

Guidelines

Buy-back Policy

for non-recyclable and
single use plastic waste
in **Himachal Pradesh**

@ ₹ 75/-
per Kilogram



Department of Environment, Science & Technology
Government of Himachal Pradesh



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राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

शुक्रवार, 25 अक्टूबर, 2019 / 03 कार्तिक, 1941

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

[Authoritative English text of the Department Notification No. STE F (9)-1/2018 dated 20-09-2019 as required under clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India].

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राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश, 25 अक्टूबर, 2019 / 03 कार्तिक, 1941

ENVIRONMENT SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Shimla-2, the 1st October, 2019

No. STE-F (4)-1/2017.—The Governor of Himachal Pradesh is pleased to notify a Policy regarding Buy-back of Non-recyclable and Single Use Plastic Waste including plastic bags in the Himachal Pradesh from the Rag pickers and households, providing Minimum Support Price of **Rs 75/- (Rupees Seventy five)** only per kilogram, for its collection and deposit in the collection centers of the Urban Local Bodies. The policy guidelines are enclosed as Annexure-A (pages 1 to 21).

The Departments of Environment, Science & Technology, Urban Development, Public Works, Rural Development, State Pollution Control Board and Cement Companies will make coordinated efforts for effective implementation of this Buy-back policy of the Government.

The policy shall be made effective *w.e.f.* 2nd October, 2019 in the State.

By order,

R.D. DHIMAN
Addl. Chief Secretary (Env. Sci & Tech.).

Policy for Buy-back of Non-recyclable Plastic Waste, all kind of single use of plastic waste including bags and providing of Minimum Support Price to the Rag pickers and Individual(s) from Households in Himachal Pradesh

1. Background

The policy-vision document of Government of Himachal Pradesh adopted in the year 2018 lay emphasis on the plastics waste management. The Govt. of H.P. since 1990s has accorded high priority to deal with plastic waste. The State has enacted HP Non Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1995 to deal with non bio-degradable waste and Rules under the Act has been framed in the year 1996. Subsequently the State imposed ban on use of polythene carry bags in 2004. In the year 2009, the State launched “*Polythene Hatao Paryavaran Bachao Abhiyan*” in 3 phases and collected about 350 MT plastics waste and institutionalised the plastic waste management practices through this campaign. In order to dispose of the collected plastic waste, the Department of Environment, Science and Technology has worked out various ways and means such as use of waste plastics in *road construction, use of plastic waste as source of energy in cement kilns, recycling of plastic bottles etc.* besides imposing complete ban on use of plastic carry bags with punitive provisions since the year 2009. The HP Public Works Department used about 144 MT plastics waste to build 175 km roads in different locations during the years 2009-2012, but thereafter this entire campaign lost its momentum for one or the other reasons. Plastics waste now can be found littered all across the State causing environmental pollution besides spoiling the pristine beauty of the State. The entire campaign was again reviewed during the year 2018 and it was observed that there were economic, social and technological reasons that significantly account for lack of sustenance of the entire program.

A weeklong “*Polythene Hatao, Paryavaran Bachao Abhiyan*” was also launched in the year 2018 by the Hon’ble Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh on 27th May, 2018 from Shimla. This cleanliness campaign was started in various locations within Shimla Municipal Corporation Area *viz.* ISBT Tuti Kandi to Lal Pani, Khalini to Kanlog, Mallroad to Chaura Maidan, Chota Shimla to Sanjauli, Kasumpti, Dhobi Ghat, Majitha House, Benmore, Jakhu. Total 26.255 tonnes of waste was collected from these areas out of which about 8.470 tonnes was plastics waste. The entire waste collected was handed over to the Waste to Energy Plant of MC Shimla for generation of energy. At district level around 24 MT of plastics waste was collected. Also efforts were made to revive use of

plastic waste by PWD in road construction during the year 2018. The HPPWD had the argument that all type of plastics waste cannot be used in road construction and cited guidelines that only Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE), High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), PET and Polyurethane shall be used in pavement construction. The HPPWD is of the view that segregated and clean plastics only can be used by mixing about 6 to 8% shredded plastics with bitumen.

2. Collection of Plastics Waste by Rag pickers

Rag pickers or recyclers do not get good returns in picking the plastics waste in *toto* as it is found mixed with other waste and lot of effort is needed to segregate it apart from compromising their health and welfare. Therefore they do not prefer to pick the plastics wastes in *toto*. The cost fixed to be paid to the Rag pickers i.e. Rs. Four only per Kgm of plastics waste is not encouraging at all which also led to non collection of plastics waste. There is not enough incentive for segregation and collection of non-recyclable plastics waste. Though recyclable plastics waste such as PET bottles are being collected and sent for recycling by the Rag pickers and others since it is more remunerative as compared to non-recyclable plastics waste.

3. Environmental Degradation

In view of aforesaid sociological, technological and economic aspects of Plastics waste management, it is seen that the environmental costs were neither accounted for nor taken into consideration while envisioning its management in the State. The time taken by plastics waster contributing to degradation is more than 500 years or more and thus environmental costs are huge, be it water pollution or soil pollution and the same cannot be compensated at any cost.

In view of growing menace of plastics waste, there is an urgent need to think for sustainable practices and prevent further environmental degradation being caused due to plastics waste thrown indiscriminately everywhere. According to a rough estimate, about 60-65 MT plastics waste is being generated all over the State per annum (10% of total waste generated) out of which only 2-3 tonnes (0.5% of plastics waste) is disposed of safely and rest is found open in the environment mixed with Municipal Solid Waste. The State Government has though imposed ban on use of carry bags, thermocol cutlery and is also planning to ban one time use plastics such as spoons, forks, knives, cups, plates, glasses etc. but it only accounts for about 30-35% of total plastics

used, and remaining 65-70% of plastics is being generated from packaging etc. which still remains a huge challenge.

4. Cost estimates for collection of Plastics waste

The Department of Environment, Science and Technology had made buy back arrangement @ Rs.3 to 4 per kg of plastics waste under “*Polythene Hatao, Paryavaran Bachao Abhiyan*”, but it did not yield desired results since the rate offered didn’t commensurate with the effort made in terms of man-hours spent. Therefore, the rate offered is not remunerative and cost recovery *vis-a-vis* the hours spent in collection have not been taken into account. For example it takes about 2-3 hours for a Rag picker to collect about one kgm plastics waste from streets, dumps etc and as per minimum wages he is unable to fetch same return as he would get if same time is invested in other vocations. The cost estimate of collecting one Kgm of plastic waste is given in the Table below:-

Minimum wage rate of GoHP per day	Rs. 225 for 8 hours
Wage rate for one hour	Rs.28 i.e. ~30
Time required to collect one kgm plastics waste	2-3 hours (Average)
Costs to collect one kgm plastic waste	Rs 60-90
Average costs to collect one kgm plastic waste = Rs 75	

In view of these facts and circumstances, the Rag pickers did not show interest in collecting plastics waste. The plastics waste is getting littered and dumped open in the environment and is also getting mixed with Municipal Solid Waste which is affecting viability of waste to energy projects.

The mixing of plastics waste with Municipal Solid Waste is also resulting in poor quality of Refuse Derived Fuel. The cement industries which are keen to use plastic waste for their energy requirements also find it difficult to get segregated plastic waste. In fact, the current arrangement does not incentives segregation of plastic waste at source and collection of plastic littered around.

5. Provisions under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

Rule 17 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 provide for Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) to deal with plastic waste generated through packaging of items such as chips, milk pouches, toffees, biscuits, chocolates etc. But despite this provision, the desired results could not be achieved as the

producers of concerned products failed to put in place a mechanism to collect and treat the plastic waste being generated by them. As a result, this waste is also getting mixed with other waste and also being littered around. The packaging waste particularly used for chips, toffees, biscuits, chocolates, beverages etc is one of the major source of littering in the environment. EPR can be a blend of economic (shift responsibility of cost of disposal to producer), environmental (design recyclable products and discourage use of toxic components) and social factors (meet increasing consumer demand for environment-friendly products or those manufactured using recycled content). The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) or its authorised agency can act as third-party organisation that facilitates the responsibility of producers to take back waste from open market, recycle or process, and file compliance. With the help of third party, producers do not physically take back the product, but instead support the process financially. And the costs of buy back can be recovered under EPR.

Plastic waste when segregated and collected properly can become a source of income for many. Now on the one hand, the plastic waste when thrown as waste in environment is harmful, but if it is reused scientifically, recycled properly, it can be a resource leading to improvement of litter free and pollution free environment of the State.

Hon'ble NGT, Hon'ble High Court and other Courts keep directing the Government from time to time to work on sustainable solutions for waste management, control littering of non-biodegradable waste including plastics.

6. Usage of plastic waste in Road Construction, making RDF and energy generation

The State Government has made efforts to work with CRRI for use of plastics waste in road construction. According to the IRC SP 98-2013 Guidelines, there are many plastics waste items that can be used for road construction. The plastic waste items that can be used for road construction are plastic carry bags, plastic cups, plastics packaging for chips, biscuits, chocolates etc. PET bottles, use and throw cups, spoons and plates. Plastics waste like bags, bottles made out of PE and PP cut into a size between 2.36 mm and 4.75mm using shredding machine can be used for road construction via dry process. The Department of Environment, Science & Technology held a workshop with CRRI & HPPWD on 20-09-2018 wherein all these issues were discussed. The efforts should be made to seek technical support from CRRI in this regard. During various discussions which took place with stakeholder departments, it was also emphasized that economic returns in terms of lower maintenance costs of plastic roads are quite good and use of plastics waste in road construction

must be encouraged. Secondly, the ULBs are also in the process of setting up of waste to energy plants in the state at different locations but again the plastic waste so supplied/ reach these plants is mixed with wet waste and hamper the efficiency of waste to energy plants. Thirdly, Government is also encouraging use of plastics waste as source of energy in cement kilns. Therefore, solution of disposal of non-recyclable plastic waste lies in its use in road construction, its conversion as RDF and to generate energy.

According to the information supplied by HPPWD, the department has annual target of carpeting 2000-2500 kms of road. According to estimates, 1000kgs (One tonne plastic waste) can replace one tonne of bitumen. Assuming that the HPPWD is given target @1% of total road carpeting target, in that case at least 25-30 kms road will be built by using plastics waste which would lead towards sustainable use of plastic waste by at least 60-70% of total waste being generated for the State.

In case the HPPWD uses the plastics waste for road construction the cost savings shall be as follows:

- 1000 kg i.e. one tonne plastic waste =Replacement of ~1 ton of Bitumen
= Cost saving of Rs. 35000 to 50,000 per km.
- 1 kg waste plastic = Rs. 35-50/- saving

In case this cost with $\pm 10\%$ cost is compensated to plastics waste pickers directly or indirectly, the plastic waste will be attached with a significant value and every one will start collecting, waste at point of generation.

Moreover, the class which is involved in rag picking is also not socially and economically very disadvantaged and in case value is attached to plastic waste it will lead to their upliftment of on one hand and encourage segregation of plastic waste at source. This will also save them from collecting recyclable waste from garbage dumps. This will lead to proper use of plastic waste for various uses such as road construction, incineration by Cement Industry for energy and waste to energy plants being set up in the state and preparation of RDF by ULBs. Simultaneously it will reduce littering in environment and reduce environmental pollution.

7. Steps taken by various departments for dealing with Plastics waste

In order to streamline the plastic waste management specifically collection, the following steps have already been taken by various departments:

- a) The Department of Environment, Science & Technology has notified plastic waste management strategy vide Notification No. STE-F (4)-1/2017 dated 08-03-2019 defining the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders.
- b) The Urban Development Department vide Letter No. UD-H (F)-(1)-1/2016 (PWM Rules) dated 17-04-2018 has notified collection centres where plastic waste will be made available to the PWD for road construction.
- c) The Department of Environment, Science & Technology has already tied up with CRRI to provide technical support to the Government to construct roads by using various kinds of plastics waste. The PWD has already carpeted some stretches by using plastics waste. PWD has also identified 7 Kms road stretch in Shimla to do a pilot project with DEST and CRRI.
- d) The Pollution Control Board vide Letter No. HPSPCB/EIA Notification (Consent Branch)/ 2018-14399-14433 dated 01-09-2018 has issued an Office Order on dated 01-09-2018 that the Cement Industries which are using pet coke and coal as a feed stock will meet at least 0.1% of their annual fuel consumption from the combustible material from MSW or Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) made from MSW and biomass based fuel.
- e) The Urban Development Department has issued a policy on Scrap dealers and Rag-pickers under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- f) The Urban Development Department intends to set up 10 waste to energy plants on cluster basis in Baddi, Mandi, Dharamshala, Kangra and Manali towns where plastics waste can be used.
- g) The Urban Local Bodies are already using MSW mixed plastics waste to prepare RDF.

8. The Proposed Guidelines

In order to deal with the menace of non-recyclable plastics waste and to turn this kind of waste into a resource the following guidelines and minimum support price have been proposed as under:-

- a) Taking into account the 2 to 3 man hours required in collecting one kg plastics waste, a Minimum Support Price(MSP) of non-recyclable plastic waste @ Rs. 75 per kg in view of prevailing wages rates is fixed which shall be paid to the Rag pickers or individuals from Households bringing plastics waste to concerned ULB centres.

- b) The MSP will be applicable only for non-recyclable and single use plastic waste generated through packaging of items such as chips, milk, oil pouches, toffees, biscuits, chocolates, confectionary items, wrappers, readymade cloths packaging etc. i.e. only packaging plastics and also all kind of single use plastic waste including bags. The MSP will not be payable to recyclable plastic waste such as PET bottles, plastic furniture, *dibbas*, containers, long term use plastics etc. Detailed list is at **Annexure-A**.
- c) The MSP will be implemented including disbursement of MSP through the all ULBs. In 14 ULBs collection centres have been notified by the Urban Development Department. The detail of Centres is enclosed as **Annexure-B**. All the remaining ULBs shall act as procurement centres and adequate manpower shall be deployed by the concerned ULB. The Plastics waste from these procurement centres can be sent to the nearby notified collection centres or directly for the end use such as road construction, waste to energy plant or Cement factory. The Rag pickers or Individual(s) from households can deposit their collected waste at these centres. These centres shall also cater to the nearby rural areas. The flow chart for collection and disposal of plastic waste is enclosed as **Annexure-C**. The roles and responsibilities of Stakeholders are given in the enclosed **Annexure-D** and the specific responsibility of Urban Local Bodies, HPPWD, Cement Co. has been defined in **Annexure-E**.
- d) The cost of transportation of plastic waste would be borne by ULB as per their area of jurisdiction. It is emphasized that the Cement Companies should be roped in to explore the possibility of back loading of compressed/baled plastics waste from the collection centres in trucks carrying cement to different places across the State Or may consider paying for such plastics waste baled material delivered at the Cement Plants by the ULB on the basis of calorific value in order to offset the transportation costs & other expenses. The matter will be taken up with the Cement companies.
- e) The ULBs will create a network of Rag pickers for collection of plastic waste in a organized manner. For this purpose the ULB concerned shall have to follow proper accounting procedure. The ULB shall issue a proper serial numbered receipt on each purchase as per draft format of Receipt at **Annexure-I** and on each transfer of waste plastic to HPPWD as per **Annexure-II** & Cement Co. as per **Annexure-II B** in triplicate.

- f) All the ULBs shall open a manned counter for receipt of the non recyclable and single use plastic waste with provision of storage of plastic waste in the ULB.
- g) The HPPWD shall use/consume the plastic waste from designated collection centres of concerned ULB. The plastic waste may be used in construction of roads by the PWD preferably in those areas located 100 kms and above from the cement companies.
- h) The HPSPCB shall ensure the compliance to provisions of EPR and shall facilitate the imposition of EPR on the producers.
- i) The MSP will be reviewed frequently as required and guidelines will be amended as per the need.
- j) Further, the institutional arrangement will be made for collection of non-recyclable plastics waste by the ULBs and its further transfer to these modes of disposals:

- PWD
- Cement Kiln
- Waste to Energy Plants
- RDF by ULBs and PRIs
- Disposal as per CPCB Guidelines

ULBs can look for cost recovery aspect further once it starts working.

9. Budget Estimates and mechanism for meeting costs.

The total plastic waste likely to be collected and processed is estimated about 75 tonnes (75,000 kgs). Over all, for this purpose budget requirement would be as under:-

Budget requirement ~75000 Kg × Rs 75(rate per Kgm) = Rs 56, 25, 000	}	Total
per year x5 years		

These estimates are only indicative and are subject to change depending on the actual.

The budget is proposed to be met in following manner

- a. First year:** 50% (DEST)+50% (SPCB)
- b. 2nd & 3rd year:** 10 % (DEST)+ 20% (SPCB)+ 20% (RD)+30% (UD)+20%(EPR)
- c. 4th & 5th Year:** 10 % (DEST) + 20% (SPCB) + 20% (RD)+30% (UDD)+20% (EPR)
- d. 6th year onwards:** 100% (UDD & EPR)
- e.** The Department of Environment, Science & Technology shall be the Nodal Department to collect the funds from the concerned departments and its further disbursement to the UDD for plastics waste management and payment of MSP to Rag pickers or Individual(s) from households.
- f.** It is emphasized that the Cement Companies should be roped in to explore the possibility of back loading of compressed/baled plastics waste from the collection centres in trucks carrying cement to different places across the State Or may consider paying for such plastics waste baled material delivered at the Cement Plants by the UDD on the basis of calorific value in order to offset the transportation costs & other expenses. As per current practice, RDF is being manufactured from plastics waste mixed with Municipal Solid Waste at Shimla and Manali. The quality of this RDF is poor as it contains soil and moisture content. The Urban Development Department (UDD) sends this combustible material to the Cement Companies pending commissioning of Waste to Energy plants. The transportation costs are met by the Urban Development Department. As per new model now being adopted by the UDD, the segregation is to be done at source and plastics waste is compressed by baling machine and further sent to the Cement Companies.
- g.** The Pollution Control Board shall work out mechanism for collection and management of waste or collecting funds from the Producers under Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) proviso laid down in the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules.
- h.** For constructing roads, PWD shall pay for the segregated and clean plastics waste shredded material for which rates shall be decided on the basis of market trend at particular point of time. As per current prices, the PWD may pay to the ULBs upto Rs 35 per kg for the shredded material. In case it is not feasible for the ULBs to shred the plastics waste due to shortfall of manpower and machinery then PWD can also shred the plastics waste received from the ULB's collection centres by using their

own shredding machinery. In this case PWD will pay @ Rs. 15 per kg to the concerned ULB. The State Pollution Control Board shall consider providing of more shredders to the ULBs.

- i. The ULB concerned through Director Urban Development shall submit a consolidated fund claim on prescribed format as at Annexure-F, to the Director, Department of Environment, Science & Technology.
- j. Under the scheme a state level committee shall be constituted by the Department of Environment Science & Technology in order to accord approval and sanction of funds to ULBs. This committee shall verify the claims and also oversee the implementation of the scheme. The committee shall be comprised of following members under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary (Env., S&T) to the GoHP:
 - a. Director UD
 - b. Director RD
 - c. Director DEST
 - d. Rep. Of Finance and Planning Department
 - e. Member Secretary SPCB
 - f. E-n-C HPPWD
 - g. Assistant Controller (F&A) UD Department

Categories, type of plastic waste items to be purchased and not to be purchased under buy back scheme by ULBs:

a. Single use plastic packaging waste items to be purchased under the Buy Back Scheme:

- i. All packaging single use plastic wastes items such as bread, cakes, biscuit, cookies, namkeen, kurkure, chips/ wafers, candies, mattresses, cloths, cheese puffs, ice cream, ice cream candies, noodles, cereals/cornflakes/breakfast cereals coated with sugar, confectionary items.
- ii. Clean and dry packaging, pouches/ sachets of liquids such as milk, oil, shampoo, hand wash liquid soap, curd, butter milk, juice etc.

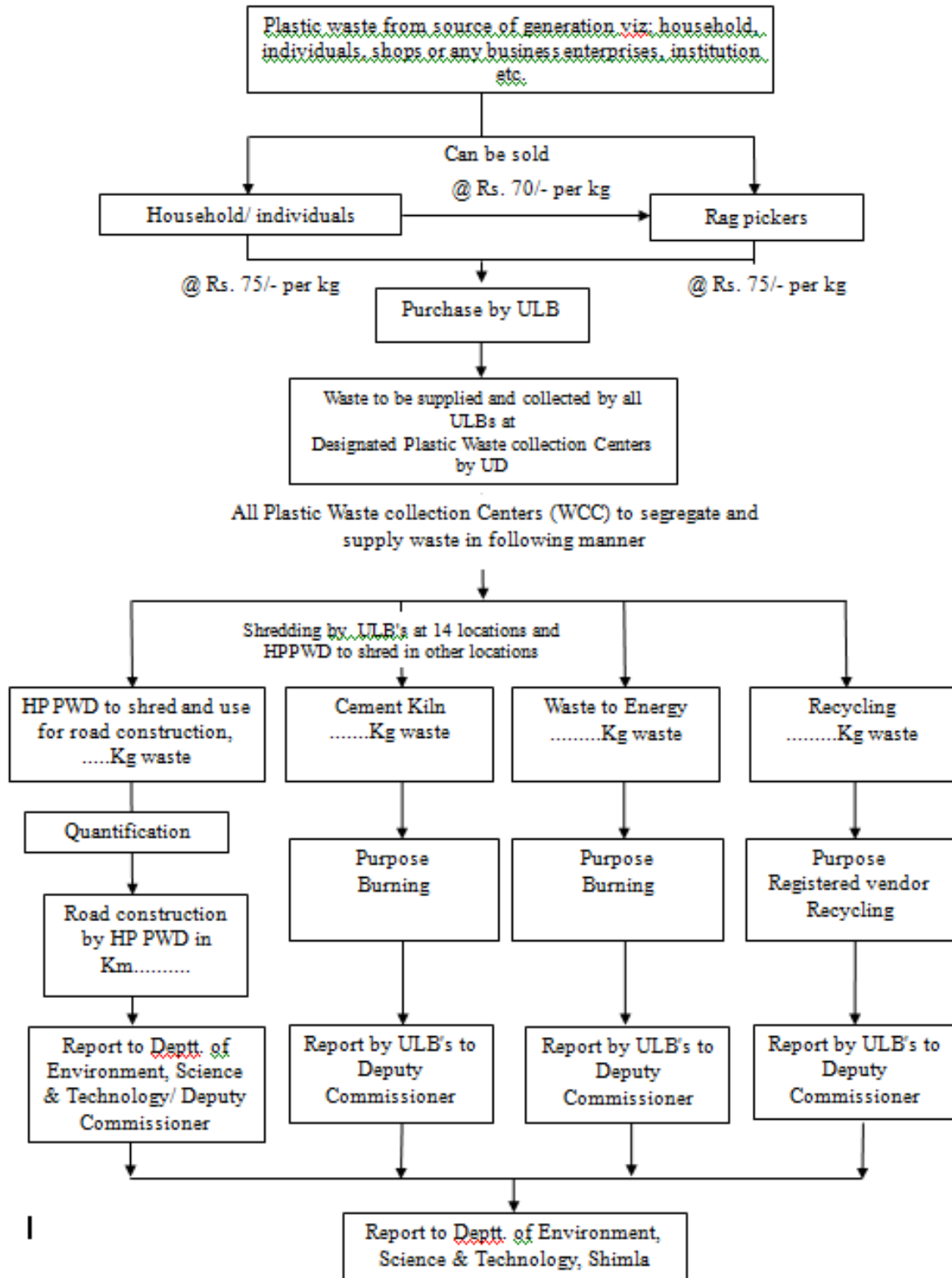
b. Items not covered and not to be purchased under the scheme:

- i. Heavy plastic waste items such as plastic furniture, kitchen ware, toys, electronic, electrical waste.
 - ii. PET bottles, medicine/ mineral water bottles, buckets, mugs, biomedical waste including medicine rappers, pharma tablets rappers, bottles, etc, plastic dibbas, plastic crockery, jar, tiffin, toilet utility waste items.
 - iii. Plastic fixture, furniture.
 - iv. Any other items which is recyclable.
- **In case the rag picker/ household brings wet, dirty waste plastic for sale to collection counter, the same material will be returned back to the rag picker/ household without any condition and will not be purchased at any cost.**
 - **The ULB shall purchase and transfer only dry and clean waste plastic to the HPPWD.**

Annexure B**Designated places in the town for collection of Plastic waste covering the other ULBS.**

Sr. No.	Plastic Shredder Location of PWD Department.	Designated Place for depositing/ lifting of plastic waste (Waste processing/ dumping site at)	ULBs to be covered
1	Mandi	Mandi	Mandi, Rewalsar, Sundernagar & Nerchowk.
2	Kullu	Kullu	Manali, Kullu, Bhunter & Banjar
3	Dharamshala	Dharamshala	Dharamshala, Kangra, Nagrota, Palampur & Dehra
4	Jogindernagar	Jogindernagar	Bajjnath-Paprola & Jogindernagar
5	Nurpur	Nurpur	Nurpur, Jawali & Chowari
6	Chamba	Chamba	Chamba & Dalhousie
7	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	Hamirpur, Sujanpur, Nadaun & Jawalaji.
8	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Bilaspur, Sri Naina Devi ji, Talai & Ghumarwin
9	Una	Una	Daulatpur, Gagret, Una, Mehatpur, Santokhgarh & Tahliwal
10	Solan	Solan	Solan, Rajgarh & Arki
11	Nahan	Nahan	Nahan & Paonta Sahib
12	Nirmand	Nirmand	Rampur
13	Theog	Theog	Narkanda, Kotkhai, Chopal & Theog
14	Rohroo	Rohroo	Jubbal & Rohroo

Road map for Plastic waste Buy back scheme



Annexure- D

Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders organizations/ departments:

Sr. No.	Name of the Department	Responsibility under the scheme
1	DEST	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Over all coordination and overseeing of implementation of scheme.2. Provide 50% budget for the scheme in first year, 10% in 2nd & 3rd year and 10% for 4th & 5th year.3. Collect the advance contributions from Director ULB, Director RD/ PRI, MS, HPPCB and pay the claims to respective ULB/ PRI.
2	Urban Local Body/ Urban Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Open collection counters for in all ULBs (MCs, NAC, NPs) collection of plastic waste from waste pickers, household, individuals as the case may be.2. Designate/ appoint Nodal Officer along with name, mobile no. email.3. Pay the cost of plastic waste to the waste pickers household, individuals as the case may be and maintain proper inventory.4. Carry out shredding of waste plastic for road construction at designated 14 locations.5. Supply clean and dry plastic waste to the HPPWD on payment basis for use in road construction.6. Supply plastic waste to Cement Co. , waste to energy projects.7. Claim reimbursement of balance amount (Price paid to the waste picker- cost recovered from HPPWD/ Cement Co., waste to energy plants)8. Provide/ source 30% budget under centrally sponsored schemes for the scheme in 2nd , 3rd year.9. Provide/ source 30% budget under centrally sponsored schemes for the scheme in, 4th & 5th year and 20% sourced from the Extended Producer Responsibility.10. 6th year onwards the 100% cost by ULB and EPR for sustaining the scheme.
3	Rural Development/ PRI	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Open collection counters for collection of plastic waste from waste pickers' household, individuals as the case may be.2. Designate/ appoint Nodal Officer along with name, mobile no. email.3. Pay the cost of plastic to the waste pickers, household,

		<p>individuals as the case may be and maintain proper inventory.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Supply clean and dry plastic waste to rag pickers, ULBs or to the HPPWD on payment basis for road construction. 5. Supply plastic waste to Cement Co. , waste to energy projects. 6. Claim reimbursement of balance amount (Price paid to the waste picker- cost recovered from HPPWD/ Cement Co., waste to energy plants) 7. Provide/ source 20% budget under centrally sponsored schemes for the scheme in 2nd , 3rd year. 8. Provide/ source 20% budget under centrally sponsored schemes for the scheme in, 4th & 5th year and 20% sourced from the Extended Producer Responsibility. 9. 6th year onwards the 100% cost by PRI and EPR for sustaining the scheme.
4	HPPWD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purchase waste plastic from ULBs & PRIs at the cost of Rs. 35/- shredded plastics, @ Rs15/- per kgs without shredding and at own cost of transportation against the cost of saving of bitumen replacement. 2. Carry out shredding of waste plastic for road construction. 3. To use the waste plastic in shredded form for road construction under proper inventory.
5	HPSPCB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilization of funds for sustaining the scheme under Corporate Environmental Responsibility.(CER) 2. Mobilization of funds for sustaining the scheme under Extended Producer Responsibility.(EPR) 3. Provide 50% budget for the scheme in first year, 20% in 2nd and 3rd year and 20% for 4th & 5th year. (Cost can also be sourced from the Extended Producer Responsibility). 4. Shall also provide gap funding to DEST as per requirement during 1st, 2nd and 3rd year.
6	Waste pickers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To collect segregated, clean plastic waste from house hold and institutions, commercial establishments. 2. Deposit the plastic waste in collection center of the ULB/ PRI.

Specific Role & Responsibility of different organization:

a. Urban Local Bodies;

1. To register the Rag pickers with Urban Local Bodies.
2. To ensure and make all arrangements that the plastic waste is not re-circulated to the collection centers.
3. The plastic waste is received under proper receipt (Model/ draft of receipt is at **Annexure-I**).
4. Plastic waste collections is fully accounted for. Proper receipt is taken from cement companies & HPPWD departments (Model receipt is added at **Annexure-II**).
5. To ensure that the rag pickers don't bring waste from outside the State.
6. To ensure that the collected plastic waste is safely stored that it is not stolen and re-directed to collection centers. The ULB concerned shall make secure storage space for plastic waste and shall keep the plastic waste under lock and key.
7. The ULB concerned to make necessary arrangements for the transportation of waste.
8. Cement companies to Pay _____ Rs. _____ Kgs to the ULB on receipt of plastic waste or make their own arrangements to pick up/ transport plastic waste from collection centers of ULBs in the State and issue receipt to the ULB' in the format (**Annexure-IIB**).
9. Concerned ULB shall maintain a stock register (Stock register Format annexed as **Annexure-III, Part A for receipt and Part B for transfer**) on daily basis for receipt of plastic waste and further transfer of same to HPPWD/ Cement Co.
10. The ULB shall submit claim bills based on stock verification by a committee of three members comprising MC Officers/officials.
11. The ULB concerned shall fix and deploy requisite staff for collection centers between 9.30 AM to 4.30 PM during working days for this purpose.
12. The ULB shall print the receipts as per the formats provided under the scheme.
13. The ULB concerned shall make necessary arrangement to install weighing machines dully calibrated and stamped by measurement & weighing department.
14. The ULB concerned shall inform the HPPWD/ Cement co. about the quantity of plastic waste available in writing for further lifting/ disposal.

b. HPPWD

1. The HPPWD shall purchase the clean and dry plastic waste so collected under the Buy Back Scheme under proper receipt.
2. The HPPWD shall purchase the shredded plastic @ Rs.35/- per kgs form ULB concerned under proper receipt and shall maintain record of same on a stock register.
3. The HPPWD shall purchase the un-shredded plastic @ Rs.15/- per kgs form ULB concerned under proper receipt and shall maintain record of same on a

stock register. HPPWD shall make its own arrangements for transportation of waste from collection center to HPPWD site.

4. The HPPWD shall shred the waste plastic before its use in road construction and shall maintain proper record of it for further verification.
5. The HPPWD shall use the plastic waste in road construction with proper record and shall maintain a record of cost saving in view of plastic use in place of bitumen.

c. Cement Company

1. The Co. shall purchase the clean and dry plastic waste so collected under the Buy Back Scheme under proper receipt in prescribed format.
2. The Co. shall purchase the waste plastic @ a cost per kgs form ULB concerned equivalent to saving of fuel under proper receipt and shall maintain record of same on a stock register.
3. The Co. shall make its own arrangements for transportation of waste from collection center to project kiln site.
4. The Co. shall maintain proper record of it for further verification.

Annexure-I

Sr. No.....

Name of the Urban Local Body.....

Address.....

Contact / Nodal Officer.....

Receipt

Received non-recyclable/ single use plastic waste as per indicative list of the Buyback Plastic Waste Policy of the Department of Environment, Science & Technology, Government of Himachal Pradesh as per the details given below:

1. Name of the Rag Picker/ Individual _____
2. Adhar No. of Ragpicker/ individual-----
Registration No. of Rag Picker.....
3. Particulars such as Address, contact no. _____
4. Registration Number of Rag Picker_____
5. Quantity of Waste _____Kg. Type of Waste.....
6. Amount Paid Rs._____

Signature

Name of the Officer/Official

Contact No.....

With Seal

Date _____

Time _____

Annexure-II

Sr. No.....

RECEIPT of Plastic waste Handed over to Cement Co.

Received plastic waste weighting _____Kgs from Urban Local Body
(Name) _____ District _____ through vehicle
No. _____ Driver Name _____ on dated _____ at
_____AM/PM.

Signature

Name of the officer

Name of the Cement Company With seal

Note:

1. One copy is to be kept by the Cement Company.
2. One copy is to be given to the ULBs.

Annexure-IIA

Sr. No.....

RECEIPT of Plastic waste Handed over to HPPWD

Received plastic waste weighting _____Kgs from Urban Local Body
(Name) _____ District _____ through vehicle
No. _____ Driver Name _____ on dated _____ at
_____AM/PM.

Signature

Name of the officer

HP Public Works Department With seal

Note:

1. One copy is to be kept by the PWD.
2. One copy is to be given to the ULBs.

Note: The receipt shall be maintained in triplicate. One copy is to be kept by PWD/Cement Co. and one copy duly signed shall be returned back to ULB concerned for record.

Stock register

Part A

Receipt of Plastic waste

Sr. No.	Receipt No.	Quantity of Waste received (Kgs)	Total Quantity (kgs)	Amount paid (Rs.)	Remarks

Stock register

Part B

Transfer of Plastic waste

Sr. No.	Ref. Receipt No.	Quantity of Waste Transferred (Kgs)						Total Quantity (kgs)
		HPPWD			Cement Co			
		Date of transfer	Quantity Transferred (Kgs)	Amount Received (Rs.)	Date of transfer	Quantity Transferred	Amount Received (Rs.)	

Fund Claim Form

Sr. No.	Particular	Units
1	Name of ULB	
2	Address of ULB	
3	Name of Collection Center	
4	Nodal Officer of collection center	
5	Quantity of waste Plastic wastes Purchased/ received. (Receipt No. ref.: Sr. No.to Attach Copies	Kgs
6	Total amount paid to seller ragpickers/ households Attach Ref.	Rs.
7	Quantity transferred to HPPWD Ref Receipt No. Attach Copies	Kgs
8	Amount received from HPPWD against Plastic waste transferred to HPPWD.	Rs.
9	Quantity transferred to Cement Co. Ref Receipt No. Attach Copies	Kgs
10	Amount received from Cement Co. against Plastic waste transferred to the company.	Rs.
11	Total Claim Sr. No. (6)- (8)- (10)	Rs.

Signature
Director (UD)
With Seal

Dated..... Place.....



Department of Environment, Science & Technology

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