

## (Solid Waste Management) Bye-laws, 2018

### NOTIFICATION

By using the authority vested through Municipal Corporation, Council & Committees/Municipality Act 1994, section 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 292, 309 and 310 in order to organize Solid Waste Management and Handling Work in the Urban Local Body and in view of the Solid Waste management Rules, 2016 issued in public interest by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India on 8th April 2016, the Government of Haryana (State) and Municipal Corporation, Rohtak hereby forms the following byelaws for Municipal Solid Waste of Urban Local Bodies (Management & Handling), Cleanliness & Sanitation.

### CHAPTER – 1

#### GENERAL

#### 1. Short Title and commencement

- These Bye-laws shall be known as Solid Waste (Management & Handling), Byelaws for the Municipal Corporation, Rohtak 2018 and come into operation from the 1<sup>st</sup> August-2019.
- These Bye-laws shall remain in force until amended in accordance with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, due notice of such amendment being published in the local newspapers and websites of the Municipal Corporation, Rohtak.

#### 2. Applicability

These byelaws shall be applicable within the limits of Municipal Corporation, Rohtak to every generator of Municipal Solid Waste and to every premise under the ownership or occupation of any person within the limits of the Municipal Corporation, Rohtak.

#### 3. Prohibition of Littering of Municipal Solid Waste

- No person shall throw or deposit litter in any occupied/unoccupied/open/vacant public or private place except in authorized public or private litter receptacles
- No person shall throw or deposit litter upon any street, road, sidewalk, playground, garden, traffic island or other public/private place from any vehicle either moving or parked.
- No person shall drive or move any truck or other vehicle filled with litter unless such vehicles are so designed to cover the waste so as to prevent any littering from being blown off or deposited upon any road, sidewalks, traffic islands, playground, garden or other public place.
- No person shall cook, bathe, spit, urinate, defecate, feed animals / birds or allow their droppings/poop, wash utensils or any other object or keep any type of storage in any

public place except in such public facilities or conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes.

4. **Definitions :-** (1) In these bye-laws, unless there is anything repugnant on the subject or context-

- (a) "aerobic composting" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;
- (b) "anaerobic digestion" means a controlled process of digestion involving microbial decomposition of the organic matter in the absence of oxygen;
- (c) "bio-degradable substance" means a substance which can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;
- (d) "bio-medical waste" means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological or in health camps;
- (e) "bio-methanation" means a process, which entails the enzymatic decomposition of organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich biogas;
- (f) "bulk garden and horticultural waste" means bulk waste from parks, gardens etc. including grass clippings, weeds, woody 'brown' carbon-rich material such as pruning, branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw, dead leaves, tree trimmings, etc. which cannot be accommodated in the daily collection system for bio-degradable waste;
- (g) "collection" means lifting and removal of solid waste from collection points or any other location;
- (h) "Collection at Source" means the collection of municipal solid waste by the Municipal Corporation directly from the premises of any building or common premises of a group of buildings. This is also referred to as "door to door collection";
- (i) "composting" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
- (j) "construction and Demolition waste" means waste from building materials, debris and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations;
- (k) "disposal" means the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
- (l) "door to door collection" means 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;
- (m) “door-to-door collection system or vehicle” means the bell-ringing vehicle (includes a carriage, cart, van, truck, hand-cart, bicycle, cycle-rickshaw, auto-rickshaw, motor vehicle and every wheeled conveyance which is used or is capable of being used on a street) provided by the Municipal Corporation for point to point collection of Municipal Solid Waste;
  - (n) “domestic hazardous waste” means waste contaminated with hazardous chemicals or infectious waste such as discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles, gauge and syringes, etc. generated at the household level;
  - (o) “dry waste” means 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;
  - (p) “dump sites” means a land utilised by Urban Local Body for unscientific disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;
  - (q) “E-waste” means waste electrical and electronic equipment in whole or in part or rejects from their manufacturing, refurbishment and repair process which are intended to be discarded as waste;
  - (r) “facility” means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out;
  - (s) “fine” means penalty imposed on waste generator or operator of waste processing and disposal facilities under these bye-laws for non – compliance of the directives contained in these bye-laws;
  - (t) “Garbage Vulnerable Points” means Secondary Collection Points
  - (u) “handling” includes all activities relating to sorting, segregation, material recovery, collection, secondary storage, shredding, baling, crushing, loading, unloading, compacting, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste;
  - (v) “incineration” means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures;
  - (w) “inert waste” means waste which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible and includes non-recyclable fraction of construction and demolition waste, street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;
  - (x) “institutional generators” includes occupier of the institutional buildings such as building occupied by the Central Government Departments, State Government Departments, public or private sector companies, marriage halls, hospitals, education institutions, hotels and restaurants, etc.;



- (y) "land filling" means disposal of solid waste on land in facility designed with protective measures against pollution of surface water, ground water and air fugitive dust, wind-blown litter, foul smell, fire hazard, bird menace, pests and rodents, greenhouse gas emission, slope instability and erosion;
- (z) "leachate" means the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material in it;
- (aa) "litter" means all refuse and include any other waste material which, if thrown or deposited as prohibited under these bye-laws, tends to create nuisance, or a danger to life, environment, public health, safety and welfare;
- (ab) "littering" means putting 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, be washed, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public place;
- (ac) "municipal solid waste" includes commercial and residential waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non-residential waste, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, construction and demolition waste generated in Municipal Corporation area in either solid or semi solid form excluding hazardous industrial waste but including treated bio-medical waste;
- (ad) "non-biodegradable waste" means any waste that cannot be degraded by microorganisms into simpler stable compounds;
- (ae) "operator of a facility" means a person who owns or operates a facility for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste and also includes any other agency authorized as such by the Municipal Corporation for management and handling of solid waste in the respective areas;
- (af) "palletization" means a process whereby pellets are prepared which are small cubes or cylindrical pieces made out of solid waste and includes fuel pellets which are also referred as refuse derived fuel;
- (ag) "primary collection" means 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 Municipal Corporation;
- (ah) "processing" means the process by which waste materials are transformed into new or recycled products;
- (ai) "recycling" means the process of transforming segregated solid waste into raw materials for producing new products which may or may not be like its original products;
- (aj) "redevelopment" means rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings

at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated;

- (ak) "Refused derived fuel"(RDF) means 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 ;
- (al) "residual waste" means and includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing
- (am) "sanitation" means the promotion of hygiene and the prevention of disease and other consequences of ill health related to environmental factors;
- (an) "sanitary waste" means waste comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
- (ao) "Schedule" means schedule appended to these bye-laws;
- (ap) "secondary collection points" means collection of solid waste deposited at secondary waste storage depots or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
- (aq) "secondary storage" means the temporary containment of solid waste at a public place in a covered bin or container in a manner so as to prevent littering, vectors, stray animals and odour;
- (ar) "segregation" means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable waste or wet waste, non-biodegradable waste or dry waste including recyclable waste, combustible waste, sanitary waste, non-recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous waste, e-waste and construction and demolition waste;
- (as) "source" means the premises in which waste is generated;
- (at) "storage" means the temporary containment of municipal solid waste in a manner so as to prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odour;
- (au) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, gully, passage, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way and also the roadway or footway over any bridge or causeway;
- (av) "stabilization of waste" means the biological decomposition of biodegradable waste 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;
- (aw) "transportation" means a specially designed transportation system to carry municipal solid waste from one place to another hygienically so as to prevent foul odour, littering, unsightly conditions, accessibility to vectors, etc.;
- (ax) "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;
- (ay) “treated bio-medical waste” means the waste generated in hospitals and health care institutions which have been prescribed as treated in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- (az) “user fee” means a fee imposed through these bye-laws by the Urban Local Body on the waste generator;
- (ba) “ULB” means Urban Local Body which comprises all Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Municipal Committees of Haryana State.
- (bb) “vermi composting” is the process of the conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms ;
- (bc) “waste generator” means and includes every person or group of persons or residential and commercial establishments including Indian Railways, defense cantonments, industries, hospitals, hotels etc. which generate solid waste;
- (bd) “Waste pickers” means a person or groups of persons engaged in collection of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation as well as picking up of waste from the streets, bins, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.
- (2) The words and expressions used but not defined herein shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 or the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 made by the Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under the provisions of the Environment ( Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) respectively published in the Gazette of India in Part II-Section 3(ii) vide G.S.R No.1357(E) dated the 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2016 and in Part II-Section 3(ii) vide G.S.R. No. 317(E) dated the 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2016.

## CHAPTER-II

### SOURCE SEGREGATION

#### 5. Segregation, Storage, Delivery and Collection of Municipal Solid Waste

- (1) Every generator of Municipal Solid Waste shall segregate the waste at source into the following categories as applicable and shall store separately without mixing it for segregated storage in authorized storage bins, private/public receptacles for handing over or delivering to authorized waste pickers or waste collectors as directed by local authority/body from time to time:
- Bio-degradable (**wet**) waste
  - Specified domestic hazardous waste (as per applicable rules)



- Fully treated Bio-medical waste (as per applicable rules)
- Construction and demolition waste (as per applicable rules)
- Bulk garden and horticulture waste including tree and plant trimmings
- All other non- biodegradable **(dry)** waste including recyclable and non-recyclable waste. Sanitary waste like napkins, diapers, tampons etc shall be securely wrapped in pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners or in suitable wrappers as instructed by the official / authority and shall be stored with the dry waste for handing over.
- All bulk generators shall manage the waste at their premises as per instructions notified by the ULB from time to time.

(2) The ULB shall separately notify from time to time the mandatory colour coding and other specifications of receptacles prescribed for storage and delivery of different types of solid waste to enable safe and easy collection without any mixing or spillage of waste, which generators of different types of solid waste shall have to adhere to.

(3) It shall be the duty of every generator of municipal solid waste, either owner or occupier of every land or building to collect or cause to be collected from their respective land, premises and building, to segregate waste and to store and deliver the same to the municipal worker/vehicle/waste picker / waste collector deployed by Municipal Corporation, Rohtak.

#### **6. Storage of Segregated biodegradable or wet waste, at source**

(1) **Bio-degradable (wet) waste:** Segregated Bio-degradable Municipal Solid Waste if not composted by the generator, shall be stored by them within their premises and its delivery shall be ensured to the municipal worker/vehicle/waste picker / waste collector or to the bio-degradable waste collection vehicle provided for specified commercial generators of bulk bio-degradable waste at such times as may be notified from time to time.

(2) **Bulk garden and horticultural waste shall be kept un-mixed and composted at source:** The Urban Local Body shall also notify Instructions/ guidelines with regard to pruning of trees and storage and delivery of tree trimmings including segregated garden and horticultural waste by charging suitable fees as notified by it from time to time, for collection and transport to its facility.

#### **7. Storage of Segregated non-biodegradable or dry waste, at source**

(1) All dry waste including recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste, sanitary waste, etc. shall be segregated from the wet waste and secured within the site for disposal to a public dry waste bin or handing over to municipal dry waste collection vehicle.

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- (2) Sanitary waste like napkins, diapers, tamponsetc. shall be securely wrapped in pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners or in suitable wrappers as instructed by the official / authority and shall be stored with the dry waste for handing over.
- (3) All recyclable and non-recyclable dry waste shall be stored and delivered by every generator of waste to the dry waste collection vehicle, which shall be provided by ULBs and its Agents at such spots and at such times as may be notified by them from time-to-time for collection of such waste by ULBs.

#### **8. Placement of dustbins at Household/Premises**

- (1) Separate bins shall be kept at household/premise level for dry and wet waste.
- (2) The separate bins shall be kept near the entry gate, in case of individual household or individual shops and at a designated location on the ground floor, in case of housing society, multi-storeyed building or apartments, large residential, commercial, institutional complex or premises.

Provided that, in case of buildings other than individual households, the designated location shall be easily accessible from the street for collection of waste.

Provided further that, for housing society, multi-storeyed building or apartments, large residential, commercial, institutional complex or premises, the bins shall be installed as per the mandatory colour coding notified by the ULBs for storage and delivery of different types of solid wastes.

- (3) The following specified household hazardous wastes shall not be mixed with the dry or wet waste and shall be stored separately.—
- (a) Aerosol cans
  - (b) Batteries and button cells
  - (c) Bleaches and household kitchen and drain cleaning Agents & its Containers.
  - (d) Car batteries, oil filters and car care products and consumables
  - (e) Chemicals and solvents and their containers
  - (f) Cosmetic items, chemical-based Insecticides and their containers
  - (g) Light bulbs, tube-lights and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)
  - (h) Discarded Medicines and its containers,
  - (i) Paints, oils, lubricants, glues, thinners, and their containers
  - (j) Pesticides and herbicides and their containers
  - (k) Photographic audio/video tapes and their containers, chemicals
  - (l) Styrofoam and soft foam packaging of furniture, packaging and equipment
  - (m) Thermometers and mercury-containing products





(4) The household domestic hazardous wastes shall be handed over to the collection vehicle provided for periodic/weekly collection as notified by ULB or any agency authorized by State Pollution Control Board or to a center designated for collection of such waste for disposal.

### **CHAPTER-III**

#### **PROCESSING AT SOURCE**

#### **9. On-site composting of bio-degradable waste**

- (1) In house composting of waste by the generators of bio-degradable waste shall be promoted to minimize transportation of wet waste. Waste generators may have composting facility on-site or may deliver the same to a collection vehicle for transfer of the waste to ULBs composting centre or its contactor's composting centre.
- (2) The waste generators may adopt any of the techniques available for bio-degradable waste such as composting, vermin-composting, mechanized composting, biogas plant etc as per mentioned in SWM Rules, 2016 and may also choose to use other natural methods/resources for bio-degradation of waste by obtaining the required authorizations.
- (3) The Municipal Corporations/Municipal Committees/ Municipal Councils shall disburse information about composting through composting centers and such centers shall be listed on its website

### **CHAPTER IV**

#### **PRIMARY STORAGE & BIN MANAGEMENT**

#### **A. Primary storage –From House hold to Municipal Bins**

#### **10. Municipal Bins / Community Bins in public places:**

- a) Segregated waste shall be delivered by the respective generators to Municipal bins / Community bins provided by ULB or authorized agency. Every community bin shall be separate for bio-degradable (wet waste) and non-bio-degradable waste (dry waste).
- b) All the stakeholders (Individual/ official / RWAs) shall ensure that at no point of time the community bins are overflowing nor exposed to open environment and prevent their scattering by rag pickers, stray animals or birds etc.



- c) A concerned ULBs shall ensure cleaning of such bins daily/ regular intervals and proper monitoring shall be carried out.
- d) Concerned ULBs shall notify charges/ fine against littering of waste on non-designated places.

11. In exceptional cases, until the services of a door-to-door collection system is not in place, waste should be stored at designated points/bins on commercial areas or any other public place for the time being. Community waste storage bins shall be maintained by Municipal Corporation/Municipal Committees/ Municipal Councils, where segregated waste shall be deposited by the generator, and from where Municipal Corporation/Municipal Committee/ Municipal Council's shall collect such waste.
12. Every owner/ occupier of any premises other than designated slaughter houses/poultry and fish markets, who generates poultry, fish and slaughter waste as a result of any commercial activity, shall store the same separately in closed, hygienic condition and deliver it at a specified time to ULB collection vehicle provided for this purpose. Deposit of such waste in any community bin is prohibited and shall attract fines as indicated in the schedule of Fines.

### 13. Delivery of segregated premises waste from premises

**(1) It shall be the duty of every generator** of municipal solid waste, either owner or occupier of every land and building to collect or cause to be collected from their respective land, premises and building, to segregate waste and to store and handover the same to the municipal worker/vehicle/waste picker / waste collector deployed by the ULB for the purpose.

**(2) Segregated Bio-degradable Municipal Solid Waste** (as per the illustrative list in **Schedule II**) if not composted by the generator, shall be stored by them within their premises and its delivery shall be ensured to the municipal worker/vehicle/waste picker / waste collector or to the bio-degradable waste collection vehicle provided for specified commercial generators of bulk bio-degradable waste at such times as may be notified, from time to time.



**(3) Specified household hazardous waste** (as listed in **Schedule III**) shall be stored and handover by every generator to the collection vehicle, which shall be provided weekly/periodically by ULB/or any other Agency authorized by the Haryana State Pollution Control Board for collection of such waste, or deliver to a center designed for collection of such waste for disposal in a manner that is mandated by the Government of Haryana or Haryana State Pollution Control Board.

**(4) Untreated bio-medical waste** (as listed in **Schedule IV**) shall be collected & stored in specified type of covered receptacles and delivered by every generator of such waste to the collection vehicle which shall be provided weekly/periodically by ULB or any other Agency authorized by the Haryana State Pollution Control Board, or to a center designated for collection of such waste, for disposal in manner that is mandated by Haryana State Pollution Control Board in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2016.

**(5) Construction and Demolition waste** shall be stored and delivered separately at such spot and at such time as notified by ULB or its agency from time to time for collection of such waste. Small generators (household level) shall be responsible to segregate the Construction & Demolition waste at source by contacting a local help-line of ULB or the Agency who shall then send a vehicle to pick up such segregated construction & demolition waste on payment of necessary charges by the said generator and transport this waste to a processing center. The details of local Help line of ULB shall be available in the Offices of the ULBs and on their website.

**(6) All other Non-biodegradable ("Dry") waste**, both recyclable and non-recyclable shall be stored and delivered by every generator of waste to the dry waste collection vehicle, which shall be provided by ULB or its Agency at such spots and at such times as may be notified by them from time-to-time for collection of such waste.

**(7) Bulk garden and horticultural waste** shall be kept separated and composted at source. The ULB shall also notify Instructions/ guidelines with regard to pruning of trees and storage and delivery of tree trimmings including segregated garden and



horticultural waste by charging suitable fees as notified by it from time to time, for collection and transport to its facility.

**(8) Disposal by burning of any type of solid waste at roadsides**, or at any private or public property is prohibited and penalty will be levied on defaulters.

**B. Municipal Bin Management Plan –Placing of Bins (plans to be prepared by RWA/ Agency hired by ULB)**

The Resident Welfare Association (RWA)/ any agency hired by ULB along with the EE/ AE/Sanitary Inspector and sanitation agency concerned shall prepare the Bin management plan for smooth and better functioning of SWM of the respective area.

**14. Transformation of garbage Vulnerable Points**

(1) The ULB shall identify through ground survey or through online crowd sourcing applications, such Garbage Vulnerable Points which are prone to littering or haphazard disposal of garbage/waste.

(2) The ULB shall prepare such plans or schemes to transform the garbage vulnerable points and such schemes among other things as may be required for efficient management of such Garbage vulnerable Points, may also impose restrictions and penalty or provide incentives for maintaining good practices, conduct community involvement programs, etc.

**CHAPTER-V**

**TRANSPORTATION**

**(FROM PRIMARY STORAGE TO SECONDARY STORAGE/PROCESSING)**

**15. Primary collection**

Primary collection refers to the process of collecting waste from households, markets, institutions and other commercial establishments and taking the waste to a storage depot/ transfer station. Primary collection may be accomplished through the use of containerized push carts/tri-cycles, small mechanized vehicles, compactors and/or tipping vehicles.



**Vehicles Specifications:**

- The primary vehicles should be Compartmentalized with provision for collection of dry and wet waste separately also a separate container/bucket shall be provided in the vehicles for collection of domestic hazardous waste separately.
- The vehicles should be covered vehicles to avoiding littering of waste.
- The motorized vehicles should be fitted with GPS facility to track the movement and area covered by such vehicles.
- The Primary Vehicles should have Public Announcement System (PAS) to create awareness regarding handing over source segregated waste to the waste collector.

**16. Secondary Transportation**

Secondary collection includes picking up waste from community bins, waste storage depots or transfer stations and transporting it to waste processing sites or to the final disposal site. Larger capacity vehicles are proposed to transport waste from the secondary or tertiary collection point (depot / transfer station) to the processing/disposal facility. The vehicles shall synchronize well with containers placed at depots / transfer stations to prevent multiple handling of waste. A combination of dumper placers, tractor trolleys and refuse collectors should be used.

**Vehicles Specifications:**

- The vehicles should collect dry and wet waste separately and transport it to designated waste processing and disposal sites.
- The vehicles should be covered vehicles to avoiding littering of waste.
- The vehicles should be fitted with GPS facility to track the movement and frequency of lifting of waste from secondary or tertiary collection point (depot / transfer station) to the processing/disposal facility.

**CHAPTER VI**

**ROLE OF STACKHOLDERS**

**16. Role of Resident Welfare Association, commercial associations and housing societies.—**



(1) All resident welfare and market associations shall, within one month from the date of notification of these bylaws and in partnership with the ULB ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these bylaws, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorized 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 Urban Local Body.

(2) All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sq.m area shall, within one month from the date of notification of these bylaws and in partnership with the Urban Local Body, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these bylaws, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorized 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 Urban Local Body.

#### **17. Role of Bulk Generators.—**

(1) All hotels and restaurants shall, within one year from the date of notification of these bylaws and in partnership with the ULB ensure segregation of waste at source as prescribed in these bylaws, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorized waste pickers or the authorized recyclers.

(2) 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 Urban Local Body.

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## 18. Obligatory duties of the Urban Local Body

- (1) **Infrastructure facilities:** Urban Local Body shall provide adequate infrastructure facilities to assist citizens' compliance with these Bye-laws. In addition to waste collection services, litter bins, dry waste sorting centers, and composting centers shall be set up, wherever possible and essential, in consultation with local citizens.
- (2) **Citizen Resource Base:** The Urban Local Body shall facilitate information about composting as well as recycling of dry waste through composting centres and dry waste sorting centres listing them on its website.
- (3) The ULB shall authorise interested organizations to collect bio-degradable 'puja' articles (flowers, leaves, fruits etc.) at certain designated sites near water-bodies such as beaches, lakes, ponds, etc. in notified receptacles. The collection from such receptacles shall preferably be composted at a suitable location.
- (4) **Point-to-Point waste collection services:** The Urban Local Body shall provide for the collection of the municipal solid waste from specific pick-up points on a public or private road up to which the generator must bring the segregated and stored waste for delivery to municipal worker/vehicle/waste picker / waste collector provided by Urban Local Body according to the route plans at such times and at such spots as notified by the concerned official/authority in advance for specified types of waste for different localities.
- (5) **Collection at source:** Urban Local Body shall provide for the collection of municipal solid waste from premises of a building or group of buildings from waste storage receptacles kept on the premises to which Urban Local Body vehicles / workers shall be provided access at such times as may be notified by the concerned official/authority of ULB.
- (6) **The ULB shall provide suitable community bins** at places specified by the ULB for collection of waste. The waste generators should ensure that segregated waste is being delivered to the designated bins. The authority should ensure that at no point of time shall the bins be overflowing with garbage
- (7) **The daily and weekly time schedule for picking up waste** by the sanitation workers of the ULB should be notified in advance and made available at all the ULB office as well as website
- (8) **The arrangements for the collection of construction and demolition waste**, and garden and horticultural waste, by ULB or its licensees shall be made available to the public as well as to the bulk generators of waste by the official/authority as the case may be.
- (9) **Action against the Transport contractors and Urban Local Body employees** will be taken by the Urban Local Body in case the contractor or the employee mixes segregated waste or fails to collect waste at the specified time schedule.



- (10) **Urban Local Body shall co-ordinate with other government agencies and authorities**, to ensure compliance of these Bye-laws, within Urban Local Body under the jurisdiction or control of such bodies.
- (11) The Urban Local body shall utilize its own/outsourced/contract sanitation workers and vehicles in carrying out sanitation and solid waste management functions for full or partial daily cleaning work, so that the urban body is able to keep its area neat and clean in public interest.
- (12) **User changes:** The Urban Local Body shall notify user charges from the households / premises for the waste management services rendered to waste generators

**19. Responsibility of the Urban Local Body**

- The vehicles used for the transport of solid waste are to be duly closed so that the waste should not be visible to the public and the waste is not scattered elsewhere on the road during transportation.
- The design of the transport vehicles will be such that the waste will not be allowed to touch ground until it reaches its final processing/disposal site, and thus the recurring handling of the waste will not be allowed.

**20. Obligatory duties of the Urban Local Body or the waste generators in case of some specific situations**

- Every owner / occupier of any premises other than designated slaughter houses and markets, who generates poultry, fish and slaughter waste as a result of any commercial activity, shall store the same separately in closed, hygienic condition and deliver it at a specified time, on a daily basis to the Urban Local Body collection vehicle provided for this purpose. Deposit of such waste in any community bin is prohibited and shall **attract fines as indicated in the schedule of Fines (Schedule-I)**.
- The official of the Urban Local Body shall be responsible for repair/remodelling of civic facilities in the markets to provide better hygiene and sanitary conditions in the market premises.
- All vendors/hawkers shall keep their biodegradable and other waste unmixed in containers / bins at the site of vending for segregated storage of waste generated by that vending activity. It shall be the responsibility of the generator/ vendor to deliver this waste duly segregated to the Municipal Collection Vehicle of the Urban Local Body or to the nearest designated community bins. Failing which fine shall be **imposed as per the Schedule of Fines (Schedule-I)**.
- It shall be the responsibility of the owner/occupier of premises within house-gullies to ensure that no waste is dumped or thrown in the house-gully, and to segregate and deliver any solid waste to the waste collection vehicle which shall be provided by the Urban Local Body at such spots and at such times as may be notified by official/authority.





- It shall be the responsibility of the owner of any pet animal to promptly scoop/clean up any poop/litter/faecal matter created by any owned/pet animals on the street or any public place, and take adequate steps for the proper disposal of such waste in their own sewage or other such sanitary system, failing which fines should be imposed by the ULB.
- For Public Gatherings and Events, organised in public places for any reason (including for processions, exhibitions, marriages, circus, fairs, political rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protests and demonstrations, etc.) where Police permission of the police or the ULB is required, it shall be the responsibility of the Organiser of the event or gathering to ensure the cleanliness of that area as well as all appurtenant Urban Local Body immediately after the event.
- Every owner or occupant of private property shall maintain authorized refuse receptacles on private premises provided the receptacles are neither visible from public street/roads and sidewalks nor accessible to animals.
- The Government / Semi-government statutory bodies shall be responsible for implementation of these Bye-laws within the public premises owned/occupied by them.

#### **21. Penalties for contravention of the byelaws**

- Whoever contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of these byelaws shall be liable to punishments as mentioned in the schedule – 1 appended with these byelaws. The defaulter can also be asked to do community service for at least one hour like road sweeping, cleaning graffiti etc. by the concerned person of the ULB.
- In the event of continuation of the breach of the provisions of these Bye-laws, the equal amount of fine for every day of default shall be levied or Rs.100/day, whichever is higher, in addition to original fine.
- Every violation shall be recorded and the corporation shall provide a slip to the violators to deposit the fine within seven days of the violation at an office(s) designated by the ULB for the purpose.
- If a violator, who is the owner or occupier of a premise, fails to deposit the fine within the stipulated timeframe, then the fine plus 12 per cent annual interest rate shall be added to the property tax and recovered.
- If the violation continues, the defaulter can be taken to a civil court as per the Environment Management Act.
- The ward waste management taskforce shall submit a fortnightly report to the city waste management task force about the violation so found and action taken.
- The ULB shall publish a status report on the number of violations and violators, the amount of fines imposed and recovered etc. on its website every month.

#### **22. Recycling of the Municipal Solid Waste**

For the processing of the Solid Waste generated in the ULB, it is the responsibility of the respective ULB to earmark specific land parcels for processing after taking necessary approval from the state Pollution Control Board.

- For the processing of the bio-degradable waste, various techniques can be used such as vermicomposting, composting, mechanized composting, biomethanation etc. Also the

waste can be degraded using the other natural methods/resources by obtaining the required authorisations.

- For the waste material mixed with the recyclable/renewable resources as a mixture, the method of recycling should be used. In some cases the waste resources can be used to generate energy. Such plants with the technology should be authorised by the pollution control board.

**Schedule – 1 (Schedule of Fines)**

| Sr. No.  | Sub-division / Description of Byelaw   | ULB Population $\geq$ 10 Lakh | ULB Population $\geq$ 1 Lakh < 10 Lakh | ULB population < 1 Lakh |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| <b>Byelaw No. 3: Littering and Creating Nuisance</b>                           |  |                               |  |                         |
| 1  | Littering on roads/streets   | Rs. 500                       | 200                                    | 100                     |
| 2  | Spitting   | Rs. 250                       | 100                                    | 50                      |
| 3  | Bathing  | Rs. 300                       | 100                                    | 50                      |
| 4  | Urinating  | Rs. 500                       | 200                                    | 100                     |
| 5  | Defecating   | Rs. 500                       | 200                                    | 100                     |
| 6  | Feeding animals/birds in non-designated Points   | Rs. 500                       | 200                                    | 100                     |
| 7  | Washing utensils / clothes / any other object at non designated points                                     | Rs. 300                       | 100                                    | 50                      |
| <b>Byelaw No. 4 : Segregation, storage, delivery and collection violations</b> |  |                               |  |                         |
| 8  | For delivering waste non segregated and not stored in separate bins:<br>a) Individual<br>b) Bulk generator | Rs. 200<br>Rs. 1000           | 100<br>500                             | 50<br>300               |
| 9  | For not delivering bio-degradable waste in a segregated manner as specified                                | Rs.300                        | 100                                    | 50                      |

|  |  |          |      |     |
|--|--|----------|------|-----|
| 10   | For not storing & delivering Construction and Demolition waste in segregated manner.                 | Rs. 2000 | 1500 | 500 |
| 11   | For not delivering "dry" waste in a segregated manner as specified                                   | Rs. 200  | 100  | 50  |
| 12   | For not delivering garden waste and tree trimmings as specified                                      | Rs. 200  | 100  | 50  |
| 13   | For burning waste.   | Rs. 500  | 200  | 100 |
| <b>Byelaw No.6: Specific Categories / Situations</b> |  |          |      |     |
| 14   | For not delivering (non-household) fish, poultry and meat waste in a segregated manner, as specified | Rs. 750  | 300  | 150 |
| 15   | For a vendor / hawker without a container / waste basket   | Rs. 750  | 300  | 150 |
| 16   | For not keeping a house gully clean  | Rs. 500  | 200  | 100 |
| 17   | For littering/defecation by pet / owned animals  | Rs. 1000 | 500  | 300 |

**SCHEDULE - II**

Illustrative list of biodegradable and recyclable waste:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Biodegradable Waste:<br>"Biodegradable waste" means "wet"<br>Waste of plant and animal origin. | Recyclable waste "Recyclable waste"<br>means "dry" waste that can be transformed<br>through a process into raw materials for<br>producing new products, which may or may<br>not be similar to the original products. |
| • Kitchen Waste including: tea leaves, egg shells, fruit and vegetable peels                   | • Newspapers   |
| • Meat and bones   | • Paper, books and magazines   |
| • Garden and leaf litter, including flowers  | • Glass  |
| • Soiled paper   | • Metal objects and wire   |
| • House dust after cleaning  | • Plastic  |
| • Coconut shells   | • Cloth Rags   |
| • Ashes  | • Leather  |
|  | • Rexene   |
|  | • Rubber   |
|  | • Wood /furniture  |
|  | • Packaging  |

### Schedule - III

Specified household hazardous waste:

- Aerosol cans
- Batteries and button cells
- Bleaches and household kitchen and drain cleaning Agents & its Containers.
- Car batteries, oil filters and car care products and consumables
- Chemicals and solvents and their containers
- Cosmetic items, chemical-based Insecticides and their containers
- Light bulbs, tube-lights and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)
- Discarded Medicines and its containers,
- Paints, oils, lubricants, glues, thinners, and their containers
- Pesticides and herbicides and their containers
- Photographic audio/video tapes and their containers, chemicals
- Styrofoam and soft foam packaging of furniture, packaging and equipment
- Thermometers and mercury-containing products

### Schedule - IV


List of Bio-medical waste: means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological.

- Category No 4 Waste sharps: Needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, glass, etc. that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used and unused sharps.
- Category No 5 Discarded Medicines and Cytotoxic drugs (waste comprising of outdated, contaminated and discarded medicines)
- Category No 6 Solid Waste:(Items contaminated with blood, and body fluids including cotton, dressings, soiled plaster casts, lines, beddings, other material contaminated with blood)
- Category No. 7 Solid Waste (waste generated from disposable items other than the waste sharps such as tubing's, catheters, intravenous Sets etc.

### Schedule – V (User Charges)

| Monthly user charges for Door to Door Solid Waste Management Collection |  |               |
|---|--|---------------|
| Sr. No.   | Property Description   | Rs. per Month |
| <b>RESIDENTIAL</b>  |  |               |
| 1.  | BPL Houses, Notified Slums, Malin Bastis & EWS flats.  | 5/-           |
| 2   | Residential Houses including hostels/PG upto 100 Sq. Mtr. (plot area)                                | 20/-          |
| 3   | Residential Houses including hostels/PG more than 200 Sq. Mtrs. But upto 400 Sq. Mtr (plot area)     | 40/-          |
| 4   | Residential Houses including hostels/PG more than 200 Sq. Mtrs. But upto 400 Sq. Mtr (built up area) | 50/-          |
| 5   | Residential Houses including hostels more than 400 Sq. Mtr. (plot area)                              | 100/-         |
| 6   | Apartments, Flat having covered area upto 2000 Sq. Ft. except EWS                                    | 50/- per flat |

|                      |   |                                     |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
|                      | flats   |                                     |
| 7                    | Apartments, flats having covered area more than 2000 Sq. Ft.  | 100/- per flat                      |
| <b>COMMERCIAL</b>    |   |                                     |
| 8                    | Individual Shops and private offices upto 200 Sq. Feet covered area including service stations, restaurants, dhabas, fishery shops, Shops in grain market and vegetable market etc. | 25/-                                |
| 9                    | Individual Shops and private offices upto 200 Sq. Feet covered area including service stations, restaurants, dabhas, fishery shops, Shops in grain market and vegetable market etc. | 100/-                               |
| 10                   | Nursing Homes, Clinic/hospitals/Aushdhalayas without indoor facilities, Hospitals upto 50 beds.   | 1500/-                              |
| 11                   | Hospitals more than 50 beds but upto 100 beds   | 3000/-                              |
| 12                   | Hospitals more than 100 beds  | 5000/-                              |
| 13                   | Shopping Complexes including Malls, Cinemas Halls, notified Slaughter Houses  | Rs. 0.50 per Sq. ft of covered area |
| 14                   | Factories, Mills etc.   | Rs. 0.50 per Sq. mtr. of plot area  |
| 15                   | Banks, Auditorium, Guest Houses, Hotels (upto 10 rooms)   | 500/-                               |
| 16                   | Marriage Halls, Banquets Hall, Hotels (above 10 rooms), Commercial Party Lawns  | 4000/-                              |
| 17                   | Clubs with restaurants facilities having membership upto 500 nos.   | 500/-                               |
| 18                   | Clubs with restaurants facilities having membership morethan 500 Nos.   | 1000/-                              |
| 19                   | Petrol Pump and Gas Station   | 1000/-                              |
| <b>INSTITUTIONAL</b> |   |                                     |
| 20                   | Central and State Govt. and Public Sector Offices/ Complexes, Welfare Organizations/Societies   | 150/-                               |
| 21                   | All educational institutes of any type having plot area upto 2 acres  | 500/-                               |
| 22                   | All educational institutes of any type having plot area more than 2 acres but upto 5 acres  | 1000/-                              |
| 23                   | All educational institutes of any type having plot area more than 5 acres   | 2000/-                              |
| 24                   | All dharamshalas, religious places, sports club   | These are exempted                  |

  
 Pradeep Godara, IAS,  
 Commissioner,  
 Municipal Corporation, Rohtak

