

Disposal Exercise-Need for a Mission Mode Approach



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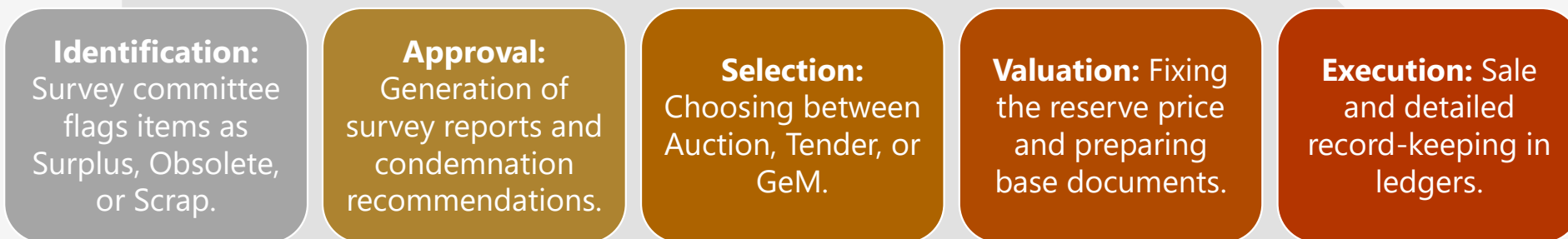
Understanding "Mission Mode"

Objective: To prevent scrap accumulation, free up office space, and maximize residual asset value.

- **Targets:** Mandated timeframes for mass disposal of Material (unserviceable, Obsolete, surplus and scrap).
- **Time-Bound:** Focuses on quick turnaround to improve the working environment.
- **Target-Oriented:** Often linked to initiatives like *Swachhata Pakhwada* or replacement policies (e.g., vehicles).
- **The Challenge:** Balancing tight deadlines with limited staff and heavy workloads.



The Disposal Process Steps



The Disposal Documentation

Return slips

Survey reports

Condemnation and disposal etc recommendations

Valuations records and base documents

Sale and detailed record-keeping in ledgers.

Regulatory Framework (GFR 2017)

Disposal is governed by Rules 217 to 223 of the General Financial Rules

- **Identification (Rules 219-220):** Surplus, obsolete, unserviceable Scrap or empties (goods must be identified by a survey committee).
- **Modes of Disposal (Rule 221):** **Forward Auction**, or Mandates Disposal through advertised tender, public auction, or the Government e-Market Place(GeM)
- **Record Keeping (Rule 222):** Mandatory maintenance of detailed disposal records.

ANNEXURE-10A Format of Report of SDC

ANNEXURE-10B Format of Disposal Register

ANNEXURE-10C Format of Sale Account for Goods Disposed



Financial Thresholds & Compliance

Disposal Value -Categories

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- > **₹4 Lakh:** Must use Advertised Tender or Public Auction for maximum transparency.(CSIR [MPG10.6.1](#))
- < **₹4 Lakh:** Mode determined by the Competent Authority to avoid space blockage.

As per CSIR MPG10.5 sale of low value Scrap/Waste Empties,packing wool,Newspaper,Plastic bottles etc (of low value) may be disposed off by SPO/S.O.(S&P)

Safety & Compliance

Specific rules apply to hazardous waste, e-waste, and scrap batteries, which must be sold only to registered recyclers following Ministry of Environment guidelines.



Special Handling: Hazardous & E-Waste

Waste Management and Decommissioning

- **Minimization:** Generate the minimum amount of radioactive waste.
- **Disposal:** Dispose of radioactive waste only through approved channels and locations.
- **Decommissioning:** Obtain prior approval from the competent authority before decommissioning any radiation installation. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)

Emergency Preparedness

- **Emergency Plans:** Develop and maintain an emergency response plan to mitigate consequences of a nuclear or radiological incident



Special Handling: Hazardous & E-Waste

Strict compliance with Ministry of Environment and AERB guidelines is mandatory for radioactive, chemical and inflammable materials.

- **E-Waste & Batteries:** Must be sold **only** to registered recyclers.
- **Radioactive Materials:** **Appointing of Nodal Officer in the Lab and clearance from BARC before disposal**
 - Follow **ALARA** (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) exposure principles.
 - Adhere to the **AERB Code** for safe transport and disposal.
- **Safety:** Mandatory use of personal dosimeters and specialized safety training.





Disposal through GeM & Future Solutions

The GeM Advantage

- Ensures transparency and accountability.
- Utilizes **Forward Auctions** for scrap and surplus.
- Relies on vendor reliability through registration and ratings.

Modern Integration

- AI-Driven Solutions:** Utilizing AI for future readiness in disposal management.
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR):** Focusing on the full lifecycle and recycling responsibility.



Forward Auction on GeM



Recognising the requirement and potential of auctions as a tool for channelising public resources, GeM has introduced Forward Auction on their portal as feature enrichment. GeM Forward Auction offers a flexible environment all-encompassing bidding and auction management, user-friendly navigation and is designed to increase speed, transparency and efficiency into the online auction.

Forward Auction is made as an **integral feature for GeM registered buyers** to auction/sell goods/material/immovable assets and allow potential **Bidders** to buy desired assets/items by bidding against the listed auctions.

Features:

B2C and B2B integrated Auction platform (first and only of its kind)

Featuring pan India auctions (Central and State Government Ministries / Departments, Central & State Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs & SPSUs), Autonomous Institutions and Local Bodies,)

Facilitate auction & procurement in a single platform

Transparent, Inclusive and Efficient

Categories:

E-waste – Electronic and Electrical

Land/Building – Industrial, Commercial and Residential

Machineries – Electric Industrial, Non-Electric Industrial

Scrap/ Disposables – Lube/Waste Oil, Metallic, Non-Metallic, Useable and Scrap Vehicles

Others – Items for re-use and are of monetary value other than above



Challenges

- Material returned upon superannuation (retirement of project/personnel) even if in functional condition, the Internal departments are reluctant to accept the items due to a preference for newer models.
- Moreover the original indenter refuses to categorize the items as unserviceable, as they are still operational.
- It leads to showing the assets as currently "**Surplus**"—clogging storage without adding value.
- **Gem non replaced material**- taking space

Challenges



- Engineering site scrap metal and wooden windows, iron gates, etc. are expected from the S&P Section to be disposed off even though it is not procured by us.
- Horticulture waste like Fallen trees, wooden logs are expected from the S&P Section to be disposed off.
- Procedural compliance & record management issues, Staff shortage & lack of training
- Valuation & taxation complexities.
- Noble Metal upkeep and management
- Space constraints in labs



Challenges



Material installed In Sea, High Altitude, In Forest, under coal Mines are is untraceable and under control rules of Local Govt. These materials are difficult for disposal.

Disposal of Medicines- Lying in dispensaries/stores unutilised and expired:

Disposal of LPG GAS Cylinders:

Disposal of Material equipment purchased under ECF: Getting approval or clearance from funding agency, Accounting problem lack of details of project etc.

Store staff and SDC generally donot identify the material which is radioactive in nature, can cause a rason for radioactive exposer.

Strategic/defence-related material disposal guidelines

Vehicle: Condemnation by Admin is generally thrown to S&P Section. 15 year old need condemnation or not(state and centre body recommended for condemned need not to be condenmed by OUR SDC/Technical committee .





Suggestions

As per MPG10.6.1. LTE from locally known vendor so define the LPC for upto Rs.4 Lakh value

Under MPG10.5 Sale of low value(value may be mentioned such as 1 lakh etc)

Make strict responsibility of Horticulture and Engineering Section for their relevant material disposal.

The person who expires or superannuating must transfer the material working in Lab otherwise it may be returned as unserviceable to Stores, if it has completed its normal life.

Equipments /Instruments installed at remote locations to be considered as Disposed off or writeoff after Normal life cycle, if not recoverable.

Medicine may be purchased with the conditions that if they expires due to non use shall be replaced with new medicine .

The safest way to dispose of LPG cylinders is to return them to the original supplier/distributor for a deposit refund. If disposal is necessary, it requires emptying all residual gas, removing the valve, and potentially cutting the tank to ensure it cannot be reused. **Do not throw, abandon, or sell unauthorized cylinders as scrap.**

Suggestions



Quarterly Meeting of SDC to be held for disposal of accumulated material for Disposal.

Deputing of Stores trained staff for disposal seat and their replacement should be made well before retirement /Transfer.

Immediate segregation and lot making for the material returned for disposal as per categorization.

GeM rejected material cases to be settled within a stipulated timeline other wise after final warning to the supplier and incidents channels.



Policy suggestions for lifecycle completion



Adopt Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

EPR is a critical policy approach that shifts the financial and physical responsibility of a product's end-of-life management from the consumer back to the **producer**.

Mandatory Take-Back Schemes: Require manufacturers to establish systems where consumers can return old electronics (e-waste), batteries, or vehicles for authorized recycling.

Eco-Modulated Fees: Implement fee structures that reward producers for designing products that are easier to disassemble or contain higher recycled content.



Key Reference Manuals (as of 2026)



Manual Title	Latest Edition	Key Focus
Manual Procurement of Goods	2024 (2nd Ed.)	Comprehensive reference for all goods and disposal
CSIR-Manual on Procurement of Goods	2019	Chapter 10
GEM Forward Auction Guidelines	From GeM Website	Disposal/Forward Auction



Conclusion



- **Efficiency:** Mission mode ensures timely action and prevents value decay.
- **Core Values:** Upholds transparency, competition, and value maximization.
- **Adaptability:** Integration of AI and updated policy frameworks prepares the organization for future challenges.





THANK YOU!



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Working together for scientific advancement.