BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI

O.A. No. 439 OF 2013 (SZ) (THC) (W.P.(C) No.3637/2012) With O.A.No.456 OF 2013(SZ) (THC) (W.P.(C)No.1367/2011)

REPORT

PRESENTED BY JUSTICE A.V.RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI
(FORMER JUDGE, HIGH COURT OF KERALA)
CHAIRMAN, STATE LEVEL MONITORING COMMITTEE, KERALA
(FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE AFORESAID COMMITTEE)
REGARDING THE STATUS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN
KOLLAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, KERALA

PRESENTED ON: 08.10.2020

COMPLIANCE: ORDER DATED 13.07.2020

DATE OF POSTING: 14.10.2020

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REPORT

The Solid Waste Management System, particularly, the management of legacy waste in Kollam Municpal Corporation is the core issue in these original applications.

As per order dated 13th July, 2020 the State Level Monitoring Committee, Kerala was asked to submit the status report regarding the implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 as far as the Kollam Municipal Corporation is concerned.

For the purpose of submitting the status report of the Solid Waste Management by the local bodies in the State in O.A.606/2018 now pending before the National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi, details were collected from the Kollam Corporation also, through the Kerala State Pollution Control Board. The same is appended as <u>Annexure-I</u> to this report. Annexure I reflects the status as on the last week of February, 2020.

As per the directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal in the order dated 13.7.2020 in the present applications, data regarding the present status of solid waste management in Kollam Municipal Corporation was called for and the same is appended as **Annexure-II** to this report. Annexure-II reflects the status during the months of May and October, 2020.

A comparative evaluation of the data reveals that there is no considerable improvement in the door to door collection of waste from households as well as commercial establishments. The achievement in the case of households in door to door collection is only 59.9% and in the case of commercial establishments it is only 48.9%.

However, progress has been registered during the month of October, 2020 in increasing the number of MCFs and source level waste treatment systems through pipe composting, bio-gas plants, vermi composting, etc.

It is learnt that the Chairman, Kerala State Pollution Control Board through letter dated 24.9.2009 had informed the Corporation that a sum of Rs.889.25 lakhs was assessed as Environmental Compensation from the Corporation for a period of

665 days ranging from 22.11.2018 to 17.9.2020. It is also learnt that this was replied against by the Corporation and the matter was discussed in a Video Conference on 29.9.2020.

Here, I would like to suggest the following methodology (these suggestions were placed before the Principal Bench of National Green Tribunal, New Delhi in my supplementary dated 16.3.2020) to rectify and regulate the Solid Waste Management System throughout the State.

- 1. The stake holders should consider the reduction of waste as the primary object of waste management. Therefore, the first step is to reduce the waste inflow into the waste management system. Aware programs for the benefit of waste generators can be undertaken by the local bodies under the supervision of District Magistrate and with the assistance of District Legal Services Authority, Suchithwa Mission (SM) as well as Haritha Kerala Mission (HKM).
- 2. All the local bodies should strictly implement, on a war footing under the disaster management protocol, the standard waste management protocols prescribed by HKM which are;
 - a) Appointing harithasahaya sthapanam and recruiting harithakarma sena.
 - b) Installation of Material collection facilities in every ward (for municipalities and corporation) and for every panchayat.
 - c) Compulsory segregation by all doors.
 - d) Door to door collection of segregated waste, secondary segregation of NBD in MRF and forward linkage.
 - e) Source level composting, partially centralized composting facilities in market and similar bulk generator premises.
 - f) Implementation of reduction, alternatives and reuse systems.

Note: Segregation of bio-degradable waste and non-biodegradable waste at source is inevitable because bio-degradable waste which contains 80% moisture is unviable for being used in Waste to Energy (WTE) Plants due to the huge expenditure involved to dehydrate the same. There should be secondary segregation of Non-degradable Waste (NBD) at MRF as Solid Waste Management Rule prescribe for recycling

of valuable and reusable NBD waste. Only those NBD waste having no recyclable value need be processed in WTE plants.

3. All the bulk generators including industries, apartment complexes, gated communities, commercial establishments, etc. should establish compulsory in-house biodegradable waste management systems with technical assistance of agencies like Haritha Kerala Mission, Suchithwa Mission etc. and under the supervision of State Pollution Control Board.

Note: While promoting bio-degradable waste at source, proper records regarding the quantity of waste treated at source and its final disposal should be insisted upon. Unauthorized disposal methods under the pretext treating waste at source shall not happen under any eventuality.

4. Once the aforesaid three steps are completed, expression of interest (EOI) can be invited for establishing innovative legacy waste management systems in the various treatment plants including the proposed WTE plants in the State.

Note: Plastic pyrrolysis to fuel, RDF to cement factory Keln co processing, plastic brick manufacturing, modular WTE plant, compost to garden, compressed burial etc. are already established processes. These can be developed with the help of enterprises, CSR funds, Department of Science and Technology etc.

Dated this the 8th day of October, 2020.

JUSTICE A.V.RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI CHAIRMAN, SLMC, KERALA

ANNEXURE-I

STATUS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KOLLAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

(AS ON THE LAST WEEK OF FEBRUARY, 2020)

No of Wards				55
No of Household				88332
No of				9825
Establishment				
No of Household			Dry	52899
having				100000000000000000000000000000000000000
segregation at			Wet	52899
source	3.7			
No of			Dry	4800
Establishments			Diy	4800
having			Wet	4800
segregation at			Wet	4800
source				
D2D Collection	House holds	Number	Dry	52899
	7,5000 1,0100	- ramoer	Wet	NIL
			wet	INIL
		Percentage	Dry	60
		rercentage	Wet	
		Collection		NIL
			Dry	WEEKLY ONCE
		Frequency	Wet	NIL
	Fatabilish	NI		
	Establishments	Number	Dry	4800
			Wet	NIL
		Percentage	Dry	48.85
			Wet	NIL
		Collection	Dry	WEEKLY ONCE
		Frequency	Wet	NIL
	No of			124 (HKS)
	collectors			
	No of vehicles			2
No. having source	Household			2206
level treatment of				
wet waste in	Establishment			68
operation				a di la
Percentage having	Household			2.5
source level		-		
treatment of wet	Establishment			0.69
waste in				0.03
operation				
No. disposing to	Household		¥	NIL
centralised	Trouserrora			IVIL
system	Establishment			NIL
Percentage having	Household			0
disposal to	riouserioiu			0
centralised	Establishment			_
	Locabilotilifelif	*		0
system No existing	MCF			_
No. existing	MCF	17		7
	DDE			14
	RRF			1
No. needed	MCF			275
				/
	RRF			2
User fee				60 - 750

ANNEXUAL. II

Ω		Corporation)	Corporation)
No.	Item	May, 2020	October, 2020
1:	Name of Corporation	Kollam	Kollam
2	Population(2011)	3,97,000	3,97,000
i.	Number of wards	55	55
4.	Number of households	88,332	88,332
5.	Number of establishments	9,825	9,825
H01	HOUSEHOLDS		
.9	Number of households having	52,899	
	segregation at source	(59.9%)	
7.	No of HHs having Door to door collection for dry waste	52,899	Initiated cluster form with 18 HKSs in one zonal area ensure 100% door to door collection
∞.	No. of HHs having Door to door collection for wet waste	Nil	
EST	ESTABLISHMENTS		
9.	Number of establishments are	4800	
	having segregation at source	(48.9%)	
10.	Number of establishments are having door to door collection	4800 (48.9%)	
NON	NON-BIODEGRADABLE COLLECTION FACILITY		
11.	Number of Haritha Karmasena	124	182
12	Material collection facility	7	250
13	Resource recovery facility	1	2

Pipe compost
Biogas plant
Biocomposter, biobin, pot bin
Total
Community level
Biogas community
level
Aerobin

QUANTIFICATION OF WASTE AS REPORTED BY KOLLAM CORPORATION

	20.07TPD	71.92TPD	25TPD	96.91TPD	
	Quantity of waste processed	Quantity of waste that can be processed(including ongoing projects)-71.92TPD	Quantity of waste collected by informal waste collectors i.e chicken waste-10TPD Hotel waste-15TPD	Total	
2206 houses and 68	establishments are having source level treatment	14.5 TPD is treated through decentralized units 10.5 TPD is collected and	treated		
					Let ,

ing on ongoing projects)	Quantity
MANAGEMENI (includi	No:s
BIODEGRADABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT (Including on ongoing projects)	Treatment Facilities

Pipe Compost(HH) 750 1.5tpd Biocomposter(HH) 27500 55tpd Vermicompost(HH) 35 0.07tpd Aerobic Composting Unit 27 1.4tpd Biogas Plants(Community Level) 13 6tpd Quantity of waste processed = 20.07 Tpd	Biogas Plants(HH)	1591		7.955tpd
27500 35 27 13 of waste processed = 20.07 Tpd	Pipe Compost(HH)	750		1.5tpd
35 27 13 of waste processed = 20.07 Tpd	Biocomposter(HH)	27500		55tpd
13 of waste processed = 20.07 Tpd	Vermicompost(HH)	35		0.07tpd
of waste processed = 20.07 Tpd	Aerobic Composting Unit	27		1.4tpd
	Biogas Plants(Community Level)	13		6tpd
	Quantity of wa	ste processed	= 20.07 Tpd	
	Hotel Waste = 15 tpd)		- 5a	_
Hotel Waste = 15 tpd)	Total Quantity of waste processed =71.91+10+15 =96.91 Tpd	71.91+10+15 =96.	91 Tpd	

Kera	Reraia Company
Glass Waste	77
TubeLight	5T
Bailed Plastic	14T
Shredded Plastic	15T(given to different panjayaths and municipalities for road tarring works)
Rejects and Leather Waste	27T

La

263Т	331 Tonne handed over to clean Kerala company for recycling
Dumbed Legacy Waste	TOTAL