

Glossary	
3R	Reduce, Reuse and Recycle
ACS	Additional Chief Secretary to Government
AFR	Alternative Fuel and Raw Material
AIILSG	All India Institute of Local Self Government, Pune
AMC	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
BBMP	Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike
BMW	Bio-medical Waste
BRIMS	Bidar Institute of Medical Sciences
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CBMWTF	Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility
CBO	Community-based organizations
CC	City Corporation
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CD	Compact Disc
CEERA	Centre for Environmental Education, Research and Advocacy
CFC	Central Finance Commission
CFE	Consent for Establishment
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
CFO	Consent for Operation
CMAK	City Managers' Association, Karnataka
CMC	City Municipal Council
CMSWMF	Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CREDAI	Confederation of Real Estate Developers Association of India
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DEWATs	Decentralised Waste Water Treatment Systems
DMA	Director of Municipal Administration
DPRs	Detailed Project Reports
DUDC	District Urban Development Cell
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
EW Rules, 2011	E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011
E-waste	Electronic waste
EWM Rules, 2016	E-Waste Management Rules, 2016
FC	Finance Commission
GoI	Government of India
GPS	Global Positioning System
HCE	Health Care Establishment
HDMC	Hubballi-Dharwad Municipal Corporation
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JPV	Joint Physical Verification
KKPKP	<i>Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat</i>
KM Act, 1964	Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964
KMAM	Karnataka Municipal Accounting Manual

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KMC Act, 1976	Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976
KRRDA	Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency
KSPCB	Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
KUIDFC	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MSW Rules, 2000	Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000
MSWM	Municipal Solid Waste Management
MT	Metric ton
NGNRY	Namma Grama Namma Raste Yojane
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NGT	National Green Tribunal
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OB	Opening Balance
PIP	Persons in position
PMC	Pune Municipal Corporation
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PRIs	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PW Rules, 2011	Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011
PWD	Public Works Department
PWM Rules, 2016	Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
RDF	Refuse-derived Fuel
RPCB	Regional Pollution Control Board
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SEIAA	State Environment Impact Assessment Authority
SFC	State Finance Commission
SHG	Self Help Group
SIUD	State Institute of Urban Development, Mysuru
SLB	Service Level Benchmark
SS	Sanctioned strength
SWaCH	Solid Waste Collection and Handling or, officially <i>SWaCH Seva Sahakari Sanstha Maryadit</i> , Pune
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TMC	Town Municipal Council
TNA	Training needs analysis
ToR	Terms of Reference
TP	Town Panchayat
TPD	Tons per day
UDD	Urban Development Department
UGD	Underground Drainage
ULB	Urban Local Body
VIMS	Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences
Water Act, 1974	Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
WP	Writ Petition

Definitions

Bio-medical waste - Any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunisation of human beings or animals or research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing thereof.

Bio-methanation - Anaerobic (in the absence of air or free oxygen) digestion of biodegradable organic waste in an enclosed space under controlled conditions of temperature, moisture, pH, *etc.*

Compactor vehicle - Collection vehicle using high-power mechanical or hydraulic equipment to reduce the volume of solid waste.

Composting - Controlled aerobic process of biologically “digesting” the MSW.

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste - Waste materials generated by the construction, refurbishment, repair and demolition of houses, commercial buildings and other structures. It mainly consists of earth, stones, concrete, bricks, lumber, roofing materials, plumbing materials, heating systems and electrical wires and parts of the general municipal waste stream, but when generated in large amounts at building and demolition sites, it is generally removed by contractors for filling low-lying areas and by urban local bodies for disposal at landfills.

Domestic hazardous waste - Hazardous waste generated in the households and includes items such as batteries, shoe polish, paints, thinners, medicated shampoos, light bulbs, Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFLs), cosmetic products, *etc.*

E-waste or electronic waste - Electrical and electronic equipment, whole or in part discarded as waste by the consumer or bulk consumer as well as rejects from manufacturing, refurbishment and repair processes.

Incineration - Waste treatment process that involves combustion of waste at very high temperatures in the presence of oxygen, resulting in the production of ash, flue gas, and heat.

Plastic waste - Any plastic product such as carry bags, pouches or multilayered packaging discarded after use or after their intended use is over.

Primary collection - Process of collecting waste from households, markets, institutions and other commercial establishments and taking the waste to a storage depot or transfer station or directly to the disposal site.

Processing - Any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products (Rule 3(35) of SWM Rules, 2016).

Refuse Derived Fuel - The high calorific non-recyclable combustible fraction of processed MSW, which is used either as a fuel for steam and electricity generation or as alternate fuel in industrial furnaces and boilers. The composition of RDF is a mixture that has higher concentrations of combustible materials than those present in the parent mixed MSW (Section 4.3.6 of MSWM Manual, 2016 -Volume I).

Sanitary waste - Waste comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste (Rule 3(41) of SWM Rules, 2016).

Secondary collection - Picking up waste from community bins, waste storage depots or transfer stations and transporting it to waste processing sites or final disposal site.

Slaughterhouse - A place where 10 or more than 10 animals are slaughtered per day and is duly licensed or recognised under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder.

Special waste - Any solid waste or a combination of solid wastes that requires special handling and disposal because of its quantity, concentration, physical and chemical characteristics, or biological properties, in order to protect human health, as well as the environment and to exploit its potential for recycling.

Transportation - Conveyance of solid waste, either treated, partly treated or untreated from a location to another location in an environmentally sound manner through specially designed and covered transport system to prevent the foul odour, littering, and unsightly conditions.

Treatment - The method, technique or process designed to modify physical, chemical or biological characteristics or composition of any waste so as to reduce its volume and potential to cause harm (Rule 3(53) of SWM Rules, 2016).

Vermi composting - A process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earthworms.

Waste to Energy - Where material recovery and composting from MSW is not possible or desirable due to local conditions or because of the nature of waste, recovery of energy from MSW is suggested as a feasible alternative. When high calorific value fractions of MSW are either incinerated (thermal process) or biodegradable fraction of MSW is processed anaerobically (bio-methanation), the resultant energy, either as heat (incineration) or biogas (methane) can be reused either directly or converted to electricity using appropriate generators (Section 4.3.3 of MSWM Manual, 2016 -Volume I).

Windrow composting - A process of placing the pre-sorted feedstock in long narrow piles called windrows that are turned on a regular basis for boosting passive aeration.