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PLASTICS INDIA

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Hi Friends,

A few days back we celebrated 'Poila Boishak'- the Bengali New Year. A New Year is synonymous with retrospection, introspection and flow of new thoughts of growth and evolution. I would like to share with you one such thought which has dominated my mind space for quite some time now.



Everything Indian is so cool outside India- Bhangra and Indipop finding a place in the global pop charts, the IT revolution fuelled by homegrown geeks, our B-school graduates becoming global leaders, NASA with top Indian scientists, it remains a fact that Indians have time and again failed to perform in India and they have nearly perfected the art of copying the West. Be it with their lifestyle or Organization management practices.

The central argument is that Indian management practices today are a reflection of the western beliefs which are convergent, and uni-dimensional. For ages now the rest of the world has been boasting about its management practices and we have been following them. Perhaps, it is high time that we have our own culture-centric practices which will give our companies more productivity and worker motivation.

Indian leaders could do well, perhaps, by implementing Theory 'I' Management, i.e., The Theory of Indian management. The Indian ethos can be better understood through our stories, symbols and rituals. Indian leaders need to necessarily realise the importance of the element of human touch in organisations. It has been found that total job security results in a sense of complacency but too much insecurity can cause an average creative brain to go into a tailspin.

Let me discuss with you a very interesting Indian Management Technique - **Saam, Daam, Dand and Bhed**, where Saam stands for dealing with people in a sweet manner, Daam is bribing or paying money to get one's work done, Dand means using harsh means to get one's way and Bhed means creating division among people to achieve one's target.

Also, in the Bhagwat Gita, Lord Krishna talks about three types of people: The Tamasik or people buried in inertia, the Rajasik or people performing actions inspired by their egos and the Satvik or people who perform deeds using their intelligence and inspired by love and compassion. By combining the leadership principles of Saam, Daam, Dand and Bhed with different types of people as described in the Gita, we can devise a relationship strategy, which suites each category of individual.

In India we need to remove the dichotomy existing in our system, where on the one hand we keep on harping about our culture and on the other hand we overlook this aspect completely when it comes to managing people.

Would request all of you to share your thoughts on the same. Happy reading ahead!

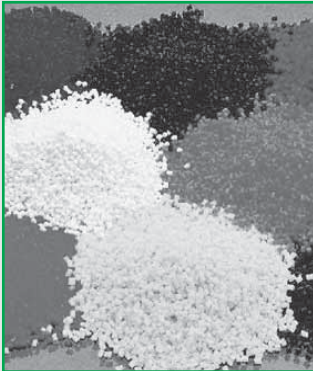
Keep Smiling & Keep Winning

Warm Regards,

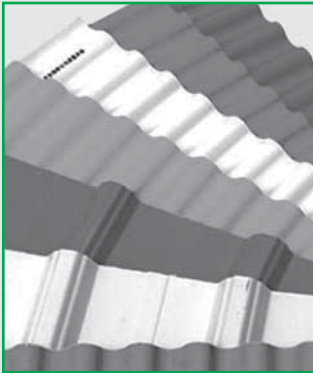
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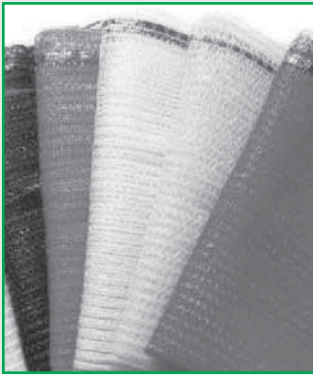
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Dear Friends,

Plastics has transformed every day life, usage is increasing and annual production is rising. It is evident that plastics bring many societal benefits and offer future technological and medical advances. However, concerns about usage and disposal are diverse and include accumulation of waste in landfills and in natural habitats, physical problems for wildlife 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. A third of the current production is used to make items of packaging, which are then rapidly discarded. There are solutions, including material reduction, strategies to reduce littering and others. There is some urgency as the quantity of plastics produced is rising every year.

The National Green Tribunal (Principal Bench) is hearing a petition filed by an NGO for banning the use of plastic bottles and multilayered / plastic packages / PET bottles for packaging of carbonated soft drinks and use of plastic polyethylene for all other non-essential items be phased out.

Members associated with the manufacture of packaging items were confused over the language of the petition. The items under attack have not been properly defined. What is a multi-layered plastic? What are the non-essential items? Multilayered can be from 2 to 9 layers. These layers may be of different varieties of plastics or with other materials. Multilayered plastics have the advantage of being recycled and also can be used in road construction. Hence its disposal is not very difficult.

In this connection the undersigned had been to New Delhi to participate in a meeting with representatives of various associations who have also decided to contest this application made by the NGO. A meeting on the subject was also held in the office of DCPC, New Delhi on the same day. After discussions in New Delhi and our own internal deliberations, the Federation has decided to intervene in the case, the final hearing of which will come up on 7th/8th (both days) May 2015.

We request all the members to support us with ideas & donations so that we, the plastic fraternity can fight relentlessly for a cause which is very close to our heart : the super material called “**PLASTICS**”.

With best wishes,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Pradip Nayyar'.

Pradip Nayyar
President

From the Desk of Hony. Secretary



Dear Members,

This year's Chinaplas 2015 exhibition will be held at Guangzhou, China from May 20-23, 2015. A large delegation from IPF will attend the show. Carewell Travels & Tours Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata and Nimbus Tours & Travels Pvt. Ltd. have appointed as our tour operator. The cost of the tour is around Rs.75,500/- on twin sharing basis. The delegation leaves Kolkata for Guangzhou on 19th May 2015 and returns to Kolkata on 24th May 2015. The delegation will spend 3 days at Guangzhou and 2 days at Pattaya.

The Federation has chosen a plot of land at Uluberia for setting up a Poly Park. This land is owned by a group of private developers. We have emailed to all IPF members requesting them to let us know their requirement of land to enable us to finalise the area of land required by our members. All intending buyer's should however be ready to deposit Rs.7/- lakh per acre whenever asked for.

Work on our exhibition Indplas'15 is going on as per schedule and we are receiving good response from domestic and foreign exhibitors. We request members to come forward and book their stalls before it is too late.

15th April (1st Baishakh) is celebrated as a new year in many parts of India under different names. In this connection I wish all members a happy and prosperous new year.

With best wishes

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ajajodia". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Ashok Jajodia
Hony. Secretary

Ministry of Environment and Forests

Notification

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2000

S.O. 908(E).- Whereas the draft of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1999 were published under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O. 783(E), dated, the 27th September, 1999 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the same date inviting objections and suggestions from the persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of the period of sixty days from the date on which the copies of the Gazette containing the said notification are made available to the public;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 5th October, 1999;

And whereas the objections and suggestions received from the public in respect of the said draft rules have been duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to regulate the management and handling of the municipal solid wastes, namely :-

1. **Short title and commencement –**

1. These rules may be called the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.
2. Save as otherwise provided in these rules, they shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. **Application –**These rules shall apply to every municipal authority responsible for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes.

3. **Definitions –** In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,--

- i. "**anaerobic digestion**" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the absence of oxygen;
- ii. "**authorization**" means the consent given by the Board or Committee to the "operator of a facility" ;
- iii. "**biodegradable substance**" means a substance that can be degraded by micro-organisms;
- iv. "**biomethanation**" means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane rich biogas;
- v. "**collection**" means lifting and removal of solid wastes from collection points or any other location;
- vi. "**composting**" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
- vii. "**demolition and construction waste**" means wastes from building materials debris and rubble resulting from construction, re-modelling, repair and demolition operation;
- viii. "**disposal**" means final disposal of municipal solid wastes in terms of the specified measures to prevent contamination of ground-water, surface water and ambient air quality;
- ix. "**Form**" means a Form appended to these rules;
- x. "**generator of wastes**" means persons or establishments generating municipal solid wastes;
- xi. "**landfilling**" means disposal of residual solid wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and air fugitive dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, slope instability and erosion;
- xii. "**leachate**" means liquid that seeps through solid wastes or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it;

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- xiii. "**lysimeter**" is a device used to measure rate of movement of water through or from a soil layer or is used to collect percolated water for quality analysis;
- xiv. "**municipal authority**" means Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Nagar Palika, Nagar Nigam, Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council including notified area committee (NAC) or any other local body constituted under the relevant statutes and, where the management and handling of municipal solid waste is entrusted to such agency;
- xv. "**municipal solid waste**" includes commercial and residential wastes generated in a municipal or notified areas in either solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous wastes but including treated bio-medical wastes;
- xvi. "**operator of a facility**" means a person who owns or operates a facility for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes and also includes any other agency appointed as such by the municipal authority for the management and handling of municipal solid wastes in the respective areas;
- xvii. "**pelletisation**" means a process whereby pellets are prepared which are small cubes or cylindrical pieces made out of solid wastes and includes fuel pellets which are also referred as refuse derived fuel;
- xviii. "processing" means the process by which solid wastes are transformed into new or recycled products;
- xix. "**recycling**" means the process of transforming segregated solid wastes into raw materials for producing new products, which may or may not be similar to the original products;
- xx. "**Schedule**" means a Schedule appended to these rules;
- xxi. "**segregation**" means to separate the municipal solid wastes into the groups of organic, inorganic, recyclables and hazardous wastes;
- xxii. "**State Board or the Committee**" means the State Pollution Control Board of a State, or as the case may be, the Pollution Control Committee of a Union territory;
- xiii. "**storage**" means the temporary containment of municipal solid wastes in a manner so as to prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odour;
- xiv. "**transportation**" means conveyance of municipal solid wastes from place to place hygienically through specially designed transport system so as to prevent foul odour, littering, unsightly conditions and accessibility to vectors;
- xv. "**vadose water**" water which occurs between the ground, surface and the water table that is the unsaturated zone;
- xvi. "**vermicomposting**" is a process of using earthworms for conversion of bio-degradable wastes into compost.

4. **Responsibility of municipal authority .-**

1. Every municipal authority shall, within the territorial area of the municipality, be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of these rules, and for any infrastructure development for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes.
2. The municipal authority or an operator of a facility shall make an application in **Form-I**, for grant of authorization for setting up waste processing and disposal facility including landfills from the State Board or the Committee in order to comply with the implementation programme laid down in **Schedule I**.
3. The municipal authority shall comply with these rules as per the implementation schedule laid down in **Schedule I**.
4. The municipal authority shall furnish its annual report in **Form-II**,
 - a. to the Secretary-in-charge of the Department of Urban Development of the concerned State or as the case may be of the Union territory, in case of a metropolitan city; or
 - b. to the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner concerned in case of all other towns and cities, with a copy to the State Board or the Committee on or before the 30th day of June every year.

5. **Responsibility of the State Government and the Union territory Administrations .--**

1. The Secretary-in-charge of the Department of Urban Development of the concerned State or the Union territory, as the

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case may be, shall have the overall responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of these rules in the metropolitan cities.

- The District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district shall have the overall responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of these rules within the territorial limits of their jurisdiction.

6. Responsibility of the Central Pollution Control Board and the State Board or the Committees. ♦

- The State Board or the Committee shall monitor the compliance of the standards regarding ground water, ambient air, leachate quality and the compost quality including incineration standards as specified under **Schedules II, III and IV**.
- The State Board or the Committee, after the receipt of application from the municipal authority or the operator of a facility in **Form I**, for grant of authorization for setting up waste processing and disposal facility including landfills, shall examine the proposal taking into consideration the views of other agencies like the State Urban Development Department, the Town and Country Planning Department, Air Port or Air Base Authority, the Ground Water Board or any such other agency prior to issuing the authorization.
- The State Board or the Committee shall issue the authorization in **Form-III** to the municipal authority or an operator of a facility within forty-five days stipulating compliance criteria and standards as specified in **Schedules II, III and IV** including such other conditions, as may be necessary.
- The authorization shall be valid for a given period and after the validity is over, a fresh authorization shall be required.
- The Central Pollution Control Board shall co-ordinate with the State Boards and the Committees with particular reference to implementation and review of standards and guidelines and compilation of monitoring data.

7. Management of municipal solid wastes. –

- Any municipal solid waste generated in a city or a town, shall be managed and handled in accordance with the compliance criteria and the procedure laid down in **Schedule-II**.
- The waste processing and disposal facilities to be set up by the municipal authority on their own or through an operator of a facility shall meet the specifications and standards as specified in **Schedules III and IV**.

8. Annual Reports. ♦

- The State Boards and the Committees shall prepare and submit to the Central Pollution Control Board an annual report with regard to the implementation of these rules by the 15th of September every year in **Form-IV**.
- The Central Pollution Control Board shall prepare the consolidated annual review report on management of municipal solid wastes and forward it to the Central Government alongwith its recommendations before the 15th of December every year.

- Accident Reporting.**– When an accident occurs at any municipal solid wastes collection, segregation, storage, processing, treatment and disposal facility or landfill site or during the transportation of such wastes, the municipal authority shall forthwith report the accident in **Form-V** to the Secretary in-charge of the Urban Development Department in metropolitan cities, and to District Collector or Deputy Commissioner in all other cases.

Schedule I		
[see rules4(2) and (3)]		
Implementation Schedule		
Serial No.	Compliance Criteria	Schedule
1.	Setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities	By 31.12.2003 or earlier
2.	Monitoring the performance of waste processing and disposal facilities	Once in six months
3.	Improvement of existing landfill sites as per provisions of these rules	By 31.12.2001 or earlier
4.	Identification of landfill sites for future use and making site (s) ready for operation	By 31.12.2002 or earlier

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Schedule -II

[see rules 6(1) and (3), 7(1)]

Management of Municipal Solid Wastes

Sl.no	Parameters	Compliance criteria
1.	Collection of municipal solid wastes	<p>1. Littering of municipal solid waste shall be prohibited in cities, towns and in urban areas notified by the State Governments. To prohibit littering and facilitate compliance, the following steps shall be taken by the municipal authority, namely :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Organising house-to-house collection of municipal solid wastes through any of the methods, like community bin collection (central bin), house-to-house collection, collection on regular pre-informed timings and scheduling by using bell ringing of musical vehicle (without exceeding permissible noise levels); ii. Devising collection of waste from slums and squatter areas or localities including hotels, restaurants, office complexes and commercial areas; iii. Wastes from slaughter houses, meat and fish markets, fruits and vegetable markets, which are biodegradable in nature, shall be managed to make use of such wastes; iv. Bio-medical wastes and industrial wastes shall not be mixed with municipal solid wastes and such wastes shall follow the rules separately specified for the purpose; v. Collected waste from residential and other areas shall be transferred to community bin by hand-driven containerised carts or other small vehicles; vi. Horticultural and construction or demolition wastes or debris shall be separately collected and disposed off following proper norms. Similarly, wastes generated at dairies shall be regulated in accordance with the State laws; vii. waste (garbage, dry leaves) shall not be burnt; viii. Stray animals shall not be allowed to move around waste storage facilities or at any other place in the city or town and shall be managed in accordance with the State laws. <p>2. The municipal authority shall notify waste collection schedule and the likely method to be adopted for public benefit in a city or town</p> <p>3. It shall be the responsibility of generator of wastes to avoid littering and ensure delivery of wastes in accordance with the collection and segregation system to be notified by the municipal authority as per para 1(2) of this Schedule.</p>
2.	Segregation of municipal solid wastes	<p>In order to encourage the citizens, municipal authority shall organise awareness programmes for segregation of wastes and shall promote recycling or reuse of segregated materials.</p> <p>The municipal authority shall undertake phased programme to ensure community participation in waste segregation. For this purpose, regular meetings at quarterly intervals shall be arranged by the municipal authorities with representatives of local resident welfare associations and non-governmental organizations.</p>
3.	Storage of municipal solid wastes	<p>Municipal authorities shall establish and maintain storage facilities in such a manner as they do not create unhygienic and insanitary conditions around it. Following criteria shall be taken into account while establishing and maintaining storage facilities, namely :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Storage facilities shall be created and established by taking into account quantities of waste generation in a given area and the population densities. A storage facility shall be so placed that it is accessible to users;

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Sl.no	Parameters	Compliance criteria
		<p>ii. Storage facilities to be set up by municipal authorities or any other agency shall be so designed that wastes stored are not exposed to open atmosphere and shall be aesthetically acceptable and user-friendly;</p> <p>iii. Storage facilities or ♦ bins ♦ shall have ♦ easy to operate ♦ design for handling, transfer and transportation of waste. Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed white and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;</p> <p>iv. Manual handling of waste shall be prohibited. If unavoidable due to constraints, manual handling shall be carried out under proper precaution with due care for safety of workers.</p>
4.	Transportation of municipal solid wastes	<p>Vehicles used for transportation of wastes shall be covered. Waste should not be visible to public, nor exposed to open environment preventing their scattering. The following criteria shall be met, namely:-</p> <p>i. The storage facilities set up by municipal authorities shall be daily attended for clearing of wastes. The bins or containers wherever placed shall be cleaned before they start overflowing;</p> <p>ii. Transportation vehicles shall be so designed that multiple handling of wastes, prior to final disposal, is avoided.</p>
5.	Processing of municipal solid wastes	<p>Municipal authorities shall adopt suitable technology or combination of such technologies to make use of wastes so as to minimize burden on landfill. Following criteria shall be adopted, namely:-</p> <p>i. The biodegradable wastes shall be processed by composting, vermicomposting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate biological processing for stabilization of wastes. It shall be ensured that compost or any other end product shall comply with standards as specified in Schedule-IV;</p> <p>ii. Mixed waste containing recoverable resources shall follow the route of recycling. Incineration with or without energy recovery including pelletisation can also be used for processing wastes in specific cases. Municipal authority or the operator of a facility wishing to use other state-of-the-art technologies shall approach the Central Pollution Control Board to get the standards laid down before applying for grant of authorisation.</p>
6.	Disposal of municipal solid wastes	<p>Land filling shall be restricted to non-biodegradable, inert waste and other waste that are not suitable either for recycling or for biological processing. Land filling shall also be carried out for residues of waste processing facilities as well as pre-processing rejects from waste processing facilities. Land filling of mixed waste shall be avoided unless the same is found unsuitable for waste processing. Under unavoidable circumstances or till installation of alternate facilities, land-filling shall be done following proper norms. Landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule ♦III.</p>

Schedule III

[see rules 6(1) and (3), 7(2)]

Specifications for Landfill Sites

Site Selection

1. In areas falling under the jurisdiction of ♦Development Authorities♦ it shall be the responsibility of such Development Authorities to identify the landfill sites and hand over the sites to the concerned municipal authority for development, operation and maintenance. Elsewhere, this responsibility shall lie with the concerned municipal authority.
2. Selection of landfill sites shall be based on examination of environmental issues. The Department of Urban Development of the State or the Union territory shall co-ordinate with the concerned organisations for obtaining the necessary approvals and clearances.
3. The landfill site shall be planned and designed with proper documentation of a phased construction plan as well as a closure plan.
4. He landfill sites shall be selected to make use of nearby wastes processing facility. Otherwise, wastes processing facility shall be planned as an integral part of the landfill site.
5. The existing landfill sites which continue to be used for more than five years, shall be improved in accordance of the specifications given in this Schedule.
6. Biomedical wastes shall be disposed off in accordance with the Bio-medical Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and hazardous wastes shall be managed in accordance with the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989, as amended from time to time.
7. The landfill site shall be large enough to last for 20-25 years.
8. The landfill site shall be away from habitation clusters, forest areas, water bodies monuments, National Parks, Wetlands and places of important cultural, historical or religious interest.
9. A buffer zone of no-development shall be maintained around landfill site and shall be incorporated in the Town Planning Department♦s land-use plans.
10. Landfill site shall be away from airport including airbase. Necessary approval of airport or airbase authorities prior to the setting up of the landfill site shall be obtained in cases where the site is to be located within 20 km of an airport or airbase.

Facilities at the Site

11. Landfill site shall be fenced or hedged and provided with proper gate to monitor incoming vehicles or other modes of transportation.
12. The landfill site shall be well protected to prevent entry of unauthorised persons and stray animals.
13. Approach and other internal roads for free movement of vehicles and other machinery shall exist at the landfill site.
14. The landfill site shall have wastes inspection facility to monitor wastes brought in for landfill, office facility for record keeping and shelter for keeping equipment and machinery including pollution monitoring equipments.
15. Provisions like weigh bridge to measure quantity of waste brought at landfill site, fire protection equipments and other facilities as may be required shall be provided.
16. Utilities such as drinking water (preferably bathing facilities for workers) and lighting arrangements for easy landfill operations when carried out in night hours shall be provided.
17. Safety provisions including health inspections of workers at landfill site shall be periodically made.

Specifications for land filling

18. Wastes subjected to land filling shall be compacted in thin layers using landfill compactors to achieve high density of the wastes. In high rainfall areas where heavy compactors cannot be used alternative measures shall be adopted.

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19. Wastes shall be covered immediately or at the end of each working day with minimum 10 cm of soil, inert debris or construction material till such time waste processing facilities for composting or recycling or energy recovery are set up as per Schedule I.
20. Prior to the commencement of monsoon season, an intermediate cover of 40-65 cm thickness of soil shall be placed on the landfill with proper compaction and grading to prevent infiltration during monsoon. Proper drainage berms shall be constructed to divert run-off away from the active cell of the landfill.
21. After completion of landfill, a final cover shall be designed to minimize infiltration and erosion. The final cover shall meet the following specifications, namely :--
 - a. The final cover shall have a barrier soil layer comprising of 60 cms of clay or amended soil with permeability coefficient less than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec.
 - b. On top of the barrier soil layer there shall be a drainage layer of 15 cm.
 - c. On top of the drainage layer there shall be a vegetative layer of 45 cm to support natural plant growth and to minimize erosion.

Pollution prevention

22. In order to prevent pollution problems from landfill operations, the following provisions shall be made, namely :-
 - a. Diversion of storm water drains to minimize leachate generation and prevent pollution of surface water and also for avoiding flooding and creation of marshy conditions;
 - b. Construction of a non-permeable lining system at the base and walls of waste disposal area. For landfill receiving residues of waste processing facilities or mixed waste or waste having contamination of hazardous materials (such as aerosols, bleaches, polishes, batteries, waste oils, paint products and pesticides) minimum liner specifications shall be a composite barrier having 1.5 mm high density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane, or equivalent, overlying 90 cm of soil (clay or amended soil) having permeability coefficient not greater than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. The highest level of water table shall be at least two meter below the base of clay or amended soil barrier layer;
 - c. Provisions for management of leachates collection and treatment shall be made. The treated leachates shall meet the standards specified in Schedule- IV;
 - d. Prevention of run-off from landfill area entering any stream, river, lake or pond.

Water Quality Monitoring

23. Before establishing any landfill site, baseline data of ground water quality in the area shall be collected and kept in record for future reference. The ground water quality within 50 metres of the periphery of landfill site shall be periodically monitored to ensure that the ground water is not contaminated beyond acceptable limit as decided by the Ground Water Board or the State Board or the Committee. Such monitoring shall be carried out to cover different seasons in a year that is, summer, monsoon and post-monsoon period.
24. Usage of groundwater in and around landfill sites for any purpose (including drinking and irrigation) is to be considered after ensuring its quality. The following specifications for drinking water quality shall apply for monitoring purpose, namely :-

S.No.	Parameters	IS 10500: 1991 Desirable limit (mg/l except for pH)
1.	Arsenic	0.05
2.	Cadmium	0.01
3.	Chromium	0.05
4.	Copper	0.05
5.	Cyanide	0.05
6.	Lead	0.05

GOVT. NOTIFICATION

Sl. No.	Parameters	IS 10500: 1991 Desirable limit (mg/l except for pH)
7.	Mercury	0.001
8.	Nickel	–
9.	Nitrate as NO ₃	45.0
10	PH	6.5-8.5
11.	Iron	0.3
12.	Total hardness (as CaCO ₃)	300.0
13.	Chlorides	250
14.	Dissolved solids	500
15.	Phenolic compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH)	0.001
16.	Zinc	5.0
17.	Sulphate (as SO ₄)	200

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

25. Installation of landfill gas control system including gas collection system shall be made at landfill site to minimize odour generation, prevent off-site migration of gases and to protect vegetation planted on the rehabilitated landfill surface.
26. The concentration of methane gas generated at landfill site shall not exceed 25 per cent of the lower explosive limit (LEL).
27. The landfill gas from the collection facility at a landfill site shall be utilized for either direct thermal applications or power generation, as per viability. Otherwise, landfill gas shall be burnt (flared) and shall not be allowed to directly escape to the atmosphere or for illegal tapping. Passive venting shall be allowed if its utilization or flaring is not possible.
28. Ambient air quality at the landfill site and at the vicinity shall be monitored to meet the following specified standards, namely :-

S.No.	Parameters	Acceptable levels
(i)	Sulphur dioxide	120 $\mu\gamma/\mu_3$ (24 hours)
(ii)	Suspended Particulate Matter	500 $\mu\gamma/\mu_3$ (24 hours)
(iii)	Methane	Not to exceed 25 per cent of the lower explosive limit (equivalent to 650 mg/m ³)
(iv)	Ammonia daily average (Sample duration 24 hrs)	0.4 mg/m ³ (400 $\mu\gamma/\mu_3$)
(v)	Carbon monoxide	1 hour average : 2 mg/m ³ 8 hour average : 1 mg/m ³

29. The ambient air quality monitoring shall be carried out by the concerned authority as per the following schedule, namely:-
 - (a) Six times in a year for cities having population of more than fifty lakhs;
 - (b) Four times in a year for cities having population between ten and fifty lakhs;
 - (c) Two times in a year for town or cities having population between one and ten lakhs.

Plantation at Landfill Site

30. A vegetative cover shall be provided over the completed site in accordance with the and following specifications, namely :-
 - (a) Selection of locally adopted non-edible perennial plants that are resistant to drought and extreme temperatures shall be allowed to grow;
 - (b) The plants grown be such that their roots do not penetrate more than 30 cms. This condition shall apply till the landfill is stabilised;

- (c) Selected plants shall have ability to thrive on low-nutrient soil with minimum nutrient addition;
- (d) Plantation to be made in sufficient density to minimize soil erosion.

Closure of Landfill Site and Post-care

31. The post-closure care of landfill site shall be conducted for at least fifteen years and long term monitoring or care plan shall consist of the following, namely :-
 - (a) Maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of final cover, making repairs and preventing run-on and run-off from eroding or otherwise damaging the final cover;
 - (b) Monitoring leachate collection system in accordance with the requirement;
 - (c) Monitoring of ground water in accordance with requirements and maintaining ground water quality;
 - (d) Maintaining and operating the landfill gas collection system to meet the standards.
32. Use of closed landfill sites after fifteen years of post-closure monitoring can be considered for human settlement or otherwise only after ensuring that gaseous and leachate analysis comply with the specified standards.

Special provisions for hilly areas

33. Cities and towns located on hills shall have location-specific methods evolved for final disposal of solid wastes by the municipal authority with the approval of the concerned State Board or the Committee. The municipal authority shall set up processing facilities for utilization of biodegradable organic wastes. The inert and non-biodegradable waste shall be used for building roads or filling-up of appropriate areas on hills. Because of constraints in finding adequate land in hilly areas, wastes not suitable for road-laying or filling up shall be disposed of in specially designed landfills.

Schedule IV

[see rules 6(1) and (3), 7(2)]

Standards for Composting, Treated Leachates and Incineration

1. The waste processing or disposal facilities shall include composting, incineration, pelletisation, energy recovery or any other facility based on state-of-the-art technology duly approved by the Central Pollution Control Board
2. In case of engagement of private agency by the municipal authority, a specific agreement between the municipal authority and the private agency shall be made particularly, for supply of solid waste and other relevant terms and conditions.
3. In order to prevent pollution problems from compost plant and other processing facilities, the following shall be complied with, namely :-
4. The incoming wastes at site shall be maintained prior to further processing. To the extent possible, the waste storage area should be covered. If, such storage is done in an open area, it shall be provided with impermeable base with facility for collection of leachate and surface water run-off into lined drains leading to a leachate treatment and disposal facility;
 - i. Necessary precautions shall be taken to minimise nuisance of odour, flies, rodents, bird menace and fire hazard;
 - ii. In case of breakdown or maintenance of plant, waste intake shall be stopped and arrangements be worked out for diversion of wastes to the landfill site;
 - iii. Pre-process and post-process rejects shall be removed from the processing facility on regular basis and shall not be allowed to pile at the site. Recyclables shall be routed through appropriate vendors. The non-recyclables shall be sent for well designed landfill site(s).
 - iv. In case of compost plant, the windrow area shall be provided with impermeable base. Such a base shall be made of concrete or compacted clay, 50 cm thick, having permeability coefficient less than 10^{-7} cm/sec. The base shall be provided with 1 to 2 per cent slope and circled by lined drains for collection of leachate or surface run-off;
 - v. Ambient air quality monitoring shall be regularly carried out particularly for checking odour nuisance at down-wind direction on the boundary of processing plant.

GOVT. NOTIFICATION

- In order to ensure safe application of compost, the following specifications for compost quality shall be met, namely:-

Parameters	Concentration not to exceed * (mg/kg dry basis , except pH value and C/N ratio)
Arsenic	10.00
Cadmium	5.00
Chromium	50.00
Copper	300.00
Lead	100.00
Mercury	0.15
Nickel	50.00
Zinc	1000.00
C/N ratio	20-40
PH	5.5-8.5

* Compost (final product) exceeding the above stated concentration limits shall not be used for food crops. However, it may be utilized for purposes other than growing food crops.

- The disposal of treated leachates shall follow the following standards, namely:-

S/.No	Parameter	Standards (Mode of Disposal)		
		Inland surface water	Public sewers	Land disposal
1.	Suspended solids, mg/l, max	100	600	200
2.	Dissolved solids (inorganic) mg/l, max.	2100	2100	2100
3.	PH value	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0
4.	Ammonical nitrogen (as N), mg/l, max.	50	50	-
5.	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N), mg/l, max.	100	-	-
6.	Biochemical oxygen demand (3 days at 270 C) max. (mg/l)	30	350	100
7.	Chemical oxygen demand, mg/l, max.	250	-	-
8.	Arsenic (as As), mg/l, max	0.2	0.2	0.2
9.	Mercury (as Hg), mg/l, max	0.01	0.01	-
10.	Lead (as Pb), mg/l, max	0.1	1.0	-
11.	Cadmium (as Cd), mg/l, max	2.0	1.0	-
12.	Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, max.	2.0	2.0	-
13.	Copper (as Cu), mg/l, max.	3.0	3.0	-
14.	Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, max.	5.0	15	-
15.	Nickel (as Ni), mg/l, max	3.0	3.0	-
16.	Cyanide (as CN), mg/l, max.	0.2	2.0	0.2
17.	Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, max.	1000	1000	600
18.	Fluoride (as F), mg/l, max	2.0	1.5	-
19.	Phenolic compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH) mg/l, max.	1.0	5.0	-

Note : While discharging treated leachates into inland surface waters, quantity of leachates being discharged and the quantity of dilution water available in the receiving water body shall be given due consideration.

GOVT. NOTIFICATION

The incinerators shall meet the following operating and emission standards, namely:-

Operating Standards

- (1) The combustion efficiency (CE) shall be at least 99.00%.
- (2) The combustion efficiency is computed as follows :

$$C.E. = \frac{\%CO_2}{\%CO_2 + \%CO} \times 100$$

Emission Standards

Sl.No.	Parameters	Concentration mg/Nm ₃ at (12% CO ₂ correction)
(1)	Particulate matter	150
(2)	Nitrogen Oxides	450
(3)	HCl	50
(4)	Minimum stack height shall be 30 metres above ground.	
(5)	Volatile organic compounds in ash shall not be more than	0.01%.

Note :

1. Suitably designed pollution control devices shall be installed or retrofitted with the incinerator to achieve the above emission limits, if necessary.
2. wastes to be incinerated shall not be chemically treated with any chlorinated disinfectants
3. Chlorinated plastics shall not be incinerated.
4. Toxic metals in incineration ash shall be limited within the regulatory quantities as specified in the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 as amended from time to time.
5. Only low sulphur fuel like l.d.o., l.s.h.s or Diesel shall be used as fuel in the incinerator.

Form ♦ I

[see rules 4(2) & 6(2)]

Application for obtaining authorization

To,
The Member Secretary

1.	Name of the municipal authority/Name of the agency appointed by the municipal authority	:	
2.	Correspondence address Telephone No. Fax No.:	:	
3.	Nodal Officer & designation(Officer authorised by the municipal authority or agency responsible for operation of processing or disposal facility)	:	
4.	Authorization applied for (Please tick mark)	:	(a) Setting up & operation of waste processing facility (b) Setting up & operation of disposal facility

GOVT. NOTIFICATION

- (v) Whether all bins/collection spots are attended for daily lifting of garbage : Yes/No
- (vi) Whether lifting of garbage from dustbins is manual or mechanical i.e. for example by using of front-end loaders : Manual/Loader/Others, please specify
(Please tick mark)

3. Transportation

	Existing number	Actually Required/Proposed
(i) Truck :		
(ii) Truck-Tipper :		
(iii) Tractor-Trailer :		
(iv) Refuse-collector :		
(v) Dumper-placers :		
(vi) Animal Cart :		
(vii) Tricycle :		
(viii) Others (please specify) :		

4. Whether any proposal has been made to improve solid wastes management practices

5. Are any efforts made to call for private firms etc. to attempt for processing of waste utilising technologies like :

	Waste	Utilisation Technology	Proposals	Steps taken (Quantity processed)	taken to be
i. Composting :					
ii. Vermiculture :					
iii. Pelletisation :					
iv. Others if any, Please specify :					

6. What provisions are available and how these are implemented to check unhygienic operations of :

- i. Dairy related activities :
- ii. Slaughter houses and unauthorised slaughtering :
- iii. Malba (cnstruction debris) lifting :
- iv. Encroachment in Parks, Footpaths etc. :

7. How many slums are identified and whether these are provided with sanitation facilities :

8. Are municipal magistrates appointed for Taking penal action : Yes/No

[If yes, how many cases registered & settled during last three years (give year-wise details)]

9. Hospital waste management

- i. How many Hospitals/Clinics under the control of the Corporation
- ii. What methods are followed for disposal of bio-medical wastes ?
- iii. Do you have any proposal for setting up of common treatment facility for disposal of bio-medical wastes
- iv. How many private Nursing Homes, Clinics etc. are operating in the city/town and what steps have been taken to check disposal of their wastes

Signature of Municipal Commissioner

Dated :

GOVT. NOTIFICATION

Form ◆III

[See-rule 6(2)]

Format for Issue of Authorisation

File No.: _____

Date: _____

To,

Ref: Your application number _____ dt. _____

The _____ State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee after examining the proposal hereby authorises _____ having their administrative office at _____ to set up and operate waste processing/waste disposal facility at _____ on the terms and conditions (including the standards to comply) attached to this authorization letter.

1. The validity of this authorization is till _____. After the validity, renewal of authorization is to be sought.
2. The _____ State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committees may, at any time, revoke any of the conditions applicable under the authorization and shall communicate the same in writing.
3. Any violation of the provision of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 will attract the penal provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).

(Member Secretary)

Date :

State Pollution Control Board/

Place :

Pollution Control Committee

Form - IV

[see rule 8(1)]

Format of Annual Review Report to be submitted by the State Pollution Control Board/Committees to the Central Pollution Control Board

To,

The Chairman,

Central Pollution Control Board,

(Ministry of Environment and Forests)

Government of India,

◆Parivesh Bhawan◆, East Arjun Nagar,

DELHI- 110 0032.

1.	Name of the State/Union territory	:	
2.	Name & address of the State Pollution Control	:	
3.	Board/Pollution Control Committee Number of municipal authorities responsible for management of municipal solid wastes in the State/Union territory under these rules	:	
4.	A Summary Statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respect of implementation of Schedule I [rule 4(3)]	:	Please attach as Annexure-I
5.	A Summary Statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respect of implementation of Schedule II [rules 6(1) and (3), 7(1)]:	:	Please attach as Annexure-II

GOVT. NOTIFICATION

6.	A Summary Statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respect of implementation of Schedule III [rules 6(1) and (3), 7(2)]	:	Please attach as Annexure-III
7.	A summary statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respect of implementation of Schedule IV [rules 6(1) and (3), 7(2)]	:	Please attach as Annexure-IV

Date: _____ Place : _____	Chairman or the Member Secretary State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committee
------------------------------	---

Form - V
[see rule 9]
Accident reporting

1.	Date and time of accident	:	
2.	Sequence of events leading to accident	:	
3.	The waste involved in accident	:	
4.	Assessment of the effects of the accidents on human health and the environment	:	
5.	Emergency measures taken	:	
6.	Steps taken to alleviate the effects of accidents	:	
7.	Steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such an accident	:	

Date : ◆◆◆◆◆	Signature : ◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆
Place : ◆◆◆◆◆	Designation : ◆◆◆◆◆◆

V. Rajagopalan, Jt. Secy.
[F.No.17-2/95-HSMD]



Plastics-
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Unable To Plan

Dr. Devdutt Pattanaik

It is said that in China they first build the highway and then the city. In India, they first build the city, and then discover there is no highway. We can laugh about it, but it is rather depressing when you live in the city. But it is the reality of India. Why are Indians so?

Statements like Indians are bad planners and need to be 'educated' reeks of racism, cultural chauvinism and lack of perspective. It stems from the assumption that planning is a good thing for all. But is it? Unless we question fundamental assumptions we will never be able to go to the root cause of this behavior. Let us not call this a problem. As soon as we call this a problem, we will evoke defensive behavior and that is not what we want.

The tendency to look at life as a problem that needs to be solved is a very modern American concept, rooted in the savior complex, whereby we see ourselves as Hollywood superheroes who want to save the world from problem-creating villains. It is a mindset that makes its way to various organizations, via various B-schools where American thought dominates the curriculum. In this mindset, those who do not agree there is a problem are seen in pathological terms: they are in denial!

Two extreme ideas emerged in India. One was the Buddhist notion of impermanence (anatta) and the other is the Hindu notion of permanence (atma). If the world is going to change anyway, why plan? If the world is not going to change, why plan? Thus both mindsets challenge the need to plan.

One can argue that India is no longer significantly Buddhist and most countries of the Far East and South East are. But these countries are also influenced by the Chinese Confucian tradition, Singapore being the best example, where the Emperor is bound by the Mandate of Heaven to create order in the land through rituals and processes and systems. Planning becomes essential here. The Chinese court was for centuries controlled by careful planning of a vast series of complex rituals that everyone adhered to.

The Chinese desire to plan comes from the Confucian value placed on order. The America value placed on planning comes from the Abrahamic idea of the Promised Land, or Jerusalem, the desire to create a great society, a desirable outcome, a destination, or goal.

Indian society, by contrast, was caste based and every caste was essentially a professional guild (the politics and hierarchies notwithstanding). Everyone was expected to follow their community trade. Every community lived together, in relative isolation, mixing only in markets and during festivals. So the 'community' spirit was created not by 'common law' but by 'common tendency to isolate oneself' in one's group. Every group had its patriarch who directed everyone how to function. His plan was executed. Thus we see great

planning and execution in caste based events and institutions. A Hindu temple complex, managed by priests, is highly organized and based on careful planning. Trading communities are highly organized and plan rather well. Planning is part of the community process; it's not a virtue of being a human being. Democratic institutions destroy the community structure, and expect humans to give up centuries of caste mindset.

Indians usually make great plans, but they are rarely implemented well, if implemented at all. For execution of a plan means respecting a plan. In the Confucian way, respecting authority is the sign of being civilized. In the Abrahamic way, one is expected to follow the word of God if one loves God, as we see in the value placed on obedience of the Catholic Church that controlled Europe for a thousand years, and in the importance given to submission in Islam.

In India, the only authority that is respected is the authority of the clan: the guru, the elder, the patriarch, or the mother. No one else, certainly not a democratically elected leader, or a boss in a corporation who does not actually pay the salary but is actually as much as servant (naukar) of the company as we are. In modern professional institutions, there is no clear master (malik) and this makes things even more confusing for a country that is used to working in family owned businesses where authority is clearly located.

Everybody in India is told that God is inside you, which means everyone can be imaginative and find an 'upaay', a better way, a bypass that creates a short cut, or do a 'jugaad', work smartly. When everyone creates a short cut, when everyone is bypassing smartly, without perspective of the larger picture, it's a question of time that the blueprint collapses. And then work gets done only when the patriarch establishes authority by screaming and shouting at the last minute, which is how much of things in India gets done.

In a society with many variables – economics, political, social, education, caste, religion – creating a blue print that satisfies all is especially difficult. We forget that planning demands violent enforcement, suppression of voices of dissent once the plan is agreed upon. But in a country with so many minorities, it is tough to get consensus. Collaboration becomes tough and hence those who want to get things done either work at small community levels or turn dictatorial in exasperation. India's scale and diversity creates complex governmental structures and departments, which rarely talk to each other. All these demand an extremely high level of patience to execute a plan.



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CIRCULAR NO. 35/2015

20th April 2015

The Federation has received the following application for membership of the Federation :

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
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Kolkata – 700 001. |
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| d) Seconded by | : | M/s Prakrit Impex Pvt. Ltd. |
| e) Name of Representative | : | Mr. Rishu Sethia - Proprietor |
| f) Items dealt in | : | Dealer of Household goods. |

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THE TIMES OF INDIA, KOLKATA, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 2015

Govt refines rules to manage waste, seeks public feedback

Views Can Be Shared In 60 Days

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: In order to implement waste management policies effectively, the environment ministry has come out with four separate draft rules for managing different kinds of waste.

These are municipal solid waste, e-waste (computers, mobiles or other electronic/electrical gadgets), plastic waste and medical waste. The ministry has now sought opinion of public/experts/stakeholders within 60 days before finetuning and notifying those rules for implementation across the country.

Draft rules have specified



DUMP ON ROAD, FACE FINE

certain dos and don'ts for waste generators (both domestic and commercial), manufacturers, producers, consumers, collection centres, dealers, dismantlers and recyclers.

Though the government currently has rules to manage such waste, the idea behind this move is to bring clarity on many issues so that urban local bodies can implement it ac-

ording to existing bylaws. The proposed rules also clearly define terms and conditions that were earlier left ambiguous.

"The new rules on solid waste management have for the first time defined 'sanitary waste' (used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons and condoms) and specified how it should be disposed off," said an official, noting how

such an important point was earlier missing as a separate solid waste sub-category in previous rules.

Rules on solid waste management also clearly specify that no waste generator will be allowed to throw the waste generated by him or her on the street, open spaces, drain or water bodies. "All waste generators shall pay such user fee or charge or fines, as may be specified in the bylaws of civic bodies for solid waste management," says the draft.

Specifying responsibilities of managing e-waste, the rules say that the producers can take the responsibility of e-waste management either individually or collectively. They will be expected to provide contact details such as address, telephone numbers or helpline number of collection center to consumers so as to facilitate return of used electrical and electronic equipment.

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