, textile, glass, metals, etc.). or subsequently sacks can be used except for the storing and quantifying wet waste.
3. Electronic weighing scale, 2 weighing scale (1 scale of 250 kg capacity and accuracy of ±10 g, and second smaller with accuracy of ±1 g or less)
4. Shovels, Rakes, Brooms (push and hand), First Aid kit, and other PPEs (such as safety boots, gloves, apron/ jacket, etc.)
5. For the sorting and quantification exercise, at least two helpers and five sorters will be required along with one coordinator to monitor and oversee the whole process.

B. Hazards and Risks

1. Review the hazards and procedures with the operating and sorting personnel prior to conducting the field activities.
2. Sharp objects, such as nails, razor blades, hypodermic needles and pieces of glass, are present in solid waste. Personnel should be instructed of this danger, and they should brush waste particles aside while sorting rather than projecting their hands with force into the mixture. Personnel handling and sorting solid waste should wear appropriate protection, such as heavy leather gloves, dust masks and safety boots.
3. During the processes of unloading waste from collection vehicles and handling waste with heavy equipment, projectiles may issue from the mass of waste. The projectiles can include flying glass particles from breaking glass containers and metallids from plastic and metal containers that burst under pressure when run over by heavy equipment. The problem is particularly severe when the waste handling surface is of high compressive strength, for example, concrete. Personnel should be informed of this danger and wear eye and head protection if in the vicinity of either the collection vehicle unloading point or heavy equipment, or both.
4. Select a location for the discharge of designated loads, manual sorting activities, and weighing operations that is flat, level, and away from the normal waste handling and processing areas.
5. Weigh storage containers each day, or more frequently, if necessary, in order to maintain an accounting of the tare weight.
6. Containers of liquids or other potentially dangerous wastes (domestic hazardous waste and biomedical waste like used masks, etc.) shall be put aside and handled by the crew chief.

C. Calibration

1. All weighing scale shall be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. Take appropriate corrective action if the readings are different from those of the calibration weights.
2. The weight of containers and sacks should be noted at the beginning and the same should be subtracted from the measurements while noting the data.

D. The process

The entire process is divided into 7 steps as detailed below;

Step 1: Identify the major waste disposal sites

The major waste disposal sites of a city, which could either be landfills in the case of cities collecting unsegregated waste or Material Resource Facilities (MRF) in case of cities with a good rate of source segregation, should be identified.

Step 2: Mark the catchment area

Divide the city based on the area catered by the landfill/MRF. All wards catered by the landfill/MRF should be mapped and classified into the following 5 major categories based on their socio-economic characteristics/ land use:

- High-income residential wards;
- Middle-income residential wards;
- Economically Weaker Section (EWS) residential wards/ slums;
- Commercial wards; and
- Mixed commercial and residential wards.

See Table 1 on guidance on classification of wards.

Table 1: Classification of different wards

Wards	Example of housing type/land use
EWS/Low-income group/Slums	Single room residents, areas with low rentals/ slum areas. Lowest property tax or tax exempted or unauthorised settlement.
Middle income	Apartments, single detached houses without garden. Median tax rate.
High income	Single detached houses with parking and garden, Luxury condominiums, and high- rise buildings. Highest tax rate.
Mixed commercial and residential	Areas where both commercial and residential complexes are present in an equal ratio or areas where waste from both commercial establishments as well as residential houses are collected in equal ratio

The socio-economic characteristics of the city should be analysed to understand the population characteristics and determine the proportion of the population residing in each economic strata/ land use. The number of samples to be sorted from each category should be fixed based on the population proportions observed in the city, to eliminate any biases in the selection of samples and ensure representativeness.

Socio-economic characteristic of the catchment area

The basic idea of collecting waste from different socio-economic strata/land use is to make sure that the waste sample is representative of the catchment area waste profile, and there is no biasness while selecting the sample size. In case of catchment areas where such predefined bifurcation is not available, the bifurcation of wards is based upon the predominant nature. For example, wards with more than 50% high income residences is classified as High income wards, wards with more than 50% low income residents is classified as low income wards and so on. In case where even such bifurcation is not possible in that case areas (pockets) with such socio- economic characteristic needs to be identified and vehicles from these pockets is selected.

Step 3: Determine sample size

The sample size should be determined based on ASTM (D5231- 92). For Indian conditions, for determining the composition of plastic waste, 30 to 35 samples should be collected over a period of five days (6-7 samples per day) from the catchment areas of each landfill/MRF facility. If a city has only one landfill site, then 30-35 samples should be collected. If the city has two landfills, then 60-70 samples are to be collected. One sample is equal to one vehicle load of waste.

At least one sample should be collected from each socio-economic strata/land use, i.e., one sample each from High income, Mixed-income, and Low-income residential wards, Commercial wards, and Mixed residential

and commercial wards. However, based on the proportion of population, the number of samples from certain socio-economic strata/land use can be increased. For example, if the catchment area is predominantly mixed residential, then the number of samples from the mixed residential wards can be increased to 2. Similarly, if the catchment area is predominantly commercial, and mixed commercial and residential, then two samples each from commercial, and mixed commercial and residential wards can be collected. The number of samples from each economic stratum should remain constant on all days throughout the Inventory study.

What does step 1 to 3 mean, let us understand it through examples

All major landfill/MRF needs to be identified, this will help in deciding the number of samples. For cities where waste is collected and send to landfills directly the landfill will be selected, and for cities where MRF are operational these MRFs are selected. Accordingly the waste from the catchment area, catered by the facility needs to be mapped and categorised as per different socio-economic characteristic.

Scenario 1: All the waste of the city is collected and sent directly to the 1 landfill catering the entire city area. Here the landfill is identified as the major waste disposal site. Since there is only 1 landfill catering the entire city, the number of samples would be 30 – 35 to be collected over a period of five days (6-7 samples per day) on random basis, but atleast 1 sample from each socio-economic strata. And depending upon the predominance of the population (High-income, middle-income, or low income) the other sample (i.e. sample number 6 and 7) can be collected accordingly.

Scenario 2: The city is divided into 2 zones, and all the waste collected from each zone is sent to the MRF. The waste after resource recovery is send to a sanitary landfill site outside the city premises. Here MRF will be selected as the major waste disposal site.

Scenario 3: The city is served by 2 landfills, one half of the city is catered by first landfill and the other half by second landfill. The waste before going to these landfills is sent to MRF for resource recovery. In this case also the MRF will be selected as major waste disposal site, as it is the first entry point where collected waste is reaching without any recovery or cherry picking.

As a general hypothesis, in cities where only landfills are present (as in Jorhat), we will identify that. In cities where no landfill is present (as in Thiruvananthapuram), the MRF or the resource recovery centre will be identified, and in cities where both landfill and MRFs are present (as in Surat), we will select the first entry point where collected waste is reaching without any recovery or cherry picking.

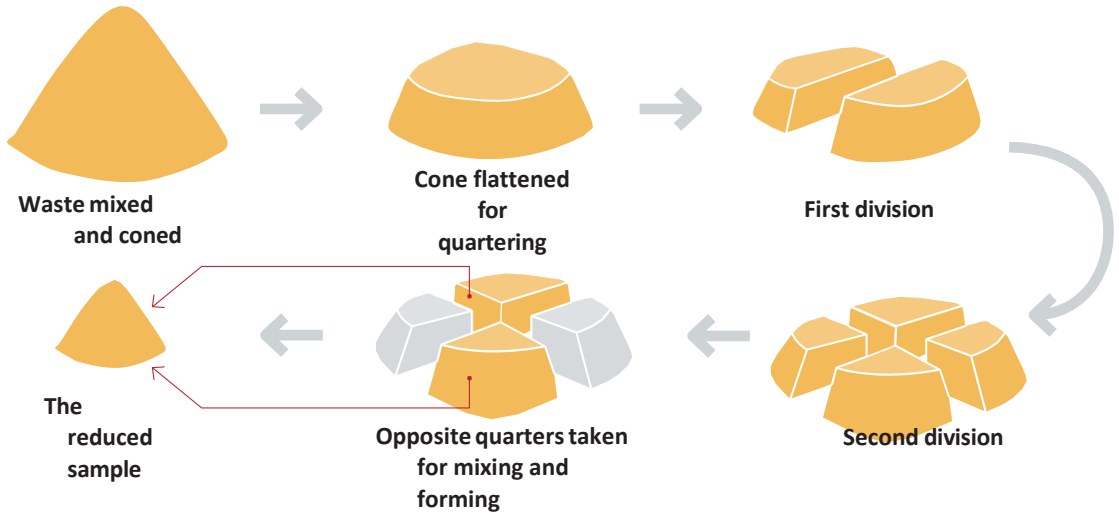
Step 4: Sample collection: Identify the vehicles collecting waste from each socio-economic strata/land use. Every day, select vehicles randomly from each socio-economic strata/land use. Make sure that the waste collectors are not removing valuable plastics/ dry wastes beforehand.

Remember:

- The number of samples from each economic stratum should remain constant on all days throughout the Inventory study.
- The assessment can be done in decentralise way also, but the assessment needs to be done on the same day and the resource requirement will increase. This will also create logistical issues, so it is advisable to carry out the entire assessment at one selected place.

Step 5: Sample preparation: The entire truckload of waste (approximately 400 - 500 kgs) should be discharged in a designated area. Use the Quartering and coning method to reduce the size of the sample to the range of 100 to 125 kg.

Method: Unload an entire truckload of waste on ground or on to a sheet, divide the waste into four parts. Select 2 samples positioned diagonally opposite to each other for the next step, and discard the other two as shown in the figure. Repeat this process once again, to reduce the size of the sample from 400-500 kg to 100-125 kg.



Sampling in cities with segregated waste collection

In cities where waste collection is being done separately i.e. dry and wet fraction is being collected separately, the following sampling procedure should be used:

- If mixed dry waste is being collected, then in that case select the vehicle of dry waste from each economic stratum. Reduce it to 100 – 125 kg by quartering and coning method.
- If all the dry waste is collected separately. That is, glass, cloth, rubber and leather, domestic hazardous, sanitary, plastic, E-waste etc. are collected separately, then in that case take 30 – 50 kg of plastic waste from each economic strata for quantification and characterisation.

Step 6: Sorting and quantifying

Sorting of sampled waste is done in 3 level;

Level 1: Dry waste sorting

The dry waste should be further sorted into seven primary sorting categories:

- Paper
- Rubber and Leather
- Metal
- Glass
- Plastics, and
- Others (including medical waste, Sanitary waste, Hazardous substances, etc). The weight fraction of each seven components should be measured.

Level 2: Plastic waste sorting

The total plastic waste, sorted and weighed from above, should further be sorted into 7 secondary categories, as per the IS 14534:1998 guidelines. Each sub-category should be weighed and registered in the data sheet.

Table 2: Categories of plastic

Category Type	Short Name	Scientific Name	Uses	Quantification (Kg/Kg of municipal waste)
1	PET	Polyethylene terephthalate	Soft drink bottles	
2	HDPE	High-density polyethylene	Bottles, carry bags, playground equipment etc.	
3	PVC	Polyvinyl chloride	Pipe, Window profile, fencing, flooring, shower curtains, lawn chairs and children's toys etc.	
4	LDPE	Low-density polyethylene	Plastic bags, carry bags, various containers, dispensing bottles, wash bottles, tubing etc.	
5	PP	Polypropylene	Auto parts, industrial fibers, food containers, dishware etc.	
6	PS	Polystyrene	Cafeteria trays, plastic utensils, toys, video cassettes and cases, clamshell containers, insulation board etc.	
7	Others	-	Multilayer Packaging and Laminates, Bakelite, Polycarbonate, Nylon SMC, FRP etc.	

Level 3: Banned SUPs waste sorting

All the 20 banned SUP products obtained from the waste samples should be separated from the plastic wastes and weighed as per the Table 3 below.

Table 3: Different categories of SUPs

Sr. No.	SUP items (banned)		Quantification (kg/kg of plastic waste)	Percentage
1	Plastic sticks	Ear buds		
2		Balloon		
3		Candy		
4		Ice-cream		
5		Straw		
6	Carry bags	< 75 μ		
7	Plastic sheets	< 50 μ		
8	Cutlery items	Plates		
9		Cups		
10		Glasses		
11		Spoons		
12		Forks		
13		Knives		
14		Trays		
15	Plastic wrapping and packaging films	Sweet Box		
16		Invitation cards		
17		Cigarette packets		
18	Others	Plastic flags		
19		PVC banners <100 μm		
20		Polystyrene for decorations		
	Total			

But before starting the sorting and quantification exercise a flat space needs to be identified and a set-up needs to be prepared, as shown in the figure below.

A. Reference how the set-up of the sorting facility should be done

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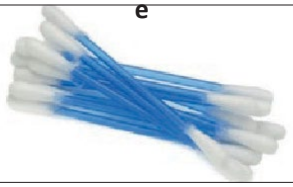
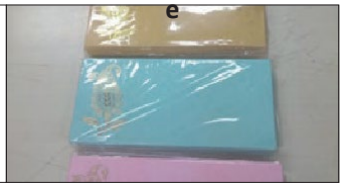
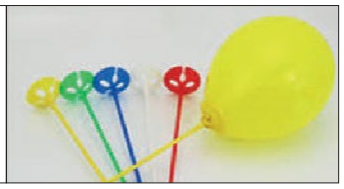
Material required for inventory

- HDPE liner
- 2 Drums (50 L)
- Weighing machine (big and small)
- Shade for workers, PPE, shovels and other equipment explained above
- Fibre, Plastic or Metal Containers or Big Sacks

The helpers and sorters should be provided with appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) for their safety, and should be trained to identify different type of plastics and the banned SUP items, as provided in Table and chart below.

B. Single-Use Plastic reference chart

Product	Image
1. Plastic Earbuds	
2. Plastic sheets below 50 microns	
3. Carry bags below 75 microns	
4. Plastic cutlery (spoons, forks)	
5. Straws	
6. Plastic plates, cups, glasses	
7. SUP knives (mostly used for cake cutting)	
8. SUP Trays	

Product	Image
9. Wrappings on Invitation cards	
10. Thermocol decorative items	
11. Wrapping on sweet boxes (Plastic sheet wrapped on sweet boxes/fruit baskets)	
12. Wrapping/Films on cigarette packets	
13. Plastic Balloon sticks	
14. Plastic stirrers	
15. Plastic Flags	
16. Plastic Candy sticks	

C. Guideline for classifying and identifying different types of plastics (pictorial illustration in English and Hindi)

GUIDELINES FOR PLASTIC WASTE CHARACTERISATION FOR INVENTORISATION STUDY

Classification of different types of plastics

1 PET (Polyethylene Teraphthalate)

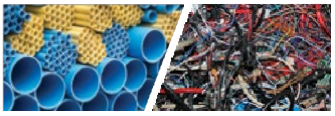
Water bottles, softdrink bottles, Juice bottles/Rigid cosmetic jars/ Microwavable containers

2 HDPE (High Density Polyethylene)

Shampoo Bottles/Toys/Chemical Containers/Pipe Systems/Recycling Bins/Flower Pots

3 PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)

Water pipes/Insultation wiring and cables/Biomedical drips and tubings



4 LDPE (Low Density Polyethylene)

Carry bags (grocery, dry cleaning, bread, bin liners)/Plastic wraps/ Milk pouch/Squeezable bottles

5 PP (Polypropylene)

Bottle lids/Straws/Lunch boxes/ Take-out food containers/Ice cream containers/Syrup bottles

6 PS (Polystyrene)

Foam packaging/Teacups, plates and disposable cutlery/Containers/ Yoghurt container

7 0 (Others)

Multilayered packaging of chips, biscuits etc.

Source: As per BIS classification of plastics

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE PLASTICS FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTORISATION WORK

1. Most of the plastic products will have a symbol of either of the 7 categories mentioned, look out for the symbol at either the side or bottom of the plastic item.
2. If symbol is not present, identify by mentioned abbreviations.
3. If nothing is mentioned, identify by the examples of products mentioned for your reference, however, this is very unlikely.

सामान का अ?यन करने के ?लए ??? प्रकार के ?ा??क अप?श?? क? पहचान हेतु मार्गद?श?का

?व?भ? प्रकार के ?ा??क का वग?करण

1 पेट (पॉलीई?थलीन टेरफ्थलेट)

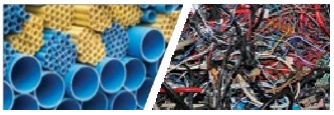
पानी, को? ?ड्?क और जूस क? बोतल?/ स?दयर् प्रसाधन के ?ड?े (जार), माइक्रोवेव म? इ?ेमाल ?कए जाने यो? ?ड?े (बर्तन)

2 एचडीपीई (उ? घन? पॉलीई?थलीन)

शै?ू क? बोतल?/?खलौने/ रसायन के ??
पाइप/पुनचर्क्रण ?ड?े/गमले

3 पीवीसी (पॉली?वनायल ?ोराय्ड)

पानी के पाइप/ इंसुलेशन वाइ?र?ग और तार/ बायोमे?डकल ?ड्रप और पाइप



4 एलडीपीई (?न? घ? पॉलीई?थलीन)

?ा??क के थैले (?कराना, ड्राई?ी?न?ग, ब्रेड)/लपेटने के ?लए इ?ेमाल होने वाले

5 पीपी (पॉलीप्रोपायलीन)

आउट फू ड कं टेनर/आइसक्र?म के ?ड?े/ ?ड?ोजेबल कांटा-च?च/?ड?े/

6 पीएस (पॉली?ायरीन)

बोतल के ढ?न/स्ट्रॉ/लंच बॉ?/टेक फोम पैके ?ज?ग/ चाय के कप, ?ेट

7 ओ (अ?)

?च?, ?ब?ु ट अ?र का?ीलेयडर् पैके ?ज?ग

स्रोत: ?ा??क के ?लए बीआईएस वग?करण के अनुसार

इस अ?यन के ?लए ?ा??क क? व?ु क? पहचान कैसे

1. ?ा??क क? ?ादातर व?ुओं पर ऊपर ब?ाई 7 श्रे?णय? म? से ?कसी एक का ?च? अं?कत होता है। व?ु के चार? तरफ़ या नीचे क? तरफ़ इसे ढूँढने क? को?शश कर।?
2. य?द ?च? अं?कत नहो तो ऊपर बताए गए श? सं?ेप को ढूँढने क? को?शश कर।?
3. य?द ?च? या श? सं?ेप अं?कतनहो तो ऊपर बताए गाए उदाहरण? से पहचानने क? को?शश कर।? हालां?क ऐसी नौबत बहुत कम आएगी।

Step 7: Data Analysis

The results of inventory for each day should be registered on the daily basis. The wet and dry waste fraction of each day is consolidated at the end of 5 days to find out the average composition. A standard deviation check on the data from each day is done to find the outliers. Smaller value of standard deviation means the sampling is consistent. A sample sheet for daily data entry for inventory is as provided in Table 4 and 5 below.

Table 4: Daily data entry sheet

Category	**Sample 1**			**Sample 2**		**Sample 3**
	(Residential)			(Commercial area)		(Dumpsite)
	(High income)	(Middle income)	(Low income)	(Mixed commercial and residential)	(Commercial area)	
Name of the area						
Name of the volunteer coordinating the same						
Name of driver/helper						
Waste received at the facility (kg)						
Sampling waste quantity (kg)						
Total Wet waste (kg)						
Total Dry waste (kg)						
Paper (kg)						
Textile (kg)						
Rubber and Leather (kg)						
Glass (kg)						
Metals (kg)						
Others (kg)						
PET (kg)						
HDPE (kg)						
LDPE (kg)						
PVC (kg)						
PP (kg)						
PS (kg)						
MLP (kg)						
TOTAL Plastic (kg)						
% plastic of total						
% dry waste						
% wet waste						
% plastic of dry waste						

Table 5: Inventory sheet for banned SUP items to be updated daily

Sr. No.	**SUP items (banned)**		Quantity (kg) (Residential + Commercial)	Dumpsite analysis (kg)
1	**Plastic sticks**	Ear buds		
2		Balloon		
3		Candy		
4		Ice-cream		
5		Straw		
6	**Carry bags**	< 75 μ		
7	**Plastic sheets**	< 50 μ		
8	**Cutlery items**	Plates		
9		Cups		
10		Glasses		
11		Spoons		
12		Forks		
13		Knives		
14		Trays		
15	**Plastic wrapping and packaging films**	Sweet Box		
16		Invitation cards		
17		Cigarette packets		
18	**Others**	Plastic flags		
19		PVC banners <100 μm		
20		Polystyrene for decorations		
	Total (kg)			
		%age of banned SUP of total plastic waste		

Annexure 4

Comparative Analysis with earlier study conducted in 2015

In 2015 Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) carried out a study which included assessment, quantification of plastics waste in dump sites of major 60 cities and suggesting the viable and appropriate recycling technologies (Based on "Zero" waste concept) with following Terms of References (ToR);

TERMS OF REFERENCES (ToR) OF THE STUDY

- To assess the type, nature and quantum of plastics waste in the country through field survey and physical assessment at the MSW sites at 60 towns and Cities.
- Establish a Co-ordination mechanism with local Municipal/Metro corporations in identifying the dump grounds/ Localities of higher waste generation for the physical assessment/characterization of MSW as per the prescribed methodology.
- To report on the existing methodology for collection of waste by urban local bodies/Municipal bodies in different states of the country.
- To suggest the viable and appropriate recycling technologies at major cities with investment estimation for effective Plastics waste Management (based on "Zero Waste Concept")
- Suggest Road Map/Recommendations for Plastics Waste Management as per the data available from the study for different towns and cities of the country.

The study used ASTM Method (D5231-92) method as the guiding principle for the assessment and quantification of plastics waste at Dump sites. The 1000 Kg of fresh Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) arriving at dumpsites on different days from different sources in vehicles like trucks/lorry, was used to prepare the sample for assessment and quantification. The sample was reduced to 125Kg of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) from 1000Kg the various types of plastics like PET, PE Based (LDPE/HDPE), PVC, PP, PS and OTHER was sorted out and segregated.

Comparison of the methodology used in this study (2022) with the one used in CPCB study in 2015;

The objective of both the study was completely different where in the CPCB study the focus was on the plastic waste and its potential for recycling, whereas in this study the focus was to assess the availability of Single-Use Plastic (SUP) in the city. The focus of this study, 2022 has been two-fold to capture the supply as well as the usage of SUP in the city and thus a two-pronged methodology is used to capture the usage in waste stream and the availability in the market.

1. The CPCB study, 2015 collected samples from the dump site, whereas in this study (2022) the samples were collected from the first entry point where waste is reaching without any recovery or cherry picking. This helps in analysing the usage of SUP in the city by the households.
2. The present study, 2022 tries to capture the variation from different socio-economic strata of the city by collecting representative samples from different income group and economic activity, such as residential, commercial, and mixed residential and commercial area.
3. This study, 2022 also focuses on capturing the SUP items being used and sold in the market and its alternatives available in each city, which reflects upon the compliance of SUP ban in the city.

There are some common cities which was part of both the studies, a change from earlier study 2015 to the present condition 2022 is as reflected in the table below;

Table 1: Change in the percentage of plastic in total MSW from 2015 to 2022

Sr No	Name of the common city	Plastic waste percentage in total MSW in CPCB study, 2015	Plastic waste percentage in total MSW in this study, 2022	Change from 2015 to present (2022) in percentage increase
1	Agra	7.9	12.7	61.6
2	Lucknow	5.9	14.4	144.0
3	Dhanbad	5.0	11	119.1
4	Vadodara	4.6	13.4	193.2
5	Coimbatore	9.5	17.9	89.0
6	Indore	8.8	10.8	22.6
7	Surat	12.5	13.2	5.6
8	Bangalore	8.5	11.8	39.1
9	Guwahati	5.0	15.3	203.6
10	Bhopal	6.6	13.3	101.8

The table above shows that the usage of plastic in all cities have increased, in some cities this increase has been marginal whereas in some it has been like three folds as in Guwahati. The overall results shows that the proportion of plastics in municipal solid waste has almost doubled in India, from 6.9% in 2015 to 12.2% in 2022.

Annexure 5

Cities Case Files

Agra

The city of Agra is located on the banks of River Yamuna in the state of Uttar Pradesh in India. It is located 206 kms away from the national capital New Delhi and 378 kms west of the state capital Lucknow. Spread over an area of 10, 863 sq. km, the city houses a population of 1.58 million as per Census 2011. The total waste generation in Agra is estimated to be 900-925 TPD, as per the information shared by Agra Municipal Corporation. Residential establishments contribute 70% of this waste, and commercial establishments contribute to 30%, which is sent to the dumpsite.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Agra, the municipal waste was collected from six Residential areas, High-income residential (Ward No. 81 Kamla Nagar and Ward No. 74 Jaipur House), Middle-income Residential areas (Ward No. 75 Awas Vikas and Ward No. 78 Shaheed Nagar), and Low-income residential areas (Ward No. 14-Kachchpura and Ward No. 18-Raj Nagar), and two wards each from Mixed Commercial & Residential (Ward No. 29-Khandari Ward No. 64-Belaganj), and Commercial areas (Ward No. 92-Sanjay Place/Wazirpura Ward No. 79-Motiganj) were chosen for taking the samples. A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Agra was conducted from 13 to 17 May 2022 at a designated place, near one of the transfer stations, where waste from all the selected wards were brought for inventory.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for 24.7% of the total plastic waste in Agra. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 86% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 13.67% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 1%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	0.46
2	Carry bags	85.68
3	Plastic sheets	0.00
4	Cutlery items	13.67
5	Wrapping and film	0.18
6	Others	0.00

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month April and May 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	New Agra and Delhi Gate
2	South	Tajganj and Rajpur Chungi
3	East	Belanganj and Jeevni mandi
4	West	Bodla Market and Lohamandi

The survey covered 280 shops in the four selected markets in Agra. The results are as provided as below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Agra

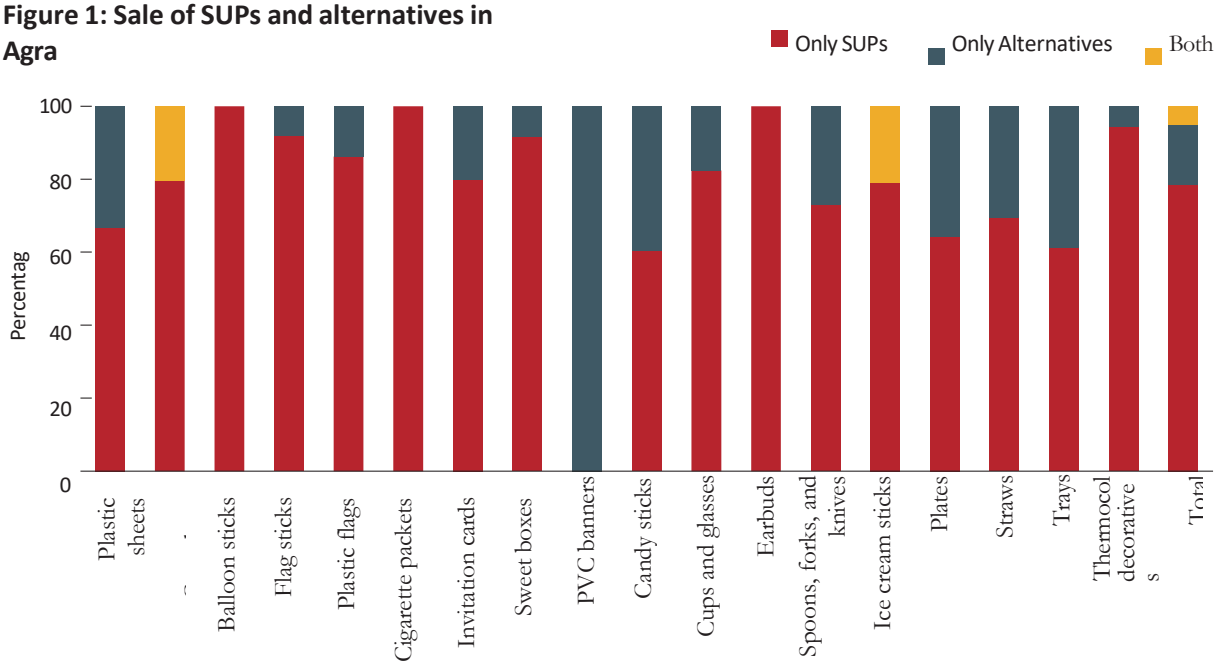


Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Agra

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	1	Paper sheets			
Plastic carry bags (below 75 microns)	2	Paper bags	Cloth Bags		
Plastic balloon sticks	0				
Plastic flag sticks	1	Wooden			
Plastic flags					
Plastic flags	1	Paper Flags			
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Paper invitations			
Plastic films on sweet boxes	1	Paper boxes without films			
PVC banners (below 100 microns)	1	Above 100-micron flex	Above 200 microns		
Plastic candy sticks	1	Paper			
Plastic cups and glasses	4	Ceramic Cups	Paper Cups	Sal Leaf cups	Steel Cups, Steel Glasses
Plastic earbuds	0				
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic Ice cream sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic plates	3	Steel plates	Hard Plastic Plates	Ceramic plates	
Plastic straws	1	Paper straws			
Plastic trays	2	Steel tray	Reusable plastic tray		
Thermocol decorative	1	Tissue paper décor			


GPS Map Camera
Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India
Shop No 4 Vibhav Market Dayalbagh Road New Agra, Nagla Padi, Indra Puri,
New Agra Colony, Agra, Uttar Pradesh 282005, India
Lat 27.211851°
Long 78.005284°
11/05/22 01:09 PM
Google

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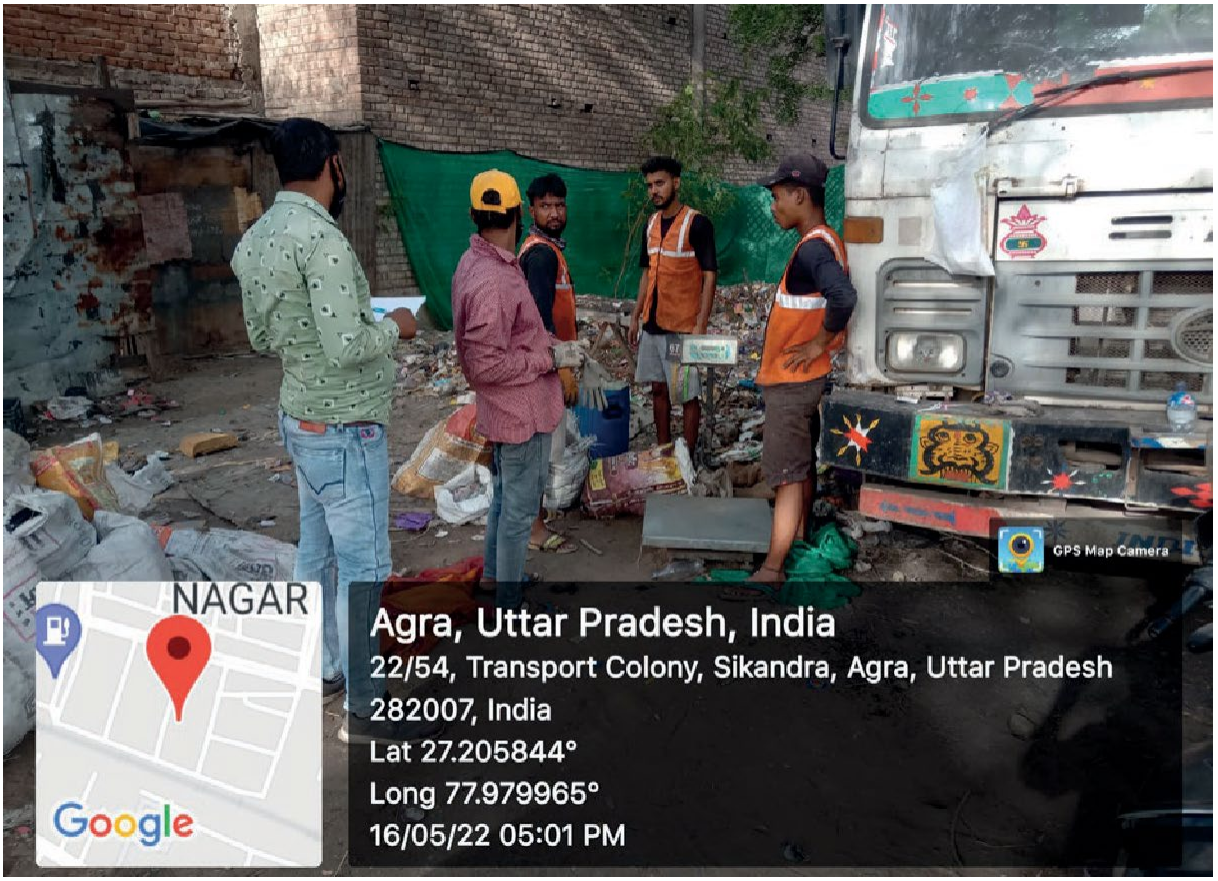
GPS Map Camera
NAGAR
Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India
22/54, Transport Colony, Sikandra, Agra, Uttar Pradesh
282007, India
Lat 27.205844°
Long 77.979965°
16/05/22 05:01 PM
Google

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Alappuzha

Alappuzha, commonly known as Alleppey, is a district located in the southernmost state of Kerala. Alappuzha town is located in the district of Alappuzha. The town is located 55 km from Kochi and 155 kms away from Thiruvananthapuram. As per Census 2011, Alappuzha town has a population of 1.74 lakh. The estimated population in 2021 was 1.8 lakh with about 48,000 households, and the approximate daily floating population of the town is 20,000. The town is an attractive tourist destination, well-known for the Kerala backwaters and beautiful beaches.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Alappuzha, the household waste is segregated into various categories at the household level, and are collected separately. The municipality collects the plastic waste from the households periodically, the inventory samples were taken from this collection.

The waste samples were collected from three residential wards (Ward 16, 26 and 30) and two commercial wards (Ward 31 and 24). Inventory was conducted on about 150-200 kg of plastic waste collected from residential wards, commercial wards, every day.

The city has a good rate of source segregation, and the inventorisation study was conducted from 24 to 26 July 2022 at the Material Recovery Facility managed by Harithakarma Sena.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for 9.3% of the total plastic waste in Alappuzha. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 98% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for just 1.7% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 0.2%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	0.12
2	Carry bags	98.11
3	Plastic sheets	0.00
4	Cutlery items	1.77
5	Wrapping and film	0.00
6	Others	0.00

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of April and May 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	New Bazaar
2	South	Mullakkal
3	East	Beach market
4	West	Kalarcode

The survey covered 137 shops in four selected markets in Alappuzha. The results are provided as below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Alappuzha

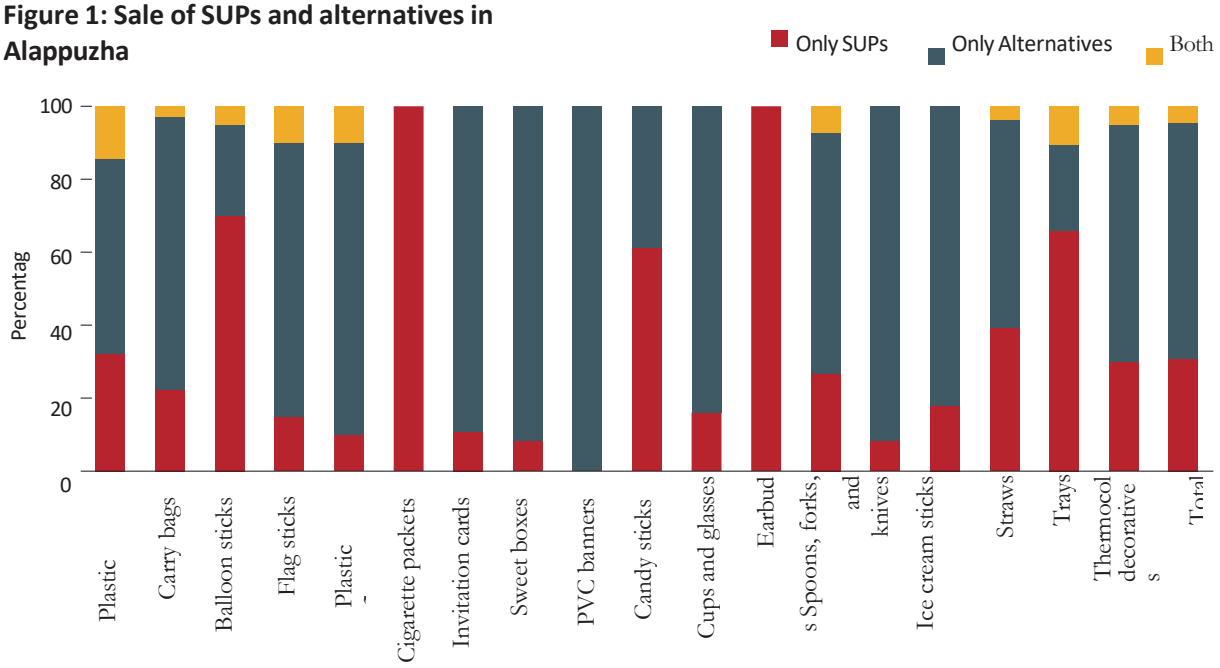

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Alappuzha

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	2	Paper sheets	Banana Leaves		
Plastic carry bags (<75 μ)	1	Paper bags			
Plastic balloon sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic flag sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic flags	1	Cotton/cloth Flags			
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Paper cards without films			
Plastic films on sweet boxes	1	Paper box without films			
PVC banners (<100 μ)	1	Cloth banners			
Plastic candy sticks	1	Paper sticks			
Plastic cups and glasses	2	Glass cups	Paper cups		
Plastic earbuds	0				
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	1	Steel cutlery			
Plastic ice-cream sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic plates	3	Steel	Paper plates	Ceramic	
Plastic straws	1	Paper straws			
Plastic trays	1	Paper trays			
Thermocol decoratives	1	Paper decor			

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Bengaluru

Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka and is located in the south eastern part of the state. In 2007, the Karnataka Government merged the Banglore Mahanagara Palike with 8 urban local bodies and 111 villages around the city to form a single administrative body, and renamed it as Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP). The BBMP is the administrative body in charge of civic amenities in the city and its municipal solid waste (MSW) management. BBMP consists of 198 wards, with a total area of 741 sq. km, and is the fourth largest Municipal Corporation of India.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Bengaluru, the inventory was done on door to door dry waste samples collected from three residential wards, High income ward (Ward no. 174 HSR Layout), Middle income ward (Ward No. 132 Attiguppe) and Low income ward (Ward No. 146 Lakkasandra), one mixed commercial and residential ward (Ward No. 189 Hongasandra), and one commercial ward (Ward No. 190 Mangammanapalya)

(Note: ITC-WOW has been assigned to collect the dry waste from these localities and the wet waste is collected by the separate concessionaire assigned by the municipality).

The inventorisation study in Bengaluru was conducted from 30 May to 3 June 2022 at the Material Recovery Facility operated by ITC. The dry waste collected from door to door collection is brought at the facility for resource recovery.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 17% of the total plastic waste in Bengaluru. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are cutlery items, accounting for more than 30% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. PVC banners and plastic flags (mostly from different political parties) and plastic sticks, is the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 19.59% and 16.34% respectively of the total banned SUPs.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	16.34
2	Carry bags	14.43
3	Plastic sheets	5.74
4	Cutlery items	30.45
5	Wrapping and film	13.44
6	Others	19.59

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected marked areas in different zones, in the month of May and June 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Yelahanka Market and Malleshwaram Market
2	South	K R Market and Madiwala Market
3	East	Russell Market and Shivaji Market
4	West	Yeshwanthpur Market and Kengeri Market

The survey covered 279 shops in four selected markets in Bengaluru. The results are provided as below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Bengaluru

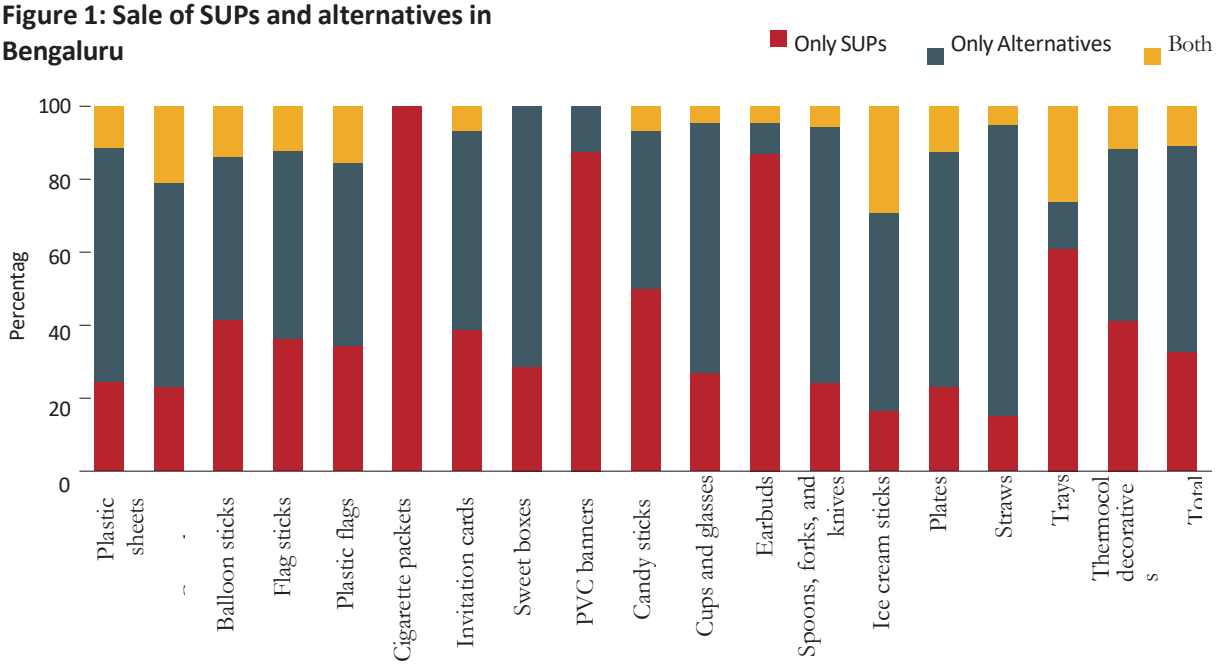

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Bengaluru

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	2	Aluminium sheets	Banana leaves		
Plastic carry bags (<75 μ)	4	Paper Bags	Cloth bags	Cardboard box	Handicraft bag
Plastic balloon sticks	3	Wooden sticks	Latex rubber sticks	Paper sticks	
Plastic flag sticks	3	Wooden sticks	Rubber sticks	Cloth stick	
Plastic flags	2	Cloth flags	Paper flags		
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Paper cards without films			
Plastic films on sweet boxes	1	Cardboard/ paper box without film			
PVC banners (<100 μ)	2	Cloth banners	Above 230 GSM		
Plastic candy sticks	3	Edible candy sticks	Paper stick	Wooden stick	
Plastic cups and glasses	2	Paper cups and glasses	Steel cups and glasses		
Plastic earbuds	1	Paper earbuds			
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	2	Steel cutlery	Wooden cutlery		
Plastic ice-cream sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plastic plates	5	Ceramic plates, reusable plastic plates	Steel	Nutwood plates, wooden plates	Earthen mud cutlery (pingani)
Plastic straws	2	Paper straws	Edible straws		
Plastic trays	1	Aluminium trays			
Thermocol decoratives	2	Paper décor	Cloth decor		


FRESH PANEER
Banaras
Paytm
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BVK Iyengar Cross Road
BT St
Avenue Rd
BWSSB Water Tank
Maya Junction
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Bhopal

Bhopal is the capital city of the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh and the administrative headquarters of both Bhopal district and Bhopal division. It is known for its various natural and artificial lakes. Bhopal is spread across an area of 413.5 sq km. with 19 zones and 85 wards in the corporation. Bhopal is one of the top 10 ranked cities in the Swachh Survekshan ranking 2022. As per Census 2011, the total population of the city was 19.2 lakhs, and the estimated population of the city in 2021 is about 24 lakhs.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Bhopal, the municipal waste was collected from three residential wards one sample each from different economic strata, High-income residential (Ward No. 43 and 44), Middle-income Residential areas (Ward No. 4 and 8), and Low-income residential areas (Ward No. 13, 18 and 20), and one sample each from Mixed Commercial & Residential (Ward No. 4 and 7), and Commercial areas (Ward No. 32 and 44) were chosen for inventory. The rate of segregation of waste in Bhopal is high and the inventory was carried out on the dry waste collected from these areas.

The inventorisation study in Bhopal was conducted from 24 to 28 July 2022 at one of the Material Recovery Facility at Beragarh. The dry waste collected from the selected wards were brought to the facility for inventory.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 9.8% of the total plastic waste in Bhopal. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 84% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 9.2% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 5%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	3.43
2	Carry bags	84.28
3	Plastic sheets	1.20
4	Cutlery items	9.23
5	Wrapping and film	0.26
6	Others	1.60

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected marked areas in different zones, in the month of July and August 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	New Market
2	South	M P Nagar and Vitthal Market
3	East	Chowk Bazar and Railway Station
4	West	DIG Bunglow and Beragarh

The survey covered 235 shops in four selected markets in Bhopal. The results are provided as below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Bhopal

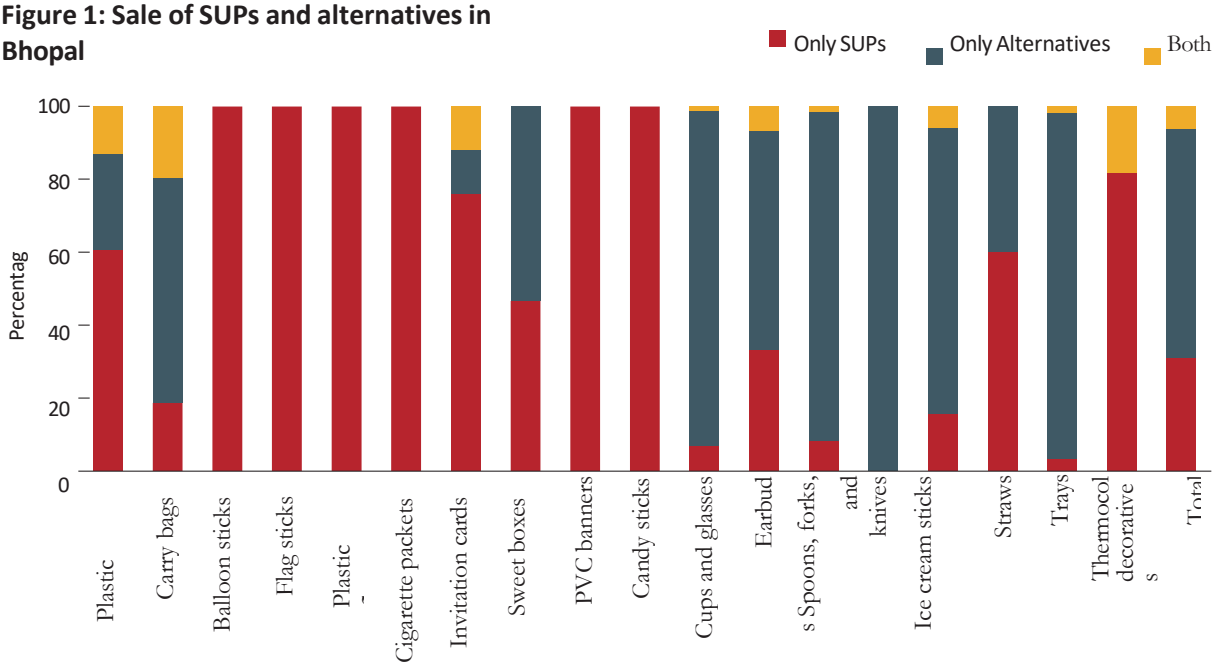
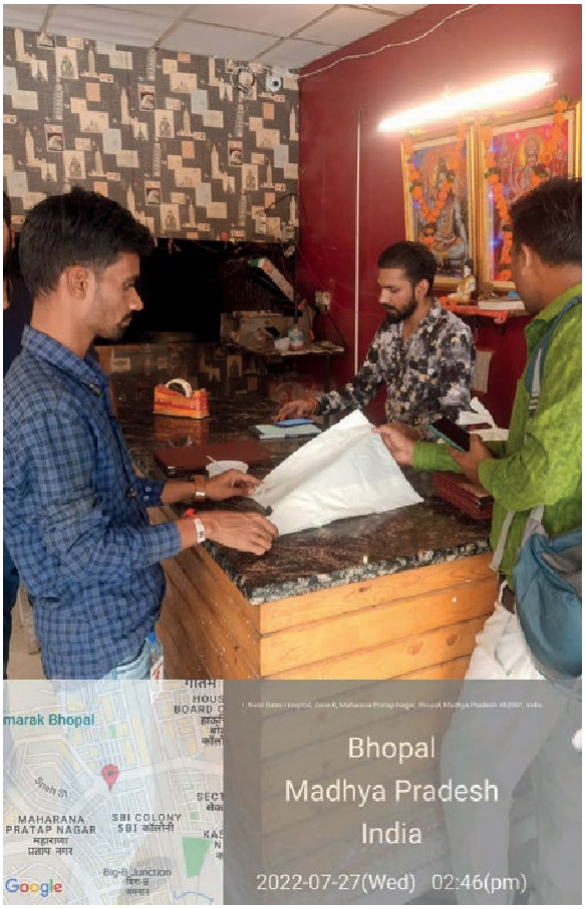


Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Bhopal

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	2	Paper sheet	Aluminium foil		
SUP carry bags (below 75 µ) available	3	Paper bag	Cloth Bag	Woven Bag	
Plastic balloon sticks	0				
Plastic flag sticks	0				
Plastic flags	0				
Wrapping/films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic wrapping/films on invitation cards	1	Paper envelope			
Wrapping/films on sweet boxes	2	Paper envelope	Cloth		
PVC banners below 100 µ	0				
SUP candy sticks	0				
Cups and glassess	4	Glasses made of glass	Paper cup and clay cups	Steel Glass	Reusable fibre cup and glasses
Earbuds	1	Wooden stick			
Spoons forks knives	3	Steel spoon, fork, knives	Wooden fork, spoon and knives	Fibre (reusable)	
Ice cream sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plates	3	Steel plates	Paper plates	Fibre (reusable plates)	
Straws	3	Paper straws	Steel	Wooden	
SUP trays	2	Paper tray	Reusable tray		
Thermocol decorative	1	Paper			



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Coimbatore

Coimbatore, also known as Kovai or Covai , is one of the major metropolitan cities in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is located on the banks of the Noyyal River and surrounded by the Western Ghats. Coimbatore is the second largest city in Tamil Nadu after Chennai and the 16th largest urban agglomeration in India as per the census 2011. It is administered by the Coimbatore Municipal Corporation and is the administrative capital of Coimbatore District. In 1981 Coimbatore formed as third municipal corporation in Tamil Nadu after Chennai and Madurai. As per the Census 2011, urban agglomeration population of Coimbatore was of 21.4 lakh; the estimated population for 2021 is over 28.6 lakh.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Coimbatore, the municipal waste was collected from three residential wards one sample each from different economic strata, High-income residential (Ward No. 69 and 70), Middle-income Residential areas (Ward No. 43 and 39), and Low-income residential areas (Ward No. 35 and Ward No. 70 Brooke bond road back side area), and one sample each from Mixed Commercial & Residential (Ward No. 44 NSR road, and Poo market area in Ward 70 and 82), and Commercial areas (Ward No. 48, Ward No. 68 Gandhi Puram and Ward No. 67 Vada Covai) were chosen for inventory. The rate of segregation of waste in Coimbatore is high and the inventory was carried out on the dry waste collected from these areas. A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Coimbatore was conducted from 25 to 29 July 2022 at one of the transfer stations provided by the municipal corporation. The dry waste collected from the households from selected wards were brought at the transfer station for inventory.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 5% of the total plastic waste in Coimbatore. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 93% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 3.9% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 3%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	0.4
2	Carry bags	93.4
3	Plastic sheets	2.1
4	Cutlery items	3.9
5	Wrapping and film	0.1
6	Others	0.1

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of July 2022.

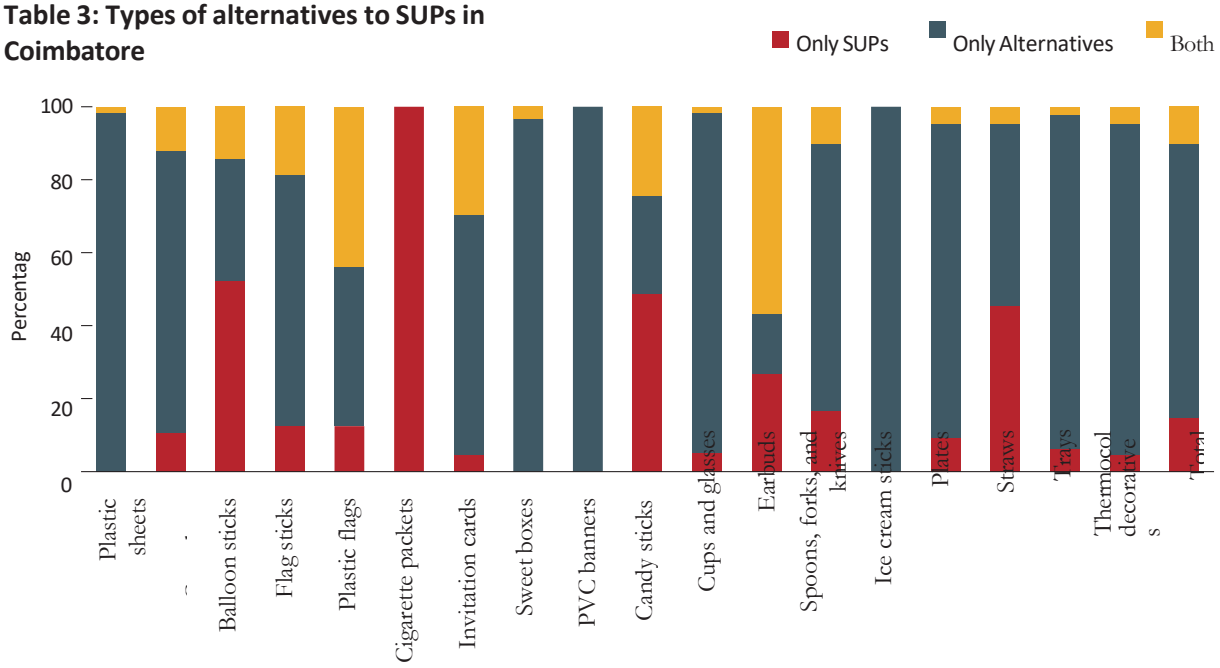
Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	Central	Railway station, Ukkadam
2	North	MTP Road, Thudiyalur
3	South	Palakkad Road, Kuniyamuthur
4	West	Venkitapuram, Vadavalli
5	East	Avinasi Road, Trichy Road

The survey covered 302 shops in four selected markets in Coimbatore. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Coimbatore

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Coimbatore



Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Plastic sheets	3	Silver foil	Banana leaf	Paper roll		
Plastic carry bags (below 75 microns)	4	Cloth bags	Biodegradable bags	Paper bags	Handicraft bags	
Plastic balloon sticks	2	Wooden sticks	Thread			
Plastic flag sticks	2	Wooden sticks	Thread			
Plastic flags	1	Paper flag				
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0					
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Paper Envelope				
Plastic films on sweet boxes	1	Paper boxes				
PVC banners (below 100 microns)	4	Above 100-micron flex	300 GSM	Above 125 microns.	200-micron banners	
Plastic candy sticks	1	Wooden stick				
Plastic cups and glasses	4	Ceramic Cups	Hard acrylic cups	Steel cups, glass cups	Sugarcane Bagasse bio-degradable cups	
Plastic earbuds	2	Wooden stick earbuds	Paper based			
Plastic spoons, forks, and knives	2	Steel spoon, fork, knives	Wooden fork, spoon, knives			
Plastic Ice cream sticks	1	Wooden stick				
Plastic plates	5	Steel plates	Biodegradable Sugarcane Bagasse Plates	Ceramic plates	Hard Acrylic plates	Palm and bamboo tree-based plates
Plastic straws	1	Paper straws				
Plastic trays	3	Steel tray	Acrylic trays	Wooden trays		
Thermocol decorative	2	Hard Plastic décor items	Reusable foam materials			

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Delhi (SDMC)

Delhi, officially called the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT) is a union territory comprising New Delhi, the capital city of India. It is situated along the west bank of the Yamuna River, and is surrounded by the state of Haryana on three sides, and by Uttar Pradesh on the east.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is one of the largest municipal bodies in the world providing civic services to approximately 20 million citizens of Delhi. Until May 2022, it was divided into 3 civil bodies, titled, the East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC), South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), and the North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC). The SDMC spans an area of 656.9 sq km. and comprises a population of about 65 lakh. It is divided into 4 main zones, namely Central Zone, South Zone, West Zone, and Najafgarh Zone constituting 104 municipal wards.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In SDMC, the municipal waste was collected from three Residential areas, High-income residential (Ward No. 2S), Middle-income Residential areas (Ward No. 3S), and Low-income residential areas (Ward No. 4S), and one sample each from Mixed Commercial & Residential (Ward No. 1S), and Commercial areas (Ward No. 6S). A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in SDMC was conducted from 26 to 29 May 2022 at the transfer station at Raghubir Nagar. The door to door waste collected from households of selected wards was brought to the transfer station for inventory.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs accounted for about 36% of total plastic waste in Delhi (SDMC). The most common banned SUP found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 92% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 7.09% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 0.3%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	0.29
2	Carry bags	92.53
3	Plastic sheets	0.00
4	Cutlery items	7.09
5	Wrapping and film	0.09
6	Others	0.00

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of March and May 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	Najafgarh	Dwarka sector 12 and Dabri-mor market
2	West	Tilak Nagar and Rajori Garden
3	South	Malviya Nagar and Yusuf Sarai
4	Central	Lajpat Nagar and South Extension

The survey covered 277 shops in four selected markets in SDMC. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Delhi (SDMC)

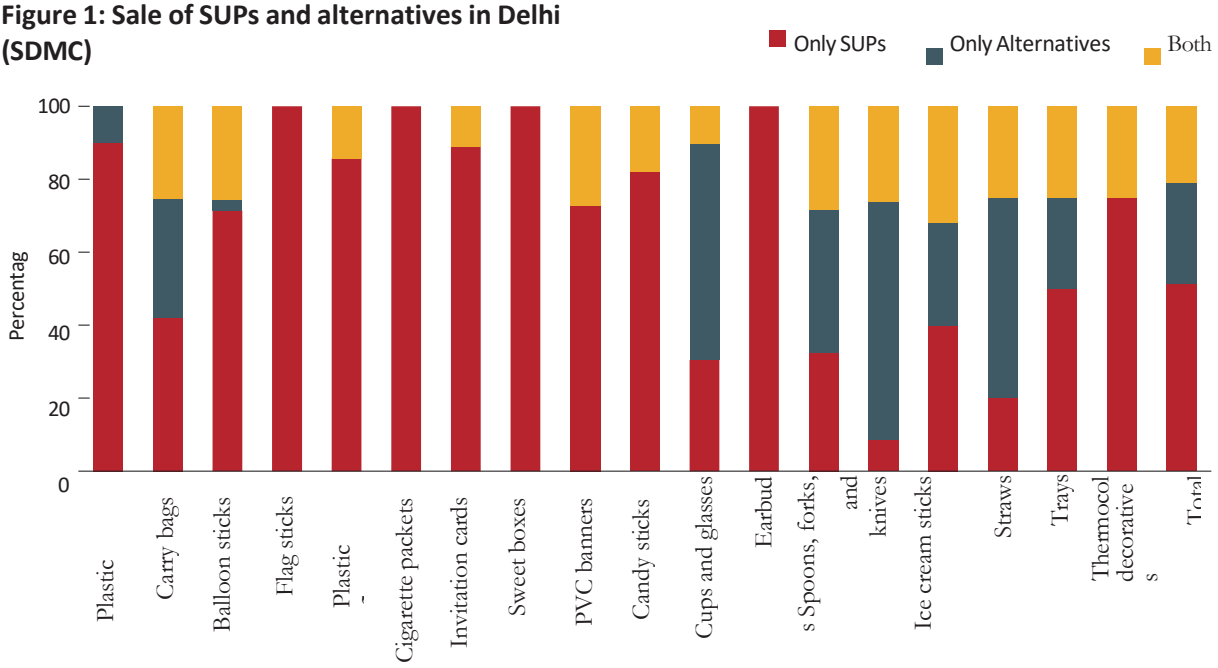

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Delhi (SDMC)

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	1	Paper sheet			
SUP carry bags (below 75 μ) available	4	Paper bag	Paper envelope	Cloth Bag	Woven Bag
Plastic balloon sticks	1	Yarn			
Plastic flag sticks	0				
Plastic flags	1	Paper flag	Clothing Flag		
Wrapping/films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic wrapping/films on invitation cards	1	Paper envelope			
Wrapping/films on sweet boxes	0				
PVC banners below 100 μ	2	Cloth banner	Canvas		
SUP candy sticks	1	Wooden candy sticks			
Cups and glasses	4	Clay cup	Paper cup	Steel Glass	Reusable cup
Earbuds	0				
Spoons forks knives	2	Steel spoon, fork, knives	Wooden fork, spoon and knives		
Ice cream sticks	2	Wooden stick	Bamboo stick		
Plates	2	Steel plates	Paper plates		
Straws	1	Paper straws			
SUP trays	2	Paper tray	Reusable tray		
Thermocol decorative	2	Tissue paper	Paper		

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Dhanbad

Dhanbad is located in the Eastern state of Jharkhand, and shares a border with West Bengal. Dhanbad is known as the Coal Capital of India, with more than 100 coal mines. The Dhanbad Municipal Corporation(DMC) constitutes an area of 355.77 sq km. It is divided into 55 municipal wards, and houses a population of about 2.8 million (as per Census 2011). The DMC was formed in 2006 by combining the erstwhile Dhanbad Municiaplaity, Jharia NAC, Sindri NAC, Katras NAC, Chhatandh NAC, and 27 other census towns located in and around Dhanbad. There are about 2,20,783 households in Dhanbad.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Dhanbad, the municipal waste was collected from three residential wards every day. The residential wards from where waste was collected during the five study are Ward number 21, 22, 23, 25, 28. Similarly, waste was collected from two commercial wards every day. Commercial waste was collected from Ward number 23, 24 and 27. Ward 23 is a mixed ward. It has residential as well as a large commercial area from where waste is collected separately. From Ward 23, both residential and commercial samples were collected.

A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Dhanbad was conducted from 26 to 30 June 2022 at one of the transfer stations, where door to door waste collected from identified wards were brought for inventory.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 24% of the total plastic waste in Dhanbad. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 92% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 7% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 1% of the total plastics by weight.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	0.24
2	Carry bags	92.35
3	Plastic sheets	0.06
4	Cutlery items	7.09
5	Wrapping and film	0.10
6	Others	0.16

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 μ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of April and May 2022.

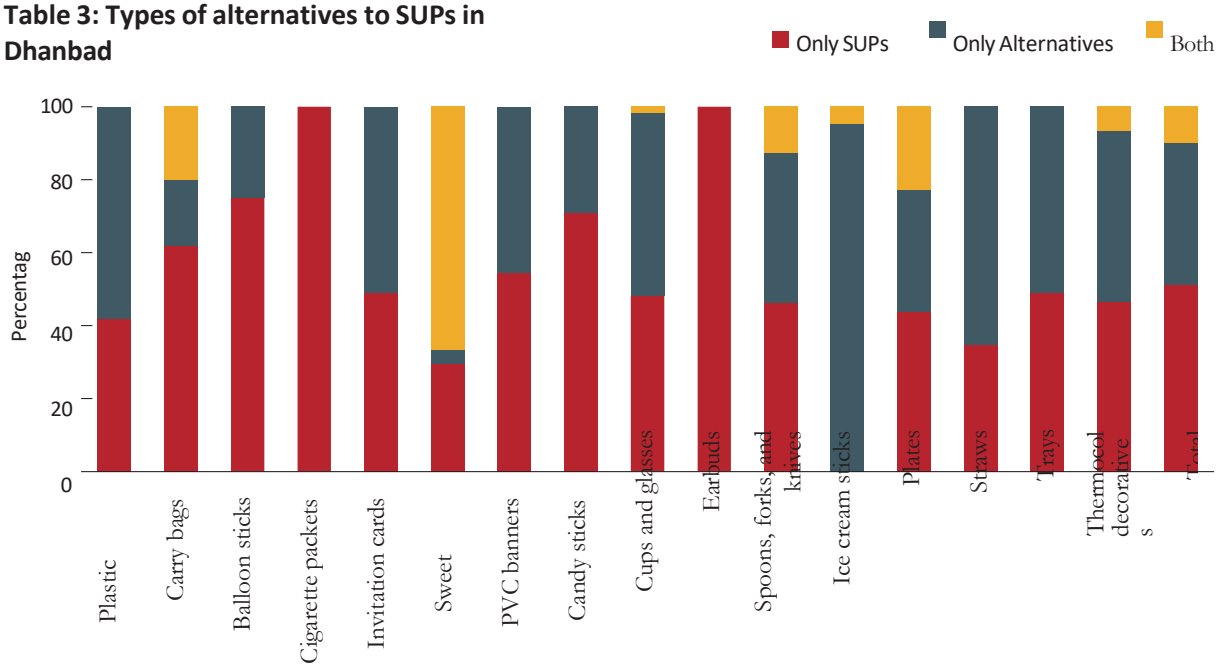
Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Hirapur, Bartand
2	South	Digwadih, Sindri
3	East	Jharia, Phusbunglow
4	West	Katrasgarh, Putki

The survey covered 259 shops in four selected markets in Dhanbad. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Dhanbad

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Dhanbad



Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	2	Aluminium sheets	Paper sheets		
Plastic carry bags (<75 μ)	2	Paper Bags	Cloth bags		
Plastic balloon sticks	1	Latex rubber sticks			
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Paper cards without films			
Plastic films on sweet boxes	1	Cardboard/ paper box without film			
PVC banners (<100 μ)	1	Above 100 microns			
Plastic candy sticks	1	Paper stick			
Plastic cups and glasses	3	Paper cups and glasses	Steel cups and glasses	Hard plastic/ ceramic cups	
Plastic earbuds	0				
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	2	Steel cutlery	Wooden cutlery		
Plastic ice-cream sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plastic plates	2	Ceramic plates, reusable plastic plates	Steel		
Plastic straws	1	Paper straws			
Plastic trays	2	Aluminium trays	Paper trays		
Thermocol decorative items	1	Paper décor			
Thermocol decorative items.	1	Paper decorative items			

 # Plastic flags and flag sticks was not found during the survey.

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Guwahati

Guwahati, the capital city of Assam, is also known as the gateway of North-East and is the largest city in the entire North-Eastern Region. It is situated between the southern bank of the Brahmaputra River and the foothills of the Shillong plateau. Dispur, a part of Guwahati, serves as the capital of Assam. The Guwahati municipal corporation (GMC) is the administrative body that looks after civic amenities, including the town's municipal solid waste (MSW) management. It consists of 60 wards (delimited from 31 wards), with a total area of 216.79 sq km.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Guwahati, the municipal waste was collected from six residential wards, High-income residential (Ward Nos. 33 and 37), Middle-income residential areas (Ward Nos. 26 and 31), and Low-income residential areas (Ward Nos. 20 and 23), two mixed commercial and residential wards (Ward 18 and 32), and two commercial wards (Ward 17 and 39).

A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Guwahati was conducted from 7 to 10 May 2022 at a designated place where all the waste were brought and characterised. The rate of segregation in Guwahati is poor.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs accounted for about 30% of total plastic waste in Guwahati. The most common banned SUP found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 76% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 23% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 1%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	0.32
2	Carry bags	76.18
3	Plastic sheets	0.00
4	Cutlery items	23.45
5	Wrapping and film	0.05
6	Others	0.00

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of April and May 2022. In each zone, major markets, which represented diversity in economic activities, were selected.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Fancy Bazar and Lakhtokia
2	South	Six Mile
3	East	Ganeshguri
4	West	Maligaon and Adabari

The survey covered 172 shops in four selected markets in Guwahati. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Guwahati

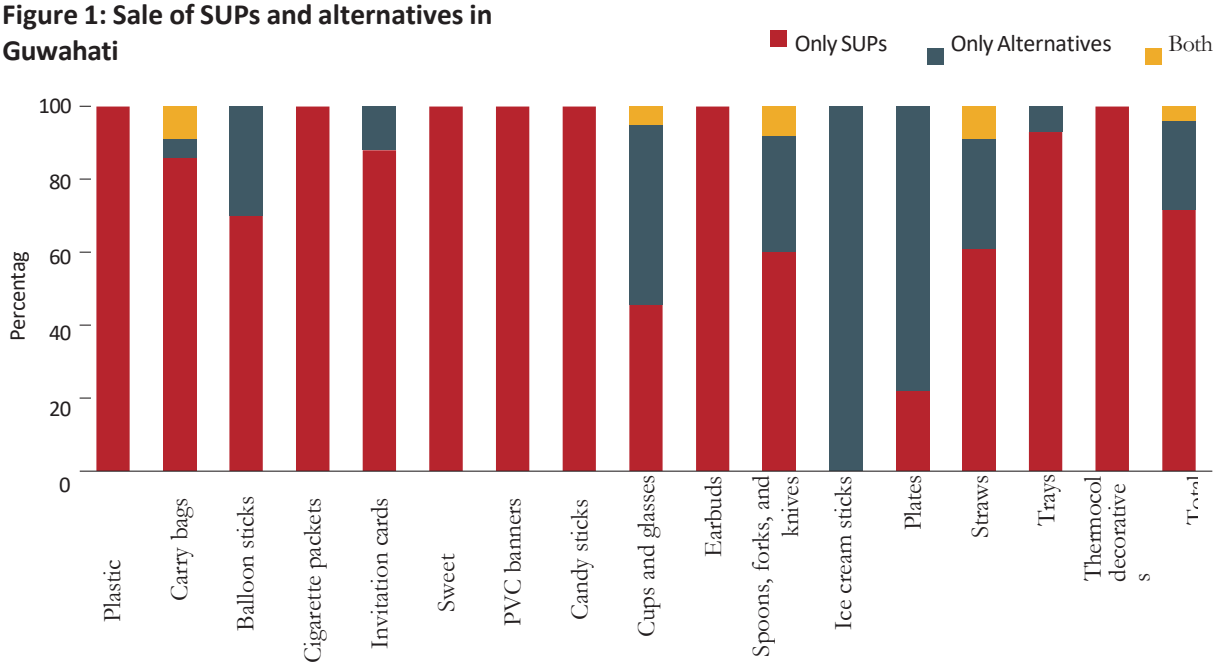

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Guwahati

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Plastic sheets	0					
Plastic carry bags (below 75 microns)	4	Paper bag	Paper envelope	Cloth Bag	Woven Bag	
Plastic balloon sticks	2	Thread	Ribbon			
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0					
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Paper cards without lamination				
Plastic films on sweet boxes	0					
PVC banners (below 100 microns)	0					
Plastic candy sticks	0					
Plastic cups and glasses	3		Paper cup and glasses	Steel Glass	Reusable cup and glasses	
Plastic earbuds	0					
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	2	Steel spoon, fork, knives	Wooden fork, spoon and knives			
Plastic Ice cream sticks	1	Wooden stick				
Plastic plates	5	Steel plates	Paper plates	Areca nut leaf plates	Ceramic plates	Aluminium foils
Plastic straws	1	Paper straws				
Plastic trays	1		Reusable tray			
Thermocol decorative	0					
Plastic sheets	0					
Thermocol decoratives	2	Paper décor	Cloth decor			


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Indore

It is the largest city in Madhya Pradesh, and is regarded as the commercial capital of the state. It is located at a distance of 190km from the capital city of Bhopal and is spread over an area of 3898 sq km. As per the Census 2011, the population of Indore is estimated to be 32,76,697. Indore city presents a happy blend of historical past and promises of rapid future modernisation. Indore has been part of the Swachh Survekshan survey since its inception and ranked 25th place in 2016. It has been ranked as India's cleanest city for three years in a row as per the Swachh Survekshan for 2017, 2018 and 2019.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Indore, the municipal waste was collected from six residential wards High-income residential (Ward Nos. 45 and 47), Middle-income Residential areas (Ward Nos. 26 and 27), and Low-income residential areas (Ward Nos. 24 and 46), two mixed commercial and residential wards (Ward 25, 43) and two commercial areas from (Ward 57 and 47). Before the characterisation study, the waste collectors were trained not to take out any valuable dry waste from the sample.

A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Indore was conducted from 7 to 12 May 2022 at the Material Recovery Facility, the town mostly collects segregated waste and all the collected waste is send to this facility for resource recovery.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs accounted for approximately 12% of total plastic waste in Indore. The most common banned SUP product found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for 56.9% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 36.9% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs like plastic sheets with thickness less than 50 microns, plastic wrappings on Invitation cards and sweet boxes, plastic films on cigarette packets, and other products adds up to 6% of the total weight.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	0.72
2	Carry bags	56.89
3	Plastic sheets	1.48
4	Cutlery items	36.90
5	Wrapping and film	1.71
6	Others	2.31

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 μ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of April and May 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North East	56 dukaan, Patnipura square, Malwa Mill
2	South East	Bhawarkua market, Sapnasangeeta Road
3	North West	Sangam Nagar, Banganga Side Market
4	South West	Bada Ganpati, Kalani Nagar

The survey covered 250 shops in four selected markets in Indore. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Indore

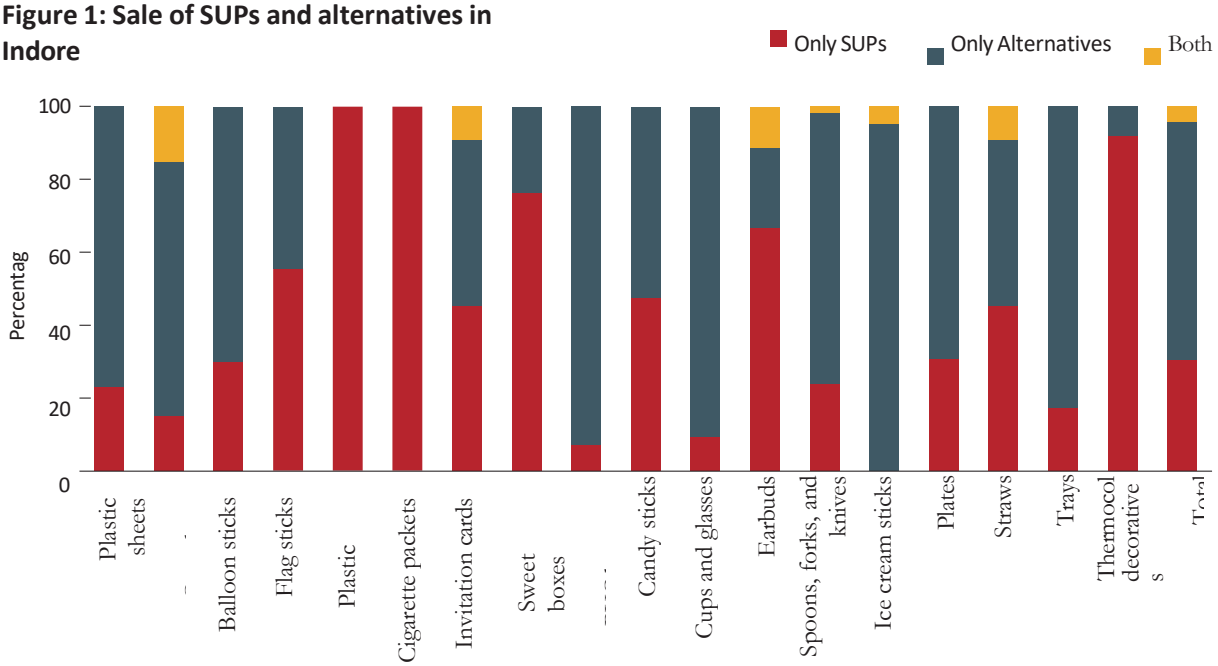

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Indore

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	1	Silver foil paper roll			
Plastic carry bags (below 75 microns)	1	Non-woven Carry bags			
Plastic balloon sticks	2	Wooden sticks	Thread		
Plastic flag sticks	2	Wooden sticks	Thread		
Plastic flags	0				
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Paper Envelope			
Plastic films on sweet boxes	1	Paper boxes			
PVC banners (below 100 microns)	4	Above 100-micron flex	300 GSM	Above 125 microns.	200-micron banners
Plastic candy sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic cups and glasses	4	Ceramic Cups	Hard acrylic cups	Steel cups, glass cups	Sugarcane Bagasse bio-degradable cups
Plastic earbuds	1	Wooden stick earbuds			
Plastic spoons, forks, and knives	1	Steel spoon, fork, knives			
Plastic Ice cream sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic plates	4	Steel plates	Biodegradable Sugarcane Bagasse Plates	Ceramic plates	Hard Acrylic plates
Plastic straws	1	Paper straws			
Plastic trays	3	Steel tray	Acrylic trays	Wooden trays	
Thermocol decorative	1	Hard Plastic décor items			

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Jorhat

Jorhat is about 300 km away from the state capital Guwahati, situated on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra river. One of the major commercial hubs of Assam, Jorhat is also known as the cultural capital of the state. Bhogdoi river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, passes through the city and is the primary source of water for its residents. As per the Census 2011, Jorhat Municipal Board (covering the outgrowth area) had a population of 1.27 lakh; the estimated population for 2020 is over 2.2 lakh.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Jorhat, the municipal waste was collected from three residential wards (Ward No. 3, 7 and 17), one mixed commercial and residential, and one commercial wards (Ward No. 8 and 12). Before the characterisation study, the waste collectors were trained not to take out any valuable dry waste from the sample. See Figure 3 for the location of the selected wards.

A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Jorhat was conducted from 7 to 11 April 2022 at the landfill site. The waste segregation rate in the city is very poor.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 46% of the total plastic waste in Jorhat. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 91% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 8.5% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 0.2%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	0.02
2	Carry bags	91.34
3	Plastic sheets	0.00
4	Cutlery items	8.49
5	Wrapping and film	0.14
6	Others	0.00

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of April and May 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Chowk Bazaar
2	South	Tarazan Market
3	East	Gar Ali Market
4	West	Baruah Chariali

The survey covered 123 shops in four selected markets in Jorhat. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Jorhat

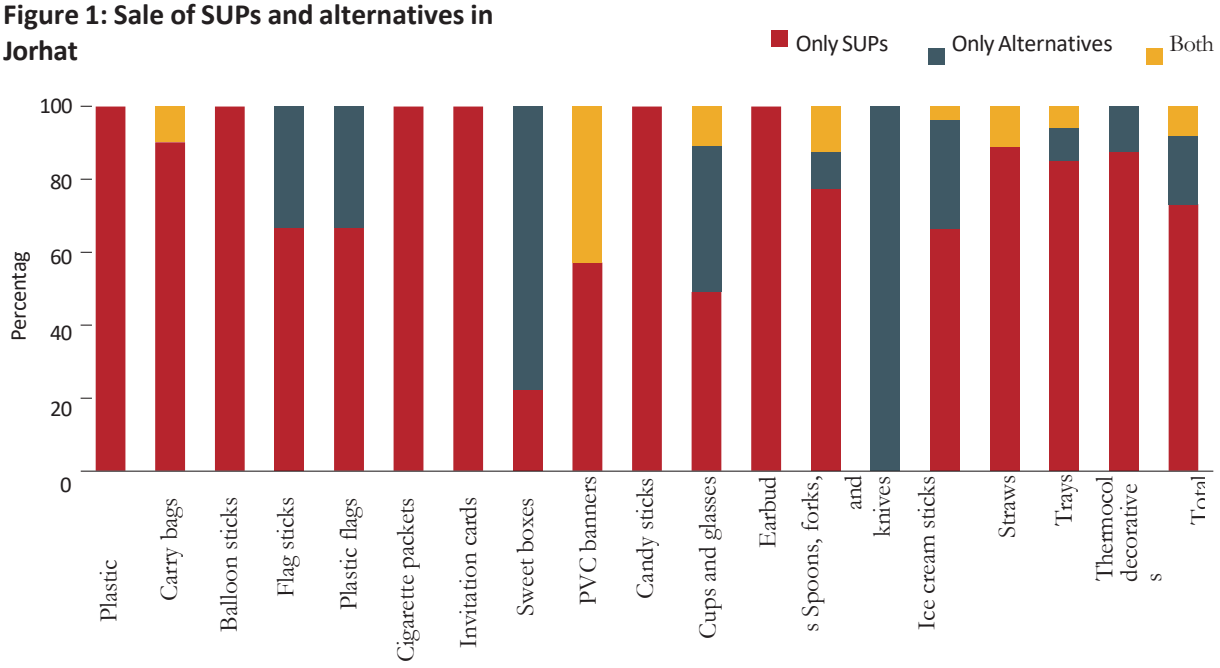

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Jorhat

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	0				
Plastic carry bags (<75 µ)	1	Paper bags			
Plastic balloon sticks	0				
Plastic flag sticks	1	Wooden			
Plastic flags	1	Paper			
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic films on invitation cards	0				
Plastic films on sweet boxes	1	Paper boxes without film			
PVC banners (<100 µ)	1	>100 µ flex			
Plastic candy sticks	0				
Plastic cups and glasses	4	Ceramic cups	Paper cups	Steel glasses and glass (material) glasses	Steel cup, ceramic cup and reusable ceramic cups
Plastic earbuds	0				
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	1	Steel spoon, fork and knife			
Plastic ice-cream sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic plates	3	Steel plate	Laminated paper plates	Ceramic plates	
Plastic straws	1	Paper straws			
Plastic trays	2	Steel tray	Reusable plastic trays		
Thermocol decoratives	2	Tissue paper	Paper items		

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Karaikal

Karaikal is a small coastal town located in the Union Territory of Puducherry. It is surrounded by Nagapattinam and Tiruvarur districts of Tamil Nadu and the Bay of Bengal in the North, South, West and East, respectively. It lies at a distance of 140 kms from Puducherry and about 300 kms south of Chennai. The Arasalar river, a tributary of the Cauvery River flows through Karaikal, making it a part of the fertile Cauvery delta. According to 2011 Census, Karaikal is home to 21,320 households and has a total population of 86,838. The current estimated number of households in 2022 in Karaikal is 25,653 with a population is 1 Lakh. The town is spread over an area of 52 sq km. and is divided into 18 municipal wards.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Karaikal, the municipal waste was collected randomly from six residential wards per day (Ward Nos. 15, 17, 4, 12, 11, 9 in 5 days) and two vehicles collecting commercial waste from wards 1 to 16.

A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Karaikal was conducted from 4 to 8 July 2022 at the Material Recovery Facility, since the town mostly collects segregated waste and all the waste is collected and send to this facility for resource recovery before going to the dumpsite.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for 17.6% of the total plastic waste in Karaikal. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for 90% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 7.58% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was about 3%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	1.48
2	Carry bags	89.43
3	Plastic sheets	0.08
4	Cutlery items	7.58
5	Wrapping and film	0.12
6	Others	1.32

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and their alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of June and July 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Keezhakasakudy Market
2	South	Polican Street
3	East	Nehru Market
4	West	Dargah Market

The survey covered 140 shops in four selected markets in Karaikal. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Karaikal

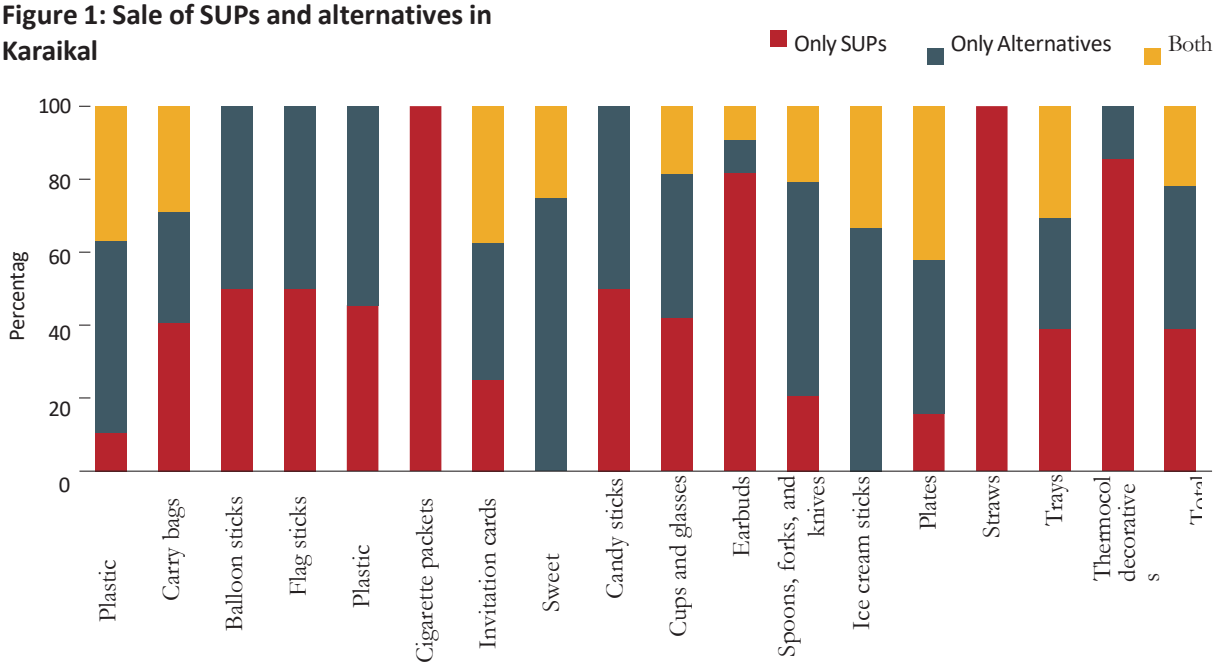

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Karaikal

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	2	Banana Leaves	Aluminium sheet (Silver cover sheets		
Plastic carry bags (<75 μ)	3	Paper bags	Cloth bags	Bio-degradable carry bags	
Plastic balloon sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plastic flag sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plastic flags	2	Paper flags	Cotton cloth flags		
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Paper cards			
Plastic films on sweet boxes	1	Cardboard/ Paper boxes			
PVC banners (<100 μ)	1	Cloth banners			
Plastic candy sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plastic cups and glasses	1	Steel cups and glasses			
Plastic earbuds	1	Bamboo earbuds			
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	1	Steel cutlery			
Plastic ice-cream sticks	2	Manufactured Wooden sticks	Tree sticks(twigs)		
Plastic plates	1	Steel plates			
Plastic straws	0				
Plastic trays	1	Aluminium trays			
Thermocol decoratives	1	Paper décor			

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Lucknow

Lucknow is the state capital and the second largest urban agglomeration in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The Lucknow Municipal Corporation (LMC) is the administrative body in charge of civic amenities in the city and its municipal solid waste (MSW) management. LMC consists of 8 zones and 110 wards, with a total area of 248 sq km. The city is ranked 12th in the Swachh Survekshan ranking 2021, the Central Government's annual cleanliness survey. As per Census 2011, Lucknow Municipal Corporation had a population of 28.17 lakh, the estimated population for 2021 is over 37.9 lakh.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

Fresh municipal waste samples were collected directly from the vehicles transporting waste from various wards. In Lucknow, the municipal waste was collected randomly from five residential wards (Ward 27, 42, 66, 92 and 99), one sample each from different economic strata, one sample from three mixed commercial and residential wards (Ward 55, 102 and 104) on different days, and one commercial ward (Ward 21).

A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Lucknow was conducted from 15 to 19 September 2022 at one of the transfer stations on Seth Ramjas Road, near Lucknow zoo. The door to door waste collected from the identified wards were brought at the transfer station for inventory.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 11% of the total plastic waste in Lucknow. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 93% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 5.11% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 2%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	0.35
2	Carry bags	93.42
3	Plastic sheets	0.05
4	Cutlery items	5.11
5	Wrapping and film	0.50
6	Others	0.56

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of August and September 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Gayatri market and Gol market
2	South	Bangla Bazar/Telibagh and Sadar Bazaar/ Kaka market
3	East	Chinhat and Bhootnath market
4	West	Rahmani market, Chanda market

The survey covered 333 shops in four selected markets in Lucknow. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Lucknow

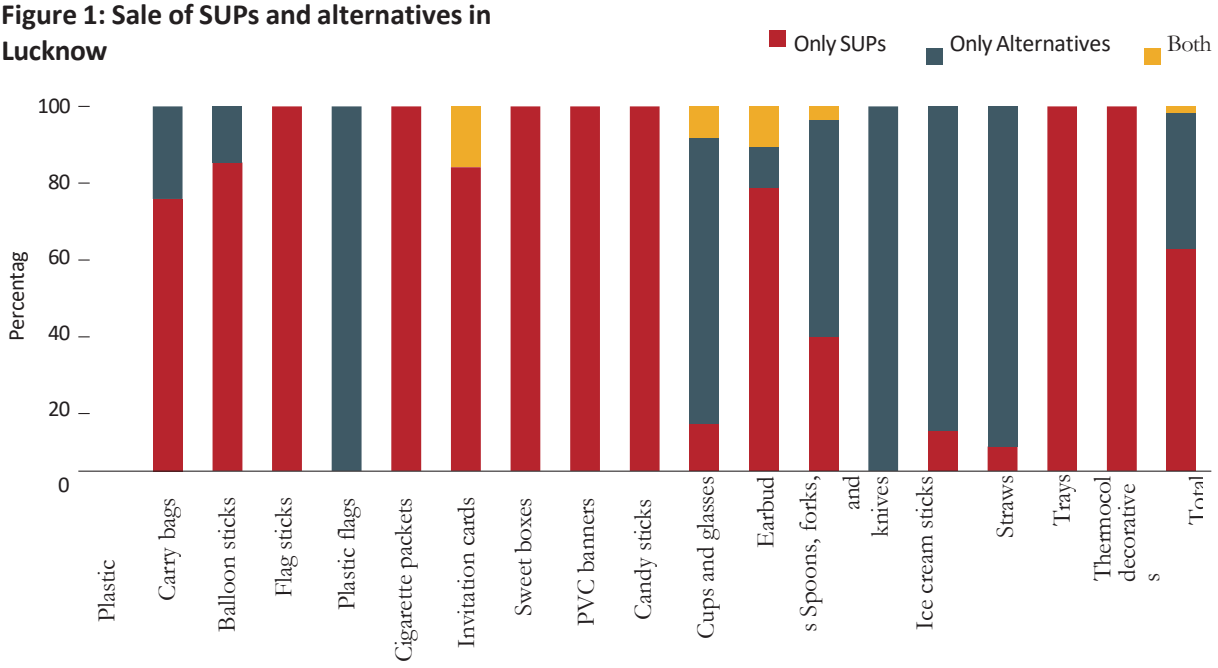

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Lucknow

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets					
Plastic carry bags (<75 µ)	3	Paper bag	Cloth Bag	>75 microns	
Plastic balloon sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic flag sticks	0				
Plastic flags	2	Paper	Cloth		
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Paper cards without any wrapping			
Plastic films on sweet boxes	0				
PVC banners (<100 µ)	0				
Plastic candy sticks	0				
Plastic cups and glasses	4	Paper	Steel Glass	Ceramic	Glass
Plastic earbuds	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	2	Steel spoon, fork, knives	Wooden fork, spoon and knives		
Plastic ice-cream sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic plates	4	Steel plates	Paper plates	Pattal (leaf plates)	aluminium foil
Plastic straws	1	Paper straws			
Plastic trays	0				
Thermocol decoratives	0				

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Mamallapuram

Mamallapuram also known as Mahabalipuram, is a coastal town located in the Chengalpattu district of the southern state of Tamil Nadu. It is situated on the Coromandel coast of Bay of Bengal, at a distance of 56 km south from Chennai, the capital city of Tamil Nadu. The town is spread across an area of 12.85 sq km. As per the SECC of 2011, the total population of the town is around 15,000. A total of 5,994 households reside in Mamallapuram. The current population (Census 2021) is around 20,000. It is best known for the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Hindu Group of monuments at Mahabalipuram belonging to the 7th and 8th centuries.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

Fresh municipal waste samples were collected directly from the vehicles transporting waste from various wards. As the population size in Mamallapuram is very small, one vehicle had the capacity to collect municipal waste from two to three municipal wards based on the size and population in the wards. Hence, five vehicles, three from Residential areas, High-income residential (Ward Nos. 4, 5, and 8), Middle-income Residential areas (Ward Nos. 9, 14, and 15), and Low-income residential areas (Ward Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13), and 1 vehicle each from Mixed Commercial & Residential (Ward Nos. 6 & 7), and Commercial areas (Ward Nos. 2,7, and 3) were chosen for taking the samples.

A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Mamallapuram was conducted from 1 to 5 July 2022 at the Material Recovery Facility, since the town mostly collects segregated waste and all the waste is collected and send to this facility for resource recovery.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 20.6% of the total plastic waste in Mamallapuram. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 85% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 12.9% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 2%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	1.96
2	Carry bags	85.02
3	Plastic sheets	0.02
4	Cutlery items	12.90
5	Wrapping and film	0.10
6	Others	0.00

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of June and July 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Kovalam Road
2	South	Poonchery
3	East	Mahabalipuram Sea shore market
4	West	Tirukkallukundram Road

The survey covered 111 shops in four selected markets in Mamallapuram. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Mamallapuram

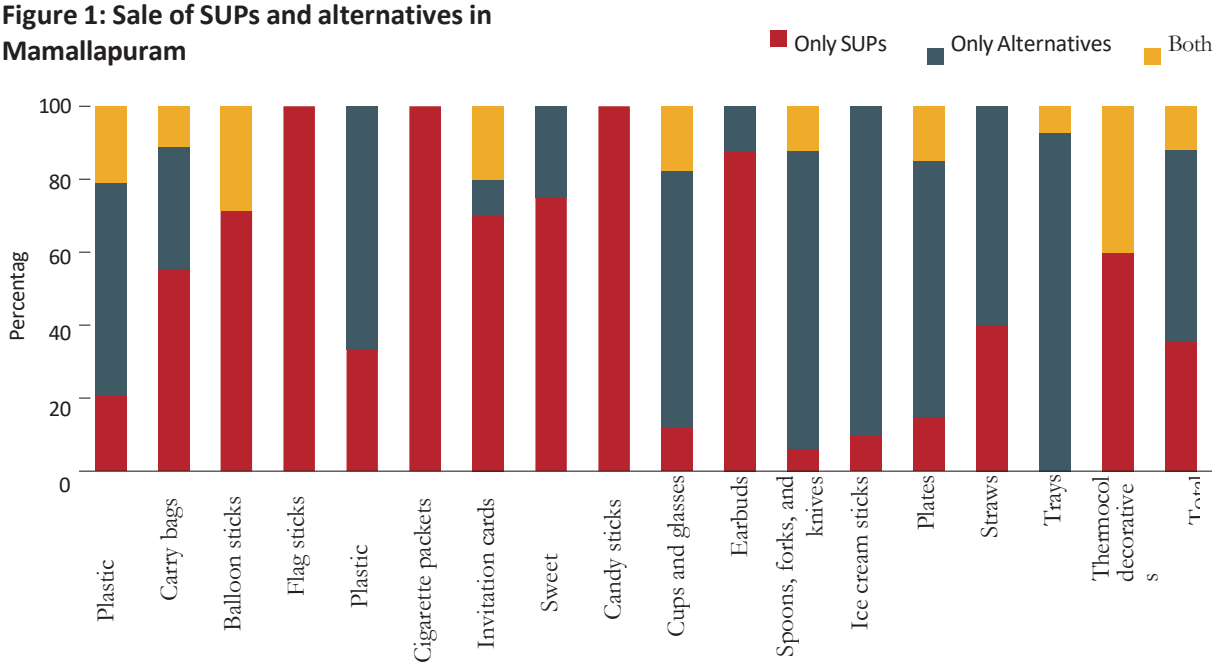

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Mamallapuram

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	2	Banana Leaves	Aluminium sheet		
Plastic carry bags (<75 μ)	3	Paper bags	Cloth bags	Aluminium pouches	
Plastic balloon sticks	1	Thread			
Plastic flag sticks	0				
Plastic flags	1	Paper flags			
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Cards without films			
Plastic films on sweet boxes	1	Cardboard boxes without plastic film			
Plastic candy sticks	0				
Plastic cups and glasses	3	Steel cups and glasses	Glass crockery	Paper cups and glasses	
Plastic earbuds	1	Wooden earbuds			
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	2	Aluminium cutlery	Wooden knives		
Plastic ice-cream sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plastic plates	3	Steel plates	Paper plates	Aluminium foil	
Plastic straws	1	Paper straws			
Plastic trays	1	Aluminium trays			
Thermocol decorative items.	1	Paper decorative items			

 # Shops printing PVC banners could not be found in the town. Locals explain that they are generally purchased from Chennai or other nearby towns.

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Mysuru

Mysuru is a city located in the southern part of the Indian State of Karnataka. It is located in the foothills of the Chamundi Hills of the Western Ghats, and at a distance of 145 kms south-west from Bangalore, the IT hub of India. The Kaveri River and its tributary, the Kabini river flows through the northern and southern boundaries of the city, respectively. As per Census 2011, the total number of households in Mysuru is 2,15,061 with a population of 9,20,550.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Mysuru, the inventory was done on door to door dry waste samples collected from three Residential areas, High-income residential (Ward No. 59), Middle-income Residential areas (Ward No. 5), and Low-income residential areas (Ward No. 10), and one from Mixed Commercial & Residential (Ward No. 63), and Commercial areas (Ward No. 49) were chosen for taking the samples.

(Note: ITC-WOW has been assigned to collect the dry waste from these localities and the wet waste is collected by the separate concessionaire assigned by the municipality).

The inventorisation study in Bengaluru was conducted from 02 to 06 July 2022 at the Material Recovery Facility operated by ITC. The dry waste collected from door to door collection is brought at the facility for resource recovery.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 12.2% of the total plastic waste in Mysuru. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 57.93% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 23.62% of the total banned SUPs. Other SUPs like plastic flags, PVC banners and thermocol decorative items account for 8.6% of the total banned SUPs (by weight). The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was around 10%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	3.39
2	Carry bags	57.93
3	Plastic sheets	3.04
4	Cutlery items	23.62
5	Wrapping and film	3.42
6	Others	8.60

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and their alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of May and June 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Maheshwara Layout,
2	South	Vidyaranyapura, Kuvempu Nagara
3	East	Rajeev Nagar, Udayagiri circle
4	West	Saraswathi puram
5	Central	Mandi mohalla, Lokanayaka nagar circle

The survey covered 280 shops in four selected markets in Mysuru. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Mysuru

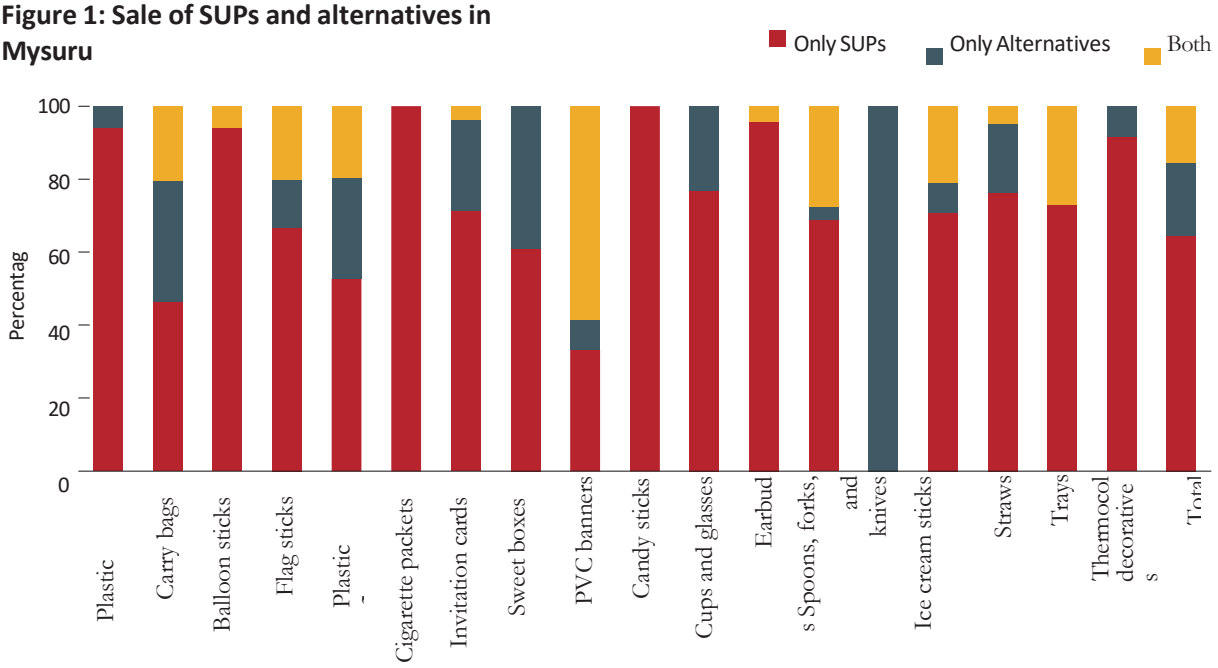

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Mysuru

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	2	Aluminium sheets	Banana leaves		
Plastic carry bags (<75 μ)	2	Paper Bags	Cloth bags		
Plastic balloon sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plastic flag sticks	3	Wooden sticks	Rubber sticks	Cloth stick	
Plastic flags	2	Cloth flags	Paper flags		
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Paper cards without films			
Plastic films on sweet boxes	1	Cardboard/ paper box without film			
PVC banners (<100 μ)	2	Cloth banners	Above 230 GSM		
Plastic candy sticks	0				
Plastic cups and glasses	2	Paper cups and glasses	Steel cups and glasses		
Plastic earbuds	1	Wooden earbuds			
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	2	Steel cutlery	Wooden cutlery		
Plastic ice-cream sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plastic plates	2	Ceramic plates, reusable plastic plates	Steel plates		
Plastic straws	1	Paper straws			
Plastic trays	1	Aluminium trays			
Thermocol decoratives	2	Paper décor			


Kuppalur, Karnataka, India
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Surat

Surat is the second most populous city of Gujarat, which is situated on the bank of River Tapi. The Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC) is the administrative body in charge of civic amenities in the city and its municipal solid waste (MSW) management. SMC consists of 8 zones and 30 wards, with a total area of 461.6 sq km. The city is ranked second in the Swachh Survekshan ranking 2021, the Central government annual cleanliness survey. As per Census 2011, Surat Municipal Corporation had a population of 44.6 lakh; the estimated population for 2021 is over 57.3 lakh.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Surat, the waste for inventory was collected from three residential areas, High-income residential (Vesu), Middle-income Residential areas (Bhatar), and Low-income residential areas (Dumas), and one from Mixed Commercial & Residential (Piplod), and one from Commercial areas (City Light) were chosen for taking the samples.

A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Surat was conducted from 02 to 06 August 2022 at one of the Material Recovery Facility at Bhatar. The door to door collected waste, first goes to the MRF for resource recovery and then to the dumpsite at Khajod.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 18% of the total plastic waste in Surat. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 85% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 10.8% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 4%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	1.57
2	Carry bags	85.91
3	Plastic sheets	0.40
4	Cutlery items	10.78
5	Wrapping and film	0.12
6	Others	1.22

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 μ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of August and September 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Railway station and Chauta bazar
2	South	Sachin market and Vesu
3	East	Varacha and Hirabaug
4	West	Jahangirpura and Adajan

The survey covered 274 shops in total within these four selected markets in Surat. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Surat

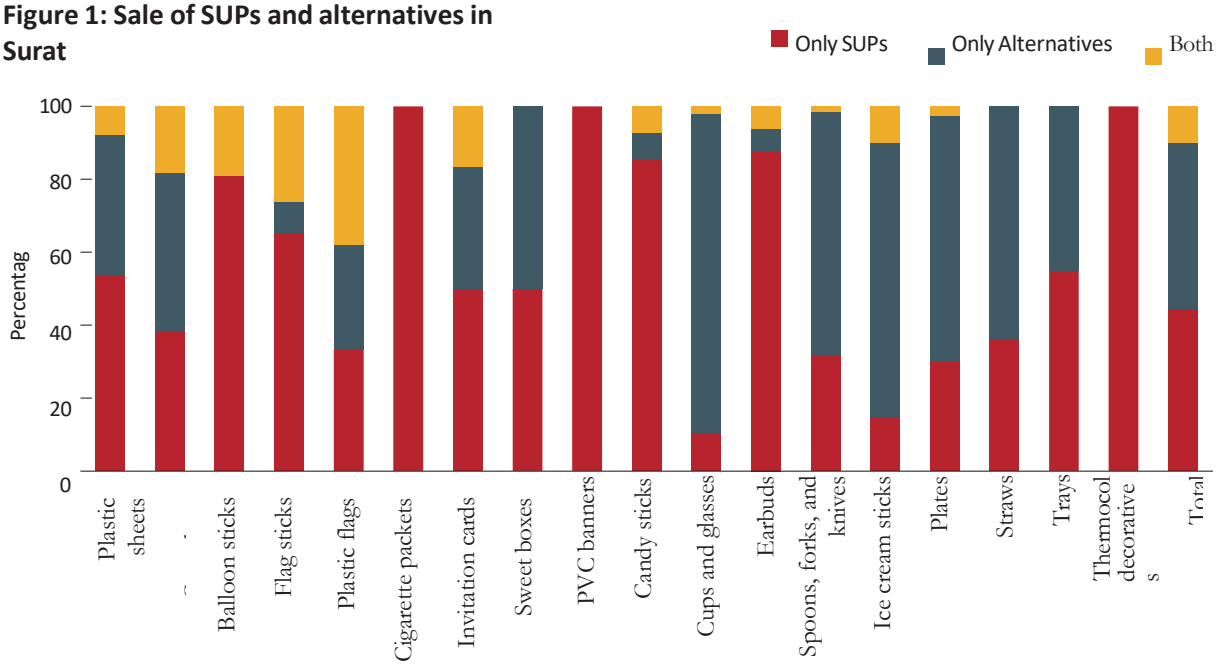

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Surat

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	2	Paper	Butter paper		
SUP carry bags (below 75 µ) available	4	Paper bag	Cloth Bag	>75 microns	Biodegradable bags
Plastic balloon sticks	1	thread			
Plastic flag sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic flags	2	Paper	Cloth		
Wrapping/films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic wrapping/films on invitation cards	1	Paper cards without any wrapping			
Wrapping/films on sweet boxes	2	Paper	Butter paper		
PVC banners below 100 µ	0				
SUP candy sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Cups and glassess	4	Glasses made of glass	Paper	Steel Glass	Ceramic
Earbuds	1	Wooden stick			
Spoons forks knives	2	Steel spoon, fork, knives	Wooden fork, spoon and knives		
Ice cream sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plates	4	Steel plates	Paper plates	Ceramic	Aluminium foil
Straws	1	Paper straws			
SUP trays	2	wooden	Reusable tray		
Thermocol decorative	0				


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Tirupati

Tirupati city is located in the southeastern part of Andhra Pradesh. It falls under the Chittoor district of A.P and is situated at the foothills of the Eastern Ghats. The city is spread over an area of 27.44 sq km. It is located 550 kms from the capital city of A.P. The estimated population of the city in 2021 was 4.61 lakhs and a floating population of 1 lakh. There are 1,04,252 households and almost 10,000 commercial and industrial establishments in the city. The city is divided into 50 election wards in the municipality.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Tirupati, the municipal waste samples were randomly collected from residential wards (Ward 5,6,8,13,14,19, 42, 43 and 47) and commercial wards (Ward 8, 10, 21, 28, 32, and 34). A high rate of source segregation was observed in Tirupati. Most of the vehicles collecting municipal waste were seen to be receiving segregated waste. Hence the inventory process was conducted on dry waste only.

A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Tirupati was conducted from 30 June to 4 July 2022 at the Material Recovery Facility, since the town mostly collects segregated waste and all the waste is collected and send to this facility for resource recovery.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 6.9% of the total plastic waste in Tirupati. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 95.3% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 2.6% of the total banned SUPs, which is relatively lower than most other cities of India. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 2%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	0.22
2	Carry bags	95.27
3	Plastic sheets	1.44
4	Cutlery items	2.62
5	Wrapping and film	0.18
6	Others	0.27

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of June and July 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Anna Rao circle
2	South	Gandhi Road
3	East	Renigunta Road
4	West	S V Nagar

The survey covered 140 shops in total within these four selected markets in Tirupati. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Tirupati

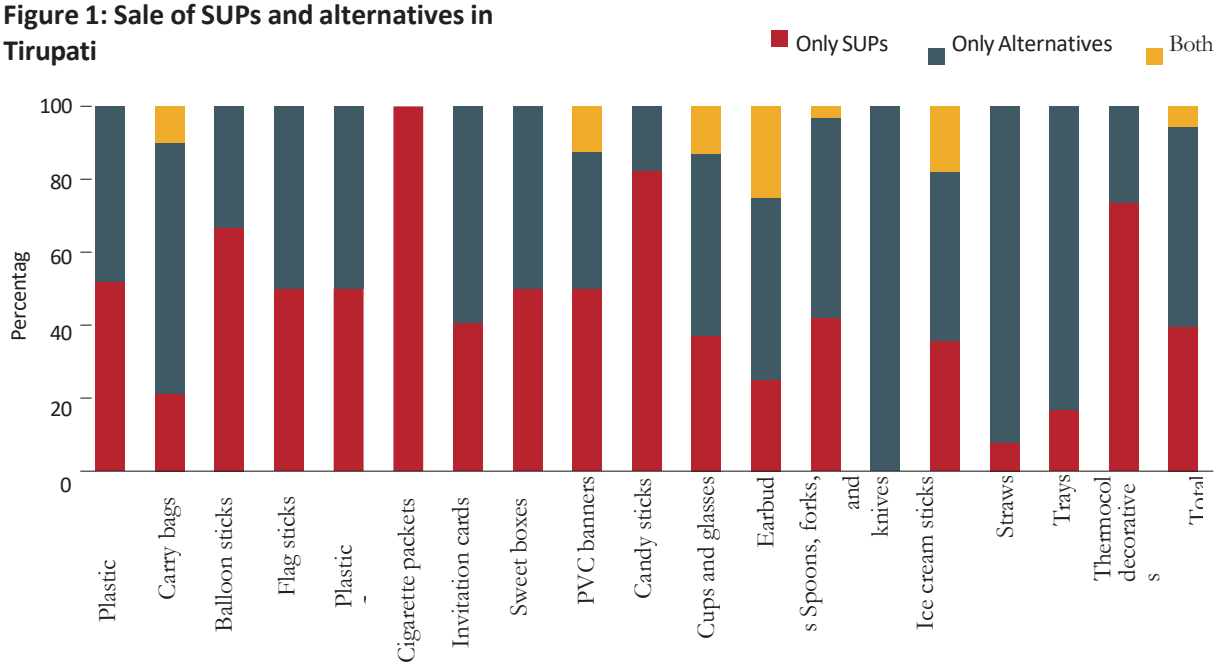

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Tirupati

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Plastic sheets	2	Silver Foil	Paper sheets	
Plastic carry bags (<75 μ)	3	Paper bags	Jute carry bags	Cloth bags
Plastic balloon sticks	1	Thread		
Plastic flag sticks	1	Paper stick		
Plastic flags	2	Cloth flags	Paper flags	
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0			
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Paper card without films		
Plastic films on sweet boxes	1	Cardboard boxes		
PVC banners (<100 μ)	2	230 GSM	Cloth banners	
Plastic candy sticks	1	Paper sticks		
Plastic cups and glasses	2	Steel glasses	Paper glasses	
Plastic earbuds	1	Wooden earbuds		
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	2	Steel cutlery	Wooden spoons, forks and knives	
Plastic ice-cream sticks	1	Wooden sticks		
Plastic plates	3	Steel Plates	Reusable plastic plates	Paper plates
Plastic straws	1	Paper straws		
Plastic trays	2	Cardboard box/ trays	Aluminium trays	
Thermocol decorative items	2	Paper décor	Inflatable balloon décor	


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Trivandrum

Trivandrum city also called the 'Evergreen city of India', is the capital of India's most literate and socially developed state, Kerala. It is located on the west coast of India and has national strategical importance, in terms of economy, defence and education. The Trivandrum Municipal Corporation (TMC) is the administrative body in charge of civic amenities in the city and its municipal solid waste (MSW) management. TMC is divided into 25 zones and consists of 100 wards, with a total area of 214.86 sq km.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Trivandrum, at present more than 40% of the households in the city are managing the biodegradable waste by themselves. For non-biodegradable waste the TMC has a calendar where they have disclosed what kind of waste they will collect in which month, the plastics waste is collected on a weekly basis.

For the waste inventory purpose, dry waste (non-biodegradable waste) being collected on weekly basis i.e. largely plastic waste was collected directly from the households. The team went with SHGs volunteers continuously for 5 days and collected the sample from different areas depending upon the economic strata. The list of wards and areas from where the waste was collected for sampling is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

High income	Middle income	Low income	Mixed commercial & residential	Commercial
PTP Nagar- 38	Vattiyoorkkavu-36	Kanjirampara-30	Nettayam-33	Palayam-27
Thirumala-40	Peroorkkada-31	Jagathy-44	Fort-80	Chalai-71
Sasthamangalam-22	Mannanthala-13	Pathirappally-20	Karamana-45	Manacaud-72
Kadakampally-92	Karikakom-91	Anamukham-95	Sanghumugham-89	Chakkai-86
Poojappura-42	Mudavanmugal-47	Thrickannapuram-48	Thambanoor-81	Beamapally-77
Ulloor-6	Sreekaryam-4	Chanthavila-2	Kesavadasapuram-15	Kazhakoottam-1

The inventorisation study was conducted from 21 to 25 June 2022 at the Material Recovery Facility, since all the collected waste is send to MRFs for resource recovery.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 8.2% of the total plastic waste in Trivandrum. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 90% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 8%. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 3.5% of the total banned SUPs.

Table 2: Banned SUPs in the waste stream*

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	0.86
2	Carry bags	92.28
3	Plastic sheets	0.00
4	Cutlery items	3.55
5	Wrapping and film	0.49
6	Others	2.82

*The categories of banned SUPs are same as for other cities.

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of April and May 2022.

Table 3: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Kazhakoottam market area, Palayam connemara market (central)
2	South	Venganoor Market, Vizhinjam market area
3	East	Nettayam Market, Peroorkada Junction market area
4	West	Manacaud market area, Chalai market

The survey covered 250 shops in four selected markets in Trivandrum. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Trivandrum

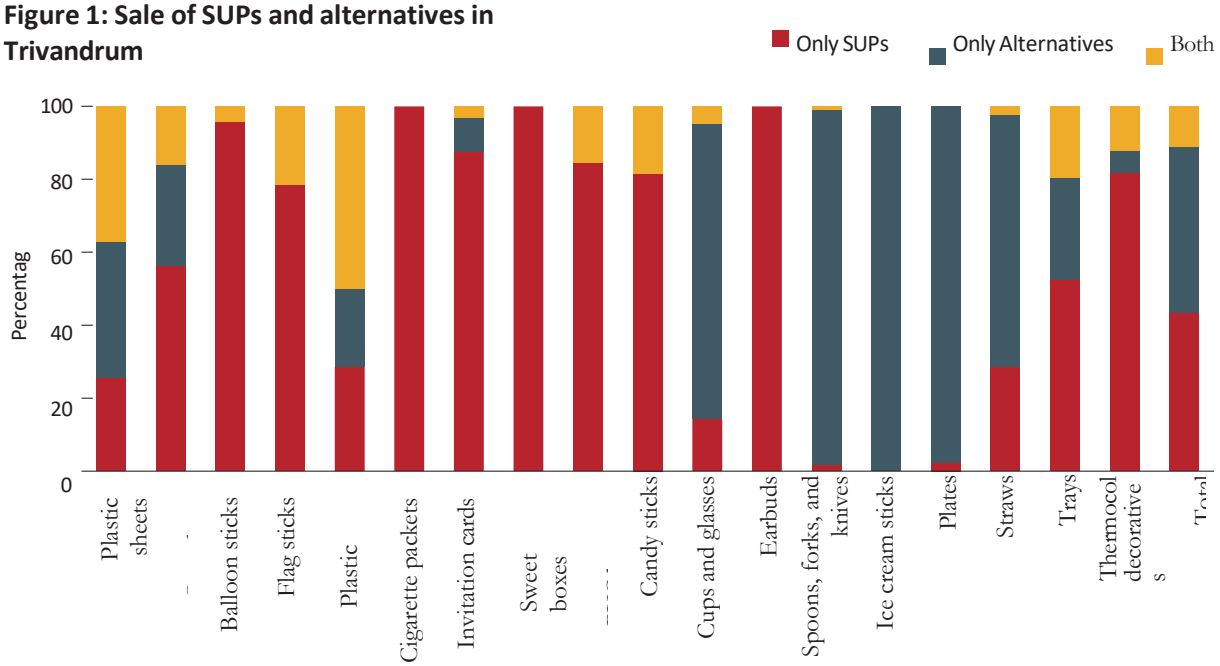

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Trivandrum

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	4	Silver foil paper roll	Banana Leaf	Paper Sheets	Aluminium foils
Plastic carry bags (<75 μ)	3	Paper bags	Biodegradable plastics	Cloth Bags	
Plastic balloon sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plastic flag sticks	2	Wooden sticks	Paper		
Plastic flags	2	Cloth flags	Paper flags		
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic films on invitation cards	0				
Plastic films on sweet boxes	0				
PVC banners (<100 μ)	1	Cloth Banners			
Plastic candy sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plastic cups and glasses	5	Ceramic Cups, paper cups	Earthen cups	Steel cups, glass cups	Hard plastic cups
Plastic earbuds	0				
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	2	Steel spoon, fork, knives	Wooden cutlery (disposable)		
Plastic ice-cream sticks	2	Wooden stick	Edible cones		
Plastic plates	4	Steel plates	Leaf plates	Ceramic plates	Hard Acrylic plates
Plastic straws	2	Paper straws	Steel straws		
Plastic trays	3	Steel tray	Wooden trays	Aluminium trays	
Thermocol decoratives	1	Paper décor			

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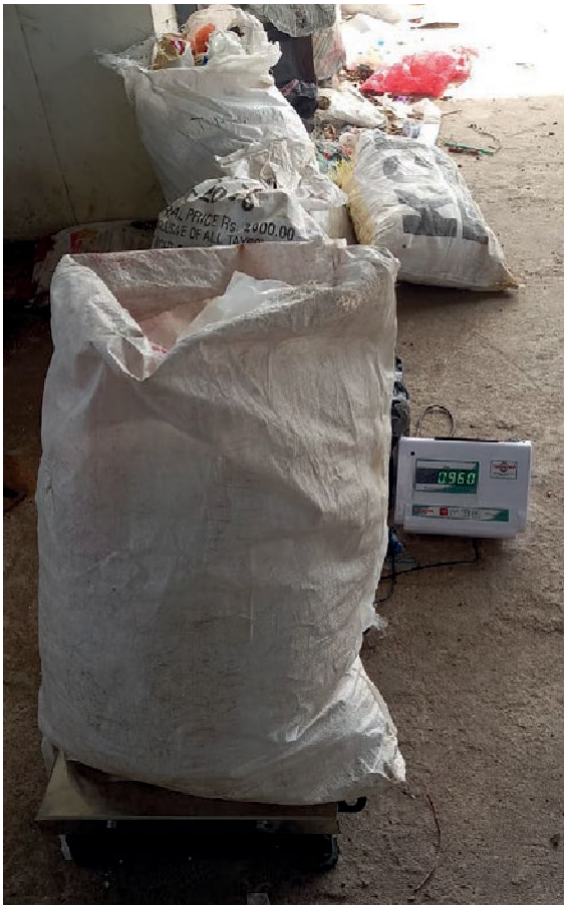

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Vadodara

Vadodara also known as Baroda, is the second largest city in the Indian state of Gujarat. It serves as the administrative headquarters of the Vadodara district and is situated on the banks of the Vishwamitri River, 141 kilometres (88 mi) from the state capital of Gandhinagar. The city is spread across 220.33 sq km. and there are 19 wards. As per Census 2011, the total population of the city was 17.4 lakhs, and the estimated population of the city in 2021 is 22.4 lakhs.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Vadodara, the municipal waste was collected from three residential wards one sample each from different economic strata, High-income residential areas (Akota, Neelambar circle and New Gotri), Middle-income Residential areas (Gorwa and Manjalpur), and Low-income residential areas (Laxmipura), and one sample each from Mixed Commercial & Residential (Wasna and Narayan garden road), and Commercial areas (R C Dutta road and Airport road) were chosen for inventory.

A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Vadodara was conducted from 08 to 13 August 2022 at one of the transfer stations near Gadhera market. The door to door waste collected from the identified areas were brought at this station for the inventory study.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 14.8% of the total plastic waste in Vadodara. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for more than 87% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 9.9% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 3%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	1.46
2	Carry bags	87.86
3	Plastic sheets	0.27
4	Cutlery items	9.90
5	Wrapping and film	0.11
6	Others	0.40

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of August and September 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Khanderao and Karelibaug
2	South	Manjalpur and Makarpura
3	East	Waghodiya
4	West	Gotri
5	Central	Akota and Alkapuri

The survey covered 280 shops in four selected markets in Vadodara. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Vadodara

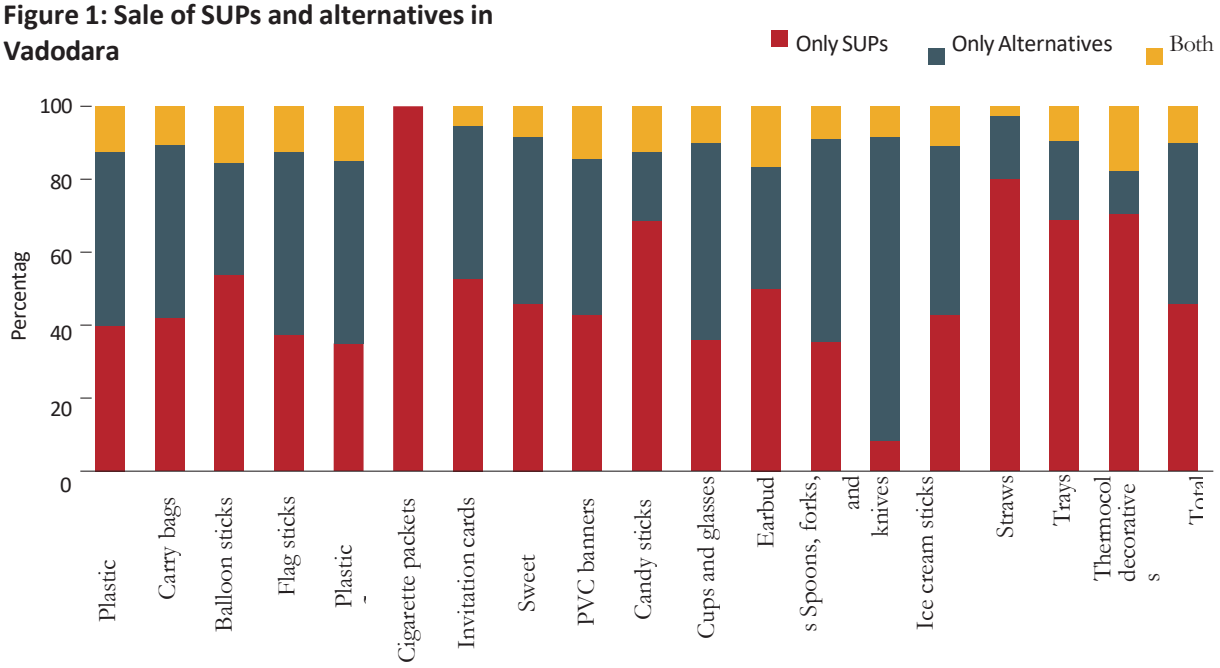

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Vadodara

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	2	Paper/ butter paper	Aluminium foil		
SUP carry bags (below 75 μ) available	4	Paper bag	Cloth Bag	>75 microns	Biodegradable bags
Plastic balloon sticks	1	thread			
Plastic flag sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plastic flags	2	paper	Cloth		
Wrapping/films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic wrapping/films on invitation cards	1	Paper cards without any wrapping			
Wrapping/films on sweet boxes	2	Paper	Butter paper		
PVC banners below 100 μ	1	Cloth banners			
SUP candy sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Cups and glassess	4	Glasses made of glass	Paper	Steel Glass	Ceramic
Earbuds	1	Wooden stick			
Spoons forks knives	2	Steel spoon, fork, knives	Wooden fork, spoon and knives		
Ice cream sticks	1	Wooden stick			
Plates	4	Steel plates	Paper plates	Ceramic	Aluminium foil
Straws	1	Paper straws			
SUP trays	2	Wooden	Reusable tray		
Thermocol decorative	1	paper			

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Vijayawada

Vijayawada also known as Bezawada is a part of Andhra Pradesh States' Capital Region. It is the administrative headquarters of the NTR district. It belonged to the erstwhile Krishna district. Vijayawada lies on the bank of the Krishna River surrounded by the Eastern Ghats (locally known as Indrakeeladri Hills). Vijayawada is a well- established commercial, political, educational and cultural centre of Andhra Pradesh. The total area under the VMC is 61.88 sq. kms. The city divided into 64 political wards, houses a population of 10,39,518 as per the 2011 census. The city is divided into 34 sanitary divisions.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Vijayawada, the municipal waste was collected from three residential wards one sample each from different economic strata, High-income residential (Ward Nos. 32 and 12), Middle-income Residential areas (Ward Nos. 41 and 5), and Low-income residential areas (Ward Nos. 63 and 64), and one sample each from Mixed Commercial & Residential (Ward Nos. 33 and 21), and Commercial areas (Ward Nos. 23 and 48) were chosen for taking the samples.

A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Vijayawada was conducted from 03 to 07 July 2022 at the Material Recovery Facility. The door to door waste collected from selected wards were brought to this facility for inventory.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 26% of the total plastic waste in Vijayawada. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags and plastic sheets, accounting for more than 38% (by weight) each of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other prominent banned SUPs, accounted for 16% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 9%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	4.21
2	Carry bags	37.54
3	Plastic sheets	37.93
4	Cutlery items	16.04
5	Wrapping and film	0.79
6	Others	3.48

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of June and July 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	Bhavanipuram
2	South	Patamata
3	East	Gunadhala
4	West	Krishnalanka

The survey covered 144 shops in four selected markets in Vijayawada. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Vijayawada

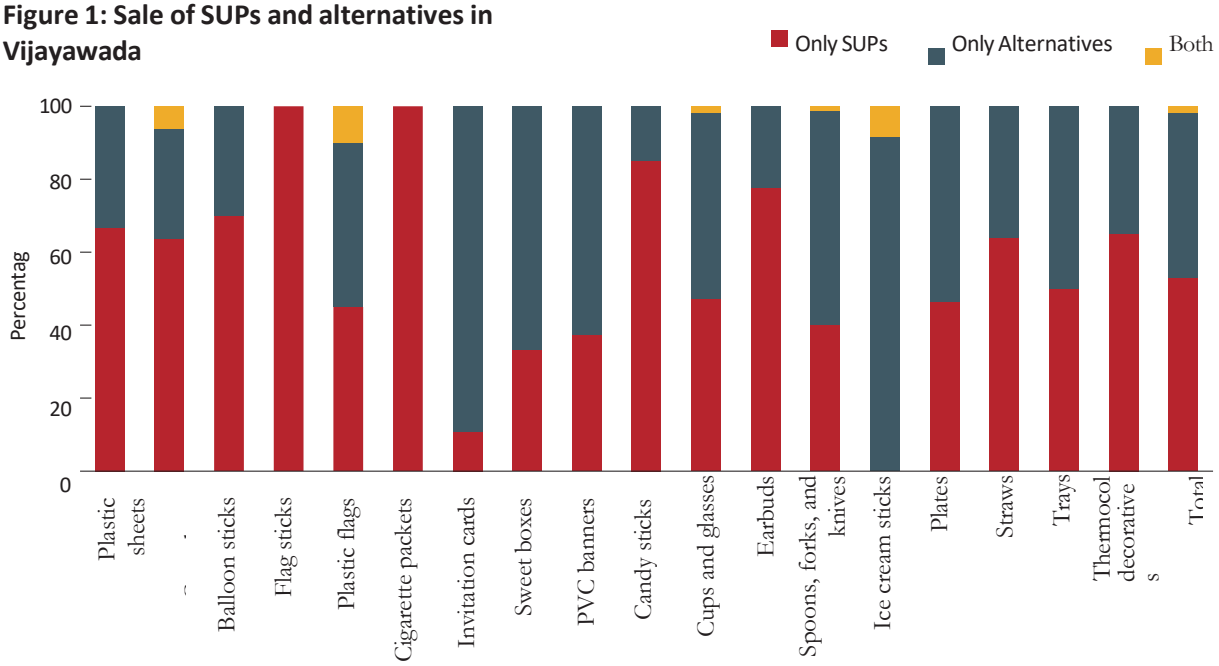
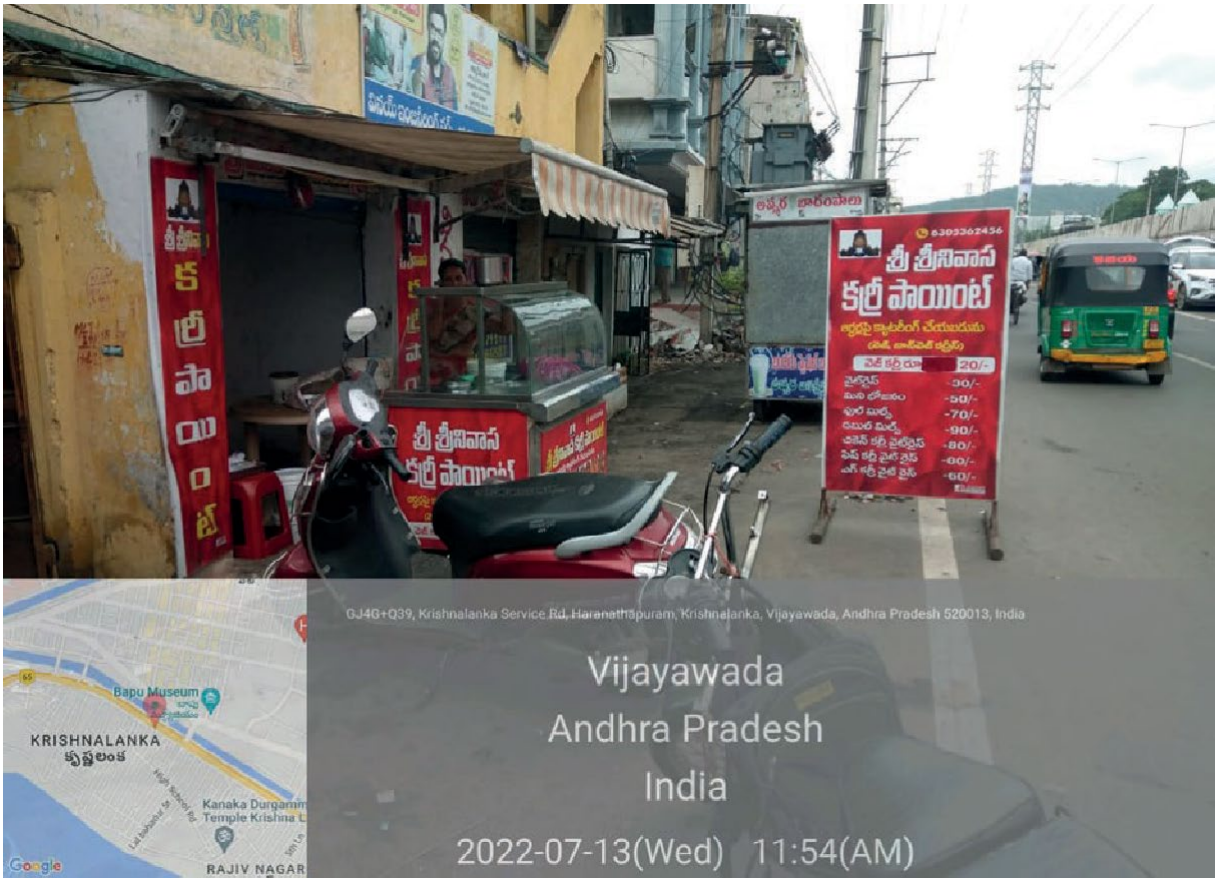


Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Vijayawada

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	1	Banana Leaves			
Plastic carry bags (<75 μ)	2	Paper bags	Cloth bags		
Plastic balloon sticks	1	Rubber balloon sticks			
Plastic flag sticks	0				
Plastic flags	2	Paper flags	Cloth bags		
Plastic films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic films on invitation cards	1	Paper cards without film			
Plastic films on sweet boxes	1	Cardboard boxes			
PVC banners (<100 μ)	1	Above 230 GSM			
Plastic candy sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plastic cups and glasses	3	Steel Cups and glasses	Ceramic crockery	Glass crockery	
Plastic earbuds	1	Wooden earbuds			
Plastic spoons, forks and knives	2	Steel cutlery	Wooden disposable cutlery		
Plastic ice-cream sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plastic plates	3	Wooden plates	Fibre, rigid plastic plates	Banana leaves	
Plastic straws	1	Paper straws			
Plastic trays	1	Paper trays			
Thermocol decoratives	1	Paper décor			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Vijayawada
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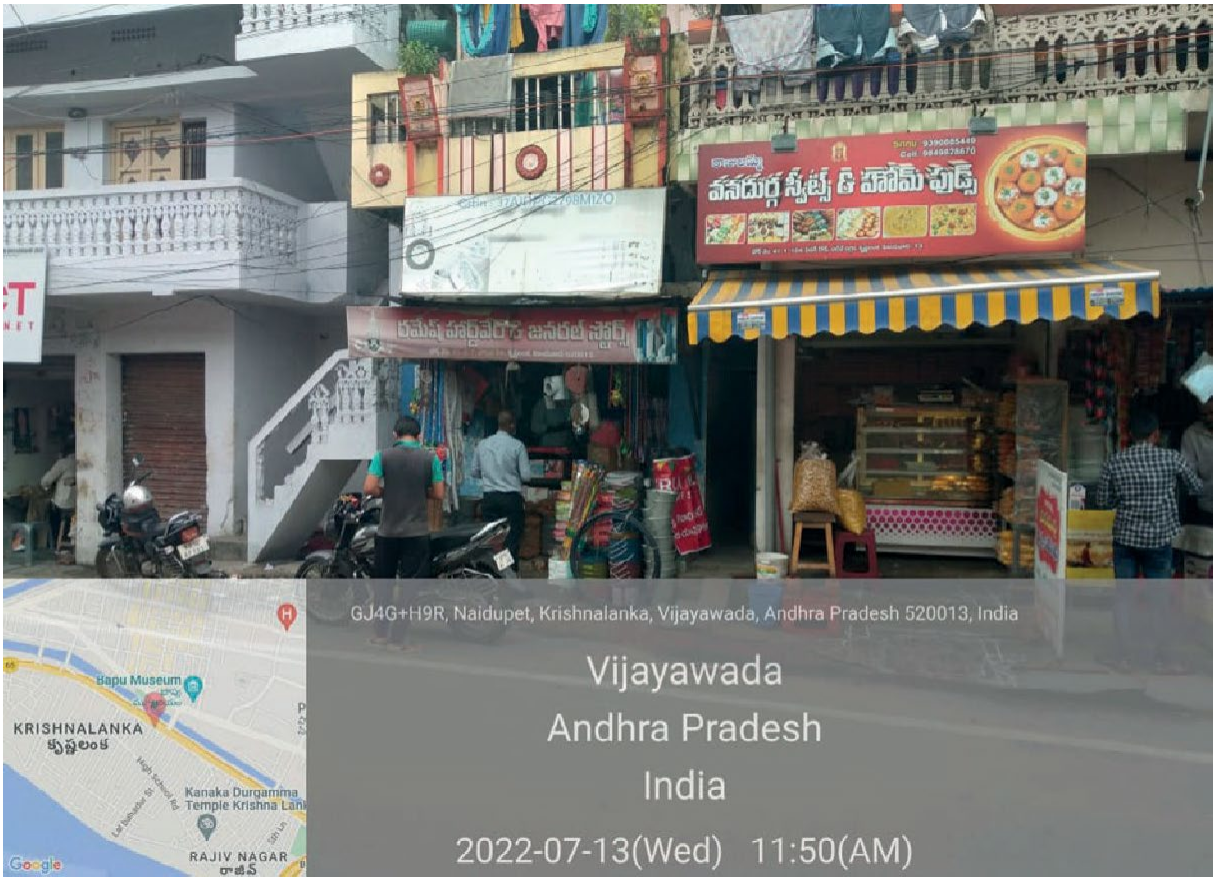
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Warangal

Warangal (urban) district is located in the northern region of Telangana. It consists of three urban cities, Kazipet, Hanamkonda, and Warangal, together known as the Warangal Tri-cities. The district occupies an area of 1,304.5 sq km. The district houses a total population of 10,80,858, as per the 2011 census. There are no major rivers flowing in and around the city, therefore the city relies on the Kakatiya canal originating from the Sriram Sagar project to meet its water requirements.

1. Single-use Plastic Waste Inventory

In Warangal, the municipal waste was collected from three residential wards, High-income residential (Ward No. 38), Middle-income Residential areas (Ward No. 50), and Low-income residential areas (Ward No. 60), and one sample each from Mixed Commercial & Residential (Ward No. 49), and Commercial areas (Ward No. 48) were chosen for inventory.

A sample from the dumpsite was also collected and characterised to assess the quantity of plastic and SUPs taken out for recycling/reuse.

The inventorisation study in Warangal was conducted from 30 June to 4 July 2022 at one of the transfer stations. The door to door since the town mostly collects segregated waste and all the waste is collected and send to this facility for resource recovery.

Results of inventory

Banned SUPs account for about 22% of the total plastic waste in Warangal. The most common banned SUPs found in the waste stream are carry bags, accounting for 88.2% (by weight) of all the banned SUPs. Cutlery items, the other most prominent banned SUP, accounted for 10% of the total banned SUPs. The contribution of the rest of the banned SUPs was less than 2%.

Table 1: Banned SUPs in the waste stream

Sl. no.	Banned SUPs	Percentage of total banned SUPs (%)
1	Plastic sticks	1.1
2	Carry bags	88.2
3	Plastic sheets	0.0
4	Cutlery items	10.0
5	Wrapping and film	0.2
6	Others	0.5

Note:

- Plastic sticks include earbuds, balloon sticks, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, straws and stirrers
- Cutlery items include plates, trays, cups, glasses, spoons, forks and knives
- Wrapping and film include films on the sweet box, invitation card and cigarette packet
- Others include plastic flags, PVC banners (<100 µ) and thermocol decorations

2. Market Survey of Single-use Plastics

To assess the availability of banned SUP items and its alternatives within the municipal boundaries, a market survey was carried out in selected market areas in different zones, in the month of June and July 2022.

Table 2: Markets selected for the survey

Sl. No.	Zone	Market name
1	North	K.U Cross roads, Hanamkonda Chowrasta
2	South	Nakkalagutta, MGM Hospital Road
3	East	Pochamma maidan, Warangal Chowrasta
4	West	Somidi Road, Kadipikonda

The survey covered 271 shops in total within these four selected markets in Mamallapuram. The results are as provided below.

Figure 1: Sale of SUPs and alternatives in Warangal

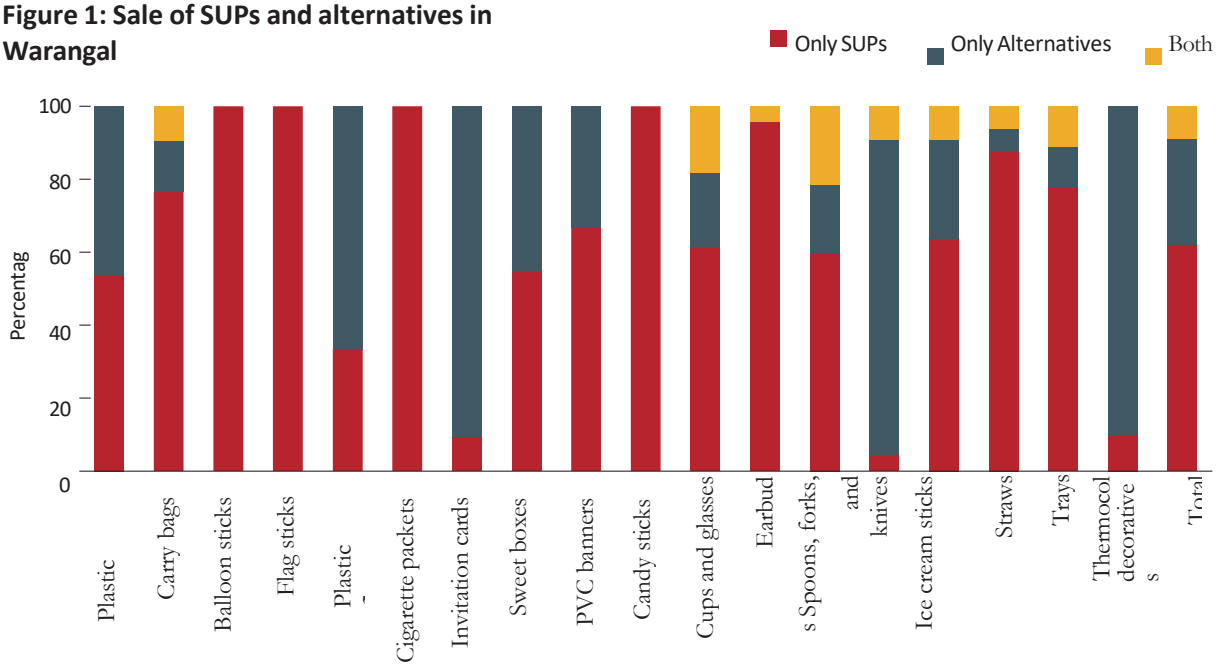

Table 3: Types of alternatives to SUPs in Warangal

Banned SUP items	No. of alternatives available	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Plastic sheets	2	Silver Foil	Paper sheets		
SUP Carry bags (below 50 microns)	4	Paper bags	Jute carry bags	Reusable carry bags	Non-woven carry bags
Plastic balloon sticks	0				
Plastic flag sticks	0				
Plastic flags	2	Paper flags	Metal flags with pin		
Wrapping/films on cigarette packets	0				
Plastic wrapping/films on invitation cards	1	Paper cards without any film			
Wrapping/films on sweet boxes	1	Cardboard boxes			
PVC banners below 100 µ	1	Above 230 GSM			
SUP candy sticks	0				
Cups and glasses	3	Steel glasses	Glass crockery	Paper glasses	
Earbuds	1	Reusable Steel earbuds			
Spoons, forks and knives	2	Steel cutlery	Wooden spoons, forks and knives		
Ice cream sticks	1	Wooden sticks			
Plates	3	Steel Plates	Reusable plastic plates	Paper plates	
Straws	1	Paper straws			
SUP trays	2	Cardboard box/ trays	Aluminium covers		
Thermocol decorative	2	Paper décor	Inflatable balloon décor		

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Annexure IV

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Designation: D 5231 – 92 (Reapproved 2003)

Standard Test Method for Determination of the Composition of Unprocessed Municipal Solid Waste[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5231; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes procedures for measuring the composition of unprocessed municipal solid waste (MSW) by employing manual sorting. This test method applies to determination of the mean composition of MSW based on the collection and manual sorting of a number of samples of waste over a selected time period covering a minimum of one week.

1.2 This test method includes procedures for the collection of a representative sorting sample of unprocessed waste, manual sorting of the waste into individual waste components, data reduction, and reporting of the results.

1.3 This test method may be applied at landfill sites, waste processing and conversion facilities, and transfer stations.

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific hazard statements, see Section 6.

2. Terminology

2.1 *Definitions:*

2.1.1 *composite item*—an object in the waste composed of multiple waste components or dissimilar materials, such as disposable diapers, bi-metal beverage containers, electrical conductors composed of metallic wire encased in plastic insulation, etc.

2.1.2 *solid waste composition or waste composition*—the characterization of solid waste as represented by a breakdown of the mixture into specified waste components on the basis of mass fraction or of weight percent.

2.1.3 *sorting sample*—a 200 to 300-lb (91 to 136-kg) portion deemed to represent the characteristics of a vehicle load of MSW.

2.1.4 *unprocessed municipal solid waste*—solid waste in its discarded form, that is, waste that has not been size reduced or otherwise processed.

2.1.5 *waste component*—a category of solid waste, composed of materials of similar physical properties and chemical composition, which is used to define the composition of solid waste, for example, ferrous, glass, newsprint, yard waste, aluminum, etc.

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The number of samples to be sorted is calculated based on statistical criteria selected by the investigators.

3.2 Vehicle loads of waste are designated for sampling, and a sorting sample is collected from the discharged vehicle load.

3.3 The sample is sorted manually into waste components. The weight fraction of each component in the sorting sample is calculated from the weights of the components.

3.4 The mean waste composition is calculated using the results of the composition of each of the sorting samples.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Waste composition information has widespread applications and can be used for activities such as solid waste planning, designing waste management facilities, and establishing a reference waste composition for use as a baseline standard in both facility contracts and acceptance test plans.

4.2 The method can be used to define and report the composition of MSW through the selection and manual sorting of waste samples. Where applicable, care should be taken to consider the source and seasonal variation of waste.

4.3 After performing a waste composition analysis, laboratory analyses may be performed on representative samples of waste components, or mixtures of waste components, for purposes related to the planning, management, design, testing, and operation of resource recovery facilities.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Metal, Plastic, or Fiber Containers*, sufficient for storing and weighing each waste component, labeled accordingly. For components that will have a substantial moisture content (for example, food waste), metal or plastic containers are recommended in order to avoid absorption of moisture by the

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D34 on Waste Disposal and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D34.01.06 on Analytical Methods.

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container and thus the need for a substantial number of weighings to maintain an accurate tare weight for the container.

5.2 *Mechanical or Electronic Weigh Scale*, with a capacity of at least 200 lb (91 kg) and precision of at least 0.1 lb (0.045 kg).

5.3 *Heavy-Duty Tarps, Shovels, Rakes, Push Brooms, Dust Pans, Hand Brooms, Magnets, Sorting Table, First Aid Kit, Miscellaneous Small Tools, Traffic Cones, Traffic Vests, Leather Gloves, Hardhats, Safety Glasses, and Leather Boots*.

6. Hazards

6.1 Review the hazards and procedures with the operating and sorting personnel prior to conducting the field activities.

6.2 Sharp objects, such as nails, razor blades, hypodermic needles, and pieces of glass, are present in solid waste. Personnel should be instructed of this danger, and they should brush waste particles aside while sorting rather than projecting their hands with force into the mixture. Personnel handling and sorting solid waste should wear appropriate protection, such as heavy leather gloves, dust masks, hardhats, safety glasses, and safety boots.

6.3 During the processes of unloading waste from collection vehicles and handling waste with heavy equipment, projectiles may issue from the mass of waste. The projectiles can include flying glass particles from breaking glass containers and metal lids from plastic and metal containers that burst under pressure when run over by heavy equipment. The problem is particularly severe when the waste handling surface is of high compressive strength, for example, concrete. Personnel should be informed of this danger and wear eye and head protection if in the vicinity of either the collection vehicle unloading point or heavy equipment, or both.

6.4 Select a location for the discharge of designated loads, manual sorting activities, and weighing operations that is flat, level, and away from the normal waste handling and processing areas.

6.5 Weigh storage containers each day, or more frequently, if necessary, in order to maintain an accounting of the tare weight.

6.6 Loss of mass from the sorting sample can occur through the evaporation of water. Samples should thus be sorted as soon as possible after collection.

6.7 Containers of liquids or other potentially dangerous wastes shall be put aside and handled by the crew chief.

7. Calibration

7.1 All weigh scale equipment shall be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. Take appropriate corrective action if the readings are different from those of the calibration weights.

8. Procedure

8.1 Secure a flat and level area for discharge of the vehicle load. The surface should be swept clean or covered with a clean, durable tarp prior to discharge of the load.

8.2 Position the scale on a clean, flat, level surface and adjust the level of the scale if necessary. Determine the accuracy and operation of the scale with a known (that is, reference) weight.

8.3 Weigh all empty storage containers and record the tare weights.

8.4 Determine the number of samples to be sorted. The determination is a function of the waste components to be sorted and the desired precision as applied to each component. Weights of 200 to 300 lb (91 to 136 kg) for sorting samples of unprocessed solid waste are recommended. The number of samples is determined using the calculational method described in 9.1.

8.5 A comprehensive list of waste components for sorting is given in Table 1. A description of some of the waste component categories is given in Table 2. Other waste components can be defined and sorted, depending on the purpose of the waste composition determination. The list in Table 1 is comprised of those components most commonly used to define and report the composition of solid waste. It is recommended that, at a minimum, the complement of left-justified categories in Table 1 be sorted. Similar breakdowns of solid waste composition are therefore available for purposes of comparison, if desired. Label the storage containers accordingly.

8.6 Vehicles for sampling shall be selected at random during each day of the one-week sampling period, or so as to be representative of the waste stream as agreed upon by the affected parties. With respect to the random selection of vehicles, any method is acceptable that does not introduce a bias into the selection. An acceptable method is the use of a random number generator. For a weekly sampling period of k days, the number of vehicles sampled each day shall be approximately n/k, where n is the total number of vehicle loads to be selected for the determination of waste composition. A weekly period is defined as 5 to 7 days.

8.7 Direct the designated vehicle containing the load of waste to the area secured for discharge of the load and collection of the sorting sample.

8.8 Collect any required information from the vehicle operator before the vehicle leaves the discharge area. Direct the vehicle operator to discharge the load onto the clean surface in one contiguous pile, that is, to avoid gaps in the discharged load in order to facilitate collection of the samples.

8.9 Using a front-end loader with at least a 1-yd ^{3}(0.765-m^3) bucket, remove the material longitudinally along one entire side of the discharged load in order to obtain a representative cross-section of the material. The mass of material shall be sufficient to form a mass of material which, on a visual basis, is at least four times the desired weight of the sorting sample

TABLE 1 List of Waste Component Categories

Mixed paper	Other organics
High-grade paper	Ferrous
Computer printout	Cans
Other office paper	Other ferrous
Newsprint	Aluminum
Corrugated	Cans
Plastic	Foil
PET bottles	Other aluminum
HDPE bottles	Glass
Film	Clear
Other plastic	Brown
Yard waste	Green
Food waste	Other inorganics
Wood	

TABLE 2 Descriptions of Some Waste Component Categories

Category	Description
Mixed paper	Office paper, computer paper, magazines, glossy paper, waxed paper, and other paper not fitting the categories of newsprint and corrugated
Newsprint	Newspaper
Corrugated	Corrugated medium, corrugated boxes or cartons, and brown (kraft) paper (that is, corrugated) bags
Plastic	All plastics
Yard waste	Branches, twigs, leaves, grass, and other plant material
Food waste	All food waste except bones
Wood	Lumber, wood products, pallets, and furniture
Other organics/ combustibles	Textiles, rubber, leather, and other primarily burnable materials not included in the above component categories
Ferrous	Iron, steel, tin cans, and bi-metal cans
Aluminum	Aluminum, aluminum cans, and aluminum foil
Glass	All glass
Other inorganics/ non-combustibles	Rock, sand, dirt, ceramics, plaster, non-ferrous non-aluminum metals (copper, brass, etc.), and bones

(that is, approximately 1000 lb (454 kg)). Mix, cone, and quarter the material, and select one quarter to be the sorting sample, using a random method of selection or a sequence agreed by all affected parties, for the purpose of eliminating or minimizing biasing of the sample. If an oversize item (for example, water heater) composes a large weight percent of the sorting sample, add a notation on the data sheet and weigh it, if possible. Unprocessed solid waste is a heterogeneous mixture of materials. Care must thus be taken during application of the procedures for sample collection in order to obtain a representative sample.

8.10 One sorting sample is selected from each collection vehicle load designated for sampling. All handling and manipulation of the discharged load and longitudinal and sorting samples shall be conducted on previously cleaned surfaces. If necessary, remove the sorting sample to a secured manual sorting area. The sorting sample may be placed on a clean table for sorting for the convenience of the sorting personnel. The sorting area shall be a previously cleaned, flat, level surface.

8.11 Position the storage containers around the sorting sample. Empty all containers from the sorting sample, such as capped jars, paper bags, and plastic bags of their contents. Segregate each waste item and place it in the appropriate storage container.

8.12 In the case of composite items found in the waste, separate the individual materials where practical, and place the individual materials into the appropriate storage containers. Where impractical, segregate the composite items for classification by the crew chief according to the following order:

8.12.1 If there are many identical composite items (for example, plastic-sheathed aluminum electrical conductor), place them into the waste component containers corresponding to the materials present in the item, and in the approximate proportions according to the estimated mass fraction of each material in the item.

8.12.2 If there are only a few of the identical composite item, place them in the storage container corresponding to the material that comprises, on a weight basis, the majority of the item (for example, place bi-metal beverage cans in the ferrous container).

8.12.3 If composite items represent substantial weight percents of the sorting sample, a separate category should be established, for example, composite roofing shingles.

8.12.4 If none of the above procedures is appropriate, place the item(s) (or proportion it (them)) in the storage container labeled“ other non-combustible” or “other combustible,” as appropriate.

8.13 Sorting continues until the maximum particle size of the remaining waste particles is approximately 0.5 in. (12.7 mm). At this point, apportion the remaining particles into the storage containers corresponding to the waste components represented in the remaining mixture. The apportionment shall be accomplished by making a visual estimate of the mass fraction of waste components represented in the remaining mixture.

8.14 Record the gross weights of the storage containers and of any waste items sorted but not stored in containers. The data sheet shown in Fig. 1 can be used to record both gross and tare weights.

8.15 After recording the gross weights, empty the storage containers and weigh them again, if appropriate. Re-weighing is important and necessary if the containers become moisture-laden, for example, from wet waste.

8.16 Clean the sorting site, as well as the load discharge area, of all waste materials.

9. Calculation

9.1 *Number of 200 to 300-lb (91 to 136-kg) Samples*:

9.1.1 The number of sorting samples (that is, vehicle loads) (n) required to achieve a desired level of measurement precision is a function of the component(s) under consideration and the confidence level. The governing equation for n is as follows:

$$n = (t^* s/e\cdot\bar{x})^2 \quad (1)$$

where:

- t^* = student t statistic corresponding to the desired level of confidence,
- s = estimated standard deviation,
- e = desired level of precision, and
- $\bar{x}$ = estimated mean.

9.1.1.1 All numerical values for the symbols are in decimal notation. For example, a precision value (e) of 20 % is represented as 0.2.

9.1.1.2 One sorting sample is chosen per vehicle load.

9.1.1.3 Suggested values of s and of $\bar{x}$ for waste components are listed in Table 3. Values of t^* are given in Table 4 for 90 and 95 % levels of confidence, respectively.

9.1.2 Estimate the number of samples (n') for the selected conditions (that is, precision and level of confidence) and components using (Eq 1). For the purposes of estimation, select from Table 4 the t^* value for $n = \infty$ for the selected level of confidence. Since the required number of samples will vary among the components for a given set of conditions, a compromise will be required in terms of selecting a sample size, that is, the number of samples that will be sorted. The component that is chosen to govern the precision of the composition measurement (and therefore the number of

Waste Composition Data Sheet

Day/Date: _____ Collection Company: _____
Site: _____ Vehicle Type: _____
Weather: _____ Route No: _____
Recorded by: _____

Component	Weight in Pounds			Percent of Total
	Gross	Tare		
Mixed Paper				
High Grade Paper				
Computer Printout				
Other Office Paper				
Newsprint				
Corrugated				
Plastic				
PET bottles				
HDPE bottles				
Film				
Other Plastic				
Food Waste				
Wood				
Other Organics				
Ferrous				
Cans				
Other Ferrous				
Aluminum				
Cans				
Foil				
Other Aluminum				
Glass				
Clear				
Brown				
Green				
Other Inorganics				

TOTALS _____

NOTES: _____

Lab sample taken? Yes _____ No _____

FIG. 1 Waste Composition Data Sheet

samples required for sorting) is termed the "governing component" for the purposes of this method.

9.1.3 After determining the governing component and its corresponding number of samples (n_o), return to Table 4 and select the student t statistic (t^*_o) corresponding to n_o. Recalculate the number of samples, that is, n', using t^*_o.

9.1.4 Compare n_o to the new estimate of n, that is, n', which was calculated for the governing component. If the values differ by more than 10 %, repeat the calculations given in 9.1.2 and 9.1.3.

9.1.5 If the values are within 10 %, select the larger value as the number of samples to be sorted. Refer to Appendix X1 for a sample calculation of n.

9.2 *Component Composition*:

9.2.1 The component composition of solid waste is reported on the basis of the mass fraction (expressed as a decimal) or percent of waste component i in the solid waste mixture. The

TABLE 3 Values of Mean ($\bar{x}$) and Standard Deviation(s) for Within-Week Sampling to Determine MSW Component Composition[A]

Component	Standard Deviation(s)	Mean ($\bar{x}$)
Newsprint	0.07	0.10
Corrugated	0.06	0.14
Plastic	0.03	0.09
Yard waste	0.14	0.04
Food waste	0.03	0.10
Wood	0.06	0.06
Other organics	0.06	0.05
Ferrous	0.03	0.05
Aluminum	0.004	0.01
Glass	0.05	0.08
Other inorganics	0.03	0.06
		1.00

[A]The tabulated mean values and standard deviations are estimates based on field test data reported for MSW sampled during weekly sampling periods at several locations around the United States.

TABLE 4 Values of *t* Statistics (*t) as a Function of Number of Samples and Confidence Interval**

Number of Samples, n	90 %	95 %
2	6.314	12.706
3	2.920	4.303
4	2.353	3.182
5	2.132	2.776
6	2.015	2.571
7	1.943	2.447
8	1.895	2.365
9	1.860	2.306
10	1.833	2.262
11	1.812	2.228
12	1.796	2.201
13	1.782	2.179
14	1.771	2.160
15	1.761	2.145
16	1.753	2.131
17	1.746	2.120
18	1.740	2.110
19	1.734	2.101
20	1.729	2.093
21	1.725	2.086
22	1.721	2.080
23	1.717	2.074
24	1.714	2.069
25	1.711	2.064
26	1.708	2.060
27	1.706	2.056
28	1.703	2.052
29	1.701	2.048
30	1.699	2.045
31	1.697	2.042
36	1.690	2.030
41	1.684	2.021
46	1.679	2.014
51	1.676	2.009
61	1.671	2.000
71	1.667	1.994
81	1.664	1.990
91	1.662	1.987
101	1.660	1.984
121	1.658	1.980
141	1.656	1.977
161	1.654	1.975
189	1.653	1.973
201	1.653	1.972
∞	1.645	1.960

reporting is on the basis of wet weight, that is, the weight of materials immediately after sorting.

9.2.2 The mass fraction of component *i*, mf_i, is defined and computed as follows:

$$mf_i = \frac{w_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{j} w_i} \quad (2)$$

where:
w_i = weight of component i and
j = number of waste components.

In those cases in which a container is used to store and weigh the materials,

$$w_i = \text{gross weight} - \text{tare weight of container} \quad (3)$$

9.2.3 The percent of component *i*, P_i, is defined and computed as follows:

$$P_i = mf_i \times 100 \quad (4)$$

9.2.4 For the data analysis to be correct, the denominator of (Eq 2) must be unity, and

$$\sum_{i=1}^{j} P_i = 100 \quad (5)$$

9.3 The mean component composition for the one-week period is calculated using the component composition results from each of the analysis samples. The mean mass fraction of component *i*, $\overline{mf_i}$, is calculated as follows:

$$\overline{mf_i} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n} (mf_i)_k \quad (6)$$

and the mean percent of component *i*, P_i, is calculated as follows:

$$\bar{P}_i = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n} (P_i)_k \quad (7)$$

where:
n = number of samples.

10. Precision and Bias

10.1 A precision and bias statement cannot be made for this test method at this time. However, the committee is interested in conducting an interlaboratory test program and encourages interested parties to contact ASTM Headquarters.[2]

11. Keywords

11.1 composition; municipal solid waste; waste characterization

[2] ASTM Headquarters, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

APPENDIX

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. EXAMPLE CALCULATION OF THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES FOR ANALYSIS

X1.1 *Example Assumptions:*

X1.1.1 Corrugated is selected as the governing component.
X1.1.2 A 90 % confidence level is selected.
X1.1.3 A precision of 10 % is desired.
X1.1.4 Therefore:

s = 0.06 (from Table 3),
$\bar{x}$ = 0.14 (from Table 3),
e = 0.10, and
$t^*(n = \infty)$ = 1.645 (from Table 4).

Using (Eq 1):

$$n = [t^* s/(e \cdot \bar{x})]^2 = \left[\frac{1.645\ (0.06)}{0.1\ (0.14)}\right]^2 = 50 = n_o \quad (X1.1)$$

Referring again to Table 4, for $n = 50$,

$$t^*_{90}\ (n = 50) = 1.677 \quad (X1.2)$$

and,

$$n = \left[\frac{1.677\ (0.06)}{0.1\ (0.14)}\right]^2 = 52 = n' \quad (X1.3)$$

Since 52 (that is, n') is within 10 % of 50 (that is, n_o), 52 samples should be selected for analysis.

Annexure-V

Determination of Sorting Sample size, number of vehicle loads, Vehicle load size and no. of days for sampling

The first step in characterization of the waste is to fix the sorting sample size, vehicle load size, number of vehicle loads to be sampled (n) duration of sampling (k). As per ASTM D 5231-92 (hereafter referred to as Standard) , sorting samples size should be in the range of 91-136 kg. Weekly sampling period (k) has been specified in the range of 5-7 days in the Standard. Further, vehicle load size should be at least four times the desired weight of the sorting sample size.

Further as per the ASTM standard (Section 9)

$$n=(t*s/(e*x))^2$$

Where,

s : Estimated standard deviation = 0.03 for Plastic (Table 3 of the Standard)

x : Estimated mean= 0.09 for Plastic (Table 3 of the Standard)

e : Desired level of precision (If desired level of Precision is 10% then e=0.1)

t : Student t statistic corresponding to the desired level of confidence is calculated as per Table 4 of the ASTM standards

"n" is calculated using iteration method as per the Standard. An example illustrating the same is given below

s = 0.03

e = 0.10

x = 0.09

t (For n=∞ and Confidence level = 90% = 1.645 (from Table 4 of the Standard)

$n'=(t*s/(e*x))^2=30$

For n'= 30; t' = 1.699 (for Confidence level= 0.9) (from Table 4 of the Standard)

$n= ((1.645*0.03)/(0.1*0.09))^2=32$

Hence, number of vehicle load should vary between 30-32 as determined by the aforementioned calculations. However, the volume of waste generated in a city is subject to variations influenced by factors such as population density, geographic location, the sampling and analysis capabilities of the local governing body, and others. The computation of the number of vehicle loads is adjusted based on the need for a higher confidence level and lower precision level, especially in the case of larger cities.

Annexure-VI

Example 1: Distribution of Sample Location (Refer Section 2.2)

In a city (XYZ) with a population of appox from 5,01,500 a dynamic urban landscape unfolds where the majority of residents belong to the middle-income group. Apart from residential areas there are few slum areas within the city, one old temple working as tourist spot for the city and some market hubs including wholesale and retail shops. To efficiently manage the generated waste, Nagar Nigam has signed and MOU with waste management agency. All generated waste is collected by Nagar nigam from various dhalauns and localized waste collection points and being transported to MRF facility installed by Waste Management Agency. Recyclable material are manually separated and remaining is being sent to the only available disposal site of the city.

Key points of above description:

- Population between 100000 to 999999
- Majority of the people are middle income group and no high income groups
- All the waste generated in the city is being transported to the one disposal site
- One Material recover facility are installed
- There are multiple dhalaun and collection points near by the various wards to collect waste.

Step one: Determination of parameter for waste Characterization

As per Table 1 of SOP following parameter can be determining

- No. of Vehicle to be sampled (n): 45
- Duration of sampling (No of Days) (k): 6
- Vehicle load size: 480 kg
- Sorting Sample size: 120 kg

Step Two: Distribution of the sampling locations

City area is divided into four zones East, West, North & South and subsequently various wards in the zone are divided into Middle-income residential wards, Economically Weaker Section (EWS) residential wards/slums and Commercial

wards (Market Area) and others. In addition, one disposal point is also identified in each Zone. Location distribution is given below:

Table 1: Sample location distribution

	Zone 1					**Zone 2**					**Zone 3**					**Zone 4**					**Total**
Day	MI	EWS	CW	O	DS	MI	EWS	CW	O	DS	MI	EWS	CW	O	DS	MI	EWS	CW	O	DS	
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	8
2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		1	1	1	0	0	0	1	8
3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	8
4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	8
5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	7
6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6
Total	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**6**	
																					45

Middle-income residential wards: MI

Economically Weaker Section (EWS) residential wards/slums: EWS

Commercial wards (Market Area): CW

Others: O

Disposal Point: DS

The sample is required to be collected at waste generation points excluding the one to be collected at the Disposal point.

Note: In the absence of predefined economic distinctions in a town, the allocation of wards was determined by the predominant socio-economic nature of the areas. For instance, if a ward has more than 50% high-income residences, it is designated as a high-income ward. Conversely, if a ward has over 50% low-income residents, it is categorized as a low-income ward, and so forth. Vehicles from these identified categories may be selected.

Step 3: Sample collection and Sample preparation

Sample collection: Vehicles collecting waste from each socio-economic strata of each zone to be identified. Every day, select vehicles randomly from each socio-economic strata of each zone. Make sure that the waste collectors are not removing valuable plastics/ dry wastes beforehand.

Sample preparation: The entire vehicle load of waste i.e 480 Kgs should be discharged in a designated area. Use the Quartering and coning method to reduce the size of the shorting sample to 120 kg.

Waste characterisation:

First waste should be characterise into two categories Plastic waste and others Subsequently The total plastic waste be sorted and weighed into 4 categories, as per the EPR guidelines. Each sub-category should be weighed and registered in the data sheet as given below:

Table 2A: **Plastic Waste characterization (Plastic Packaging category wise) : <u>Generation points</u>**

Vehicle Load No. (1)	**Sorting Sample Size (Kg) (2)**	**Total PW(Kg) (3)**	**Category 1 PW (kg) (4)**	**Category 2 PW (kg)(5)**	**Category 3 PW (kg) (6)**	**Category 4 PW (kg) (7)**
1	120	10	2	4	2.5	0
2	120	8	1.5	2	2	0.05
3	120	9	1.5	3	1	0.02
4	120	10	1.7	2.5	1.5	0.01
5	120	9	1.5	3	1	0
6	120	7	1	2	1	0.03
7	120	8.5	2	2	1.5	0
8	120	9	1	3	2	0.005
9	120	8	1.5	2	1.5	0
10	120	7	1	2	1.5	0.02
11	120	6.5	1	2	0.8	0
12	120	10	3	2	1	0.02
13	120	9	1.5	4	1	0.02

14	120	10	1.7	4	1.5	0.01
15	120	9.5	1.5	3	1	0
16	120	8.5	1	2	1	0.03
17	120	10	2	2	2	0
18	120	9	1	3	2	0.005
19	120	11	2.5	3	2	0
20	120	7	1	2	1.5	0.02
21	120	8	1	2	1.5	0
	2520	184	31.9	54.5	30.8	0.24

Table 2B: **Plastic Waste characterization (Plastic Packaging category wise) : <u>Disposal points</u>**

Vehicle Load No. (1)	**Sorting Sample Size (Kg) (2)**	**Total PW(Kg) (3)**	**Category 1 PW (kg) (4)**	**Category 2 PW (kg)(5)**	**Category 3 PW (kg) (6)**	**Category 4 PW (kg) (7)**
1	120	6	0.5	2	2	0.01
2	120	7	0.25	3	1	0
3	120	6.5	0.7	1	1	0
4	120	7	1	0.5	1	0.001
5	120	7.1	0.5	1	0.5	0
6	120	6.8	0.75	1.5	0.5	0
7	120	6	0.5	2	2	0.01
8	120	7	0.25	3	1	0
9	120	6.5	0.7	1	1	0
10	120	7	1	0.5	1	0.001
11	120	7.1	0.5	1	0.5	0
12	120	6.8	0.75	1.5	0.5	0
13	120	6	0.5	2	2	0.01
14	120	7	0.25	3	1	0
15	120	6.5	0.7	1	1	0
16	120	7	1	0.5	1	0.001

17	120	7.1	0.5	1	0.5	0
18	120	6.8	0.75	1.5	0.5	0
19	120	6	0.5	2	2	0.01
20	120	7	0.25	3	1	0
21	120	6.5	0.7	1	1	0
22	120	7	1	0.5	1	0.001
23	120	7.1	0.5	1	0.5	0
24	120	6.8	0.75	1.5	0.5	0
	2880	161.6	14.8	36	24	0.044

Banned SUPs waste sorting

The total plastic waste also to be sorted into all the 20 banned SUP products and should be weighed and registered in the data sheet as given below:

Table 3A : **Plastic waste characterization (Single Use Plastic) – Generation point**

	Vehicle Load No. 1(kg)	**Vehicle Load No 2(kg)**	**VL3**	**…VL21**	**Total**	**Average Kg/Kg of waste**
Sorting Sample Size (kg)	120	120	120	120	2520	
Plastic Waste (kg)	10	8	9	8	184	0.07302
SUPs					0	0.00000
Earbuds(kg)	0.0001	0.0002	0	0.0001	0.00185	0.00000
Balloons(kg)	0.001	0	0	0.001	0.006	0.00000
Candy(kg)	0.01	0	0	0.01	0.061	0.00002

Ice-cream(kg)	0.02	0.01	0	0.02	0.17	0.00007
Straws(kg)	0.15	0.14	0.1	0.15	2.65	0.00105
Plates(kg)	0.2	0.18	0.2	0.2	4	0.00159
Cups(kg)	0.21	0.15	0.1	0.21	3.31	0.00131
Glass(kg)	0.17	0.15	0.2	0.17	3.42	0.00136
Forks(kg)	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.1	1.45	0.00058
Spoons(kg)	0.08	0.07	0.1	0.08	1.23	0.00049
Knives(kg)	0.05	0.03	0	0.05	0.6	0.00024
Trays(kg)	0.02	0.015	0	0.02	0.315	0.00013
Sweet box(kg)	0.001	0	0	0.001	0.01	0.00000
Invitation (kg) cards	0.0001	0	0	0.0001	0.0006	0.00000
Cigarette (kg) Packets	0.002	0.001	0	0.002	0.027	0.00001
<120 microns(kg)	1.5	1.2	1	1.5	25	0.00992
<50 microns(kg)	1	0.8	1.1	1	21	0.00833
Plastic flags(kg)	0.0001	0.0002	0	0.0001	0.0016	0.00000
PVC banners < 100 µm,	0.001	0	0	0.001	0.006	0.00000
polystyrene for decoration(kg)	0.02	0.01	0	0	0.19	0.00008
	3.5353	2.80635	2.88	3.5153	63.44905	

Table 3B : **Plastic waste characterization (Single Use Plastic) – Disposal point**

	Vehicle Load No. 1(kg)	**Vehicle Load No 2(kg)**	**VL 3**	**..VL24**	**Total**	**Average Kg/Kg of waste**
Sorting Sample Size (kg)	120	120	120	120	2880	0.0561
Plastic Waste (kg)	6	7	6.5	6.8	161.6	0.0000
SUPs						
Earbuds(kg)	0.0001	0.0002	0	0.00012	0.00222	0.0000
Balloons(kg)	0.0002	0	0.001	0.0001	0.0078	0.0000
Candy(kg)	0.005	0	0.0001	0.001	0.0366	0.0001
Ice-cream(kg)	0.01	0.015	0	0.015	0.24	0.0010
Straws(kg)	0.15	0.14	0.1	0.09	2.88	0.0012
Plates(kg)	0.12	0.18	0.15	0.14	3.54	0.0013
Cups(kg)	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.15	3.6	0.0010
Glass(kg)	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.1	3	0.0005
Forks(kg)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	1.32	0.0005
Spoons(kg)	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.08	1.56	0.0003
Knives(kg)	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.84	0.0001
Trays(kg)	0.01	0.015	0.012	0.01	0.282	0.0000

Sweet box(kg)	0.001	0	0.0002	0.001	0.0132	0.0000
Invitation (kg) cards	0.0001	0	0	1E-04	0.0012	0.0000
Cigarette (kg) Packets	0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	1E-04	0.003	0.0095
<120 microns(kg)	1.2	1.1	1	1.25	27.3	0.0076
<50 microns(kg)	0.7	0.8	1.15	1	21.9	0.0000
Plastic flags(kg)	0.0001	0	0	1E-04	0.0012	0.0000
PVC banners < 100 µm,	0.0001	0	0	1E-04	0.0012	0.0000
polystyrene for decoration(kg)	0.002	0.001	0.001	0	0.024	0.0231
	2.6687	2.69135	2.7744	2.95762	66.55242	0.0561

Step 4.: Assessment of Plastic Waste is given below:

1. **Quantity of Plastic Waste Generation**

   Average quantity of plastic waste generated (kg of plastic waste/ kg of mixed waste) (data sheet at Table 2A & Table 3A)

   Q1= (∑Row 1b) / (∑ Row 1a)

   OR

   Q1= (∑Column 3) / (∑ Column 2)

   = (184/2520)

   Considering Quantity of Mixed Waste generated in the town (TPA) (Q)

   = 1,50,000 Tons per annum

Quantity of Plastic Waste Generated (TPA) (Q_T)

= Q1*Q = 1,50,000 x (184/2520)

= 10,952.3 Ton per Annum

2. Quantity of Plastic Packaging Waste Generation

- Average quantity of plastic packaging waste generated (kg of plastic packaging waste / kg of mixed waste)
  (Q2)= (∑ (Column 4)+∑ (Column 5) +∑ (Column 6)+ ∑ (Column 7))/
  (∑ (Column 2)
  (data sheet at Table 2A)
  = (31.9+54.5 +30+0.24)/ 2520
  = 116.64/2520
  = 0.0462
- Quantity of Mixed Waste generated (TPA) = 1,50,000 Tons per annum
- Quantity of Plastic Packaging Waste Generated (Q_{pack})(TPA)
  = 0.0419x150000
  = 6942.8 Tons per Annum

3. **Quantity of SUP Waste Generation**

- Average quantity of SUP waste generated (SUP in kg / kg of mixed waste)
  (Q3) = (∑ (Row 2a… 7c) / (∑ (Row 1a) (data sheet Table 3A)
  Q3 =66.55/2520
  = 0.0264
- Quantity of Mixed Waste generated (TPA) = 1,50,000 tons per annum
- Quantity of Plastic Packaging Waste Generated (TPA) (Q_{SUP}) = Q3*Q
  = 3961.3 tons per annum

4. Quantity of Other (Non-packaging waste)

$Q_{other} = Q_T - Q_{pack}$

= 150,000- 10,952.3

=1,39,048 tons per annum

5. Quantity of Plastic Waste Disposed

- Average quantity of plastic waste generated (kg of plastic waste/ kg of mixed waste)

  $Q1_d$= (∑Column 3) / (∑ Column 2) – *refer Table 2B*

  OR

  $Q1_d$= (∑Row 1b) / (∑ Row 1a) – *refer Table 3B*

  = (115/2880)
- Considering Quantity of Mixed Waste Disposed (TPA) (Q_D)= 50,000 Tons per annum
- Quantity of Plastic Waste Disposed (TPA) (Q_{TD}) = $Q1_d$*Q_D

  = 50,000 x (184/2520)

  = 1996.5 Ton per Annum

6. Quantity of Plastic Packaging Waste Disposed

- Average quantity of plastic packaging waste Disposed (kg of plastic packaging waste / kg of mixed waste)

  ($Q2_d$) = (∑ (Column 4) +∑ (Column 5) +∑ (Column 6) + ∑ (Column 7)) / (∑ (Column 2)----(*refer Table 2B*)

  = (14.8+36 + 24 +0.044)/ 2880

  = 74.88/2880

  = 0.0259
- Quantity of Mixed Waste Disposed (TPA) Q_D= 50,000
- Quantity of Plastic Packaging Waste Disposed ($Q_{pack\ D}$)(TPA) = $Q2_d$*Q_D

  =1299.37 Tonnes per Annum

7. **Quantity of SUP Waste at Disposal**

- Average quantity of SUP waste at Disposal (SUP in kg / kg of mixed waste)

  ($Q3_d$) = (∑ (Row 2a… 7c) / (∑ (Row 1a) ---(*refer Table 3B*)

  = 66.552/2880

  =0.0231
- Quantity of Mixed Waste Disposed (TPA) = 50, 000 Ton per Annaum

- Quantity of SUP Waste Disposed (TPA) $(Q_{SUP})_D = Q3_d * Q_D$

  =0.0231 x 50,000= 1155.41 Ton per Annum

8. **Quantity of Other (Non-packaging waste) Disposed**

$Q_{other\ D} = Q_{TD} - Q_{pack\ D}$

= 50,000- 1996.5

=48844.5 tons per Annum

9. **Quantity of Plastic waste Utilised/Processed**

$Q_{\ utilised/processed} = Q_T - Q_{TD}$

= 10,952.3 - 1996.5

= 8955.5 Tons per Annum

Quick Verification Test to distinguish Compostable Plastics from Conventional Plastics

S No	Experiment	Observation	Inference
1	Take Dichloromethane (DCM) in test tube. Dissolve 2x2 cm film sample or few granules in Dichloromethane (DCM)	Dissolution of samples*	Confirm the presence of PLA and PBAT. PE and PP will not undergo dissolution.
2	Dissolve 2x2 cm film sample or few granules in boiled xylene	Dissolution of samples.	Confirm the presence of PE and PP. PLA and PBAT will not undergo dissolution.
3	Immerse few granules of sample in distilled water at ambient temperature	Float/Sink	Samples made from PLA and PBAT will sink and samples made from PE and PP will float on water.

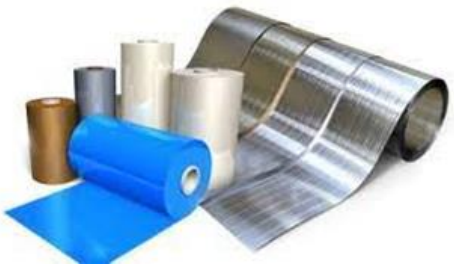
***Note:**

- Styrene based polymers undergo dissolution in DCM and may appear as compostable plastics. Dense black smoke with soot in air will be observed on burning of Styrene based samples. In addition to that, identification by FTIR & DSC shall be carried out for confirmation of Styrene based polymers.

- The film sample containing starch and other additives may not undergo complete dissolution in DCM.

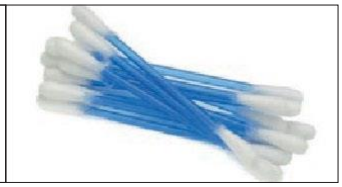
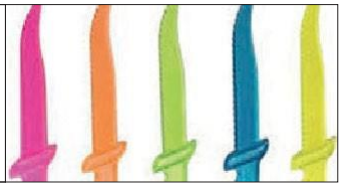
Plastic packaging and SUP References

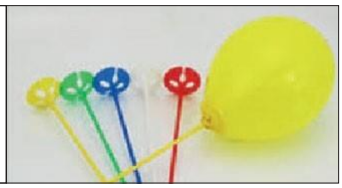
A. Plastic Packaging

Category	Plastic type	Description	Examples	Representative pictures
Category-1	Rigid	The packaging which are rigid in nature	Soft drink bottles. Water bottles (PET) & juice bottles Transportable & storage-able Food containers, Shampoo bottles Plastic containers for cooking oil, vinegar, sauces, pickles. Clamshell packaging for fruits, vegetable & etc.	
Category-2	Flexible	Flexible plastic packaging of single layer or multilayer (more than one layer with different types of plastic), plastic sheets or like and covers made of plastic sheet, carry bags, plastic sachet or pouches	Plastic Carry bag, Plastic sheet Plastic grocery bags,wrap/cling film, shrink film, Plastic packaging for toiletries (shampoo sachets, lotion pouches), rozen foods (freezer bags, plastic film on frozen food trays) Plastic packaging for medical supplies (sterile pouches, medication blister packs) Plastic packaging for electronic devices (bubble wrap, anti-static bags) Plastic packaging for clothing (garment bags, polyethylene garment covers) Plastic packaging for pharmaceuticals (pill packets, blister packs) Plastic packaging for toys (toy packaging, bubble wrap) Plastic packaging for stationery items (pencil case, document pouches)	

Category-3	Multilayer	Multilayered plastic packaging (at least one layer of plastic and at least one layer of material other than plastic)	Milk products & juice storage boxes such as fruiti Packets of biscuit, namkeen mixture, chips, kurkure etc. & other multilayer packaging.	
Category-4	Compostable	Plastic sheet or like used for packaging as well as carry bags made of compostable plastics	Compostable shopping bags, food packaging, sheets and others	

B. Single-Use Plastic

Product	
1. Plastic Earbuds	
2. Plastic sheets below 50 microns	
3. Carry bags below 120 microns	
4. Plastic cutlery (spoons, forks)	
5. Straws	
6. Plastic plates, cups, glasses	
7. SUP knives (mostly used for cake cutting)	
8. SUP Trays	

Product	
9. Wrappings on Invitation cards	
10. Thermocol decorative items	
11. Wrapping on sweet boxes (Plastic sheet wrapped on sweet boxes/fruit baskets)	
12. Wrapping/Films on cigarette packets	
13. Plastic Balloon sticks	
14. Plastic stirrers	
15. Plastic Flags	
16. Plastic Candy sticks