

**Office of the
National Green Tribunal - SLC**
(Constituted as per Hon'ble NGT,
Principal Bench, New Delhi, Order O.A.
No. 606/2018, Dated 16-01-2019)



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No.PCB/WMC/3142/MSW/NGT/2022-23 / 1267 Date: 19 MAY 2022

**Proceedings of NGT State Level Monitoring Committee held on
19.04.2022 at 3.00 PM, Office of Deputy Commissioner, Mandya
District.**

The description of Mandya district for the purpose of Solid Waste Management was presented by the District Administration:

Mandya district has 7 Talukas, wherein, there are 8 Urban Local Bodies (in short as ULB's), they together generate 83.026 Tonne per Day (TPD) of Solid Waste, as defined under Rule 3(46) of the Solid Waste Management Rules (in short referred as SWM Rules). Out of 83.026 tonne of solid waste generated, nearly 53.25TPD is wet waste and 29.77TPD is dry waste. Most part of the Mandya district is irrigated from Cauvery and Hemavathi rivers.

Door to door collection of waste is 100%. However, no DPR or action plan is formulated processing and legacy waste. It is stated that 5 acres of land is identified for processing of C & D Waste and also for collection of E-waste. District administration has taken effective steps to create awareness by conducting IEC programme not only for public but also Pourakarmika's and other officials. The process of plastic ban is effectively implemented in phased manner.

There are 68 auto tippers, 20 Tractor trailers, 2 tipper trucks and 6 compactors and waste collection from door to door is being



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done between 6:30 AM to 12:30 PM under the supervision of sanitary inspectors and health inspectors. The collected solid waste is being disposed to landfill site.

Object of Solid Waste Management:-

The Chairman expressed the solid waste management in the district is by and large under progress briefed the background of meeting and explained object of SWM Rules by referring to Rules in preamble and explained Rules 3(57) reproduced below:

“waste hierarchy” means the priority order in which the solid waste is to should be managed by giving emphasis to prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least;

The Chairman of State level Committee (SLC) stressed for effective enforcement of the Provisions of Rule 4 of SWM Rules, as per which every waste generator shall, segregate and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable bins and handover segregated wastes to authorized waste pickets or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local bodies from time to time.

Non-segregation of waste is violation and ULBs and GPs are duty bound to take action against such generator who is not

segregating waste at source. ULBs shall frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules and ensure timely implementation beside carrying out effective public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators as per Rule 15 (zg).

After detailed deliberation chairman of State level Committee gave the following direction for effective SWM:

1. As per Article 51A of constitution of India citizens are responsible to safeguard environment
2. ULBs and GPs prepare a SWM plan as per Rules 15 (a) and create awareness through IEC activities to citizen.
3. ULBs to collect fine from waste generators for any noncompliance
4. Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) is responsible for taking action against ULBs and collect environmental compensation for any noncompliance to SWM Rules, 2016 the local bodies.
5. District administration shall train all ULBs for proper management of Solid Waste.
6. Planning is important. Management required for slum will be different from that of developed residential and commercial area. Each ward shall have micro plan at ward level and citizens. Participation is important.

7. First priority shall be given to proper awareness to the citizens and staff of ULBs.
8. All shops registered for solid waste management with ULBs and insisted to keep two bins to store segregated wet waste and dry waste.
9. Street vendors shall be given permission by ULB/GP and levy nominal charge from them to management solid waste managed by them.
10. Collection of waste is the responsibility of ULBs.
11. Ranking of wards based on performance. The District Task Force shall review and rank ULBs on monthly basis and take action against the non performer.
12. Model bye-law are prepared by government be used as guidance and suitable bye laws based on requirement of individual ULB be prepared.
13. Waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project shall submit waste management plan and get appropriate approvals from the local authority before starting construction or demolition or remodeling work as per Rule 4(3) of Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Rules, 2016.
14. Every waste generator shall keep the C&D waste within the premise or get the waste deposited at collection centre so made by the local body as per Rule 4(4) of C&D Waste Management Rules, 2016.

15. ULBs shall prescribe user fee for C&D waste. The ULBs shall incorporate separate user fee in bye-law and transport in separate vehicle.
16. District authority may issue order to seize illegal transporter of waste as per section 31 of the Karnataka Police Act, 1963.
17. ULBs are self governing bodies which shall generate own revenue for solid waste management. User fee shall be charged so as to recover entire SWM expenditure as per **polluter pay principle** without burdening State/central government. Expenditure towards solid waste management be also born by one of fine and fee collected by ULBs for SWM.
18. Developer of new layout shall earmark at least five percent of the total area of the plot for recovery and recycling facility.
19. E-waste shall be separately stored and handed over to e-waste dismantlers/recycler authorized by KSPCB.
20. ULBs shall tie up with Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTF) authorized by KSPCB for disposal of Biomedical Waste as well as hazardous waste.
21. Single Use Plastics banned by Government of Karnataka (GoK) shall be strictly implemented.
22. Legacy waste shall be disposed properly by proper planning.
23. Encourage people for source compost and decentralize processing to reduce the cost of transportation and processors.
24. Give brand name for compost produced by ULBs.
25. Plastic waste shall used for construction of bituminous road.

17. Town Municipal Council, Magadi, Ramanagara District

18. Town Municipal Council, Bidadi, Ramanagara District

Copy to:

1. Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Urban Development Department, Room No. 436, Vikasa Soudha, Bengaluru -560001.
2. The Commissioner, Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike, NR Square, Hudson Circle, Bengaluru -560002.
3. Principle Secretary to Government of Karnataka, Department of Health and Family Welfare, # 105, 1 floor, Vikasa Soudha, Bengaluru -560001.
4. Principal Secretary to Government (Environmental & Ecology), Forest, Environment and Ecology Department, Karnataka Government Secretariat, Room No. 708, 7th Floor, Gate No. 4, M.S Building, Bengaluru -560001.
5. Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Department, 3rd Gate 3rd floor MS Building Bengaluru -560001.
6. Regional Director, Central Pollution Control Board, Nisarga Bhavan, Thimmaiha Road, 2nd Main Rd, Shivanagar, Basaveshwar Nagar, Bengaluru- 560079.
7. Senior Environmental Officer, E-governance Cell, KSPCB for information and to upload the proceedings on KSPCB website.


SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER
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