

ASIA 3 R CONFERENCE



बसों के बरिमाजी ।
बसों के अयराजनी ॥

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3 R in India

- 3 R Policies
- Strategies for 3 R
- Activities on 3 R
 - Reduce - Cleaner Production & waste Minimization
 - Reuse and Recycle - Registration of recyclers

POLICIES & STRATEGIES

- ◆ Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution - 1992
- ◆ National Environment Policy - 2006
- ◆ Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP)
- ◆ Registration Scheme for Recyclers/ Re-processors and actual users of hazardous wastes
- ◆ Regulatory Frame Work

POLICY STATEMENT ON ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION - 1992

- The main objective is to integrate environmental considerations in the decision making process by:
 - Pollution Prevention at source
 - Apply Best Available Technologies
 - Protect highly polluted Areas
 - Involve public in Decision making

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY – 2006

- * **NEP lays stress on:**
 - adoption of Clean technology,
 - encourage reuse and recycling
 - strengthening informal sector,
 - Establish system for collection and recycling of materials
 - environmentally safe disposal

CHARTER ON CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (CREP)

- This provides for a commitment for partnership and participation of various stake holders in complying with the regulations and to extend beyond compliance by reducing the pollution in highly polluting sectors

REGISTRATION SCHEME FOR RECYCLERS/ RE-PROCESSORS AND ACTUAL USERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

- Basic Objective is to channelize the indigenously generated and imported hazardous wastes to only those units having facilities/ technologies for reprocessing the wastes in an Environmentally Sound Manner. The base materials are recovered.
 - Used oil
 - Lead wastes -including lead acid battery scrap
 - Non-ferrous metal wastes such as aluminum, brass, copper, nickel, tin, zinc etc.

REGULATORY FRAME WORK FOR WASTES

ENVIRONMENT (Protection) ACT, 1986

- Hazardous Wastes (M&H) Rules, 1989, 200, 2003
- Bio-medical Wastes (M&H), Rules 1998
- Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules 1999
- Municipal Solid Wastes (M&H) Rules 2000
- Batteries (M&H) Rules, 2001

HAZARDOUS WASTES RULES 1989-2000-2003

- * **OBJECTIVE:** To put in place an effective mechanism to regulate the generation, collection, storage, transport, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes both indigenously generated and imported.
- * These rules provide for treatment & disposal of HW in an ESM
- * Regulate Transboundary Movement in accordance with BC
- * Common TSDF for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) Public-Private Partnership - Government & industry
- * Encourage reuse & recycling - registration scheme

BIOMEDICAL WASTES (M &H) RULES, 1998/2000/2003

OBJECTIVE: To put in place a control mechanism on generation, segregation, storage, packaging, labeling, transport, treatment & disposal of wastes generated by medical & health care units

- ◆ Biomedical wastes are classified into 10 categories, colour coding and containers have been prescribed with treatment and disposal options for different categories of waste. Hospitals catering to more than 1000 patients per-month - to obtain authorization from SPCB/PCCs.
- ◆ Segregation at source is mandatory
- ◆ Only autoclaved Biomedical wastes are allowed for recycling.
- ◆ No reuse of biomedical waste is permitted

BATTERIES (MANAGEMENT & HANDLING) RULES 2001

OBJECTIVE: For regulating the lead acid batteries, the Batteries (M&H) Rules, 2001 were promulgated under the Environment Protection Act.

- ◆ The rules provide for tracking and channelization of lead acid batteries to ensure that used battery are collected and recycled in an environmentally sound manner.

E-WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

INTERVENTION REQUIRED

- ◆ POLICY
- ◆ TECHNICAL
- ◆ FINANCIAL
- ◆ IMPLEMENTATION & CAPACITY BUILDING

POLICY LEVEL INTERVENTIONS

- DEFINITION OF E-WASTE FOR REGULATION
- IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATORY REGIME
- ACCESS TO EST & ESM
- FACILITATION & DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

TECHNICAL INTERVENTIONS

- ◆ RESTRICTION FOR USE OF TOXIC MATERIAL
- ◆ USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY MATERIAL
- ◆ DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA FOR RECOVERY AND DISPOSAL
- ◆ DESIGN AND ENGINEERING INTERVENTIONS
- ◆ ADOPTABILITY FOR UPGRADATION

GOAL AND EXPECTED RESULTS

ENVIRONMENTAL SOUND MANAGEMENT OF E-WASTE

- ◆ QUALIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE E-WASTE GENERATION IN THE COUNTRY
- ◆ DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND RECYCLING FACILITIES FOR E-WASTE IN INDIA
- ◆ PROPER COLLECTION AND RECYCLING OF E-WASTE
- ◆ CONTROL ON IMPORT OF E-WASTE COMING IN THE COUNTRY IN THE NAME OF DONATIONS/CHARITY
- ◆ REGULATIONS FOR ESM OF E-WASTE

Some of the major steps taken by India

Enactment of legislations to deal with special categories of hazardous waste namely Biomedical wastes and lead acid battery waste.

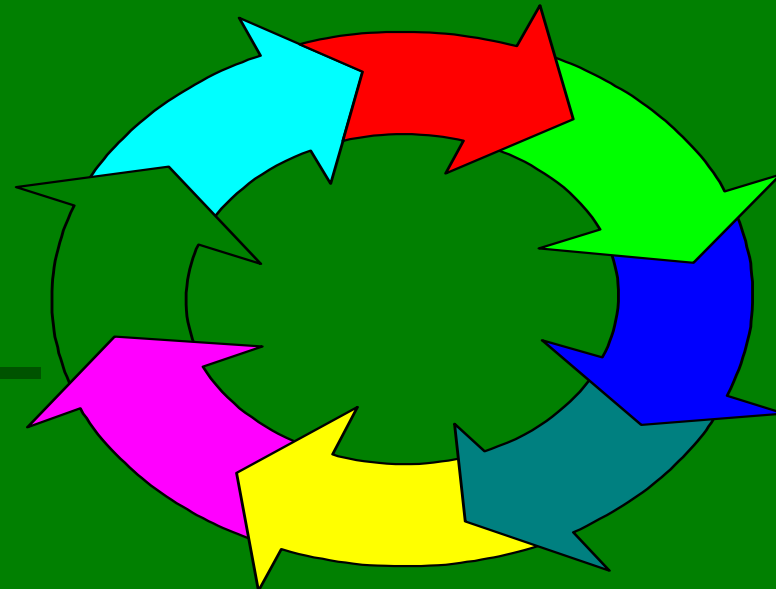
- Synchronization of Domestic, Foreign Trade and Custom's legislations with hazardous waste rules.
- Harmonization of import/export policies for hazardous waste in line with the principles of Basal Convention.
- Capacity building at major ports and customs laboratories to prevent illegal import and dumping of hazardous waste in the country.
- Formulation of comprehensive technical guidelines to facilitate industries particularly small scale industries to deal with hazardous wastes.

CHALLENGES

There are still significant challenges faced in the technology upgradation process. In particular, the concern is on the constraints faced by small and medium scale industries with regard to waste minimization as well as treatment technologies.

SOLUTION TO WASTES PROBLEM

- ◆ MINIMIZE GENERATION OF WASTES
- ◆ MAXIMIZE UTILIZATION OF WASTES
- ◆ 3R PRINCIPLE
 - REDUCE
 - REUSE
 - RECYCLE



THANK YOU