

MYWASTESOLUTION

Technical Report



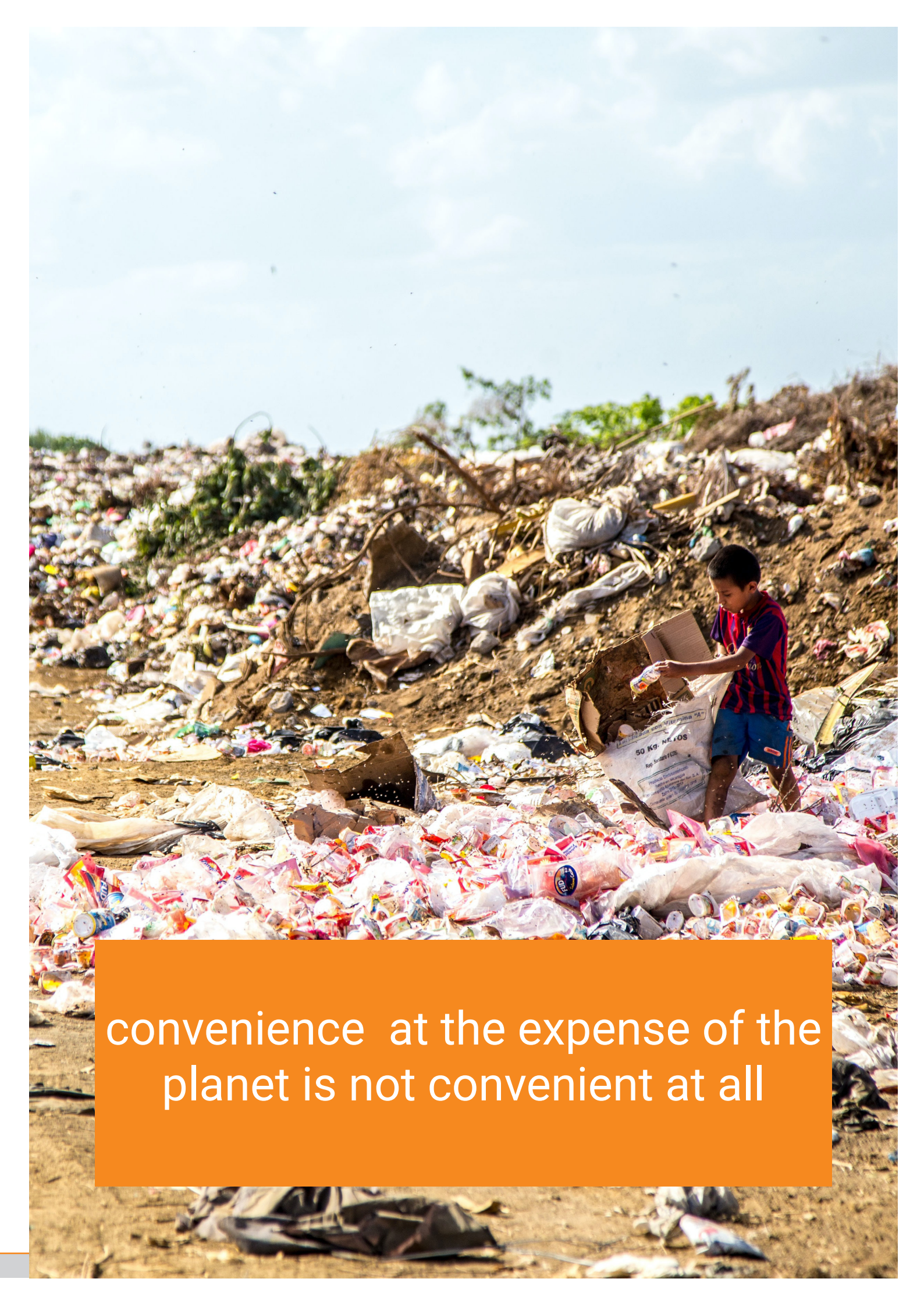
PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES



mywastesolution.com

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A photograph of a young boy in a red and blue striped shirt and blue shorts, standing amidst a vast, sprawling landfill of garbage. He is focused on sorting through the waste, holding a piece of cardboard. The trash is piled high, reaching up a hillside under a clear blue sky. The foreground is filled with colorful plastic waste, including bags and wrappers. The boy's actions suggest he is scavenging for recyclable materials or food scraps.

convenience at the expense of the
planet is not convenient at all

CEO Statement



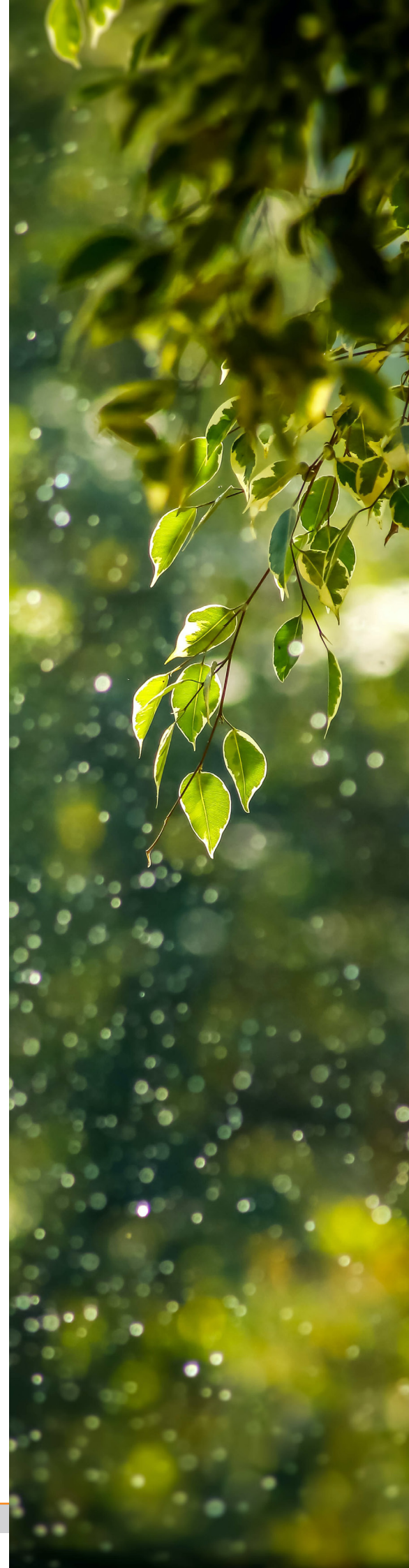
Sahil Sanwal

At mywastesolution.com our aim is to collaboratively build a sustainable environment for the future generations. Our company's purpose is to solve the issues related to waste recycling, treatment, legal, and compliances.

Through this technical report we aim to deliver insights into technical approaches that industry can take in better and efficient waste management.

Our team at mywastesolution.com is regularly assessing and reviewing the people's needs to make the earth a greener place. We are committed to contribute towards a better world through innovative and value added services. Our leadership in this industry is directly attributable to our talented team's dedicated attention to your needs and executing effective solutions to achieve success. Thus, we believe we can build a better future together.

**Let's nurture the nature so we can
have a better future**



Researcher Statement



Gargi Ojha

I am a student pursuing BBA LLB(Hons) from Indore Institute of Law. My research Focuses on Plastic Waste Management Rules,2021. My interest in Environment motivated me to write this report. I have used a theoretical approach and analysed the Plastic Waste Management Rules and also translated it in simple language.

This research basically provides an overview of the plastic waste management act issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Climate Change in the simplest form so that any individual can easily understand and get the accurate information regarding all the rules present in the act.



REDUCE



RECYCLE



REUSE

REPORT PURPOSE

Plastic waste is a very serious problem and in order to cope with this issue, education is the only key and by writing this report my main aim is to spread awareness regarding this topic and educate people regarding the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2021.

The Motto of this report is to lend knowledge support to those individuals who find it difficult to understand legal language. Additionally this report also covers all the sections, provisions, rules and amendments related to the act.

India produces about 26,000 tonnes of plastic each day, according to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), and Only 9% of all plastic garbage generated has been recycled, and only around 12% has been burnt, leaving at least 79 percent of the mass in landfills, dumps, and the environment and studies show that in the next 30 years, there will be more plastics in the ocean than fish.

Considering various problems related to plastic, I believe this report will help everyone to deal with the plastic waste management Rules in the simplest manner.



INTRODUCTION

The first ever Plastic Waste Management Rule was issued by the government of India in 2011, and it was amended in 2016. Recently The Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021, were issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Climate Change by notice dated August 12, 2021. By the year 2022, the amendment proposes to prohibit designated single-use plastic goods with low usefulness and high littering.

PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT (AMENDMENT) RULES, 2018

1) **According to the Rule 1**, The rules will be called as “Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018”

2) **According to the Rule 2 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018-**

(1) These rules apply to all waste generators, local governments, Gram Panchayats, manufacturers, importers, and producers.

As per the 2021 amendment,

a) in sub-rule (1),-

In rule 2 of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), sub-rule

Insert the words “brand-owner, plastic waste processor (recycler, co-processor, etc.)” after the term “Importers.”

(2) The rule 4 does not apply to export-oriented units or units in special economic zones that have been notified by the Central Government and are producing goods for export: This exemption does not apply to units that package gutkha, tobacco, or pan masala, as well as any surplus or rejects, leftover products, or similar items.

3) **According to the Rule 4 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018-**

1. The following conditions apply to the manufacture, importer stocking, distribution, sale, and use of carry bags, plastic sheets, or similar materials, or covers composed of plastic sheet, and multi-layered packaging:

As per the 2021 amendment,

(i) for the words “Import, stocking” must be replaced for the terms “importer stocking.”

a. Carry bags and plastic packaging must either be in a natural shade without any additional colours or produced with just those pigments and colourants that meet Indian Standard: IS 9833:1981 (as modified from time to time), titled “List of pigments and colourants for use in plastics in contact with foodstuffs, medicines, and drinking water”;

b. Recycled plastic carry bags or items should not be used for storing, transporting, dispensing, or packaging ready-to-eat or drink food’;

But as per the 2021 amendment,

“(b) carry bags or products made of recycled plastic can be used for storing, carrying, dispensing, or packaging ready-to-eat or drink food stuff, subject to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India notifying appropriate standards and regulations under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (34 of 2006);”

c. The thickness of the carry bag, whether made of virgin or recycled plastic, must not be less than fifty microns;

According to the 2021 amendment,

The words, figures, characters, and brackets “seventy five microns in thickness with effect from the 30th September, 2021 and one hundred and twenty (120) microns in thickness with effect from the 31st December, 2022” should be replaced for the words “fifty microns in thickness” in clause (c).

d. The thickness of any plastic sheet or similar material that is not an integral part of multi-layered packaging or a cover made of plastic sheet used for packaging, wrapping the commodity shall not be less than fifty microns, unless the thickness of such plastic sheets impairs the product’s functionality;

e. A manufacturer shall not sell, provide, or arrange for the use of plastic as a raw material to a producer who does not have a valid registration from the concerned State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committee;

f. Plastic-based sachets shall not be used for storing, packing, or selling gutkha, tobacco, or pan masala.

g. Plastic waste must be recycled in accordance with Indian Standard IS 14534:1998, titled Guidelines for Plastics Recycling, as revised from time to time;

h. The thickness requirement does not apply to carry bags made of biodegradable plastic. The Indian Standard IS 17088:2008, titled Specifications for Biodegradable Plastics, as revised from time to time, applies to carry bags manufactured of compostable plastics. Before marketing or selling biodegradable plastic carry bags, the maker or seller must get a certificate from the Central Pollution Control Board; and

According to the 2021 amendment,

1. (iii) the words “and commodities” should be placed after the words “carry bags” in clause (h);
2. The words “or commodities or both” should be placed after the words “compostable plastic carry bags” in clause (h).

i. No plastic material, including Vinyl Acetate-Maleic Acid-Vinyl Chloride Copolymer, will be utilised in any packaging for gutkha, pan masala, or tobacco in any form.

According to the 2021 amendment,

after clause I insert the following clause:

“(j) non-woven plastic carry bags should not be less than 60 Gram Per Square Meter (GSM) with effect from September 30th, 2021.”

(b) The following sub-rules should be included after sub-rule (1):

“(2) Beginning July 1, 2022, the following single-use plastic commodities, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, will be forbidden for manufacturing, import, stocking, distribution, sale, and use: -

(a) earbuds with plastic sticks, balloon sticks, plastic flags, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, and polystyrene [Thermocol] for decorating;

(b) plates, cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packaging films around sweet boxes, invitation cards, and cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners less than 100 micron in thickness, stirrers.

(3) Compostable plastic commodities are exempt from the provisions of sub-rule (2) (b).

(4) Any notification issued after this notification prohibiting the manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale, and use of carry bags, plastic sheets or the like, or covers made of plastic sheets and multi-layered packaging and single-use plastic, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, commodities, shall take effect ten years after the date of its publication.”

4) According to the Rule 5 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018-

Plastic waste management: - The urban local bodies in their respective jurisdiction should handle plastic waste as follows: -

a. Recyclable plastic waste should be directed to a registered plastic waste recycler, and plastic recycling shall adhere to the Indian Standard: IS 14534:1998 titled Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics, as revised from time to time;

b. Local governments must promote the use of plastic waste (preferably plastic waste that cannot be recovered) for road development in accordance with Indian Road Congress recommendations, as well as energy recovery and waste-to-oil conversion, among other things. The mandated authority's criteria and pollution control rules for these technologies must be followed;

c. Thermoset plastic waste should be handled and disposed of in accordance with the rules provided by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time; and

d. Plastic waste inert from recycling or processing facilities must be disposed of in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000, or as amended from time to time.

As per the 2021 Amendment, In the above-mentioned rules, in rule 5, sub-rule (1), clause (d), the figures “2000” should be substituted with the figures “2016.”

- **According to the Rule 3 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018- the term “local body”** means urban local body with different nomenclature such as municipal corporation, municipality, nagar palika, nagar nigam, nagar panchayat, municipal council including notified area committee (NAC) and not limited to or any other local body constituted under the relevant statutes such as gram panchayat, where the management of plastic waste is entrusted to such agency;

5) According to the Rule 6 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018- Responsibility of local body-

(1) Every local body is responsible for developing and establishing infrastructure for the segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing, and disposal of plastic waste, either on its own or through the involvement of agencies or producers.

(2) The local body is responsible for establishing the operationalization and coordination of the waste management system, as well as performing the associated functions, which are as follows: -

(a) Ensuring plastic waste segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing, and disposal;

(b) ensuring that no environmental damage occurs throughout this procedure;

(c) ensuring that recyclable plastic waste fractions are channelled to recyclers;

(d) assuring the processing and disposal of the non-recyclable part of plastic waste in accordance with the Central Pollution Control Board’s rules;

(e) enhancing knowledge of all stakeholders’ duties;

(f) involving civil society or NGOs that cooperate with garbage pickers; and

(g) ensuring that no open burning of plastic garbage occurs.

(3) The local body for the establishment of a system for the management of plastic waste shall seek the cooperation of producers, and such system shall be established within one year of the date of final publication of these rules in the Official Gazette of India.

(4) The local body is responsible for enacting bylaws that include the requirements of these regulations.

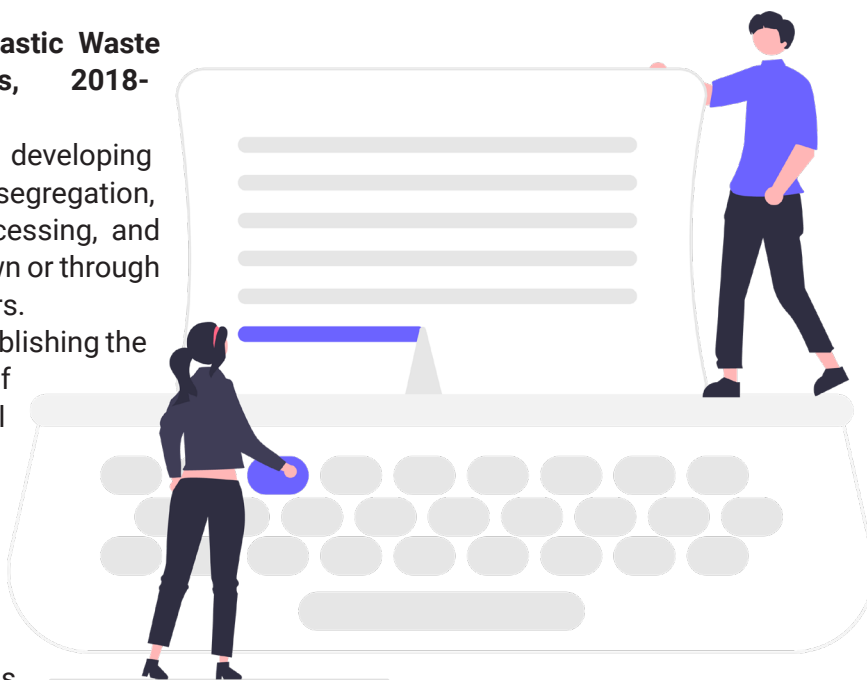
6) According to the Rule 7 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018- Responsibility of Gram Panchayat-

Every gram panchayat, on its own or with the help of an agency, must establish, operationalize, and coordinate waste management in the rural areas under their authority, as well as execute the following functions:

a) ensuring that plastic waste is segregated, collected, stored, and transported, and that recyclable plastic waste fractions are channelled to recyclers with proper registration; ensuring that no environmental harm is created during this process;

b) educating all stakeholders about their roles and duties; and

c) ensuring that no open burning of plastic garbage occurs.



7) According to Rule 8 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018- Responsibility of waste generators -

(1) The waste generator must:

- a. Take actions to reduce plastic waste generation and separate plastic waste at the source in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2000, or as modified from time to time; and
- b. Do not litter plastic trash, guarantee segregated waste storage at the source, and give over segregated waste to urban local bodies, gramme panchayats, or agencies designated by them, or registered waste pickers, registered recyclers, or waste collecting organisations;

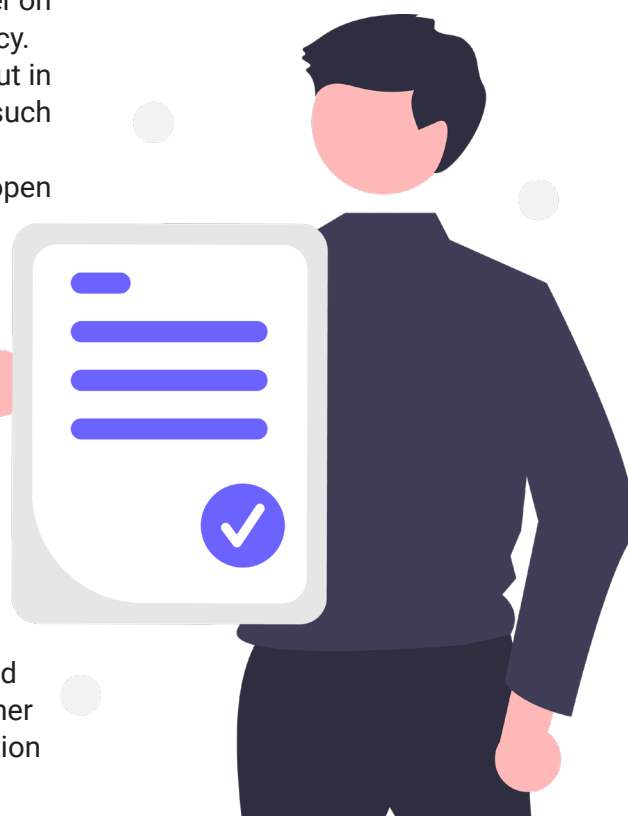
(2) All institutional generators of plastic waste must segregate and store their waste in accordance with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, notified via S.O. 908(E) dated September 25, 2000 under the Act or amendments thereto, and hand over segregated wastes to authorised waste processing or disposal facilities or deposition centres either on their own or through the authorised waste collection agency.

(3) All waste generators must pay the fee and charge set out in the local bodies' bylaws for plastic waste management, such as waste collection or facility operation, and so on.

(4) and Anyone in charge of organising an event in an open space that includes the serving of food in plastic or multi-layered packaging must segregate and manage the waste generated during the event in accordance with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, as amended from time to time by S.O. 908(E) dated September 25, 2000.

8) According to Rule 9 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018- Responsibility of producers, Importers and Brand Owners. :

1) Within six months of the publication of these rules, the producers shall devise modalities for a waste collection system based on Extended Producer Responsibility and involving State Urban Development Departments, either individually or collectively, through their own distribution channel or through the local body concerned;



As per the 2021 Amendment, The words “as per guidelines issued under these rules from time to time” should be placed after the words “local body concerned” in rule 9, sub-rule (1).

- 2) Producers, Importers, and Brand Owners who introduce products to the market bear the primary obligation for collecting used multi-layered plastic sachets, pouches, or packaging. They must set up a method to collect the plastic waste generated as a result of their products. When asking for Consent to Establish, Operate, or Renewal, this collection plan must be presented to the State Pollution Control Boards. Brand Owners whose agreement was renewed prior to the announcement of these rules must submit a plan within one year of the announcement of these regulations and implement it within two years;
- 3) In two years, the manufacture and usage of multi-layered plastic that is non-recyclable, non-energy recoverable, or has no alternative use of plastic, if any, should be phased out.
- 4) Within three months of the final publication of these regulations in the Official Gazette, the producer shall apply for registration to the Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, of the State or Union Territories administration concerned;
- 5) No producer shall manufacture or use any plastic or multi-layered packaging for packaging of commodities without registration from the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committees on and after the expiration of a period of six months from the date of final publication of these rules in the Official Gazette; and
- 6) Every producer shall keep a record of the details of the person engaged in the supply of plastic used as a raw material to manufacture carry bags, plastic sheet, or similar material, or a cover made of plastic sheet or multi-layered packaging
- 9) **According to Rule 10 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules,**

2018-Protocols for compostable plastic materials : The protocols of the Indian Standards indicated in Schedule-I to these regulations must be used to determine the degree of degradability and disintegration of plastic materials.

10) According to Rule 11 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018-Marking or labelling :

- (1) The following information must be written in English on each plastic carry bag and multi-layered packaging:
- in the case of a carry bag, the manufacturer's name, registration number, and thickness;
 - in the case of multi-layered packaging, the manufacturer's name and registration number; and,
 - in the case of compostable plastic carry bags, the manufacturer's name and certificate number [Rule 4(h)].
- (2) Each recycled carry bag must have a "recycled" label or logo, as illustrated below, and must meet the Indian Standard: IS 14534: 1998, "Guidelines for Plastics Recycling," as amended from time to time;



Image Source- Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018, [Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (i)] Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

NOTE: PET-Polyethylene terephthalate, HDPE-High density polyethylene, V-Vinyl (PVC), LDPE- Low density polyethylene, PP-Polypropylene, PS-Polystyrene and Other means all other resins and multi-materials like ABS (Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene), PPO (Polyphenylene oxide), PC (Polycarbonate), PBT (Polybutylene terephthalate) etc.

Each compostable plastic carry bag must be labelled “compostable” and meet the Indian Standard: IS or ISO 17088:2008, titled “Specifications for Compostable Plastics.”

According to the 2021 Amendment, In Rule 11, sub-rule (1), -

- (i) the words “plastic packaging” should be inserted after the terms “plastic carry bag”;
- (ii) in clause (a), the words “producer or brand-owner” should be incorporated after the term “manufacturer,” and after the words “carry bag,” the words “and plastic packaging used by the brand owner” shall be added;
- (iii) in clause (b), the words “excluding multilayered packaging used for imported goods” should be added after the words “multilayered packaging.”
- (iv) the words “of producer” should be placed after the words “name and certificate number” in clause (c).

11) According to Rule 12 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018- Prescribed authority:

(1) In the case of a Union territory, the State Pollution Control Board and Pollution Control Committee are the authorities in charge of enforcing the provisions of these rules concerning registration, manufacture of plastic products and multi-layered packaging, processing, and disposal of plastic wastes.

(2) For the purposes of enforcing the provisions of these rules relating to waste management by waste generators, use of plastic carry bags, plastic sheets or the like, covers made of plastic sheets, and multi-layered packaging, the concerned Secretary-in-Charge of Urban Development of the State or a Union Territory shall be the authority.

(3) In the rural areas of the State or a Union Territory, the concerned Gram Panchayat shall be the authority for enforcing the provisions of these rules relating to waste management by the waste generator, use of plastic carry bags, plastic sheets or the like, covers made of plastic sheets, and multi-layered packaging; and

(4) In enforcing the terms of these rules, the authorities referred to in sub-rules (1) to (3) may seek the aid of the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner within the geographical limits of the concerned district's authority.



According to 2021 Amendment,

- (i) after the words “waste generator,” insert the words “restriction or prohibition on” in sub-rule (2);
- (ii) in sub-rule (3), the words “restriction or prohibition on” should be included after the words “waste generator.”

12) According to Rule 13 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018- Registration of producer, recyclers and manufacturer:

1. Prior to beginning production, no person shall manufacture carry bags, recycle plastic bags, or multi-layered packaging unless he or she has acquired a registration from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee of the Union Territory in concern, as the case may be.
2. Every producer or brand owner must submit an application in Form-I to the Commission for registration or renewal of registration.
 - i. “If one or more States or Union Territories are involved, the relevant State Pollution Control Board or Union Territory Pollution Control Committee”; or
 - ii. “If it operates in more than two States or Union Territories, the Central Pollution Control Board.”
3. Any person recycling or processing garbage, or planning to recycle or process plastic waste, must submit a Form II application to the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee for the grant or renewal of a recycling unit’s registration.
4. Every manufacturer of plastic intended for use as a raw material by the producer must submit a Form III application to the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee of the Union territory concerned for the award of registration or the renewal of registration.
5. The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee will not issue or renew registration to plastic waste recycling or processing units unless the unit has a valid consent under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974) and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981), as well as a certificate of registration issued by the District Industries Centre or any other Government agency authorised in this regard.
6. The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee will not renew a producer’s registration unless the producer has an action plan for setting up a plastic waste management system that has been endorsed by the Secretary in Charge of Urban Development of the concerned State or Union Territory.
7. On receipt of a complete application for registration for recycling or processing of plastic waste under sub-rule (3), the State Pollution Control Board may, after conducting any necessary investigations and determining that the applicant possesses appropriate facilities, technical capabilities, and equipment to safely handle plastic waste, grant registration to the applicant subject to the conditions set out in terms of registration
8. Within ninety days of receiving an application that is complete in all respects, each State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall make a decision on the issuance of registration.
9. The registration issued under this regulation is valid for one year at first, unless revoked, suspended, or cancelled, and then for three years;
10. The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committees may not withdraw, suspend, or cancel registration without giving the producer or person involved in the recycling or processing of plastic wastes an opportunity to be heard; and
11. Every application for registration renewal must be submitted at least 120 days prior to the expiration of the registration certificate’s validity.

According to the 2021 Amendment,

The words “or the Central Pollution Control Board” should be placed after the words “Union Territory concerned” in rule 13, sub-rule (1).

13) According to Rule 14 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018- Responsibility of retailers and street vendors:

1. Retailers and street sellers are prohibited from selling or providing commodities to consumers in carry bags, plastic sheets, or multi-layered packaging that have not been made, branded, or marked in accordance with these regulations.
2. Any retailers or street vendors selling or providing commodities in plastic carry bags, multi-layered packaging, plastic sheets or the like, or covers made of plastic sheets that are not manufactured, labelled, or marked in accordance with these rules are subject to the fines set forth in the local bodies’ bye-laws.

14) According to Rule 16 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018-State Level Monitoring Committee. -

(1) For the purpose of efficient monitoring of the execution of these regulations, the State government or the union territory should form a State Level Advisory Committee consisting of the following individuals: -

The Secretary, Department of Urban Development	Chairman,
Director from State Department of Environment	Member,
Member Secretary from State Pollution Control Board	Member,
or Pollution Control Committee	
Municipal Commissioner	Member,
One expert from Local Body	Member,
One expert from Non-Governmental involved in Waste Management	Member,
Commissioner, Value Added Tax or his nominee,	Member,
Sales Tax Commissioner or Officer	Member,
Representative of Plastic Association, Drug Manufacturers	Member,
Association, Chemical Manufacturers Association	
One expert from the field of Industry	Member,
One expert from the field of academic institution	Member &
Director, Municipal Administration	Convener

Image Source- Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018, [Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (i)] Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The State Level Advisory Body should assemble at least once every six months and, if required, may invite specialists.

15) According to Rule 18 of the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018-Annual reports :

Reports for the year.

- (1) Every person involved in the recycling or processing of plastic waste must compile and submit an annual report in Form-IV to the local body responsible by the 30th of April of each year, with notification to the applicable State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.
- (2) By the 30th of June of each year, every local body should compile and submit an annual report in Form -V to the appropriate Secretary-in-Charge of the Urban Development Department, with notification to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee;
- (3) By the 31st of July of each year, each State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee should prepare and submit to the CPCB an annual report in Form VI on the execution of these regulations; and
- (4) Before the 31st of August of each year, the CPCB should create a consolidated annual report on the usage and management of plastic waste and submit it to the Central Government with its suggestions.

Another Amendments According to the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021:-

1. In the rule 3,

(i) The following sentence should be put after clause (n), namely:

“(na) “Non-woven plastic bag” means a non-woven plastic bag made of entangled plastic fibres or filaments (and by perforating films) bonded together mechanically, thermally, or chemically, and “non-woven fabric” means a flat or tufted porous sheet made directly from plastic fibres, molten plastic, or plastic films;

(ii) The following sentence should be put after clause (q), namely: -

“(qa) “Plastic waste processing” refers to any procedure that handles plastic waste for reuse, recycling, co-processing, or transformation into new products;

(iii) Following clause (v), the following clauses must be inserted: -

„(va) The term “single-use plastic commodity” refers to a plastic object that is designed to be used just once for the same purpose before being discarded or recycled;

“(vb) “Thermoset plastic” refers to a plastic that, when heated, becomes permanently stiff and so cannot be remoulded into the intended shape;

“(vc) “Thermoplastic” refers to a plastic that softens when heated and may be moulded into the correct shape;

2. In the abovementioned laws, in rule 6, sub-rule (2), after clause (a), insert the following clause: “(aa) ensuring that the terms of these rules, as amended, are adhered to;”

3. In the abovementioned laws, in rule 7, sub-rule (1), after clause (a), insert the following clause: “(aa) ensuring that the terms of these rules, as amended, are adhered to;”

SCHEDULE- 1

1.	IS / ISO 14851: 1999 Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in an aqueous medium-Method by measuring the oxygen demand in a closed Respirometer
2.	IS / ISO 14852: 1999 Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in an aqueous medium-Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide
3.	IS / ISO 14853: 2005 Plastics- Determination of the ultimate anaerobic biodegradation of plastic materials in an aqueous system-Method by measurement of biogas production
4.	IS /ISO 14855-1: 2005 Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions-Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide (Part-1 General method)
5.	IS / ISO 14855-2: 2007 Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions-Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide (Part-2: Gravimetric measurement of carbon dioxide evolved in a laboratory- scale test)
6.	IS / ISO 15985: 2004 Plastics- Determination of the ultimate anaerobic biodegradation and disintegration under high-solids anaerobic digestion conditions- Methods by analysis of released biogas
7.	IS /ISO 16929: 2002 Plastics- Determination of degree of disintegration of plastic materials under defined composting conditions in a pilot - scale test
8.	IS / ISO 17556: 2003 Plastics- Determination of ultimate aerobic biodegradability in soil by measuring the oxygen demand in a Respirometer or the amount of carbon dioxide evolved
9.	IS / ISO 20200:2004 Plastics- Determination of degree of disintegration of plastic materials under simulated composting conditions in a laboratory – scale Test.

- **Forms-**

1. Form - I- is for Registration Application For Producers And Brand Owners.
2. FORM – II- [SEE RULE 13 (3)] is for Registration of Units Engaged in Plastic Waste Processing or Recycling.
3. FORM - III- [SEE RULES 13(4)] is for Application for Registration of Plastic Raw Material Manufacturers.
4. Form - IV- [SEE RULES 17 (1)] is Format of Annual Report To The Local Body From The Operator Of A Plastic Waste Processing Or Recycling Facility.
5. Form - V- [SEE RULES 17(2)] is Format For The Local Body's Annual Report On Plastic Waste Management To Be Submitted.