

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/2021/ 5732

28 JAN 2022
Date: 

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE (SLC)(CONSTITUTED AS PER HON'BLE NGT, PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI ORDER O.A. NO. 606/2018.) HELD ON 04.01.2022, AT 3RD FLOOR, PARISARA BHAVANA, 49, CHURCH STREET, BENGALURU, 560001 WITH OFFICERS OF VIDHANA SOUDHA, VIKASA SOUDHA, MULTI STOREY BUILDING, AND LEGISLATURES HOME.

Preamble:

Since 1974 an array of environmental legislations were enacted and passed India. Though the laws are seriously considered and complied, periodic review is required to guide the stakeholder in right path which would otherwise result in complaints and litigation there by imposing burden on regulatory body due to Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity and Ambiguity (VUCA) among stake holders.

Environmental laws aim resource conservation and pollution control. The government offices are not spared from environmental laws. The major acts wherein government officers should have knowledge are:

1. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
2. The Environment Protection Act, 1986;
3. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; and
4. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Further government offices do generate variety of waste and shall comply with following rules under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:

1. The Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016;
2. The E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016;
3. The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016;
4. The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016;
5. The Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016; and
6. The Bio-Medical Waste Management. Rules, 2016.

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Go Green !

Save Earth !!

If not today !!!

Then never tomorrow !!!!



Each of these waste management rules has clearly fixed responsibility on waste generators. The non-compliance to provisions of these waste management rules attracts penal provisions of The Environment Protection Act, 1986.

Minutes of Meeting:

Senior Environmental Officer (Waste Management Cell) welcomed all the officers of Vidhana Soudha, Vikasa Soudha, Multi Storey(MS) Building, and Legislatures Home(LH).

Agenda 1 Review of Current Waste Disposal Methods

The chair briefed about waste management laws described in preamble and requested the mode of disposal of waste in compliance with the waste management rules.

The summary of present mode of solid waste management explained by officers of Vidhana Soudha, Vikasa Soudha, MS Building, and LH is summarized below:

1. Municipal solid waste generated from offices in Vidhana Soudha, Vikasa Soudha and MS Building is placed at determined location back side of Vidhana Soudha from where Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike is collecting waste
2. E-waste from Vidhana Soudha, Vikasa Soudha and MS Building is handed over to E-Governance for refurbishing or handing over to recyclers/dismantlers
3. The separate section responsible for maintaining Diesel Generators is disposing used oil to authorized recyclers.
4. The sewage is disposed to BWSSB sewer which is treated in treatment plant in Cubban Park. The treated sewage is used for gardening at Vidhana soudha, Vikasa soudha, MS building and High court.

As per Rule 3 (8) of the SWM Rules, 2016 “**bulk waste generator**” means and includes buildings occupied by the Central government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100kg per day;

As per Rule 4(1) of the SWM Rules, 2016 Every waste generator shall, (a) 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 authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local authorities from time to time;

(b) wrap securely the used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads etc., in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material as

