

BIO-MEDICAL WASTE (MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING) RULES, 1998

Biomedical Waste.

The Biomedical waste means any waste, which is generated during The diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or In research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of Biological and including categories mentioned in schedule I of the Rules.

#Whereas a notification in exercise of the powers conferred

By Sections 6, 8 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) was published in the Gazette vide S.O. 746 € dated 16 October, 1997 inviting objections from the public within 60 days from the date of The publication of the said notification on the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and whereas all objections

Received were duly considered.. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, 8 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Central Government

Hereby notifies the rules for the management and handling of bio-medical

Waste.

1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT:

(1) These rules may be called the Bio-Medical Waste (Management And Handling) Rules, 1998.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. APPLICATION:

These rules apply to all persons who generate, collect, receive, store, Transport, treat, dispose, or handle bio medical waste in any form.

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Transportation, treatment, disposal and/or any other form of Handling of bio-medical waste in accordance with these rules and Any guidelines issued by the Central Government.

3. DUTY OF OCCUPIER:

It shall be the duty of every occupier of an institution generating bio- Medical waste which includes a hospital, nursing home, clinic, Dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, Blood bank by whatever name called to take all steps to ensure that such Waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the Environment.

4. TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

(1) Bio-medical waste shall be treated and disposed of in Accordance with Schedule I, and in compliance with the standards Prescribed in Schedule V.

(2) Every occupier, where required, shall set up in accordance with The time-schedule in Schedule VI, requisite bio-medical waste Treatment facilities like incinerator, autoclave, microwave system For the treatment of waste, or, ensure requisite treatment of waste

At a common waste treatment facility or any other waste treatment Facility.

5. SEGREGATION, PACKAGING, TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

(1) Bio-medical waste shall not be mixed with other wastes.

(2) Bio-medical waste shall be segregated into containers/bags at The point of generation in accordance with Schedule II prior to its Storage, transportation, treatment and disposal. The containers Shall be labeled according to Schedule III.

(3) If a container is transported from the premises where bio-Medical waste is generated to any waste treatment facility outsideThe premises, the container shall, apart from the label prescribed In Schedule III, also carry information prescribed in Schedule IV.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, or rules thereunder, untreated biomedical waste shall be Transported only in such vehicle as may be authorized for the Purpose by the competent authority as specified by the

Government.

6. PRESCRIBED AUTHORITY

(1) The Government of every State and Union Territory shall Establish a prescribed authority with such members as may be Specified for granting authorisation and implementing these rules. If the prescribed authority comprises of more than one member, a Chairperson for the authority shall be designated.

(2) The prescribed authority for the State or Union Territory shall Be appointed within one month of the coming into force of these Rules.

(3) The prescribed authority shall function under the supervision And control of the respective Government of the State or Union Territory.

(4) The prescribed authority shall on receipt of Form 1 make such Enquiry as it deems fit and if it is satisfied that the applicant Possesses the necessary capacity to handle bio-medical waste in Accordance with these rules, grant or renew an authorisation as

The case may be.

7.AUTHORISATION

(1) Every occupier of an institution generating, collecting, receiving, Storing, transporting, treating, disposing and/or handling bio- Medical waste in any other manner, except such occupier of Clinics, dispensaries, pathological laboratories, blood banks Providing treatment/service to less than 1000 (one thousand) Patients per month, shall make an application in Form 1 to the Prescribed authority for grant of authorisation.

(2) Every operator of a bio-medical waste facility shall make an Application in Form 1 to the prescribed authority for grant of Authorization..

8.ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Government of every State/Union Territory shall constitute an Advisory committee. The committee will include experts in the field Of medical and health, animal husbandry and veterinary sciences, Environmental management, municipal administration, and any

Other related department or organisation including non-Governmental organisations. The State Pollution Control

Board/Pollution Control Committee shall be represented. As and When required, the committee shall advise the Government of the State/Union Territory and the prescribed authority about matters Related to the implementation of these rules.

9.ANNUAL REPORT

Every occupier/operator shall submit an annual report to the Prescribed authority in Form 11 by 31 January every year, to Include information about the categories and quantities of bio- Medical wastes handled during the preceding year. The prescribed

Authority shall send this information in a compiled form to the Central Pollution Control Board by 31 March every year.

11. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

(1) Every authorised person shall maintain records related to the Generation, collection, reception, storage, transportation, Treatment, disposal and/or any form of handling of bio-medical Waste in accordance with these rules and any guidelines issued.

(2) All records shall be subject to inspection and verification by the Prescribed authority at any time.

12. ACCIDENT REPORTING

When any accident occurs at any institution or facility or any other Site where bio-medical waste is handled or during transportation of Such waste, the authorised person shall report the accident in Form III to the prescribed authority forthwith.

INTRODUCTION E-waste

The electronic industry is largest and fastest growing manufacturing industry . All electronic and electrical items on completion of their useful life , are being discarded rapidly and contribute to huge quantum of e-waste.

The national safety council estimates almost 100 million computers and monitors becomes obsolete annually . The present scientific disposal system processes only 15 – 20 % of total e-waste generated . Dismantling and incineration of e-waste is considered highly toxic .

According to the guidelines on e-waste management bought by Ministry of Environments and Forests (MoEF), government of India , e-waste is such a waste comprises of waste generated from used electronic devices and household appliances which are not fit for their original intended use and are destined for recovery Recycling or disposal . It includes electronic devices such as computers , hand held cellular phones , Acs , refrigerators etc .

CLASSIFICATION OF E-WASTE

E-waste can be classified as following :

Computer Peripherals – Monitor , key board , Mouse , circuit boards , CDs , Floppies , Laptops , Servers etc .

Telecommunication devices – Phones , Cell phones , Fax machines , Routers , R F Equipments etc .

Industrial electronics – Sensors , Automobiles Electronic devices, Medical devices etc .

Lighting devices – Fluorescent tubes

House hold appliances – TV , fridge , Washing Machine , Video , Camera etc .

E-waste Management and Handling Rules (2011)

The e-waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011 have been notified in May 2011 and are effective from 01-05-2012 .

APPLICABILITY :

These rules shall apply to every producer, consumer or bulk consumer, collection centre, dismantler and recycler of e-waste involved in the manufacture, sale, purchase and processing of electrical and electronic equipment or components as specified in schedule – I the regulatory agencies involved are SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB.

Implementation of EPR

Extended producer's responsibility (EPR) is the main feature of the E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, wherein the producer of electrical and electronic equipment has the responsibility of managing such equipment after its 'end of life', thus the producer is responsible for their products once the consumer discards them and also required to achieve 100% collection and channelization of the end of the life equipment

Producers intending to sell their EEEs (ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENTS) listed in Schedule-I are required to take authorization only in the place where their manufacturing facilities and corporate head offices are located.

In case, of producers importing EEEs listed in Schedule-I, authorization may be taken from SPCB of the State where the port of landing is located. Since these products are sold across the country, SPCB/PCC concerned granting the authorization would inform the CPCB of the details of the authorization granted and consolidated information about products sold to the SPCB on an annual basis which CPCB will maintain on the centralized database.

CPCB would maintain a centralized database on their website, which will be available to all stakeholders..

ROLE OF COLLECTION CENTRE : Collection centre can be established to collect the E-waste individually or jointly A collection centre is a store / warehouse where the E-Waste collected from consumers, bulk consumers, urban local bodies and retail outlets/collection-points/collection-bins/mobile-units etc. established by producers or collection centres, can be received and stored safely for necessary channelization for dismantling/ recycling

The producer is responsible for 'setting up collection centres or take-back systems either individually or collectively'. The decision about the mechanism for collection can be decided by the individual producer in accordance with their company policy .

The collection centre has to comply with following legal requirements:

To obtain an authorization from the concerned SPCBs/PCCs

To ensure that the e-waste collected by them is sent to registered dismantlers or recyclers in a secured manner.

To maintain records of the e-waste handled in Form 2

To file annual returns in Form 3 v. To make the records available for scrutiny by the SPCBs/PCCs

Responsibility of dismantler : Dismantling operation can be manual, semi manual and automatic involving Decontamination, Manual dismantling using appropriate tools, PPEs and dust control equipment, Hammering, Shredding, Segregation etc.

To obtain authorization and registration from the State Pollution Control Board

To ensure that no damage is caused to the environment during storage and transportation of e-waste

To ensure that the facilities and dismantling & recycling processes are in accordance with the standards or guidelines published by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time

Dismantler to ensure that dismantled e-waste are segregated and sent to the registered recycling facilities for recovery of materials . To ensure that non-recyclable/non-recoverable components are sent to authorized Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)

To file return in form 3 to the SPCB/PCC on or before 30th June following the financial year to which that returns relates.

Should not process any E-waste for recovery or refining of materials, unless he is registered with SPCB/PCC as a recycler for refining and recovery of materials.

Responsibility of Recyclers : Recyclers to ensure that dismantled materials are sent to the registered or bonafied industries for use of recycled material as their raw materials

Role of Bulk consumers : Departments of Central/State Government, public sector undertaking, banks, educational institution, multinational organizations, international agencies and private companies that are registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and Companies Act, 1956 are called as Bulk Consumers.

As per these rules a bulk consumer has to ensure that the e-waste generated by them have to be channelized to authorized collection centres or registered dismantler or recycler or is returned to the producer through its pick up or take back services or through its collection points.

The bulk consumer has to maintain records of e-waste generated by them in Form 2 and make such records available for scrutiny to SPCBs/PCCs whenever demanded.

Role of SPCB/PCC :SPCB/PCC shall ensure that Producer , collection centers, dismantlers, recyclers having their State obtain authorization .

SPCBs/PCCs shall ensure that dismantlers/recyclers, Collection Centre and producers should file their annual returns within the stipulated time period , also the bulk consumers should maintain their records about their returns to collection centers .

SPCBs/PCCs shall place on their web site the conditions imposed on the collection centre, dismantler and recycler while granting authorization and registration and ensure that these conditions are strictly met with by the facility concerned.

Amendments in E-waste Management and Handling rule (2016) & (2022)

The E-Waste management Rule of 2016 come into force from the 1 st day of October, 2016.

The rules shall apply to every manufacturer, producer, consumer, bulk consumer, collection centres, dealers, e-retailer, refurbisher, dismantler and recycler involved in manufacture, sale, transfer, purchase, collection, storage and processing of e-waste or electrical and electronic equipment

The new E-Waste Management Rules of 2022, which came into effect on April 1, 2023, have narrowed down the scope of its provisions.

The new rules only apply to manufacturers, producers, refurbishers, dismantlers, and recyclers involved in the manufacture, sale, transfer, purchase, refurbishing, dismantling, recycling, and processing of e-waste or electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I.

SCOPE OF E-WASTE 2022

The 2016 Rules were limited in their coverage, encompassing only 21 types of electrical and electronic equipment categorized as information technology and telecommunication equipment and consumer electricals and electronics

The 2022 Rules have broadened their ambit to include over 100 types of equipment classified under seven distinct categories listed in Schedule I (“Covered Items”). The newly added equipment includes timely and relevant items such as tablets, GPS, modems, electronic storage devices, solar photovoltaic panels/cells/modules, air purifiers, leisure and sports equipment, medical devices, laboratory instruments, and more.

AUTHORIZATION

E-Waste Management Rules of 2016 required producers to obtain authorization from the Central Pollution Control Board (“CPCB”). Manufacturers, refurbishers, dismantlers, and recyclers, on the other hand, needed authorization from the relevant State Pollution Control Board (“SPCB”) or Union Territory Pollution Control Committee (“UTPCC”).

However, the new E-Waste Management Rules of 2022 require all regulated entities, including manufacturers, producers, refurbishers, and recyclers, to register themselves on the CPCB's online portal. Under the 2022 Rules, no entity falling under these categories can operate without registration, and they cannot engage in any business with an unregistered entity.

E-WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCES

The 2016 Rules required producers to follow extended producer responsibility (EPR) by channelizing e-waste for environmentally sound management through appropriate mechanisms. The 2016 Rules did not provide a detailed EPR mechanism

The 2022 Rules have modified the EPR framework and require producers to meet their recycling targets as per Schedule III and IV only through registered e-waste recyclers to ensure the environmentally sound management of such waste

Producers must fulfil their EPR targets by purchasing EPR certificates online only from registered e-waste recyclers and submitting them by filing quarterly returns on the CPCB portal. These certificates will be generated for recyclers and refurbishers based on the number of Covered Items processed by them. Producers can purchase EPR certificates up to a total of their current year's liability, the leftover liability of preceding years, and 5% of the current year's liability.

The 2022 Rules outline specific obligations for individuals or entities manufacturing or producing solar photo-voltaic modules, panels, or cells.

Such entities must register on the CPCB portal, maintain an inventory of these items on the same portal, and follow CPCB guidelines for e-waste storage until 2034-35. They must also submit annual returns through the online portal. Additionally, the CPCB will issue guidelines regarding the storage and recovery of materials from the recycling of e-waste generated by these entities.

The 2016 Rules did not include provisions regarding these specific responsibilities.

Bulk consumer responsibility :

The 2016 Rules had two categories for e-waste management – consumer and bulk consumer, with the latter including government departments, educational institutions, companies, and other juridical persons. Both categories were required to segregate e-waste and send it to authorized dismantlers or recyclers. Bulk consumers had to maintain records of e-waste and file annual returns with the relevant SPCB or UTPCC.

The E-Waste Management Rules, 2022 define ‘bulk consumer’ under Rule 3(1)(b)[5] as an entity that has used a minimum of one thousand units of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I at any time in the particular financial year, including e-retailers. They are now required to hand over their e-waste only to registered producers, refurbishes, or recyclers. The 2022 Rules have removed the requirement for separate compliance documents and the consumer category

Battery: _

- These rules may be called the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022.
- They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- These rules shall apply to, –(i) Producer, dealer, consumer, entities involved in collection,

- Segregation, transportation, re-furbishment and recycling of Waste Battery;
- (ii) all types of batteries regardless of chemistry, shape, volume, weight, material composition and use.
- (2) These rules do not apply to Battery used in, – (i) equipment connected with the protection of the essential security
- Interests including arms, ammunitions, war material and those intended specifically for military purposes;
- (ii) equipment designed to be sent into space.
- Functions of Producer. – (1) Producer shall have the obligation of Extended Producer Responsibility for the
- Battery that they introduce in the market to ensure the attainment of the recycling or refurbishing obligations.
- (2) Producer shall meet the collection and recycling and/or refurbishment targets as mentioned in Schedule II for
- Battery made available in the market.
- (3) Waste Battery collected by the Producer shall be sent for recycling or refurbishing and shall not be sent for
- Landfilling or incineration.
- (4) The person or an entity involved in manufacturing of Battery shall have to register through the online centralised
- Portal as Producer in Form 1(A). The certificate of registration shall be issued in Form 1(B).
- (5) Producer shall file for renewal of registration in Form 1(A) before sixty days of its expiry.
- (6) Producer shall inform the Central Pollution Control Board of any changes to the information contained in the
- Extended Producer Responsibility Registration and of any permanent cessation as regards to the making
- The market of the Battery referred to in the Extended Producer Responsibility Registration.
- Functions of Consumer. – (1) It will be the responsibility of consumer, -

- (i) To discard Waste Battery separately from other waste streams especially from mixed waste, domestic

Waste streams;

- (ii) To ensure that Waste Battery are disposed off in an environment friendly manner by giving it to an entity

Engaged in collection or refurbishment or recycling;

- 6 Functions of Public Waste Management Authorities. – (1) Public Waste Management Authorities will hand over Collected Waste Battery to the producers or agencies acting on their behalf or the entity engaged in refurbishment or Recycling with a view to refurbishment or recycling of those Waste Battery or carry out their recycling or Refurbishment themselves.
- 7. Functions of entity involved in collection, segregation and treatment. – (1) It shall be the responsibility of Entities involved in collection, segregation and treatment to hand over Waste Battery to registered refurbisher Or recycler;

(2) It shall be the responsibility of the entity to, –

(i) ensure that a facility is in accordance with the standards or guidelines prescribed by the Central Pollution

Control Board;

(ii) carry out any activity in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board.

- 8. Functions of Refurbisher. – (1) All refurbishers shall register with State Pollution Control Board on the

Centralised portal. The certificate of registration shall be issued using the portal in Form 2(B).

- Functions of Central Pollution Control Board. – (1) The Central Pollution Control Board shall register

Producer through online portal in Form 1(B).

(2) The Central Pollution Control Board may determine the fee for processing of applications for registration as well

As returns.

(3) The registration shall be done within two weeks from the submission of a completed application.

(4) The registration of Producer shall be valid for a period of five years.

(5) Central Pollution Control Board shall share Extended Producer Responsibility plan of the Producer and

Registration details of Producer with State Pollution Control Board.

(6) Central Pollution Control Board shall renew the registration upon submission of Form 1(A).

(7) Central Pollution Control Board shall suspend and/or cancel the registration, and/or impose Environmental

Compensation, in case of non-compliance of Extended Producer Responsibility obligations as per Schedule II after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard.

- . Functions of State Pollution Control Board. – (1) The State Pollution Control Board shall register entity

Involved in refurbishing and recycling through online portal in Form 2(B).

- (i) Provision for registration shall be made on the Extended Producer Responsibility portal and the State

Pollution Control Board or through a designated agency shall verify compliance of entity involved in

Refurbishing and recycling of Waste Battery through inspection and periodic audit, as deemed appropriate, in

Their jurisdiction.

(2) In case the information provided by the entity involved in refurbishment or recycling of Waste Battery is found to

Be false, the State Pollution Control Board shall suspend and/or cancel the registration up to a period of five years,

After giving reasonable opportunity of being heard including actions under rule 13.

- Action on violations and imposition of Environmental Compensation. –
(1) Environmental Compensation

Shall also be levied for the following activities based on polluter pays principle, –

- i. Entities carrying out activities without registration as mandated under these rules;
- ii. Providing false information / wilful concealment of material facts by the entities registered under these Rules;
- iii. Submission of forged/manipulated documents by the entities registered under these rules;
- iv. Entities engaged in collection, segregation, and treatment in respect to not following sound handling of Waste Battery.

(2) These activities, may also be dealt with under the provisions of section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act,

1986, in case of evasion or violation either by entity itself or help abet any obligated entity evade or violate Obligations, after giving an opportunity of being heard.

- Centralised Online Portal. – (1) Central Pollution Control Board shall establish an online system for the

Registration and filing returns by producers, recyclers, and refurbishers of Waste Battery within six months of

Commencement of these rules.

(2) The system shall ensure a mechanism wherein the material balance of Waste Battery as per Extended Producer

Responsibility obligations of Producers is reflected and it shall also reflect the details regarding the audit of the

Producers and entities involved in refurbishing and recycling of Waste Battery.

(3) The State Pollution Control Board shall also use the web portal of Central Pollution Control Board used for

Registration of Producers, for registering entities involved in refurbishing and recycling of Waste Battery.

(4) The web portal would act as the single point data repository with respect to orders and guidelines related to

Implementation of these rules.

(5) Producer may facilitate the development of online portal.

- Committee for Implementation. – (1) A Committee shall be constituted by the Central Government under

Chairpersonship of Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board to recommend measures to Ministry of Environment,

Forest and Climate Change for effective implementation of these rules.

(2) The Committee shall monitor the implementation of these rules and also take such measures as required for

Removal of difficulties.

HWM RULE 2016.

- These rules may be called the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

- They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- . – These rules shall apply to the management of hazardous and other wastes As specified in the Schedules to these rules but shall not apply to –
 - (a) Waste-water and exhaust gases as covered under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974) and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981) and the rules made thereunder and as Amended from time to time;
 - (b) Wastes arising out of the operation from ships beyond five kilometres of the relevant Baseline as covered under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958) and the rules made thereunder and as amended from time to time;
 - Responsibilities of the occupier for management of hazardous and other wastes.-
 - (1) For the management of hazardous and other wastes, an occupier shall follow the following Steps, namely:-
 - (a) prevention;
 - (b) minimization;
 - © reuse,
 - (d) recycling;
 - € recovery, utilisation including co-processing;
 - (f) safe disposal.
 - (2) The occupier shall be responsible for safe and environmentally sound management of Hazardous and other wastes.
 - (2) The hazardous and other wastes generated in the establishment of an occupier shall be sent Or sold to an authorised actual user or shall be disposed of in an authorised disposal facility.
 - (3) The hazardous and other wastes shall be transported from an occupier’s establishment to an Authorized actual user or to an authorised disposal facility in accordance with the provisions of These rules.

- Responsibilities of State Government for environmentally sound management of

Hazardous and other wastes. – (1) Department of Industry in the State or any other government Agency authorised in this regard by the State Government, to ensure earmarking or allocation of Industrial space or shed for recycling, pre-processing and other utilisation of hazardous or other Waste in the existing and upcoming industrial park, estate and industrial clusters;

(2) Department of Labour in the State or any other government agency authorised in this regard By the State Government shall,-

(a) Ensure recognition and registration of workers involved in recycling, pre- Processing and other utilisation activities;

(b) assist formation of groups of such workers to facilitate setting up such facilities; © undertake industrial skill development activities for the workers involved in

Recycling, pre-processing and other utilisation;

(c) Undertake annual monitoring and to ensure safety and health of workers involved

In recycling, pre-processing and other utilisation.

- Grant of authorisation for managing hazardous and other wastes.-
- (1) Every occupier Of the facility who is engaged in handling, generation, collection, storage, packaging, Transportation, use, treatment, processing, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing, Utilisation, offering for sale, transfer or disposal of the hazardous and other wastes shall be Required to make an application in Form 1 to the State Pollution Control Board and obtain an Authorization from the State Pollution Control Board within a period of sixty days from the date of Publication of these rules. Such application for authorisation shall be accompanied with a copy Each of the following documents, namely:-

- (a) consent to establish granted by the State Pollution Control Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (25 of 1974) and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (21 of 1981);
- Consent to operate granted by the State Pollution Control Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (25 of 1974) and/or Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981, (21 of 1981);
- in case of renewal of authorisation, a self-certified compliance report in respect of effluent, Emission standards and the conditions specified in the authorisation for hazardous and Other wastes:
- 7. Power to suspend or cancel an authorisation.- (1) The State Pollution Control Board, May, if in its opinion the holder of the authorisation has failed to comply with any of the conditions Of the authorisation or with any provisions of the Act or these rules and after giving him a Reasonable opportunity of being heard and after recording reasons thereof in writing cancel or Suspend the authorisation issued under rule 6 for such period as it considers necessary in the Public interest.
- 8. Storage of hazardous and other wastes.- (1) The occupiers of facilities may store the Hazardous and other wastes for a period not exceeding ninety days and shall maintain a record of Sale, transfer, storage, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing and utilisation of such Wastes and make these records available for inspection: Provided that the State Pollution Control Board may extend the said period of ninety days
- In following cases, namely:-
- (i) small generators (up to ten tonnes per annum) up to one hundred and Eighty days of their annual capacity;
- (ii) actual users and disposal facility operators up to one hundred and eighty Days of their annual capacity,

- (iii) occupiers who do not have access to any treatment, storage, disposal Facility in the concerned State; or
- (iv) the waste which needs to be specifically stored for development of a Process for its recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing or Utilisation;
- (v) in any other case, on justifiable grounds up to one hundred and eighty Days.

• **Treatment**

Treatment, storage and disposal facility for hazardous and other wastes.- (1) The State Government, occupier, operator of a facility or any association of occupiers shall Individually or jointly or severally be responsible for identification of sites for establishing the Facility for treatment, storage and disposal of the hazardous and other waste in the State.

(2) The operator of common facility or occupier of a captive facility, shall design and set up the Treatment, storage and disposal facility as per technical guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard from time to time and shall obtain approval from the State Pollution Control Board for design and layout in this regard.

(3) The State Pollution Control Board shall monitor the setting up and operation of the common or Captive treatment, storage and disposal facility, regularly.

Packaging and Labelling.- (1) Any occupier handling hazardous or other wastes and

Operator of the treatment, storage and disposal facility shall ensure that the hazardous and other

Wastes are packaged in a manner suitable for safe handling, storage and transport as per the

Guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.
The labelling shall be

Done as per Form 8.

(2) The label shall be of non-washable material, weather proof and easily visible.