

## Extended Producer responsibility for Plastic wastes



## National Statutes for Protection of Environment

- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Air(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- Environment Protection Act, 1986

Extended Producer responsibility is in the rules notify under Environment Protection Act, 1986

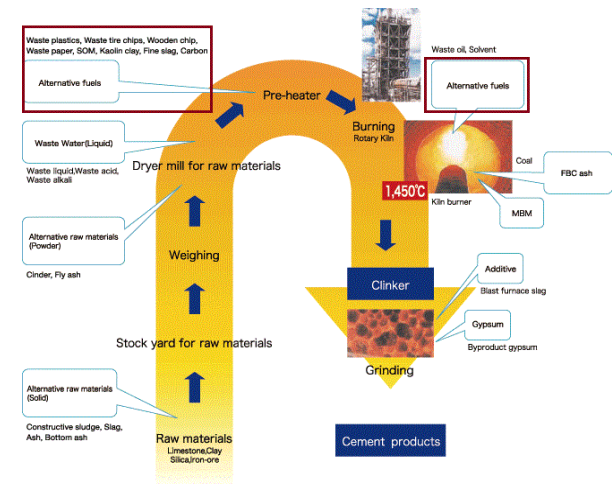
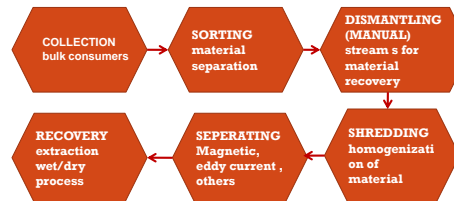
- Solid Waste Management Rules 2016
- Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016
- E- Waste Management Rules, 2016
- Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016

### Objectives of Plastic Waste Management Rules

- Plastic waste, which can be recycled, shall be channelized to registered plastic waste recycler and recycling of plastic
- Local bodies shall encourage the use of plastic waste (preferably the plastic waste which cannot be further recycled) for road construction or energy recovery or waste to oil etc.

### Best Practices on Recycling

#### STAGES IN RECYCLING



## Extended Producer responsibility for Plastic wastes

➤ **Rule 3(h): “extended producer’s responsibility” means the responsibility of a producer for the environmentally sound management of the product until the end of its life;**

➤ **Rule 3(t). “producer” means persons 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 multi-layered packaging for packaging or wrapping the commodity;**

➤ **Rule 9. Responsibility of producers, Importers and Brand Owners. –**

1) The producers, within a period of six months from the date of publication of these rules, shall

- work out modalities for waste collection system based on Extended Producers Responsibility



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- Involve State Urban Development Departments, either individually or collectively, through their own distribution channel or through the local body concerned;

2) **Primary responsibility of Producers, Importers and Brand Owners** who introduce the products in the market are

- For collection of used multi-layered plastic sachet or pouches or packaging.
- They need to establish a system for collecting back the plastic waste generated due to their products.
- This plan of collection to be submitted to the State Pollution Control Boards while applying for Consent to Establish or Operate or Renewal.
- The Brand Owners whose consent has been renewed before the notification of these rules shall submit such plan within one year from the date of notification of these rules and implement with two years thereafter;

- Every producer or brand-owner shall, for the purpose of registration or for renewal of registration, make an application in Form-I to

i. “The concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee of the Union territory, if operating one or two States or Union Territories”; or

ii. “The Central Pollution Control Board, if operating in more than two States or Union Territories”.

### Extended P Extended Producer responsibility for Solid Wastes

Duty of manufacturers or brand owners of disposable products and sanitary napkins and diapers.-

- (1) All manufacturers of disposable products such as tin, glass, plastics packaging, etc., or brand owners who introduce such products in the market shall provide necessary financial assistance to local authorities for establishment of waste management system.
- (2) All such brand owners who sell or market their products in such packaging material which are non biodegradable shall put in place a system to collect back the packaging waste generated due to their production.
- (3) Manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers shall explore the possibility of using all recyclable materials in their products or they shall provide a pouch or wrapper for disposal of each napkin or diapers along with the packet of their sanitary products.
- (4) All such manufacturers, brand owners or marketing companies shall educate the masses for wrapping and disposal of their products.

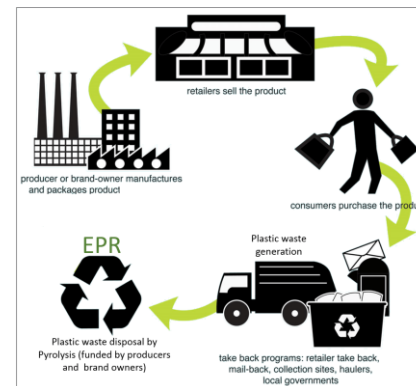
- **EPR provision is there for “Domestic Hazardous Waste” namely discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level.**

### Biomedical Waste Management Rule 2016

**Schedule 1 of Rule 7: Expired cytotoxic drugs and items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs to be returned back to the manufacturer or supplier for incineration at temperature**

**>1200 °C or to common bio-medical waste treatment facility or hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility for incineration at >1200C Or Encapsulation or Plasma Pyrolysis at >12000C.**

**All other discarded medicines shall be either sent back to manufacturer or disposed by incineration.**



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