

Registered with the Registrar
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No. 10410



Registered No.
PY/44/2021-23

புதுச்சேரி மாநில அரசிதழ்
La Gazette de L'État de Poudouchéry
The Gazette of Puducherry

PART - II

சிறப்பு வெளியீடு EXTRAORDINAIRE EXTRAORDINARY

அதிகாரம் பெற்ற
வெளியீடு

Publiée par
Autorité

Published by
Authority

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MANNADIPET COMMUNE PANCHAYAT, PUDUCHERRY

No. 68-28/MCP/2020-21/W.

Thirubuvanai, dated 21st July 2023.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 320 of the Puducherry Village and Commune Panchayat Act 1973 (No. 10 of 1973), read with the Puducherry Commune Panchayats (Procedure for framing of Bye-laws) Rules, 1975 under sections 3, 6 and 25 of the Environment [Protection] Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Solid Waste Management Rules

2016 notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India on 08-04-2016 in the Extraordinary Gazette (Part-II) No. 178 of the Government of India, the following proposed Bye-laws incorporating the provisions of the said rules was published as draft Bye-laws in the Extraordinary Gazette (Part-II) No. 48 of the Government of Puducherry on 13-06-2023 for information of all persons likely to be affected there by and notice was given that the Bye-laws shall be taken into consideration after the expiration 30 (Thirty) days from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

2. No objection or suggestion was received within the aforesaid stipulated period.

3. The Designated Officer who has been appointed by the Government under clause (b) of sub-section 208 of the Puducherry Village and Commune Panchayats Act, 1973 (*vide* G.O. Ms. No. 08/LAS/A4/2017-18, dated 15-06-2017 of the Local Administration Department to exercise all the powers and to perform all the functions of Mannadipet Commune Panachayat council has, therefore, adopted the following draft Bye-laws as final one.

4. In exercise of the powers conferred upon by rule 3 of the Puducherry Commune Panchayats (Procedure for framing of Bye-laws) rules, 1975, the Director (Local Administration) has approved and confirmed the following Bye-laws *vide* Order No. 68-28/MCP/2020-21/W, dated 18-07-2023 of the Local Administration Department.

5. The following Bye-laws as approved and confirmed by the Director, Local Administration Department are hereby published for information of the public as required under rule 4 of the Puducherry Commune Panchayats (Procedure for framing of Bye-laws) Rules, 1975.

These Bye-laws will come into force after 30 (Thirty) days from the date of publication in the Gazette.

V. EJILERADJANE,
Commissioner.

BYE-LAWS**GENERAL****CHAPTER-I**

1. Short Title and commencement.— (1) These Bye-laws may be called “Bye-Laws for Solid Waste Management, 2022”.

2. Application.— These rules shall apply to every urban Local Body, outgrowths in urban agglomerations, census towns as declared by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, notified areas, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, airports, airbases, Ports and harbours, defence establishments, special economic zones, State and Central government organisations, places of pilgrims, religious and historical importance as may be notified by respective State Government from time to time and to every domestic, institutional, commercial and any other non residential solid waste generator situated in the areas except industrial waste, hazardous waste, hazardous chemicals, bio medical wastes, e-waste, lead acid batteries and radio-active waste, that are covered under separate rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

3. Definitions.— (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

1. “aerobic composting” mean, a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;

2. “anaerobic digestion” mean, a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen;

3. “authorisation” means, the permission given by the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, to the operator of a facility or urban Local Authority, or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of solid waste;

4. “biodegradable waste” mean, any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;

5. “bio-methanation” means, a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane rich biogas;

6. "brand owner" mean, a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label.

7. "buffer zone" mean, zone of no development to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding 5 TPD of installed capacity. This will be maintained within total and area allotted for the solid waste processing and disposal facility.

8. "bulk waste generator" mean, and includes buildings occupied by the Central Government Departments or undertakings, State Government Departments or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100 kg per day;

9. "bye-laws" means, regulatory framework notified by local body, census town and notified area townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction.

10. "census town" mean, an urban area as defined by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India;

11. "combustible waste" mean, non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg and excluding chlorinated materials like plastic, wood pulp, *etc*;

12. "composting" means, a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;

13. "contractor" means, a person or firm that undertakes a contract to provide materials or labour to perform a service or do a job for service providing authority;

14. "co-processing" means, use of non-biodegradable and non recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500k/cal as raw material or as a source of energy or both to replace or supplement the natural mineral resources and fossil fuels in industrial processes;

15. "decentralised processing" mean, establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing the processing of biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal;

16. "disposal" means, the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;

17. "domestic hazardous waste" mean, discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, *etc.*, generated at the household level;

18. "door to door collection" mean, collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments , offices , institutional or any other non residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises;

19. "dry waste" mean, waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, *etc.*;

20. "dump sites" mean, a land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;

21. "Event" means, any gatherings for the purpose of functions, celebrations, meetings, rallies, processions, open air theatre activities, cinema shootings, *etc.*, in public places;

22. "extended producer responsibility" (EPR) mean, responsibility of any producer of packaging products such as plastic, tin, glass and corrugated boxes, *etc.*, for environmentally sound management, till end-of-life of the packaging products;

23. "E-waste" shall have the same meaning as assigned under clause (r) of sub- rule (1) of rule (3) of the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016;

24. "Empaneled Vendor" mean, any company, registered society, trust, partnership, limited liability partnership and or registered entity including registered organization of Waste Pickers and or Waste Traders empanelled with Mannadipet Panchayat for providing services relating

to Solid Waste Management after Mannadipet Commune Panchayat carries out a due diligence exercise to verify if, such persons/entities have the necessary infrastructure including approved destinations for processing of solid waste, to carry out the duties or functions under the SWM Rules and these Bye-laws.

25. "facility" means, any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out;

26. "Familiarization/warning period" mean, that specific period, during which there is a relaxation in the fines for contravention of these Bye-laws;

27. "fine" means, penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these rules and/or Bye-laws

28. "Form" means, a Form appended to these rules;

29. "handling" includes all activities relating to sorting, segregation, material recovery, collection, secondary storage, shredding, baling, crushing, loading, unloading, transportation, processing and disposal of solid wastes;

30. "Hazardous Waste" mean, any waste which by reason of any of its physical, chemical, reactive, toxic, causing danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or when in contact with other wastes or substances and shall include wastes specifically listed in Part C of Schedule-I, of these Bye-laws and all other hazardous wastes as defined in the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 as amended to date and the Hazardous and Other waste (Management and Transportation and Movement) Rules, 2016.

31. "inerts" means, wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;

32. "incineration" means, an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures;

33. "informal waste collector" include individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials;

34. "leachate" means, the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it;

35. "Litter" means, all refuse and includes any other waste material which, if, thrown or deposited as prohibited under these Bye-laws, tends to create un cleanliness or a danger or nuisance to public health, safety or welfare.

36. "Littering" means, putting /throwing litter in such a location that it falls, descends, blows, is washed, percolates or otherwise escapes or is likely to fall, descend, blow, be washed, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public place, or causing, permitting or allowing litter to fall, descend, blow, washed, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public place.

37. "Local Body" for the purpose of these rules mean and includes the municipal corporation, nagar nigam, municipal council, nagarpalika, nagar Palikaparishad, municipal board, nagar panchayat and town panchayat, village panchayat, census towns, notified areas and notified industrial townships with whatever name they are called in different States and union territories in India;

38. "Market Associations" mean, a group or association of shop owners or shopkeepers, traders, businessmen, dealers, merchants, brokers or other Agency or Service Providers of a particular neighbourhood, market or locality that may or may not be registered with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and, or any other Authority;

39. "materials recovery facility" (MRF) mean, a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the local body or any other entity mentioned in rule 2 or any person or agency authorised by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorised informal sector of waste pickers, informal recyclers or any other work force engaged by the Local Body or entity mentioned in rule 2 for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal;

40. "Neighborhood" means, a clearly defined locality, with reference to its physical layout, character or inhabitants;

41. "New construction" mean, all buildings under construction within the limits of the Mannadipet Commune Panchayat;

42. "Nuisance" includes any act, omission, place or thing which comes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or Offence to the sense of sight, smelling or hearing or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property.

43. "Nuisance Detectors" (NDs) mean, those employees of the Mannadipet Commune Panchayat who are appointed by the Commissioner to detect, the acts of public nuisance, *etc.*, or those tech no logical interventions which also detect, acts of Public Nuisance.

44. "non-biodegradable waste" mean, any waste that cannot be degraded by micro organisms into simpler stable compounds;

45. "Occupier" means, and includes, any Person who is paying or is liable to pay-

(i) To the owner the rent on enjoying the premises at free of cost or any part thereof for the land, building(s);

(ii) room(s) and/or similar premises for occupation or use;

(iii) An owner in occupation of, or otherwise using his land, building(s), room(s) and/or similar premises;

(iv) A rent-free tenant of any land, building(s), room(s) and/or similar premises;

(v) A licensee in occupation of any land, building(s), room(s) and/or similar premises;

(vi) Any Person who is liable to pay to the owner damages for the use and occupation of any land, building, room(s) and/or similar premises; and

(vii) Relevant Head of a Government Department or Office, in respect of properties under their respective control;

46. "Operator of a facility" mean, a person or entity, who owns or operates a facility for handling solid waste which includes the Local Body and any other entity or agency appointed by the Local Body;

47. "Owner" means, any person who exercises the rights of an owner of any building, or land or part thereof;

48. "Point to Point Collection" mean, the system of collection of Solid Waste from specific pick-up points as designated by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, up to which the Waste Generator must bring the collected and segregated Solid Waste for storage at collection points/waste depots waste receiving kiosks or designated locations for on ward delivery in vehicles so provided by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or the Agency/Service Provider;

49. "PPCC" means, the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee.

50. "Processing Fee" means, a fee or support price as determined by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat to be paid to the owner/concessionaire or operator of waste processing facility or for disposal of residual solid waste at the land fill being used, wherever felt necessary;

51. "Public place" include any road, arch road, viaduct, lane, footway, alley or passage, highway, causeway, bridge, square alley or passage whether a thoroughfare or not over which the public have a right of passage, and such places to which the public has access such as parks, gardens, recreation grounds, playgrounds, beaches, water bodies, watercourses, public plazas and promenades, Government and Commune Panchayat buildings, public hospitals, markets, slaughter houses, Courts, *etc.*;

52. "Public Nuisance" mean, any act, omission, offence or wrong-doing in any public place which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, to the sense of sight, smell, hearing or disturbance to movement, work or rest, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property;

53. "Premises" means, any land, building or part of a building and includes any gardens and grounds appertaining to a building or part thereof and structures constructed on the land, used for purposes of residence, trade, industry, service, business, Government or any other public or private purpose including weddings, banquets, meetings, exhibitions, organized events, *etc.*, It also includes any portion of a public road that is permitted by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat to be used for the time being for parking of vehicles, street vending, storage of materials at a work site or for any public or private purpose what so ever other than the movement of vehicles;

54. "primary collection" mean, collecting, lifting and removal of segregated solid waste from source of its generation including households, shops, offices and any other non-residential premises or from any collection points or any other location specified by the local body;

55. "Processing" means, any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products;

56. "Receptacle" means, any storage container, including bins and bags, used for the storage of any category of solid waste;

57. "recycling" means, the process of transforming segregated non-biodegradable solid waste into new material or product or as raw material for producing new products which may or may not be similar to the original products;

58. "Recyclable Waste" mean, the waste that is commonly found in the solid waste and is also collectively and commonly called as "Dry Waste". These include many kinds of glass, paper ,metal, plastic, textiles, electronics goods, *etc.*

59. "Refuse" means, any waste matter generated out of different activities, processes either Bio-degradable/Non-biodegradable/ Recyclable in nature in either solid or semi-solid form which cannot be consumed, used or processed by the generator in its existing form.

60. "Rendering" means, the slaughter of animals and fowl, processing of the carcasses into cured, canned, and other meat products, and the rendering of inedible and discarded remains in to useful by-products such as lards and oils.

61. "Residual Inert Waste" mean, and includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing;

62. "Rules" means, Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, Biomedical waste Management Rules , 2016, The E-Waste Management Rules, 2016, The Hazardous and other waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

63. "Resident Welfare Associations" mean, a group or association of owners or occupiers of residential premises of a particular neighborhood or locality lying within the jurisdiction of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, that may or may not be registered with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (or) any other Authority, and which involves itself in civic issues pertaining to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat;

64. "redevelopment" means, rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated;

65. "refused derived fuel" (RDF) mean, fuel derived from combustible waste fraction of solid waste like plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, other than chlorinated materials, in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, shredding, dehydrating and compacting of solid waste;

66. "residual solid waste" mean, and includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing;

67. "sanitary land filling" mean, the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion;

68. "sanitary waste" mean, wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;

69. "Schedule" means, the Schedule appended to these rules;

70. "secondary storage" mean, the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;

71. "segregation" means, sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, nonrecyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes;

72. "service provider" mean, an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, *etc*;

73. "solid waste" mean, and includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non residential wastes, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste excluding industrial waste, bio-medical waste and e-waste, battery waste, radio-active waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities mentioned in rule 2;

74. "sorting" means, separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, cardboards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling;

75. "stabilising" means, the biological decomposition of biodegradable wastes to a stable state where it generates no leachate or offensive odours and is fit for application to farm land ,soil erosion control and soil remediation;

76. "Stabilised biodegradable waste" mean, the biologically stabilized (free of pathogens) waste resulting from the mechanical/ biological treatment of biodegradable waste; and only when Stabilised can such waste be used with no further restrictions.

77. "street vendor" mean, any person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in a street, lane, side walk, footpath, pavement, public park or any other public place or private area, from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place and includes hawker, peddler, squatter and all other synonymous terms which may be local or region specific; and the words "street vending" with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall be construed accordingly;

78. "tipping fee" mean, a fee or support price determined by the local authorities or any state agency authorised by the State government to be paid to the concessionaire or operator of waste processing facility or for disposal of residual solid waste at the landfill;

79. "transfer station" mean, a facility created to receive solid waste from collection areas and transport in bulk in covered vehicles or containers to waste processing and, or, disposal facilities;

80. "transportation" means, 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 so as to prevent the foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions;

81. "treatment" means, 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;

82. "user fee" mean, a fee imposed by the local body and any entity mentioned in rule 2 on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services.

83. "Vacant Plot" mean, any Land or open space belonging to a private party/person that is presently not occupied by their/him.

84. "waste generator" means, and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non residential establishments including Indian Railways, Defence Establishments, which generate solid waste;

85. "Waste Hierarchy" mean, the solid waste management priority order in which the solid waste is to be managed by giving emphasis in the following order to the `5, *i.e.*, Refusal (prevention of use), Reduction, Reuse, Recycling and Recovery and only as a last option Disposal, *i.e.*, With Prevention being the most preferred option and the Disposal at the landfill being the least;

86. "Ward Micro Plan" mean, the schematic layout indicating collection times for different categories of Solid Waste, details of the collection vehicles and points, map of the Ward, roads/streets for street sweeping and optimal route map for collection and transportation of waste, manpower and other information required for effective implementation of the solid waste management as may be considered appropriate by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

87. “waste picker” mean, a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

88. “Waste Traders” mean, persons or entities such as scrap dealers, itinerant buyers and traders who are involved in the sorting, sale and purchase of Recyclable Non-biodegradable Waste.

89. “Zero Waste Campus” mean, a residential or non-residential/commercial/educational/State/Central Government/Official colony or campus which ensures that solid waste generated within the campus is 100% source segregated and processed/treated in situ and other recyclable wastes pick up are tied up directly with recyclers, without depending on the waste collection system of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat/Service Providers or Empanelled Vendors.

4. Duties of waste generators.— (1) Every waste generator shall,-

(a) segregate and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely, bio-degradable, non-bio-degradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable bins and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local authorities from time to time;

(b) wrap securely the used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads, *etc.*, in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material as instructed by the local authorities and shall place the same in the bin meant for dry waste or non-bio-degradable waste;

(c) store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016; and

(d) store horticulture waste and garden waste generated from his premises separately in his own premises and dispose of as per the directions of the Local Body from time to time.

(2) No waste generator shall throw, burn or burry the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.

(3) All waste generators shall pay such user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the Bye-laws of the Local Bodies.

(4) No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Local Body, at least three working days in advance and such person or the organiser of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the Local Body.

(5) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, *etc.*, and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the Local Body.

(6) All resident welfare and market associations shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the Local Body ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the Local Body.

(7) All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sqm area shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the Local Body, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorized recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the Local Body.

(8) All hotels and restaurants shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the Local Body ensure segregation of waste at source as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the Local Body.

(9) All kalyanamandapams, hotel/restaurant, malls and other categories of bulk waste generators shall within 15 days from the date of notification of the Bye-law in situ Green waste composting system and Grey Water treatment system.

5. Duties of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.— (1) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall be responsible for over all monitoring the implementation of these rules in the country. It shall constitute a Central Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change comprising officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary or Advisor from the following, namely,-

- (1) Ministry of Urban Development
- (2) Ministry of Rural Development
- (3) Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
- (4) Ministry of Agriculture
- (5) Central Pollution Control Board
- (6) Three State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees by rotation
- (7) Urban Development Departments of three State Governments by rotation
- (8) Rural Development Departments from two State Governments by rotation
- (9) Three Urban Local bodies by rotation
- (10) Two census towns by rotation
- (11) FICCI, CII
- (12) Two subject experts

(2) This Central Monitoring Committee shall meet at least once in a year to monitor and review the implementation of these rules. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may coopt other experts, if needed. The Committee shall be renewed every three years.

6. Duties of Ministry of Urban Development.— (1) The Ministry of Urban Development shall coordinate with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to,-

(a) take periodic review of the measures taken by the States and Local Bodies for improving solid waste management practices and execution of solid waste management projects funded by the Ministry and external agencies at least once in a year and give advice on taking corrective measures;

(b) formulate national policy and strategy on solid waste management including policy on waste to energy in consultation with stakeholders within six months from the date of notification of these rules;

(c) facilitate States and Union Territories in formulation of State Policy and strategy on solid management based on national solid waste management policy and national urban sanitation policy;

(d) promote research and development in solid waste management sector and disseminate information to States and Local Bodies;

(e) undertake training and capacity building of Local Bodies and other stakeholders; and

(f) provide technical guidelines and project finance to States, Union Territories and Local Bodies on solid waste management to facilitate meeting timelines and standards.

7. Duties of Department of Fertilisers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.— (1) The Department of Fertilisers through appropriate mechanisms shall,-

(a) provide market development assistance on city compost; and

(b) ensure promotion of co-marketing of compost with chemical fertilisers in the ratio of 3 to 4 bags: 6 to 7 bags by the fertiliser companies to the extent compost is made available for marketing to the companies.

8. Duties of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.— The Ministry of Agriculture through appropriate mechanisms shall,-

- (a) provide flexibility in Fertiliser Control Order for manufacturing and sale of compost;
- (b) propagate utilisation of compost on farmland;
- (c) set up laboratories to test quality of compost produced by local authorities or their authorised agencies; and
- (d) issue suitable guidelines for maintaining the quality of compost and ratio of use of compost *visa-a-vis* chemical fertilizers while applying compost to farmland.

9. Duties of the Ministry of Power.— The Ministry of Power through appropriate mechanisms shall,-

- (a) decide tariff or charges for the power generated from the waste to energy plants based on solid waste.
- (b) compulsory purchase power generated from such waste to energy plants by distribution company.

10. Duties of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources.— The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources through appropriate mechanisms shall,-

- (a) facilitate infrastructure creation for waste to energy plants; and
- (b) provide appropriate subsidy or incentives for such waste to energy plants.

11. Duties of the Secretary-in-charge, Urban Development in the States and Union Territories.— (1) The Secretary, Urban Development Department in the State or Union Territory through the Commissioner or Director of Municipal Administration or Director of Local Bodies shall,-

- (a) prepare a State policy and solid waste management strategy for the state or the Union Territory in consultation with stakeholders including representative of waste pickers, self-help group and similar groups working in the field of waste management consistent with these

rules, national policy on solid waste management and national urban sanitation policy of the ministry of urban development, in a period not later than one year from the date of notification of these rules;

(b) while preparing State policy and strategy on solid waste management, lay emphasis on waste reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste to ensure minimisation of waste going to the landfill and minimise impact of solid waste on human health and environment;

(c) State policies and strategies should acknowledge the primary role played by the informal sector of waste pickers, waste collectors and recycling industry in reducing waste and provide broad guidelines regarding integration of waste picker or informal waste collectors in the waste management system.

(d) ensure implementation of provisions of these rules by all local authorities;

(e) direct the Town Planning Department of the State to ensure that master plan of every city in the State or Union Territory provisions for setting up of solid waste processing and disposal facilities except for the cities who are members of common waste processing facility or regional sanitary landfill for a group of cities; and

(f) ensure identification and allocation of suitable land to the Local Bodies within one year for setting up of processing and disposal facilities for solid wastes and incorporate them in the master plans (land use plan) of the State or as the case may be, cities through metropolitan and District Planning Committees or Town and Country Planning Department;

(g) direct the Town Planning Department of the State and Local Bodies to ensure that a separate space for segregation, storage, decentralised processing of solid waste is demarcated in the development plan for group housing or commercial, institutional or any other non-residential complex exceeding 200 dwelling or having a plot area exceeding 5,000 square metres;

(h) direct the developers of Special Economic Zone, Industrial Estate, Industrial Park to earmark at least five percent of the total area of the plot or minimum five plots or sheds for recovery and recycling facility.

(i) facilitate establishment of common regional sanitary landfill for a group of cities and towns falling within a distance of 50 km (or more) from the regional facility on a cost sharing basis and ensure professional management of such sanitary landfills;

(j) arrange for capacity building of Local Bodies in managing solid waste, segregation and transportation or processing of such waste at source;

(k) notify buffer zone for the solid waste processing and disposal facilities of more than five tons per day in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board; and

(l) start a Scheme on registration of waste pickers and waste dealers.

12. Duties of District Magistrate or District Collector or Deputy Commissioner.— The District Magistrate or District Collector or as the case may be, the Deputy Commissioner shall, -

(a) facilitate identification and allocation of suitable land as per clause (f) of rules 11 for setting up solid waste processing and disposal facilities to local authorities in his District in close coordination with the Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department within one year from the date of notification of these rules;

(b) review the performance of Local Bodies, at least once in a quarter on waste segregation, processing, treatment and disposal and take corrective measures in consultation with the Commissioner or Director of Municipal Administration or Director of Local Bodies and secretary-in-charge of the State Urban Development.

13. Duties of the Secretary-in-charge of Village Panchayats or Rural Development Department in the State and Union Territory.—

(1) The Secretary-in-charge of Village Panchayats or Rural Development Department in the State and Union Territory shall have the same duties as the Secretary-in-charge, Urban Development in the States and Union territories, for the areas which are covered under these rules and are under their jurisdictions.

14. Duties of Central Pollution Control Board.— The Central Pollution Control Board shall, -

(a) coordinate with the State Pollution Control Boards and the Pollution Control Committees for implementation of these rules and adherence to the prescribed standards by local authorities;

(b) formulate the standards for ground water, ambient air, noise pollution, leachate in respect of all solid waste processing and disposal facilities;

(c) review environmental standards and norms prescribed for solid waste processing facilities or treatment technologies and update them as and when required;

(d) review through State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees, at least once in a year, the implementation of prescribed environmental standards for solid waste processing facilities or treatment technologies and compile the data monitored by them;

(e) review the proposals of State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees on use of any new technologies for processing, recycling and treatment of solid waste and prescribe performance standards, emission norms for the same within 6 months;

(f) monitor through State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees the implementation of these rules by Local Bodies;

(g) prepare an annual report on implementation of these rules on the basis of reports received from State Pollution Control Boards and Committees and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the report shall also be put in public domain;

(h) publish guidelines for maintaining buffer zone restricting any residential, commercial or any other construction activity from the outer boundary of the waste processing and disposal facilities for different sizes of facilities handling more than five tons per day of solid waste;

(i) publish guidelines, from time to time, on environmental aspects of processing and disposal of solid waste to enable Local Bodies to comply with the provisions of these rules; and

(j) provide guidance to States or Union Territories on Inter-State movement of waste.

15. Duties and responsibilities of Local Authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations.— The local authorities and Panchayats shall,-

(a) prepare a solid waste management plan as per State policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification of State policy and strategy and submit a copy to

respective departments of State Government or Union Territory Administration or agency authorised by the State Government or Union Territory Administration;

(b) arrange for door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, *etc.*, this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;

(c) establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;

(d) facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;

(e) frame Bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;

(f) prescribe from time to time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorised agency;

(g) direct waste generators not to litter *i.e.*, throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, *etc.*, or burn or burry waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, waste bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised the waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the Local Body;

(h) setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as

paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed white and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;

(i) establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres;

(j) ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;

(k) direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by Local Body;

(l) provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors;

(m) collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;

(n) collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation;

(o) set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the Local Body;

(p) collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible;

(q) transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for on site processing of such waste;

(r) transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility;

(s) transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016;

(t) involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;

(u) phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the Local Body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.

(v) facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as

(a) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of bio-degradable wastes;

(b) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns;

(w) undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule-1 for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules;

(x) make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for discretionary functions of the Local Body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the Local Body as per these rules;

(y) make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if, the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tones per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;

(z) submit application for renewal of authorisation at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation;

(za) prepare and submit annual report in Form-IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;

(zb) the annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary-in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or Village Panchayat or Rural Development Department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 31st May of every year;

(zc) educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;

(zd) ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;

(ze) ensure that provisions for setting up of centres for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group Housing Society or market complex; and

(zf) frame Bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to Officers or Local Bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye-laws framed; and

(zg) create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following; namely:-

- (i) not to litter;
- (ii) minimise generation of waste;
- (iii) reuse the waste to the extent possible;
- (iv) practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-bio-degradable (recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source;
- (v) practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;
- (vi) wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the Local Body and place the same in the bin meant for non-bio-degradable waste;
- (vii) storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;
- (viii) handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and
- (ix) pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or Local Bodies or any other person authorised by the Local Body for sustainability of solid waste management.

(zh) stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline as specified in rule 23 for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over;

(zi) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-bio-degradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;

(zj) investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of biomining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites;

(zk) in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

16. Duties of State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.— (1) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall,-

(a) enforce these rules in their State through Local Bodies in their respective jurisdiction and review implementation of these rules at least twice a year in close coordination with concerned Directorate of Municipal Administration or Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department;

(b) monitor environmental standards and adherence to conditions as specified under the Schedule-I and Schedule-II for waste processing and disposal sites;

(c) examine the proposal for authorisation and make such inquiries as deemed fit, after the receipt of the application for the same in Form-I from the Local Body or any other agency authorised by the Local Body;

(d) while examining the proposal for authorisation, the requirement of consents under respective enactments and views of other agencies like the State Urban Development Department, the Town and Country Planning Department, District Planning Committee or Metropolitan Area Planning Committee, as may be applicable, Airport or Airbase Authority, the Ground Water Board, Railways, Power Distribution Companies, High Way Department and other relevant agencies shall be taken into consideration and they shall be given four weeks time to give their views, if any;

(e) issue authorisation within a period of sixty days in Form-II to the Local Body or an operator of a facility or any other agency authorised by Local Body stipulating compliance criteria and environmental standards as specified in Schedules-I and II including other conditions, as may be necessary;

(f) synchronise the validity of said authorisation with the validity of the consents;

(g) suspend or cancel the authorization issued under clause (a) any time, if, the Local Body or operator of the facility fails to operate the facility as per the conditions stipulated: provided that no such authorization shall be suspended or cancelled without giving notice to the Local Body or operator, as the case may be; and

(h) on receipt of application for renewal, renew the authorisation for next five years, after examining every application on merit and subject to the condition that the operator of the facility has fulfilled all the provisions of the rules, standards or conditions specified in the authorisation, consents or environment clearance.

(2) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall, after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant and for reasons thereof to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant or renew an authorisation.

(3) In case of new technologies, where no standards have been prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, shall approach Central Pollution Control Board for getting standards specified.

(4) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, shall monitor the compliance of the standards as prescribed or laid down and treatment technology as approved and the conditions stipulated in the authorisation and the standards specified in Schedules I and II under these rules as and when deemed appropriate but, not less than once in a year.

(5) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee may give directions to Local Bodies for safe handling and disposal of domestic hazardous waste deposited by the waste generators at hazardous waste deposition facilities.

(6) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall regulate Inter-State movement of waste.

17. Duty of manufacturers or brand owners of disposable products and sanitary napkins and diapers.— (1) All manufacturers of disposable products such as tin, glass, plastics packaging, *etc.*, or brand owners

who introduce such products in the market shall provide necessary financial assistance to local authorities for establishment of waste management system.

(2) All such brand owners who sell or market their products in such packaging material which are non-bio-degradable shall put in place a system to collect back the packaging waste generated due to their production.

(3) Manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers shall explore the possibility of using all recyclable materials in their products or they shall provide a pouch or wrapper for disposal of each napkin or diapers along with the packet of their sanitary products.

(4) All such manufacturers, brand owners or marketing companies shall educate the masses for wrapping and disposal of their products.

18. Duties of the industrial units located within one hundred km from the refused derived fuel and waste to energy plants based on solid waste.— All industrial units using fuel and located within one hundred km from a solid waste based refused derived fuel plant shall make arrangements within six months from the date of notification of these rules to replace at least five percent of their fuel requirement by refused derived fuel so produced.

19. Criteria for Duties regarding setting-up solid waste processing and treatment facility.— (1) The Department in-charge of the allocation of land assignment shall be responsible for providing suitable land for setting up of the solid waste processing and treatment facilities and notify such sites by the State Government or Union Territory Administration.

(2) The operator of the facility shall design and set up the facility as per the technical guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard from time to time and the manual on solid waste management prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development.

(3) The operator of the facility shall obtain necessary approvals from the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.

(4) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall monitor the environment standards of the operation of the solid waste processing and treatment facilities.

(5) The operator of the facility shall be responsible for the safe and environmentally sound operations of the solid waste processing and or treatment facilities as per the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time and the Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management published by the Ministry of Urban Development and updated from time to time.

(6) The operator of the solid waste processing and treatment facility shall submit annual report in Form-III each year by 30th April to the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Committee and concerned Local Body.

20. Criteria and actions to be taken for solid waste management in hilly areas.— In the hilly areas, the duties and responsibilities of the local authorities shall be the same as mentioned in rule 15 with additional clauses as under:

(a) Construction of landfill on the hill shall be avoided. A transfer station at a suitable enclosed location shall be setup to collect residual waste from the processing facility and inert waste. A suitable land shall be identified in the plain areas down the hill within 25 kilometres for setting up sanitary landfill. The residual waste from the transfer station shall be disposed of at this sanitary landfill.

(b) In case of non-availability of such land, efforts shall be made to set up regional sanitary landfill for the inert and residual waste.

(c) Local Body shall frame Bye-laws and prohibit citizen from littering wastes on the streets and give strict direction to the tourists not to dispose any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink canes, tetra packs, any other plastic or paper waste on the streets or down the hills and instead direct to deposit such waste in the litter bins that shall be placed by the Local Body at all tourist destinations.

(d) Local Body shall arrange to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the Bye-laws to all tourists visiting the hilly areas at the entry point in the town as well as through the hotels, guest houses or like where they stay and by putting suitable hoardings at tourist destinations.

(e) Local Body may levy solid waste management charge from the tourist at the entry point to make the solid waste management services sustainable.

(f) The Department in-charge of the allocation of land assignment shall identify and allot suitable space on the hills for setting up decentralised waste processing facilities. Local Body shall set up such facilities. Step garden system may be adopted for optimum utilisation of hill space.

21. Criteria for waste to energy process.— (1) Non-recyclable waste having calorific value of 1500 K/cal/kg or more shall not be disposed of on landfills and shall only be utilised for generating energy either or through refuse derived fuel or by giving away as feed stock for preparing refuse derived fuel.

(2) High calorific wastes shall be used for co-processing in cement or thermal power plants.

(3) The Local Body or an operator of facility or an agency designated by them proposing to set up waste to energy plant of more than five tones per day processing capacity shall submit an application in Form-I to the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, for authorisation.

(4) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, on receiving such application for setting up waste to energy facility, shall examine the same and grant permission within sixty days.

22. Time frame for implementation.— Necessary infrastructure for implementation of these rules shall be created by the Local Bodies and other concerned authorities, as the case may be, on their own, by directly or engaging agencies within the time frame specified below:

Sl. No.	Activity	Time-limit from the date of notification of rules
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities.	1 year
2.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities for suitable clusters of local authorities under 0.5 million population and for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities or stand alone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more.	1 year
3.	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities.	2 years
4.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio-degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source.	2 years
5.	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.	2 years
6.	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes.	2 years
7.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all Local Bodies having 100000 or more population.	2 years
8.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by Local Bodies and census towns below 100000 population.	3 years
9.	Setting up common or stand alone sanitary landfills by or for all Local Bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the rules.	3 years

(1)	(2)	(3)
10.	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all Local Bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules.	3 years
11.	Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dumpsites.	5 years

23. State Level Advisory Body.— (1) Every Department in-charge of Local Bodies of the concerned State Government or Union Territory administration shall constitute a State Level Advisory Body within six months from the date of notification of these rules comprising the following Members, namely:—

Sl. No.	Designation	Member
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Secretary, Department of Urban Development or Local Self Government Department of the State.	Chairperson, <i>Ex-officio.</i>
2.	One representative of Panchayats or Rural Development Department not below the rank of Joint Secretary to State Government.	Member, <i>Ex-officio.</i>
3.	One representative of Revenue Department of State Government.	Member, <i>Ex-officio.</i>
4.	One representative from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Government of India.	Member, <i>Ex-officio.</i>
5.	One representative from Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.	Member, <i>Ex-officio.</i>
6.	One representative from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.	Member, <i>Ex-officio.</i>
7.	One representative from the Central Pollution Control Board.	Member, <i>Ex-officio.</i>

(1)	(2)	(3)
8.	One representtative from the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.	.. Member, <i>Ex-officio</i> .
9.	One representative from Indian Institute of Technology or National Institute of Technology.	.. Member, <i>Ex-officio</i> .
10.	Chief Town Planner of the State	.. Member
11.	Three representatives from the Local Bodies by rotation.	.. Members
12.	Two representatives from census towns or urban agglomerations by rotation.	.. Members
13.	One representative from reputed Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society working for the waste pickers or informal recycler or solid waste management.	.. Member
14.	One representative from a Body representing Industries at the State or Central level.	.. Member
15.	One representative from waste recycling industry	.. Member
16.	Two subject experts	.. Members
17.	Co-opt one representative each from Agriculture Department and Labour Department of State Government.	.. Members

(2) The State Level Advisory Body shall meet at least one in every six months to review the matters related to implementation of these rules, State policy and strategy on solid waste management and give advice to State Government for taking measures that are necessary for expeditious and appropriate implementation of these rules. The copies of the review report shall be forwarded to the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee for necessary action.

24. Annual report.— (1) The operator of facility shall submit the annual report to the Local Body in Form-III on or before the 30th day of April every year.

(2) The Local Body shall submit its annual report in Form-IV to State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Committee and the Secretary-in-charge of the Department of Urban Development of the concerned State or Union Territory in case of metropolitan city and to the Director of Municipal Administration or Commissioner of Municipal Administration or Officer in-charge of Urban Local Bodies in the State in case of all other Local Bodies of State on or before the 30th day of June every year.

(3) Each State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee as the case may be, shall prepare and submit the consolidated annual report to the Central Pollution Control Board and Ministry of Urban Development on the implementation of these rules and action taken against non complying Local Body by the 31st day of July of each year in Form-V.

(4) The Central Pollution Control Board shall prepare a consolidated annual review report on the status of implementation of these rules by Local Bodies in the country and forward the same to the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, along with its recommendations before the 31st day of August each year.

(5) The annual report shall be reviewed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change during the meeting of Central Monitoring Committee.

25. Accident reporting.— In case of an accident at any solid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the Officer-in-charge of the facility shall report to the local body in Form-VI and the Local Body shall review and issue instructions if any, to the in-charge of the facility.

SCHEDULE-I

[see rule 15 (w), (zi), 16 (1) (b) (e), 16 (4)]

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SANITARY LANDFILLS

(A) Criteria for site selection.— (i) The Department in the business allocation of land assignment shall provide suitable site for setting up of the solid waste processing and treatment facilities and notify such sites.

(ii) The sanitary landfill site shall be planned, designed and developed with proper documentation of construction plan as well as a closure plan in a phased manner. In case, a new landfill facility is being established adjoining an existing landfill site, the closure plan of existing landfill should form a part of the proposal of such new landfill.

(iii) The landfill sites shall be selected to make use of nearby wastes processing facilities. Otherwise, wastes processing facility shall be planned as an integral part of the landfill site.

(iv) Landfill sites shall be set up as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and Central Pollution Control Board.

(v) The existing landfill sites which are in use for more than five years shall be improved in accordance with the specifications given in this Schedule.

(vi) The land fill site shall be large enough to last for at least 20-25 years and shall develop 'landfill cells' in a phased manner to avoid waterlogging and misuse.

(vii) The landfill site shall be 100 metre away from river, 200 metre from a pond, 200 metre from highways, habitations, public parks and water supply wells and 20 km away from Airports or Airbase. However, in a special case, landfill site may be set up within a distance of 10 and 20 km away from the Airport/Airbase after obtaining No Objection Certificate from the Civil Aviation authority/Air force as the case may be. The Landfill site shall not be permitted within the flood plains as recorded for the last 100 years, zone of coastal regulation, wetland, critical habitat areas, sensitive eco-fragile areas.

(viii) The sites for landfill and processing and disposal of solid waste shall be incorporated in the Town Planning Department's land-use plans.

(ix) A buffer zone of no development shall be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding five tonnes per day of installed capacity. This will be maintained within the total area of the solid waste processing and disposal facility. The buffer zone shall be prescribed on case to case basis by the Local Body in consultation with concerned State Pollution Control Board.

(x) The biomedical waste shall be disposed of in accordance with the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time. The hazardous waste shall be managed in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time. The e-waste shall be managed in accordance with the e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time.

(xi) Temporary storage facility for solid waste shall be established in each landfill site to accommodate the waste incase of non-operation of waste processing and during emergency or natural calamities.

(B) Criteria for development of facilities at the sanitary landfills.— (i) Landfill site shall be fenced or hedged and provided with proper gate to monitor incoming vehicles, to prevent entry of unauthorized persons and stray animals.

(ii) The approach and/internal roads shall be concreted or paved so as to avoid generation of dust particles due to vehicular movement and shall be so designed to ensure free movement of vehicles and other machinery.

(iii) The landfill site shall have waste inspection facility to monitor waste brought in for landfilling, office facility for record keeping and shelter for keeping equipment and machinery including pollution monitoring equipment. The operator of the facility shall maintain record of waste received, processed and disposed.

(iv) Provisions like weigh bridge to measure quantity of waste brought at landfill site, fire protection equipment and other facilities as may be required shall be provided.

(v) Utilities such as drinking water and sanitary facilities (preferably washing/bathing facilities for workers) and lighting arrangements for easy landfill operations during night hours shall be provided.

(vi) Safety provisions including health inspections of workers at landfill sites shall be carried out made.

(vii) Provisions for parking, cleaning, washing of transport vehicles carrying solid waste shall be provided. The waste water so generated shall be treated to meet the prescribed standards.

(C) Criteria for specifications for landfilling operations and closure on completion of landfill.— (i) Waste for land filling shall be compacted in thin layers using heavy compactors to achieve high density of the waste. In high rainfall areas, where heavy compactors cannot be used, alternative measures shall be adopted.

(ii) Till the time waste processing facilities for composting or recycling or energy recovery are set up, the waste shall be sent to the sanitary landfill. The landfill cell shall be covered at the end of each working day with minimum 10 cm of soil, inert debris or construction material.

(iii) Prior to the commencement of monsoon season, an intermediate cover of 40-65 cm thickness of soil shall be placed on the landfill with proper compaction and grading to prevent infiltration during monsoon. Proper drainage shall be constructed to divert run-off away from the active cell of the landfill.

(iv) After completion of landfill, a final cover shall be designed to minimize infiltration and erosion. The final cover shall meet the following specifications, namely:—

(a) The final cover shall have a barrier soil layer comprising of 60cm of clay or amended soil with permeability coefficient less than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec.

(b) On top of the barrier soil layer, there shall be a drainage layer of 15 cm.

(c) On top of the drainage layer, there shall be a vegetative layer of 45 cm to support natural plant growth and to minimize erosion.

(D) Criteria for pollution prevention.— In order to prevent pollution from landfill operations, the following provisions shall be made, namely:-

(i) The storm water drain shall be designed and constructed in such a way that the surface runoff water is diverted from the landfilling site and leachates from solid waste locations do not get mixed with the

surface runoff water. Provisions for diversion of storm water discharge drains shall be made to minimise leachate generation and prevent pollution of surface water and also for avoiding flooding and creation of marshy conditions.

(ii) Non-permeable lining system at the base and walls of waste disposal area. For landfill receiving residues of waste processing facilities or mixed waste or waste having contamination of hazardous materials (such as aerosols, bleaches, polishes, batteries, waste oils, paint products and pesticides) shall have liner of composite barrier of 1.5 mm thick high density polyethylene (HDPE) geo-membrane or geo-synthetic liners, or equivalent, overlying 90 cm of soil (clay or amended soil) having permeability coefficient not greater than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. The highest level of water table shall be at least two metre below the base of clay or amended soil barrier layer provided at the bottom of landfills.

(iii) Provisions for management of leachates including its collection and treatment shall be made. The treated leachate shall be recycled or utilized as permitted, otherwise shall be released into the sewerage line, after meeting the standards specified in Schedule-II. In no case, leachate shall be released into open environment.

(iv) Arrangement shall be made to prevent leachate runoff from landfill area entering any drain, stream, river, lake or pond. In case of mixing of runoff water with leachate or solid waste, the entire mixed water shall be treated by the concern authority.

(E) Criteria for water quality monitoring.— (i) Before establishing any landfill site, baseline data of groundwater quality in the area shall be collected and kept in record for future reference. The groundwater quality within 50 metre of the periphery of landfill site shall be periodically monitored covering different seasons in a year that is, summer, monsoon and post-monsoon period to ensure that the groundwater is not contaminated.

(ii) Usage of groundwater in and around landfill sites for any purpose (including drinking and irrigation) shall be considered only after ensuring its quality. The following specifications for drinking water quality shall apply for monitoring purpose, namely:-

Sl. No.	Parameters	IS10500 : 2012, Edition 2.2 (2003-09) Desirable limit (mg/l) (except for pH)
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Arsenic	0.01
	Cadmium	0.01
	Chromium (as Cr ⁶⁺)	0.05
	Copper	0.05
	Cyanide	0.05
	Lead	0.05
	Mercury	0.001
	Nickel	—
	Nitrate as NO ₃	45.0
	pH	6.5 - 8.5
	Iron	0.3
	Total hardness (as CaCO ₃)	300.0
	Chlorides	250
	Dissolved solids	500
	Phenolic compounds (as C ₆ H ₅ OH)	0.001
	Zinc	5.0
	Sulphate (as SO ₄)	200

F. Criteria for ambient air quality monitoring.— (i) Landfill gas control system including gas collection system shall be installed at landfill site to minimize odour, prevent off-site migration of gases, to protect vegetation planted on the rehabilitated landfill surface. For enhancing landfill gas recovery, use of geomembranes in cover systems along with gas collection wells should be considered.

(ii) The concentration of methane gas generated at landfill site shall not exceed 25 per cent of the lower explosive limit (LEL).

(iii) The landfill gas from the collection facility at a landfill site shall be utilized for either direct thermal applications or power generation, as per viability. Otherwise, landfill gas shall be burnt (flared) and shall not be allowed to escape directly to the atmosphere or for illegal tapping. Passive venting shall be allowed in case, if its utilization or flaring is not possible.

(iv) Ambient air quality at the landfill site and at the vicinity shall be regularly monitored. Ambient air quality shall Meet the standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board for Industrial area.

G. Criteria for plantation at landfill site.— A vegetative cover shall be provided over the completed site in accordance with the following specifications, namely:-

(a) Locally adopted non-edible perennial plants that are resistant to drought and extreme temperatures shall be planted;

(b) The selection of plants should be of such variety that their roots do not penetrate more than 30cms. This condition shall apply till the landfill is stabilized;

(c) Selected plants shall have ability to thrive on low-nutrient soil with minimum nutrient addition;

(d) Plantation to be made in sufficient density to minimize soil erosion;

(e) Green belts shall be developed all around the boundary of the landfill in consultation with State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees.

H. Criteria for post-care of landfill site.— (1) The post-closure care of landfill site shall be conducted for at least fifteen years and long term monitoring or care plan shall consist of the following, namely:-

(a) Maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of final cover, making repairs and preventing runoff and runoff from eroding or otherwise damaging the final cover;

(b) Monitoring leachate collection system in accordance with the requirement;

(c) Monitoring of groundwater in and around landfill;

(d) Maintaining and operating the landfill gas collection system to meet the standards.

(2) Use of closed landfill sites after fifteen years of post-closure monitoring can be considered for human settlement or otherwise only after ensuring that gas eouse mission and leachate quality analysis complies with the specified standard sand the soil stability is ensured.

I. Criteria for special provisions for hilly areas.— Cities and towns located on hills shall have location-specific methods evolved for final disposal of solid waste by the Local Body with the approval of the concerned State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee. The Local Body shall set up processing facilities for utilization of bio-degradable organic waste. The non-biodegradable recyclable materials shall be stored and sent for recycling periodically. The inert and non-biodegradable waste shall be used for building roads or filling-up of appropriate areas on hills. In case of constraints, in finding adequate land in hilly areas, waste not suitable for road-laying or filling up shall be disposed of in regional landfills in plain areas.

J. Closure and Rehabilitation of Old Dumps.— Solid waste dumps which have reached their full capacity or those which will not receive additional waste after setting up of new and properly designed landfills should be closed and rehabilitated by examining the following options:

(i) Reduction of waste by biomining and waste processing followed by placement of residues in new landfills or capping as in (ii) below.

(ii) Capping with solid waste cover or solid waste cover enhanced with geomembrane to enable collection and flaring/utilisation of greenhouse gases.

(iii) Capping as in (ii) above with additional measures (in alluvial and other coarse grained soils) such as cut-off walls and extraction wells for pumping and treating contaminated groundwater.

(iv) Any other method suitable for reducing environmental impact to acceptable level.

SCHEDULE-II

[see rule 16 (1), (b), (e), 16 (4)]

**STANDARDS OF PROCESSING AND TREATMENT OF
SOLID WASTE**

A. Standards for composting.— The waste processing facilities shall include composting as one of the technologies for processing of bio-degradable waste. In order to prevent pollution from compost plant, the following shall be complied with namely:-

(a) The incoming organic waste at site shall be stored properly prior to further processing. To the extent possible, the waste storage area should be covered. If, such storage is done in an open area, it shall be provided with impermeable base with facility for collection of leachate and surface water runoff into lined drains leading to a leachate treatment and disposal facility;

(b) Necessary precaution shall be taken to minimize nuisance of odour, flies, rodents, bird menace and fire hazard;

(c) In case of breakdown or maintenance of plant, waste intake shall be stopped and arrangements be worked out for diversion of waste to the temporary processing site or temporary landfill sites which will be again reprocessed when plant is in order;

(d) Pre-process and post-process rejects shall be removed from the processing facility on regular basis and shall not be allowed to pile at the site. Recyclables shall be routed through appropriate vendors. The non-recyclable high calorific fractions to be segregated and sent to waste to energy or for RDF production, co-processing in cement plants or to thermal power plants. Only rejects from all processes shall be sent for sanitary landfill site(s).

(e) The windrow area shall be provided with impermeable base. Such a base shall be made of concrete or compacted clay of 50cm thick having permeability coefficient less than 10⁻⁷cm/sec. The base shall be provided with 1 to 2 per cent slope and circled by lined drains for collection of leachate or surface runoff;

(f) Ambient air quality monitoring shall be regularly carried out. Odour nuisance at down-wind direction on the boundary of processing plant shall also be checked regularly.

(g) Leachate shall be recirculated in compost plant for moisture maintenance.

(h) The end product compost shall meet the standards prescribed under Fertilizer Control Order notified from time to time.

(i) In order to ensure safe application of compost, the following specifications for compost quality shall be met, namely:-

Parameters	Organic Compost (FCO2009)	Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (FCO 2013)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Arsenic (mg/Kg)	10.00	10.00
Cadmium (mg/Kg)	5.00	5.00
Chromium (mg/Kg)	50.00	50.00
Copper (mg/Kg)	300.00	300.00
Lead (mg/Kg)	100.00	100.00
Mercury (mg/Kg)	0.15	0.15
Nickel (mg/Kg)	50.00	50.00
Zinc (mg/Kg)	1000.00	1000.00
C/N ratio	<20	Less than 20:1
pH	6.5-7.5	(1:5 solution) maximum 6.7
Moisture, percent by weight, maximum	15.0-25.0	25.0
Bulk density(g/cm ³)	<1.0	Less than 1.6
Total Organic Carbon, per cent by weight, minimum	12.0	7.9
Total Nitrogen (as N), percent by weight, minimum	0.8	0.4
Total Phosphate (as P ₂ O ₅) per cent by weight, minimum	0.4	10.4

(1)	(2)	(3)
Total Potassium (as K ₂ O), per cent by weight minimum	0.4	—
Colour	Dark brown to black	—
Odour	Absence of foul Odour	—
Particle size	Minimum 90% material should pass through 4.0 mm IS sieve	Minimum 90% material should pass through 4.0 mm IS sieve
Conductivity (as dsm-1), not more than	4.0	8.2

*Compost (final product) exceeding the above stated concentration limits shall not be used for food crops. However, it may be utilized for purposes other than growing food crops.

B. Standards for treated leachates.— The disposal of treated leachates shall meet the following standards, namely:-

Sl. No.	Parameter	Standards (Mode of Disposal)		
		Inland surface water	Public sewers	Land disposal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Suspended solids, mg/l, max	100	600	200
2.	Dissolved solids(inorganic)mg/ l, max.	2100	2100	2100
3.	pH value	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0
4.	Ammonical nitrogen (as N), mg/l, max.	50	50	—
5.	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N), mg/l, max.	100	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	
6. Biochemical oxygen demand (3 day sat 27°C) max. (mg/l)	30	350	100
7. Chemical oxygen demand, mg/l, max.	250	–	–
8. Arsenic (as As), mg/l, max	0.2	0.2	0.2
9. Mercury(as Hg), mg/l, max	0.01	0.01	–
10. Lead (as Pb), mg/l, max	0.1	1.0	–
11. Cadmium (as Cd),mg/l, max	2.0	1.0	–
12. Total Chromium (as Cr), mg/l, max	2.0	2.0	–
13. Copper (as Cu), mg/l, max.	3.0	3.0	–
14. Zinc (as Zn), mg/l, max.	5.0	15	–
15. Nickel (as Ni), mg/l, max	3.0	3.0	–
16. Cyanide (as CN), mg/l, max.	0.2	2.0	0.2
17. Chloride (as Cl), mg/l, max.	1000	1000	600
18. Fluoride (as F), mg/l, max	2.0	1.5	–
19. Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH) mg/l, max.	1.0	5.0	–

Note : While discharging treated leachates into inland surface waters, quantity of leachates being discharged and the quantity of dilution water available in the receiving water body shall be given due consideration.

C. Standards for incineration.— The Emission from incinerators/ thermal technologies in Solid Waste treatment/disposal facility shall meet the following standards, namely:-

Parameter (1)	Emission standard	
	(2)	(3)
Particulates	50mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value

(1)	(2)	(3)
HCl	50mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
SO ₂	200mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
CO	100mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
	50mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
Total Organic Carbon	20mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
HF	4mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
NO _x (NO and NO ₂ expressed as NO ₂)	400mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to half hourly average value
Total dioxins and furans	0.1ngTEQ/Nm ³	Standard refers to 6-8 hours sampling. Please refer guidelines for 17 concerned congenres for toxic equivalence values to arrive at total toxic equivalence.
Cd +Th+ their compounds	0.05mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to sampling time anywhere between 30 minutes and 8 hours.
Hg and its compounds	0.05mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to sampling time anywhere between 30 minutes and 8 hours.
Sb + As + Pb + Cr + Co + Cu + Mn + Ni + V + their compounds	0.5mg/Nm ³	Standard refers to sampling time any where between 30 minutes and 8 hours.

Note : All values corrected to 11% oxygen on a dry basis.

- Note :*
- (a) Suitably designed pollution control devices shall be installed or retrofitted with the incinerator to achieve the above emission limits.
 - (b) Waste to be incinerated shall not be chemically treated with any chlorinated disinfectants.
 - (c) Incineration of chlorinated plastics shall be phased out within two years.
 - (d) If the concentration of toxic metals in incineration ash exceeds the limits specified in the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2008, as amended from time to time, the ash shall be sent to the hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility.
 - (e) Only low sulphur fuel like LDO, LSHS, Diesel, bio-mass, coal, LNG, CNG, RDF and bio-gas shall be used as fuel in the incinerator.
 - (f) The CO₂ concentration in tail gas shall not be more than 7%.
 - (g) All the facilities in twin chamber incinerators shall be designed to achieve a minimum temperature of 950°C in secondary combustion chamber and with a gas residence time in secondary combustion chamber not less than 2 (two) seconds.
 - (h) Incineration plants shall be operated (combustion chambers) with such temperature, retention time and turbulence, as to achieve Total Organic Carbon (TOC) content in the slag and bottom ash less than 3%, or the loss on ignition is less than 5% of the dry weight.
 - (i) Odour from sites shall be managed as per guidelines of CPCB issued from time to time.

FORM-I

[see rule 15(y) 16(1) (c), 21(3)]

**APPLICATION FOR OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION UNDER
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES FOR PROCESSING/
RECYCLING/TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE**

To

The Member Secretary,
State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee

Sir,

I/We hereby apply for authorization under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for processing Solid Waste, recycling, treatment and disposal of solid waste.

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Name of the Local Body/agency appointed by them/operator of facility		
2. Correspondence address	Telephone No. Fax No.	
	e-mail:	
3. Nodal Officer and designation (Officer authorised by the Local Body or agency responsible for operation of processing/ treatment or disposal facility)		
4. Authorisation required for setting up and operation of the facility (Please tick mark)		waste processing recycling treatment disposal at landfill.
5. <i>Attach copies of the –</i>		
	(i) Documents Site clearance (Local Body)	
	(ii) Proof of Environmental	
	(iii) Clearance Consent for establishment	
	(iv) Agreement between municipal authority and operating agency	
	(v) Investment on the project and expected return	

(1)	(2)	(3)
<hr/>		
6.	<i>Processing/recycling/treatment of solid waste –</i>	
(i)	Total Quantity of waste to be processed per day Quantity of waste to be recycled Quantity of waste to be treated Quantity of waste to be disposed into landfill	
(ii)	Utilisation programme for waste processed (Product utilisation)	
(iii)	Methodology for disposal (attach details) Quantity of leachate Treatment technology for leachate	
(iv)	Measures to be taken for prevention and control of environmental pollution	
(v)	Measures to be taken for safety of workers working in the plant	
(vi)	Details on solid waste processing/recycling/treatment/disposal facility (to be attached)	
7.	<i>Disposal of solid waste –</i>	
(i)	Number of sites identified	
(ii)	Quantity of waste to be disposed per day	
(iii)	Details of methodology or criteria followed for site selection (attach)	
(iv)	Details of existing site under operation	
(v)	Methodology and operational details of land filling	
(vi)	Measures taken to check environmental pollution	
8.	<i>Any other information.</i>	

Date :

Signature :

Place :

Designation:

FORM-II

[see rule 16 (1) (e)]

FORMAT FOR ISSUE OF AUTHORISATION

File No.: Dated :

Authorisation No.

To

Ref.: Your application number, dated

The State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee after examining the proposal here by authorizes having administrative office at to set up and operate waste processing/recycling/treatment/disposal facility at The authorization is hereby granted to operate the facility for processing, recycling, treatment and disposal of solid waste.

The authorisation is subject to the terms and conditions stated below and such conditions as may be otherwise specified in these rules and the standards laid down in Schedules I and II under these rules.

The State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committees of the Union Territory may, at any time, revoke any of the conditions applicable under the authorization and shall communicate the same in writing.

Any violation of the provision of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 will attract the penal provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).

Date : (Member-Secretary) State Pollution

Place : Control Board/Pollution Control
Committee of the Union Territory.*(Signature and designation)*

FORM-III

[see rule 19(6), 24(1)]

**FORMAT OF ANNUAL REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE
OPERATOR OF FACILITY TO THE LOCAL BODY**

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Name of the Local Body		
2. Population		
3. Area in sq. kilometers		
4. Name and Address of the Local Body		
	Telephone No. :	
	Fax No. :	
	E-mail :	
5. Name and address of operator of the facility		
6. Name of officer in-charge of the facility		
	Phone No. :	
	Fax No. :	
	E-mail :	
7. Number of households in the city/ town		
	Number of non-residential premises in the city	
	Number of election/administrative wards in the city/town	
8. Quantity of Solid waste		
	Estimated Quantity of solid waste generated in the local body are per day in metric tones	/tpd
	Quantity of solid waste collected per day	/tpd

(1)	(2)	(3)
	Per capita waste collected per day	/gm/day
	Quantity of solid waste processed	/tpd
	Quantity of solid waste disposed at landfill	/tpd
9.	Status of Solid Waste Management (SWM) service	
10.	Segregation and storage of waste at source	
	Whether solid waste is stored at source in domestic/commercial/institutional bins.	Yes/No
	Percentage of house holds practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins	%
	Percentage of non-residential premises practice storage of waste at source in commercial/institutional bins	%
	Percentage of households dispose of throw solid waste on the streets	%
	Percentage of non-residential premises dispose of throw solid waste on the streets	%
	Whether solid waste is stored at source in a segregated form	Yes/No
	If yes, Percentage of premises segregating the waste at source	%
11.	Door to Door collection of solid waste	
12.	Whether door to door collection (D2D) of solid waste is being done in the city/town	Yes/No

(1)	(2)	(3)
13. If yes		
14. Number of wards covered in D2D collection of waste		
15. No. of households covered		
16. No. of non-residential premises including commercial establishments, hotels, restaurants, educational institutions/offices, etc., covered		
17. Percentage of residential and non-residential premises covered in door to door collection through:		
Motorized vehicle		%
Containerized tricycle/hand cart		%
Other device		%
18. If not, method of primary collection adopted		
19. Sweeping of streets		
20. Length of roads, streets, lanes, bye-lanes in the city that need to be cleaned		km
21. Frequency of street sweepings and percentage of population covered		

Frequency	Daily	Alternate days	Twice a week	Occasionally
% of Population covered				

(1)	(2)	(3)
Tools used		
Manual sweeping		%
Mechanical sweeping		%
Whether long handle broom used by sanitation workers		Yes/No
Whether each sanitation worker is given handcart/tricycle for collection of waste		Yes/No
Whether handcart/tricycle is containerized		Yes/No
Whether the collection tool synchronizes with collection/waste storage containers utilized		Yes/No
22. Secondary Waste Storage facilities		
23. No. and type of waste storage depots in the city/town	No.	Capacity in m ³
Open waste storage sites		
Masonry bins		
Cement concrete cylinder bins		
Dhalao/covered rooms/space		
Covered metal/plastic containers		
Up to 1.1m ³ bins		
2 to 5m ³ bins		
Above 5m ³ containers		
Bin-less city		
24. Bin/population ratio		

(1)	(2)	(3)												
25.	Ward-wise details of waste storage depots (attach) : Ward No. : Area Population No. of bins placed Total volume of bins placed													
26.	Total storage capacity of waste storage facilities in cubic meters													
27.	Total waste actually stored at the waste storage depots daily													
28.	Give frequency of collection of waste from the depots Number of bins cleared	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Frequency</th> <th>No. of bins</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alternate days</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Twice a week</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Once a week</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Occasionally</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Frequency	No. of bins	Daily		Alternate days		Twice a week		Once a week		Occasionally	
Frequency	No. of bins													
Daily														
Alternate days														
Twice a week														
Once a week														
Occasionally														
29.	Whether storage depots have facility for storage of segregated waste in green, blue and black bins	Yes/No (if yes, add details) No. of green bins: No. of blue bins: No. of black bins:												
30.	Whether lifting of solid waste from storage depots is manual or mechanical. Give percentage.	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>(%) of Manual Lifting of SOLID WASTE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(%) of Mechanical lifting</td> <td style="text-align: center;">%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(%) of Manual Lifting of SOLID WASTE	%	(%) of Mechanical lifting	%								
(%) of Manual Lifting of SOLID WASTE	%													
(%) of Mechanical lifting	%													

(1)	(2)	(3)
31. If mechanical-specify the method used	front-end loaders/top loaders	
32. Whether solid Waste is lifted from door to door and transported to treatment plant directly in a segregated form	Yes/No (if yes, specify)	
33. Waste Transportation per day Type and Number of vehicles used (pl. tick or add)	No. Trips made Waste transported	
34. Animal cart Tractors Non-tipping Truck Tipping Truck Dumper Placers Refuse collectors Compactors Others JCB/loader		
35. Frequency of transportation of waste	Frequency (%) Daily of waste transported Alternate days Twice a week Once a week Occasionally	

(1)	(2)	(3)
36. Quantity of waste transported each day		/tpd
37. Percentage of total waste transported daily		%
38. Waste Treatment Technologies used		
39. Whether solid waste is processed		Yes/No
40. If yes, Quantity of waste processed daily		/tpd
41. Land(s) available with the Local Body for waste processing (in hectares)		
42. Land currently utilized for waste processing		
43. Solid waste processing facilities in operation		
44. Solid waste processing facilities under construction		
45. Distance of processing facilities from city/town boundary		
46. Details of technologies adopted		
47. Composting	Quantity raw material processed	
	Quantity final product produced	
	Quantity sold	
	Quantity of residual waste and filled	

(1)	(2)	(3)
48. Vermicomposting	Quantity raw material processed Quantity final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste land filled	
49. Bio-methanation	Quantity raw material processed Quantity final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste land filled	
50. Refuse Derived Fuel	Quantity raw material processed Quantity final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of landfilled residual waste	
51. Waste to Energy technology Such as incineration, gasification, pyrolysis or any other technology (give detail)	Quantity raw material processed Quantity final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled	
52. Co-processing	Quantity raw material processed	

(1)	(2)	(3)
53. Combustible waste supplied to cement plant		
54. Combustible waste supplied to solid waste based power plants		
55. Others		Quantity
56. Solid waste disposal facilities		
57. No. of dumpsites available with the local body		
58. No. of sanitary landfill sites available with the local body		
59. Area of each such sites available for waste disposal		
60. Area of land currently used for waste disposal		
61. Distance of dumpsite/landfill facility from city/town		kms.
62. Distance from the nearest habitation		kms.
63. Distance from waterbody		kms.
64. Distance from state/national highway		kms.
65. Distance from Airport		kms.
66. Distance from important religious places or historical monument		kms.
67. Whether it falls in flood prone area		Yes/No
68. Whether it falls in earthquake fault line area		Yes/No
69. Quantity of waste landfilled each day		tpd
70. Whether landfill site is fenced		Yes/No

(1)	(2)	(3)
71. Whether Lighting facility is available on site		Yes/No
72. Whether Weigh bridge facility available		Yes/No
73. Vehicles and equipments used at landfill (specify)	Bulldozer, Compacters, <i>etc.</i> , available	
74. Manpower deployed at landfill site	Yes/No (if yes, attach details)	
75. Whether covering is done on daily basis	Yes/No	
76. If not, frequency of covering the waste deposited at the landfill		
77. Cover material used		
78. Whether adequate covering material is available	Yes/No	
79. Provisions for gas venting provided	Yes/No (if yes, attach technical data sheet)	
80. Provision for leachate collection	Yes/No (if yes, attach technical data sheet)	
81. Whether an Action Plan has been prepared for improving solid waste management practices in the city	Yes/No (if Yes attach action Plan details)	
82. What separate provisions are made for :	Attach details on Proposals, Steps taken.	
Dairy related activities:	Yes/No	
Slaughter house waste:	Yes/No	
C&D waste (Construction Debris):	Yes/No	

(1)	(2)	(3)
83. Details of Post Closure Plan		Attach Plan
84. How many slums are identified and whether these are provided with Solid Waste Management facilities.		Yes/No (if Yes, attach details)
85. Give details of manpower deployed for collection including street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, processing and disposal of waste.		
86. Mention briefly, the difficulties being experienced by the Local Body in complying with provisions of these rules.		
87. Mention briefly, if any innovative idea is implemented to tackle a problem related to solid waste, which could be replicated by other local bodies.		

Date :

Signature :

Place :

FORM-IV

[see rules 15 (za), 24(2)]

**FORMAT FOR ANNUAL REPORT ON SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE LOCAL BODY**

CALENDAR YEAR :	DATE OF SUBMISSION OF REPORT :

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Name of the City/Town and State		
2. Population		
3. Area in sq. kilometers		
4. Name and Address of Local Body		
Telephone No.		
Fax No.		
E-Mail		
5. Name of officer in-charge dealing with solid waste management		
Phone No.:		
Fax No.		
E-mail		
6. Number of households in the city/town. Number of non-residential premises in the city		
Number of election/administrative wards in the city/town		
7. Quantity of Solid waste (solid waste)		
8. Estimated Quantity of solid waste generated in the Local Body per day in metric tones		/tpd
9. Quantity of solid waste collected per day		/tpd
10. Per capita waste collected per day		/gm/day
11. Quantity of solid waste processed		/tpd
12. Quantity of solid waste disposed at dumpsite/landfill		/tpd

(1)	(2)	(3)
13. Status of Solid Waste Management service		
14. Segregation and storage of waste at source		
Whether SOLID WASTE is stored at source in domestic/commercial/institutional bins, If yes,		Yes/No
Percentage of households practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins		%
Percentage of non-residential premises practice storage of waste at source in commercial/institutional bins		%
Percentage of households dispose or throw solid waste on the streets		%
Percentage of non-residential premises dispose of throw solid waste on the streets		%
Whether solid waste is stored at source in a segregated form, If yes,		Yes/No
Percentage of premises segregating the waste at source		%
15. Door to Door collection of solid waste		
16. Whether Door to Door collection (D2D) of solid waste is being done in the city/town		Yes/No
17. If yes		

(1)	(2)	(3)
18. Number of wards covered in D2D collection of waste		
19. No. of households covered		
20. No. of non-residential premises including commercial establishments, hotels, restaurants, educational institutions/offices, <i>etc.</i> , covered		
21. Percentage of residential and non-residential premises covered in Door to Door collection through:		
Motorized vehicle	Containerized	%
Tricycle/Handcart other device		%
22. If not, method of primary collection adopted		
23. Sweeping of streets		
24. Length of roads, streets, lanes, bye-lanes in the city that need to be cleaned		km.
25. Frequency of street sweepings and percentage of population covered		
	Frequency	
	Daily	
	Alternate days	
	Twice a week	
	Occasionally	
% of Population covered		

(1)	(2)	(3)
26.	Tools used Manual	
	sweeping	%
	Mechanical sweeping	%
	Whether long handle broom used by sanitation workers	Yes/No
	Whether each sanitation worker is given handcart/tricycle for collection of waste	Yes/No
	Whether handcart/tricycle is containerized	Yes/No
	Whether the collection tool synchronizes with collection/waste storage containers utilized	Yes/No
27.	Secondary Waste Storage facilities	
28.	No. and type of waste storage depots in the city/town	No. Capacity in m ³
	Open waste storage sites	
	Masonry bins	
	Cement concrete cylinder bins	
	Dhalao/covered rooms/space	
	Covered metal/plastic containers	
	Upto 1.1m ³ bins	
	2 to 5m ³ bins	
	Above 5m ³ containers	
	Bin-less city	
29.	Bin/population ratio	
30.	Ward-wise details of waste storage depots(attach):	
	Ward No:	
	Area:	
	Population:	
	No. of bins placed	
	Total volume of bins placed	

(1)	(2)	(3)
31. Total storage capacity of waste storage facilities in cubic meters		
32. Total waste actually stored at the waste storage depots daily		
33. Give frequency of collection of waste from the depots	Frequency	No. of bins
34. Number of bins cleared	Daily	
	Alternate day	
	Twice a week	
	Once a week	
	Occasionally	
35. Whether storage depots have facility for storage of segregated waste in green, blue and black bins	Yes/No (if yes, add details) No. of green bins: No. of blue bins: No. of black bins:	
36. Whether lifting of solid waste from storage depots Is manual or mechanical Give percentage (%) of Manual Lifting of solid waste (%) of Mechanical lifting		 % %
37. If mechanical-specify the method used	front-end loaders/top loaders	
38. Whether solid waste is lifted from Door to Door and transported to treatment plant directly in a segregated form	Yes/No (if yes, specify)	

(1)	(2)	(3)
39. Waste transportation per day Type and Number of vehicles used	No.	Trips made waste transported
40. Animal cart Tractors Non-tipping Truck Tipping Truck Dumper Placers Refuse collectors Compactors Others JCB/loader		
41. Frequency of transportation of waste		Frequency (%) of waste transported daily Alternate day Twice a week Once a week Occasionally
42. Quantity of waste transported each day		/tpd
43. Percentage of total waste transported daily		%
44. Waste Treatment Technologies used		
45. Whether solid waste is processed		Yes/No
46. If yes, quantity of waste processed daily		/tpd

(1)	(2)	(3)
47. Whether treatment is done by Local Body or through an agency		
48. Land(s) available with the Local Body for waste processing (in hectares)		
49. Land currently utilized for waste processing		
50. Solid waste processing facilities in operation		
51. Solid waste processing facilities under construction		
52. Distance of processing facilities from city/ town boundary		
53. Details of technologies adopted		
54. Composting		Quantity raw material processed
		Quantity final product produced
		Quantity sold
		Quantity of residual waste land filled
55. Vermicomposting		Quantity raw material processed
		Quantity final product produced
		Quantity sold
		Quantity of residual waste land filled

(1)	(2)	(3)
56. Bio-methanation		Quantity raw material processed Quantity final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste land filled
57. Refuse Derived Fuel		Quantity raw material processed Quantity final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste land filled
58. Waste to Energy technology	Such as incineration, gasification, pyrolysis or any other technology (give detail)	Quantity raw material processed Quantity final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste land filled
59. Co-processing		Quantity raw material processed
60. Combustible waste supplied to cement plant		
61. Combustible waste supplied to solid waste based power plants		
62. Others		Qty.
63. Solid waste disposal facilities		

(1)	(2)	(3)
64.	No. of dumpsites available with the Local Body.	
65.	No. of sanitary land fill sites available with the Local Body.	
66.	Area of each such sites available for waste disposal.	
67.	Area of land currently used for waste disposal.	
68.	Distance of dumpsite/landfill facility from city/town.	kms.
69.	Distance from the nearest habitation.	kms.
70.	Distance from water body	kms.
71.	Distance from state/national highway.	kms.
72.	Distance from Airport	kms.
73.	Distance from important religious places or historical monument.	kms.
74.	Whether it falls in flood prone area.	Yes/No
75.	Whether it falls in earthquake fault line area.	Yes/No
76.	Quantity of waste land filled each day.	tpd
77.	Whether landfill site is fenced	Yes/No
78.	Whether Lighting facility is available on site.	Yes/No
79.	Whether Weigh bridge facility available.	Yes/No

(1)	(2)	(3)
80. Vehicles and equipments used at landfill (specify).		Bulldozer, Compactors, <i>etc.</i> , available
81. Man power deployed at landfill site.		Yes/No (if yes ,attach details)
82. Whether covering is done on daily basis.		Yes/No
83. If not, Frequency of covering the waste deposited at the landfill.		
84. Cover material used		
85. Whether adequate covering material is available.		Yes/No
86. Provisions for gas venting provided.		Yes/No (if yes, attach technical data sheet)
87. Provision for leachate collection		Yes/No (if yes, attach technical data sheet)
88. Whether an Action Plan has been prepared for improving solid waste management practices in the city.		Yes/No (if Yes attach action plan details)
89. What separate provisions are made for:		Attach details on Proposals, Steps taken.
Dairy related activities :		Yes/No
Slaughter house waste:		Yes/No
C&D waste (construction debris):		Yes/No
90. Details of Post Closure Plan		Attach Plan
91. How many slums are identified and whether these are provided with Solid Waste Management facilities:		Yes/No (if Yes, attach details)

(1)	(2)	(3)
92.	Give details of: Local Body's own manpower deployed for collection including street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, processing and disposal of waste.	
93.	Give details of: Contractor/concessionaire's manpower deployed for collection including street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, processing and disposal of waste.	
94.	Mention briefly, the difficulties being experienced by the Local Body in complying with provisions of these rules.	
95.	Mention briefly, if any innovative idea is implemented to tackle a problem related to solid waste, which could be replicated by other local bodies.	
96.	Mention briefly, if any innovative idea is implemented to tackle a problem related to solid waste, which could be replicated by other local bodies.	

Date :

Signature of CEO/Municipal Commissioner/

Place :

Executive Officer/Chief Officer

FORM-V

[see rule 24(3)]

**FORMAT OF ANNUAL REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE
STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD OR POLLUTION
CONTROL COMMITTEE TO THE CENTRAL POLLUTION
CONTROL BOARD**

PART-A

To

The Chairman
Central Pollution Control Board Parivesh Bhawan,
East Arjun Nagar,
Delhi-110 032.

1.	Name of the State/Union Territory	:	
2.	Name and address of the State Pollution Control Board.	:	
3.	Number of local bodies responsible for management of solid waste in the State/ Union Territory under these rules.	:	
4.	No. of authorization application Received	:	
5.	A Summary Statement on progress made by local body in respect of solid waste management.	:	Please attach as Annexure-I
6.	A Summary Statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of waste collection, segregation transportation and disposal.	:	Please attach as Annexure-II
7.	A summary statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of implementation of Schedule II.	:	Please attach as Annexure-III

Date :	Chairman of the Member
Place :	Secretary State Pollution Control Board/Pollution

PART-B

Towns/cities

Total number of towns/cities

Total number of ULBs

Number of class I and class II cities /towns

Authorisation status (names/number)

Number of applications received

Number of authorisation granted

Authorisation under scrutiny

SOLID WASTE Generation status

Solid waste generation in the state (TPD)

Collected

Treated

Landfilled

Processing of SW (Number/names of towns/capacity)

Solid Waste processing facilities setup:

Sl. No.	Composting	Vermicomposting	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization

Processing facility operational:

Sl.No.	Composting	Vermicomposting	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization

Processing facility under installation/planned:

Sl.No.	Composting	Vermicomposting	Biogas	RDF/Pelletisation

Waste-to-Energy Plants:(Number/names of towns/capacity)

Sl.No.	Plant Location	Status of operation	Power generation (MW)	Remarks

Disposal of solid waste (number/names of towns/capacity):

Landfill sites identified

Landfill constructed

Landfill under construction

Landfill in operation

Landfill exhausted

Landfilled capped

Solid Waste Dumpsites (number/names of towns/capacity):

Total number of existing dumpsites

Dumpsites reclaimed/capped

Dumpsites converted to sanitary

landfill

Monitoring at Waste processing/Landfill sites:

Sl. No.	Name of facilities	Ambient air	Ground water	Leachate quality	Compost quality	VOCs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.						
2.						
3.						

Status of Action Plan prepared by Municipalities:

Total number of Municipalities :

Number of Action Plan Submitted :

FORM-VI

(see rule 25)

ACCIDENT REPORTING

1.	Date and time of accident	:	
2.	Sequence of events leading to accident	:	
3.	The waste involved in accident	:	
4.	Assessment of the effects of the accidents on human health and the environment	:	
5.	Emergency measures taken	:	
6.	Steps taken to alleviate the effects of accidents	:	
7.	Steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such an accident	:	
Date:		Signature:	
Place:		Designation:	

[F.No.18-3/2004-HSMD]

BISHWANATHSINHA,
Joint Secretary.

CHAPTER-II

SEGREGATION AND PRIMARY STORAGE

1. As per Rule 4 of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016.—

(a) Every waste generator including bulk waste generator shall be;

Required to segregate Solid Waste at source of generation and store into the following categories, as applicable, namely:-

- (i) Bio-degradable Waste also referred to as Wet Waste;
- (ii) Non-biodegradable Waste, including Dry Waste;
- (iii) Domestic Hazardous Waste, including Sanitary Waste;
- (iv) Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste;
- (v) Bulk Garden and Horticulture Waste ; and
- (vi) Electronic or e-Waste.

(b) The Sanitary Waste such as sanitary napkins, diapers, tampons and similar products shall be securely wrapped in pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners or in old newspapers and all Sanitary Waste shall be stored along with the Domestic Hazardous Waste. Waste Generators such as Bulk Waste Generators, Educational Institutions, Ladies' hostels and Paying guests accommodations shall ensure that the provisions of these Bye-laws are strictly complied with and such Sanitary Waste is not disposed in the drainage or sewerage systems. Failure to comply with this shall lead to fine being levied as per penalties listed at Schedule-X (a).

(c) The Bio-degradable Waste, Non-biodegradable Waste and Domestic Hazardous Waste along with Sanitary Waste shall be each stored separately, without mixing it, in specified Receptacles (without using any plastic garbage liner bags) for handing over or delivery to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or Agency/Service Provider, as the case may be. The Waste Generator shall ensure that Non-biodegradable Waste such as packets, food containers, boxes, bottles, tetra pack cartons and other disposable items are cleaned and dried so that these items can be effectively recycled. All Solid Waste including Bio-degradable Waste shall not be wrapped in plastic bags for handing over to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or Agency/Service Provider. There shall be only bin to bin transfer of such waste *i.e.*, from segregated waste bin to bin (storage space) of waste collector vehicles.

(d) The Construction and Demolition Waste and Bulk Garden and Horticulture Waste shall be stored separately in the Waste Generator's Premises. No Biomedical Waste, e-Waste hazardous chemicals and Industrial Waste shall be mixed with Solid Waste.

(e) The colour of the Receptacles/Bins where the following segregated Solid Waste shall be stored before eventual handover to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or Agency/Service Provider, as the case may be, shall be:

- (i) Green for Bio-degradable/Wet Waste;
- (ii) Blue for Non-biodegradable/Dry Waste; and
- (iii) Red for Domestic Hazardous Waste including Sanitary Waste.

2. Responsibilities of specific categories of Waste Generators.—(a) The Waste Generators such as Shops and Commercial Establishments and Street Vendors shall segregate the Solid Waste generated during the course of their activity such as food waste, permissible disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits and similar items in accordance with the categories specified in Bye-laws 4(a)/Schedule-I and shall have separate bins to store for this purpose, without any litter/ spillage on ground and handed over to the service provider. Any litter/spillage found in front or in and around the establishment or storage of non-segregated/ mixed waste shall be deemed as violation under these Bye-laws and fine shall be levied as per penalties listed at Schedule-X.

(b) Every occupier of any premises who generates poultry, fish, meat and slaughter waste as a result of any commercial activity, shall store such waste separately in a fully closed manner and in hygienic condition and such waste shall not be mixed with any other category of Solid Waste. Deposit of such waste in any other receptacle or community bin or public place is prohibited and shall attract fines as indicated in Schedule-X(a). Mannadipet Commune Panchayat would directly or through its authorized service provider would collect slaughterhouse waste daily and the relevant Occupier shall ensure that such waste is ready for hand over at the times designated by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. This local body/service provider shall provide bins and vehicles for primary collection and secondary transportation of poultry, fish, meat and slaughterhouse waste, will be taken care as

per Schedule-VIII (Annexure-II). Such user charge/ service charge shall be notified by the Mannadipet Commune Panchayat from time to time and it shall be the duty of this category of waste generator to pay these fees for the collection/transportation/scientific disposal service provided.

(c) Every Bulk Waste Generator or aggregation of Waste Generators maintaining community receptacles on their premises shall be responsible for collection of segregated Solid Waste from each individual Waste Generator within its premises and storing it in separate covered receptacles in accordance with Bye-law at the entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor of such premises, to enable swift and timely collection of such segregated waste. The Commissioner (or) any other Officer Authorized by him shall designate any one entry gate (or) designated location in the premises of BWG irrespective of the number of entry/exits available in said premises.

(d) It shall be the responsibility of the owner or occupier of premises to ensure storage of the construction material and Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste well within the premises and not encroach or block any public spaces like footpath, road, *etc.* The storage, handling and management of Construction and Demolition waste shall be governed by Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Building Bye-laws in vogue in Mannadipet Commune Panchayat/ Puducherry Planning Authority.

(e) In case, the construction material or Construction and Demolition waste has to be stored on the road and other public spaces due to unavoidable reasons like lack of space or requirements of construction or demolition works, the owner or occupier of the premises shall take specific permission from Mannadipet Commune Panchayat to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall charge a fee as notified from time to time by Commissioner, to allow storage of construction material and Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste on the road and other public spaces, in the minimum space required without causing undue hardship to public. It shall be the responsibility of the owner or occupier of premises to dispose Construction and Demolition waste at a place designated by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat as per the collection and transportation system authorized by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

(f) In every designated commercial area or areas with commercial establishments, it shall be the responsibility of the market associations or group of shop owners or in case of absence of such Association or Group, the individual shop owner to ensure that segregated wastebins (as per the type of waste generated) are kept and that there is no littering and throwing of any type of solid waste on the roads, footpaths, drains and other such public spaces. Any litter/spillage found in front or in and around the establishment or storage of non-segregated/mixed waste in the commercial area shall be deemed as violation under this Bye-law and fine shall be levied as per penalties listed at Schedule-X on the shop or establishment concerned.

CHAPTER-III

COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

1. Door to Door Collection of segregated Solid Waste.— (i) Subject to provisions of Bye-law, Door to Door Collection shall be implemented by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat for all or certain categories of segregated Solid Waste, in all Wards of the Mannadipet Commune Panchayat from:

(a) Doorsteps of households, shops, small commercial establishments and offices;

(b) Entry gate or at a designated location on the ground floor in a Housing Society, multistoried buildings or apartments, residential, commercial, institutional complexes or premises which do not fall within entities specified in Bye-law 6 (i) and are not Bulk Waste Generators; and/or

(c) Entry gate or specified places of slums and informal settlements.

(ii) Upon payment of Service Charge or User Charges specified in Schedule-VIII (Annexure-I to VI) and subject to provisions of Section 13 of these Bye-Laws, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall implement Door to Door Collection, for all or certain categories of segregated Solid Waste from the entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor of a Bulk Waste Generator to the extent they are not processing their own waste *in situ* and/or are not engaging services of an Empaneled Vendor.

(iii) In addition to Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste under Bye-law 6, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or Agency/Service Provider as the case may be, shall collect Solid Waste from public spaces such as parks, markets, roads, streets, gardens and similar areas at specified times and days.

(iv) In order to carry out Door to Door Collection as specified in Bye-law 6 (i), area-wise specific time slots including relevant day of the week for different categories of Solid Waste shall be notified by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat or service provider and published at prominently visible parts of that area and on the website of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. In addition, route maps for collection including stops, starting and ending times and other relevant details shall be provided along with the time slots. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall collect Bio-degradable Waste and Sanitary Waste on a daily basis and Non-Bio-degradable Dry Waste atleast twice or thrice a week as per necessity or as specified by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat from time to time.

(v) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, shall assess the number of primary collection vehicles, pushcarts, secondary transportation vehicles and manpower that will be allotted to each Ward for efficient primary collection and transportation of segregated Solid Waste and to ensure that there is no inter-mixing of segregated Solid Waste. The movement of vehicles will be monitored through GPS tagging.

(vi) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or Agency/Service Provider shall announce their arrival in the time notified earlier for collection of Solid Waste by blowing a whistle and/or also play a recorded message/announce through a loudspeaker or by any other such means and at such time the Waste Generator must be ready to handover the segregated Solid Waste for collection. In the event the Waste Generator is not available to handover the Solid Waste, such Waste Generator must ensure that the Solid Waste is stored in a segregated manner at a prominently visible, convenient and accessible place within their campus for Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or Agency/Service Provider to collect the Solid Waste. The segregated Solid Waste shall be kept in an enclosure and shall not be left in the open where they are susceptible to damage by dogs, cows, pigs and other animals. Also, such waste shall not be kept stored in single use plastic bags and garbage bin liners which are banned.

(vii) It shall be the duty of every Waste Generator to assist Mannadipet Commune Panchayat in collection of the segregated Solid Waste by ensuring that the Solid Waste is segregated and deposited in correct receptacles and is ready for collection at the appointed time in accordance with the time-slots published by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or Agency/Service Provider. It shall be the responsibility of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or designated person to monitor and report the Waste Generators that are not complying with the provisions of this Bye-Laws. The non-compliant Waste Generators shall be penalized and fined in accordance with the provisions of Schedule-X (a) of these Bye-laws.

(viii) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat may ensure Door to Door Collection or Point to Point Collection, as the case may be for E-Waste, atleast once in every two weeks, on payment basis till alternate arrangements are made through notification. The E-Waste shall be transported to Dry Waste Collection Centres, E-Waste collection centres and/or materials recovery facility, as may be notified, for onward processing in accordance with the E- Waste (Management) Rules, 2016.

(ix) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall specify atleast one day in a week for Door to Door Collection of Bulky Waste and Bulk Horticulture and Garden Waste. Any Waste Generator can also directly deposit their Bulky Waste at the relevant Secondary Storage facility designated or notified by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. Bulky Waste generator shall pay the User charges/Service charges prescribed in Schedule-VIII (Annexure-I to VI) for availing the services. Services of on call pick up of Bulky Waste will also be provided by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or Agency/Service Provider.

(x) The collected segregated Solid Waste may be transported to Secondary Storage facilities such as waste storage/collection depots, material recovery facilities or Transfer Stations or for respective processing at compost plants, bio-methanation plants, recycling plants, waste to energy plants or any other site/ plant designated by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

(xi) There shall be no inter-mixing of segregated Solid Waste that has been collected from different Waste Generators during the transportation, transfer and processing of such waste, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall penalize the waste collector and transporter if, such mixing is found to have occurred as given in Schedule-X.

(xii) For collection of Construction and Demolition Waste, the Waste Generator under Construction and Demolition Rules could contact Mannadipet Commune Panchayat or the Agency/Service Provider, details of which shall be provided on its website and in its Office. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat/Agency/Service Provider as the case may be will collect relevant charges specified in the Construction and Demolition Rules or Bye-laws by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and intimate the time of collection of the Segregated Construction and Demolition waste from the waste generator to designated site. This waste shall be transported to an authorised processing centre or any other designated location in accordance with Construction and Demolition Rules, as stipulated in the Bye-law-9.

2. Point to Point Collection.—Mannadipet Commune Panchayat may notify certain areas within its jurisdiction which are inaccessible for collection vehicles/pushcarts or for any other reason deemed appropriate by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, for Point to Point Collection. For implementation of Point to Point Collection, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall designate collection points/spots/locations where segregated Solid Waste shall be deposited by the Waste Generator. From these notified Point to Point Collection points including waste receptacles if any, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or Agency/Service Provider shall make arrangements for transportation of the segregated waste for Processing and Disposal as per the provisions under these Bye-laws.

3. Delivery and transportation of Solid Waste by the Waste Generators in certain cases.— (a) In the event, where an Empanelled Vendor has been engaged by the Waste Generator (including Bulk Waste Generator) to provide waste management services in accordance with these Bye-laws, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall not implement or facilitate Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste at the Premises occupied by such Waste Generator. The Empanelled Vendor shall collect and transport the Solid Waste from the premises of such Waste Generator to the storage and processing Units within its system that have been declared to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, within the maximum rate notified by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat for this purpose.

(b) The Street Vendor has to deliver waste duly segregated to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat/Service provider/Agency or community bin/receptacle, as may be notified from time to time. No mixed waste shall be delivered, failing which penalty as per Schedule-X shall be levied.

(c) Any Waste Generator can directly deposit or sell their Recyclable Non-bio-degradable Waste to Agency /Service Providers, registered Waste Pickers and Waste Traders at mutually agreed rates. Any waste generators can directly hand over or sell Non-Bio-degradable wastes (dry wastes) to registered rag pickers.

(d) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat may, from time to time, notify certain categories of Solid Waste, types of Waste Generators and areas within its territorial limits where Waste Generators shall be responsible to directly deliver and deposit their segregated Solid waste to Secondary Storage facilities and/or processing facilities.

4. Collection and Transportation of Construction and Demolition Waste and inert waste.— (i) Duties and Responsibilities of Construction and Demolition waste Generators.

(a) Every waste generator shall *prima facie* be responsible for collection, segregation of concrete, soil and other sand storage of construction and demolition waste generated in consonance with these Bye-laws.

(b) The generator shall ensure that other waste (wet waste) does not get mixed with Construction and Demolition waste and is to be stored and disposed off separately.

(c) Waste generators *i.e.*, any person or Association of persons or institution, Residential and Commercial establishments including Government Department or Government Undertakings and/or Contractor working for the Government Departments or Government Undertakings who generate more than 20 tons or more in One day or 300 tons per project in a month shall segregate the waste into four streams such as (i) Concrete, (ii) Soil, (iii) Bricks and mortar and (iv) Steel, Wood and Plastic sand shall submit waste management plan and get appropriate approvals from Mannadipet Commune Panchayat in prescribed in Schedule-VI before starting construction or demolition or remodeling

work and keep the concerned officers in Mannadipet Commune Panchayat are to be informed regarding the relevant activities from the planning stage to the implementation stage and an amount as per Schedule-IX (b) has to be paid by the waste generator to the Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. Such collected and stored waste shall be transported immediately by the generator themselves at their own expenditure without causing any disturbance to the general public on a regular basis to the Construction and Demolition Yard notified by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

(d) Every waste generator shall keep the construction and demolition waste within their premise, or get the waste deposited at designated collection centre or any other place notified by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and ensure that there is no littering or deposition of construction and demolition waste in public places, roads, drains, *etc.*, so as to prevent obstruction to the traffic or the public or drains or cause public nuisance.

(ii) Procedure for Storage of Construction and Demolition Waste.— (a) The Commune Panchayat Health Officer/ Engineer/ Sanitary Inspector of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall be empowered to identify temporary storage places (which shall not affect the general Public/Residents) for the generator towards storing such waste subject to proper pre-requisition made in prescribed Form as prescribed in Schedule-VI by this Commune Panchayat and obtain necessary written approval from the Commune Panchayat Health Officer/ Engineer/Sanitary Inspector of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat permitting to store the Construction and Demolition waste at permitted Temporary storage site for which an amount as per Schedule-VIII (Annexure-VI) has to be paid by the generator. This permit shall be valid for a maximum of 2 days only. Within the allotted 2 days period the generator shall shift the Construction and Demolition Waste to the Construction and Demolition Waste storage yard notified by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. If, the generator fails to do so within the stipulated 2 days period, Construction and Demolition waste thus, stored shall be removed and transported by the Commune Panchayat to designated/ notified Construction and Demolition Waste yard and fine shall be imposed on the generator as per Schedule-X(d). In case of two such failures to abide by these Bye-laws, the construction activity will be stopped by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat without giving any notice thereof.

(b) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall earmark an area as per the needs for the disposal of Construction and Demolition Waste and other inert wastes generated during road sweepings, including that arising out of mechanical sweeping excluding the IV stream as mentioned in Bye-law 9(1)(c). This shall go to Construction and Demolition Yard.

(c) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall explore all opportunities for the gainful utilization of the Construction and Demolition Waste.

5. Vehicles for transportation of Solid Waste.— (a) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat/service provider shall deploy vehicles having separate compartments for segregated wastes and such vehicle shall have a suitable announcement system for informing the citizens on its arrival and spreading relevant messages about Solid Waste Management for collection of segregated Solid Wastes. In circumstances, where the vehicles do not have these compartments for different streams of Solid Waste, separate days shall be designated for collection of Bio-degradable, Non-bio-degradable Waste and Domestic Hazardous Waste to ensure that there is no mixing of different categories of Solid Waste.

(b) In smaller, narrow and congested streets/lanes where even such smaller motorized vehicle can not operate, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall assign appropriate manually driven and ergonomically well-designed push carts with bins for collection, which will in turn drop off the segregated Solid Waste in to the collection Vehicle/Transfer Stations.

(c) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall explore eco-friendly options for Door to Door Collection and transportation of Solid Waste such as battery operated and/or electric vehicles. Motorized vehicles dependent on fossil fuels which are in use now, shall be judiciously phased out over a period of time. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall introduce at least one such battery operated/electric vehicle in each ward/division to encourage use of non-fossil fuel vehicles. This shall be scaled up over a period of time.

(d) The Solid Waste shall be transported to larger secondary transfer/transport vehicles such as Compactors at Secondary Transfer Points and/or Secondary Storage Points depending on the infrastructure set up by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. Every primary collection vehicle shall be assigned a Secondary Transfer/Storage Point where the segregated Solid Waste shall be transferred with minimising waste

handling manually, *i.e.*, directly into the secondary transportation vehicle or secondary storage facility. Such Secondary Transfer/Storage Point shall be identified in the ward micro plan and shall be located at a convenient shortest possible distance from the primary Door-to-Door collection areas. Each secondary vehicle shall have a destination of a processing facility, material recovery facility, DWCC for disposal, based on category of the Solid Waste that it receives.

(e) The vehicles used for transportation of Solid Waste shall be covered in such a manner that the collected waste is,

- (i) Not exposed to open environment,
- (ii) Not visible to the public and
- (iii) Not found Scattered on the road and/or pavements during transportation.
- (iv) No leakage/spillage of liquids from the vehicle.

(f) The design of the primary and secondary transportation vehicles shall be such that the Solid Waste shall not be allowed to be littered on the road until it reaches its final processing/disposal site, and thereby eliminating the need for recurring manual handling of such waste. Hence, transfer of segregated solid waste shall be bin to bin and vehicle to vehicle. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall make best efforts to ensure that there is no leakage of leachate from its primary collection vehicles and secondary transportation vehicles while handling wet waste. Measures shall also be taken to ensure that leachate collected in the primary collection vehicles and secondary transportation vehicles is disposed in a scientific manner and not discharged into storm water drains and sewerage.

(g) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall ensure live GPS tracking for all SWM vehicles on ICT enabled Applications, including the primary collection vehicles and secondary transportation vehicles to ensure monitoring of collection and transportation of Solid Waste. Such tracking of vehicles shall be monitored remotely through a Centralised Smart Data Centre set up by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. For the purpose of transparency and accountability, general public shall also be given access to the above.

CHAPTER-IV

PROCESSING AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE**1. Facilities to be provided by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.—**

(1) Dry Waste Collection Centres (DWCCs) and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) for Dry Waste:

(a) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall set up Dry Waste Collection Centres and/or Materials Recovery Facilities and the same shall be operated by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat through informal waste picker organisations/Waste pickers and Women's Self Help Groups or any service provider integrated into the Mannadipet Commune Panchayat's dry waste collection system for collection and sorting of Non-biodegradable Dry Waste, within one year from the date on which of these Bye-laws come into force.

(b) The DWCCs and/or materials recovery facility shall have adequate infrastructural facilities such as electricity, drinking water and toilets and designed to ensure efficient sorting and storage of various categories of dry waste. Dedicated manpower and budgetary provision shall be provided by the Government. The EPR shall also be judiciously tapped and used in this regard.

(2) Deposit Centre for Domestic Hazardous Waste.— (a) Appropriate number of Deposit Centre(s) for the receipt of Domestic Hazardous Waste shall be set up within the jurisdictional limits of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat by the Mannadipet Commune Panchayat or an Agency/Service Provider at suitable location(s). Such facility shall be set up in a manner as per guidelines prescribed by the PPCC/CPCB and other appropriate Governmental Agencies.

(b) The Domestic Hazardous Waste/Sanitary Waste at the Secondary Storage/transfer facilities and/or deposit centres shall be processed in accordance with Bye-law 12.

2. Processing of different categories of Solid Waste.— The Waste Generator, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, Agency/Service Provider, Empanelled Vendor and/or any other Person involved in handling or management of Solid Waste shall ensure that different categories of Solid Waste are processed in the following manner, namely:-

(a) Processing of the Bio-degradable Waste (Wet Waste).— Decentralised and/or centralised processing such as composting, vermi-composting, microbial composting, aerobic composting, anaerobic-digestion, bio-methanation or any other PPCC/CPCB approved process for bio-stabilisation of Bio-degradable Waste shall be adopted for processing of Bio-degradable Waste. Fresh Bio-degradable waste can also be used as animal feed if, such waste is safe for consumption by livestock.

(b) Processing of Recyclable Non-Biodegradable Waste (Dry Waste).— The Recyclable Non-Biodegradable Waste shall be sent to-

(i) Dry Waste Collection Centres, Materials Recovery Facilities for sorting and baling of Dry Waste and thereafter to authorised recycling Units; or

(ii) directly to authorised recycling units to be turned into raw materials for producing new products.

(c) Processing of Domestic Hazardous Waste including Sanitary Waste.— The Domestic Hazardous Waste shall be processed through TSDF (Treatment Storage Disposal Facility) authorised by the PPCC, incineration and/or any other suitable method determined by the PPCC/CPCB. Sanitary Waste will be processed at the nearest common biomedical treatment facility and/or incinerators to be setup in Mannadipet Commune Panchayat along with other Bio-medical Waste generated within the Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. Only process rejects and inerts from these processing methods shall be transported to Sanitary Landfills for final disposal.

(d) Processing of Non-Recyclable Non-biodegradable waste.— The Non- Biodegradable Waste which cannot be recycled in accordance with section 12(b) of these Bye-laws and having calorific value exceeding 1,500 kcal./kg. shall be used for Waste to Energy (WtE) processes including Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to Solid Waste based power plants or cement kilns. The Non-biodegradable Waste which cannot be recycled in accordance with section 12(b) of these Bye-laws and having calorific value less than 1,500 kcal./kg. can be treated as per applicable CPCB and/or PPCC guidelines to make it suitable for relevant waste to energy processes.

(e) Processing of Construction and Demolition Waste.— The Construction and Demolition Waste shall be processed in accordance with these Bye-laws and C&D Rules (including separate Bye-laws to be issued by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat) and shall be transported to appropriate processing plants, Landfills and/or other designated locations.

(f) Processing of slaughterhouse waste.— Waste generated from slaughterhouses, poultry and fish markets shall be processed or disposed through Rendering, Composting, Bio-methanation, controlled incineration or deep burial and/or by any other method prescribed by CPCB and/or PPCC, as applicable.

(g) Processing of special streams of waste.— To the extent possible, specific streams of Solid Waste such as leaf litter, cut waste of tender coconuts and sugarcane husk shall be sent for processing to leaf litter processing units, tender coconut waste processing unit and other appropriate processing facilities available, as approved by PPCC and/or CPCB, if, not available then it shall be taken to RRP for final disposal.

(h) Disposal of Residual Waste.— The residual Solid Waste and inerts which cannot be processed in any of methods set in section 12 (a) to (g) above shall be disposed in a Sanitary Landfill in a scientific manner. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall strive to ensure that the residue from different processing facilities shall not exceed 35% of the Solid Waste delivered to the processing facility and shall be further reduced to 30% within the next five years from the effective date of notification of these Bye-laws. The Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall strive towards a goal where only minimal Solid Waste shall be disposed in Sanitary Landfills (Zero landfilling).

3. Layout and specifications.— The processing facilities and Sanitary Landfills should have weighbridges/weighing scales to measure and record the amount of waste brought to the units. All rejects, residues and surplus unprocessed waste shall be temporarily stored at a place convenient for delivery to the notified collection system, in closed Receptacles with protective measures against Littering, Public Nuisance, foul odour, etc. The facilities shall have adequate utilities to

ensure hygienic conditions, avoidance of nuisance to public or to workers operating the facility, including water and areas for washing, electricity and toilets. All processing facilities shall comply with any additional standards, specifications and guidelines notified by PPCC, CPCB, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or relevant authority or prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

4. Disposal of Solid Waste.— (i) Biomedical Waste, E-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be collected, processed and disposed of in accordance with the relevant rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(ii) Disposal by burning of any type of Solid Waste at any Premises, roadsides, any private or public property including at vacant sites is strictly prohibited and would attract penalty as per Schedule-X of these Bye-laws.

(iii) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall undertake on its own or through any other Agency, the construction, operation and maintenance of Sanitary Landfill in accordance with standards prescribed under SWM Rules, 2016 and associated infrastructure for disposal of residual waste *i.e.*, Solid Waste which cannot be processed in accordance with Bye-law 12(a) to (g) and inerts.

(iv) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall also investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate these sites as part of its commitment towards legacy waste management as prescribed in SWM Rules 2016. In the absence of potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms issued by CPCB and/or PPCC and as prescribed in SWM Rules, 2016 to prevent further damage to the environment. The bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dumpsites shall be carried out by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat within three years of notification of these Bye-laws and Grants-in-aid shall be provided by the Government for this purpose.

CHAPTER-V

WELFARE OF SANITARY WORKERS AND INTEGRATION OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR**1. Welfare, occupational safety and training of Sanitary Workers and other personnel.—** (1) Welfare measures,

(i) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall ensure compliance of all labour and welfare regulations and schemes applicable to its Street Sweepers or Sanitary Workers and other eligible waste workers working in waste management sector in relation to wages, working hours, holidays, statutory benefits such as provident fund, Employee's State Insurance and maternity benefit.

(ii) There shall be regular medical check-ups of the Sanitary Workers and other eligible waste workers working in waste management for occupational diseases and shall include examination of respiratory organs and treatment of skin injuries and other occupational and lifestyle diseases.

(iii) In case of any kind of injury or death during service, the Sanitary Worker shall be eligible for adequate monetary compensation as decided by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. However, in the case of a waste worker working under a service contract, the service provider shall be bound to provide adequate compensation as proposed by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat or as per the contract/Agreement/MOU Executed.

(2) Protective equipment and other facilities.— (i) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall ensure that two pairs of uniforms, shoes, hand gloves, masks and other appropriate personal protective equipments are provided every year to all Sanitary Workers including other eligible workers working in waste management.

(ii) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall also provide potable drinking water, toilets, changing rooms and first-aid facilities to all the Sanitary Workers and other eligible workers involved in waste management at the Office of the Sanitary Inspectors.

(3) Training and capacity building.— Training shall be given by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat through reputed Institutes/ Government Agency/reputed agency to educate Sanitary Workers and

its other workers involved in handling and management of Solid Waste on various topics such as collecting and transporting of Solid Waste in a segregated manner, processing and disposing the Solid Waste in a manner specified in the SWM Rules, 2016 and these Bye-laws, and on environment, health and safety standards among others.

2. Integration of informal sector workers.— (1) Issuance of Identity Cards: Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall, either through itself or reputed Non-Governmental, Community or Educational/Research Organisations, carry out surveys and drives for identification and issuance of Identity Card to Waste Pickers, so identified. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall maintain records of Waste Pickers operating within its jurisdiction.

(2) *Registration of Waste Traders.*— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall, either through itself or reputed Non-Governmental, Community or Educational/Research Organisations, carry out surveys and drives for identification and registration/licensing of Waste Traders. It is mandatory to the waste traders to obtain Trade License from Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

(3) *Involvement in Solid Waste Management activities.*— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall make efforts to streamline and formalize solid waste Management Systems and endeavor that the Waste Pickers, Waste Traders and other informal sector players in waste management are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are integrated into the formal system of Solid Waste Management. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall involve organisations of Waste Pickers and/or Waste Traders who fall within the meaning of “Agency/Service Provider” in the operation of DWCCs and Materials Recovery Facilities depending on the availability and experience of such Waste Pickers and/or Waste Traders and Mannadipet Commune Panchayat's requirements. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall also enable delivery and sale of Non- Biodegradable Waste (especially Non-Recyclable Non-Biodegradable Waste) from Waste Pickers at DWCCs and materials recovery facilities. The Waste Generators, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, Agency/Service Providers and other persons involved in Solid Waste management shall be allowed to sell Recyclable Non-Biodegradable Waste to the Waste Traders at mutually agreed rates, in a mutually agreed manner.

(4) Training and capacity building.— Training and capacity building exercises shall be undertaken by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, either through itself and/or reputed Agency/Service Providers to train and educate Waste Pickers, Waste Traders and other informal sector players on various topics such as environment, health and safety standards, requirements of SWM Rules and other regulations, authorised processing facilities for Non-Biodegradable Waste among others.

CHAPTER-VI

LITTERING AND PUBLIC NUISANCE

1. Prohibition of littering and provision of community bins.—

(1) Littering in any public, open or vacant property.— No Person shall throw, deposit or cause to be thrown or deposit any solid waste in any public place, including in any type of Water Body (natural or manmade) except in a manner provided for in these Bye-laws, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the SWM Rules, 2016, or any other applicable Act or Rules or Guidelines framed thereunder.

(2) Litter-throwing from vehicles.— No person, whether a Driver or passenger in a vehicle, shall litter upon any street, road, sidewalk, playground, garden, traffic is land or other public place.

(3) Litter from goods vehicles.— No person shall drive or move any truck or other goods vehicle unless such vehicle is so constructed and loaded so as to prevent any load, contents or litter from being blown off or deposited upon any road, sidewalks, traffic is land, playground, garden or other public place.

(4) Litter by owner of pet animals.— It shall be the responsibility of the owner of any pet animal to promptly scoop or clean up any litter created by such pet on the street or any public place and take adequate steps for the proper disposal of such waste as Bio-degradable Waste.

(5) Community bins and Waste Receiving Kiosks in public places.— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall provide and maintain suitable Community bins/Receptacles on public spaces such as roads (in commercial and high footfall areas), gardens, parks and similar places, through itself or through an Agency/Service Provider where litter can

be deposited by the public. Every community bin/receptacle shall be separate for Bio-degradable Waste and Non Bio-degradable Waste. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or the Agency/Service Provider shall ensure that the community bins/receptacles are not overflowing or exposed to open environment and prevent their scattering by rag pickers, stray animals or birds, *etc.* These bins shall be to the extent possible manned and/or remotely monitored through RFID QR enabled tags or other suitable technology to ensure there is no overflow of waste affecting visual cleanliness and public health. Apart from this, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall also provide segregated waste drop off points wherever feasible.

2. Prohibition of Public Nuisance.— (1) No person shall create any Public Nuisance such as spitting, urinating, defecating, feeding animals/birds or allowing their droppings, or any other object or keeping any type of storage in any public place except in such public facilities or conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes and permitted by concerned authorities. The provisions of these Bye-laws relating to Public Nuisance will be construed and implemented in harmony with the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.

(2) **Nuisance Detectors.**— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall strengthen and incentivize the system of Nuisance Detectors by providing them,-

- (i) the power to levy spot fines in accordance with Schedule-X, using fine books or digital handheld equipment;
- (ii) suitable uniforms, vehicles, wireless equipment, *etc.*; and
- (iii) monetary or non-monetary incentives proportionate to fines levied.

(3) As part of its responsibility to appoint and empower Nuisance Detectors, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall deploy any suitable person/agency as SWM Marshals in every ward and other SWM processing and disposal facilities who shall exercise control on persons creating any public nuisance under these Bye-laws.

(4) To support and act as a liaison between ward related SWM issues and SWM Cell of Head Office, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall also appoint an Officer, as a Nodal Officer for SWM called as the SWM Nodal Officer.

CHAPTER-VII

BULK WASTE GENERATORS

1. Definition of Bulk Waste Generator.— Bulk Waste Generator includes buildings occupied by the Central Government Departments or undertakings, State Government Departments or undertakings, Local Bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, Schools, Colleges, Universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, residential apartments/gated communities/group housing having more than 25 dwelling units, stadia, and sports complexes, with an average waste generation are exceeding 50 kg. per day or area exceeding 5,000 sqm. However, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat reserves the right to modify the threshold of waste generation for being declared as Bulk Waste Generator at any later point of time and also the manner of collection of bulk waste, as notified through an official order.

2. Identification of Bulk Waste Generator.— (a) *Public notice and verification.*— within thirty days of these Bye-laws coming into force, or thereafter, from time to time Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall issue a public notice in the format specified in Schedule-II informing the public about the waste generation threshold for being considered and bulk waste generator and the provisions relating to Solid Waste Management which are applicable to Bulk Waste Generators. In addition, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat through itself or an Agency/Service Provider, shall carry out field survey as per its own records to identify individual Bulk Waste Generators and issue notices to them as per the format specified in Schedule-III instructing them to comply with the applicable provisions of SWM Rules and these Bye-laws.

(b) *Self declaration.*— The individual Waste Generator identified by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat under Bye-laws 20 (a) shall have the option for self- declaration as non- Bulk Waste Generator in accordance with the format specified in Schedule-IV. The Bulk Waste Generator may also at a later date apply for declassification from such category by submitting the declaration in the Form specified in Schedule-IV to Mannadipet Municipality.

(c) **Penalties.**— If, any self-declaration is found untrue, the Occupier of the Premises shall be penalized in accordance with Schedule X (b) and such amount shall be computed from the date of effect as per notice under Schedule-III till the date of actual payment of penalty by such Bulk Waste Generator.

3. Duties of Bulk Waste Generators and Responsibility of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.—

- (1) (i) BWG shall allocate suitable space within the site in proportion to the estimated quantum of Solid Waste that would be generated and has to be stored; and
- (ii) set up processing units for onsite processing of Bio-degradable Waste through composting, bio-methanation and/or any other technology approved by PPCC/CPCB or any other appropriate Government Authority.
- (iii) set up sorting and temporary storage space for dry waste and hazardous waste collected before they sent to recyclers/informal waste picker organisations.

2. All Bulk Waste Generators shall ensure segregation of Solid Waste at source within their premises into the following categories namely:-

- Bio-degradable Waste, also referred to as Wet Waste,
- Non-biodegradable Waste, also referred to as Dry Waste,
- Domestic Hazardous Waste, including Sanitary Waste,
- Bulk Garden and Horticulture Waste; and
- Electronic or E-Waste.

and facilitate collection, processing and disposal of segregated Solid Waste in the manner specified in these Bye-laws Schedule-I.

3. All Bulk Waste Generators shall, either,

- (i) by their own arrangement, process the Non-biodegradable Waste in accordance with these Bye-laws and SWM Rules, 2016;

- (ii) engage Empanelled Vendors of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat for collection, transportation and processing of their Non-biodegradable Waste on mutually agreed terms; (or)
- (iii) handover their Non-Biodegradable Waste to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat or its service provider collection vehicle as a part of the Door to Door Collection System on payment of SWM User Charge/ Service Charge as specified in Schedule-VIII (Annexure-II and V)/or through an empanelled vendor by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

4. Depending on availability of space, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall, either through itself or an Agency/Service Provider, set up composting, bio-methanation or any other suitable facility for processing Biodegradable Waste in,

- (i) fruit and vegetable markets organised/set up by Market Associations (excluding Agricultural Produce Market Committee) generating 50 kg. or more of Wet Waste per day; and
- (ii) any other markets or bazaars notified by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat from time to time. In the event there is no space to set up a Biodegradable Waste processing facility in the market premises, the collection vehicle of such Bulk Waste Generators shall collect the Biodegradable Waste from these markets at specified times and dates, and take it to the processing Unit.

5. The markets managed and/or set up by the Agricultural Produce Market Committee shall,

- (i) mandatorily ensure that their Biodegradable Waste is processed through composting, bio-methanation or any other methods approved by the PPCC/CPCB within their respective premises (in-situ);
- (ii) use fresh Biodegradable waste as animal feed if, such waste is safe for consumption by livestock; and

- (iii) handover their Non-Biodegradable Waste to the collection vehicle that will be provided by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat on dates and times notified by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat on payment of necessary user charges at the rates specified in Schedule-VIII (Annexure-II and V).

6. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall enforce in-situ processing of Bulk Horticulture and Garden Waste in parks, gardens and similar appropriate places, as far as possible. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat through itself and/or an Agency/Service Provider, shall set up small scale composting or bio-methanation plants (*i.e.*, processing less than five tons of Biodegradable Waste per day) in public parks, playgrounds, recreation grounds, gardens, markets, large vacant lands owned and maintained by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, any other Public Authority or Governmental Department if, place available.

7. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on its own or through any Agency for optimum utilisation of various components of Solid Waste by adopting suitable technology including the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from time to time and standards prescribed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests so that the dependency of waste disposal on the Sanitary Landfills can be minimised to the maximum extent possible.

8. The Agency/Service Providers and/or Empanelled Vendors as applicable shall be allowed to dispose of or sell the Recyclable Non-biodegradable Waste to the Waste Traders or authorised recycling units which recycle waste in accordance with the provisions of these Bye-laws and shall be entitled to retain the amounts realised from these sales.

9. The Waste Generators who do not use the services of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat (or the Agency/Service Provider engaged by it), under these Bye-laws shall be required to maintain daily generation of Solid Waste and maintain daily accounts in respect to each waste generator and to submit an annual return on the amount of Solid Waste Generated at its Premises which is collected, processed and disposed in the Form specified in Schedule-V. The Service Providers and

Empanelled/Selected Vendors will also be required to file periodic returns to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat with respect to its operations as per directions issued by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat from time to time.

4. Social Gathering/Events.— No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than fifty persons at any licensed or unlicensed place without intimating Mannadipet Commune Panchayat by submitting an application at least three working days in advance and pay necessary cleanliness deposit in advance as per Schedule-IX(a). Such Person shall ensure segregation of Solid Waste at source and hand over of segregated Solid Waste in the manner specified in these Bye-laws not later than 12 hours after the completion of the event. In case the organizers of such event wishes to avail of the services of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat for the cleaning, collection and transport of Solid Waste Generated as a result of that event, they shall apply to the concerned authority at Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and pay the necessary charges in advance as per Schedule-VIII (Annexure-V) fixed for this purpose by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. Any notification issued in this regard by the Commissioner, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall govern the management of waste at such social gatherings and events and shall be binding on the event organisers. In the event of a death the same may be intimated immediately to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and obtain permission remain same and during the funeral procession from home/hospital to burial ground/cremation yard littering of flowers/any other materials on roads shall not be done. Also littering of reed grass, flowers and any other materials on roads on all type of occasion/functions shall not be done. In the event of any violation in this regard will attract a fine as stipulated in Schedule-X. The Kin who had approached Mannadipet Commune Panchayat for obtaining such permission will be held responsible for payment of fine.

5. Public gatherings and Events in Public Places.— In the event of public gatherings and events in public places for any reason (including for temple festivals, processions, exhibitions, circus, fairs, political rallies, commercial, sociocultural events, protests and demonstrations, *etc.*,) the organiser shall apply to the concerned authority of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and pay the necessary cleanliness deposit charges in advance as per Schedule-IX (a) fixed for

the purpose by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and it shall be the responsibility of the organiser of such event or gathering to ensure the cleanliness of that area after the event and also that the Solid Waste is segregated, collected and processed in accordance with these Bye-laws not later than 12 hours after the completion of the event. In case, the organisers of such event wishes to avail of the services of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat for the cleaning, collection and transport of Solid Waste generated as a result of that event, they shall apply to the concerned authority at Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and pay the necessary charges in advance as per Schedule-VIII (Annexure-V) fixed for this purpose by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

6. Refundable Cleanliness Deposit.— The organiser of such public gatherings and events shall pay required cleanliness deposit as notified in Schedule-IX (a), with the concerned office for the duration of the event, which shall be refundable on the completion of the event on notifying that the said public place has been restored back to a clean State, and any Solid Waste generated as a result of the event has been segregated, collected and transported to designated sites in accordance with these Bye-laws, to the satisfaction of official/authority concerned. In the event, the public space is not restored back to a clean State within 12 hours of the completion of the event, the cleanliness deposit paid to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall be forfeited and the organiser shall have no claim towards this amount. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat may in its discretion also levy a penalty over and above the forfeited amount as per Schedule-X (c).

CHAPTER-VIII

SERVICE CHARGE FOR MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE

1. Provisions with respect to SWM Cess and Service Charge payable to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and Empanelled Vendors.—

(1) SWM Service Charge shall also be payable by all Waste Generators including Bulk Waste Generators for provision of services for collection, transportation, processing and disposal of Solid Waste by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or the Agency/Service Provider/Empanelled Vendors, at the rates as specified in Schedule-VIII (Annexure-I to VI). The SWM Service Charge shall be payable to Mannadipet Commune

Panchayat for the services provided by it, through itself or an Agency/ Service Provider or to Empanelled Vendors as the case may be from whom such services are availed by the Waste Generator. The SWM Service Charge mentioned in Schedule-VIII (Annexure-I to VI) shall stand automatically increased by 10% every year (rounded off to the nearest multiple of ` 5) with effect from April 1st of each successive year, unless specifically increased to a higher level as per need, at any time during the year. These rates shall be advertised on the website of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or of the Agency/Service Provider.

(2) The rates for the Solid Waste Management services provided by an Empanelled Vendor/Selected Vendor shall be as per the service Charges detailed at Schedule-VIII (Annexure-I to VI).

(3) It is clarified that the Waste Generators who are Bulk Generators who process their Solid Waste in accordance with these Bye-laws, either through themselves (in situ) or an Empanelled Vendor at Service Charges as detailed at Schedule-VIII (Annexure-V) and paid directly; shall not be required to pay the relevant Service Charge to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

(4) The SWM Service Charge shall be collected in person or through online payment by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or any other Person authorised by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. Specific days in a month, preferably in first week of each month, shall be fixed by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, for collection of SWM Service Charge. The SWM Service Charge may also be collected by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat by charging the amount through property tax, licence fees, *etc.*, under provisions of Puducherry Commune Panchayat Act, 1973. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat may evolve additional mechanisms for billing/collection/recovery of SWM Service Charge, from time to time and these shall be notified through general or special order/notification.

(5) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat by itself or through an Agency or Service Provider shall prepare the database of all the Waste Generators for the purpose of levying SWM Service Charge and this database shall be updated regularly and published on the website of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

(6) A penalty of 2% per month shall be charged if, the Waste Generators fails to pay the Service Charge as Schedule-VIII (Annexure-I - VI) within 3 months of raising the demand for the amount by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

(7) In case of default of payment of SWM Service Charge for more than 6 (six) months, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat or any other Competent Authority may recover the SWM Service Charge along with the surcharge from the defaulter as arrears of Land Revenue under Revenue Recovery Act, 1970. In addition, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or the Agency/Service Provider, as the case may be, shall also have the discretion to stop providing Solid Waste management services till such SWM Service Charge along with the surcharge amount is paid by the defaulter.

(8) All amounts collected as SWM Service Charge by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat under these Bye-laws shall be transferred to a separate Escrow Bank Account maintained for funds used for Solid Waste Management. These amounts shall be used towards Mannadipet Commune Panchayat's operation and maintenance costs for providing Solid Waste Management services under these Bye-laws, salaries of personnel, incentives, grants and other uses as may be considered appropriate by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat from time to time.

CHAPTER-IX

NON-COMPLIANCE OF BYE-LAWS, SPOT FINES AND PENALTIES

1. Spot Fines.— The Nuisance Detectors shall have the power to levy spot fines for violations of Bye-laws 17 (Littering) and Bye-laws 18 (Public Nuisance). However, the amount of such spot fines shall not normally exceed the amount specified in Schedule-X(a). Higher fine may be imposed subsequently by an authority higher to the authority levying the fine by an order with proper justification.

2. Penalties.— (1) Whoever, contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the SWM Rules and/or these Bye-laws shall on conviction be punished with a fine as specified in Schedule-X (a-d). In case of second contravention or non-compliance, Mannadipet

Commune Panchayat shall have the power to levy a fine which could be up to twice of the amount specified against the offence in Schedule-X (a-d). In case of third contravention or non-compliance, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall have the power to levy a fine which could be up to thrice of the amount specified against the offence in Schedule-X (a-d). Thereafter, in case of fourth contravention, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall have the power to suspend/cancel Trade Licence or take any other appropriate legal action against the offender, including filing of criminal cases, sealing of premises, *etc.*

(2) The fine or penalty mentioned in Schedule-X (a-d) shall be increased upward by 10%. In addition, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, may at any time alter/amend/increase/vary any of the entries as mentioned in Schedule-X (a-d) of these Bye-laws in order to modify the penalties every 3 year automatically from the date of implementation of these Bye-laws.

(3) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall take appropriate Departmental action against the employees of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, if any, of them mix segregated Solid Waste at any point of collection or transportation, fail to pick up Solid Waste during the specified time-slots, or otherwise, or violate any of the provisions of these Bye-laws and the SWM Rules, 2016, Such Departmental action shall include penalties as per Schedule-X (a-d), initiation of disciplinary action, deductions from salaries or with holding of salaries itself.

(4) In the event an Agency/Service Provider or Empanelled/ Selected Vendor contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the SWM Rules, and/or these Bye-laws, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall have the power to take any one or more of the following actions:

(i) levy a fine which may extend up to ₹ 25,000 (Rupees twenty five thousand) for the first offence and for a second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend up to twice the penalty amount for the first offence,

(ii) termination of contract or arrangement with Mannadipet Commune Panchayat for C&D Waste Management/Bulk Waste Management/Solid Waste Management, cancellation of Empanelment Certificate or any other authority granted by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat; and/or

(iii) suspension or revocation of any licence to operate any Solid Waste collection, transportation or processing facility under these Bye-laws, SWM Rules and/or applicable regulations in Mannadipet Commune Panchayat jurisdiction for atleast five years.

(5) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat is at liberty to initiate appropriate proceedings under any other law in addition to any action under these Bye-laws and under suitable clauses of Puducherry Commune Panchayats Act, 1973 as the case may be such as the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for violation of any provisions there under.

(6) All amounts collected as spot fines and penalties by and on behalf of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat under these Bye-laws shall be transferred to a separate Escrow Bank Account maintained for collection of service charges/user charges for Solid Waste Management. These funds shall be used towards Mannadipet Commune Panchayat's operation and maintenance costs for providing Solid Waste Management services under these Bye-laws, salaries of personnel, incentives, grants and other uses as may be considered appropriate by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat from time to time.

CHAPTER-X

OTHER RESPONSIBILTIES AND DUTIES OF MANNADIPET COMMUNE PANCHAYAT

1. Other Responsibilities and Duties of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.— In addition to the responsibilities and duties specified in other Chapters of these Bye-laws, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall also have the following additional duties, namely:

(i) **Ward Micro Plan.**— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall create a Solid Waste Management micro plan for every Ward after discussions with relevant stakeholders and ensure its implementation. The Ward Micro Plan for SWM shall contain the collection times for different categories of Solid Waste, details of the collection vehicles and points, detailed map of the Ward, roads/streets for street sweeping and

optimal route map for collection and transportation of waste, manpower and other information required for effective implementation of the Solid Waste Management as may be considered appropriate by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. This Ward Micro Plan shall be made available to public to access.

(ii) Regular checks and review of Ward Micro plan.— The officers authorised by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall conduct regular checks in various parts of the Wards and other places of collection, transportation, processing and disposal of Solid Waste within its territorial limits to supervise compliance of various provisions of SWM Rules and these Bye-laws. In addition, Authorised Officers by the Commune Panchayat/Government shall monitor and review the implementation of the Ward Micro Plan and prepare Ward action taken report on a monthly basis for onward submission to the Commissioner of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, as the case may be. Any Authorised Officer of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall have right to enter, inspect at all reasonable times, with such assistance as he considers necessary, any place for the purpose of (i) performing any of the functions entrusted to him by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat under these Bye-laws, or (ii) determine compliance of the provisions of these Bye-laws. Police authorities shall render necessary assistance immediately upon request by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat in writing.

(iii) Review of the Empanelled Vendors and Agency/Service Providers.— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall regularly review the facilities and operations of the Empanelled Vendors and Agency/Service Providers to ensure that they are in compliance with the empanelment conditions (if applicable), provisions of the SWM Rules and these Bye-laws. In the event of any non-compliance, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat can take action against the defaulting Empanelled Vendors and Agency/Service Providers including notice of remedial action, cancellation of the Empanelment Certificate or contract for services, imposition of fines and penalties as specified in this Bye-laws.

(iv) Publicity and citizen information services.— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall publicise the provisions of the Bye-laws through the print and electronic media, signs, advertisement, leaflets

publishing in Mannadipet Commune Panchayat website and through any other appropriate means, so that all citizens are made aware about the duties of citizens and Mannadipet Commune Panchayat in relation to segregation, recycling, littering, nuisance, penalties and fines. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall provide information about composting, bio-gas generation, recycling and decentralised processing of waste at community level by conducting training classes, seminars, workshops.

(v) Nodal Officers.— The Commissioner of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall designate Nodal Officer under his control for each constituency who shall be responsible for-

- (a) implementing the responsibilities of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat specified under these Bye-laws,
- (b) address grievances of the Waste Generators and suggestions for improvements in the implementation of the Bye-laws,
- (c) levy fines and penalties, and
- (d) other functions as may be deemed appropriate by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, from time to time.

(vi) Transparency and public accessibility.— To ensure greater transparency and public accessibility, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall provide the following information, data and reports in relation to the activities under the Bye-laws on its website or through suitable information and any other Communication Technologies. This information shall also be available in the Offices of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat during its working hours such as-

- (a) Name and contacts of the Nodal Officers who shall be responsible for implementing the obligatory responsibilities of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat specified under these Bye-laws;
- (b) Monthly data about the quantity of each category of Solid Waste going to the different waste processing sites and Sanitary Landfills.
- (c) Statistics of complaints and actions taken by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat to address the complaints;

(d) Details of SWM Service Charge/User Charges, penalties and spot fines collected by and on behalf of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat in monthly basis;

(e) Details and reports of SWM vehicles movement tracked through GPS and Smart Data Centre set up for this purpose; and

(f) Reports and status of compliance of various provisions of the SWM Rules and these Bye-laws including results of regular and surprise checks by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

(vii) Extended Producer Responsibility.— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall monitor and ensure compliance of the extended producer responsibility of manufacturers and producers under the SWM Rules and the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall engage with the State Government for ensuring that the funds available under EPR for specific streams of waste are made available towards the cost for collection, transportation, processing and disposal of wastes produced by them.

(viii) Regular cleaning and Street Sweeping.— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall within its territorial area, be responsible for cleaning of all public places, streets, roads, markets, parks, gardens, *etc.*, and ensuring regular system of Street Sweeping through and/or using mechanical sweeper machines, if necessary. The frequency of Street Sweeping, location of community bins and related activities shall be determined by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat having regard to vehicular and pedestrian traffic, density of population, extent of commercial activity, equipment used, labour welfare/safety and local situation in any public street or public areas as per the normative standards stipulated by the Government. The Solid Waste collected from these Street Sweepings shall be segregated if, required and Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall provide for transportation of-

(i) bio-degradable Waste to a convenient Bio-degradable processing facility;

(ii) non-Bio-degradable Waste to DWCC and materials recovery facility; and

(iii) silt, dust, drain silt and other inert waste to the sanitary landfill and/or any other processing facility as may be notified by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat from time to time.

(ix) Creating Incentives.— (a) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat may consider creating systems for incentives for adoption of decentralised processing of Bio-degradable Waste such as bio-methanation and composting such as awarding and recognizing the Waste Generator by giving Certificates and publishing their names on Mannadipet Commune Panchayat's website.

(b) Zero-waste neighbourhoods, Apartment Complexes and Commercial Buildings shall be adequately encouraged by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or Agency/Service Provider, as the case may be.

(c) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall also devise a system to encourage its SWM Officials who work towards achieving total segregation of waste, in situ processing of waste, and creation of more zero waste neighbourhoods.

(x) Chemical fertilizers.— (a) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall phase out the use of Chemical fertilizers and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by it and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction.

(b) Preference shall be given to use compost produced at the small scale composting plants set up at Public Parks, Playgrounds, Recreation Grounds and Gardens by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat and/or the Agency/Service Provider or that obtained from home/in situ composting done by public.

(xi) Occupational safety.— (a) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall ensure occupational safety of its own staff. Staff of the Agency involved in Solid Waste Management activities may be provided appropriate and adequate personal protective equipment (PPEs) by the Agency.

(b) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall also ensure that the operator of various waste processing facilities provide personal protection equipment (PPEs) including uniform,

fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate footwear and masks to all workers handling Solid Waste and these are used by the workforce. In case of an accident at any processing and/or disposal facilities, the operator or person in-charge of such facility shall report to the Police and Mannadipet Commune Panchayat in the format specified in the SWM Rules 2016. The Head of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall review the Form, conduct an enquiry if necessary, and issue appropriate instruction to the operator or person in-charge of the facility with respect to compensation, medical expenses, rectification of the process or machinery that caused the accident among others, as per prevailing laws.

(xii) Grievance redressal.— (a) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall strengthen its public grievance redressal system(s) including Swachtatha App making it accessible 24x7 for registering complaints regarding non-collection of Solid Waste, littering of waste, violations of these Bye-laws among others. These systems could be mobile applications, complaint centre, call centre, e-mail, social media forums like WhatsApp/Twitter, and/or any other mechanism which Mannadipet Commune Panchayat may consider appropriate keeping in mind the population and quantity of Solid Waste generated. Hence, the grievance may be submitted to the Mannadipet Commune Panchayat/ Service Provider through telephone, e-mail, post, on the mobile application and/or in person by any citizen within the Territorial limits of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

(b) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall ensure that each SWM grievance is redressed and informed to the citizen in a timely and efficient manner.

(xiii) Training and public awareness.— (a) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat by its staff or other agency or service provider or reputed agency shall ensure to create awareness to informal waste pickers to collect the waste in segregated form and to transport as per SWM Rules, 2016 and procedure laid down in these Bye-laws.

(b) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat by itself or through experts in the field undertake awareness and out reach programmes about management of Solid Waste, responsibility

of each stakeholder under the SWM Rules and these Bye-laws, reduction and minimising of Solid Waste and grievance redressal mechanisms under the Bye-laws.

(c) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall prepare and publish lists of composting experts, licensed scrap dealers, dealers of recyclables, container/bin manufacturers, agencies with expertise in recycling, *etc.*, who are registered by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat on its website so as to facilitate and support the citizens in processing their Solid Waste.

(d) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, shall, carry out awareness activities to achieve stream-wise segregation, waste reduction through in situ composting and better management of SWM through training of workers in the wards through the Link workers in the wards.

(xiv) Conversion of all Government Offices and Schools within Mannadipet Commune Panchayat jurisdiction into zero waste campuses and homecomposting of waste by offices.— (a) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall make efforts to ensure that all Government Offices (Central, State and Local Government) practice in situ processing of Solid Waste thereby transforming them into Zero Waste Campuses and become a model for others.

(b) As far as possible all Government Officials residing within the Territorial jurisdiction of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall be expected to compost their wet waste within their premises, thereby serving as an example for other residents to follow.

(xv) Funds for Solid Waste management.— The Government shall make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of Solid Waste Management services in the annual budget. Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall prepare an annual Action Plan seeking budgetary permission from Government and submit it well in advance to meet the objectives towards SWM Rules and Bye-laws.

(xvi) Reduction of waste.— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall make efforts to minimize and reduce the generation of Solid Waste by discouraging the production, sale and consumption of products containing unnecessary packaging material, disposable products through awareness programs and provision of incentives. The 3Rs of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle would be the guiding principle in waste handling and processing.

(xvii) Management of Legacy Waste.— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, shall investigate and analyse all open dumpsites to undertake management of Legacy Waste in old dumpsites and landfills through appropriate measures such as bio-mining and bio-remediation as per the guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste issued by CPCB in accordance with SWM Rules, 2016. The site containing legacy waste shall be capped as per the landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment in the absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation options.

(xviii) Enforcement of Plastic Ban.— (a) The penalty will be levied for violation of the provisions of Bye-Laws For Plastic Waste Management (Amendment), 2021, Notified in the Extraordinary Official Gazette Part-II, No. 18, dated 18-04-2022.

(b) Strict action will also be taken to close and seal the premises/suspend or even cancel the Trade Licence of those shops and establishments who continue using banned plastic even after two repeated warnings with in a month and levy of penalty for the same.

(c) The fines and penalties shall also be applicable on customers and general public who use single use plastics as banned in Bye-laws For Bye-Laws For Plastic Waste Management (Amendment), 2021, Notified in the Extraordinary Official Gazette Part-II, No. 18, dated 18-04-2022.

(d) Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall have a right to conduct raids, seize banned plastic manufactured/stocked/being transported/sold. Also Mannadipet Commune Panchayat

is empowered to seal the premises/vehicles of such single use plastic manufacturing units/commercial establishment/godowns and levy penalties in accordance with Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2021.

(e) All the seized banned plastics shall be shredded and stored at any of the designated facilities of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat before they are utilized for permissible uses such as laying of roads, co-processing, RDF feedstock, etc., No seized banned plastics shall be returned to its owner.

(xix) Prohibition of Employment of as Manual Scavengers and Rehabilitation Act -2013.— The provisions under the said law has to be strictly followed by authorities of Commune Panchayat and violators to be booked by filing FIR in Police Station at the place of occurrence.

CHAPTER—XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Coordination with Government Bodies.— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat shall co- ordinate with other Government agencies and authorities, to ensure compliance of these Bye-laws within areas under the jurisdiction or control of such Bodies and all such Government Agencies and authorities shall render necessary assistance without fail.

2. Review of implementation.— Mannadipet Commune Panchayat will review the effective implementation of these Bye-laws and whether any amendments or updating is required, atleast with in every three year or earlier if, felt necessary, and take appropriate steps to ensure course correction such as evaluation of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat's achievements against its targets.

3. The guidelines issued by the Ministry from time to time and the details envisaged in such guidelines shall be applied in this Bye-law also.

SCHEDULE-I

*(See Bye-law CHAPTER-II)***ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF BIO-DEGRADABLE WASTE,
RECYCLABLE NON-BIO-DEGRADABLE WASTE,
DOMESTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE BIOMEDICAL
WASTE AND BULKY WASTE**

PART-A

Illustrative list of Bio-degradable Waste

- (i) Kitchen waste including tea leaves, egg shells, fruit and vegetable peels, leftover and/or stale food.
- (ii) Organic market waste such as fruit and vegetable peels, rotten and/or spoilt vegetables and fruits.
- (iii) Meat and bones
- (iv) Garden and leaf litter, including flowers
- (v) Coconut shells
- (vi) Wood/leaf ashes

PART-B

**Illustrative list of Recyclable Non-Bio-degradable Waste*
(listed items/articles)**

- (i) Newspapers
- (ii) Paper, books and magazines
- (iii) Glass
- (iv) Metal objects and wire
- (v) Plastic
- (vi) Aluminum cans
- (vii) Rexene
- (viii) Rubber
- (ix) Wood/furniture
- (x) Packaging
- (xi) Fabrics

- (xii) Styrofoam
- (xiii) Thermocol

* The above are sample lists and will be customized (*i.e.*, items to be added or removed) by each Mannadipet Commune Panchayat based on the identified processing and recycling destinations for each item.

PART-C

Illustrative list of Hazardous Waste

- (i) Aerosol cans
- (ii) Batteries
- (iii) Bleaches and household kitchen and drain cleaning Agent
- (iv) Car batteries, oil filters and car care products and consumables
- (v) Oils, chemicals and solvents and their empty containers
- (vi) Cosmetic items, chemical-based insecticides and their empty containers
- (vii) Medicines including expired medicines
- (viii) Paints, oils, lubricants, glues, thinners and their empty containers
- (ix) Pesticides and herbicides and their empty containers
- (x) Photographic chemicals
- (xi) Soft foam packaging from new equipment
- (xii) Thermometers and mercury-containing products

PART-D

Illustrative list of Biomedical Waste

[Refer Bye-law 3.8 (iii)]

(For a complete list, please refer to Schedule-I of Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016)

- (i) Items contaminated with blood, body fluids like dressings, plaster casts, cotton swabs and bags containing residual or discarded blood and blood components.

- (ii) Expired or discarded medicines such as pharmaceutical waste like antibiotics, cytotoxic drugs including all items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs along with glass or plastic ampoules, vials, *etc.*
- (iii) Discarded linen, mattresses, beddings contaminated with blood or body fluid.
- (iv) tubing, bottles, intravenous tubes and sets, catheters, urine bags, needles, scalpels, blades, syringes (without needles and fixed needle syringes) and vacuolators with their needles cut and gloves.

PART-E

Illustrative list of Bulky Waste

(Refer Bye-law 3.12)

- (i) Furniture and Furnishings such as wardrobes, tables, chairs, shoe racks, computer tables, beds, cots, chair, dining tables, sofas, *etc.*
- (ii) Kitchen utensils
- (iii) Mattresses
- (iv) Musical instruments that do not qualify as E-waste

SCHEDULE-II

(See Bye-Law CHAPTER-VII)

PUBLIC NOTICE NOTIFYING BULK WASTE GENERATOR

Whereas, the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016 notified by the Government on April 08, 2016 mandate the Bulk Waste Generators of Solid Waste and specified new constructions to carry out certain waste management functions by themselves, the Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, notwithstanding any other rule/provision, hereby directs all Bulk Waste Generators of Solid Waste defined as (i) generating 50 kg. or more of Solid Waste (from all waste streams) per day or (ii) gated communities, Central Government Departments or Undertakings, State Government Departments or Undertakings, Local Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings or Private Companies, Hospital, Nursing Homes, Schools, Colleges, Universities, Other Educational Institutions, Hostels, Hotels,

Commercial Establishments, Theaters, Markets, Places of Worship, Stadia and Sports Complexes, *etc.*, with an area of 5000 sqm. or more or generating more than 50 kgs. or more of Solid Waste, to implement the provisions of the SWM Rules, 2016 and the Bye-laws thereof notified by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat not later than 60 days (by date) from the date of this notice, including segregation of Solid Waste into 5 (five) categories/streams (Bio-degradable, Non-Bio-degradable, Domestic Hazardous Waste including sanitary waste, Bulk Garden and Horticulture waste and Electronic or E-Waste) at source and in-premises processing and treatment of Bio-degradable Waste. Detailed instructions are available in the Bye-laws.

All RWAs, Market Association Members, Hotels and Restaurants *etc.*, will be classified as Bulk Generators as defined unless they submit within the notice period, a self declaration of generating less than 50 kgs.of waste from their premises or 5,000 sq.m. or more than 25 dwelling units. Such self-declaration will be subject to verification and applicable penal costs (up to `) if, found untrue. Such self-declarations shall be submitted to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat within 20 days (by date) of this notice for enabling verification. Self-declarations sent/submitted after the due date will be summarily rejected.

Any violation of the SWM Rules, 2016 and/or these Bye-laws for Bulk Waste Generators after 60 days of this notice (after date) will attract applicable penal charges/fines (up to `) as stated in the Bye-laws of Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

Place :

COMMISSIONER.

SCHEDULE-III

(See Bye-law CHAPTER-VII)

INDIVIDUAL NOTICE FORMAT FOR BULK WASTE GENERATORS

No.

Date :

To :

<Insert name of the proposed Bulk Waste Generator>Sir/Madam/Messers,

Subject : OM – BWG – Categorization as Bulk Waste Generator.

Considering the waste generated due to activities/business carried out in your premises and/or area occupied by you, the Competent Authority, Mannadipet Commune Panchayat has designated you as Bulk Waste Generator. Accordingly, you are hereby directed to comply with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Bye-laws and implement segregation of waste at source, segregated storage within premises and processing and treatment of Bio-degradable Waste within premises or processing tied-up with an Empaneled vendor or a Vendor selected by you.

In case, if, you claim that you are not to be a Bulk Waste Generator, you are required to submit a self-declaration to that effect within 20 days otherwise it will be deemed that you have no objection to be classified as a Bulk Waste Generator.

The self-declaration *pro forma* is attached herewith (also available in <http://oulmun.in/>) which should be filled up and submitted to Mannadipet Commune Panchayat's designated officers and acknowledgment obtained, which will serve as "Certificate of Non-Bulk Waste Generator" till a verification certificate is issued.

In case, your self-declaration is found untrue, the same will be cancelled and penalties in accordance with the Bye-laws will be levied.

COMMISSIONER,
Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

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SCHEDULE-IV

(See Bye-law CHAPTER-VII)

SELF-DECLARATION FORMAT

(for Non-Bulk Waste Generator)

Date :

I/We/M/s. located at premises (address)
..... , (phone)
..... (mobile) , (e-mail)
..... and holder of

Rural Local Body Occupancy Certificate/Property Tax Assessment No. or Trade Licence No.

I/We/M/s. hereby self-declare that the total daily Solid Waste generated from our premises is less than 50 kgs., hence, not a Bulk Waste Generator.

I/We/M/s. understand that the Mannadipet Commune Panchayat is free to enter the premises to check and verify the quantity of Solid Waste generated in the premises. During any such verification, if 50 kg. or more Solid Waste is found generated, 5,000 sq.m./25 dwelling units this self-declaration becomes void and I/we/M/s. can be categorized as Bulk Waste Generator and Mannadipet Commune Panchayat can impose penal charges as applicable from the date of effect for Bulk Waste Generator's responsibilities as per public notice.

(Authorized signatory)

For the Premises Occupier/Owner

To :

The Commissioner,
Mannadipet Commune Panchayat.

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SCHEDULE-V

**FORM OF ANNUAL RETURN BY A WASTE GENERATOR
WHO DOES NOT USE THE SERVICES OF MANNADIPET
COMMUNE PANCHAYAT AND/OR ITS AGENCY/
SERVICE PROVIDER**

Sl.	Heading	Details No.
(1)	(2)	(3)

1. Name and address of the Waste Generator-
Phone Number :

E-mail Address :

(1)	(2)	(3)
2. Type of Waste Generator-Domestic household	Commercial shop or establishment Educational Institutions, School, College and Research Institutes Government Offices, Courts and other Premises occupied by the local, State or Central.	
3. Total quantity of Solid Waste Generated -	Quantity of Solid Waste generated per year per capita waste generated per year.	
4. Percentage of households/segregating the waste at source.		
5. Name and address of the Empaneled/ Selected Vendor, if any.		
6. Whether Bio-degradable Waste is processed Yes/Noon site or through Empaneled/Selected Vendor.		
7. Quantity of the Bio-degradable Waste collected per year.		
8. Details of technologies adopted for processing-		
Composting	Quantity Bio-degradable Waste processed per Year.	
	Quantity of produced per year.	
	Quantity of residual waste generated per year.	

(1)	(2)	(3)
Bio-methanation		Quantity Bio-degradable Waste processed per year. Quantity of biogas produced per year. Quantity of residual waste generated per year.
9. Quantity of the Non-biodegradable collected per year.		
10. Quantity of the Domestic Hazardous Waste collected per year.		

SCHEDULE-VI

(See Bye-law CHAPTER-III)

REQUISITION FOR STORING OF C&D WASTE

From :

Date :

< Name of the C&D Waste Generator>
< Address of the C&D Waste Generator>
< Contact No.>

To :

The Commissioner,
Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, Puducherry.

Sir,

Sub. : Permission for storing of Construction and Demolition Waste – Reg.

I hereby request to permit to store Construction and Demolition waste generated from my premises/in place allotted by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat at from to

The approximate quantity will be around tonne/m³.

(The days can't exceed two calendar days at any cost).

Place :

Yours faithfully,

(Name and Signature of the applicant).

Permission by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat

The request is granted to store C&D Waste in the premises of the applicant/(place allotted by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat)

from to

Failure to comply with this permission will effect time as given in the Schedule X(d). Every two days the stored C&D Waste shall be transported to the C&D waste yard without fail.

Place :

COMMISSIONER.

Date :

—————
SCHEDULE-VII

(See Bye-law CHAPTER-III)

FORM FOR TRANSPORTING OF C&D WASTE

Date :

< Name of the C& D Waste Generator>
< Address of the C&D Waste Generator>
< Contact No.>

To :

The Commissioner,
Mannadipet Commune Panchayat, Puducherry.

Sir,

Sub. : Permission for transporting of Construction and Demolition
Waste - Reg.

* * * *

I hereby request you to take steps to transport the Construction and Demolition waste generated and stored in my premises/place allotted by Mannadipet Commune Panchayat at to the C&D yard notified by the Mannadipet Commune Panchayat. The approximate quantity is around tonne/m³.

Yours faithfully,

(Name and Signature of the applicant).

SCHEDULE-VIII

(See Bye-law CHAPTER-VIII)

**SWM SERVICE CHARGE/USER CHARGE/LICENCE
FEE ANNEXURE**

Sl. No.	Category of Waste and Waste Generator	Rate of Collection Charges	Period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Residential houses/buildings with plinth area up to 1,000 Sq.ft.	Nil	
2.	Residential houses/buildings with plinth area of more than 1,000 sq.ft. but, up to 2,000 Sq.ft.	50	Per Month
3.	Residential houses/buildings with plinth area of more than 2,000 Sq.ft	100	

ANNEXURE - III

LIST OF NEW TRADES IDENTIFIED FOR LEVY OF COLLECTION CHARGES

Sl. No	Category	Charges as per Collection	Existing rates of Collection charges	Area below 100 sq. ft.		Area between 100 sq. ft. to 500 sq. ft.		Area between 500 sq. ft. to 1500 sq. ft.		Area between 1500 sq. ft. to 3000 sq. ft.		Filled Area 3000 sq. ft. to 5000 sq. ft.		Filled Area above 5000 sq. ft.	
				Non-AC	AC	Non-AC	AC	Non-AC	AC	Non-AC	AC	Non-AC	AC	Non-AC	AC
Proposed rates of Collection Charges in Rupees															
1	Firewood, Charcoal sales	Month	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Aquarium	Month	-	90	117	150	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Printing Press	Month	-	100	-	200	-	300	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
4	Typewriting Institute / Computer Training Centre	Month	-	100	130	150	185	225	283	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Sale of Rexine & Leather Articles	Month	-	100	130	150	195	225	283	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Sale of Sports Goods / sports Shirts	Month	-	100	130	150	195	225	283	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Sale of Watches	Month	-	100	130	150	195	225	283	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Sale of Mirror, Frame works	Month	-	100	130	150	195	225	283	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Toys & baby needs	Month	-	200	260	300	350	450	585	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Sale of Stainless Steel, Copper utensils	Month	-	100	130	150	185	225	283	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Xerox, Lami-tion & Blending shop	Month	-	100	130	150	195	225	283	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Running Photo & Video Studio	Month	-	100	130	150	195	225	283	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Sale of Optical	Month	-	100	-	150	-	225	-	340	-	-	-	-	-
14	Pawn Broker	Month	-	100	130	150	195	225	283	340	442	-	-	-	-
15	Marbles, Granites Sales	Month	-	-	-	-	500	-	750	-	1125	-	-	-	-
16	Tile and Sanitary Wares	Month	-	100	130	200	260	300	350	500	650	1000	1000	-	-

ANNEXURE-IV

Sl. No.	Category of Waste and Waste Generator	Rate of Collection Charges	Period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		₹	
1	Street Vendors using mobile cart or without mobile cart.	30	Per Month
2	Street Vendors like Tender Coconut, Sugercane Juice, Sweet Palm fruit sellers.	100 200 (for more than 50 kg.)	Per Day
3	Obtaining licence from Commune Panchayat for rearing of Pet Animal/ Cattles.	100/ Animal	Per Annum
4	Desludging of Septic tanks.	3,800 Per Trip (One Trip 8,000 Ltr.)	
5	Licence far Desludging Vehicles to Consent to operator.	1,000	Per Annum
6	Inspection Charges for issuing Sanitation Certificates.		
	(i) Schools/Colleges/Institutions	5,000	} Per Annum
	(ii) Non-Star Hotels	5,000	
	(iii) Star Hotels	10,000	
7	Bulky Waste from all non bulk waste generators like Residential, Commercial and non-commercial activities.	2.50 per kg.	
8	Bulk Waste from bulk waste generators including Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Hotels, Kalyanamandabam and Health Care Establishments.	3 per kg.	

ANNEXURE-V

PAYABLE BY BULK WASTE GENERATORS

For Bulk Waste Generators who do not process their own Solid Waste onsite or have not engaged an Empanelled Vendor for Solid Waste management services, the SWM Service Charge shall be-

	` per kg.	
1. For collection, transport and processing Bio-degradable Waste, Non-Biodegradable Domestic Hazardous Waste, Sanitary and E-waste.	4.00	} Per Day
2. For collection, Transport Bio-degradable.	3.00	
3. For collection, transport and processing of Non-Bio-degradable waste.	2.50	
4. For collection, transport and processing Domestic Hazardous Waste and Sanitary Waste.	4.00	
5. For collection, transport Bulky wastes.	2.00	

ANNEXURE-VI

PAYABLE BY CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE GENERATORS

1. Permission for storing in public place earmarked by designated Commune Panchayat authorities.	1,000/ Tonne	Per day
2. Charges for transportation of segregated C&D waste by Commune Panchayat (including loading)*	1,000	Tractor load
3. Charges for transportation of unsegregated waste by Commune Panchayat (including loading)*	1,500	Tractor load
4. Charges for dumping of C&D waste at designated place.	200	Tractor

Note:

* Even part load will be consider as full load.

Maximum 2 Cubic meter consider as tractor load.

SCHEDULE-IX (a)
(See Bye-law CHAPTER-VII)

**DEPOSIT FOR CONDUCTING EVENTS AND PUBLIC
GATHERINGS**

Sl. No.	Purpose of Function ↓ No. of Participants	Deposit Amount based on No. of people at event/per day			
		< 5,000	5,001-10,000	10,000 -25,000	>25,000
1		10,000	15,000	25,000	50,000

SCHEDULE IX (b)
(See Bye-law CHAPTER III)

**DEPOSIT FOR CONSTRUCTION AND
DEMOLITION WASTE STORAGE PERMISSION**

Sl. No.	Description	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)
		₹
1	Application Scrutiny Fee for C&D Bulk Waste	1,000/ Project

SCHEDULE X (a)
(See Bye-law CHAPTER IX)
SCHEDULE OF PENALTY

Sl. No.	Non-compliance and type of Waste Generator	Penalty/fine for the first offence	Penalty for the second and subsequent offence
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		₹	₹
1	Failure to segregate and/or handover Solid Waste according to these Bye-laws by—		
	(i) By Domestic Waste Generator (who are not Bulk Waste Generators).	500	1,000
	(ii) Small commercial establishments	1,000	2,000
	(iii) Bulk Waste Generators.	2,500	5,000
2	Failure to segregate Solid Waste according to these Bye-laws littering/handing over waste to unauthorized waste collectors by—		
	(i) By Waste Collector (including SWM officials) who collects mixed waste or mixes different streams of waste and transports from NBWG.	1,000	2,000
	(ii) By Waste Collector (including SWM officials) who collects mixed waste or mixes different streams of waste and transports from BWG.	2,500	5,000
3	Disposal of Solid Waste by burning, dumping and/or unauthorized burial by any Waste Generator (who is not a Commercial or Bulk Waste Generator)*		5,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		₹	₹
4	Disposal of Solid Waste by Burning, Dumping and/or Unauthorised Burial by a Commercial/Bulk Waste Generator*.	25,000	
5	Failure to deliver (non-household) fish, poultry and slaughterhouse waste in a segregated manner to the waste collector as specified in the Bye-laws or dumping of (non household) fish, poultry and slaughter house waste in community bin, receptacle, public place or any other unauthorised place.	1,000	2,000
6	For a Street Vendor without container/ waste basket and/or who does not deliver Solid Waste in a segregated manner as specified in the Bye-laws.	300	500
7	Failure to comply with any lawful directions issued by the Commissioner to ensure cleanliness and hygiene of Road, Bus Station, Railway Station, Street, Playground, Park and other premises of public utility.	500	1,000
8	(i) Indiscriminate throwing in public/private place. (ii) Irregular deposit of rubbish or filth or any other solid matter.	500	1,000
9	Vacant Sites/House holds/Apartments left unattended in a filthy and unhygienic manner/causing stagnation of water owner heading to public health Hazard.	House : 2,000 Holds Apartment: 5,000 Vacant : 10,000 Plots	House : 4,000 Holds Apartment: 10,000 Vacant : 20,000 Plots

* As per NGT directions, dated 15-3-2019 with regard OA No. 606 of 2018.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		₹	₹
10	Discharging of fecal sludge in unauthorized place (other than P.W.D. Sewage Treatment Plant at Karuvadikuppam).	2,500	5,000
11	Non-maintenance of Public toilet Commercial Toilet by Service provider (NGO, SHG, Temple Trustee, etc.).	500	1,000
12	Letting out of sewage/sullage on road sides where drains are not constructed so far.	500	100/ day
13	Letting out of sewage/sullage inside drains (open drains) where underground drainage facility is available.	500	100/ day
14	Rearing of Cattles (Cows/Buffaloes) without obtaining licence from Commune Panchayat.	500/ cattle	1,000/ cattle
15	Letting out of cow dung in roads/open drainage/underground drainage.	1,000	1,000/ day
16	Indiscriminate dumping of cow dung in Public/Private places.	1,000	1,000/ day
17	Letting out of Cattles in Public areas.	3,000/ cattle/ day	To be seized (unclaimed within 5 days) and Handed over to nearby Gowshalas/ Veterinary College/KVK.
18	Letting out of Pet animals in public areas. (unmanned)	200/ animal	500/ animal

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		₹	₹
19	Rearing of Pigs in Commune Panchayat limit (even in their own premises).	To be seized and auctioned without notice including a fine of ₹ 200/pig.	
20	Littering, spitting, urinating, open defecating or committing any other acts of Public Nuisance.	500	1,000
21	Failing to provide toilet facility in a residential premises (in the event of non-availability of Public/Community Toilets within 500 meters.	1,000	1,000/ day
22	Littering of flowers/Reed grass, etc., on roads and public places other than burial ground/cremation ground on eve of death/any occasion/Function.	5,000/ Occassion	10,000/ Occassion
23	Manual Hazardous Entry without safety gears (Fine imposed on Owner).	Penalty as per PEMSRA, 2013	

All penalties to be levied as notified in Bye-laws for Plastic Waste Management (Amendment), 2021, in the Extraordinaire Gazette Part-II, No. 18, dated 18-04-2022 and subsequent amendments.

SCHEDULE X (b)
SCHEDULE OF PENALTY (IN INDIAN RUPEES)

Sl. No.	Penalty for untrue self-declaration by Bulk Waste Generator	Penalty/fine for the offence
(1)	(2)	(3)
		₹
1	50 kg. to 75 kg.	1,000/Day
2	75 kg. to 100 kg.	1,500/Day
3	> 100 kg.	2,000/Day

SCHEDULE X (c)
(See Bye-law CHAPTER IX)
PENALTY FOR NON-COMPLIANCE AT
EVENTS AND PUBLIC GATHERINGS

Sl. No.	Offence	Penalty amount based on No. of people at event				
		No. of People	< 5,000	5,001-10,000	10,000- >25,000	
1	Carrying out event without permission.		2,500	5,000	10,000	50,000
2	Violation of plastic ban.		3,500	7,000	25,000	50,000
	(a) Plastic and NWPP bags.		3,500	7,000	25,000	50,000
	(b) Plastic/thermocool for serving food and beverages.		3,500	7,000	25,000	50,000
	(c) Use of flex, plastic sheets, etc.		3,500	7,000	25,000	50,000
3	Failure to tie up with an authorized vendor for management of waste from the event venue.		2,500	5,000	20,000	40,000
4	Non-provision of waste receptacles for depositing segregated waste.		2,500	5,000	20,000	40,000
5	Failure to store segregated waste at event venue		5,000	10,000	50,000	1,00,000
6	Burning of waste on premises (or at any other site) or disposal non-compliant with SWM Rules, 2016.		5,000	10,000	1,00,000	2,00,000

SCHEDULE X (d)
(See Bye-law CHAPTER IX)

PENALTIES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE

Sl. No.	Type of Violation	Penalty per tonne
(1)	(2)	(3)
		₹
1	Dumping of C&D Waste in front of houses, parks or at any other public space.	3,000
2	For not delivering Construction and demolition Waste in a segregated manner to designated C&D Waste storage yard.	1,000
3	Mixing construction debris with wet Waste.	500
4	Dumping Waste in open spaces, river beds, Canal and quarries.	3,000