

The following draft rules which the Governor proposes to make in exercise of the powers under sections 114, 124, 420 and 573 of the Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959, (U.P. Act no. 2 of 1959) and sections 153 and 296 of the Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1916, (U.P. Act no.2 of 1916) is hereby published for the information of the general public and with a view to inviting objections or suggestions in respect thereof as required under subsection (1) of section 300 of the Act of 1916.

Objections or suggestions, if any, with respect to the proposed notification should be sent in writing addressed to, Pramukh Sachiv Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Uttar Pradesh Shasan, Room No: 824, Bapu Bhawan, Lucknow,-226001. Only such objections and suggestions shall be taken into consideration as are received within fifteen days from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette.

RULES

In exercise of powers conferred under sections 114, 124, 420, 573 of the Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959, (U.P. Act no 2 of 1959) and sections 153 and 296 of the Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1916, (U.P. Act no. 2 of 1916) the Governor is pleased to make the following rules with a view to regulating municipal solid waste management and handling thereof and for ensuring sanitation in the area of urban local bodies in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

The Uttar Pradesh Solid Waste (Management, Handling and Sanitation) Rules, 2021

PREFACE

The waste management and scientific disposal of waste in order to maintain good sanitation is the basic responsibility of urban local bodies. The waste management hierarchy of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover and Disposal should be prompted. The waste segregation at source and it's processing closest to the time of its segregation and place of its origin is the most cost effective and practical way of waste management.

The processing and disposal of waste is a scientific problem and it should be handled scientifically using the technological solutions.

CHAPTER I GENERAL

1.Short title extent, and commencement,-

1.(1) These rules may be called the Uttar Pradesh Solid Waste (Management, Handling and Sanitation) Rules, 2021. They shall come into force with effect from the date of their publication in the *Gazette*;

(2)These rules shall have an overriding effect over the rules or guidelines on the subject matter, framed by any urban local body in the state to the extent of repugnancy;

(3)These rules shall prevail notwithstanding the provisions of any rules of urban local body to the contrary;

2.Definitions,-

2.(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a)“**agency or agent**” Agency or Agent means an entity/firm /company/NGO/CSO or any other person that is appointed or authorised by urban local body undertake any work assigned to it;

(b)“**aerobic composting**” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;

(c)“**anaerobic composting**” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/breaking down of organic matter in the absence of oxygen;

(d)“**authorisation**” means the permission given by the State Pollution Control Board to the operator of a facility or urban local authority, or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of solid waste;

(e)“**bio-degradable waste**” means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

41

(f)“**bio-methanation**” means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition/ breaking down of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich biogas;

(g) “**brand owner**” means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label;

(h)“**buffer zone**” means zone of no-development to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding five tons per day (5 TPD) of installed capacity. This

will be maintained within the total area allotted for the solid waste processing and disposal facility;

(i) **“bulk Waste Generator”** means and includes building 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 100kg per day; for better management of waste in its area urban local body may add others as well in bulk waste generator’s category;

(j) **“census town”** means an urban area as defined by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India;

(k) **“combustible waste”** means 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;

(l) **“composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;

(m) **“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;

(n) **“co-processing”** means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal 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;

(o) **“decentralised processing”** means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing the processing of bio-degradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal;

(p) **“disposal”** means the final and safe disposal of post-processed residual solid waste, 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;

(q) **“domestic hazardous waste”** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, LED tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level;

(r) **“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;

(s) **“dry waste”** means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclables and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc;

(t) **“dump sites”** means a land utilized by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;

(u) **“extended producer responsibility”** (EPR) means 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;

mRrjizns'kvIk/kkj.kxtV]20 vDVwcj]2021

(v) **“facility”** means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out;

(w) **“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;

(x) **“incineration”** means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures;

(y) **“inerts”** means wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible streetsweeping, or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;

(z) **“informal waste collector”** includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials;

(aa) **“leachate”** means the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it;

(ab) **"materials recovery facility"** (MRF) means a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the Urban local body or any other entity 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 Urban local body or the agency for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal;

(ac) **"Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/Municipality/Urban Local Body"** means the Municipal Corporation / Municipal Council / Municipality / Urban Local Body established under Municipal Corporation Act 1959 (up act no 2 of 1959) or the Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act 1916(up act no 2 of 1916);

(ad) **"non-biodegradable waste"** means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;

(ae) **"occupier"** includes,-

(a) any person who for the time being is paying or is liable to pay to the owner the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building in respect of which such rent is paid or is payable; in occupation of, or otherwise using, any land or building or part thereof, for any purpose whatsoever;

(b) an owner in occupation of, or otherwise using his land or building;

(c) a rent- free tenant of any land or building;

(d) a licensee in occupation of any land or building; and

(e) any person who is liable to pay to the owner damages for the use and occupation of any land or building;

(f) The office in charge of an establishment/office located within the jurisdiction of geographical limit of Urban Local Body;

(af) **"operator of a facility"** means 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;

(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 local body;

(ah) **"processing"** means any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products;

(ai) **"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;

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

43

(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) **"refuse 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 solid waste"** includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing;

(am) **"sanitary land filling "** means 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;

(an) **"sanitary waste"** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;

(ao) **"schedule"** means a Schedule appended to these rules;

(ap) **"secondary storage"** means 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;

(aq) **"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, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes;

(ar) **“service provider”** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, *etc*;

(as) **“solid waste”** means 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;

(at) **“sorting”** means separating various components and categories of recyclable such as paper, plastic, card-boards, metal, glass, *etc.*, from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling;

(au) **“stabilizing”** 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;

(av) **“street vendor”** means 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;

(aw) **“transfer station”** means 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;

(ax) **“transportation”** means conveyance of solid waste, either treated, partly treated or untreated from a location to another location in an environmentally sound manner through

44

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV]20 vDVwcj]2021

specially designed and covered transport system so as to prevent the foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions;

(ay) **“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;

(az) **“user fee”** means a fee imposed by the local body on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services;

(ba) **“vermi composting”** means the process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms;

(bb) **“waste generator”** means and includes any person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishments including State Government and Central Government establishments, which generate solid waste;

(bc) **“waste hierarchy”** means the priority order in which the solid waste is to should be managed by giving emphasis to prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least;

(bd) **“waste picker”** means 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;

2. Words and expressions used but not defined in these rules shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and the rules made therein, such as Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and transboundary Movement) Rules 2016 and E-Waste Management Rules 2016 etc;

CHAPTER II

DUTIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

A.SEGREGATION

3. Duties of waste generators,-

(a) every waste generator including Bulk Waste Generators shall segregate and store the waste generated by them in three categories namely biodegradable, non-bio-degradable (recyclable) and hazardous (domestic or commercial) wastes (non-recyclable) in suitable bins and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the directions as notified 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) all shops, commercial establishments, market associations and businesses shall store segregated waste onsite;

(d) construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, shall be stored separately in own premises and the urban local body shall dispose it off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016;

(e) horticulture waste and garden waste generated from premises shall be separately stored in own premises and dispose of as per the directions of the urban local body from time to time/ shall be stored in biodegradable stream and shall be taken to nearby composting plants by the urban local body;

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

45

(f) every street vendor shall keep two or three containers, as per requirement, for storage of waste generated during the course of his / her activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc., and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the urban local body;

(g) all bulk waste generators, resident welfare associations, gated communities, institutions with more than 5000 square meter area, shall in partnership with the urban local body, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in 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;

(h) waste generator shall ensure that non-biodegradable waste such as packets, food containers, boxes, bottles, tetra packs, cartons, paper cups, plates and other disposable items are cleaned, dried and then handed over to the urban local body for effective recycling;

(i) there shall be no intermixing of biomedical waste, e-waste, hazardous waste or industrial waste with solid waste, by anyone in the chain of solid waste management from the source of waste generation up to the processing facility;

(j) the residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the urban local body;

(k) the vendors, shops, commercial establishments or any other person should not use the disposal items prohibited under the Uttar Pradesh Plastic and Non-Biodegradable Garbage Regulation (U.P. Act no 29 of 2000) Act 2000 as amended in 2018;

4. Duties of Poultry, Fish and Slaughter Waste (other than designated slaughter houses/market).-

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 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 II);

5. Duties of Vendor/Hawkers,-

All vendors/hawkers shall keep their biodegradable and other waste segregated in bins at the site of vending. It shall be the responsibility of the waste generator/ vendor to deliver this waste duly segregated to the municipal collection vehicle of urban local body or to the nearest designated community bins. Each Vendor/hawker shall be responsible to maintain their 'Clean Angan'. If the owner or vendor fails to comply with the provisions of the rules, fine shall be imposed as per the Schedule of Fines;

6. Duties in respect of Stormwater drains/Gullies,-

(i) Every owner or occupier of the premise along which the storm water drain/gully is situated shall be responsible to ensure that no waste is dumped or thrown in it and to keep it clean. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupier of the premise 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. For drains/ gully inside the

premise, the occupier shall keep it clean. In case of waste accumulation in gully inside the premise, the occupier shall clean it, segregate the waste and hand it over to urban local body or deliver it at site ear marked by the urban local body;

(ii) Where owners/occupiers of such premises wish to avail of the services of the urban local body for the cleaning of the house gully, they must apply to the concerned office of the urban local body and pay suitable prescribed charges as notified by the urban local body from time to time. It shall be the responsibility of the owners/occupiers to provide access to the house gully for cleaning purposes;

(iii) It shall be the responsibility of the urban local body to keep the storm water drains/gullies of the city clean from waste and sewage;

46

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV]20 vDVwcj]2021

7. Duties of organisers of bhandara / langar,-

Every person or group of persons organizing a bhandara or langar shall provide for bins for segregated waste at site;

8. Responsibility of institutions owned and controlled by Government,-

(1) Government / Semi-government, statutory bodies shall be responsible for implementation of these rules within the public premises owned or occupied by them;

(2) The urban local body and/or Department of Urban Development may, by notification, require any category of generators to segregate their solid waste into additional categories;

(3) Nothing in these rules shall affect the duty of any generator to segregate waste into additional categories under any other law for the time being in force applicable to such generator;

B. PRIMARY STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE

9. The storage of solid waste shall be as follows,-

(a) of every owner or occupier of private property shall maintain suitable number of refuse receptacles on their premises in the manner that garbage is not visible from public street/roads and sidewalks nor accessible to animals;

(b) of bulk waste generators or any aggregation of individual generators including multi-storied buildings, apartments, row houses, tenements, townships, hostels, parks, malls, Government or private residential colonies or societies, shops, offices, commercial establishments, airports, railways, public utilities, industries, household industries *etc.* shall provide and maintain separate receptacles of appropriate size, colour and specification for each category of segregated waste within their premises;

(c) of hawkers, vendors, kiosks, food stalls, food trucks whether permanently or temporarily situated shall provide and maintain at the place of their business at least two receptacles for dry and wet waste to avoid any littering;

10. Storage of specific category of waste shall be done as follows,-

(a) in respect of permissible packaging material of food wastes, shall be emptied of their food contents, before being segregated. Further, non-plastic biodegradable wastes (including food wastes) shall not be disposed of in prohibited plastic bags and it shall be disposed of in suitable garbage bags/ liner bags manufactured specifically for the disposal of non-plastic biodegradable waste;

(b) in respect of sanitary waste, all sanitary waste shall be wrapped securely as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable wrapping material or bags/ pouches as instructed by the urban local body, or provided by manufacturers or brand owners of such products to prevent any possible leakage or spillage, marked distinctively (e.g. with a red 'X' mark, or with standardised labels for diapers / napkins) and placed in the receptacle meant for dry waste in such manner as may be notified by the urban local body;

(c) in respect of domestic/ commercial hazardous waste,-

(i) All Domestic/ Commercial Hazardous Waste shall be stored, and labelled if so prescribed, in a separate bag/ receptacle as may be notified by the urban local body;

(ii) All sharps forming part of domestic hazardous waste shall be stored in a separate sharps container, as may be notified by the urban local body;

(d) in respect of construction and demolition waste, all generators shall store the segregated construction and demolition (C&D) waste within their premises in the manner prescribed under Construction and Demolition Rules 2016 and as may be notified by the urban local body, in a location convenient for delivery and collection;

(e) in respect of bulk garden and horticultural waste, all such waste shall be stored by the generators within their premises/ pick-up points/ locations specified by the urban local body in large bags, bins or heaps with adequate protection from scattering and as may be convenient for

storage, delivery and collection by urban local body or any person appointed by the urban local body;

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

47

C.SECONDARY STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE

11.The storage of solid waste in the secondary storage points shall be as follows,-

(1)Segregated solid waste collected from doorsteps shall be taken to waste storage depots, community storage bins or fixed or mobile transfer stations or the locations specified by the urban local body and/or Agent for secondary storage of waste;

(2)Storage facilities shall be created and established by taking into account quantities of waste generation in a given area and the density of population. Such secondary storage points shall have covered containers of specified colours for separate storage of,-

a.Bio-degradable or wet waste;

b.Non-biodegradable or dry waste c. Domestic hazardous waste;

(3)Dry waste sorting centres / material recovery facilities (MRF) /recycling centres for non-biodegradable waste,-

a.In order to regulate and facilitate the sorting of the recyclable and non-recyclable waste, the urban local body shall provide for as many dry waste sorting centres/MRF or recycling centres as possible and required. Dry (non-biodegradable) waste from street /door- to-door collection system and from commercial establishments shall be transferred to these designated centres. These designated centres shall receive only dry waste. Such centres shall be fenced/screened in such a way that waste shall not be visible to passers-by;

b.These dry waste sorting centres shall be manned/operated by registered/licensed recyclers or any other Agents authorized/appointed by urban local body;

c.There shall also be a provision for the households to directly deposit or sell their recyclable dry waste to the authorized agents and/or authorized waste dealers of urban local bodies at these recycling centres at pre-notified rates. The authorized agents and/or authorized waste dealers shall be allowed to dispose of or sell the recyclable waste to the secondary market or recycling units only in consonance with the provisions of SWM Rules;

(4)Deposition centre for specified domestic hazardous waste,-

a.For the collection of domestic hazardous waste, deposition centres will be set up at suitable locations for receiving the specified domestic hazardous waste. The locations of such facility shall be publicised widely to make people aware of it for direct disposition of hazardous waste. The urban local body and/or Agent may collect domestic hazardous waste from all waste generators in segregated manner;

b.Such waste shall be transported separately to the hazardous waste disposal facility set up by the urban local body;

c.Sanitary Waste will be segregated from domestic hazardous waste at the secondary storage facilities and/or deposit centres and shall be processed through incineration;

(5)Specifications of secondary storage facilities,-

a.The urban local body and/or Agent or through outsourcing agencies shall maintain the storage facilities for solid waste in a manner that does not create unhygienic and unsanitary conditions around it;

b.Storage facilities shall be user friendly and shall be so designed that it ensures compaction of waste and that the waste stored is not exposed to open atmosphere;

c.Secondary storage facilities shall be created and established by taking into account quantities of solid waste generation in a given area or ward as per the density of population or generation of solid waste in the area;

CHAPTER III

A.COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF SOLID WASTE

12.Collection and delivery of dry and wet waste shall be done as follows,-

(1)**In the case of door to door collection-** door to door collection of segregated wet and dry waste at notified timings shall be implemented and notified by the urban local body / or agency authorised by the urban local body as the case maybe within the territorial limits of the urban local body;

48

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV]20 vDVwcj]2021

(2)**In the case of point to point collection-** if door to door services cannot be carried out for a specific period or the services cannot be provided for any other unforeseen reason or until the services of door to door are provided, the urban local body may notify multiple locations in every ward within its

jurisdiction including locations that have been used as de-facto dumping points and install large compactor bins where citizens can deposit their segregated solid waste. The collection points shall be attended daily for clearing waste. The areas around the place where the bins or containers or compactors are placed shall also be cleaned;

(3)**In the case of collection of residual waste from in-situ processing units-** the urban local body and/or the Agency shall fix a schedule of waste collection from units/places processing waste in-situ and publish the time slots for collection in prominent parts of that area as well as the website of the urban local body/ district NIC website. The urban local body shall maintain an updated list of all units/places that process waste in-situ that are bulk waste generators such as hotels, restaurants, office complexes, educational institutions, marriage halls, hospitals' non- biomedical waste and commercial areas within its territorial jurisdiction on their website;

(4)**In the case of collection from bulk waste generators-**in the event that it is generating 10 tons or more of Solid Waste per day, the urban local bodies and/or Agent shall set up a separate collection system for such Bulk Waste Generators including separate transportation/collection vehicles for collection of waste;

(5)**In the case of bulky waste-** the urban local body and/or the Agent shall specify one day a month for door to door collection of Bulky Waste and publish the time slots for collection in prominent parts of that area as well as the website of urban local body/district NIC website;

B.Collection and Delivery of various other specific types of waste

13.Collection and delivery of various other specific types of waste shall be as follows,-

(a)**Hazardous(Commercial / Domestic) Waste:** Such waste shall be deposited by generators at the deposition centres notified by the urban local body or it shall be delivered to or collected by the notified collection system everyday where the collection vehicle has a separate receptacle for hazardous waste or in case the collection vehicle does not have a separate receptacle for hazardous waste, the urban local body shall ensure that specific days are notified to the citizens of the area when such waste shall be collected;

(b)**E-Waste:** Generators shall ensure channelization of e-waste through collection centre / dealer or producer/ dismantler / recycler of e-waste or through the designated take-back service provider of the producer to authorized dismantler or recycler of e-waste;

(c)**Construction and demolition waste:** Generators shall be responsible for collection, segregation, storage and delivery of C&D waste generated, as per provisions of Construction and Demolition Rules 2016 and as may be directed or notified by the urban local body;

(d)**Bulk Garden or Horticultural Waste:** Generators shall be responsible for collection, segregation, storage, delivery and management of Bulk Garden and Horticultural waste as may be directed or notified by the urban local body;

(e)**Other Waste:** Bio-Medical Waste, Liquid Slaughter, Effluents, Batteries waste and such other waste of urban local body for which the urban local body has notified a separate primary collection system shall not be delivered to or collected by the notified collection system for wet and dry waste and shall be delivered by generators to collectors or agencies of such waste notified by the urban local body on payment of appropriate fees or as may be prescribed in these rules;

(f)**Hawkers, Vendors, kiosks, food stalls, and food trucks** whether permanently or temporarily situated maintaining litter bins at their place of business or generators, shall ensure delivery of segregated waste to the collection points, Community Bins, Community Containers or waste collectors/vehicles notified by the urban local body in this behalf;

14.Provisions of announcement and Publication,-

(1)Area or ward wise specific time slots including relevant day of the week for different categories of solid waste shall be notified by the urban local body and published in prominent parts of that area as well as on the district NIC website/website of the urban local body and/or the Agent as the case may be generally, the time for door to door collection of garbage will be set from 6 am to 11 am. For collection from trading establishments, shops in commercial areas or any other institutional waste generators, the urban local body may notify separate time slot;

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

49

(2)Route maps for collection including stops, starting and ending times and other relevant details shall be published and notified along with the time slots;

(3)Where the urban local body has notified a Door-To-Door Collection System, each generator shall ensure delivery of segregated solid waste to the primary collection point, i.e. door-step/ gate/ point of entry from public road or Community Bin, as may be prescribed or notified;

(4) Where the urban local body has notified a Point-To-Point Collection System, each generator shall ensure delivery of segregated solid waste into community containers or directly to waste collectors/ vehicles, as may be prescribed or notified;

(5) Automatic voice recording device, bell or horn within permissible noise levels shall be installed on every garbage collection vehicle used by waste collectors. In narrow and congested lanes and streets, waste collector/driver/helper shall use a whistle and walk through such lanes and streets to announce arrival and ensure collection;

15. Additional Measures for delivery/Collection: -

(1) The urban local body shall ensure that separate primary collection systems are established for Bio-Medical Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste, Bulk Garden or Horticultural Waste, Street Sweeping waste, litter waste and Dead Animals (pets and large animals), as may be necessary under the respective Waste Management Rules of the Central Government applicable to the urban local body;

(2) The urban local body shall notify a separate primary collection system for particular categories of generators such as Hotels and Eateries, Slaughter Houses, Dairies etc. or particular categories of waste such as E-Waste etc;

(3) No waste shall be handed over during collection in a manner that would endanger the health, of either the waste generator or the waste collector or the general public, creating a risk of traffic, harm to the environment or create a nuisance/ produce odour or result in littering;

(4) Collected segregated bio-degradable waste from residential and other areas shall be transferred to the processing plants like compost plants, bio-methanation plants or any such other facilities in a covered manner;

(5) Collected non-bio-degradable waste shall be transported to the respective processing facilities or secondary storage facilities created for recycling;

CHAPTER IV

COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID WASTE

16. Collection and transportation of solid waste shall be as follows,-

(a) for collection and transportation of solid waste the urban local body and/or Agent should prepare vehicle deployment plan in the manner that segregated dry waste, wet waste and hazardous waste is not intermixed during transportation;

(b) as far as possible the urban local body shall procure automated waste collection vehicles that utilize automated mechanisms to collect and dump waste thereby eliminating the need to manually lift and dump the contents. The design of the primary and secondary transportation vehicles will be such that the solid waste will not be allowed to touch ground until it reaches its final processing/disposal site and thus avoiding recurring manual handling of waste;

(c) vehicles used for transportation of waste shall be covered in such manner that the collected waste is not exposed to open environment or visible to the public or cause scattering on the road during transportation. The vehicles may also include compactors and mobile transfer stations depending upon choice of technology by the urban local body;

(d) the urban local body shall assess the number of waste collection vehicles that will be allotted to each identified ward. The ratio of number of waste collection vehicles to the number of

50

mRrjizns'kvIk/kkj.kxtV]20 vDVwcj]2021

waste generators shall be computed every six months and in accordance with the methodology as may be specified by the urban local body from time to time;

(e) based on the quantity of waste generated within the area of the urban local body, feasibility of deploying dedicated Mobile Transfer Station or Fixed Compactor Transfer Station shall be ensured by the urban local body at specified locations to receive waste from the Auto Tippers, 3 Wheelers, Rickshaws etc. engaged in street-level and door-to-door collection of solid waste from households and commercial establishments as per the approved route plans. Design of mobile transfer station and fixed compactor transfer station shall allow unloading of waste from primary collection vehicles by consuming minimum time and without littering waste. In Municipal Corporations where wards are large in size and there is more than 10 MT per day waste generation within the ward area, the Municipal Corporation may provide a compactor in the ward for secondary collection;

(f) changing needs and advancements in technology shall be taken into consideration for selection of collection and transportation equipment and vehicles. Vehicle Tracking System / GPS shall be installed in all the vehicles deployed by the urban local body for waste collection;

CHAPTER V

PROCESSING OF SOLID WASTE

17.Processing of Biodegradable Waste or Wet Waste,-

(1)To minimise transportation/collection cost and environmental impacts, preference shall be given to decentralized processing such as composting, bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable waste. Wherever applicable, for bio-degradable waste, preference shall be given for in-situ processing of such waste;

(2)The urban local body shall enforce that markets dealing with vegetables, fruits, flowers, meat, poultry and fish waste while processing bio-degradable waste ensure hygienic conditions;

(3)**In-situ processing:** Bulk waste generators of bio degradable waste shall setup and maintain their own wet waste processing facilities in accordance with the conditions laid down in license/permission obtained from the urban local body within 90 days to the notification of these rules;

(4)It shall be mandatory for the waste generators mentioned in table below to set up and maintain their own wet waste processing facility in accordance with the conditions laid down in the license/authorization obtained from urban local body,-

TABLE

	Type of Generators	Quantity of waste generated
1	Hotels, restaurants and other eateries	More than 100 kg. Daily or all three star and higher category hotels.
2	Marriage halls, trade fairs, party plots, community halls, clubs	More than 100 kg. Daily or during events.
3	Slaughter houses, chicken, fish and mutton shops	More than 50 kg. daily (either single outlet or collectively from multiple outlets owned by a single owner).
4	Hospitals and other health care institutions	Operating more than 20 beds or generating more than 100 kg. of wet waste daily.
5	Industrial areas	Generating more than 50 kg. daily
6	Private Gardens/ Public Parks	More than 50 kg. of garden waste daily
7	Dairy and cattle sheds	All dairy and cattle sheds
8	All gated communities and institutions with more than 5000 square meter area	All waste generated within the premise.

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

51

(5)Where such generators are not in a position to set up such facilities due to land constraint, they may deliver the biodegradable waste to the urban local body and/or Agent. The generators shall be required to pay applicable/additional user fees based on the quantity of waste generated and delivered;

(6)The Municipal Commissioner/Executive Officer may at her/his discretion extend the requirement of processing biodegradable waste to any other category of generators within the jurisdiction of the urban local body;

(7)The urban local body shall undertake periodic checks and inspections to ensure that such on-site processing facilities are established, operational and are processing the entire wet- waste generated by the generator in accordance with any standards laid down in this behalf. In case of failure to establish, operate properly or comply with standards, any incentives associated with wet waste processing will be rescinded and recovered, and the urban local body shall impose such administration charges and Compounding Fees as may be prescribed until such time as the wet-waste processing facilities become operational and compliant;

(8)The urban local body shall notify and update regularly,-

(a)standards of quality for in-situ/ on-site wet waste processing (including, construction, operations, management, residue and product) binding on all generator and all building plans and permissions shall be subject to adherence of such standards;

(b)approved technologies and detailed designs for in-situ processing of wet-waste, taking into consideration various environmentally, operationally and economically viable techniques and technologies available in the market, for facilitation and implementation of these rules. Provided that adopting any such, technology or vendor notified by the urban local body shall not be mandatory on generators;

(9)The waste management facilities or in-situ bulk waste generators of compost shall strictly adhere to the guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) from time to time;

(10)The urban local body shall 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;

(11)The urban local body shall facilitate processing of wet waste through dissemination of information relating to technology, engagement and integration of waste-pickers, awareness campaigns, education of generators, workshops *etc.*;

(12)The urban local body shall involve communities in waste management and promote home composting, bio gas generation, decentralized processing of waste at community level, subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;

(13)Institutional arrangement for distribution of compost;

(a)urban local body and/or the Department of Urban Development shall co-ordinate with the respective concerned Department dealing with Fertilisers to set up a mechanism for the standards for compost generated, its distribution thereof, different schedule of rates for distribution to farmers and companies *etc.*;

(b)the waste processing facilities manufacturing compost shall after ensuring proper quality check provide a fraction of such compost, as decided by urban local body and/or Agent, to farmers of the neighbouring areas at subsidized rates as fixed by the urban local body and/or Department of Urban Development in consultation with concerned Department dealing with Fertilisers from time to time. The urban local body and/or Agent shall ensure that knowledge of availability of compost at subsidized rates is made easily available to the farmers of the region;

(14)Specifications of in-situ/on-site wet waste processing facilities;

(a)facilities shall accept, store and treat only segregated wet waste;

(b)facilities shall have a separate space on site for temporary storage of mixed solid waste that may be collected from the generators;

52

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV]20 vDVwcj]2021

(c)all residual wet waste shall be temporarily stored at a designated place for delivery to the notified collection system, in closed receptacles with protection and measures against littering, spillage, scattering, nuisance to public, foul odour *etc.*;

(d)facilities shall have adequate infrastructure and utilities to ensure that there are no unsanitary and unhygienic conditions, nuisance to public or workers operating the facility;

(e)all facilities shall take appropriate measures to monitor the quality and quantity of wet waste received and the product (compost/gas) generated to reduce rejection, residue and amount of unprocessed waste;

18.Processing of Non-Biodegradable Waste or Dry Waste,-

(1)Bulk Generators of non-biodegradable waste shall set-up and maintain their own Material Recovery Facilities (i.e. sorting sheds) or give the residual waste to the waste collectors or Agency in accordance with any conditions laid down by the urban local body;

(2)Integration of existing facilities,-

(a)urban local body shall make efforts to register or authorize existing informal waste collection/ aggregation/ trading facilities operated by registered informal waste traders as MRFs subject to compliance with the provisions, standards and specifications relating to such facilities hereunder;

(b)seek to designate material recovery facilities as deposit centres for Domestic/Commercial Hazardous waste provided that a separate secure storage area is provided within such MRFs and the waste- pickers/ collection agencies managing/operating/working in such MRFs are given adequate training and equipment by the urban local body to handle such waste safely;

(3)The Authorized operator of all Material Recovery Facilities shall comply to the following:

(a)material recovery facilities will only accept segregated Non-Biodegradable Waste/ Dry Waste;

(b)material recovery facilities will not accept any mixed waste, biodegradable waste, Liquid Waste, E-Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste, Domestic/ Commercial Hazardous Waste *etc.* unless specifically notified by the urban local body after provision of separate adequate facilities for such categories of waste in accordance with the provisions, standards and specifications under these rules and other applicable Rules;

(c)material recovery facilities shall have adequate space and facilities for,-

(i)Accepting dry waste from collection vehicles/ waste-collectors/ agents;

(ii)Sorting, baling and temporary storage of dry waste;

- (iii) Appropriate and separate receptacles for temporary storage of inert waste, non-recyclable waste, non-reusable waste and for other categories of waste for which facilities have been provided;
- (iv) Transfer to secondary collection of inert, non-recyclable, non-reusable dry waste and for other categories of waste for which facilities have been provided;
- (d) material recovery facilities shall have adequate facilities to ensure smooth functioning and to avoid unhygienic conditions;
- (e) prevent nuisance to public or to waste-pickers/ workers within the facility, including sanitisation/disinfection and cleaning of MRFs, especially sections where Domestic/ Commercial Hazardous Waste is temporarily stored;
- (f) material recovery facilities shall be constructed within delineated premises providing for a properly enclosed space in a manner to prevent scattering by stray animals or birds etc. and restricting access to registered waste-pickers/authorized individuals;
- (g) waste-Pickers, informal waste traders or operators of any MRF shall ensure that all recyclable waste shall enter the recycling stream and that only inert, non-recyclable, domestic/ commercial hazardous and non-reusable waste shall be rejected from the facility and transferred to the secondary collection system for further processing or disposal;

mRrjizns'kv1k/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

53

19.Processing of Non-Biodegradable Recyclable Waste,-

The Non-Biodegradable Recyclable Waste shall be sent to Dry waste sorting centres / Material Recovery Facilities and thereafter to authorized recycling units. As far as possible the urban local body shall create institutional mechanism for segregated Non-Biodegradable Recyclable Waste to be sent directly by waste generators or urban local bodies and/or Agent to authorized recycling units;

20.Processing of Non-Biodegradable Non- Recyclable Waste,-

(1) The Non-Biodegradable that cannot be recycled in accordance with these rules and having calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg shall be used for 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;

(2) Every urban local body shall ensure that the menstrual and other sanitary waste stream within the territorial limits of its jurisdiction is disposed and processed through incineration;

21.Processing of Hazardous (Domestic or Commercial)Waste,-

Hazardous waste so collected from households, bulk waste generators, commercial establishments and/or industries shall be processed through TSDF (Treatment Storage Disposal Facility), incineration and/or any other suitable method as authorized by the urban local body or the Department of Urban Development;

22.Processing of Construction and Demolition Waste,-

The Construction and Demolition Waste shall be processed in accordance with C&D Rules 2016 and shall be transported to appropriate processing plants, sanitary landfills and/or other designated locations;

23.Processing of Slaughterhouse Waste,-

Waste generated from slaughterhouses, poultry and fish markets will be processed or disposed through rendering, composting, bio methanation, controlled incineration and burial where stipulated scientific standards are followed;

24.Standards for processing and treatment of solid waste and landfill sites,-

It shall be the duty of the urban local body to ensure that all waste processing facilities and landfill sites are designed and maintained as per provisions and standards prescribed under the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and guidelines issued by CPCB or State Pollution Control Board in this regard. Scientific processing and disposal may not be possible at the level of each urban local body, in that case arrangements for scientific processing and disposal can be taken up at regional or state level. The user charges collected under these rules may be used for funding such state level projects and its operation and maintenance cost;

CHAPTER VI**OTHER OBLIGATORY DUTIES OF THE URBAN LOCAL BODIES****25.In addition to obligatory duties, every urban local body shall,-**

- (a) provide adequate infrastructure facilities to enable citizens so that they may comply the provisions of these rules. In addition to waste collection services, litter bins, dry waste sorting centres, and composting centres shall be set up, wherever possible and essential, in consultation with local citizens;

(b)provide and maintain suitable community bins on public roads or other public spaces, as determined by the urban local body itself or through an Agency as an interim arrangement till urban local body make provision for collection at source or point-to-point collection at the required frequencies. Segregated waste shall be delivered by the concerned generators to such community bins, and thereafter collected by the urban local body. The urban local body and/or Agency shall ensure compliance of segregation and avoidance of public nuisance and health hazards from these community bins. Every community bin shall be separate for bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable waste;

54

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV]20 vDVwcj]2021

Details of all such places including the arrangements and schedules of waste collection from such places shall be available at the public notice board in the office of urban local body and district NIC website. The urban local body and/or Agency shall ensure that at no point of time the community bins are overflowing or exposed to open environment and prevent their scattering by rag pickers, stray animals or birds *etc.*;

(c)facilitate information about composting as well as recycling of dry waste through composting centres and dry waste sorting centres listing them on district NIC web site;

(d)establish a system to recognise organizations of waste pickers /informal waste collectors and promote a system for integration of these authorized waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste. For establishment of the system the urban local bodies may consider to form Self Help Group of the informal waste pickers or waste collectors and issue identity cards for integrating them into the management of solid waste. The urban local body shall also endeavour to promote people/ groups that are locally engaged in sanitation and cleanness drive and such person/groups should be integrated while enabling a clean environment;

(e)take action against the Transport Contractor and/or Agency/employees of urban local body, if any worker of the contractor/Agency/ or of urban local body mixes segregated waste at any point of collection or fails to pick up waste as per the specified time schedule;

(f)release publicly, the monthly data about the quantity of waste going to the different landfills and waste processing sites. Such information shall be available at the Office and on urban local body website/ district NIC website;

(g)take appropriate steps and discharge their statutory obligation in accordance to Para 7 of Schedule III of Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016;

(h)have right to enter, at all reasonable times, with such assistance as it considers necessary, any place for the purpose of (i) performing any of the functions entrusted to him by urban local body or (ii) determine whether, and if so, in what manner, any such functions are to be performed, or whether any provisions of these Rules or other waste management rules notified have been complied with;

(i)provide and strengthen the system of Nuisance Detectors by providing suitable logistics support;

(j)designate officers under their control who shall be responsible for implementing the obligatory responsibilities of Urban Local Body specified under these Rules in accordance with the plans and time schedules for implementation. The specific plans and time schedules and achievements against the same along with reasons for short falls, if any, shall also be shared publicly by the official/authority of the urban local bodies. Supervisor, Sanitary Inspectors to have uniform and walkie- talkie or mobile based application to contact and coordinate the work;

(k)safai karmis/ waste pickers deployed by the urban local bodies or its authorised agency for door to door collection will be properly equipped with vehicle support/ hand cart/ tricycle to take the garbage to the compactor / secondary collection point, which should be within 2 to 3 kilometres from the primary collection point;

(l)ensure greater transparency and public accessibility, the urban local bodies shall provide all necessary information that is required to be publicized through district NIC website. Each household or establishment will be provided with name and number of safaikarmi and supervisor of that area;

(m)publicize the provision of the rules through the media of signs, leaflets, announcements through vehicles/ or through any other appropriate means, so that all citizens are made aware about the various provisions of these rules such as user charges, statutory duties (e.g. segregation and recycling of waste), anti-litter and anti-nuisance penalties and fines and other prohibitions;

(n)co-ordinate with other government agencies and authorities, to ensure compliance of these rules;

(o)ensure arrangements for regular cleaning at all the public roads, places, colonies, slums, markets and tourism places, parks of the urban local body, cremation grounds etc. and the urban local body shall be committed to collect and carry the garbage from these places door to door or from the nearest garbage bin/container/facility and transport it from there to the final disposal place in closed vehicles;

(p)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;

(q)endeavour within a period of one year from the notification of these rules, to create on its own or through coordination create a system for disposal of dead animal in a scientifically created carcass handling plant incineration facility/plant in the district for such purpose;

(r)utilize the process of bioremediation/ phytoremediation / any other technology wherever necessary to treat contaminated media, including water, in drains, ponds, lake, soil and subsurface material;

(s)make procurements, establish primary/secondary storage facilities, create requisite infrastructure, employ work force for solid waste management within its territorial limits keeping in mind the increasing urban population growth rate of the State;

(t)strictly adhere to 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. Failure of authorities in adhering to this provision resulting into improper solid waste management and poor sanitation shall be considered as grave misconduct in discharge of duties by concerned officials/authorities of the urban local bodies and penal action shall be initiated against them under relevant rules by competent authorities;

(u)establish its own grievance redressal mechanism and make it widely known to the public, in order to manage the complete daily cleaning system of the city;

(v)establish a suitable mechanism for recognitions and reward those employees/ workers/ persons/ groups/ associations including other stakeholders that promote sanitation and better waste management practises in order to promote incentives and best practices;

(w)adopt a performance-based indicator for such recognition by promoting healthy competition among its employees and adopting an inter ward competition, a best ward and the employee/worker of the best ward may be suitably recognised and rewarded;

(x)suitably recognise healthy competition among its employees by adopting an inter ward competition each month for best ward and the best employee/ worker of the month thereof;

CHAPTERVII

STREET SWEEPING AND PUBLIC RECEPTACLES

26.Street Sweeping,-

The urban local bodies shall ensure that,-

(a)street sweeping shall be done every day or twice a day in the case of commercial areas by the person assigned by it for street sweeping, cleaning of surface drains/ trenches abutting streets and related activities;

(b)personal protection equipment including helmet, uniform, florescent jackets, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate footwear and masks etc. will be supplied as per requirement to all workers/sweepers handling solid waste within 90 days from the date of commencement of these rules;

(c)all safaikarmi (sweepers) employed by it shall be given two set of uniforms in a year by itself and the employees deployed through contract and service providers by the contracting agencies. The urban local bodies shall make provision of at least rupees two thousand (Rs.2000)

56

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV]20 vDVwcj]2021

per such employee in its annual budget and it shall also incorporate such provision with its Agent engaged for providing contractual/outsourced manpower workers for sweeping/ handling of solid waste;

(d)segregate street sweepings into biodegradable, non- biodegradable and inert waste and storage of such segregated waste will be ensured by the persons engaged in street sweeping in accordance with rules;

(e)sweepers shall not burn solid waste, tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and hand over to the authorised person / agency;

27.Litter Bins/Receptacles

The urban local body shall,-

(a)provide an adequate number of litter bins at proper and convenient locations and frequency on all public streets and in public places for the temporary deposit of litter etc;

(b)litter bins shall be determined having regard to density of residential population, extent of commercial activity and local situation in any public street or public place to avoid overflowing;

(c)ensure that litter bins are properly maintained in a usable condition and not overflowing or exposed to open environment, causing or likely to cause nuisance to the public and be prevented scattering thereof by animals or birds;

(d)provide suitable mechanism on daily basis for regular cleaning and removal of solid waste deposited in litter bins, either through its Door-to-Door Collection System or Point-to-Point Collection System or otherwise while ensuring that litter waste is not mixed with waste collected through the primary collection systems;

(e)ensure transportation of the waste deposited in litter bins or street sweepings, provide for transportation of,-

(i)biodegradable waste to a convenient Wet-Waste Processing facility;

(ii)non-biodegradable waste to a convenient Materials Recovery facility;

(iii)silt, dust, sand and other inert waste to the nearest Waste Management Facility, Transfer Station or Construction and Demolition Waste disposal or processing facility for transportation, disposal or processing;

(f)take all necessary and appropriate measures under these rules or any other law in force for reducing the incidents of littering including by way of providing additional litter bins, awareness campaigns, enforcement drives, and engagement of NGOs etc;

CHAPTER VIII

WASTE PICKERS-RECOGNITION AND RIGHTS

28.With the assistance of Urban Development Department, Labour Department and Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare, etc. of the state government, the concerned urban local body shall within six months of the notification of these rules ensure that,-

(a)identity cards are made for the waste pickers whether formally or informally engaged for the activities of solid waste management;

(b)all waste pickers shall be provided with suitable personal protective equipment including helmet, uniform, florescent jackets, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate footwear and masks etc. while educating and facilitating them through various social safety schemes and private operators;

(c)benefit of various government schemes in co-ordination with other government departments shall be provided in order to implementing various schemes in relation to weaker section that may include but not limited to waste pickers, with a view to creating formal mechanism;

(d)implementing various schemes in relation to weaker section that may facilitate waste pickers,-

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021 57

(i)Free medical check-ups and inoculations are carried out at regular intervals and necessarily once every six months and undertake any other measure to minimise and eliminate health hazards to the waste pickers and their children;

(ii)Basic health insurance cover to waste pickers and their children;

(iii)High level of hygiene is maintained at the work site of waste pickers;

(iv)Social protection and educational schemes targeting young people working at the dump sites are provided;

(v)Financial inclusion for providing benefit of credit facility as per rules;

(e)awareness campaigns for encouraging more positive public attitude towards waste pickers and for promoting segregation of recyclables;

(f)any activity or scheme to uplift the socio-economic status and physical and mental well-being of waste pickers keeping in mind the environmental and economic value of their work shall be undertaken, adopted and implemented;

CHAPTER IX

USER CHARGES**29. User charges,–**

(1) Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 as notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Dated 8th April 2016 has prescribed for Urban Local Bodies, to implement the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 effectively and 15(f) of the rules defines the duties of urban local bodies as *“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”*. Accordingly, as per the provisions stated in SWM Rules 2016, the necessary action shall be taken by urban local bodies. The State Government is not fixing any user charges rates and decision regarding this will be taken later;

(2) The charges for door to door or point garbage collection as above shall be collected only by the authorized agents/person of the urban local body. The above rates shall be properly advertised by the urban local body/institution/person and the rates shall also be displayed on the Waste Management Vehicles. For ensuring transparency, the urban local body or its authorised Agency shall endeavour to establish mechanism of using hand held device to collect user charges and penalty;

(3) If the waste material is not disposed by any person/party in a manner as prescribed under these rules and is not disposed on the designated sites, waste bins, litter bins, containers kept on the roads, parks or other such designated sites and is disposed elsewhere where waste disposal is prohibited, in such circumstances, fine/compounding charges shall be levied on the concerned person/party in addition to regular user charges;

(4) Penalty or User charges / Fees if not collected on the spot or monthly basis, will get added to the property tax bill of the household / establishment and shall be recovered accordingly;

(5) To promote in-situ / onsite waste management by bulk waste generators, urban local body may consider to provide incentives in user charges, however, the verification of onsite waste management practice adopted by such bulk waste generators shall be done in a well formulated transparent manner.

Any

58

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV]20 vDVwcj]2021

such proposal regarding incentives to bulk waste generators shall be communicated to the state government and only after the state government approval the benefit of such incentives shall be extended;

(6) The amount collected as user charges will be kept in a separate bank account and will be used exclusively only for waste management. The state government can issue directions for ensuring proper usage of this amount;

CHAPTER X**PROHIBITION AND OFFENCES****30. Littering in public place,–**

No person shall throw, deposit or cause to be thrown or deposited any waste whether solid, semi- solid, liquid or solid including sewage and wastewater upon or in any public place, street, open spaces, drain or water bodies except in a manner provided for in these rules, or in any other rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or under any other law which may be in force;

Explanation: Every person shall ensure that any public place in front of or adjacent to any premises owned or occupied by him including footpath and open drain/ gutter is free of any waste whether liquid, semi-solid or solid including sewage and waste water and every such person shall provide an adequate number of litter bins within such premises and ensure that there are adequate connections for drainage of waste water into the public sewerage/ drainage system;

31. Littering on vacant plots,–

No waste generator or urban local body or Agency shall throw or deposit solid waste on any vacant plot. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupier of such vacant plot, government or privately owned, to ensure that the land is waste free;

32. Pollution by throwing articles in water bodies,–

No person shall throw any type of waste into any type of water body (natural or man-made unless specified for the purpose). For idol immersion where necessary, the Irrigation Department or Local Body may construct temporary pond with earthen bunds. Removable synthetic liners may be placed in the bottom of the pond which should be removed regularly as per Central Pollution Control Board guidelines. As an alternate measure make-shift bamboo structures can be erected near water bodies or any other place as decided by the urban local body from time to time where the public may deposit flowers, leaves, cloths, idols, ornaments and other Pooja articles that may then be further taken to processing facilities or recycling centres. Specific leaflets/posters, etc. for mass awareness be prepared and distributed;

33. Littering from vehicles,–

No person shall spit, 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 driver of vehicle shall allow or permit any passenger in such vehicle to spit, throw or deposit such waste in a like manner;

Explanation: No person shall drive or move any truck or other vehicle filled with litter unless such vehicles are so designed to cover the litter and loaded as to prevent any litter from being blown off or deposited upon any road, sidewalks, traffic islands, playground, garden or other public place;

34. Disposal of waste in drain,-

No person shall throw any waste in any sewer/drain/river/pond/water bodies/ storm water drains;

35. Litter by pets,-

Pet owners shall take full responsibility of keeping the roads litter-free by keeping the pets on leash while walking on the roads, carrying a bag with them to take the pet's faeces on the roads back home for disposal;

36. Sale, manufacturing and distribution of banned items,-

(1) No person shall indulge in any manner in manufacture, sale, distribution, storage, transport, import or export of such disposable plastic carry bag and any such items (cups, glasses, plates spoons, tumblers, etc. made up of plastic or thermocol disposable after one time use) which has been restricted / banned in notification No: 1056/IX-7-18-29 (Lucknow)/18, Dated: July 15, 2018 under the Uttar Pradesh plastic and other Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Regulation) Act, 2000 as amended from time to time;

mRrjizns'kvk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

59

(2) No person shall deposit or litter construction and demolition waste or any other type of waste in storm water drains, road pavements, open lands belonging to government or urban local body and/or on the sides of public roads;

(3) No Urban Local Body or waste management facility shall collect or transfer municipal solid waste in an open vehicle;

37. Sanitation,-

No Person shall,-

(a) bathe, spit, urinate, defecate, wash vehicles/utensils, feed groups of animals/ birds or allow their droppings/poop or keep any type of storage or any other object in any public place except in such public facilities/conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes;

(b) let the dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine, polluted water from their own house, organisation, commercial establishments to accumulate in their own compound nor let it flow on common streets in a way that the environment gets polluted by foul smell or poses a threat to public health;

38. Public gatherings,-

No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any place without intimating the local body, at least three working days in advance. It shall be the duty of such person or organiser to ensure segregation of waste at source, handing over of waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the local body. Such person or organizer as well as all appurtenant local body shall ensure cleanliness of that area immediately after the event;

39. Refundable Cleanliness Deposit,-

The Organiser of an event shall pay required deposit 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 waste generated as a result of the event has been collected and transported to designated sites, to the satisfaction of official/authority concerned. The said deposit shall be only for the cleanliness of the public place and does not cover any damage to property;

40. Burning of waste,-

Disposal by burning of any type of solid waste at road sides, or at any private or public property is prohibited. This prohibition shall be applicable to all persons including sweepers (Safai Karmacharis) or other employees of the urban local body, Contract Workers, waste- pickers or any other individual involved in the work of sweeping and cleaning of the roads and streets and other public places;

40. Prohibition for collection and throwing of waste,-

(1) No person shall collect or throw waste water, muddy water, night soil, dung, excreta etc. from his/her building, institution or commercial establishment to pollute the atmosphere and ground with its stench and harm public health or obstruct traffic;

(2) If a person is found spreading pollution or filth in public open spaces etc. by throwing dead animal/cattle or its parts, shall be liable to pay the carrying other charges as may be levied by urban local body;

42. Duties of Urban Local Body and /or generators of waste in case of some specific violation,-

(1) The urban local body may serve a notice on the owner or occupier of any premises requiring him/her to clear any waste on such premises in such manner and at such time as may be specified in the notice;

(2) If the owner or occupier on whom the notice has been served fails to comply within the stipulated period, such person shall be liable to pay penalty as may be determined by urban local body;

(3) If the owner or occupier on whom penalty has been served fails to comply within fifteen days, concerned urban local body to enter the said premises and clear the waste in accordance with the rules and recover from the owner or occupier the expenditure incurred in addition to the penalty imposed for causing dump;

60

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV]20 vDVwcj]2021

43. Provisions regarding segregation, delivery and collection violations

No person shall,-

(a) deliver dry, wet or domestic hazardous waste that is not segregated and not stored in separate bins in the manner as specified;

(b) collect solid waste without proper registration or authorisation from the urban local body. Collecting waste by any vendor/hawker that is not registered and authorised by the urban local body is prohibited and no person shall cause hindrance in functioning of waste pickers deployed by the urban local body or its authorised Agency for regular door to door collection of solid waste;

(c) deliver construction and demolition waste that is not segregated in the manner as specified;

(d) deliver garden waste and tree trimmings that is not segregated in the manner as specified;

(e) deliver fish, poultry and meat waste that is not segregated in the manner as specified;

(f) no bulk waste generator shall store and deliver unsegregated waste in a manner contrary to that specified in these rules or Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules 2016 and E-Waste Management Rules 2016;

(g) If a person or group of persons organizing a bhandara or langar do not provide bins for segregated waste at site, such person or group of persons shall be liable to be fined as per charges prescribed;

44. Provisions regarding drains/sewers/soak pits,-

No Person shall,-

(a) discharge or cause to be discharged domestic sewage/ sullage/ effluents from private drains/sewer lines to storm water drains, road, open lands, water bodies, water ways, agricultural land or any other non- designated locations;

(b) allow the inflow of any substance likely to injure the drain/public sewer-line, or to interfere with its flow;

(c) deposit or cause to deposit any substance in open drains and/or manholes, thus creating blockage/clogging in sewer lines. This provision is applicable to the urban local body's staff depositing street sweeping in the open drains, to deposit of sludge removed from septic tanks, construction and demolition waste by generators *etc.*;

(d) discharge or cause to be discharged industrial effluents or any other effluents particular to the activity of any industry, household industry, slaughter house and meat market, dairy and cattle sheds, workshop or garage into the public sewer/drains before necessary prescribed treatment;

(e) allow any employee/ contractor/ agent to engage in manual handling of septage, sewage or sludge without proper protective equipment and safety measures;

(f) discharge the effluents from de-sludging of septic tanks in water ways, drains, open land, agricultural field or any other non-designated spot, but shall discharge at the designated faecal sludge/ sewage treatment plants only or site prescribed by the urban local body;

(g) employ or engage a worker in sewage manhole without providing him necessary equipment for his safety and protection as prescribed under these rules or any prescribed rules/instructions issued by the urban local body;

(h) allow any water logging/ stagnation/ waste dumping/ unhygienic conditions/ insanitary conditions/ cracking etc. within their premises owned or controlled by them which may lead to or be conducive for vector breeding;

mRrjizns'kvk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

61

The urban local body should strive to treat the sewage generated in its area on permanent basis. Till above is achieved the urban local body should adopt bio-remediation/ phytoremediation/ constructed wetland technology/ any such technology and ensure that no untreated sewage waste in a drain reaches any river or water body;

The expenditure on solid waste management and liquid waste management will have first priority on funds available with the urban local body from different source like Central Finance Commission (CFC)/ State Finance Commission (SFC)/ any other fund;

45. Other prohibited activities,-

The following activities shall not be done,-

(a) unsegregated biodegradable and other waste kept by any vendor/hawker at the site of vending;

(b) if any person or bulk waste generator organizes an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons, keeps a place dirty or unclean after more than 4 hours of the end of event;

(c) if individuals, households, societies and bulk waste generators residing outside the urban local body limit dump waste within the municipal area, such individuals, households, societies and bulk waste generators found dumping or depositing waste within the urban local body area shall be liable to be fined as per the charges prescribed;

(d) If fringe and neighbouring villages/ gram panchayats outside the urban local body area dump waste within the area of the urban local body, such fringe and neighbouring villages/village gram panchayats shall be liable to be fined as per the charges prescribed;

(e) remove without permission any infrastructure including vehicles, containers, push-carts, material recovery facilities and equipment provided by urban local body or any agency appointed by it under these rules;

(f) dispose human or animal dead bodies in an improper way in rivers/ water reservoirs/ drains/catchments areas etc;

CHAPTER XI

PENALTY AND SPOT FINE

46. Spot Fines,-

(a) nuisance Detectors or any employee/agent/ member of enforcement task force and other person authorised by the urban local body shall have the power to levy spot fines as per Schedule II for violations of these rules in relation to littering and /or creating public nuisance;

(b) in case of non-payment of fine at the spot by any person, he/she shall be liable to be prosecuted under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

47. Charges levied for contravention of these rules,-

(a) whosoever contravenes any of the provisions of these rules or fails to comply with the requirements made under any of these rules shall be liable to pay such fine as described in Schedule-II. These Penalties (under Schedule-II) shall be in addition to any other penal provisions enforced under any law or direction of competent authorities;

(b) compounding charges: In the event of continuation of the breach of the provisions of these rules, the equal amount of charges for every day of default shall be levied or Rs.100/day, whichever is higher, in addition to original fine;

(c) Any safaikarmi or supervisor if not provided with adequate equipment or where withal to ensure the above will not be penalised. The safaikarmi or supervisor shall place the demand of equipment etc with municipal commissioner/ executive officer within 60 days of notification of these rules. The urban local body shall provide the necessary equipment in 30 days of receipt of demand;

(d) The urban local body shall take appropriate action including penalties, initiation of disciplinary action, deductions from salaries against the employees of urban local body, if any of them mix segregated solid waste at any point of collection or transportation, fails to pick up solid waste during the specified time-slots, or otherwise violate the provisions of these rules and SWM Rules 2016;

(e) In the event an Agency contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of SWM Rules 2016 and/or these rules, the urban local body shall have the power to take any one or more of the following actions against the Agent,-

(i) Imposing suitable penalty against the Agency;

(ii) Termination of contract or arrangement with the urban local body for Solid Waste Management services including cancellation of the concession agreement;

(iii) Suspension or revocation of any license to operate any solid waste collection, transportation or processing facility under these rules, SWM Rules and/or applicable regulations;

(f) The urban local body shall be at liberty to initiate appropriate proceedings under any other law in addition to any action under these rules as the case maybe 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 violations of any provisions there under;

(g) All amounts collected as spot fines and charges by and on behalf of the urban local body under these rules shall be transferred to a separate bank account maintained for funds for Solid and liquid Waste Management. These amounts shall be used only towards the costs of the urban local body for providing solid and liquid waste management services under these rules;

(h) Penalty/spot fines are primarily intended to enforce the provisions made in these rules and thus it shall be read in addition to any other prevailing rules/acts/provisions made by State/Central government;

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS

48. Coordination with government departments/bodies,-

(1) The urban local body shall coordinate with other government agencies, departments and authorities to ensure compliance of these rules;

(2) In one-year time all urban local bodies to achieve 100% door to door collection of segregated waste;

(3) In one-year time all urban local bodies to ensure 100% processing of organic waste and recycling of recyclables;

(4) Review of implementation: The urban local body shall establish monthly Monitoring, Evaluation and Benchmarking verifiable targets that shall be published on its website/ district NIC website to ensure transparent governance;

(5) Review of Rules: The Urban Development Department shall review and assess if the provisions of these rules require any amendments or updating as and when necessary, in any case, at least once every three years or earlier if need arises;

(6) Power to remove difficulties: If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of these rules, the Urban Development Department, by order, make such provisions or give such directions not inconsistent with the provisions of these rules as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the difficulty;

(7) Repeal and Saving: Notwithstanding anything done or any action taken under the relevant rules, the rules shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

By order,

Dr. Rajneesh Dube,

Additional Chief Secretary.

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

63

Schedule I

CLASSIFICATION OF WASTE

Waste shall be classified as follows,-

(1) "Ashes" shall consist of residues arising from the burning of wood, coal, charcoal, coke and other combustible materials used for cooking and heating in houses, institutions and small industrial establishments. This also includes fine powdery residue, cinders and clinker which are often mixed with small pieces of metal and glass;

(2) "**Bio-degradable waste/Wet waste**" means any organic material waste that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds within a reasonable time period and shall include waste such as Tea leaves, egg shells, fruit and vegetable peels, cooked food, plate waste, meat and bones, garden and leaf litter, flowers, animal litter, soiled paper, house dust after cleaning, coconut shells, ashes etc;

(3) "**Bio-medical waste**" shall consist of 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 materials or health camps, and as more particularly defined in the Bio- Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 or any amendment thereto;

(4) "**Bulk Garden & Horticulture waste**" shall consist of bulk bio-degradable waste from public or private parks, gardens, traffic islands, Bungalows, Bulk Generators such as residential and commercial buildings, societies or other institutions having gardens or trees on their premises etc. and includes grass clippings, weeds, woody 'brown' carbon-rich material such as pruning, branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw or dead leaves and tree trimmings, which cannot be accommodated in the daily Door to Door Collection system for bio-degradable waste;

(5) "**Bulky waste**" shall consist of commercial/ residential waste which, by virtue of its mass, shape, size or quantity is, in the opinion of the urban local body or agency for collection of waste, inconvenient to be accommodated in the daily Door to Door Collection system provided by the urban local body i.e. furniture, T.V., freeze etc.;

(6) "**Combustible waste**" means 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.;

(7) "**Commercial waste**" shall consist of wastes generated from offices, wholesale and retail stores, restaurants, markets, warehouses and other commercial establishments engaged in any commercial activities. These wastes include garbage and rubbish;

(8) "**Commercial or Domestic Hazardous waste**" shall consist of waste contaminated with hazardous chemicals or infectious waste generated at the household or individual level including but not limited to the following,-

(a) **Household cleaners,-**

- Abrasive powders
- Ammonia and ammonia based cleaners
- Chlorine bleaches
-

Drain Openers (b) **Automotive products,-**

- Brake and Transmission Fluids
- Car Batteries
- Fuels such as spent diesel, kerosene and gasoline
- Waste Engine and Lubricating Oils
- Oil Filters and Car Care Products and Consumables

(c) **Paint products,-**

- Enamel
-

Oil based, Latex or Water Based Paints

• Paint Solvents and Thinners

- Oils, Glues and their empty containers

64

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV]20 vDVwcj]2021

(d) **Bio-medical waste**,-As specified under Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016 including discarded and out dated medicines and cytotoxic drugs, liquids and tablets; injection, needles, syringes, scalpels, blades and other sharps that may cause puncture or cuts including both used and unused sharps; thermometers and mercury containing products; items contaminated with blood and bodily fluids including cotton, dressings, soiled plaster casts, lines, beddings or other material contaminated with blood; tubes, catheters, IVs etc.;

(e) **Miscellaneous products,-**

- Cosmetic products
- Batteries and button cells
- Photographic audio/video tapes and their containers and chemicals
- Acid used for toilet cleaning
- Pesticides, Herbicides and Ant, Cockroach and Mosquito Killers and their empty cans
- Chemical Fertilizers
- Light Bulbs, Tube lights and Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL)
- Aerosol cans

- Styrofoam and soft foam packaging

(9) "**Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D Waste)**" means the waste resulting from construction, remodelling, repair, renovation or demolition of structures or from land clearing activities, trenching or de-silting activities. "Structures" for the purposes of this definition means buildings of all types (both residential and non-residential), utilities, infrastructure facilities and any other type of man-made structure. Construction and demolition waste includes, but is not limited to bricks, concrete, rubble and other masonry materials, soil, trees, any type of vegetation, rock, wood (including painted, treated and coated wood and wood products), land clearing waste, wall coverings, plaster, drywall, plumbing fixtures, non-hazardous insulation, roofing, waterproofing material and other roof coverings, asphalt pavement, glass, plastics, paper, gypsum boards, electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous materials, pipes, steel, aluminium and other non-hazardous metals used in construction of structures. Provided however construction and demolition waste shall not include (even if they result from construction, remodelling, repair, renovation or demolition of structures or from land clearing activities) any hazardous waste as defined under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 or E-Waste as defined under the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016;

(10) "**Dead animals**" shall consist of bodies and remains of animals that die naturally or are accidentally killed. It shall not include carcass and animal parts from slaughter houses, butcher shops, meat markets etc;

(11) "**Slaughter house/ mutton/ chicken waste**" shall consist of the waste generated at slaughter houses, meat, fish and chicken stalls and outlets;

(12) "**E-waste**" means waste electrical and electronic equipment, whole or in part, discarded as waste by the generator as well as rejects from manufacturing, refurbishment and repair processes and as may be defined in the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 amended from time to time;

(13) "**Hazardous wastes**" shall consist of any waste which by reason of any of its physical, chemical, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive characteristics causes danger or likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or when in contact with other wastes or substances and includes the hazardous waste defined in the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 or any amendment thereof;

(14) "**Household / Residential waste**" shall consist of the wastes generated from single and multi-family household units as a consequence of household activities or as a product of domestic household activities such as cooking, cleaning, repairs, hobbies, decoration, empty containers, packaging, clothing, books, writing papers, newspapers, furnishings, television, bulbs, tube lights *etc.*;

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

65

(15) "**Industrial wastes**" shall consist of discarded solid materials of manufacturing processes and industrial operations covering a vast range of substances which are unique to each industry. It shall also include the solid wastes from small industrial plants and ash from power plants which are frequently disposed at municipal landfills;

(16) "**Inert waste**" shall consist of any solid waste or remnant of processing whose physical, chemical and biological properties make it suitable for sanitary land filling;

(17) "**Institutional wastes**" shall consist of wastes arising from institutions such as schools, colleges, public libraries, universities, religious institutions, research organizations etc.;

(18) "**Liquid waste**" shall consist of sewage liquid waste and seepage waste;

(19) "**Municipal wastes**" shall consist of waste resulting from activities and services of the Municipal authority and also includes wastes thrown on public places such as street waste, dead animals, market waste *etc.*;

(20) "**Non-Biodegradable Waste/ Dry Waste**" means the garbage or waste made up of non-biodegradable material and not capable of being degraded by micro-organisms or biological natural process into simpler stable compounds within a reasonable time period, which remain in the environment for long periods of time or as may be prescribed by any law in force, and includes recyclable waste, non- recyclable waste and combustible waste but excludes inert street sweepings;

(21) "**Plastic Waste**" means any product made of plastic which has been discarded after use or after their intended life is over and as may be prescribed under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and the Uttar Pradesh Plastic and other Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Regulation) Act 2000 as amended in 2018;

(22) "**Pooja Articles**" means any biodegradable or non-biodegradable item, idol or paraphernalia used in worship of any culture or religion;

(23) "**Recyclable waste**" means any waste material which is recyclable in nature, including but not limited to the following wastes,-

(a) **"Paper products"**- Newspaper, computer printouts, writing paper, envelopes, car park coupons, brochures or pamphlets, magazines, books, cardboard and paper packaging (such as cereal boxes and drink cartons) paper food wrappers and other paper products;

(b) **"Metal products"**- Cans or containers made of metal such as soft drink cans, milk powder tins and food cans;

(c) **"Plastic & rubber products"**- Bottles or containers made of plastic such as detergent containers, milk containers, mineral water bottles, soft drink bottles, juice bottles, plastic packaging and other plastic products but excluding Styrofoam, disposable cutlery, crockery and polythene carry bags;

(d) **"Glass products"**- Jars, bottles, window glass, porcelain, ceramic and fish tanks but excluding light bulbs;

(e) Textiles, Leather, Rexene;

(f) Wood products;

(24) **"Residual Waste"** means and includes the waste and rejects from material recovery, solid waste recycling, treatment or processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing and which are suitable for land filling;

(25) **"Sanitary Waste"** shall consist of used Sanitary Napkins, Towels, Tampons, Condoms, Diapers and incontinence pads/sheets and any similar waste;

(26) **"Solid waste"** means and includes solid or semi-solid waste including sanitary waste, commercial/ residential/ 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 and treated bio-medical waste excluding industrial hazardous waste, untreated bio-medical waste, battery waste, radio-active waste and e-waste generated or brought within the limits of the urban local body;

(27) **"Street sweeping"** shall consist of wastes collected from streets, walk ways, alleys, parks and vacant plots;

66

mRrjizns'kvk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

Schedule II

Penalty/Spot Fines Charges for offences/violations.

	Specific Offences	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population ≥ 6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population < 6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Palika Parishad Area	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Panchayat
--	-------------------	---	---	--	---

Penalty/Spot fines provisions for littering/creating nuisance/clean aangan violation for every instances/act shall be levied as following :-

1	Dump, deposit, discharge, spill or release waste, or cause or permit such waste, to be dumped, discharged, spilled or released, whether or not the waste is in a container or receptacle, in or at any public or private place except in a container or at a place which has been specially indicated, provided or set apart for such purpose. For this purpose of these rules, public or private place includes but not limited to				
a.	any occupied, open or vacant land, playground and	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 200

b.	on the bank of a water body or into water body like rivers, waterways, catchments, sewers, storm water drains including throwing or depositing "pooja articles";	Rs. 750	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 300
c.	Public street or private street or on any unoccupied ground alongside any street, road side walk, road dividers etc.;	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
d.	Educational Institutions, hospitals and other healthcare institutions, religious places, heritage buildings;	Rs. 750	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 300

373_RPH_English_Schedule

mRrjizns'kvk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

67

	Specific Offences	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population ≥6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population <6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Palika Parishad Area	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Panchayat Area
2	Willfully place, deposit or allow to be placed or deposited on his/her premise/ property any kind of waste rubbish, filth etc. to accumulate for more than twenty-	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
3	throw or deposit waste on any public or private road or on any public or private premises within the urban local body limits while driving a vehicle, or from a parked vehicle or while being conveyed in a vehicle. No driver of vehicle shall allow or permit any passenger in such	Rs. 1000	Rs. 750	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

4	a.	Indulge in the production, distribution, storage and sale of banned plastic, thermocol or any such items responsible directly or indirectly for damage of public health or-such items the use of which has been restricted /banned under these rules, central or state	As per provisions of penalty/spot fines prescribed under notification No. 1056/IX-7-18-20(Lucknow)-18 dated; July 15, 2018 under the Uttar Pradesh plastic and other Non-Biodegradable Garbage (regulation) Act, 2000 as amended in 2018.
	b.	use of banned plastic, thermocol or any such items responsible directly or indirectly for damage of public health or-such items the use of which has been restricted/banned under these rules, central or state rules	As per provisions of penalty/spot fines prescribed under notification No. 1056/IX-7-18-20(Lucknow)-18 dated; July 15, 2018 under the Uttar Pradesh plastic and other Non-Biodegradable Garbage (regulation) Act, 2000 as amended in 2018.

373_RPH_English_Schedule

68

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

	Specific Offences	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population ≥ 6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population < 6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Palika Parishad Area	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Panchayat Area
5	Spit, urinate, defecate, leave/deposit food items in order to feed animals in a manner amounting to littering.	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Rs. 50

6		Burn/bury, attempt to burn/bury or abet the burning/burying of any kind of waste or dispose of any type of waste at road sides, dump sites or any public/private property by burning/burying. This prohibition shall be applicable to all person including sweepers (Safai Karmacharis) or other employees of the urban local body, Contract Workers, waste- pickers or any other individual involved in the work of sweeping and cleaning of the roads and streets and other public places.	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1200	Rs. 1000
7		Drive or move any uncovered truck or other vehicle filled with	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1200	Rs. 1000
8		Litter the roads/parks/public place by allowing their pets to defecate in any public place. (Note; In case of any defecation, the owner shall take the pet's faeces on the roads back home for	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 100

373_RPH_English_Schedule

mRrjizns'kvIk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

69

	Specific Offences	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population ≥ 6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population < 6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Palika Parishad Area	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Panchayat Area
	disposal by flushing it through sewerage otherwise penalty shall be levied.				
9	Deposit or litter C&D waste or any other type of waste in storm water drains, road pavements, open lands belonging to Government or urban local body and/or on the sides of public roads	Rs. 3000	Rs. 2500	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1000

[Provisions regarding segregation delivery and collection violation by waste generators]

10		Delivering un-segregated dry, wet and domestic hazardous waste and not stored in separate bins. (the penal amount will be charged per month in addition to the user charges prescribed per month from waste generators)	Rs. 200 per month	Rs. 150 per month	Rs. 100 per month	Rs. 50 per month
11		Delivering unsegregated C&D waste (for each such violation) by C&D bulk waste	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1200	Rs. 750	Rs. 500
12		Delivering unsegregated garden waste and tree trimmings. (for each such violation)	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 75	Rs. 50
13		Delivering unsegregated fish, poultry and meat waste. (the penal amount will be charged per month in addition to the user charges prescribed per month from	Rs. 750 per month	Rs. 500 per month	Rs. 300 per month	Rs. 150 per month

373_RPH_English_Schedule

70

mRrjizns'kvk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

	Specific Offences	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population ≥ 6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population < 6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Palika Parishad Area	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Panchayat Area
14	Storage and delivery of unsegregated waste by any Bulk Waste Generator. (the penal amount will be charged per week in addition to the user charges prescribed per month from waste generators)	Rs. 1000 per week	Rs. 750 per week	Rs. 500 per week	Rs. 350 per week
15	Collecting waste without registration and authorisation from the urban local body.	Rs. 500 per offence	Rs. 400 per offence	Rs. 300 per offence	Rs. 200 per offence

[Provisions regarding drains/sewers/soak pits]

16		Discharge or cause to be discharged domestic sewage/sullage/effluents from private drains/sewer lines to storm water drains, road, open lands, water bodies, water ways, agricultural land or any other non-	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 100
17		Allow the inflow of any substance likely to injure the drain, or to interfere with its flow to the public sewer-line	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 100
18		Deposit or cause to deposit any substance in open drains and/or manholes, thus creating blockage/clogging in sewer lines. This provision is applicable to the urban local body's	Rs. 1000	Rs. 750	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

373_RPH_English_Schedule

mRrjizns'kvlk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

71

	Specific Offences	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population >6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population <6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Palika Parishad Area	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Panchayat Area
	street sweeping in the open drains, to deposit of sludge removed from septic tanks, C&D Waste by generators etc.				
19	Discharge or cause to be discharged industrial effluents or any other effluents particular to the activity of any industry, household industry, slaughter house and meat market, dairy and cattle sheds, workshop or garage into the public sewer before necessary prescribed	Rs. 5000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 3000	Rs. 2000

20		Allow any employee/ contractor/ agent to engage personal in handling of waste, seepage, sewage and sludge without proper safety equipment.	Rs. 5000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 3000	Rs. 2000
21		Allow any water logging/ stagnation/ waste dumping/ unhygienic conditions/ insanitary conditions/ cracking etc. within their premises owned or controlled by them which may lead to or be conducive for vector breeding.	Rs. 5000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 3000	Rs. 2000

373_RPH_English_Schedule

72

mRrjizns'kvk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

	Other Specific Offences	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population >6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population <6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Palika Parishad Area	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Panchayat Area
--	-------------------------	--	--	--	--

[Other specific offences]

22		Unsegregated bio-degradable and other waste kept by any vendor/hawker at the site of vending.	Rs. 25 per day	Rs. 20 per day	Rs. 15 per day	Rs. 10 per day
23		If any person or bulk waste generator organizes an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons, keeps a place dirty or unclean after more than 12 hours of the end of event.	Forfeiture of cleanliness deposit	Forfeiture of cleanliness deposit	Forfeiture of cleanliness deposit	Forfeiture of cleanliness deposit
24		If individuals, households, societies/colonies/ and bulk generators residing outside the urban local body limit dump waste within the municipal limits.	Rs. 1000 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning the waste by urban local body.	Rs. 750 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning the waste by urban local body.	Rs. 500 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning the waste by urban local body.	Rs. 250 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning the waste by urban local body.

25		If fringe and neighbouring villages/village gram panchayats outside the urban local body limit dump waste within the city	Rs. 1000 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning the waste by urban local body.	Rs. 750 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning the waste by urban local body.	Rs. 500 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning the waste by urban local body.	Rs. 250 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning the waste by urban local body.
26		Damaging or removing without permission any infrastructure including vehicles, containers, bins, push-carts, material recovery facilities and equipment provided by urban local body or any agency appointed by it under these	Rs. 2000 +Cost of restoring/ repairing/ replacement due to the damage/ removal	Rs. 1500 +Cost of restoring/ repairing/ replacement due to the damage/ removal	Rs. 1000 +Cost of restoring/ repairing/ replacement due to the damage/ removal	Rs. 500 +Cost of restoring/ repairing/ replacement due to the damage/ removal

373_RPH_English_Schedule

mRrjizns'kvk/kkj.kxtV] 20 vDVwcj]2021

73

	Other Specific Offences	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population >6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Municipal Corporation (Population <6 Lacs)	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Palika Parishad Area	Fines Charges levied in Nagar Panchayat Area
27	Disposal of human or animal dead bodies in an improper way in rivers/ water reservoirs/ drains/catchments areas etc.	Rs. 3000	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1000	Rs. 500
28	If a person or group of persons organizing a <i>bhandara</i> or <i>langar</i> do not provide bins for segregated waste at site.	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1200	Rs. 1000

By order,

SANJAY KUMAR SINGH YADAV,

Special Secretary.

ih0,l0;0wih0&,0ih0373jkti=&¼fgUnh½&2020&¼859½&599izfr;k&a¼dEl;Vwj@Vh@vkQlVs
½A

ih0,l0;0wih0&,0ih04lk0uxjfodkl&2020&¼860½&100izfr;ka&¼dEl;wVj@Vh@vkQlSV½A

373_RPH_English_Schedule