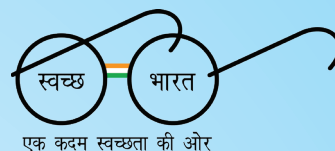




आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Standard Operating Procedure For Establishment of Secondary Collection Centres for Construction & Demolition Waste (C&D)

Swachh Bharat Mission Urban - 2.0



Central Public Health and Environmental
Engineering Organization (CPHEEO)

Department of Urban Development

**Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India**

September 2026

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Abbreviations

AA: Authorized Agency

C&D Waste: Construction and Demolition Waste

DA: Development Agency

EPR: Extended Producer Responsibility

IEC: Information, Education and Communication

IWSF: Intermediate Waste Storage Facility

LA: Local Authority

SCC: Secondary Collection Centre

ULB: Urban Local Body

Definitions

Authorized agency: means an agency authorised by the local authority either for collection or transportation or both of construction and demolition waste.

C&D waste: means the waste generated due to construction, demolition, remodeling, renovation, repair, and maintenance activities, and comprises of soil, sand and gravel, bricks and masonry, concrete, metal, wood, plastic, ceramic and such other items

Collection point: means designated place in the jurisdiction of the local authority where waste generators, other than producers, are required to deposit their construction and demolition waste to facilitate its management in an environmentally sound manner. Hereafter termed as Secondary Collection Centre (SCC) in this document.

Development Authority: means an agency that implements town planning schemes, area development plans, building laws, and responsible for development of an urban area, regulates incidental civil operations like construction, engineering, demolition including utility services and amenities.

Intermediate Waste Storage Facility (IWSF): means a place in the jurisdiction of the local authority operated by the authority or an authorised operator where construction and demolition waste can be stored to facilitate its management in an environmentally sound manner

Local Authority: means an agency entrusted to discharge functions related to sanitation, covering management of construction and demolition waste and includes a municipality, panchayat, cantonment board and notified area committee.

Orphan/legacy C&D waste: means the orphan and untreated construction and demolition waste lying in the jurisdiction of the local authority on the date of commencement of these rules

Processing facility: means a designated establishment equipped with the requisite infrastructure to process construction and demolition waste operated by the recycler, to carry out processes of reception, storage, segregation, treatment, or manufacturing of value-added articles or materials out of construction and demolition waste.

Producer: means a waste generator who is occupier or in charge of a building or building complex project having a built-up area of 20000 square meters and above

This is for Construction and Demolition Waste Management only.

Registered recycler: means an entity registered on the portal, and engaged in the recovery of reusable material from construction and demolition waste through on-site or offsite processing for manufacturing of value added products or otherwise

Waste Generator: means an occupier of the project having full control over the construction or reconstruction or demolition or renovation or remodeling activity resulting in the generation of waste

1. Background

Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste comprises materials generated from the construction, renovation, repair, alteration and demolition of buildings, roads, bridges, and other infrastructure. It typically includes concrete, bricks, masonry, soil, sand, stones, tiles, metals, wood, glass, plastics and other non-hazardous materials arising from such activities. With rapid urbanization and infrastructure growth, the quantity of C&D waste generated in urban areas has increased significantly, making its scientific management essential to prevent environmental pollution, illegal dumping, dust generation, blockage of drains and degradation of public spaces.

Methods of C&D Waste Collection

- On-call collection by the Urban Local Bodies (ULB), Development Authorities (DA)/ Local authorities (LA) or Authorized agency (AA).
- Direct deposit at designated SCCs/deposit centres.
- Collection of unclaimed/orphan waste from public places by the ULB.
- Recovery of C&D waste from dumpsites and identified dumping hotspots.
- Direct transport by bulk generators to authorized facilities.

2. Scope

- i. This SOP applies to all ULBs, Development Authorities and other Local authorities or Authorized agency required to establish SCCs for C&D waste under The Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025.
- ii. It provides guidance for the planning, establishment, operation, management and monitoring of Secondary Collection Centres (SCCs) for C&D waste.
- iii. The SOP covers requirements relating to site selection, infrastructure, waste receipt and segregation, storage, housekeeping, record keeping, transfer of waste and monitoring of SCC operations.
- iv. It is intended to support implementation of The Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025 facilitate access to designated SCCs for waste generators and promote environmentally sound management of C&D waste while reducing unauthorized dumping.

3. Need for Setting up Secondary Collection Centre (SCCs)

- i. Facilitate decentralized collection of C&D waste.

- ii. Reduce unauthorized dumping of C&D waste on roadsides, vacant plots, drains, water bodies and other public places.
- iii. Improve segregation and temporary storage of C&D waste. Reduce transportation distance and associated costs for small C&D waste generators.
- iv. Ensure safe and environmentally sound transfer of C&D waste to authorized C&D processing/recycling facilities.
- v. Improve traceability and accountability of C&D waste from collection to final processing through sound intermediate storage.

4. Site Selection and Coverage Planning for SCC

4.1 Factors determining number/size of Secondary Collection Centre

- i. Coverage area of the local authority
- ii. Population within that coverage area.
- iii. Rate of C&D (Construction & Demolition) waste generation.

4.2 Sizing

- i. One SCC recommended per 5 sq. km coverage area, serving a population of 25,000.
- ii. Base area for such collection & storage point: 200 sq. m.
- iii. For every additional 25,000 population increase within the same 5 sq. km area, add 100 sq. m to the SCC's area.¹

4.3 Site selection criteria for SCC

- i. Located for convenient access by waste generators and collection vehicles, with all-weather road connectivity.
- ii. Situated away from schools, hospitals, water bodies, flood-prone/low-lying areas, and predominantly residential zones.
- iii. Avoid locations on or near congested roads to minimize traffic disruptions.
- iv. Ensure proper drainage and avoid waterlogging-prone sites unless drainage can be developed
- v. Prefer vacant municipal land, industrial areas, urban fringes, and other sites with adequate space and road access.
- vi. Consider locations along major arterial roads, transport/logistics zones, and permitted public utility land.

¹ Circular Economy in Municipal Solid and Liquid Waste, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, 2022

- vii. Give priority to sites near major C&D waste generation areas such as redevelopment zones, housing projects, demolition clusters, and infrastructure corridors.
- viii. Prefer locations near municipal waste facilities or C&D recycling/processing plants to reduce transportation distances.
- ix. Temporary or semi-permanent SCCs may be established in areas with concentrated short-term C&D waste generation.

5. Infrastructure and Design Requirements

Each SCC shall have adequate infrastructure for the collection, segregation, short-term storage and transfer of C&D waste. The local authority shall verify the required infrastructure before the SCC is made operational.

Specification	Requirement
Plot size	Base area for such a collection & storage point maybe about 200 sq. m. (e.g. 144 sqm has been used as a Delhi model).
Boundary / wind-breaking wall or screen	At least 3 metres higher than the maximum height of the material heaps, enclosing the holding area.
Ground surface	Paved or surface, with adequate internal drainage slope to prevent waterlogging and uncontrolled run-off streams. In areas experiencing significant rainfall, SCCs may provide covered sheds or roofed storage areas for temporary storage of collected C&D waste to prevent waterlogging, protect materials from rain exposure and facilitate efficient site management.
Weighing / measurement	A weighing bridge at the entry point to record incoming waste quantities and generate deposit receipts.
Segregation area	A dedicated area to separate debris (concrete, masonry, tiles, stone, rubble) from resalable/reusable material (metal, wood, plastic, glass); resalable material is excluded from EPR-target assessment and shall be handed over/sold separately with due weighment.
Dust suppression	A fine-nozzle water-sprinkling system (sprinklers/smog gun) operational across the entire site; all dusty material especially soil, sand, bricks and stone aggregates to be kept covered.
Surveillance	Appropriate digital surveillance systems may be installed for monitoring and oversight of SCC operations.

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Specification	Requirement
Signage	Clear signages displaying the SCC's registration number, operator name and contact/helpline details, operating hours and permissible/prohibited waste categories.
Utilities and staffing	24×7 electricity and water connection and at least one security guard posted at all times to log entry/exit of vehicles.
Safety	First aid, and PPE for workers.
User Information	Display user charges, accepted waste categories, and a contact number/helpline for complaints, information requests and reporting of unauthorized dumping.
Registration on online portal	Every Secondary Collection Centre (SCC) established by the local authority or an authorised agency shall be registered on the Central Online Portal designated by CPCB before commencement of operations.

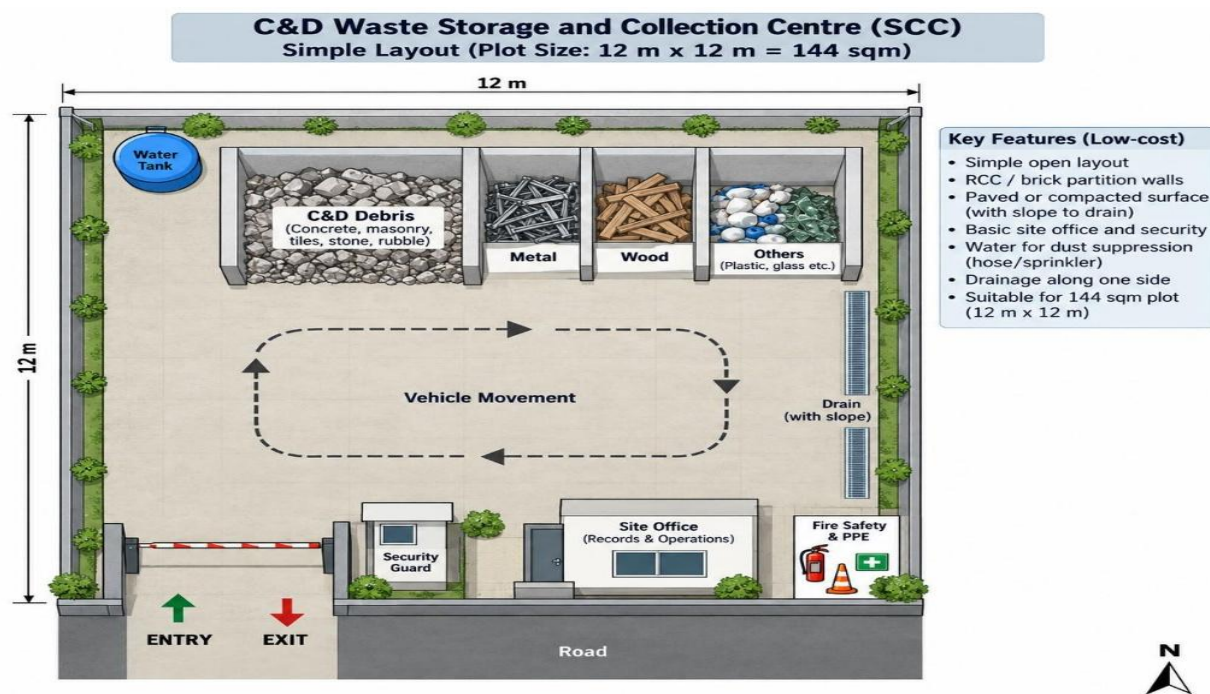


Figure 1 Indicative layout of a Secondary Collection Centre (SCC). ULBs/LA/DA/AA may modify the layout based on local requirements.

6. Operating Procedure

6.1. Accepted and Prohibited Waste

Stream	Examples	Action at SCC
Acceptable (Mineral C&D Soil / sand / gravel Reusable / recyclable/Orphan and legacy C&D waste)	Concrete, bricks, masonry, tiles, ceramics, stone, plaster, rubble	Receive, segregate and dispatch to registered recycler/processing facility.
	Excavated soil and similar material	Keep separate and send for authorised reuse/recovery or processing as applicable.
	Metal, wood, plastic, glass, doors, fixtures and other recoverable items	Keep separate; route to authorised reuse/recycling channels. These materials are not counted toward EPR targets as The Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025 exclude them.
Prohibited	Municipal waste, biomedical waste, e-waste, batteries, hazardous waste, chemicals, oil-contaminated material, asbestos-containing material and other non-C&D streams	Do not mix. Isolate where safe, inform the appropriate authority/agency and route to the applicable waste-management system.

6.2 Waste Reception and Storage

An SCC is a short-term collection and holding point. It should not be used as a substitute for an IWSF or processing facility.

- Upon receipt, C&D waste shall be segregated, wherever practicable and stored in designated areas.
- ULBs may establish internal trigger levels for initiating routine and urgent evacuation based on the capacity and operating conditions of the Secondary Collection Centre.
- Remove material earlier if there is excessive dust, blocked drainage, nuisance, unstable heaps or any other environmental/safety concern.
- Do not allow waste to spill onto the public road or outside the SCC boundary.

6.3 Waste Transfer

- Producers and large project developers normally send their C&D waste directly to a registered processing facility or IWSF in accordance with their approved waste management plan. The SCC network is primarily intended to provide accessible

collection centres for smaller and dispersed generators and to support local authorities in managing orphan waste.

- ii. Low-volume waste generators are responsible for their own transport or must hire a ULB approved agency (available on-call) to move waste from source to the SCC.
- iii. Transportation from Secondary Collection Centre → processing plant: this outbound movement is managed by the processing plant agency.
- iv. Terms, conditions and other formalities for this transport are to be arranged between the ULB and the processing plant.
 - Transport C&D wastes only through authorized vehicles to authorized facilities.
 - Vehicles shall be covered and secured to prevent dust emission, littering and spillage during loading and unloading of waste.
 - Overloading shall not be permitted.
 - Any spillage during transit shall be cleaned immediately by the transporter.
 - Records of quantity, vehicle details and destinations shall be maintained.

6.4 Records

- i. The operator of SCC shall provide the information required on the CPCB online portal in the manner and frequency prescribed under The Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025 and subsequent CPCB directions. These rules require registered SCCs and other registered entities to maintain and furnish data on receipt, storage, recycling and dispatch of C&D wastes.
- ii. The operator should therefore maintain daily a simple material balance.
 - a. Opening stock (Qty. in Tonnes)
 - b. Materials dispatched (Qty. in Tonnes)
 - c. Closing stock (Qty. in Tonnes)

7. Monitoring, Inspection and Reporting

Activity	Frequency
Water sprinkling across the SCC site	At least twice a day, and continuously as needed in high-dust conditions.
Surveillance	Wherever applicable, SCCs shall be monitored through periodic inspections, caretaker supervision, entry-exit records, community monitoring and integration with existing surveillance systems. Any CCTV downtime, where installed, shall be reported to the local authority promptly.

Activity	Frequency
Routine inspection by Urban Local Body (ULB)/Local Authority (LA)/Development Authority (DA)/Authorized Agency (AA) shall also review the information provided on the 'Online Portal' by the operator of SCC.	At least once a month.

8. Roles and Responsibilities

Stakeholder	Key Responsibilities
State/UT Urban Development Dept. & SPCB/PCC	- Provide policy guidance and financial support for the establishment and operation of SCCs. - Facilitate shared or regional SCCs where individual ULBs have limited land availability or low waste generation.
Local Authority / Development Authority	- Approves SCC locations, establishes and operates SCCs, registers them on the designated online portal, and may authorize another organization/ agency to perform these activities on its behalf. - Conducts inspections and ensures compliance with The Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025.
SCC Operator	- Manage the day-to-day operation of the SCC, including waste receipt, segregation, housekeeping, dust control, record-keeping and data entry on the online portal. - Ensure timely transfer of waste to authorized recycling / processing facilities, maintain emergency response arrangements, and report any temporary suspension or closure of the SCC to the local authority.
Waste Generators	- Deposit C&D waste at designated facilities (i.e., at SCCs in the case of small waste generators and at Intermediate Waste Storage Facilities (IWSFs) in the case of bulk waste generators) only. - Obtain and retain the deposit receipt.
Transporter	- Transport C&D waste safely in covered vehicles. - Follow applicable transport requirements.

9. Dust Mitigation at the SCC

- i. Implement adequate dust control measures, including regular water sprinkling, covering of waste stockpiles where necessary and proper housekeeping.
- ii. Ensure proper drainage within the SCC and prevent runoff, waterlogging, and littering.
- iii. During loading, unloading, and handling of C&D waste, adequate measures such as water sprinkling shall be adopted to minimise dust generation.
- iv. Vehicles transporting C&D waste to and from the SCC shall be properly covered to prevent dust emissions and spillage during transit.
- v. Maintain cleanliness of the SCC premises and surrounding areas to minimise dust emissions and environmental nuisance.

10. Closure and Suspension of SCC

- i. Any temporary suspension or closure of an SCC shall be reported to the local authority and updated on the designated Central/State portal as and when required.
- ii. The local authority shall ensure alternative arrangements for collection and transfer of C&D waste during such periods.

11. Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

- i. The local authority shall undertake adequate IEC activities to create awareness among citizens, contractors, waste generators, transporters, and other stakeholders regarding proper C&D waste management.
- ii. Information on SCC locations, operating hours, accepted waste categories, user charges and contact/helpline numbers shall be widely disseminated through appropriate media.
- iii. Details of SCCs, including location and operational status, shall be updated on the CPCB C&D Waste Management Portal (<https://cdwm.cpcb.gov.in/>) and other relevant State/UT digital platforms as and when required.
- iv. Citizens should be informed about available waste collection or pick-up services provided by the local authority.
- v. Signage and awareness materials shall be displayed at SCCs and other prominent public locations to discourage unauthorized dumping and promote the use of designated facilities.

- vi. Display contact details, user charges, and the grievance redressal mechanism at the SCC and on the ULB website and ensure timely resolution of complaints, especially those related to illegal dumping.

12. Flexibility for States/UTs

States/UTs may issue additional guidelines or requirements consistent with The Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025 and this SOP, based on local conditions and operational requirements such as hilly or snow affected areas.

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