



Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022

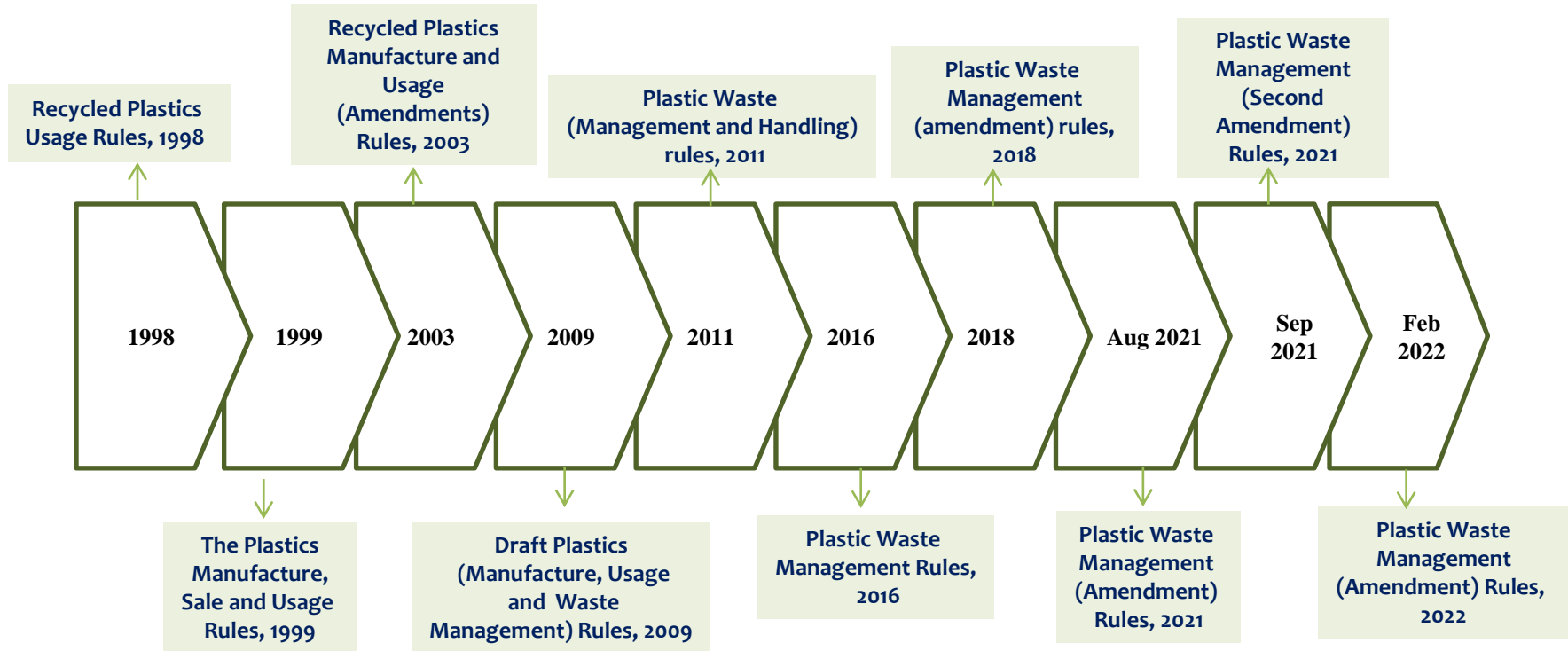
What does the rule say?

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 rule mandates the responsibilities of:

CPCB, SPCB/PCC, Local bodies, gram Panchayat, waste generators, retailers and street vendors, manufacturer, Importers and producer, recyclers and waste processors

Timeline of the PWM Rules in India



Significant terms used in the rule



- Alternate Use
- Biodegradable plastics
- Carry bag
- Consent
- Energy Recovery
- Extended producer's responsibility
- Food-stuffs
- Local Body
- Multilayered packaging
- Plastic
- Prescribed authority
- Registration
- Recycling
- Virgin plastic generator
- Single Use Plastic (SUP)
- Waste Management

Salient Features of the Rule (1 of 2)

- Carry bag made of virgin or recycled plastic, shall not be less than 75 microns in thickness till 31st December 2022 and after that 120 micron
- Carry bags or plastic packaging made of recycled plastics may be used for Packaging food stuff as per the FSSAI Standard and Guideline
- Sachets using plastic material shall not be used for storing, packing or selling guthka, tobacco, pan masala.
- Plastic sheet or like, which is not an integral part of multilayered packaging and cover made of plastic sheet used for packaging, wrapping the commodity shall not be less than fifty microns in thickness except where the thickness of such plastic sheets impair the functionality of the product
- Producer, Brand Owner and Importers need to work out collection back mechanism for the equivalent quantity of plastic waste introduced by them in Indian market to meet their EPR obligation.
- Producer, brand owners, importer and recyclers need to get registered with State Pollution Control Board/committee or Central Pollution Control Board through CPCB's online portal (if operating in more than 2 states) unless, their consent to operate will not get renew.

Salient Features of the Rule (2 of 2)

- Single use plastic (plastic sticks of ice cream, balloon, flags, ear buds, decorative items, spoon, forks, cup, glass, cutlery) will be phased out by July 2022.
- Any plastic packaging which can not be recycled or used as alternate source of energy will be phased out.
- Multi-layered plastic packaging can be co-processed and used as alternate source of energy in waste to energy, cement kiln, road construction, pyrolysis, and gasification
- Manufacturers of plastic shall not sell or provide raw materials to any unregistered producer/processor - rule 4 (e)
- Recycling of Plastic Waste shall be only as per the IS14534:1998 - rule 5 (b)
- Local Body would be responsible for establishing the infrastructure.
- ULB to encourage use of PW for Road Construction, Energy Recovery or Waste to Oil etc

Responsibilities of Local Body



1. Every local body shall be responsible for development and setting up of infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the plastic waste either on its own or by engaging agencies or producers.
2. The local body shall be responsible for setting up, operationalization and co-ordination of the waste management system and for performing the associated functions, namely: -
 - (a) Ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste;
 - (b) ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during this process;
 - (c) ensuring channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers;
 - (d) ensuring processing and disposal on non-recyclable fraction of plastic waste in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board;
 - (e) creating awareness among all stake holders about their responsibilities;
 - (f) engaging civil societies or groups working with waste pickers; and
 - (g) ensuring that open burning of plastic waste does not take place
3. The local body for setting up of system for plastic waste management shall seek assistance of producers and such system shall be set up within one year from the date of final publication of these rules in the Official Gazette of India;
4. The local body to frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules.

Compliance related Rules (1 of 3)

A. Categories of Plastic:

Different types of plastics possess different characteristics. According to Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, there are 7 categories of plastics on the basis of its recyclability:

| Category | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) | High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) | Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) | Low density polyethylene (LDPE) | Polypropylene (PP) | Polystyrene resins (PS) | Multi-materials like Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, poly-phenylene oxide, polycarbonate, Poly-butylene terephthalate |

Examples:



Compliance related Rules (2 of 3)

B. Each plastic packaging and multi-layered packaging shall have the following information printed in **English** namely-

- **name, registration number** of the manufacturer, Producer or Brand Owner and thickness in case of carry bag and plastic packaging used by the brand owner;
- **name and registration number** of the manufacturer in case of multi-layered packaging, excluding MLP packaging used for imported goods; and
- **name and certificate number** of producer [Rule 4(h)] in case of carry bags made from compostable plastic

Compliance related Rules (3 of 3)

C. In order to stop littering due to light weight plastic carry bags, with effect from 30th September, 2021, the thickness of plastic carry bags has been increased from fifty microns to seventy-five microns and to one hundred and twenty microns with effect from the 31st December, 2022. This will also allow reuse of plastic carry due to increase in thickness.

Thickness of plastic carry bags

Before
30.09.21



After
30.09.21



After
31.12.22



Single Use Plastic (SUP)

As per Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021, Single-use plastic item “is a plastic commodity intended to be used once for the same purpose before being disposed of or recycled”.

Single Use Plastic items



Impacts of Single Use Plastics

- On one hand affordability, durability, weightlessness & hygiene is what makes SUP used widely and on the other hand it is challenging to recycle them.
- Takes thousands of years to decompose, posing hazards to land, water and wildlife.
- The majority of single use plastics do not biodegrade but rather photo degrade, which means they gradually disintegrate into minute bits

Ban on Single Use Plastic items

The **Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, 2018 and the amendment in 2021** focus on single-use plastics. It prohibits identified single use plastic items which have low utility and high littering potential by 2022. It notifies that 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

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

Single Use Plastic Items to be banned



Ear buds and plastic stick



Balloon plastic stick



Plastic flags



Candy stick, ice-cream stick and Plastic straws



Polystyrene (thermocol) for decoration



Plastic utensils such as plates, cups, glasses, spoons, knives and trays



The plastic sheet used around sweets boxes, invitation cards and cigarette packets



Plastic or PVC banners less than 100 microns

Penalty on use (and littering) of banned SUP items

- Spot fine on waste generators Rs.500/-
- Spot fine on institutional waste generators Rs.5000/-



Who impose the Fine?

- 1) The State Pollution Control Board and Pollution Control Committee impose fine on defaulter producer of Single Use Plastic.
- 2) Local Bodies imposes fine on Retailer, Seller & User of Single Use Plastic.
- 3) Fines imposed in accordance with Guidelines for EC assessment prepared by CPCB.





Some alternatives to SUP items

| Plastic item | Alternatives |
|--|---|
| <p>Plastic sticks used in balloons, flags, candy, ice-cream and ear buds</p> | <p>Bamboo & other wooden sticks for ear buds, flags as per the guidelines of concerned authority.</p>  |
| <p>Thermacol that is used in decorations</p> | <p>Decorations with flowers, cloth, papers, & other biodegradable material.</p>  |

Some alternatives to SUP items

| Plastic item | Alternatives |
|---|---|
| <p>Items such as plates, cups, glasses</p> | <p>Glass, ceramic ware, earthenware, stainless-steel tableware for restaurants, dhabas hotels & other dining places as per the guidelines of concerned authority</p>  |
| <p>Cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straws, trays</p> | <p>Paper, bamboo, wooden, stainless steel straws as per the guidelines of concerned authority.</p>  |

Some alternatives to SUP items

| Plastic item | Alternatives |
|---|--|
| <p>Non-woven bags below 240 microns</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper bags for light weight products • Cloth bag for heavy products • Jute bag for heavy products • Reusable cotton bags or waste fabric bags <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px; margin-top: 20px;">   </div> |
| <p>Plastic banners less than 100 microns in thickness</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloth/fabric banner, canvas banner, paper banner • Eco banners that are PVC free and 100% recyclable as an alternative to traditional PVC Banners. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px; margin-top: 20px;">   </div> |

Public awareness, education & capacity building

The government has been taking measures for awareness generation towards elimination of single use plastics and effective implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules. Some other steps that can be taken by enforcement agencies:

- Consumer behavior must be shaped and encouraged through social awareness and education, but this must be done in a progressive, transformative manner.
- Incorporating awareness messages into routine pedagogic procedures and school curriculum is pertinent.
- Boosting public knowledge, monitoring, and continuing to communicate progress can serve to develop confidence and enhance commitment to the cause.
- People with power can set examples by enforcing the rules in their departments and making them SUP free zones.
- Improvement in the vigilance is required. For example: interstate vehicles carrying plastic items must be in compliance with the necessary documents.
- Enforcement agencies must organize capacity building workshops for the involved stakeholders.



Let's join our hands together to make our
environment **CLEAN** and **GREEN**

Thank You!