

MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Tel : 24010437/24020781/24014701

Fax : 24023516/24024068/24044531

Website : <http://mpcb.gov.in>

e-mail: rohq@mpcb.gov.in



Kalpataru Point,

3rd Floor, Opp. Cinemax,
Near Sion Circle, Sion(E)
Mumbai-400 022

No. MPCB/ RO(HQ)/ Plastic/ AR- 2018-19/ B - 2742

Date: 20/7/2019.

To,
Smt. Divya Sinha,
Scientist "E",
Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan,
CBD Cum – Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar, Shahadara,
Delhi – 110032.

**Sub: Submission of Annual Report (2018 – 19) on Implementation of
Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendment thereto– reg.**

Ref:

1. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendment thereto.

With reference to above subject, please find enclosed herewith the Annual Report (2018 – 19) in the prescribed format on Implementation of Plastic Waste Management, Rules, 2016 and amendment thereto in the Maharashtra state as per the clause 17 of Plastic Waste Management, Rules, 2016 and amendment thereto.

Yours faithfully,

Encl.: As above.

(E. Ravendiran, IAS)
Member Secretary

Copy Submitted to:

- 1) The Director, Ministry of Environment & Forest, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 510.
- 2) The Zonal Officer, CPC Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Opp VMC Ward Office No. 10, Subhanpura, Vadodara – 390 023.
- 3) Secretary, Environment Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai.

STATE-WISE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016, AS AMENDED 2018, FOR THE YEAR 2018-2019

ANNUAL REPORT FORMAT

Name of the SPCB/PCC	Estimated Plastic Waste generation. Tons per annum (TPA)	Implementation of thickness of less than 50 microns carry bags (virgin/ recycled). (Rule 4c)	Details of Plastic Waste Management (PWM) e.g. Collection, Segregation, Disposal (Co-Processing, Road construction, etc.) Rules (5 & 6). (Attach Action Plan)	Partial/complete ban on usage of Plastic carry bags (through Executive Order) Attach copy of notification or Executive Order	No. of registered Manufacturing/Recycling Units (Rule 13)			No. of unregistered Manufacturing or Recycling Units (in residential or unapproved areas). (Rule 13)	Status of Marking, Labelling on carry bags (Rule 11) Specify No. of units not complied	No. of violations & action taken on non-compliance of provisions of PWM Rules, 2016, as amended, 2018 (Rule 12)	Explicitly pricing of carry bags from producers, brand owners and importers (Rule 15)	Status of submission of Annual Report by ULBs to SPCB/PCCs (Rule 16)	Submission of Annual Report to CPCB (Rule 17)

राज्यातील पर्यावरण सुधारण्यासाठी राज्यात
प्लास्टीकच्या वापरावर आलेले निर्बंध त्यामुळे
उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या निरुपयोगी प्लास्टीक वस्तूचा
(Waste Plastic) वापर राज्यातील रस्त्यांच्या
डांबरीकरणाच्या कामासाठी अनिवार्य करणेबाबत.

महाराष्ट्र शासन
सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग
शासन निर्णय क्रमांक- संकीर्ण २०१६/प्र.क्र.२८७/रस्ते-१
मंत्रालय, मुंबई- ४०० ०३२
दिनांक : २१ जून, २०१८.

वाचा: (१) पर्यावरण विभाग अधिसूचना, दिनांक २३ मार्च २०१८.

(२) सि.एस.आय.आर.-केंद्रीय सडक अनुसंधान संस्था, नवी दिल्ली यांचे पत्र

क्र.सि.आर.आर.आय/टी.एम.बी.डी/डब्ल्यू.पी/पी.डब्ल्यू.डी/१५, दि.५/१/२०१६

(३) भुतल परिवहन मंत्रालय, नवी दिल्ली यांचे पत्र क्र.आर.डब्ल्यू-एन.एच-३३०४४/२४/२०१५-

एस अँड आर (आर), दि.९/११/२०१५

(४) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, नवी दिल्ली यांचे पत्र क्र.पी-१००२१/२/२००७-टेक, दि.१३/११/२०१५.

प्रस्तावना:

राज्य शासनाने राज्यात सर्वत्र प्लास्टीक बंदीचे धोरण स्विकारले आहे. यामुळे पर्यावरणाची होणारी हानी टाळण्यास मोठा हातभार लागणार आहे. तथापि, ही प्लास्टीक बंदी अंमलबजावणी करताना मोठ्या प्रमाणात सद्यस्थितीत उपलब्ध असलेल्या प्लास्टीक वस्तु तसेच औद्योगिक वापरात असलेले प्लास्टीक निरुपयोगी होणार आहे. हे निरुपयोग प्लास्टीक रस्त्याच्या डांबरीकरणाच्या कामात कोरड्या पद्धतीने (Dry Process) द्वारे वापरल्यास डांबरीकरणाची कामे कमीतकमी किंमतीत चांगल्या गुणवत्तेवर होतात, असे केंद्र शासनाच्या निदर्शनास आले आहे. केंद्र शासनाने त्यांच्या संदर्भाधीन परिपत्रक दिनांक ९ नोव्हेंबर, २०१५ अन्वये निरुपयोगी प्लास्टीकचा वापर डांबरीकरणाच्या वरच्या थरात करणे (Hot Mix पद्धतीने डांबरीकरण) अनिवार्य व बंधनकारक केले आहे. मा. मुख्यमंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य आणि मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालयाने या संदर्भात आढावा घेऊन, डांबरीकरणाच्या कामामध्ये जास्तीत जास्त निरुपयोग प्लास्टीकचा वापर करावा, असे सूचित केले आहे.

मा. मुख्य सचिव कार्यालयाने, मा. प्रधानमंत्री महोदयांनी दि.२५/५/२०१६ रोजीच्या प्रगती व्हिडीओ कॉन्फरन्सिंग मध्ये विविध राज्याकडून रस्ते बांधण्यासाठी वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या डांबरामध्ये प्लास्टीक मिसळल्यामुळे, रस्त्याचा दर्जा सुधारला असून, प्लास्टीक कचऱ्याची समस्या सुटण्यास मदत झाल्याचे निदर्शनास आल्याचे नमूद केले आहे. यामुळे मा. प्रधानमंत्र्यांनी राज्यांना रस्ते बांधणीत वापरावयाच्या डांबरामध्ये निरुपयोगी प्लास्टीकचा वापर करणे या पर्यायाचा विचार व्हावा, असे सूचित केले आहे. मा.प्रधानमंत्री यांनी केलेल्या सूचनेप्रमाणे कार्यवाही करण्याचे निर्देश मा.मुख्य सचिव यांनी दिले आहेत.

या सूचनांना अनुसरून सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभागामार्फत यापुर्वीच दि.२/२/२०१६ रोजीच्या शासन पत्राद्वारे सर्व मुख्य अभियंता यांना त्यांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रामधील काम निरुपयोगी प्लास्टीकचा वापर डांबरामध्ये करून प्रायोगिक तत्वावर हाती घेण्याबाबत सूचना निर्गमित केल्या आहेत.

उपरोक्त विषयासंदर्भात सि.एस.आय.आर.-केंद्रीय सडक अनुसंधान संस्था, नवी दिल्ली यांचे पत्र क्र.सि.आर.आर.आय./टी.एम.बी.डी/डब्ल्यू.पी/पी.डब्ल्यू.डी./१५, दि.५/१/२०१६ सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभागास प्राप्त झाले आहे. या पत्राच्या व संदर्भाखाली दर्शविलेल्या अन्य पत्रांच्या प्रती शासनाच्या दि.२/२/२०१६ रोजीच्या शासन पत्राच्या सोबत सर्व मुख्य अभियंता यांच्याकडे पाठविण्यात आल्या आहेत.

उपरोक्त पत्रान्वये केंद्र शासनामार्फत रस्त्यांच्या डांबरीकरणाच्या कामामध्ये काही प्रमाणात निरुपयोगी प्लास्टीक चा वापर करून कामे करण्याबाबत कार्यवाही करण्यात येत असल्याचे नमूद करण्यात आले आहे. यासाठी प्रामुख्याने निरुपयोगी प्लास्टीकचा वापर करण्यात येत आहे. अशा पद्धतीने केलेल्या कामांची पाहणी करून सदर पद्धतीने कामे कमी किंमतीत व चांगल्या गुणवत्तेची होत असल्याची खात्री सीएसआयआर या केंद्र शासनाच्या संस्थेने केली आहे. त्यामुळे या संदर्भात भुतल परिवहन मंत्रालयाने दि.९/११/२०१५ व ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयाने दि.१३/११/२०१५ रोजीच्या पत्रान्वये या संबंधाने मार्गदर्शक सुचना निर्गमित केल्या आहेत. त्यानुसार केंद्र शासनामार्फत रस्ते बांधकाम करताना डांबरीकरणाच्या कामासाठी (waste plastic) वापरण्यात येत आहे. सद्यःस्थितीत नगरपालिका क्षेत्राच्या जवळपासच्या परिसरातील कामे अशा पद्धतीने करण्यात येत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

या संदर्भात सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभागाच्या अधिपत्याखालील सर्व येणाऱ्या सर्व रस्त्यांच्या व डांबरीकरणाच्या कामामध्ये निरुपयोगी प्लास्टीकचा वापर करणे अनिवार्य करण्याची बाब शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होती या संदर्भात सखोल अभ्यासाअंती शासनाने खालीलप्रमाणे निर्णय घेतला आहे.

शासन निर्णय:-

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभागाच्या अधिपत्याखालील सर्व विशेष राज्य मार्ग, राज्य मार्ग आणि प्रमुख जिल्हा मार्गावरील डांबरीकरणाच्या (मूळ बांधकामे/नूतनीकरण) सर्व कामामध्ये निरुपयोगी प्लास्टीक (waste plastic) /Industrially recycle plastic) वापरून डांबरीकरणाची कामे करण्याचा निर्णय शासनाने घेतला आहे. डांबरीकरण करीत असताना सर्व कामांमध्ये निरुपयोगी प्लास्टीक वापरणे आता अनिवार्य करण्यात येत आहे.

१. डांबरीकरणाच्या कामातील भागासाठी वेस्ट प्लास्टीकचा (निरुपयोगी प्लॅस्टीकचा) वापर करण्यात यावा.
२. भारत सरकारने निर्गमित केलेल्या दि.९/११/२०१५ व दि.१३/११/२०१५ रोजीच्या पत्रामधील सूचनांप्रमाणे कार्यवाही करण्यात यावी.
३. सदर बाबींप्रमाणे काम करत असताना भारतीय रस्ते महासभेने प्रकाशित केलेल्या IRC:SP:९८-२०१३-Guidelines for use of Waste Plastic in bituminous mixes (dry process) in wearing courses आणि Specifications for rural roads: First edition-२०१४ clause ५१२ मध्ये देण्यात आलेल्या मार्गदर्शक सूचनांचाही अवलंब करावा.
४. काम पूर्ण झाल्यावर प्रत्येक ३ महिन्यांनी कामाच्या दर्जाबाबत वेळोवेळी तपासणी करण्यात यावी व एक वर्षाच्या कालावधीनंतर या कामाबाबतचा अहवाल शासनास सादर करावा.

उपरोक्त सूचनांप्रमाणे सर्व कार्यकारी अभियंता, सर्व उप अभियंता आणि अधीक्षक अभियंता यांनी नकाशे व अंदाजपत्रके तयार करताना निरुपयोगी प्लास्टीकची तरतूद अंदाजपत्रक तसेच कंत्राटाच्या बाबींमध्ये करावी. हे सर्व निम्न-स्तरीय अधिकारी निरुपयोगी प्लास्टीकचा वापर डांबरीकरणाच्या कामामध्ये करीत आहेत किंवा कसे यावर मुख्य अभियंता यांनी संनियंत्रण करावे व शासनास त्रैमासिक अहवाल सादर करावा.

सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या www.maharashtra.gov.in या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा संकेतांक २०१८०६२११५३५४१०७१८ असा आहे. हा आदेश डिजीटल स्वाक्षरीने साक्षांकित करून काढण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

Digitally signed by PATIL
KHANDERAO TUKARAM

Date: 2018.06.21 15:48:45 +05'30'

(खं. तु. पाटील)

उप सचिव (रस्ते)

प्रत,

१. सर्व मुख्य अभियंता, सार्वजनिक प्रादेशिक विभाग
२. सर्व अधीक्षक अभियंता, सार्वजनिक प्रादेशिक विभाग,
३. सर्व कार्यकारी अभियंता, सार्वजनिक प्रादेशिक विभाग/जिल्हा परिषद विभाग.
४. सर्व तांत्रिक अधिकारी, सार्वजनिक प्रादेशिक विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई-४०००३२.

MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Tel: 24010437/24020781/24014701
 Fax: 24023516/24024068/24044531
 Website: www.mpcb.gov.in



Kalpataru Point, 2nd - 4th Floor
 Sion-Matunga Scheme Rd.No.8,
 Near Sion Circle, Sion (East)
 Mumbai- 400 022.

No.MPCB/RO(HQ)/B- 1848

Date: 01/06/19

To
 Mrs.Divya Sinha,
 Additional Director (Plastic Waste Division),
 Central Pollution Control Board,
 Parivesh Bhavan, CBD-cum-Office Complex,
 East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110 032.

Sub : Action Plan for Plastic Waste Management in
 Maharashtra and Status of Compliance of Rule
 No.13 of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016

Ref : Order dated 12/3/2019 passed by Hon'ble National Green
 Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi in the matter of
 E.A. No.13/2019 in O.A. No.247/2017 Central Pollution
 Control Board vs States.

With reference to the above subject matter, it is to inform you that the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has already submitted the Annual Report vide this office letter dated 13/03/2019 to the Central Pollution Control Board. The said Annual Report was also hoisted on the E-Samiksha and E-Sanyojan of CPCB. A copy of the said Annual Report is again enclosed herewith for ready reference.

The State of Maharashtra has issued the Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018 on 23/3/2019 and amended on 11/04/2019 & 30/06/2019.

As per said notification the manufacture, usage, transport, distribution, wholesale & retail sale and storage, import of the plastic bags with handle without handle, and the disposable products manufactured from plastic & thermocol (polystyrene) such as single use disposable dish, cups, plates, glasses, fork, bowl, container, disposable dish/bowl used for packaging food in hotels, spoon, straw, non-woven polypropylene bags, cups/pouches to store liquid, packaging with plastic to wrap or store the products, packaging of food items and food grain material etc. is banned. Also plastic and thermocol used for decoration purpose is banned. The MPCB has issued closure directions to 272 plastic industries which are non-compliant with the Notification.

Please find attached herewith the Action Plan for Plastic Waste Management in the State of Maharashtra is submitted by the Maharashtra Urban Development Mission Directorate (Urban Development Department).

(E. Ravendran, IAS)
 Member Secretary

Encl: As above.

: 2 :

Copy submitted for information to:

1. Hon'ble Chairman, MPCB, Mumbai
2. Hon'ble Principal Secretary-II, Urban Development Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai-32.

Copy f.w.cs.to: Regional Director, Central Pollution Control Board, Vadodara – for information.

MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Tel : (022) 2402 0781, 2401 0437
Fax : (022) 2402 4068
Web : <http://www.mpcb.gov.in>
Email : enquiry@mpcb.gov.in



'Kalpataru Point', 3rd Floor,
Opp. Cine Planet Cinema,
Sion Circle, Sion (E),
Mumbai - 400 022

No. MPCB/ RO(HQ)/ Plastic/ AR- 2017-18/ B - 999

Date: 13/03/2019.

To,
Dr. S. K. Nigam
Additional Director,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan,
CBD Cum - Office Complex,
East Arjun Nagar, Shahadara,
Delhi - 110032.

**Sub: Submission of Annual Report (2017 - 18) on Implementation of
Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 - reg.**

Ref:

1. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.

Sir,

With reference to above subject, please find enclosed herewith the Annual Report (2017 - 18) in the prescribed format on Implementation of Plastic Waste Management, Rules, 2016 in the Maharashtra state as per the clause 17 of Plastic Waste Management, Rules, 2016.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

E. Ravendiran, IAS
(Member Secretary)

Encl.: As above.

Copy Submitted to:

- 1) The Director, Ministry of Environment & Forest, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 510.
- 2) The Zonal Officer, CPC Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Opp VMC Ward Office No. 10, Subhanpura, Vadodara - 390 023.
- 3) Secretary, Environment Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai.

2/4
GLO
K

CONTROL BOARD

Implementation of Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016. (Annual report of year 2017-2018)

Annual report of year 2017-2018)												
Name of the SPCB	Estimated Plastic Waste generated in Tons Per Annum (TPA)	No. of registered Plastic Units	Compostable Plastic units	Multi-layer Plastic units	No. of Unregistered plastic manufacturing units. (in residential or unapproved areas)	Detail of Plastic waste Management complete e.g. ban on Collection, segregation, disposal (co-processing & Road Construction etc.) Rule 6.	Partial or complete ban on uses of Carry Bags (through Executive Order) (Attach)	Status of Marking labelling on carry bags Rule 8, Specify the number of unit or not complied	of Explicit pricing carry bags (Rule 10)	Details of the meeting of State Level Advisory Body (SLA) along with its recommendations on implementation	No. of violations and action taken on non-compliance of provisions of these Rules	Number of Municipal Authority or Gram Panchayat under jurisdiction and Submission of Annual Report to CPCB
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
MAHARASHTRA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD	501462.5 (About 6% of total MSW generated with the M.P.C Board as per the Maharashtra Plastic Carry Bags (M & U) Rules, 2006 & as per the Plastic waste Management Rules, 2016	Total 2761	11	249	With reference to the NGT application no. 2/2016 filed by Shri. Ravindra Shinde and the subsequent order passed by Hon'ble NGT, MPCB has identified and communicated the list of municipal council who have size and provided storage for plastic waste and those who have not disposable provided, to the State Level Advisory Committee. Accordingly, Board has issued notices to the 178 no. of bags through Municipal Council Maharashtra who have not provided storage for plastic waste vide letter dated 25.7.2017.	The state of Maharashtra has imposed complete ban on certain plastic products like i) identified and with or without handle irrespective of type of material and used and ii) recycling status. Now in compliance of the Maharashtra Notification No. 178 of 2017, industries have started printing labels on plastic products as per the state notification.	As per Maharashtra notification plastic carry bags are not allowed in the state of Maharashtra. hence not applicable	Environment Department, G.O.M. has constituted State level Advisory Committee vide G.R. Dated 4.1.2017 and the first meeting of the committee was held on 26.2.2017. Minutes of the meeting are still awaited	The MPCB for enforcement of these rules formed vigilance squad at Regional Level Officer Level Council and survey of plastic bags carried by the first manufacturing units. 88 units have been issued notices for operating without registration.	In state of Maharashtra total 27 Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai has submitted Annual report for the period from Jan 2017 to Dec 2017. Direction has been given to all local bodies however response is not positive.		



**ACTION PLAN FOR
COMPLIANCE OF PLASTIC WASTE (MANAGEMENT AND
HANDLING) RULES, 2018 (AMENDED)
IN MAHARASHTRA**

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

Contents

Chapter 1: Solid Waste Management	2
1.1 Maharashtra Scenario:	2
1.2 Institutional Framework:	2
1.3 State's Approach to Solid Waste Management	3
1.3.1 Segregation of waste at Source:	4
1.3.2 Segregated collection and transportation:	4
1.3.3 Processing of waste:	4
1.3.4 Preparation and implementation of SWM DPRs which include PWM:	5
1.4 Initiatives by State Government:	5
1.5 Status of Solid Waste Management:	6
1.6 Monitoring Framework:	6
1.7 Capacity Building:	7
1.8 Information, Education & Communication:	7
Chapter 2: Plastic Waste Management	8
2.1 Current Scenario	8
2.2 State's Approach to Plastic Waste Management	8
2.2.1 Stakeholder Involvement and Behavioural change	9
2.2.2 Segregation, collection and transportation of Plastic Waste	11
2.2.3 Scientific Processing and disposal of Plastic Waste	12
2.2.4 Reduction in Plastic Waste Generation	13
2.2.5 Protection of environment/ Prevention of Damage caused to Environment	14
2.3 Best Practices	15
2.3.1 Warora Municipal Council:	15
2.3.2 Nashik Municipal Corporation:	15
2.3.3 Bhadgaon Municipal Council:	16
2.3.4 Ballarpur Municipal Council :	17
2.3.5 Mouda Nagar Panchayat:	18
2.4 Collaborations and MoUs	19
2.4.1 City of Amsterdam:	19
2.4.2 UNDP:	19
2.4.3 All India Institute of Local Self Government:	19
2.5: Action Plan and Timelines	20

Chapter 1: Solid Waste Management

1.1 Maharashtra Scenario:

Maharashtra is one of the highest urbanised states with nearly 50% of urban population and a total of 384 cities. The accelerated rise in the urban population and improved standards of living has resulted in increased generation of Municipal Solid Waste in cities. Presently, approximately 23,450 MTPD solid waste is generated in Urban Maharashtra. The state has a very robust mechanism for scientific management of solid waste including plastic waste. This has led to the state being declared as one of the best performing states in the last two years at the national level in the widest countrywide “Cleanliness Drive” namely “Swachh Survekshan” conducted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India.

Table 1 : Classification of Cities

Sr. No.	Name	Number of Cities
1.	Municipal Corporations	27
2.	Municipal Councils	234
3.	Nagar Panchayat (In transition from Rural to Urban)	123
4.	Total	384

1.2 Institutional Framework:

The state has adopted Solid Waste (Management and handling) Rules, 2016 (SWM Rules, 2016) and Plastic Waste (Management and handling) Rules, Amended in 2018 (PWM Rules, 2018) and is working towards its effective implementation in all the Urban Local Bodies with following framework in place:

- In order to comply with the PWM rules, 2018, the state has in place a State Level Advisory Committee under the Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department for the effective monitoring of the rules.
- To ensure effective management of SWM Rules, 2016 and PWM Rules 2018, the Urban Development Department, Government of Maharashtra has established

Swachh Maharashtra Mission at the state level which coordinates with all the ULBs in the state.

- Teams of Experts have been deployed in Six Revenue Divisions of the state covering 384 cities.

1.3 State's Approach to Solid Waste Management

The state has adopted the integrated approach for solid waste management which emphasises on following principles, based on SWM Rules, 2016 & PWM Rules, 2018:

- 100% Segregation of waste at source into wet, dry including plastic & domestic hazardous waste.
- 100% Segregated collection and transportation of solid & plastic waste.
- 100% Scientific processing of wet waste through composting, bio-methanization, etc.
- Segregation & storage of dry waste such as plastic, glass, metal, etc. and Recycling, Reuse and Recovery of dry waste through establishing Material Recovery facilities.
- Landfill for inert waste.
- Processing of legacy waste through biomining

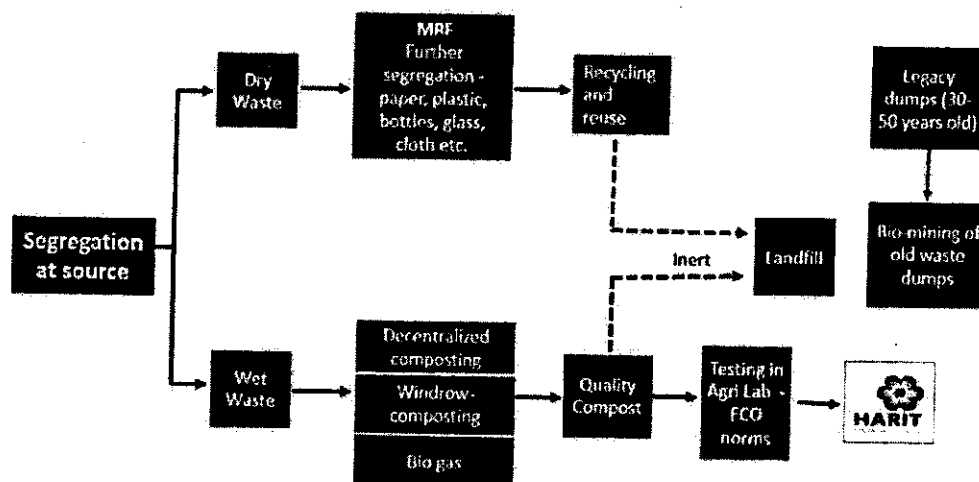


Figure 1: State Approach to Solid Waste Management

1.3.1 Segregation of waste at Source:

For effective implementation of solid waste management, the state emphasises on 100% segregation of waste at source and has accordingly issued directives for the same. ULBs in state are practicing segregation of waste at source and adequate provisions are made in Solid Waste Management. Detailed Project Reports for achieving 100% segregation of waste at source have been approved for the ULBs. Waste is accordingly segregated into three categories wet, dry and domestic hazardous waste. Various initiatives are being taken by state and ULBs for achieving segregation at source such as awareness campaigns, incentives, involvement of Self-Help Groups, NGOs, penalties for giving non-segregated waste, etc.

1.3.2 Segregated collection and transportation:

State has ensured that the ULBs have made adequate provisions for segregated collection and transportation of waste. Vehicles deployed for collection and transportation of waste are having two compartments for dry and wet waste. Domestic hazardous waste is also collected separately in vehicles. It is ensured that waste gets collected daily and transported to waste processing facilities on same day for processing.

1.3.3 Processing of waste:

Segregated waste is further sorted at processing facility and then scientifically processed as follows:

A) Wet waste processing:

- As depicted in figure 1, Wet waste is processed through various methods like bio-methanization, windrow composting, vermi-composting, pit composting, etc.

B) Processing of Dry waste including Plastic

- ULBs in Maharashtra have engaged Informal Waste Pickers through which, dry waste collected from the city is further sorted into paper, plastic, glass, metal etc. at transfer stations or the designated Material Recovery Facility (MRF) in the city.
- This dry waste through channels of local sellers is further sent to recyclers or to the waste processing plants.
- Some of the ULBs in Maharashtra are reusing the Plastic for road construction, manufacturing of Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) and preparation of oil or granules from plastic etc.

- Integration of Rag Pickers into the system has ensured effective recycling and recovery of waste. Rag pickers are provided with identity cards, basic facilities and personal protective equipment by ULBs to encourage them for recycling and recovery of waste which has economic value ensuring sustainable livelihood.
- Inclusion of Self-Help Groups and convergence with "National Urban Livelihood Mission" has brought effective operationalization of Material Recovery Facilities.
- Domestic hazardous waste is collected separately during daily waste collection and transported to treatment facility.

1.3.4 Preparation and implementation of SWM DPRs which include PWM:

- The SWM DPRs have been prepared as per the of SWM Rules 2016 and includes specific provisions for effective management of plastic waste.
- These DPRs have been provided with requisite equipment, appliances and compartmentalised vehicles for segregated collection & transportation of wet & dry waste including plastic waste.
- For effective management of Plastic Waste, state has already provided Material Recovery Facility, bailing, shredding machines, etc, in these DPRs.

1.4 Initiatives by State Government:

- The state has issued guidelines and launched initiatives such as "*Kachara Lakh Molacha*", "*Swachh August Kranti*" campaigns, etc which lays thrust on 100% source Segregation, Collection, Transportation & Processing of solid waste and Plastic Waste.
- Levy of heavy penalty on use of prohibited plastic and continuous monitoring through vigilance squads.
- Formalizing Waste Pickers by providing them health cards and protective equipment and ensuring social inclusion.

1.5 Status of Solid Waste Management:

Table 2: Status of Solid Waste Management

Total Number of ULBs	Total Waste Generated (MTPD)	Wet Waste (MTPD)	Dry Waste (MTPD)	Total Waste Collected (MTPD)	Total Waste Segregation at sources (MTPD)	Total Waste Scientifically Treated (MTPD)
384	23,450	12,896	10,553	20,635 (88%)	14,000 (60%)	11,720 (49%)

1.6 Monitoring Framework:

State has a robust monitoring framework for effective management of Solid Waste including Plastic Waste:

i. By Chief Secretary:

Progress is regularly reviewed by the Chief Secretary of State.

ii. By Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department:

A bi-weekly review of progress is taken by the Principal Secretary.

Rigorous monitoring of progress made in Collection, Segregation at source, Processing of Waste, DPR implementation, etc is also carried out.

iii. By Swachh Maharashtra Mission Directorate:

Swachh Maharashtra Mission Directorate regularly reviews and monitors the progress.

The Directorate also provides technical support to the ULBs for capacity building.

iv. By Divisional Commissionerate:

Regular reviews are taken by divisional commissioners to monitor the progress of the ULBs.

1.7 Capacity Building:

- For effective compliance, Capacity building of all the stakeholders is regularly carried out.
- The state has Identified state level Training Institutes which regularly organise training programs for integrated solid waste including plastic waste for all the stakeholders in the cities including the People's Representatives.

1.8 Information, Education & Communication:

The State lays great stress on IEC, creating awareness amongst all the stake holders. Regular IEC campaigns are held at the ULB levels with participation of various government functionaries, citizens, school children, and people's representatives. In this endeavour specific funds are provided in DPRs of the cities.

Chapter 2: Plastic Waste Management

2.1 Current Scenario

Urban Maharashtra has total waste generation of 23,450 tons per day out of which plastic waste comprises of 5 - 6% of total quantity which is approximately 1200 tons per day.

Out of the plastic waste generated, a total of approximately 31% or 370 MTPD Plastic is processed in the state through various channels. The state is working towards effective implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2018 through Government Resolutions and Initiatives mentioned hereafter. The state aims towards processing of 100% of the plastic waste generated in Urban areas.

Total Number of ULBs	Total Waste Generated (MTPD)	Wet Waste (MTPD)	Dry Waste (MTPD)	Total Plastic Waste Generated (MTPD)	Total Plastic Waste Treated Scientifically through ULB channels (MTPD) (A)	Total Plastic Waste Treated through Waste-picker channels (MTPD) (B)	Total Plastic Waste processed everyday (MTPD) (A+B)
384	23,450	12,896	10,553	1200	312 (26%)	54 (4.5%)	366 (30.5%)

Table 3: Status of Plastic Waste Management

2.2 State's Approach to Plastic Waste Management:

The state has adopted a Zero Waste Model based on the SWM Rules, 2016; additionally, the state's approach to Plastic waste Management as shown in the figure 2 aims at establishing a circular economy for plastic waste and preventing environmental damages due to the Plastic waste generated in the Urban Areas. The approach stresses effective use of resources, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion. We aim to strengthen the existing systems and processes to ensure a more systematic approach for Collection, Segregation, and Recycling and Processing of all types of plastics for inclusive growth along value chain.

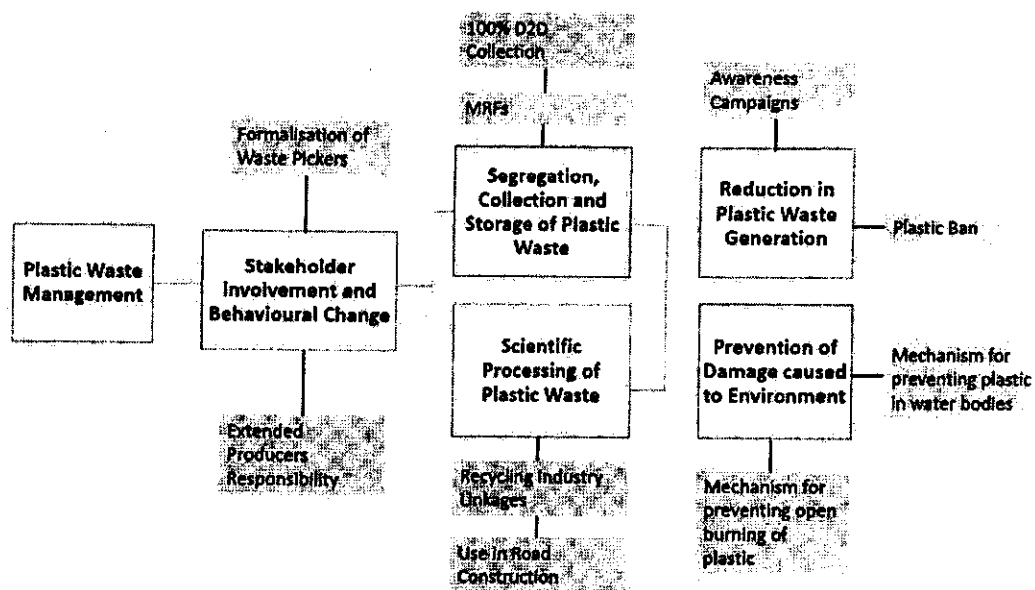


Figure 2: Maharashtra's approach to Plastic Waste Management

The five main components of the state's approach are elaborated below:

2.2.1 Stakeholder Involvement and Behavioural change



It is essential that all the stakeholders in Plastic waste value chain are involved in the plastic waste management starting from the Producers of plastics to the end users.

- Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR)

The state is in the process of establishing a mechanism for implementing Extended Producers Responsibility, to place the onus of plastic waste on the manufacturers of plastic as per PWM Rules, 2018.

First step towards Implementation of EPR was notification of Plastic ban which dictates the manufacturers, sellers, and traders of PET and PETE bottles to develop "Buy Back Depository Mechanism" with a predefined buy back price printed specifically on such PET or PETE bottles and also to set up Collection and Recycling units of adequate capacity and number to collect and recycle such PET or PETE bottles. Traders / sellers buy back such used PET/ PETE bottles with predefined buy back price printed on such bottles.

- **Formalisation of Informal Sector:**

An important component of the overall solid waste value chain that is the informal networks of waste pickers plays a vital role in Plastic waste management as well. The plastic waste that is recyclable is picked up by waste pickers and sold to recyclers. However, it is essential to provide a place for the informal waste pickers in the formal value chain. Identifying the need for this formalisation, and based on SWM rules, 2016, the state of Maharashtra has mandated formalisation of a waste pickers in all the urban local bodies.

Around 18,000 rag-pickers have been identified and given identity cards to bring them in formal economy. Personal Protective Equipment for handling waste are provided by all the ULBs and its usage by waste pickers is ensured. Trainings on proper handling waste and waste segregation methodologies, etc are regularly carried out. Some of the ULBs have also provided the Waste pickers with guaranteed minimum daily wages in addition to the revenue generated from sale of the plastic and dry waste that they collect. This has resulted in active participation of Waste pickers in Plastic Waste management ensuring a livelihood for them and effective management of waste for the ULBs.

Pictured below is example for Material Recovery facilities provided to Formalised Waste pickers for sorting and storing Plastic Waste.



Figure 3: Formalised Waste Pickers provided with PPE and MRFs in Vajapur

2.2.2 Segregation, collection and transportation of Plastic Waste



- **100% Door to Door Collection and Segregation of Waste**

Through various campaigns and interactions with stakeholders, urban Maharashtra has achieved 60% segregation of waste at source. Segregation of waste ensures the recovery value of the waste does not decrease. The state has approved SWM DPRs of all the ULBs for effective management of solid waste including plastic waste, where the ULBs have been provided with standardised Waste carrying vehicles for collection and transportation of waste from the source to processing site. The vehicles have partition for separate storage of wet & dry waste and are completely covered. Smaller vehicles and waste-picking cycles are provided for the denser urban areas where bigger waste carrying vehicles can not navigate. The vehicles have been provided with GPS and RFID systems to monitor complete coverage of the city. These vehicles also have gunny bags for storage of segregated plastic waste.

While the waste generators segregate the waste in Wet, Dry, and Domestic Hazardous waste; Further segregation of plastic waste takes place at the Material Recovery facilities.

- **Functional Material Recovery Facility**

In the approved SWM DPRs, all the ULBs have been provided with a shed for segregation and storage of dry waste which is also known as Material Recovery Facilities.

The dry waste collected in the city is directed towards the MRF, where waste pickers and ULB employees further segregate the waste into Plastic, Glass, Paper, Cardboard, jute etc.



Figure 4: Material Recovery Facility in Jamner

2.2.3 Scientific Processing and disposal of Plastic Waste



The collected plastic is segregated and stored separately as recyclable plastics (bottles, HDE plastics etc) and non-recyclable low-quality plastic.

As mentioned earlier SWM Detailed Project Reports have components to facilitate the recycling and processing of Dry Waste. Bailing and Shredding machines are provided in DPRs for processing of plastic waste. Bailing and Shredding aids in convenient and economical transport of the plastic waste. Bailed, or shredded plastic is further recycled through the Dry Waste recyclers.

- For recyclable plastic waste: Linkages with Recycling Industries

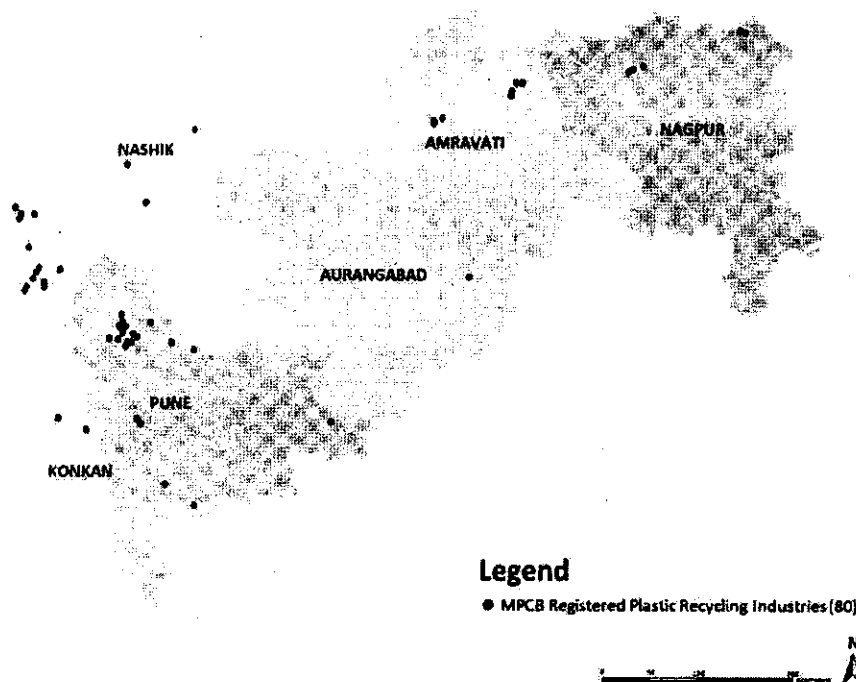


Figure 5: Plastic Recycling Industries in Maharashtra.

Maharashtra has around 80 plastic recycling industries. The recycling industries use recyclable plastic waste to recycle and make palates (gitti) which are further used to make PVC Pipes, Textile Yarns, etc. There are some industries which use plastic waste to manufacture fuel and some of them make plastic granules and reuse them in making plastic buckets, dustbins, etc.

The recycling industries across the state are identified and linkages are established with the ULBs. These ULBs provide the industries the recyclable plastic fraction of their waste.

- **Use of non-recyclable plastic in Road construction and industries:**

The processing of non-recyclable plastic waste is a major challenge, as the waste is unacceptable in recycling industries due to soil or multi-layered plastics.

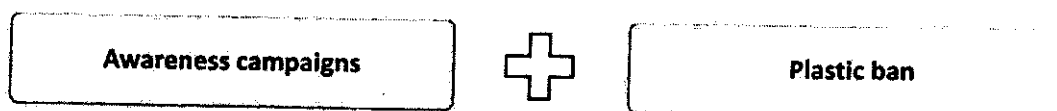


Figure 6: Use of Plastic in Road construction in Ballarpur

Public Works Department vide Government Resolution dated 14th June 2016 permits use of plastic waste in the construction of bitumen roads. Use of plastic waste in the construction of the bitumen road has been made mandatory in accordance with Government Resolution dated 21st June 2018. The use of low-quality plastic waste in road construction ensures disposal of the same, saves on the cost of 5-8% road construction materials, as well as improves road quality. Several ULBs across Maharashtra have started using plastic waste in road construction. The low quality plastic is shredded with the help of shredders provided to the ULBs and reduces about 5-8% of bitumen consumption in hot-mix.

Along with use of plastic in road construction, the low-quality waste is also sent to cement plants in the state where it is used as a Refuse Derived Fuel. The bigger municipal corporations in the state have facilities to produce RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel) that is used as a fuel in many industries.

2.2.4 Reduction in Plastic Waste Generation



The first step in successfully tackling the issue of Plastic waste is to imbibe the culture of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle in the Urban citizens of the state resulting in an overall reduction of the plastic waste generated.

- **Awareness Campaigns**

As mentioned earlier, awareness campaigns about duties and responsibilities of citizens regarding solid waste management have been carried out in the state since the launch of *"Kachara Lakh Molacha"* in 2017. The same emphasizes on the importance of reduction of generation of plastic waste through replacing plastic with more sustainable and environmentally friendly options.

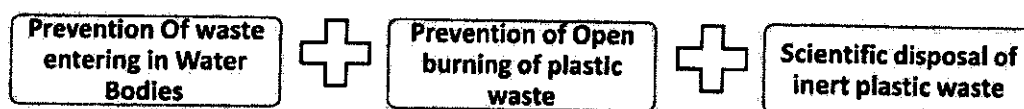
- **Plastic Ban:**

Considering the threat imposed on the environment due to the leaching of chemicals from plastic and the threat it imposes on flora and fauna, Government of Maharashtra, on 23rd march 2018, issued the Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018 ("Plastic Ban Notification") through which the manufacture, transport, distribution, wholesale and retail sale, usage, storage and import of certain plastic products has been prohibited.

While the Plastic Ban Notification seeks to regulate all kinds of plastic products, it excludes compostable plastic bags, plastic used for packing medicines, plastic bags and products for export and food grade virgin plastic bags above 50-micron thickness.

Exhaustive drives for implementing plastic ban are being carried out in all the municipal areas of the state since the notification of the Ban. Vigilance squads are active in all the ULBs and this has resulted in collection of Rs. 1,56,15,747/- in the form of penalty.

2.2.5 Protection of environment/ Prevention of Damage caused to Environment due to plastic Waste:



The main objective of effective plastic waste management is to ensure that the plastic waste generated in the urban areas does not affect the environment we reside in.

- **The state has mechanism in place for preventing plastic waste generated in Urban local bodies from entering streams, rivers and water bodies and for prevention of Open burning of Waste**

The state government has levied Spot fines and Penalties. Stringent monitoring mechanism and Penalty-collection mechanisms are in place in all the ULBs.

The state has mandated that requisite mechanisms adopted by the state be employed by all ULBs to ensure plastic waste doesn't enter into rivers and water bodies. This mechanism includes installation

of screening and filters at the ends of storm water drains entering water streams, implementation of Spot Fines for littering, heavy penalty on burning of waste in open areas and 100% adherence to plastic ban. River and Beach cleaning drives initiated by citizens take place in cities to clean up the plastic waste on the beaches and river banks. The campaigns create an awareness while actively engaging the citizens in waste management realm.

- **Scientific Disposal of Inert Plastic Waste**

All the ULBs have been provided with Landfill in the SWM DPRs which ensures effective disposal of inert waste generated after processing of plastic waste

2.3 Best Practices

2.3.1 Warora Municipal Council

The council has encouraged a plastic recycling industry to set up its unit in the Council's dump yard by providing a shed for machinery. The recycling industry, in turn, uses all the plastic waste that is being sorted from the segregated dry waste in Warora. It recycles plastic waste to manufacture garden benches, manhole covers, tree guards, fencing poles etc.

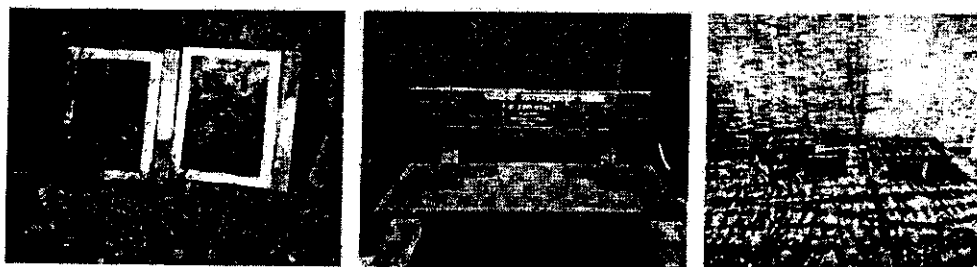


Figure 7: Benches and manhole covers manufactured with Plastic Waste

2.3.2 Nashik Municipal Corporation:

The dry waste generation in the city is around 145 TPD. The level of segregation in the city is 100%. Dry waste is received in segregated form during D2D collection. Segregated waste is sent to respective processing units (Plastic to Oil Plant, RDF Plant). LDPE and HDPE plastic is segregated and processed in Plastic to Oil Plant. The city has made permanent arrangements for the storage of other types of segregated dry waste which are eventually processed in the RDF plant. The city has identified rag pickers who work at the dumping site to ensure 100% recovery of recyclable plastic waste before it goes to further processing.

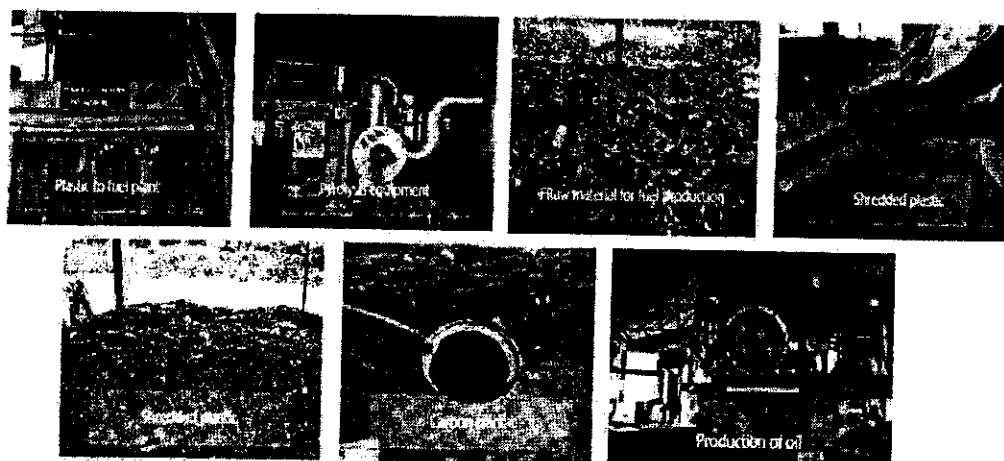


Figure 8: Various Activities involving Plastic Waste Management in Nashik

2.2.4 Bhadgaon Municipal Council:

Bhadgaon is a Municipal council in Jalgaon District with a population of 37 thousand. Total waste generated daily is 12 MT, out of which 5 MT is dry waste. Bhadgaon Municipal Council, to make the Solid waste management system sustainable, began with a campaigning to promote segregation at source. The Sanitary staff handling the solid waste was trained to segregate the dry waste collected in five categories as shown in below. At the site of the fire station, a space was identified suitable for the Collection Vehicles to unload the dry waste every day. Old Secondary storage bins were recycled. Single bins are allotted to each category. The waste carrying vehicles make a stop at the dry-waste site every day; the trained sanitary staff unloads and stores the dry waste in the bins. The ULB has entered into an agreement with a private party for Recycling of the sorted dry waste through a tender processing. The ULB has generated revenue through the dry waste in the last six months of Rs. 54,000. The revenue is in turn used for capacity building of sanitary staff.

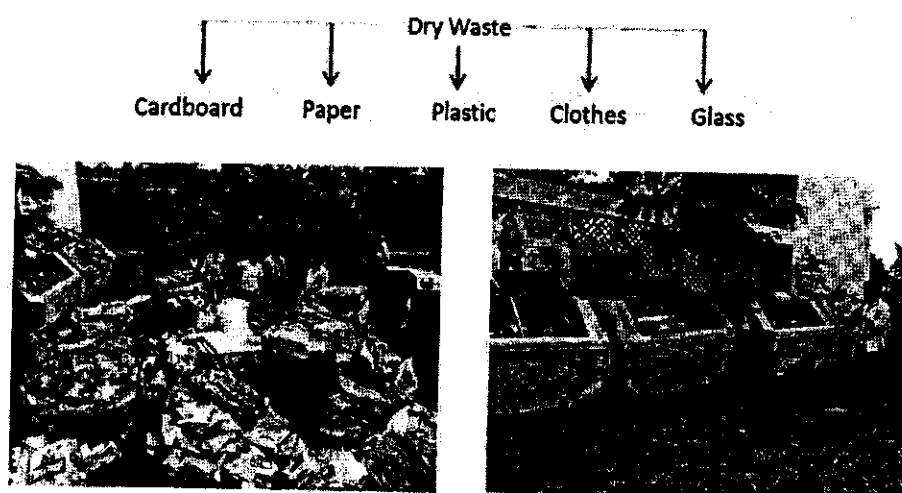


Figure 9: Dry Waste Segregation and Storage at Bhadgaon Municipal Council

2.3.4 Ballarpur Municipal Council:

Ballarpur is Municipal Council in the Chandrapur District of the State of Maharashtra. Ballarpur is an important industrial town with a population of around 90,000 according to Census 2011. The town generates around 25 tonnes of waste daily, 100% of which is collected with the help of 50 tricycles and 6 tractors. 100% of total waste is segregated at source. NGOs in Chandrapur showed enthusiasm about working with Solid waste management, Ballarpur Citizens were made aware about segregating waste at source, that facilitated separating plastic bags from the waste easily. "Zhatak" machine, Crusher Machine, and Melting machines were installed at the Solid waste management centre. The segregated plastic bags were cleaned with the help of Zatak machine and then cut into small pieces in the crusher. Ballarpur used 1500 KG of crushed plastic in making tar, using 5 to 10 % crushed plastic by weight along with Tar. This mix, as an experiment was used in the construction of a 360 M long road segments. After evaluating this road and carrying out tests to see the quality of this road segment, the Nagarparishad of Ballarpur now intends to use plastic in all its Bitumen road constructions. One plastic crushing machine processes around 200-300 kgs of plastic every day, and needs one person to operate it. This goes to show that for a small to medium town, one plastic crushing machine would suffice to crush the plastic in municipal solid waste.

Using plastic in road construction on a bigger scale will result in:

1. Getting rid of the plastic bags that hamper a city's beauty.
2. A viable treatment option for treating plastic in Municipal solid waste
3. Save in the quantity of Bitumen used in road construction. (5-10%)
4. The quality and lifespan of Roads will increase because of the use of plastic.
5. Revenue generation for the solid waste management centre as the plastic will fetch equal rates as bitumen.



Figure 10: Use of Plastic in Road Construction in Ballarpur Council

2.3.5 Mouda Nagar Panchayat:

Mouda, in Nagpur District, is a city with population of 14 thousand according to census 2011. A total of 2.5 MT waste is generated daily in the city. Out of which, 1MT is dry waste. Mouda city practices 90-100% segregation at source. Hence the storage of dry waste generated was becoming in an issue. Mouda Nagar Panchayat staff, while trying to find a solution was processing of the plastic waste generated in the city, came across various small-scale industries around the city that recycled plastic waste. a tie-up was established with one of the industries to recycle the plastic waste in the city. In return of the plastic that the city provides to the recycler, the recycler provides the city with plastic bins at a lower rate. The Plastic stored and segregated is transported to the recycler in the city. Where it is cleaned and dried according to the requirement and shredded to granules. The Shredded plastic is then processed and tinted to desired colour which is further treated with heat and moulded in the desired shapes.

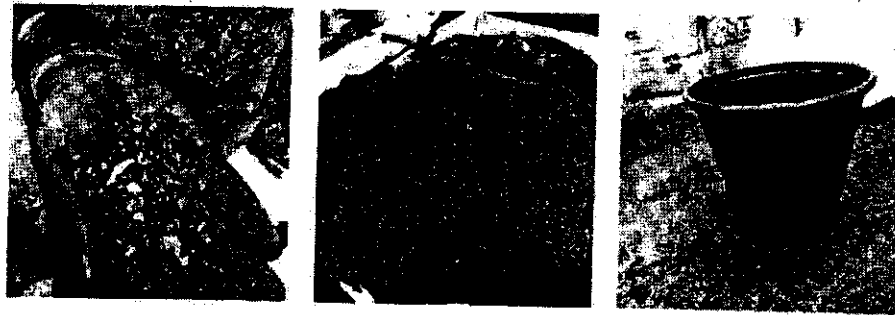


Figure 11: Manufacture of Bins from Plastic Waste in Mouda Nagar Panchayat

2.4 Collaborations and MoUs

State of Maharashtra, in a constant effort to try and achieve excellence in Municipal Solid and Plastic waste management has collaborated with various Organizations as mentioned below:

2.4.1 City of Amsterdam: Feasibility Study for Waste to Energy

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the State of Maharashtra and The City of Amsterdam for Knowledge Sharing regarding Waste to Energy Technologies. A feasibility study is being conducted in two clusters of Cities in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. The densely populated and highly urbanised region is responsible for generation of a large quantum of plastic waste. The MoU has given the state exposure to knowledge and technologies currently being employed in the Kingdom of Netherlands for efficient Waste processing.

2.4.2 UNDP: Plastic Waste Management and Social Inclusion.

The United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) are actively involved in plastic waste management throughout the country. Currently, the State of Maharashtra is in the process collaborating with UNDP to tackle Plastic Waste Management in the Municipal Corporations of the state. The goal of UNDP Plastic Waste Management Programme is to minimize the negative impacts of plastic waste on the environment by enhancing sustainable plastic waste management practices, through socio-technical models while ensuring compliance with the rules.

2.4.3 All India Institute of Local Self Government: Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental studies (RCUES)

A detailed study and mapping of Dry Waste recyclers across the state was carried out with the help of RCUES that has helped in establishing linkages between the ULBs and the industries. The study also mapped various recycling Industries including paper and clothe industries to tackle overall dry waste.

2.5: Action Plan and Timelines

Sr. No.	Component	Status	Timeline
A. Reduction in Plastic Waste Generation			
1.	Notification of Plastic Ban in all ULBs	Achieved	-
2.	100% Effective Implementation of Plastic Ban in all ULBs through Vigilance squads	Achieved	On-going Process
B. Segregation and Transport of Plastic Waste			
3.	Ensure 100% collection of Plastic Waste in all ULBs	88%	October 2019
4.	Ensuring Segregation of Waste at the source of generation into wet, dry and Domestic Hazardous in all ULBs	60%	December 2019
5.	Setting up of Material Recovery Facilities in all ULBs and ensure Segregation and storage of Plastic waste at the Material Recovery Facility	Approved for all 384 ULBs and is under process	April 2020
C. Processing and Disposal of Plastic Waste			
6.	Ensure Channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers	Is an on-going process	-
7.	Ensure use of non-recyclable plastic in Road Construction	Is an on-going process	-
8.	Ensure availability of landfill facility for scientific disposal of Inert waste generated from plastic waste processing	Partially complied	April 2020
D. Stakeholder Involvement and Behavioural Change			
9.	Ensure Formalisation of Plastic Waste Pickers and engagement of Civil societies and groups in all ULBs	Achieved	On-going process

Sr. No.	Component	Status	Timeline
10.	Ensure Implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR)	Under consideration	December 2019
11.	IEC campaign & capacity building	Regularly Conducted	On-going process
E. Prevention of Damage caused to Environment due to plastic Waste			
11.	Ensure no plastic waste enters streams and water bodies in the ULBs	Directives have been given by the state. Rigorous monitoring is done by the ULBs.	On-going process
12.	Ensure open burning of Plastic waste does not take place	Directives have been given by the state. Rigorous monitoring is done by the ULBs.	On-going process

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT
15th Floor, New Administrative Building
Madam Cama Road, Mantralaya,
Mumbai 400 032, dated 23rd March, 2018

NOTIFICATION

No.Plastic-2018/C.R. No.24/TC-4.

WHEREAS, concerns about usage and disposal of plastic are diverse and include accumulation of waste in landfills, water bodies and in natural habitats, physical problems for wild animals resulting from ingestion or entanglement in plastic, the leaching of chemicals from plastic products and the potential for plastics to transfer chemicals to wildlife and humans are increasing.

AND WHEREAS, because of non-biodegradable plastic waste handling of municipal solid waste becomes difficult and incurs more financial burden and also due to burning such waste in open environment causes various diseases in humans and animals.

AND WHEREAS, it is observed that non-biodegradable garbage is responsible for clogging drains and nallas causing flood in urban settlement leading to loss of lives and damage to properties and infrastructure.

AND WHEREAS, plastic waste and micro plastic cause danger to marine and freshwater bio-diversity and also hamper ecosystem services due to spreading of such waste in and around ecosystems, on tourists places, beaches and on agriculture and forest areas.

AND WHEREAS, non-biodegradable plastic waste and micro plastic are having negative impacts on fish diversity and fisheries activity.

AND WHEREAS, non-biodegradable waste is posing problems in effective implementation of Clean India Mission.

AND WHEREAS, detailed stake-holders consultations and deliberations with the field level officials were undertaken, and public notices were also published in leading newspapers.

AND WHEREAS, despite the ban on plastic bags of less than 50 micron through Maharashtra Plastic Carry Bags (Manufacture and Usage) Rules, 2006, there is increase in the non-biodegradable plastic garbage waste causing damage to environment and health.

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (1) & (2) of Section 4 of the Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 2006, the Government of Maharashtra hereby authorises regulations for manufacture, usage, sale, storage, transport of the products made from plastic & thermocol etc. which generates non-biodegradable waste.

1. Short Title and Commencement :-

1. This may be called the Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018.
2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date of their publication in the Maharashtra Government Gazette.

2. Definitions:

- 1) "Act" means the Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 2006.
- 2) "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, poly styrene (thermacol), non-oven polypropylene, multi layered co extruder, poly propylene, poly terephthalate, poly amides, poly methyl methacrylate, plastic micro beads, etc.
- 3) "Compostable Plastic" means plastic that undergoes degradation by biological processes during composting to yield CO₂, water, inorganic compounds and biomass at a rate consistent with other known compostable materials, excluding environmental petro-based plastic, and does not leave visible, distinguishable or toxic residue, and which shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS 17088:2008 titled as Specifications for Compostable Plastics, as amended from time to time.
- 4) "Plastic sheets" means sheet made of plastic.
- 5) "Plastic Waste" means any plastic discarded after use or after their intended use is over.
- 6) "Recycling" means the process of transforming segregated plastic waste into a new product or raw material for producing a new products.

- 7) "Producer / Manufacturer" means person engaged in manufacture or import of plastic bags or multilayered packaging or containers or plastic sheets or like, and includes industries or individuals using plastic sheets or like or covers made up of plastic sheets or sheets or also manufacture products made from plastic or used plastic for packaging or wrapping the commodity.
 - 8) "Commodity" means tangible items that may be brought or sold and includes all marketable goods or wares.
 - 9) "Plastic bags" means bags made from plastic material, used for the purpose of carrying or dispensing commodities which have handle or without handle and also includes bags made from non-woven polypropylene and constitute or form an integral part of the packaging at manufacturing stage or is an integral part of manufacturing.
 - 10) "PET and PETE bottles" means bottles made up of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polyethylene terephthalate esters (PETE) used for packaging or storing liquid or semi liquid food, including water.
 - 11) "Commodities made from Thermocol" means any commodity or product made from Thermocol.
 - 12) "Form" means form attached with these regulations.
 - 13) "Product" means anything or object or item made from plastic or Thermocol.
3. Following activities will be regulated in the whole State of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2(h) , sub-section 1 and 2 of section 4 of the Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 2006.

- (1) 1) The ban in the whole State of Maharashtra for manufacture, usage, transport, distribution, wholesale & retail sale and storage, import of the plastic bags with handle and without handle, and the disposable products manufactured from plastic & thermocol (polystyrene) such as single use disposable dish, cups, plates, glasses, fork, bowl, container, disposable dish/ bowl used for packaging food in hotels, spoon, straw, non-woven polypropylene bags, cups/ pouches to store liquid, packaging with plastic to wrap or store the products, packaging of food items and food grain material etc.
 - 2) These regulations are applicable to every person, body of person, government and non-government organization, educational institution, sport complex, clubs, cinema halls and theaters, marriage/celebration halls, industrial units, commercial institutions, offices, pilgrimage organisers, pilgrimages and religious places, hotels, dhabas, shopkeepers, malls, vendors or sellers, traders, manufacturers, caterer, wholesalers, retailers, stockiest, businessmen, hawkers, salesmen, transporters, market, producers, stalls, tourist places, forest & reserved forest, eco-sensitive areas, all sea beaches, all public places, bus stands, railway stations in the State of Maharashtra.
 - 3) There will be ban in whole state for use of plastic and thermocol for decoration purpose.
- (2) Use, sale, storage and manufacture of PET or PETE bottles made up of high quality food grade virgin Bisphenol-A free material having liquid holding capacity not less than 0.5 liters and printed on it with predefined buy back price shall be allowed subject to compliance of the following.

PET or PETE bottle manufacturers, producers, sellers and traders under 'Extended Producers and Sellers/Traders Responsibility' will develop "Buy Back Depository Mechanism" with a predefined buy back price printed specifically on such PET or PETE bottles and also set up Collection and Recycling units of adequate capacity and number to collect and recycle such PET or PETE bottles within three months from the date of publication of this notification. Traders / sellers will buy back such used PET/ PETE bottles with predefined buy back price printed on such bottles.

PET / PETE bottles having liquid holding capacity 1 liter or more and of 0.5 liter will be printed on the body of the bottle with predefined buy back price of Rs. 1/- and Rs.2/- respectively. However, there will be ban on usage, purchase, sale, distribution and storage of PET / PETE bottles having liquid holding capacity less than 0.5 liters in the State.

(3) These regulations shall not be applicable to the following items:-

- i. Plastic bags or plastic used for packaging of medicines;
- ii. Only compostable plastic bags or material used for plant nurseries, horticulture, agriculture, handling of solid waste. However, bags / sheets utilized for this purpose shall be prominently printed on it with "Use exclusively for this specific purpose only". The manufacturers or seller of compostable plastic carry bags shall obtain a certificate from the Central Pollution Control Board before marketing or selling for this purpose.
- iii. To manufacture plastic and plastic bags for export purpose only, in the Special Economic Zone and export oriented units etc.

- iv. The plastic cover / plastic to wrap the material at the manufacturing stage or is an integral part of manufacturing. Guidelines to recycle or reuse such plastic should be printed prominently on the cover and material.
 - v. Food grade virgin plastic bags not less than 50 micron thickness used for packaging of milk. However, on such plastic bags used for this purpose, should be clearly printed with the price for buy back which should not be less than Rs.0.50 to develop buy back system for recycling. To develop collection mechanism and ensure proper recycling of such used bags, milk dairies, retail sellers and traders will buy back such used milk bags with predefined buy back price printed on it. Milk dairies, retail sellers and traders will ensure that such buy back mechanism and collection and recycling system shall establish within three months from the date of publication of this regulation. However, Milk Dairy and distributors shall make efforts to develop alternative system with glass bottles or any other environmental friendly material for distribution of milk.
4. The following officers are authorized and empowered for the implementation and to take necessary legal action under powers conferred u/s 12 of the provisions of the Maharashtra Non-biodegradable (Control) Act, 2006, as per their jurisdiction :-
1. 1) Municipal Commissioners, Deputy Municipal Commissioners, Shops & Establishment Officers and Inspectors, Sanitary Inspector, Health Inspector, Health Officer, Ward Officers or any other Officer nominated by the Municipal Commissioner as well as Chief Officers of all Municipal Councils and any other Officer nominated by the Chief Officer are

authorized to implement the provisions of the said Regulations in their respective jurisdiction.

- 2) District Collector, Deputy Collector, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahasildar, Talathi and any other officer nominated by Collector, are authorized to implement the provisions of the said Regulations in their respective jurisdiction.
 - 3) Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad; Block Development Officer, Health Officer, Development Officer, District Education Officer, Block Education Officer and Gram Sevak are authorized to implement the provisions of the said Regulations in their respective jurisdiction.
 - 4) Member Secretary, Regional Officer, Sub-Regional Officer and Field Officer of Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Scientist-I & II and Director, Environment Department, Government of Maharashtra.
 - 5) Director, Health Services; Deputy Director, Health Services; Health Officers.
 - 6) Director, Primary & Secondary Education Board.
 - 7) All Tourism Police, Police Inspector, Police Sub-Inspector, Motor Vehicle Inspector, Traffic Police, Joint Managing Director, Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation or any other officer authorized by Managing Director, Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation.
 - 8) Deputy Commissioner (Supply), District Supply Officer
 - 9) Commissioner State Tax and all State Tax Officers.
 - 10) Range Forest Officer or any other officer authorized by Deputy Conservator of Forest.
2. 1) For implementation of these regulations, the person at village or city level, interested persons, group of people, welfare organizations, industrial association and members of all local bodies etc. shall register any offence with the concerned authorized officer, notified in these regulations for this purpose.

- 2) The said registered person, group of people, welfare organizations, industrial association shall help the officers authorized under the said regulations, for providing information of violation of these regulations and assist such officers to impose fine, to confiscate the material made from plastic & thermocol and assist in registering the offence.
5. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board shall impose the condition on manufacturers indicating that recycling price and buy back price should be prominently printed on PET / PETE bottles and plastic bags permissible under these regulations while issuing consent to establish, consent to operate/ renewal and also to initiate actions on non-complying units or industries under appropriate act.
6. Separate order for levying recycling fees from manufacturers at manufacturing stage and recycling fees at selling point at local body level will be issued in consultation with Directorate of Goods and Services Taxes and with approval of the Empowered committee .
7. Time frame for implementation of these regulation :-

Sr. No.	Stake Holder	Implementation Period	
		Activity	Time Frame
1.	Manufacturer / Producer	Manufacturing and sale of banned items.	From date of notification.
		Disposal of existing stock of banned items by 1) Sale outside the State. 2) Sale to authorized recycler or industry.	One month from the date of notification.

2.	Sellers, Retailers, Traders	Ban on Sale	From the date of Notification
		Disposal of Existing Stock by 1) Sale outside the State. 2) Sale to authorized recycler or industry. 3) Handed over to Local Body for Scientific disposal or recycling; and plastic waste generated under buy back scheme to be handed over to authorized recyclers or to the such mechanism developed for the same.	One month from the date of notification.
3.	Users	Use of banned items.	From the date of Notification.
		Disposal of existing plastic banned items with the individual users by 1) Handed over to Local Body for Scientific disposal or recycling; 2) Sale to authorized recycler or industry.	One month from the date of Notification.
4.	Local Body	To arrange the collection, transportation of banned plastic items or plastic waste of existing stock for recycling to authorized recyclers or industries or scientific disposal.	One month from the date of Notification.

8. Empowered Committee, constituted under the chairmanship of Minister (Environment) shall monitor the implementation of these regulations and will regularly review the incorporation of additional items which generate non-biodegradable garbage including use of PET or PETE bottles to be banned in the State. This committee will also help in resolving any difficulty faced by implementing authorities during implementation and if required also carry out any amendment in these regulations with an aim to reduce the volume of non-biodegradable garbage generation in the State
9. Expert Committee shall be constituted under these regulations which will suggest the recommendations including amendment required, if any in the regulations to the Empowered Committee for effective implementation of the regulations and solutions to reduce the non-biodegradable garbage.
10. Implementing Authorities, shall submit quarterly report in the Form-A to the State Government.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

SATISH GAVAI,
Additional Chief Secretary (Environment)

FORM-A

- (1) Period of Report : From _____ to _____
- (2) Name & Address of Enforcing Agency :
- (3) Name of the Officers Incharge of enforcement of the aforesaid Rules:
- (4) Telephone/Cell No.(Office) :-
- (5) E-Mail ID :
- (6) No. of cases registered in the jurisdiction for violation:

Jurisdiction	Compounding		3 rd Offence	No. of Cases filed in the Court	No. of cases sub-judiced	Amount of fine collected	Remarks
	1 st Offence	2 nd Offence					0

1. _____

Sub-Total

2. _____

Sub-Total

Grand Total -----

- (7) Details of special drives undertaken for effective implementation of the Rules :-
- (8) List of first time offenders and second time offenders.
- (9) Details of public awareness programmes conducted by Enforcing Agency in their jurisdiction.
- (10) Any other relevant information.

(Signature of the Reporting Authority)

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

15th floor, New Administrative Building, Madam Cama Road, Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032
dated the 11th April 2018.

NOTIFICATION

No. Plastic-2018/C.R.No. 24/TC-4.—WHEREAS, under the Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 2006, for regulating manufacture, usage, sale, storage, transport of the products made from plastic and thermocol etc., the Government of Maharashtra on 23rd March 2018 published the Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018 ;

AND WHEREAS, as per the para 8 of the said notification, for implementation of these regulations and help in resolving any difficulty faced by implementing authorities during implementation and if required also carry out any amendment in these regulations, the Government vide Government Resolution dated 22nd March 2018 constituted the Empowered Committee ;

AND WHEREAS, in consultation with plastic manufacturers associations and considering their representations, it was resolved in the meeting of Empowered Committee on 28th March 2018 to make amendments in the Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018 ;

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) and (2) of Section 4 of the Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 2006, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes following amendments in Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018 :—

1. Para 3 (2) shall be read as follows :—

"Use, purchase, sale, storage and manufacture of PET and PETE bottles made up of high quality food grade virgin Bisphenol-A free material and printed on it with predefined buy back price shall be allowed subject to compliance of the following :—

(a) PET or PETE bottle manufacturers, producers, sellers and traders under 'Extended Producers and Sellers/Traders Responsibility' will develop "Buy Back Depository Mechanism" with a predefined buy back price printed specially on such PET or PETE bottles and also set up collection centers, reverse vending machines, crushing machines with linkages established with recycling units, to collect and recycle such PET or PETE bottle, within three months from the date of publication of this notification, at strategic places including malls, multiplexes, hotels, shops, tourist places, beaches, forts, public places etc.

(b) Traders / sellers will buy back such used PET/PETE bottles with predefined buy back price.

(c) PET / PETE bottles having liquid holding capacity of 1 liter or more and of less than 1 liter will have printed on the body of the bottle, the buyback price of Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

2. In Para 7 pertaining to time frame for implementation, the word, namely "one month from the date of Notification" shall be read as " three months from the date of Notification".

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

Dr. B. N. PATIL,
Director (Environment).

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

15th floor, New Administrative Building, Madam Cama Road, Mantralaya,
Mumbai 400 032, dated the 30th June 2018.

NOTIFICATION

No. Plastic.2018/C.R.No. 24/TC-4. – WHEREAS, under the Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 2006, for regulating the manufacture, usage, sale, storage, transport of the products made from plastic and thermocol etc., the Government of Maharashtra published the Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products(Manufacture, Usage, Sale, transport, handling and Storage), Notification, 2018 on 23rd March 2018, which was amended as per Notification, dated the 11th April, 2018;

AND WHEREAS, as per para 8 of the said notification, for implementation of these regulations and help in resolving any difficulty faced by implementing authorities during implementation and if required also carry-out any amendment in these regulations, the Government Resolution, dated the 22nd March 2018 constituted the Empowered Committee;

AND WHEREAS, the Empowered Committee in its meeting of the held on 30th June, 2018, resolved to make amendment in the Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products(Manufacture, Usage, Sale, transport, handling and Storage), Notification, 2018 ;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the power confirmed by clause (1) and (2) of Section 4 of the Maharashtra Non-biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 2006, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following amendment in the Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products(Manufacture, Usage, Sale, transport, handling and Storage), Notification, 2018 :-

1. In Notification, dated the 23rd March 2018, in Para. 2 at Serial No. 14 and 15 the following definitions are inserted :—

(14) "Multi-layered Packaging" means any material used or to be used for packaging and having at least one layer of plastic as the main ingredient in combination with one or more layers of material such as paper, paperboard, polymeric materials, metalized layers or aluminium foil either in the form of laminate or co-extruded structure.

(15) "Paper-Based Carton Packaging using one layer of plastic" means a container for liquid and solid food and beverages (e.g. milk, juice, etc.), where the primary constituent material is paper-board and which may have one or more layer of plastic, foil necessary to allow safe and hygienic consumption.

2. In the Notification, dated the 11th April, 2018 after Clause (c) of Para. 1 is substituted as follow and additional clauses (d), (e) & (f) are inserted :—

(c) PET / PETE Bottles of Drinking water, having liquid holding capacity of one litre or more, shall be printed on it, the Deposit and Refund Price of Re.1 or buyback price as decided by the Manufacturer. Drinking water PET / PETE Bottles, having liquid holding capacity of less than one litre but more than 200 ml. shall be printed on it, the Deposit and Refund Price of Rs. 2 or buyback price as decided by the Manufacturer.

(d) Use, sale, storage and manufacture of drinking water PET or PETE bottles of having liquid holding capacity less than 200 ml. is banned in the State.

(e) It is mandatory on the part of the bulk consumers of PET bottles such as hotels, marriage/ party halls, outdoor event locations, offices/institutions shall provide space for collection of plastic waste.

(f) It shall be the sole responsibility of the PET Bottle industries to ensure that these bottles are collected from retailers at depository and refund rate or buyback rate and are recycled.

3. In Notification dated 23rd March 2018, Clause 2A is Inserted after Clause 2 of Para 3 as follows :—

(1) As per Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 issued vide 18th March 2016, by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, manufacture and use of non-recyclable multi-layered plastic if any, should be phased out in two years' time. Since, the two years' time is over, the Manufacturers should stop use of non-recyclable multi-layered plastic immediately.

(2) The manufacturer/brand owner/producer of recyclable multi-layered and paper-based carton packaging material using one layer of plastic /Manufacturer's Association, shall diligently implement their Extended Producer's Responsibility (EPR) Plan which includes co-ordination / collaboration with existing Rag pickers / Scrap Traders, retailers for collection of plastic waste and its subsequent recycling and final disposal through their own established recycling plant or registered recyclers by establishing Producer's Responsible Organisations(PRO), which shall be responsible for 100% integral Plastic Waste Management right from collection to final disposal.

(3) Extended Producer's Responsibility (EPR) Plan of the manufacturer/brand owner/producer of multi-layered and paper-based carton packaging material using one layer of plastic shall be reviewed after three months from the date of issuance of this notification and on the basis of the outcome of review, further decision will be taken for regulation.

4. In Clause 3 of Para 3 regarding regulation not applicable to the Items mentioned in the Notification dated the 23rd March, 2018, the following Items are inserted :—

(1) In Sr. No. (i), Medical Equipment's and Medical Products are also added in addition to use of plastic for packaging of medicines.

(2) Sr. No. (ii) shall be read as it is.

(3) Sr. No. (iii) shall be read as it is.

(4) Sr. No. (iv) is substituted as follows :—

iv. Plastic material/ thermocol used for wrapping the material at the manufacturing stage or is an integral part of manufacturing shall comply the following conditions :—

a. The packaging material shall be more than 50 micron thickness ;

b. The packaging material shall be made up of minimum 20% recyclable plastic material (except for food packaging);

c. The packaging material (except for export purpose) shall be printed with manufacturer's details, type of plastic with code number and buy-back price ;

d. The manufacturers/ manufacturers' association using material for packaging shall work together and create a buy-back mechanism and diligently implement their Extended Producer's Responsibility (EPR) Plan which includes co-ordination/ collaboration with existing Rag pickers/ Scrap Traders, retailers for collection of plastic waste and its subsequent recycling and final disposal through their own established recycling plant or registered recyclers by establishing Producer's Responsible Organisations, which shall be responsible for 100% integral Plastic waste management from collection to final disposal.

(5) Sr. No. (v) shall be read as it is.

(6) At Sr. No. (vi) following clause is Inserted :—

vi. Wholesalers and Retailers of groceries and grain products are allowed to sell groceries and grain products in sealed plastic packaging material subject to compliance of following conditions :—

a. The plastic packaging material shall be more than 50 micron thickness with a minimum weight of 2 grams. The packaging material shall be printed with manufacturer's details, type of plastic with code number and buy-back price ;

b. Manufacturing associations for retail packaging material and retailer's associations shall work to create a mechanism for the collection of the plastic through a buy-back mechanism and ensure the recycling and final disposal of the collected plastic materials ;

c. The conditions mentioned above in vi (a) and (b) shall be complied for use and sale of plastic packaging material within a period of three months from the date of issuance of this Notification ;

d. The Manufacturers shall comply with the conditions mentioned at Sr. No. vi (a) and vi (b) from the date of issuance of this Notification.

(7) At Sr. No. (vii), following clause is inserted :—

vii. Plastic Packaging material used for products intended for sale in the State of Maharashtra through E-Commerce shall be allowed only for three months, however, they shall develop Environmental-Friendly Alternative for packaging of materials within three months. They shall create a mechanism for the collection of the plastic packaging material used during three months and ensure the recycling and final disposal.

5. In para 4 of the Notification dated the 23rd March 2018, the officers are authorised and empowered for implementation and to take necessary legal action under the powers conferred u/s 12 of the provisions of the Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018. In addition to this, after Sr.No.10 the following officers, are authorised.

(11) Any officers nominated by the Railway, Metro, Maharashtra Maritime Board and Airport Authorities.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

ANIL DIGGIKAR,
Principal Secretary (Environment).

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

15th Floor, New Administrative Building, Madam Cama Marg,
Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032, dated the 14th June 2019.

NOTIFICATION

No. Plastic-2019/C.R. No. 171/T.C.-1.—WHEREAS, under the Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 2006, for regulating Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Storage, Transport of the products made from plastic and thermocol etc., the Government of Maharashtra published the Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018 on 23rd March 2018, which was amended as per Notification dated the 11th April 2018 and 30th June 2018.

AND WHEREAS, as per the para 8 of the said notification, for implementation of these regulations and help in resolving any difficulty faced by implementing authorities during implementation and if required also carry out any amendment in these regulations, the Government *vide* Government Resolution dated 22nd March 2018 constituted the Empowered Committee.

AND WHEREAS, the Empowered Committee in its meeting of the held on 28th May 2019 resolved to make amendments in the Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018.

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (1) and (2) of Section 4 of the Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 2006, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes following amendments in Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018.

1. In the Notification dated 30th June 2018 in Clause 4 of Para 4 is deleted and the following items are inserted :—

- (1) Serial No. (1) shall be read as it is.
- (2) Serial No. (2) shall be read as it is.
- (3) Serial No. (3) shall be read as it is.
- (4) Serial No. (4) is substituted as follows.

Bubble Plastic material used for wrapping the material at the manufacturing stage or is an integral part of manufacturing shall comply the following conditions :—

- (a) Bubble plastic material shall be made up of minimum 20% recyclable plastic material.
- (b) The bubble packaging material shall be printed with manufacturer's details, type of plastic with code number and buyback price.
- (c) The manufacturers/manufacturer's association using bubble plastic material for packaging shall work together and create a buy-back mechanism and diligently implement their Extended Producer's Responsibility (EPR) Plan which includes co-ordination/collaboration with existing Rag Pickers/Scrap Traders, retailers for collection of bubble plastic waste and its subsequent recycling and final disposal

through their own established recycling plant or registered recyclers by establishing Producer's Responsible Organisations, which shall be responsible for 100% integral bubble plastic waste management from collection to final disposal.

- (5) Serial No. (5) shall be read as it is.
- (6) Serial No. (6) shall be read as it is.
- (7) Serial No. (7) shall be read as it is.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

ANIL DIGGIKAR,
Principal Secretary (Environment).

