THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BYE-LAWS, 2026

FOR

Mahesana Municipal Corporation

OF

GUJARAT STATE

[2026]

Instructions for Adoption by Urban Local Bodies

Before notification, each Urban Local Body Mahesana Municipal Corporation and the names of the designated authorities, insert the relevant enabling provisions of the applicable municipal legislation, and adopt the schedules relating to user charges, environmental compensation, delegated authorities, forms and notices through a resolution of the Corporation or Municipality. Any modification shall remain consistent with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 and the applicable provisions of the Gujarat Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 or the Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963.

In pursuance of notification of The SWM Rules, 2026 vide CG-DL-E-28012026-269620 dated January 28, 2026 and Bhopal Municipal Corporation v. Dr. Subhash C. Pandey & Ors., Civil Appeal No. 6174/2023 with Civil Appeal No. 7728/2023, order dated 19.02.2026; directions under section 14-18 under the Bhopal Municipal Corporation v. Dr. Subhash C. Pandey & Ors., Civil Appeal No. 6174/2023 with Civil Appeal No. 7728/2023, order dated 19.02.2026 and under sections 3, 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986). The ULB hereby directs to give effect to the following Bye-Laws for Management of Solid Waste in its jurisdiction, as to implement the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

CHAPTER 1

General

1. Short title and commencement

(1) These Bye-laws shall be called the Solid Waste Management Bye-laws, 2026 of Mahesana Municipal Corporation.

2. Legal Authority

(1) These Bye-laws are framed by the Mahesana Municipal Corporation in exercise of the powers conferred under the relevant provisions of the Gujarat Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 / the Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963, as applicable, read with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and all amendments thereto.

3. Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in these Bye-laws to the "Municipal Corporation" or "Municipality" or "Urban Local Body" (may be referred as "ULB") or ULB shall mean the ULB that has adopted and notified these Bye-laws. References to the "Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer" shall mean the Municipal Commissioner or Chief Officer, as applicable, of such ULB.

4. Extent

These Bye-laws shall extend to the entire jurisdiction of the ULB, including all areas, premises and establishments falling within its territorial limits.

5. Applicability

These Bye-laws shall apply to:

(1) every waste generator within the jurisdiction of the ULB;

(2) every residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, mixed-use and public premises generating municipal solid waste irrespective of size and ownership;

(3) every Government Department, public authority, statutory body, local authority, public sector undertaking and private establishment situated within the jurisdiction of the Urban Local Body;

(4) every contractor, concessionaire, agency or service provider engaged by or on behalf of the ULB for collection, transportation, processing, recycling, recovery or disposal of municipal solid waste;

(5) all public places, roads, footpaths, drains, markets, parks, lakes, water bodies and other public spaces within the jurisdiction of the ULB and

(6) every person or entity to whom the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 are applicable.

6. Objectives

The objectives of these Bye-laws are to:

(1) provide a comprehensive legal framework for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 within the jurisdiction of the ULB;

(2) regulate the generation, segregation, storage, collection, transportation, processing, recycling, recovery and scientific disposal of municipal solid waste in an environmentally sound manner;

(3) promote waste minimisation, source segregation, reuse, repair, recycling, recovery and resource efficiency in accordance with the waste hierarchy and principles of the circular economy;

(4) prescribe the duties, responsibilities and obligations of waste generators, Urban Local Bodies, authorised agencies, service providers, contractors and other stakeholders for effective solid waste management;

(5) establish minimum standards for the delivery, monitoring and regulation of municipal solid waste management services within the jurisdiction of the Urban Local Body;

(6) facilitate scientific processing of municipal solid waste and minimise disposal of untreated or recyclable waste to landfills;

(7) protect public health, sanitation and the environment by preventing littering, open dumping, open burning and other practices detrimental to human health and ecological sustainability;

(8) provide an effective framework for monitoring, inspection, enforcement, grievance redressal and compliance with these Bye-laws;

(9) provide for levy and recovery of user charges, environmental compensation and other fees, charges or penalties as may be prescribed under these Bye-laws and applicable laws;

(10) promote transparency, accountability, digital governance and performance monitoring in municipal solid waste management;

(11) encourage citizen participation, behavioural change and shared responsibility for maintaining cleanliness, sanitation and sustainable waste management; and

(12) enable the ULB to discharge its statutory obligations under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, and other applicable laws.

7. **Solid Waste Management** — The solid waste management shall inter alia include environmentally sound management of solid waste such as dry waste, wet waste, special care waste, sanitary waste, horticultural waste as well as of sanitary landfill management and existing or legacy waste dumpsite remediation.

8. **Interpretation**

(1) These Bye-laws shall be construed and applied in a manner consistent with: a) the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026; b) the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; c) the Gujarat Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949; d) the Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963; and e) any other law, rules, regulations, notifications, directions or guidelines issued by the Central Government, the Government of Gujarat or any competent authority from time to time.

(2) In the event of any inconsistency between these bye-laws and the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 or any other applicable law, the provisions of such law shall prevail to the extent of such inconsistency.

(3) References to any Act, Rules, Regulations or Notifications in these bye-laws shall include any statutory amendment, modification or re-enactment thereof.

(4) Words importing the singular shall include the plural and vice versa.

(5) Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine gender and persons of all genders.

(6) References to a "person" shall include an individual, company, firm, partnership, association, trust, society, institution, Government Department, statutory authority, body corporate or any other legal entity.

(7) Headings, titles and marginal notes are intended solely for convenience of reference and shall not affect the interpretation of these bye-laws.

(8) Wherever powers are conferred or duties imposed upon the Municipal Commissioner or the Chief Officer under these bye-laws, such powers may be exercised by any officer duly authorised in writing for that purpose, unless otherwise expressly provided.

(9) If any question arises regarding the interpretation or implementation of these bye-laws, the matter shall be decided by the Municipal Commissioner or the Chief Officer, as the case may be, subject to the provisions of the applicable Act and any remedy available under law.

CHAPTER II

Definitions

9. Definitions

(1) In these Bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and expressions used herein shall have the meanings assigned to them under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

1. **"act"** means unless otherwise specifically mentioned, The Gujarat Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949/ The Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963.
2. **"administrative Charges"** means a charge collected from the offender of the provisions of this bye laws under the Gujarat Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949.
3. **"aerobic composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;
4. **"anaerobic digestion"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen;
5. **"agency/Agent/Contractor/Service Provider"** means any entity/person appointed or authorized by the ULB to act on behalf of Municipal Corporation/Municipality, for discharge of duties or functions such as collection of waste, collection of charges/taxes/rates, segregation, treatment, disposal etc.;
6. **"authorization"** means the consent given by the Board or Committee to the operator of a facility for the generation, collection, reception, storage, transportation, treatment, disposal and/or any other form of handling of municipal solid waste, liquid waste and/or for any other matters related to public health in accordance with these Bye-laws.
7. **"authorized official"** means a person/employee authorized by the ULB in terms of these Bye-laws to execute work, conduct an inspection and monitor and enforce compliance with these bye-laws;
8. **"bio-degradable waste"** means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;
9. **"bio-Medical Waste"** means any waste generated during the diagnosis treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in production or testing of biologicals;
10. **"bio-methanation"** means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane rich biogas;
11. **"brand owner"** means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label;
12. **"bulk waste generator"** covers the entities, given below, if they satisfy at least one of the following criterion; (i) buildings with floor area of 20,000 sq.m. or above; or (ii) water consumption of 40000 litres per day; or (iii) solid waste generation of 100 kg per day, namely:-

    a. **Institutional users including buildings occupied by the,-**

        i. Central Government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings;
        ii. local bodies;
        iii. public sector undertakings or private companies;
        iii. schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions; and
        iv. community places or like;

b. Commercial users including,

i. commercial establishments including railways, bus stations or depots, airports, ports;
ii. industrial units and industrial areas;
iii. malls, multiplexes;
iv. hotels;
v. restaurants with more than 200 seating capacity
vi. hospitals, nursing homes;
vii. hostels;
viii. shopping complexes/malls
ix. wholesale markets, including "Mandis", for agricultural and horticultural produce, fish and meat;
x. Stadium, sports complexes;
xi. Community halls, convention halls, auditorium;
xii. Marriage or banquet halls;
xiii. conference centres, Expo centres, exhibition areas; and
xiv. tourist spots.

c. Residential societies.

i. The cooperative group housing society
ii. State Government Residential colonies
iii. Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs)

13. **"Bye-laws"** means regulatory framework notified by local body for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction;
14. **"Circular Economy"** means a system in which waste is treated as a resource through segregation, reuse, repair, refurbishment, recycling, recovery and processing of materials, thereby reducing disposal to landfills, conserving natural resources and promoting sustainable consumption and production;
15. **"Collection"** means lifting and removal of municipal solid waste from designated collection point or any other location;
16. **"Collection at Source"** means the collection of municipal solid waste by the ULB directly from the premises of any building or common premises of a group of buildings. This is also referred to as "point to point collection";
17. **"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;
18. **"Composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/degradation/breaking down of organic matter including vermi-composting – which is a process of using earthworms for conversion of biodegradable waste into compost;
19. **"Community Service"** means to serve the community by sweeping of road, cleaning of walls, tree guard portion etc.;
20. **"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;
21. **"Construction and Demolition waste"** means waste from building materials, debris and such rubble resulting from construction, remodelling, repair and demolition operations;

22. **“Co-processing”** means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500kcal 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;
23. **“Decentralised processing”** means establishment of dispersed facilities for localised processing of biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal;
24. **“Delivery”** means handing over any category of solid waste to a Municipal Corporation/Council/Municipality of (Gujarat State/UT) worker or any other person appointed, authorized or licensed persons by the ULB for taking delivery of such waste;
25. **"Disposal"** means the final and safe disposal of post-processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule V to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
26. **“Domestic hazardous waste”** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, medicines including expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level;
27. **"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;
28. **“Door-to-Door collection system Municipal vehicle”** means the bell-ringing or such vehicle (includes a carriage, cart, van, dray, truck, hand-cart, bicycle, cycle-rickshaw, auto-rickshaw, motor vehicle and every wheeled conveyance which is used or is capable of being used on a street) provided by the ULB for point to point collection of Municipal Solid Waste.
29. **“Dry waste”** means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste.
30. **“Dry Waste Sorting Center”** means any designated land, shed, kiosk, or structure located on any municipal or Government land or in a public space which is authorized to receive and sort dry waste;
31. **“Dump sites”** means a land utilized by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;
32. **“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;
33. **“Facility”** means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out;
34. **"Fine"** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these rules and/or bye- laws;
35. **“Generator of waste”** means any person generating municipal solid waste within the limits of ULB

36. **“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;
37. **“Hazardous waste”** means any waste, which by reason of any of its physical, chemical, reactive, toxic harm able, explosive or corrosive characteristics causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or when in contact with other wastes or substances and shall include wastes specifically listed in Schedule V of these Bye-laws.
38. **“House-gully/lane/Service Lane”** means a passage or strip of land, constructed, set apart or utilized for the purpose of serving as a drain or of affording access to the latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filthy or other polluted matter by persons employed in the removal of cleaning thereof or in the removal of such matters there from;
39. **“incineration”** means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures;
40. **“inerts”** means wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;
41. **“Inert Solid Waste”** means any solid waste or remnant of processing whose physical, chemical and biological properties make it suitable for sanitary land filling;
42. **“informal waste collector”** includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in collection, sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials;
43. **“Landfill”** means a waste disposal site for the deposit of residual solid waste in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and air fugitive dust, windblown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, slope instability and erosion;
44. **“leachate"** means the liquid that oozes and seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from the media;
45. **“Litter”** means all refuse and other such waste material which, tends to create nuisance, dirt, insanitary conditions, ugliness and endangers cleanliness, public orderliness & movement, environment, public health, safety, life and welfare if dropped, thrown, scattered, deposited or left un-cleaned or unpicked as against the prohibition under these Bye-laws;
46. **“Littering”** means carelessly spreading litter so that falls, descends, blown, seeps, percolates or otherwise escapes or is likely to fall, descend, blown, seep, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public or private place; Or causing, permitting or allowing litter to fall, descend, blow, seep, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public or private place;
47. **"local body”** for the purpose of these rules means and includes the municipal corporation, nagar nigam, municipal council, nagarpalika, nagar Palikaparishad, municipal board, nagar panchayat and town panchayat, census towns, notified Local Body and notified industrial townships with whatever name they are called in different States and union territories in India;
48. **"Lysometer"** means a device which is used to measure the movement of water in or through the medium of soil layer or which is used to collect the leached water for qualitative analyses.

49. **“Market”** includes any place where persons assemble for the sale of, or for the purpose of exposing of sale, meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, animals intended for human food or any other articles of human needs whatsoever, with or without the consent of the owner of such place notwithstanding that there may be no common regulation for the concourse of buyers and sellers and whether or not any control is exercised over the business of, or the person frequenting, the market by the owner of the place or by any other person;
50. **“materials recovery facility” (MRF)** means a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the local body or any other entity mentioned in rule 2 or any person or agency authorised by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorised informal sector of waste pickers, informal recyclers or any other work force engaged by the local body or entity mentioned in rule 2 for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal;
51. **“Municipal Commissioner”** means the Commissioner / CEO / CO/Designated Officer of the ULB.
52. **“Municipal Corporation/Council/Municipality”** means the Municipal Corporation/ Council/ Municipality established under Gujarat Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 / the Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963,
53. **“Municipal Solid Waste”** includes commercial and residential wastes generated in a Municipal or Notified Local Body in either Solid or Semi -Solid form excluding industrial hazardous waste but including properly and fully treated bio-medical waste (as per applicable rules);
54. **“non-biodegradable waste”** means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;
55. **“Nuisance”** includes any act, omission, place, animal or thing which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offense to the sense of sight, smell, hearing, breath, modesty and dignity or disturbance to movement, work, rest or sleep, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property;
56. **“Nuisance Detectors”** (NDs) means those employees who are appointed by the ULB to detect acts of public nuisance etc. under the Bye laws;
57. **“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;

   i. the custodian of evacuee property in respect of evacuee property vested in him under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act___; and
   ii. the estate officer to the Govt. of India, the Secretary of the Development Authority, constituted under the___Development Act, ___, of (___),

iii. the General Manager of a Railway and the head of a Govt. Department, in respect of properties under their respective control;

58. **"operator of a facility / operator of concession"** means a person or entity, who owns or operates the concession for handling, collection, sorting, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste and it also includes any other agency appointed by the local body / municipal authority for management and handling of municipal solid waste in its area and any other entity or agency appointed by the local body;
59. **"Pellet forming"** means a process used to make pellets, which will be small cubes/cuboids or cylindrical pieces from solid waste and will also include fuel pellets which is obtained from garbage.
60. **"Person"** means any person or persons and shall include any shop or establishment or firm or company or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not and their agents; assignee etc;
61. **"Point to Point Collection"** means the system of collection of municipal solid waste from specific pick-up points as designated by the ULB, up to which the generator must bring the collected and stored waste for delivery in vehicles so provided/appointed by the ULB;
62. **"Premises"** means any land or building or part of a building and includes- (a) The garden, ground and out- houses, if any, appertaining to a building or part of a building; and (b) Any fittings affixed to a building or part of a building for the more beneficial enjoyment thereof;
63. **"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;
64. **"Processing"** means any scientific process by which solid waste is treated for processing for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products or making it suitable for land filling;
65. **"Public Nuisance"** means any act, omission, offence or wrongdoing which causes or is likely to cause nuisance (as defined) in any public place;
66. **"Public place"** means any place, irrespective of being within Residential area, Commercial area, Institutional area; which is open to the use and enjoyment of the public, whether it is actually used or enjoyed by the public or not;
67. **"Rubbish"** includes ashes, broken bricks, broken glasses, dust, malba, mortar and refuse of any kind which is not filth;
68. **"Receptacle"** means container, including bins and bags, used for the storage of any category of municipal waste as prescribed by the ULB from time to time;
69. **"Recycling''** means the process of transforming segregated non-biodegradable solid waste into raw materials for producing new products, which may or may not be similar to the original products;
70. **"redevelopment"** means rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated;
71. **"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 ;

72. **“Refuse”** means any waste matter generated out of different activities, processes, either degradable/non-degradable garbage and rubbish /inert in nature in either solid or semi-solid form which cannot be consumed, used or processed by the generator in its existing form;
73. **“Residual solid waste”** means and includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing;
74. **"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;
75. **“Sanitation”** means the promotion of hygiene and the prevention of disease and other Causes of ill health related to environmental factors. However, the relevant provisions in respect of sanitation and health; in Municipal Corporation/Council/Municipality Sanitation and Public Health Byelaws” and Municipal Corporation/Council/Municipality Malaria and other Mosquito borne Diseases Byelaws etc”; shall continue to prevail, as usual.
76. **“Sanitary waste”** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
77. **"Schedule"** means the Schedule appended to these Bye-laws;
78. **"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;
79. **"Segregation"** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely wet wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, dry wastes including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non recyclable inert waste, special care waste, and construction and demolition waste;
80. **“Service provider”** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc;
81. **"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 and other entities mentioned in rule 2;
82. **“sorting”** means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, cardboards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling; means separating organic, inorganic, recyclable and hazardous wastes into categories to facilitate recycling;
83. **“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;

84. **“Source”** means the premises from which waste is generated
85. **“Storage”** means the temporary containment of municipal solid waste in receptacles; prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odour
86. **“Street”** includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, gully, passage, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way and also the roadway or footway over any bridge or causeway
87. **“Tipping fee”** means a fee or support price determined by the local authorities or any state agency authorised by the State government to be paid to the concessionaire or operator of waste processing facility or for disposal of residual solid waste at the landfill
88. **“Transfer station”** means a facility created to receive solid waste from collection Local Body and transport in bulk in covered vehicles or containers to waste processing and, or, disposal facilities
89. **"transportation"** means conveyance of solid waste, either treated, partly treated or untreated from a location to another location in an environmentally sound manner through specially designed and covered transport system so as to prevent the foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions and accessibility to vectors, animals and birds.
90. **“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
91. **“user fee”** means a fee imposed by the local body and any entity mentioned in rule 2 on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services.
92. **"Vermi composting"** means the process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms
93. **“waste generator”** means and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishments including Indian Railways, defense establishments, which generate solid waste;
    - Residential – Individuals/Individual households; Government and private colonies/societies, Bungalows, multi storied buildings, apartments, row houses, tenements, townships, hostels; Slums and Chawls
    - Commercial - Hotels, restaurants and other eateries; Shops, offices and other commercial establishments & complexes; Marriage halls, wadi, trade fairs, party plots, community halls, clubs, etc.; Shops/Hawkers of vegetable, fruits and flower markets; Shops/Hawkers of fish, meat markets / slaughter houses and meat stalls, irrespective of government or private ownership;
    - Street vendors; Construction sites (Bulk Generators of Construction and Demolition waste and Small generators of Construction and Demolition waste),
    - Others - Educational Institutions; Hospitals and other health care institutions including dispensaries and dealers in drugs and chemical preparations; Public and private gardens;

Heritage buildings; Religious places; Industries; Household industries; Dairy and cattle and animal sheds; Workshops and garages; Government Buildings and Offices

94. **"waste hierarchy"** means the priority order in which the solid waste 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.
95. **"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 including the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood;
96. **"waste to energy"** means and includes use of solid waste for generation of energy and includes coprocessing through use of high calorific value non-biodegradable and non-recyclable fractions of solid waste for generation of heat through incineration (thermal process) for generation of electricity or use of biodegradable fraction of solid waste for anaerobic digestion (biomethanation) for generation of biogas (methane) including compressed biogas, Bio Compressed Natural Gas for use either directly or converted to electricity using appropriate generators;
97. **"wet waste"** means and includes organic waste including kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste , meat waste, fruits waste, flower waste, and such similar waste and biodegradable waste.
98. **"Commercial Premises"** means any building, structure, land, complex, irrespective of having ownership as public or private or part thereof used wholly or principally for carrying out trade, commerce, business, professional, service, retail, wholesale, hospitality, entertainment or other commercial activities, whether owned, leased, licensed or otherwise occupied, and includes the common, shared, ancillary, parking, service, loading/unloading, access and other areas under the control or management of the owner, occupier, association, facility manager or other person responsible for such premises.

10. Words and expressions not defined in these bye-laws but defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Gujarat Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949, the Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963, or any other applicable law shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them therein.

CHAPTER III

Guiding principles

11. Guiding Principles

The implementation, administration and interpretation of these bye-laws shall be guided by the following principles:

(1) **Waste Hierarchy:** The ULB, waste generators and all other persons governed by these bye-laws shall manage municipal solid waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy by giving priority to waste prevention, reduction, reuse, repair, recycling and recovery over disposal. Disposal to landfills shall be restricted to residual waste that cannot be further processed or recovered.

(2) **Circular Economy:** The ULB shall promote a circular economy approach by facilitating waste minimisation, source segregation, resource recovery, recycling, composting, biomethanation, co-processing and other environmentally sound methods for maximising the productive use of materials and minimising disposal of waste.

(3) **Polluter Pays Principle:** Every waste generator shall be responsible for the proper management of the waste generated by them and shall bear the costs associated with non-compliance with these bye-laws, including payment of user charges, environmental compensation, penalties and other applicable charges, as prescribed.

(4) **Extended Producer Responsibility:** The ULB shall facilitate the implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility in accordance with applicable laws and shall coordinate with Producers, Importers, Brand Owners, manufacturers, e-commerce entities and other obligated entities for the collection, channelisation and environmentally sound management of notified waste streams.

(5) **Source Segregation:** Segregation of waste at source shall be the primary responsibility of every waste generator and shall be mandatory for the collection, transportation, processing and scientific management of municipal solid waste under these bye-laws.

(6) **Scientific Processing and moving towards Zero disposal to landfill:** The ULB shall ensure that municipal solid waste is processed and disposed of only through environmentally sound methods in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 and other applicable laws. Open dumping, open burning and disposal of untreated waste shall be prohibited except as expressly permitted under law.

(7) **Dignity, Health and Safety of Sanitation Workers:** The ULB, authorised agencies, employers and contractors engaged in solid waste management shall ensure the dignity, health and safety of sanitation workers by providing appropriate personal protective equipment, mechanised tools and equipment, training, occupational safety measures and safe working conditions in accordance with applicable laws. Manual handling of waste shall be minimised to the maximum extent practicable through mechanisation and safe work practices.

(8) **Shared Responsibility and Citizen Participation:** Effective solid waste management shall be based on shared responsibility among the ULB, waste generators, residents, institutions, commercial establishments, authorised agencies, producers and other stakeholders. Every person shall comply with these bye-laws and contribute towards maintaining public health, sanitation and environmental sustainability.

CHAPTER IV

Segregation and Primary storage of waste

12. Mandatory 4-stream source segregation and storage of solid waste at source

(1) Every generator of solid waste shall separate the waste at source of generation into the following categories and shall store separately, without mixing it for segregated storage in authorized storage bins , private/public receptacles for handing over or delivering to authorized waste pickers or waste collectors as directed by the local authority/body from time to time.

(2) It shall be necessary for all waste generators including households, commercial establishments, institutions, and bulk waste generators, to separate and store the solid waste coming out of their own places regularly into four streams namely:-

(i) Wet waste (biodegradable)

(ii) Dry waste (non-biodegradable)

(iii) Sanitary waste

(iv) Special care waste

and deposit it into covered waste bins, and handover segregated waste to designated waste collectors as per the direction of the ULB from time to time.

(3) All waste generators and bulk waste generators shall ensure that segregated waste is not mixed and stored separately in bins of the colour prescribed as per Schedule I. The colour of bins for storage of segregated waste shall be: Green- for biodegradable waste, Blue - for non-biodegradable or dry waste, Red – Sanitary waste, Black- for special care waste.

(4) All resident welfare and market associations shall, in partnership with the ULB, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators, 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. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the ULB.

(5) All gated communities and institutions with meeting the criteria of bulk waste generator as per section 12 of this chapter (as per Annex – X) shall, in partnership with the ULB, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators, 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. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the ULB.

(6) All sanitary waste must be wrapped securely the used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads etc., in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of the products or in a suitable wrapping material as instructed by the authorities and shall place the same in the sanitary waste bin separate from bins meant for dry waste or wet waste or special care waste;

13. Bulk Waste Generators

(1) For the purposes of these Bye-laws, a Bulk Waste Generator shall mean any entity or premises as defined under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, covers the entities, given below, if they satisfy at least one of the following criterion; (i) buildings with floor area of 20,000 sq.m. or above; or (ii) water consumption of 40000 litres per day (Population equivalent to 400 persons); or (iii) solid waste generation of 100 kg per day, including, but not limited to, Government Departments, public and private institutions, commercial establishments, residential complexes, gated communities, hotels, restaurants, markets, educational institutions, healthcare establishments (in respect of municipal solid waste), event venues, places of worship and any other waste generator notified by the Central Government, State Government or the Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer, generating waste in quantities specified under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

(2) The ULB shall identify, maintain and periodically update a register of all Bulk Waste Generators within its jurisdiction. This shall be updated at regular frequency by linking with linking of building use permission and shops and establishment records.

(3) The ULB shall communicate to every identified Bulk Waste Generator its obligations under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 and these Bye-laws, and may issue guidelines, advisories or standard operating procedures for compliance.

(4) Every Bulk Waste Generator shall—

a. register themselves with the concerned local body through the centralised online portal. The certificate of registration shall specify conditions required to be fulfilled for registration to remain valid. Any change in the information provided during registration and the conditions specified in the registration shall be notified to the local body

b. segregate waste at source into the prescribed waste streams;

c. undertake On-site Processing by Bulk Waste Generators: Every Bulk Waste Generator required to process biodegradable waste under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 shall provide adequate space within the premises for installation, operation and maintenance of on-site waste processing facilities, including composting, biomethanation, bio-digesters, organic waste converters or such other technologies as may be approved by the Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer.

d. set up and operate wet waste processing facility of adequate capacity, including for horticulture waste to ensure processing of complete wet waste generated by them, in case of all new bulk waste generators. In case of existing bulk waste generators, who are not able to set up and operate decentralised wet waste processing, they shall get the exemption from the local body, and such bulk waste generators shall procure Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates from local body concerned for processing of wet waste equivalent to complete wet waste generated by them;

e. separately store and hand over recyclable waste, domestic hazardous waste, sanitary waste and other waste streams only to authorised agencies or collection systems as prescribed;

f. The Bulk Waste Generators with EBWGR certificate, Bulk Waste Generators shall handover segregated wet waste to authorized waste pickers or waste collectors/ agencies as per the direction or notification by the local authorities from time to time;

g. ensure that construction and demolition waste, electronic waste, plastic waste and other notified waste streams are managed in accordance with the applicable rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

h. not engage with any entity not having registration mandated under these rules;

i. not mix segregated waste or hand over mixed waste for collection;

j. submit annual returns by 30th June every year on the centralised online portal in respect of the Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility obligation including procurement of Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate for total calculated solid waste generated by them and the annual returns shall be submitted to local bodies for further processing and same shall be made available in public domain on the website of local body on a yearly basis;

k. maintain such records, submit such information and facilitate inspections as may be required by the Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer; and

l. comply with all other obligations prescribed under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 and these Bye-laws.

(5) The ULB shall facilitate compliance by Bulk Waste Generators by providing technical guidance, standard operating procedures, advisory services and information on suitable waste management technologies, service providers and authorised agencies for on-site or off-site processing of biodegradable waste, recycling and management of other waste streams. For this purpose, the ULB may establish and maintain a panel, directory or digital platform of empanelled technology providers, service providers and authorised agencies to enable Bulk Waste Generators to identify appropriate solutions.

(6) Failure of a Bulk Waste Generator to comply with the provisions of this Chapter shall constitute a violation of these Bye-laws and shall attract environmental compensation, penalties or other enforcement measures as prescribed.

(7) In addition to the above-mentioned categories, the following waste generators shall segregate waste into additional categories as specified below:

(i) **Bulk and small generators of construction and demolition (C&D) waste** shall segregate the solid waste at its source into the following categories as per the C & D Waste Management Rules, 2025:

(a) collect and segregate waste to facilitate reuse and recycling into separate material streams;

(b) store the waste and take steps for its recycling, either in-situ processing or off-site processing;

(c) transport entire waste to designated collection point or intermediate waste storage facility or hand over waste to an authorized agency or recycler, as appropriate;

(d) take steps to prevent air pollution, littering of waste and avoid public nuisance

during collection, segregation, storage of waste;

(e) comply with the orders and directions of the local authority, development authority and other implementing and enforcement agencies.

(ii) **Hospitals and other Health care institutions, and all other generators of biomedical waste** shall segregate biomedical waste as defined under the Biomedical Waste Management (BMW) Rules, 2026. Biomedical waste shall not be mixed with any other category of waste. It shall be segregated at the point of generation and stored, transported, treated, and disposed of in compliance with Schedule V of the BMW Rules, 2026. The containers or bags used for segregation shall be labeled and color-coded in accordance with the specifications outlined in Schedule I and Schedule V of the BMW Rules, 2026.

(iii) **Workshops and garages** shall additionally segregate the hazardous waste such as automobile parts, batteries, engine oil etc. from the above-mentioned categories.

(iv) **The House hold/Cottage as well as Small and Medium Scale and Large Industries** shall additionally segregate its hazardous waste

(v) **Public and Private gardens and other horticulture uses** shall segregate garden waste from the above-mentioned categories and shall practice at source composting.

(vi) **Dairy and cattle sheds** shall additionally segregate its waste into effluent waste such as urine, dung, biomass and hazardous waste such as unspent/used sanitizers, insecticides, disinfectants and more.

(vii) **"Shops / Hawkers of fish, meat markets / slaughter houses and meat stall"** shall additionally segregate its waste into liquid slaughter waste such as blood, spent wash, etc. and solid slaughter waste such as animal waste and other rejected parts from human consumption

(viii) **"Street vendors"** shall keep suitable containers for storage of segregate waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc., and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the ULB.

(ix) **"Hotels and restaurants"** shall in partnership with the ULB, ensure segregation of waste at source, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the ULB.

14. Primary storage of segregated waste

(1) All waste generators or bulk waste generators shall store waste in covered, durable and leak proof containers to prevent littering, odour, leachate generation, vector breeding and public nuisance.

(2) For this, the ULB shall separately notify from time to time the mandatory colour coding and other specifications of receptacles prescribed for storage and delivery of different types of solid waste to

enable safe and easy collection without any mixing or spillage of waste, which generators of different types of solid waste shall have to adhere to.

(3) Waste generator of garden and horticulture waste generated from their premises shall store such waste separately in their own premises and dispose of the same as per the directions of the ULB from time to time.

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

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

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

15. Ensure compliance for source segregation

For the purposes of ensuring compliance of 4-stream source segregation at source, ULB

(1) shall issue official public notifications/ orders specifying four streams of municipal waste and its segregation norms; timelines compliance; and penalties and enforcement mechanisms for non-compliance; within a week of publishing these bye-laws.

(2) shall issue formal notifications/orders specifying waste categories and segregation norms; timelines for compliance; and penalties and enforcement mechanisms for non-compliance

(3) shall conduct the drive for mapping of bulk waste generator in their jurisdiction and to comply the process as per the SWM Rules, 2026

(4) shall design and implement a comprehensive IEC/BCC strategy that is multi-stakeholder driven, community-centric, and institutionalized for long-term behavioural change

(5) shall actively engage NGOs, Swachhata Knowledge Partners, and technical agencies at city levels for awareness campaigns, community mobilization, and capacity building

(6) shall facilitate sensitization programmes in schools, colleges, and educational institutions to promote waste segregation practices and environmental awareness among students

(7) shall conduct capacity building and training programmes at every quarter for sanitation workers, including waste collectors, drivers, helpers, and supervisors, to ensure effective implementation of segregation at source.

(8) shall ensure elected representatives (Mayors, Councillors, Ward Members) to be designated as lead facilitators to promote source segregation and shall drive awareness and community mobilisation within their wards; ensure enrolment and participation of all citizens; and support enforcement of SWM Rules 2026.

CHAPTER V

Door-to-door collection and transportation

16. Provision of Door-to-Door Collection Services

(1) In compliance of SWM Rules, the ULB shall ensure universal, regular and reliable door-to-door collection of municipal solid waste from all residential, commercial, institutional and other premises within its jurisdiction.

(2) Door-to-door collection shall be planned and implemented to ensure coverage of all properties within the jurisdiction, including slums, informal settlements, gated communities, apartments, markets, commercial areas, industrial estates, institutions and public establishments.

(3) Collection services shall be organised in a manner that facilitates separate collection of all prescribed waste streams and prevents their mixing during collection, transportation and subsequent handling.

(4) The ULB shall notify collection schedules, service standards and operational protocols for different categories of waste generators. Area-wise specific time slots shall be set up and published in conspicuous parts of that area and on the website of ULB.

17. Collection Frequency and Service Standards

(5) In order to collect segregated waste from every property, the ULB shall prescribe the frequency of collection for different categories of waste generators and waste streams, having regard to public health, sanitation and operational efficiency.

(6) Collection frequencies may vary based on the nature of waste, quantity generated, land use and local conditions, and shall be notified by the ULB.

(7) The ULB shall establish service level benchmarks for door-to-door collection, including collection frequency, timeliness, route adherence, complaint resolution and service reliability.

(8) Missed collections and service interruptions shall be recorded, monitored and addressed in accordance with the service standards prescribed by the Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer.

18. Collection of Segregated Waste

(1) Every waste generator shall hand over waste in segregated form in accordance with these Bye-laws

(2) The ULB shall ensure separate collection of the following waste streams:

a. wet waste;
b. dry waste;
c. special care waste;
d. sanitary waste;
b. horticulture and garden waste;
c. other waste streams notified under applicable laws.

(3) Separate collection systems shall also be established, wherever applicable, for:

a. electronic waste in coordination with authorised collection centres and Producer Responsibility Organisations;
b. construction and demolition waste in accordance with applicable rules;
c. bulky waste and household furniture;
d. household domestic chemical waste and other notified waste streams.

e. Hotel and kitchen waste

(4) Waste collected in segregated form shall not be mixed at any stage of collection, transfer, transportation or processing.

(5) To make optimum use of bio-degradable waste from fruits and vegetable markets, meat and fish markets, bulk horticulture and garden waste and to minimize the cost of collection and transportation, such waste shall be processed or treated within the area where waste is generated

19. Collection from Bulk Waste Generators

(1) The ULB may provide dedicated collection services for Bulk Waste Generators or require such generators to engage authorised agencies for collection and transportation of waste, in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 and such conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) Separate collection schedules and operational protocols may be notified for different categories of Bulk Waste Generators, including residential complexes, commercial establishments, hotels, markets, institutions, offices and industrial establishments generating municipal solid waste.

(3) Every Bulk Waste Generator shall comply with the collection schedules, user charges, service standards and operational protocols notified by the Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer.

20. Collection Routes, Timings and Vehicle Movement Plans

(1) The ULB shall prepare and periodically update Time-Place-Movement (TPM) Plans and Route Maps for all collection vehicles to ensure systematic, regular and efficient collection of municipal solid waste.

(2) The TPM Plans shall specify, inter alia—

a. collection routes;

b. designated collection timings;

c. sequence of collection;

d. vehicle deployment;

b. transfer stations, processing facilities and disposal destinations; and

c. contingency arrangements for service disruptions.

(3) The Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer may revise collection routes and schedules from time to time to improve operational efficiency and service coverage.

21. Collection Vehicles and GPS-enabled Monitoring

(1) The ULB shall deploy suitable collection vehicles designed to facilitate separate collection and transportation of segregated waste streams.

(2) Collection vehicles shall—

a. be adequately covered to prevent littering, leakage and spillage;

b. provide separate compartments, wherever required, for different categories of waste;

c. display vehicle identification details and emergency contact information;

d. comply with applicable environmental and safety standards.

(3) The ULB shall equip collection vehicles with GPS-enabled tracking systems or other digital monitoring systems to monitor route adherence, service coverage, collection efficiency and operational performance.

(4) GPS and digital monitoring data may be integrated with municipal management information systems for planning, monitoring, grievance redressal and performance assessment.

22. Collection and Management of Construction and Demolition Waste

(1) Every waste generator undertaking construction, renovation, repair, alteration or demolition activities shall ensure that Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste is stored, collected, transported, processed and disposed of separately from municipal solid waste and in accordance with the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules and other applicable laws.

(2) Construction and Demolition waste shall not be mixed with municipal solid waste, deposited in community bins, litter bins, public places, drains, water bodies, vacant land or any location not authorised by the ULB.

(3) The ULB shall establish or facilitate an appropriate system for the collection, transportation, processing and recycling of Construction and Demolition waste, either directly or through authorised agencies.

(4) The Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer shall notify designated collection centres, drop-off points, transfer stations, processing facilities or authorised collection agencies for Construction and Demolition waste.

(5) Every waste generator shall—

a. segregate Construction and Demolition waste from other waste streams;

b. store such waste safely within the premises or at designated locations until collection;

c. hand over the waste only to the ULB or an authorised collection agency, transporter or recycling facility;

d. pay such user charges, transportation charges or processing fees as may be prescribed; and

e. comply with such directions as may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer.

(6) Large construction or demolition projects generating quantities of waste exceeding the threshold prescribed under applicable laws shall prepare and implement a Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan and submit such information as may be required by the Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer.

(7) The ULB may require generators of Construction and Demolition waste to make prior arrangements for its collection, transportation and processing before granting or renewing building permissions, demolition permissions or occupancy certificates, wherever permissible under applicable laws.

(8) The ULB shall promote the recycling and utilisation of processed Construction and Demolition waste in municipal works and other construction activities in accordance with applicable standards and Government guidelines.

(9) The Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer may prescribe collection schedules, designated routes, approved transport vehicles and operational procedures for the collection and transportation of Construction and Demolition waste.

(10) Any person who abandons, dumps or disposes of Construction and Demolition waste in violation of these Bye-laws shall be liable for removal costs, environmental compensation, penalties and such other action as may be provided under these Bye-laws and other applicable laws.

23. Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste

(1) Municipal solid waste shall be transported only through authorised vehicles to designated transfer stations, material recovery facilities, processing facilities or disposal facilities approved by the Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer.

(2) Municipal solid waste shall be collected and transported in wet, dry, special care and sanitary waste in compartmentalized and covered vehicles without mixing and take each stream to the respective facility.

(3) Transportation shall be carried out in a manner that prevents littering, leakage, odour, dust generation, leachate discharge or environmental nuisance.

(4) Segregated waste streams shall remain segregated during transportation.

(5) No person shall transport municipal solid waste to any unauthorised location.

24. Responsibilities of Authorised Agencies and Contractors

(1) Every authorised agency, concessionaire or contractor engaged by the ULB shall comply with these Bye-laws and the conditions of its contract.

(2) Every agreement executed by the ULB for collection or transportation of municipal solid waste shall include appropriate flow-down clauses requiring compliance with these Bye-laws, including:

a. collection of segregated waste only;

b. prohibition on mixing segregated waste during collection or transportation;

c. compliance with notified routes, collection schedules and service standards;

d. deployment of suitable vehicles, equipment and trained personnel;

b. provision of personal protective equipment and occupational safety measures for sanitation workers;

c. use of GPS-enabled vehicle tracking, wherever prescribed;

d. maintenance of operational records and submission of periodic reports; and

e. such other obligations as may be specified by the Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer.

(3) Failure to comply with such contractual obligations shall constitute a breach of contract and may attract penalties, suspension, termination or any other action under the contract, in addition to any action under these Bye-laws or other applicable laws.

25. Monitoring and Performance Management

(1) The ULB shall establish mechanisms for monitoring the efficiency and effectiveness of collection and transportation services.

(2) Such monitoring may include—

a. GPS-based vehicle tracking;

b. digital attendance and route monitoring;

c. complaint management systems;

d. periodic inspections;

e. performance audits;

f. service level benchmarking; and

g. public disclosure of performance indicators, wherever feasible.

(3) The Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer may prescribe key performance indicators for authorised agencies and municipal departments to improve service delivery and ensure compliance with these Bye-laws.

CHAPTER VI

Waste processing, resource recovery and scientific disposal

26. The ULB shall:

(1) establish, operate and continuously improve an integrated system for processing, recycling, recovery and scientific disposal of municipal solid waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy prescribed under these Bye-laws and the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

(2) ensure that maximum value is recovered from municipal solid waste through reuse, recycling, composting, bio methanation, material recovery and other resource recovery processes before disposal of residual waste.

(3) Ensure that waste processing facilities receive only the waste streams for which they are designed and authorised, and shall not accept mixed municipal solid waste except where specifically permitted under applicable laws.

(4) Preference shall be given to decentralised waste processing systems to minimise transportation costs, environmental impacts and dependence on landfill disposal. The decision must be taken based on ward level infrastructure and capacity planning.

(5) establish adequate infrastructure for processing of biodegradable waste, recovery of recyclable materials, treatment of special waste streams and scientific disposal of processing rejects and inert waste.

(6) be responsible for identification of appropriate land for setting-up of wet waste processing facilities as per the SWM Rules 2026. In case of any disputes or issues related to land, the Urban Local Body shall approach the District Collector for support;

(7) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non- reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites. Unsegregated/recyclable/energy-recoverable/unprocessed wet/C&D waste must be sent for further processing; after adequate facilities, unsegregated waste cannot be landfilled

(8) ensure the engagement of trained personnel for operation

(9) ensure that the daily records/ logbooks on waste received, quantity of each category of waste sorted, and recyclables/ non-recyclables sold are maintained on centralised online portal on monthly basis

(10) undertake and report the generation of solid waste in each ward on online portal on annual basis based on average waste generation by different establishments

(11) report the solid waste generation and collection on a monthly basis on a centralised online portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board

(12) upload and update quarterly returns of processing facility operations details on centralized online portal of CPCB by 15th of the first month of the next quarter and annually by 30th June

(13) The ULB shall disclose all the details submitted on their centralized online portal on their own website or any other public domain platform.

(14) monitor and enforce that waste processing facilities shall comply with all environmental standards, pollution control requirements, occupational safety standards and operating procedures prescribed under applicable laws.

(15) promote resource efficiency and circular economy by encouraging recovery and productive utilisation of materials and energy from municipal solid waste.

27. Processing of Biodegradable Waste

(1) **Establishment of Facilities:** The ULB shall establish, operate or facilitate establishment of suitable biodegradable waste processing facilities including—

a. Micro Composting Centres;
b. Compost Plants;
c. Bio methanation Plants;
d. Bio-CNG Plants;
b. Vermicomposting Units;
c. Organic Waste Converters; and
d. such other technologies approved by the Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer.

(2) **Decentralised Processing:** The ULB shall, wherever feasible, promote decentralised processing of biodegradable waste at the ward, neighborhood, institutional and Bulk Waste Generator level.

(3) The Urban Local Body shall issue Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR) certificate, in case BWG is not processing wet waste on-site and collect the cost of EBWGR certificate for the fulfilment of their responsibility;

(4) Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates generated against the wet waste shall be generated by the local body only after the corresponding registered wet waste treatment or processing facilities to whom the waste was handed over submits report providing details of quantity of wet waste received and processed, on the centralised online portal

(5) Segregated Waste: Only segregated biodegradable waste shall be accepted at composting or bio methanation facilities. Mixed waste, recyclable waste, domestic hazardous waste and sanitary waste shall not be accepted except where specifically authorised for pre-processing.

(6) **Standards for Operation:** Every processing facility shall provide adequate infrastructure for—

- receipt and weighing of waste;
- removal of contaminants;
- processing;
- storage of finished products;
- odor control;
- leachate collection and treatment;
- drainage;
- fire safety;
- occupational safety; and
- toilets, washrooms and a resting space for waste workers
- environmental monitoring.

(7) Utilisation of By-products**:** The ULB shall facilitate utilisation and marketing of compost, digestate, biogas, Bio-CNG and other by-products generated from biodegradable waste processing.
The Urban Local Body may set-up minimum rates for buying FCO standards-compliant compost generated by BWGs. Preference may be given for utilisation in municipal parks, gardens, agriculture, forestry and other approved applications.

(8) The ULB shall ensure that the compost/ manure/ digestate produced at the Micro Composting Centres/ Waste to Compost Plants comply with quality standards as prescribed under Schedule II SWM Rules 2026;

28. Dry Waste Collection, Material Recovery and Recycling

(1) **Material Recovery Facilities**

The ULB shall establish or facilitate establishment of Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and Dry Waste Collection Centres adequate to meet the waste generation within its jurisdiction and as per the report/update infrastructure details on the centralized portal.

(2) **Material Recovery Facilities shall provide for:**

- receipt of segregated dry waste;
- sorting;
- grading;
- baling;
- temporary storage;
- aggregation;
- digital recording of materials;
- channelization to authorised recyclers or end users.
- toilets, washrooms and a resting space for waste workers

(3) Only segregated dry waste shall be received at Material Recovery Facilities.

(4) The ULB shall ensure that the dry waste processing facilities have filed their quarterly returns by 15th of the first month of the next quarter and annual returns by 30th June every year. The returns filed by the processing facilities shall be validated by the Urban Local Bodies before further onward processing, in respect of the quantity or volume of special care waste received for processing, as applicable;

(5) MRFs shall reflect waste received, availability and transportation/channelisation of segregated waste to recyclers/end-of-life entities monthly on the Centralised Portal.

(6) MRFs shall maintain adequate fire safety systems, ventilation, worker safety measures and environmental safeguards.

(7) **Integration of Waste Pickers and SHGs :** The ULB shall endeavor to engage registered Self Help Groups, waste pickers, waste picker collectives, social enterprises, cooperatives and other community-based organisations in the operation and management of Material Recovery Facilities, Dry Waste Collection Centres, secondary segregation, sorting, recycling and other resource recovery activities, wherever feasible. ULBs shall prepare ward-wise database of personnel including waste

pickers/collectors and integrate waste pickers/informal collectors by establishing recognition/participation systems.

(8) Such engagement shall be undertaken in accordance with applicable procurement procedures and shall promote safe working conditions, fair remuneration, social security and formal participation in municipal solid waste management.

29. Detailed Protocols for Special Waste Streams

(1) Sanitary Waste (Managed under Rule 3(zp) and Rule 5(1)(c) of the SWM Rules, 2026)

(i) Mandatory Segregation: Every generator shall segregate sanitary waste, including used diapers, sanitary towels/napkins, tampons, condoms, and incontinence sheets.

(ii) Packaging Requirement: Generators must securely wrap such waste in pouches provided by manufacturers or brand owners. In the absence of pouches, it shall be wrapped in suitable material as instructed by the ULB to ensure no exposure to waste handlers.

(iii) Dedicated Binning: This waste must be stored in a dedicated bin (color-coded Red) and never mixed with wet or dry waste.

(iv) ULB Responsibility: The ULB shall ensure the transportation of this waste to registered incinerators or Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTF). These facilities shall be managed through environmentally sound arrangements in accordance with CPCB guidance. ULBs must maintain daily logbooks of collection and disposal for reporting to the GPCB/CPCB.

(2) Special Care Waste (Domestic Hazardous Waste, Managed under Rule 48 of the SWM Rules, 2026)

(i) Scope of Waste: Includes discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, waste batteries, used needles/syringes, and contaminated gauze generated at the household level.

(ii) Storage & Handover: Generators shall store these items separately in a bin (color-coded Black or Orange) and hand them over to the ULB's periodic collection vehicle or deposit them at notified "Special Care Waste Deposition Centres".

(iii) Mercury Management: The ULB shall specifically engage with GPCB-authorized mercury recovery facilities for the safe disposal of CFLs and thermometers.

(iv) The ULB shall establish "Special Care Waste Deposition Centers" such that at least **one center is available for every five square kilometers**

(v) Safe Disposal: Under no circumstances shall special care waste be openly dumped, buried, or burnt.

(vi) The ULB shall maintain records of MoUs with authorized dismantlers and recyclers for used batteries and household e-waste

(3) Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste (Governed by the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2025 (as amendments)

(i) **Mandatory Duties of the Waste Generator**

- In-situ Segregation and Storage: Every generator shall store C&D waste separately within their premises as and when generated. Under no circumstances shall C&D waste be mixed with other municipal solid waste streams,

- Encroachment Prohibition: It is the duty of the owner or occupier to ensure that construction materials and C&D waste do not encroach upon or block public spaces, including footpaths, roads, or drains.
- Prompt Site Clearance: In the case of new construction or renovation, generators must promptly clean up and remove all generated waste to ensure management in compliance with these rules.
- Bulk Generator Responsibility: Entities engaged in large-scale projects, including industrial parks, SEZs, and major redevelopment, are obligated to develop and operate their own facilities for collecting and processing C&D waste

(ii) **Collection and Transportation Protocol**

- Dial-a-Pickup Service: Small/household-level generators shall utilize the Urban Local Body (ULB)'s dedicated helpline or "Dial-a-pickup" service to arrange for the removal of segregated C&D waste,
- Pre-payment of Charges: Waste collection, transportation, and processing charges shall be paid by the generator on a per-tonne or per-cubic-metre basis, as notified by the ULB, prior to service delivery,
- Direct Deposition: Generators may choose to directly transport and deposit their segregated C&D waste at notified collection centers or processing sites at their own cost if they do not wish to avail of ULB collection services.
- Role and Responsibilities of the Urban Local Body (ULB)
- Site Notification: The ULB shall identify and notify designated collection points, processing sites, and temporary storage facilities for C&D waste, including waste arising from road de-silting and public utility projects.
- Infrastructure Provision: The ULB shall prioritize the construction, operation, and maintenance of C&D waste processing facilities, either independently or through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP),
- Digital Monitoring and Tracking: The ULB shall establish an IT-enabled tracking system using GPS and RFID technology to monitor C&D waste from the point of generation to final disposal, ensuring no unauthorized dumping occurs
- Resource Recovery and Reuse: The ULB shall explore all opportunities for the gainful utilization of processed C&D waste for land reclamation, road construction, or as recycled aggregates in new projects,

(iii) **Prohibitions, Penalties, and Enforcement**

- Dumping Prohibition: Unauthorized dumping of C&D waste on roadsides, drains, vacant plots, water bodies, or any public space is strictly prohibited,
- Fines for Violations: Failure to store waste in a segregated manner or disposal at unauthorized locations shall attract heavy compounding charges. (e.g. As per the Bangalore model, fines may be levied at a rate of ₹10,000 per ton for the first offense, increasing to ₹25,000 per ton for repeat violations.)

- Clearing Vacant Plots: The ULB may serve a notice to the owner of any vacant plot to clear accumulated C&D waste within a specified time. Failure to comply will result in the ULB clearing the waste and recovering the full expenditure plus administrative charges from the owner.
- Environmental Compensation: In addition to spot fines, The CPCB/ State Pollution Control Board may levy environmental compensation based on the extent of environmental damage and the cost incurred for remediation

(4) Bio-Medical Waste

(i) Separation Mandate: Generators (including households and clinics) shall not mix bio-medical waste with municipal solid waste.

(ii) Domestic Generation: Minor quantities of bio-medical waste generated during home care (e.g., dialysis, injections) must be handled as per the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules and handed over only to authorized collectors.

(iii) Bulk Generator Duties: Hospitals and nursing homes must register as "occupiers" and provide annual returns to the ULB and GPCB regarding the quantity of waste generated, and treatment methods used.

(5) E-Waste (Governed by the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2026)

(i) Definition: Includes discarded IT and telecommunication equipment (computers, phones) and consumer electronics (TVs, refrigerators).

(ii) Channelization: Generators shall store e-waste separately and utilize ULB-notified collection centers or producer take-back systems.

(iii) Authorized Recyclers: The ULB shall maintain and publish a list of registered e-waste recyclers on its website to facilitate easy disposal for citizens.

(iv) The ULB shall coordinate with Producers, Importers, and Brand Owners (PIBOs) to fulfill their Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) obligations

(6) Slaughterhouse, Fish, and Poultry Waste (Managed under Rule 39(19) and Rule 40(2)(x) of the SWM Rules, 2026)

(i) Hygienic Containment: Commercial generators must store meat and fish waste in fully closed, leak-proof containers to prevent odor and vector breeding.

(ii) Primary Collection: This waste shall be collected daily in dedicated, compartmentalized vehicles and transported to rendering plants or bio-methanation facilities.

(iii) Market Waste: Waste from vegetable, fruit, and flower markets shall be segregated and processed through composting or bio-CNG production.

(7) Horticulture and Bulky Waste

(i) Horticulture (Green Waste): Bulk garden waste (leaves, branches, trimmings) must be stored separately. Generators with adequate space are encouraged to compost this waste in-situ.

(ii) Tree Trimmings: The ULB shall notify guidelines for tree pruning and provide a collection service for tree trimmings upon payment of specific fees.

(iii) Bulky Waste: Items like furniture or mattresses that cannot be picked up in regular collection shall be removed through a periodic "Bulky Waste Collection" service scheduled by the ULB.

(iv) All parks of the ULB depending on size and availability will have on-site green-waste composting/mulching units. These requirements will be added/modified in ULB's agreements with service providers or PPP arrangements for parks operations and maintenance.

(8) MANAGEMENT OF PLASTIC WASTE (Governed by the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2026 (as amended)

(i) Statutory Framework and Compliance Plastic waste within the jurisdiction of the [Insert ULB Name] shall be managed in strict accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules 2026, and the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2026 (as amended). The Urban Local Body (ULB) shall prioritize a circular economy approach, treating plastic not as waste but as a resource through segregation, reuse, and recycling.

(ii) Mandatory duties of Waste Generators

- Source Segregation: Every waste generator shall practice mandatory segregation of plastic waste as a component of the Dry Waste stream. Under no circumstances shall plastic waste be mixed with wet, sanitary, or special care waste.
- Cleaning and Drying: Generators shall ensure that plastic packaging for food is emptied of food content and cleaned before handover to ensure high quality for recycling.
- Prohibition of Non-Permissible Bags: No generator shall use, store, or carry plastic carry bags below the permissible thickness as notified by the GPCB/Government from time to time.
- Bulk Generator Responsibility: Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs) shall be encouraged to initiate special collection programs and drives, such as "one-day collection drives," to channelize plastic to authorized recyclers.

(iii) Role and Responsibilities of the ULB

- Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs): The ULB shall establish and operate MRFs (also known as Dry Waste Collection Centres) to facilitate the systematic sorting, baling, and storage of collected plastic waste.
- Engagement of Informal Sector: The ULB shall prioritize the integration of waste pickers, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and informal waste collectors into the operation of MRFs to upgrade their working conditions and ensure efficient resource recovery.
- Digital Reporting: The ULB shall maintain a ward-wise digital database of all plastic waste collected and processed, with monthly reporting on the Centralized Online Portal of the CPCB.
- Infrastructure for Processing: The ULB shall facilitate the adoption of suitable processing technologies, such as utilizing plastic waste in road construction (polymer-modified bitumen), co-incineration, or co-processing in cement kilns.

- The ULB shall integrate dry waste recyclers/ scrap dealers within the city, so far as they comply with regulations prescribed by the ULB from time to time and register with The ULB. These units shall be granted registration for a period of one year, unless revoked suspended or cancelled, prior to the expiry of one year. No registration fee will be applicable to scrap shop recyclers. The registration of such recyclers/ scrap dealers will be renewed every year without any registration charges.

30. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Producers, Importers, and Brand Owners (PIBOs)

(1) PIBO Obligations: hold the primary responsibility for setting up collection systems for used multi-layered plastic sachets and packaging they introduce into the market.

(2) ULB-PIBO Coordination: The ULB shall coordinate with PIBOs to fulfill their EPR obligations, utilizing MRFs as uptake points for industrial recycling.

(3) Financial Support: The ULB shall seek assistance from PIBOs for financial support toward the development of plastic waste management infrastructure within the municipal jurisdiction.

31. Specialized Collection Mechanisms for PET Bottle

(1) PET Bottle Buy-Back Depository: Manufacturers and traders of PET/PETE bottles shall develop a "Buy-Back Depository Mechanism". Bottles must have a predefined buy-back price printed on them (e.g., ₹0.50 for <500ml and ₹1.0 for ≥500ml), and reverse vending or crushing machines shall be installed at strategic high-footfall locations like malls and transit hubs.

(2) Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF): Non-recyclable high-calorific plastic waste (calorific value >1500 kcal/kg) shall be strictly prohibited from landfills and must be channelized for co-processing in cement kilns or thermal power plants.

32. Regulations for Retailers and Vendors

(1) Mandatory Registration: Organized/unorganized retailers and street vendors wishing to provide plastic carry bags (of permissible thickness) must register with the ULB and pay a monthly waste management charge.

(2) Self-Compliance Register: Every commercial entity and recycler shall maintain a self-compliance register as proof of adherence to these bye-laws, subject to periodic inspection by Nuisance Detectors or Marshals.

(4) Burning Prohibition: The burning of any plastic waste in public or private spaces, including vacant plots and drains, is strictly prohibited due to toxic emissions.

(5) Littering: Throwing plastic waste into drains, water bodies, or open areas is a serious violation and shall attract heavy environmental compensation based on the 'Polluter Pays Principle'.

(6) Penalties: Violations related to the use of banned plastics or failure to segregate shall attract compounding charges. Repeat offenders may face the sealing of premises or suspension of trade licenses for at least one year.

33. MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION OF LEGACY WASTE

(1) In accordance with Rule 4 and Rule 15 of the SWM Rules, 2026, the ULB shall be responsible for the environmentally sound remediation of all existing and legacy solid waste dumpsites within its jurisdiction.

This section applies to all abandoned dumping grounds, garbage vulnerable points (GVPs), and accumulated waste deposits.

34. Mandatory Mapping and Inventory

(2) **Geo-tagging and Assessment:** The ULB shall geographically map and assess the accumulation of solid waste at all existing dumpsites and GVPs through geo-tagged photographs on centralized portal and ULB website by 31st October 2026.

(3) **Inventory Maintenance:** The ULB shall maintain a digital inventory including the location, area, estimated quantity, age, and environmental status of legacy waste at each site. This inventory shall be updated annually and displayed on the ULB website and the CPCB centralized portal.

35. Time-bound Remediation Plan

(1) Submission of Action Plan: The ULB shall prepare and upload a time-bound Action Plan for the bio-mining and bio-remediation of identified dumpsites on the Centralized Online Portal, following the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

(2) Binary Approach: As directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, order 19.02.2026, para 14.6, strict binary approach shall be followed effective from 1.04.2026 as a standalone operative requirement. Binary approach consist of (i) four-stream segregation of wet, dry, sanitary and special care waste; and (ii) a separate, time bound action plan is activated to address, treat and remedy legacy waste dumpsites.

(3) Prohibition of Fresh Waste: ULB shall not permit the continued accumulation or dumping of fresh municipal solid waste, including construction and demolition waste, at sites designated for legacy waste remediation.

36. Standards for Bio-mining and Bio-remediation

(1) **Environmentally Sound Execution:** Remediation shall be undertaken through bio-mining, bio-remediation, or other technologies approved by the GPCB/CPCB.

(2) **Fraction Management:** Legacy waste recovered during remediation shall be scientifically segregated into the following fractions:

- **Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF):** Channelized to cement kilns or waste-to-energy plants.
- **Fine Earth/Bio-earth:** Tested for environmental safety before being utilized in agricultural fields or for landscaping.
- **Construction & Demolition Waste:** Sent to authorized C&D waste processing facilities.
- **Residual Rejects:** Only non-recyclable and non-combustible rejects shall be disposed of in authorized scientific landfills.

2. **Capping Protocol:** If bio-mining is determined to be technically unfeasible by authorized experts, the site shall be scientifically capped in accordance with CPCB landfill capping norms to prevent further environmental damage.

37. Environmental Safeguards and Occupational Health

(1) **Pollution Control:** The ULB shall ensure adequate arrangements for the management of leachate, stormwater runoff, and emissions during remediation activities.

(2) **Fire Prevention:** Mandatory fire prevention measures, as prescribed in **Schedule IV of the SWM Rules, 2026**, shall be implemented at all dumpsites to prevent subsurface fires and air pollution.

(3) **Worker Safety:** All personnel engaged in remediation shall be provided with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and undergo periodic health check-ups.

38. Monitoring, Reporting, and Audit for remediation

(1) **Quarterly Returns:** The ULB shall file quarterly returns on the progress of remediation, including quantity of waste processed and fractions recovered regarding biomining and bioremediation, on the Centralized Online Portal and ULB website.

(2) **Nodal Officer Responsibility:** A designated Nodal Officer shall be responsible for real-time digital monitoring, including the submission of geo-tagged photographic evidence and drone survey reports.

(3) **Annual Audit:** The GPCB or a Registered Environment Auditor shall undertake an annual audit of the remediation progress, which shall be published in the public domain by 31st December of the next financial year.

39. Land Reclamation and Beneficial Reuse

(1) **Restoration:** Upon completion of remediation, the ULB shall ensure the land is restored to an environmentally stable state.

(2) **Approved End-use:** Reclaimed land shall be utilized only for purposes approved by the State Government, with preference given to green spaces, urban forests, renewable energy installations, or SWM infrastructure.

(3) **Penalties for Non-Compliance** Failure by the ULB or its authorized agency to adhere to the time-bound remediation plan or the unauthorized dumping of fresh waste at remediation sites shall attract **Environmental Compensation** based on the 'Polluter Pays Principle' and may result in criminal prosecution under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

CHAPTER VII

Street sweeping to ensure visible cleanliness

40. PUBLIC PLACES, COMMERCIAL COMPLEXES, STREET SWEEPING, AND LITTER CONTROL

(1) In accordance with **Rule 39 of the SWM Rules, 2026**, the ULB shall ensure the regular cleaning of all public streets, roads, lanes, by-lanes, footpaths, parks, gardens, and other public spaces within its jurisdiction. The ULB shall be committed to the principle of "No Garbage on Ground" during all collection and transportation operations.

(2) ULB shall ensure collection from public places according to a schedule prepared by the local body and uploaded on the Centralized portal.

(3) **Street Sweeping Protocols**

- Frequency and Coverage: Sweeping shall be conducted daily or at notified periodic intervals depending on population density and commercial activity. High-footfall commercial areas and major roads shall be swept at least once daily.
- Manual and Mechanical Sweeping: The ULB shall deploy manual sweepers and/or mechanical sweeping machines as per the normative standards specified in the Ward Micro Plan.
- Leaf and Green Waste: All street sweepers are strictly prohibited from burning tree leaves, grass, or any other waste collected during sweeping. Such waste must be stored separately and handed over to the ULB's collection system.
- Dust and Silt Management: Road sweeping dust and silt removed from surface drains shall be kept unmixed from wet waste. The ULB shall provide covered secondary storage facilities for temporary containment of such waste before final disposal.

(4) **Prohibition of Littering and Public Nuisance**

- General Prohibition: No person shall throw, deposit, or cause to be deposited any solid waste (including paper, bottles, wrappers, or food waste) in any public place, street, footpath, drain, or water body.
- Litter Bins in Public Areas: The ULB shall provide and maintain color-coded litter bins (Green for Wet, Blue for Dry) in high-footfall areas, bus stops, and transit hubs for the convenience of pedestrians. These bins shall not be used by households or commercial establishments for their regular waste disposal.
- Acts of Public Nuisance: No person shall create a public nuisance by spitting, urinating, defecating, or feeding animals/birds in non-designated public places.
- Pet Waste: It shall be the mandatory responsibility of the pet owner to promptly scoop and clean up any litter/poop created by their pet on streets or public places and dispose of it as bio-degradable waste.

(5) **Maintain cleanliness of private commercial premises:** It will be the responsibility of the owner, occupier, facility manager, property manager, association or the other person responsible for a commercial premises to **maintain the premises and common areas under their control in a visibly clean, litter-free and hygienic condition.** If they fails to remove accumulated waste, litter or debris as

specified under this byelaws, such person/association shall be liable for the applicable penalty, environmental compensation, remediation cost and/or other enforcement action prescribed under these Bye-laws.

(6) **Waste Management at Special Events and Religious Festivals** This subsection applies to all public gatherings exceeding 100 persons, including religious festivals like **Navratri, Ganesh Chaturthi,** and socio-cultural events.

- Prior Intimation: A person/organiser shall not organise an event/gathering of more than 100 persons at an unlicensed place without intimating the local body at least three working days in advance
- Mandatory Segregation: Organizers must ensure four-stream segregation of waste at the venue. They must provide adequate receptacles for the separate storage of wet, dry, sanitary, and special care waste.
- Refundable Cleanliness Deposit: The organizer shall pay a "Refundable Cleanliness Deposit" as notified by the ULB. This deposit is based on estimated attendance (e.g., ₹10,000 for up to 5,000 people, increasing to ₹1,00,000 for gatherings over 25,000). The ULB shall assign a competent authority for collection and refund the cleanliness deposit.
- Immersion and Religious Offerings: Where festivals involve idol immersion or disposal of religious offerings, the ULB shall notify designated locations, collection systems and environmentally sound management practices to prevent pollution of water bodies and public spaces.
- Post-Event Restoration: The venue and appurtenant areas must be restored to a clean state, with all waste segregated and handed over to authorized collectors, within twelve (12) to twenty-four (24) hours of the completion of the event.
- Forfeiture of Deposit: Failure to restore the venue within the stipulated time shall result in the forfeiture of the cleanliness deposit. The ULB may additionally recover the actual cost of cleaning plus administrative charges from the organizer.
- Bio-degradable Puja Articles: During festivals, the ULB shall authorize specific sites near water bodies (lakes/ponds) for the collection of bio-degradable 'puja' articles (flowers, leaves, fruits). These materials shall be composted at designated ULB facilities.

(7) **Deployment of Nuisance Detectors and Marshals**

- Enforcement Authority: The Municipal Commissioner/Chief Officer shall appoint SWM Marshals or Nuisance Detectors to monitor public places and detect violations of these bye-laws.
- Power to Levy Spot Fines: Marshals are empowered to levy spot fines for littering, non-segregation, and public nuisance using digital handheld equipment or fine books.
- Identification: Every Marshall shall be provided with a suitable uniform and identity card while on duty.

(8) **Penalties for Violations – To be review by city officials**

- Littering on Roads/Streets: Compounding charges ranging from ₹500 to ₹1,000 depending on the city's population category.
- Public Nuisance (Urinating/Defecating): Compounding charges from ₹200 up to ₹1,500.

- Failure to Clean Event Site: A minimum fine of ₹10,000, which may increase to ₹50,000 plus remediation costs for large events (>500 attendees) where waste remains uncollected beyond 24 hours.

CHAPTER VIII

Mainstreaming informal waste workers

41. INTEGRATION OF INFORMAL WASTE WORKERS AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY PARTNERSHIPS

In accordance with **Rule 39(54) of the SWM Rules, 2026**, The ULB shall converge with the MoSJE's NAMASTE Scheme to recognize and integrate informal waste pickers, informal waste collectors, and scrap dealers (Kabadiwalas) into the municipal solid waste management framework. The objective is to transition from a "linear" disposal model to a **Circular Economy**, where waste is treated as a resource through segregation, reuse, repair, refurbishment, and recycling.

(1) **Identification, Enumeration, and Registration**

- Ward-wise Survey: The ULB shall, through the NAMASTE Scheme either directly or through an authorized agency, conduct periodic surveys to identify all waste pickers and informal waste collectors operating within its jurisdiction.
- Issuance of Identity Cards: Every identified informal waste worker shall be registered under MoSJE's NAMASTE Scheme on its Centralized Online Portal and be issued relevant Identity Cards.
- Database Maintenance: The ULB shall maintain an up-to-date ward-wise digital database of all such personnel, ensuring their integration into formal planning.

(2) **Formal Integration Models**

- Operation of MRFs and DWCCs: The ULB shall prioritize the operation of Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and Dry Waste Collection Centres (DWCCs) through registered SHGs/ organizations of waste pickers, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), or cooperatives.
- Social Entrepreneurship: The ULB's ultimate aim shall be to empower waste pickers to manage these centers independently as social entrepreneurs.
- Direct Collection Rights: The ULB may authorize registered waste picker groups to carry out door-to-door collection of dry waste from specific residential or commercial blocks, allowing them to retain the revenue from the sale of such recyclables.
- Uptake Points for Industry: The ULB shall facilitate MRFs to act as "uptake points" for industrial recycling, enabling informal workers to interface directly with Producers, Importers, and Brand Owners (PIBOs) for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) fulfillment.

(3) **Circular Economy Partnerships**

- Partnership with Waste Traders: The ULB shall recognize and license "Waste Traders" (scrap dealers) as essential links in the recycling value chain, enabling them to receive and process non-biodegradable waste from authorized collectors.
- Buy-Back and RRR Centres: The ULB shall establish neighborhood Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (RRR) Centres where citizens can donate used materials (clothes, books, electronics), which shall be managed in partnership with informal sector organizations.
- Circular Economy Steering Committee: As per Rule 35(vi) of the SWM Rules, 2026, the ULB shall coordinate with the State-level steering committee to drive circularity initiatives across the entire waste value chain.

(4) **Welfare, Occupational Safety, and Capacity Building**

- Occupational Health: The ULB shall ensure that all integrated informal workers are provided with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including uniforms, fluorescent jackets, gloves, and masks.
- Statutory Benefits: The ULB shall facilitate the enrollment of registered waste workers into applicable government social security schemes, including insurance and health check-ups.
- Training Programmes: Periodic training shall be conducted by the ULB at an interval of_____ to educate workers on:
    - Safe handling and segregation of hazardous waste.
    - Operation of mechanized sorting equipment at MRFs.
    - Environment, health, and safety standards under the SWM Rules, 2026.

CHAPTER IX

Responsibilities of Stakeholders

42. Responsibilities of Waste Generators:

(1) **Prohibition of littering**

(i) Littering in any public place: No person shall litter in any public place except in authorized public or private litter receptacles. No person shall repair vehicles, wash/clean utensils or any other object or keep any type of storage in any public place except in such public facilities or conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes.

(ii) Littering on any property: No person shall litter on any open or vacant property except in authorized private or public receptacles.

(iii) Litter-throwing from vehicles: No person, whether a driver or passenger in a vehicle, shall litter upon any street, road, sidewalk, playground, garden, traffic island or other public place.

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

(v) Litter by owned/pet animals: it shall be the responsibility of the owner of any pet animal including dog, cat etc. to promptly scoop/clean up any litter created by such pet on the street or any public place and take adequate steps for the proper disposal of such waste preferably by their own sewage system.

(vi) Disposal of waste in drain etc.: No person shall litter in any drain/river/open pond /water bodies.

(2) Burning of waste: Disposal by burning of any type of solid waste at public places or at any private or public property is prohibited.

(3) "Clean Area": Every person shall endeavour that any public place in front of or adjacent to any premises owned or occupied by him including the footpath and open drain/gutter and kerb is free of any waste, either in solid or liquid form.

(3A) **Visible cleanliness obligation for private premises including Commercial Premises**: Every owner, occupier, facility manager, property manager, association or person responsible for a commercial establishment, shopping complex, mall, office complex, market, hotel, institutional complex or other privately owned commercial premises shall ensure that the premises and all common, accessible and service areas under their control are maintained in a visibly clean, hygienic and litter-free condition at all times.

This shall include, as applicable, entrances and exits, internal roads and driveways, parking areas, pedestrian areas, passages, staircases, common areas, loading/unloading areas, service areas, waste storage areas, open spaces, boundary areas and other areas accessible to users, visitors or workers.

The person responsible for the premises shall ensure regular sweeping, cleaning and removal of litter, spilled waste, accumulated debris, overflowing waste and other visible sources of dirt or nuisance, and shall prevent the accumulation of waste in any such area.

(4) For Public Gatherings and Events organised in public places for any reason (including for processions, exhibitions, circuses, fairs, political rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protests and demonstrations, etc.) where the permission from the Police department and/or from the ULB is required, it will be the responsibility of the organiser of the event or gathering to ensure the cleanliness of that area as well as all appurtenant areas.

(5) Refundable Cleanliness Deposit, as may be notified by the ULB, will be taken from the organiser, by the concerned zonal office for the duration of the event. This deposit will be refunded on the completion of the event after it is noted 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. This deposit will be only for the cleanliness of the public place and does not cover any damage to property. In case the organisers of the event wish to avail of the services of the ULB for the cleaning, collection and transport of waste generated as a result of that event, they must apply to the concerned Deputy Commissioner or equivalent of the ULB and pay the necessary charges as may be fixed by the Competent Authority for this purpose.

(6) Dumping of solid waste on vacant plot and depositing construction and demolition waste at non-designated locations shall be dealt with by the ULB in the following manner:

(i) The ULB may serve a notice on the owner/occupier of any premises, requiring such owner / occupier to clear any waste on such premises in a manner and within a time specified in such notice.

(ii) If the person on whom the notice has been served fails to comply with the requirements imposed by the notice, such person shall be liable to pay penalties as prescribed from time to time.

(iii) If the person on whom the notice is served fails to comply with any requirements imposed by such notice, the ULB may –

(i) Enter in the premises and clear the waste; and

(ii) Recover from the occupier the expenditure incurred in having done so.

(7) **Duty of manufacturers or brand owners of disposable products and sanitary napkins and diapers:**

(i) All manufacturers of disposable products such as tin, glass, plastics packaging, etc., or brand owners who introduce such products in the market within the jurisdiction of the ULB shall provide necessary financial assistance to the ULB for establishment of waste management system. The ULB may also coordinate with the concerned departments of Central Govt. and/or the Govt. of NCT of Delhi for implementation of this provision.

(ii) All such brand owners who sell or market their products in such packaging material which are non-biodegradable shall put in place a system to collect back the

packaging waste generated due to their production.

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

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

(8) All industrial units using fuel and located within one hundred km from a solid waste based refuse derived fuel plant shall make arrangements to replace at least five percent of their fuel requirement by refused derived fuel so produced.

43. Responsibilities of the ULB :

(1) must prepare a Solid Waste Action Plan as per CPCB proforma covering ward-wise generation, five-year projections, collection/transportation, infrastructure mapping, GVPs, water-body ingress, drain cleaning, street sweeping, sanitary waste and special-care waste. It shall also include a plan for collection and transportation from garbage vulnerable points and littering hotspots. Action Plan must map solid-waste ingress points and provide a plan to stop ingress through appropriate barriers, plus schedules for cleaning surface water bodies and drains.

(2) shall within its territorial area, be responsible for ensuring regular system of surface cleaning of all common streets / roads, public places, temporary settlements, slum areas, markets, its own parks, gardens, drains etc. by employing human resources and machines and shall be bound to collect the garbage from the declared storage containers, and transport it every day to the final disposal point in closed vehicles for which the ULB may engage private parties on contract or Public Private Partnership mechanism, apart from its own cleaning staff and vehicles. In addition, the ULB shall identify all the commercial areas for carrying out sweeping twice a day.

(3) shall provide and maintain sufficient number of community litter bins of sufficient size on public roads, in surroundings of railway stations, bus stops, religious places, in commercial areas etc.

(4) For the purpose of managing solid waste activities in decentralized and regular manner shall designate one ward officer in every ward to supervise the spots of containers, public toilets, community toilets or urinals in public places, transfer station for public garbage, landfill processing units etc.

(5) shall designate sufficiently senior Officer/s, preferably not below the rank of Additional Deputy Commissioner or equivalent, as Nodal Officer/s to monitor the progress of segregation, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste.

(6) shall be divided into sweeping beats based on the prescribed parameter and deploy manpower accordingly or rationalize the existing deployment and monitor their work by using latest technology. Wherever it is unable to get sweeping through its own staff, it

may outsource through contract. Each beat shall be inspected by the supervising officials on daily basis prescribed as per directions.

(7) shall employ latest road/street cleaning machines, mechanical sweepers or other equipments which improves the efficiency of sweeping and drainage cleaning.

(8) shall create awareness and sensitization through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign and educate the waste generators and other stakeholders about the various provisions of SWM Rules and these bye laws with special emphasis on user fee and fines/penalties.

(9) shall encourage waste generators to treat wet waste at source. It may consider creating systems for incentives for adoption of decentralized technologies such as bio-methanation, composting etc. Incentives may be like awarding and recognizing the households, RWAs and institutions etc. by giving certificates, by publishing their names on respective websites or rebate in property tax etc.

(10) shall promote convergence between the implementation of these Bye-laws and the PM SVANidhi Scheme to encourage environmentally responsible street vending practices. Every street vendor registered under PM SVANidhi shall be encouraged to:

- Maintain cleanliness within and around the vending area including segregating waste at source into biodegradable, recyclable and domestic hazardous waste, as applicable;
- Use designated waste bins or collection systems provided by the ULB or market association;
- Avoid littering, open dumping or burning of waste;
- Minimise the use of single-use plastic and promote reusable or environmentally friendly alternatives in accordance with applicable regulations.

(11) shall phase out the use of chemical fertilizers and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by it and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.

(12) shall make efforts to streamline and formalize solid waste management systems and endeavor that the informal sector workers in waste management (waste pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of solid waste management.

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

(14) shall ensure occupational safety of its own staff and staff of outsourced agency involved in collection, transport and handling of waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipments.

(15) Shall ensure site-specific emergency/fire safety plan with fire protection measures, worker safety equipment/training, periodic mock drills and quarterly fire-safety/hazardous-emission audits at processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill

site.

(16) In case of an accident at any solid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the officer- in- charge of the facility shall report to the ULB immediately which shall review and issue instructions, if any, to the in- charge of the facility.

(17) Regular checks: The Chairperson, Deputy Commissioner or equivalent or any other officer authorised by the Chairperson shall conduct regular checks in various parts of the wards and other places of collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste to supervise compliance of various provisions of SWM Rules and these bye laws.

(18) shall develop a public grievance redressal system (PGRS) by setting up of call centre at its head quarter. The PGRS may include SMS based service, mobile application or web based services.

(19) shall install bio-metric/smart card technologies/ICT System for tracking and recording attendance of employees associated with the working of SWM Rules and these bye-laws at HQ/all zones/ward offices etc. and shall make an endeavour to integrate such system with the salary/wages/ remuneration.

(20) Transparency and Public Accessibility: To ensure greater transparency and public accessibility, the ULB shall provide all necessary information through its website.

(21) shall perform all other duties mentioned in SWM Rules, which have not been specifically mentioned in these bye-laws.

CHAPTER X

User fees, penalties and environmental compensation

44. User fees for Solid Waste Management

(1) User fees shall be determined and may vary based on: (a) category and use of premises; (b) quantity and nature of waste generated; (c) frequency and level of service provided; and (d) such other criteria as may be prescribed by the Urban Local Body from time to time.

(2) The categories of waste generators and the corresponding basis for levy of User fees cover (and not limited to) residential households, slum and low-income households, commercial establishments, shops, offices and institutions, hotels, restaurants, cafes, marriage and banquet halls, event venues, educational institutions, hospitals, clinics, healthcare facilities, markets, shopping complexes, street vendors, hawkers, industrial units, Bulk Waste Generators, Construction and Demolition waste generators, Government offices and public institutions, religious places, public events, exhibitions and festivals, parks, gardens and recreational facilities.

(3) ULB shall determine and notify the user charges payable by different categories of waste generators in accordance with the principles of cost recovery, environmental sustainability and the Polluter Pays Principle. **Refer Schedule VII** to determine the user charges/tax to recover the cost-of-service delivery.

(4) While determining the user fees, the ULB shall consider the quantity of waste generated, category of waste generator, operation and maintenance expenditure of SWM services, environmental compliance costs and such other factors as may be considered necessary.

(5) ULB shall determine and notify Sanitary Landfill user fee for disposal of unsegregated waste, recyclable waste, energy recoverable waste, unprocessed biodegradable waste, construction and demolition waste or any other waste that is prohibited from being disposed of in the sanitary landfill under these Bye-laws or under the SWM Rules 2026. Such fee shall be determined on a weight basis and shall be higher than the cost of segregation, collection, transportation and processing of the waste.

(6) ULB may prescribe different user fees for different waste generators.

(7) Every waste generator receiving municipal solid waste management services from the ULB or from any agency authorised by the ULB shall be liable to pay user charges as prescribed under these Bye-laws and as notified by the ULB from time to time.

(8) The user fees shall be payable by every waste generator within the jurisdiction of the ULB and shall not exempt any waste generator from complying with the provisions of these Bye-laws.

(9) ULB may provide concessions, rebates or incentives to waste generators who consistently comply with source segregation requirements, undertake decentralised waste processing, reduce waste generation, promote reuse and recycling or adopt such other environmentally sustainable practices as may be notified by the ULB.

(10) ULB shall review the schedule of user fees periodically and may revise such fees by notification after considering changes in waste generation, operational costs, inflation, technological improvements, environmental compliance requirements, expansion of municipal services and financial sustainability of the municipal solid waste management system.

(11) Unless otherwise notified, revised user fees shall become payable from the date specified in the notification issued by the ULB.

(12) Every revision of User fees shall be notified in the public domain and published on the website of the ULB (if available).

(13) Bulk Waste Generators shall pay User Fees for Solid Waste Management as specified by the ULB.

(14) ULB shall notify fees for Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR) Certificates based on the type and category of Bulk Waste Generator. EBWGR Certificates shall be valid for a period of three years.

(15) The cost of the EBWGR Certificate shall be notified after the cost is approved by State or Union territory Government, based upon the norms issued by Central Pollution Control Board in consultation with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

(16) The cost of the EBWGR Certificate to be charged by the ULB shall be finalised in accordance with guidelines issued by the CPCB/GPCB and shall be collected from Bulk Waste Generators towards fulfilment of their Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility obligations.

(17) All amounts collected by the ULB as User fees under these Bye-laws shall be deposited in a separate account operated by the ULB and shall be used towards processing of unsegregated waste or recyclable or energy recoverable waste or unprocessed biodegradable waste at the sanitary landfill and further development SWM infrastructure of the ULB.

(18) ULB prescribe the time period within which all the waste generators shall be responsible to pay the user charges. Non-payment of user charges within the prescribed period shall render the waste generator liable for penalty or recovery proceedings and such other actions as may be permissible under the applicable municipal laws and these Bye-laws.

(19) If the user charges remain unpaid beyond the prescribed period, the ULB may levy a surcharge at the rate notified by the ULB for every month or part thereof during which the default continues. The ULB shall also have the discretion to stop providing SWM services till such user fee along with the surcharge amount is paid by the defaulter.

(20) The schedule of user charges as per **Schedule - II**

45. Penalties

(1) The Urban Local Body shall develop a mechanism to levy and collect spot fines for violation of Chapter/ Bye-law VII – Public Places, street sweeping and Litter control, however, the amount of such spot fines shall not exceed the amount set out in Schedule III.

(2) Non-compliance by Bulk Waste Generators shall attract strict enforcement actions, including penalties as per Schedule IV, and other legal measures as per SWM Rules 2026;

(3) Whoever contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the SWM Rules and/or these Bye-Laws shall on conviction be punished with a fine as specified in the Schedule III. In case of second contravention or non-compliance, the ULB shall have the power to levy a fine which could be up to twice of the amount set out against the offence in Schedule III. In case of

third contravention or non-compliance, the ULB shall have the power to levy a fine which could be up to thrice of the amount set out against the offence in Schedule III.

(4) The fine or penalty mentioned in Schedule III shall stand automatically increased by 10% every three years (to the nearest multiple of Rs. 10). In addition, the ULB, in accordance with applicable law, may at any time alter or amend or vary any of the entries as mentioned in Schedule III of these Bye-Laws in order to increase the penalties.

(5) The ULB shall take appropriate action including penalties, initiation of disciplinary action, as per the prevailing norms, 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 Bye-Laws and SWM Rules.

(6) In the event an Agent or Empanelled Vendor contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the SWM Rules and/or these Bye-laws, the ULB shall have the power to take any one or more of the following actions:

a) Levy a fine which may extend up to Rs. 50,000 or a percentage of the payment to the vendor will be ceased for the first offence and for a second or subsequent offence, the fine may extend up to twice the penalty amount for the first offence.

b) Termination of contract or arrangement with the ULB for Solid Waste Management services, including cancellation of the empanelment certificate.

c) Suspension or revocation of any license to operate any Solid Waste collection, transportation or processing facility under these Bye-laws, SWM Rules and/or applicable regulations.

(7) For monitoring and levying of penalties, a committee shall be constituted by the Urban Local Government under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner/ Chief Officer. The committee shall comprise of representatives from the sanitation department, public health department, accounts department and any other representatives found relevant by the local government.

(8) This committee will be empowered by the ULB to levy and impose fine and collection of fines from the violator

(9) All amounts collected as spot fines and penalties by and on behalf of the ULB under these Bye-laws shall be transferred to a separate bank account maintained for funds for Solid Waste Management. These amounts shall be used towards the ULB's operation and maintenance costs for providing Solid Waste Management services under these Bye-laws, salaries of personnel, incentives, grants, and other uses as may be considered appropriate by the ULB from time to time.

(10) In addition to the penalties, The Environmental Compensation shall be levied by the competent authority based upon polluter pays principle on persons, who are not complying with the provisions as per section 17 of SWM 2026 rules.

CHAPTER XI

Implementation of the provisions under the Bye-laws

46. Any infringement of the provisions of these bye-laws or the failure to follow any instructions, notifications, specifications, directions or order issued by the ULB or by any person/agency authorized by the ULB duly empowered under these bye-laws, shall be considered as offense under these Bye-laws. Users/generators found in violation shall face punitive as well as corrective actions as detailed in the Bye-laws.

47. ULB shall enforce these Bye-laws through digital surveillance and monitoring systems, and through the deployment of authorized personnel or agencies to identify and prevent violations. The ULB shall also undertake extensive Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) initiatives to ensure awareness and compliance of the Bye-laws. These Bye-laws shall come into full force and effect as per the timeline specified by SWM 2026 rules by 31.3.2027.

48. The ULB shall have powers to prepare and issue detailed orders in respect of the implementation of the Bye-laws:

i. Procedures to be followed for the implementation of the provisions of these Bye-laws.

ii. Delegation of powers to the Officers / Employees of the ULB , to impose and collect fines for breach of bye-laws; and to conduct surprise checks, enter, inspect and seize documents/ samples or offending goods/ articles or attach property on reasonable suspicion or complaint regarding breach of bye-laws.

iii. Formation of or empowerment of any existing department/team or engage any third-party agency as “Public Health and Environment team” or other groups/individual having citizen’s participation for ensuring enforcement and monitoring of these bye-laws which may include power to issue notices or impose charges.

iv. Procedures to be followed for the levy of the fine and compounding the same including the procedure relating to:

1. Issuance of notices for violation of bye-laws
2. Creating an accounting system for fine collection within the ULB jurisdiction
3. Creation of designated payment mechanisms, including digital platforms, bank transfers, cash or any other official payment system
4. Collection of fine on the spot;
5. Giving of valid receipt for the same;
6. Collection of fines if unpaid; shall be reflected, through the subsequent years property tax bill following due procedure;
7. Entry, inspection and seizure of documents/ samples or offending goods/ articles;

8. Termination of contract with operators in repeated breach of bye-laws;
9. Disciplinary action against employees for breach of bye-laws;
10. Removal of nuisance;
11. Incentivizing reporting of violations and breaches by users
12. Filing of complaint in court in the applicable jurisdiction;
13. Procedures/mechanisms for dispute resolution and appeal mechanisms

Digital monitoring

49. Digital Reporting: The ULB shall ensure that all information required under the SWM Rules 2026 is uploaded on the centralized digital portal or any other digital platform notified by the Central Government. The ULB shall undertake and report the generation of solid waste in each ward in urban area on online portal on annual basis based on average waste generation by different establishments. The ULB shall report the solid waste generation and collection on a monthly basis on a centralised online portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board along with photographic evidence of geotagged photographs. Each Waste Generator, BWG, waste processor, contractor and any other entity required under these Bye-laws shall submit such digital information, returns and compliance reports as may be prescribed by the ULB or the Central Government. The Municipal Commissioner or Chief Officer shall ensure timely submission of all reports required by the District Collector, State Government, Pollution Control Board and other competent authorities. The Centralised Online Portal shall act as the single point data repository for orders and guidelines relating to implementation.

50. Digital Records and Inspections: The ULB shall maintain digital records relating to registrations, inspections, waste quantities, processing, disposal, notices, penalties and other compliance activities. All details regarding waste mass balance must be reported on the centralized digital portal. ULBs shall also provide timely ward/city data required for District-level performance and progress monitoring and the prescribed State reporting chain. Inspections carried out under these Bye-laws may be supported by geo-tagged photographs, GPS records, CCTV video recordings, digital inspection reports or other electronic evidence. Such records shall form part of the official records of the ULB and may be used for regulatory and enforcement purposes. The ULB shall ensure that all information required under the SWM Rules 2026 is uploaded on the centralized digital portal. The Centralised Online Portal shall act as the single point data repository for orders and guidelines relating to implementation.

Inspections and issue of notice

51. The ULB shall designate one or more officers as Authorized Officers for assessing the compliance with these Bye-laws and a city level committee must be constituted.

52. A committee shall be constituted by the Urban Local Government under the Chairpersonship of the Commissioner/ Chief Officer for conducting inspections and enforcements. The committee shall comprise of representatives from the sanitation department, public health department, accounts department and any other representatives found relevant by the local government. The committee shall ensure

representation of both male and female representatives in the committee. This committee shall integrate ULB enforcement with State-level, District-level and Block/Ward-level monitoring structures directed by the Supreme Court.

53. For ensuring compliance with these Bye-laws, the committee may, at any reasonable time:

a) Enter and inspect any residential, commercial, institutional or industrial premises;
b) Inspect public places, markets, roads, construction sites and vacant plots;
c) Inspect Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs), waste processing facilities, Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), transfer stations and waste transportation vehicles;
d) Verify compliance with source segregation, storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal requirements;
e) Examine records, registers, manifests, digital tracking systems or other documents maintained under these Bye-laws;
f) Take photographs, videos, GPS coordinates and other documentary evidence;
g) Collect samples of waste wherever necessary for determining compliance.

54. The ULB shall undertake inspections through: Routine inspections; Surprise inspections; Complaint-based inspections; Risk-based inspections of establishments generating large quantities of waste; Special enforcement drives during festivals, public events and emergencies. Inspection schedules may be digitized using mobile applications or GIS-enabled monitoring systems.

55. After every inspection, a detailed inspection report must be prepared and submitted to the chairperson of the committee. A copy of the report must be provided electronically or physically to the concerned person as well.

56. The ULB shall constitute a Dedicated Ward level (or cluster of wards) Nuisance Squad comprising four officers or officials, including the Sanitary Inspector, with equal gender representation consisting of two male and two female members, for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the provisions of these Byelaws. The Squad shall conduct surprise inspections of waste generators, Bulk Waste Generators, commercial establishments, public places and other premises within its jurisdiction to detect violations relating to municipal solid waste management. The Urban Local Body shall determine the frequency of inspections, inspection protocols, operational procedures and enforcement mechanisms, including the imposition of penalties and environmental compensation, in accordance with these Bye-laws and the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

Additional compliance with building regulations for new approvals

57. Compliance with Building Regulations of the Gujarat Comprehensive General Development Control Regulations, 2017

(1) The waste management facilities provided under these Bye-laws shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the requirements prescribed under **Clause 25.3 (Solid Waste Management)** and **Clauses 25.3.1 and 25.3.2 (Solid Waste Bins for Residential and Non-Residential Uses)** of the Gujarat Comprehensive General Development Control Regulations, 2017, as amended from time to time.

(2) **Dedicated Waste Storage Space:** Every new residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, mixed-use development, group housing project, gated community and other development generating municipal solid waste shall provide a designated area for the storage of segregated waste prior to its collection by the ULB or an authorised agency.

Such area shall—

a. be easily accessible to waste generators and collection personnel;
b. provide for storage of segregated waste streams prescribed under these Bye-laws;
c. be designed to prevent littering, odour, nuisance, vector breeding and leakage of leachate;
d. be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition.

(3) **Building Use Permission**: Where waste management infrastructure is required under these Bye-laws, such infrastructure shall be provided and made operational before the grant of Building Use Permission or Occupancy Certificate, wherever such verification is permissible under the applicable building regulations.

Miscellaneous

58. The ULB shall have the authority to take any necessary measures, execute works, or implement corrective actions, irrespective of whether the person responsible has been prosecuted or penalized. Such actions shall be taken in the interest of maintaining environmental standards, public safety, and compliance with these Bye-laws.

59. No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceedings shall lie against the ULB , its officers, employees, or any authorized person acting on behalf of the ULB for any action taken in good faith under these Bye-laws or in compliance with directions issued thereunder.

60. The provisions of these Bye-laws shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law in force. The ULB reserves the right to initiate legal proceedings under any applicable law, including but not limited to: The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, The Indian Penal Code, 1860, The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and other mentioned as applicable.

61. If any doubt or difficulty arises in the interpretation or implementation of these bye- laws, the same shall be placed before the Standing Committee Chairperson or President, the ULB, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

62. Co-ordination with Government Bodies: The ULB shall co-ordinate with other government agencies and authorities, to ensure compliance of these bye-laws within areas under the jurisdiction or control of such bodies. In case of any difficulty matters shall be placed before Principal Secretary of UD&UHD, Government of Gujarat.

63. The competent authority may issue general or special orders from time to time for proper implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 and these bye-Laws.

Schedule I

(Illustrative List of Bio-Degradable, Non-Biodegradable, Sanitary Waste and Special Care Waste)

Part A – Illustrative list of Bio-degradable Waste (Wet Waste)	**Part B – Illustrative list of Non Bio-degradable Waste (Dry Waste)**
i. Kitchen waste including tea leaves, egg shells, fruit and vegetable peels, leftover and/or stale food ii. Organic market waste such as fruit and vegetable peels, rotten and/or spoilt vegetables and fruits iii. Meat and bones iv. Garden and leaf litter, including flowers v. Coconut shells vi. Green waste from parks and gardens vii. Waste from food and tea stalls/shops/canteens viii. Food grain, coffee grounds and spoiled food ix. Used paper napkins and tissues x. Bio-degradable packaging material xi. Waste generated from dairies xii. Waste generated from slaughter houses xiii. Cotton and jute waste xiv. Animal dung	i. Paper ii. Books and notebooks iii. Cardboard iv. Newspapers and magazines v. Glass bottles and jars vi. Metal cans vii. Plastic bottles, containers and wrappers viii. Tetra packs ix. Aluminum foil x. Packaging material xi. Thermocol xii. Rubber items xiii. Leather items xiv. Old clothes and textiles xv. Wooden items xvi. Electronic waste xvii. Tyres and tubes
Part C – Illustrative list of Sanitary Waste	**Part D – Illustrative list of Special Care Waste**
i. Used diapers ii. Sanitary towels iii. Sanitary napkins iv. Tampons v. Condoms vi. Incontinence sheets vii. Any other similar waste contaminated with bodily fluids	i. Discarded paint drums ii. Paint cans/containers iii. Pesticide cans iv. Pesticide containers or bottles v. Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) vi. Bulbs vii. Tube lights viii. Expired medicines ix. Broken mercury thermometers x. Waste batteries xi. Used needles and syringes xii. Waste needles and syringes xiii. Contaminated gauze xiv. Any other waste notified by CPCB from time to time generated at household level

Schedule II

(Levy of user charges)

(Indicative to be suggested by Municipal officials)

1. User charges and service fees shall be levied and collected by the Urban Local Body in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 and applicable municipal laws to recover the costs of collection, transportation, processing and scientific disposal of solid waste.
2. The levy of user charges shall be based on the "polluter pays" principle and may vary according to:
   a. Category and use of premises;
   b. Quantity and nature of waste generated;
   c. Frequency and level of service provided;
   d. Requirement for special handling; and
   e. Such other criteria as may be prescribed by the Urban Local Body.
3. User charges shall be payable by all waste generators, including households, apartment complexes, institutions, commercial establishments, Bulk Waste Generators and event organizers.
4. The Urban Local Body may revise user charges from time to time with the approval of the competent authority.

Indicative to be suggested by Municipal officials

No.	Category of Waste Generator	Basis for Levy of User Charges	Unit	User Charges (Rs.)
1	Residential Households	Per household	Per month	60-100
2	Slum households	Per household	Per month	0-50
3	Residential Apartments / Housing Societies	Number of dwelling units	Per month	60-100 per dwelling unit
4	Shops and Commercial Establishments	Floor area / type of establishment	Per month	100-300
5	Offices and Institutions	Floor area / number of employees	Per month	60-300
6	Hotels, Restaurants and Cafés	Seating capacity / waste generation	Per month	100-1000
7	Marriage Halls, Banquet Halls and Event Venues	Capacity / event basis	Per event / month	100-1000
8	Educational Institutions	Student strength / campus area	Per month	60-300
9	Hospitals, Clinics and Healthcare Facilities (excluding Biomedical Waste)	Number of beds / waste generation	Per month	60-1000
10	Markets and Shopping Complexes	Floor area / number of shops	Per month	100-1000 per shop
11	Street Vendors and Hawkers	Per vendor	Per month	100-1000
12	Government Offices and Public Institutions	Floor area / number of employees	Per month	60-300
13	Religious Places	Visitor footfall / waste generation	Per month	60-300
14	Public Events, Exhibitions and Festivals	Event size / duration	Per event	100-1000
15	Parks, Gardens and Recreational Facilities	Area / waste generation	Per month	60-300
16	Industrial Units covered under these Bye-laws	Quantity of municipal solid waste generated	Per month	100-1500
17	Bulk Waste Generators	Quantity of waste	Per month	100-1500

No.	Category of Waste Generator	Basis for Levy of User Charges	Unit	User Charges (Rs.)
		generated		
18	Construction and Demolition Waste Generators	Quantity of C&D Waste	Per MT	60-300 per tonne
19	Sanitary landfill user fee	Quantity of unsegregated waste/ wet waste	Per MT	-

"The user charges given here in the table are indicative. Such User Charge/ Administrative Charges can be defined by the Urban Local Bodies based on their requirements. The Urban Local Bodies are advised to revise the rates on annual basis."

Or

Category	Illustrative User Charge Basis
Residential Households	Monthly charge based on property type, carpet area, or property tax category
Slum/Low-Income Households	Concessional or nominal charge as determined by ULB
Commercial Establishments	Based on business type, floor area, and waste generation quantity
Shops & Retail Outlets	Fixed monthly charge by shop size/category
Offices & Institutions	Based on built-up area and waste generation
Hotels, Restaurants & Cafés	Based on seating capacity, rooms, or waste generation quantity
Marriage Halls, Banquet Halls & Event Venues	Per event (Based on duration of event and estimated waste generation) or monthly charge based on capacity
Educational Institutions	Based on student strength and campus area
Hospitals, Clinics & Healthcare Facilities	SWM charges excluding biomedical waste management charges (Bed strength or quantity of waste)
Markets & Shopping Complexes	Based on number of shops and waste generated; Area or quantity of waste
Street Vendors & Hawkers	Nominal daily/monthly charge

- **SWM user fees payable by Bulk Waste Generators for processing of wet and dry waste on behalf of them (Levy of user charges)**

S.no	Type of SWM service	SWM User Fee per kg from each Bulk Waste Generator to be not less than:			
		Population > 10 lakhs	**Population > 1 lakh and < 10 lakhs**	**Population < 1 lakhs and > 50k**	**Population < 50k**
1.	For BWGs Per Kg **Wet Waste** Processing Cost	Rs.1.00 per kg	Rs.1.00 per kg	Rs.1.39 per kg	Rs.1.60 per kg
2.	For BWGs Per Kg **Dry Waste** Processing Cost	Rs.1.21 per kg	Rs. 1.59 per kg	Rs. 2.05 per kg	Rs.2.41 per kg
3.	For BWGs Per Kg **Wet and Dry Waste** Processing Cost	Rs.1.08 per kg	Rs. 1.24 per kg	Rs.1.65 per kg	Rs.1.92 per kg

** **The ULB may undertake annual revision for the user charges linked to cost indexation using Wholesale Price Index (WPI) or Consumer Price Index (CPI), or other relevant cost indices for fuel, labour, transportation and/or other operating costs associated with operations of the SWM service delivery.**

Schedule III

(Schedule of Fines)

(Indicative to be suggested by Municipal officials – Minimum fines should be Rs. 250)

Sr.No	Offence	Compounding Charge in Rs. First offence	Compounding Charge in Rs. Second offence	Compounding Charge in Rs. Repeat offence
1	**Non-compliance with 4 stream source segregation*** (The IEC & CB activities to be conducted initially for 3 months from the effective date of the Byelaws; and fines may be implemented from 4th month onwards. Existing rules will be applicable for harging penalty during initial 3 months period)			
	Residential	250	500	1000
	Commercial & Institutional: Small (Up to 500 sq. m.)	500	750	1500
	Commercial & Institutional: Medium (>500 to 1000 sq. m.)	750	1125	2250
	Commercial & Institutional: Large (>1000 to 5000 sq. m.)	1000	1500	3000
	Commercial & Institutional: Very Large (>5000 sq. m.)	1250	1875	3750
	Industrial	500	750	1500
	Bulk waste generators	500	750	1500
	Others	500	750	1500
2	**Burning of waste**	250	500	1000
3	**Vector Breeding**			
	Residential Premises	250	1000	2500
	Commercial & Institutional: Small (Up to 500 sq. m.)	500	2000	3500
	Commercial & Institutional: Medium (>500 to 1000 sq. m.)	750	3000	5250
	Commercial & Institutional: Large (>1000 to 5000 sq. m.)	1000	4000	7000
	Commercial & Institutional: Very Large (>5000 sq. m.)	1250	5000	8750
	Bulk Waste Generators	2000	5000	10,000
4	**Dumping and littering of waste in canals, water body like lakes, ponds, rivers, waterways etc.**			
	Residential Premises	500	1000	2000
	Commercial & Institutional: Small (Up to 500 sq. m.)	1000	2000	3500
	Commercial & Institutional: Medium (>500 to 1000 sq. m.)	1500	3000	7500
	Commercial & Institutional: Large (>1000 to 5000 sq. m.)	2000	4000	10000
	Commercial & Institutional: Very Large (>5000 sq. m.)	2500	5000	12500
	Bulk Waste Generators	5000	10,000	20,000
5	**Accumulation of Filth in premises for more than 24 hours** "Filth" means any dirt, refuse, waste matter, animal excreta, decaying substance, or other unhygienic material causing nuisance, environmental polltion or a threat to public health.			
	Residential Premises	250	500	1000
	Commercial & Institutional: Small (Up to 500 sq. m.)	500	1000	2000
	Commercial & Institutional: Medium (>500 to 1000 sq. m.)	750	1500	3000
	Commercial & Institutional: Large (>1000 to 5000 sq. m.)	1000	2000	4000
	Commercial & Institutional: Very	1250	2500	5000

Sr.No	Offence	Compounding Charge in Rs. First offence	Compounding Charge in Rs. Second offence	Compounding Charge in Rs. Repeat offence
	Large (>5000 sq. m.)			
	Bulk Waste Generators	5000	10,000	20,000
6	**Spit, throw or deposit waste in public or private roads from vehicle**	250	500	1000
7	**Urinating, or open defecating in public places**	500	1000	2500
8	**Causing clogging in public sewers/disposing sewage in storm water drainage**			
	Residential Premises	500	1000	2000
	Commercial & Institutional: Small (Up to 500 sq. m.)	1000	2000	5000
	Commercial & Institutional: Medium (>500 to 1000 sq. m.)	1500	3000	7500
	Commercial & Institutional: Large (>1000 to 5000 sq. m.)	2000	4000	10000
	Commercial & Institutional: Very Large (>5000 sq. m.)	2500	5000	12500
	Bulk Waste Generators	5000	10,000	20,000
9	**In-flow of substances injurious to drain**			
	Residential Premises	500	1000	2000
	Commercial & Institutional: Small (Up to 500 sq. m.)	1000	2500	5000
	Commercial & Institutional: Medium (>500 to 1000 sq. m.)	1500	3750	7500
	Commercial & Institutional: Large (>1000 to 5000 sq. m.)	2000	5000	10000
	Commercial & Institutional: Very Large (>5000 sq. m.)	2500	6250	12500
	Bulk Waste Generators including industrial	10000	25,000	50,000
10	Littering by animals (Owner of animals)	500	1000	2500
11	Carrying, Using or Storing any plastic bags below the permissible limits in residential Premises	250	1000	2000
12	Street Vendors- sell or provide commodities to consumers in single use plastics	1000	2000	5000
13	Burning of plastics in any public or private premises or litter or disposing the plastic waste to drains/ unauthorized place within municipal area	1000	2000	5000
14	Rude, abusive, or obstructive behavior towards waste collectors	500	1000	2500
15	**Unauthorized disposal of C&D waste**			
	Residential Premises	1000	2000	5000
	Bulk Waste Generators	5000	10000	20000
16	**Non-compliance with safety of sanitation workers**			
	During collection of waste	250	500	1000
	During transportation of waste	250	500	1000
	During processing of waste	250	500	1000

Failure to Clean Public Event Sites

No	Offence	Penalty Charges in Rs.
1	Failure to clean event site and restore it to original condition within the stipulated time after completion of event.	Rs.5000 for the event of upto 500 attendees or area of 500 sq.mt(whichever is higher) and additional 1000 for upto every 100 attendees or area of 100 sq.mt.
2	Large events (>=500 attendees or 500 sq.mt. area) where waste remains uncollected beyond 24 hours	10000
3	Small events (< 500 attendees or 500 sq.mt. area) where waste remains uncollected beyond 24 hours	5000
4	Failure to arrange adequate waste collection bins and sanitation facilities during event	5000
5	Littering or dumping waste in public spaces, water bodies, drains, or vacant plots during/after event	20000
6	Non-compliance by event organizer despite notice from ULB	20000

Penalty for non-compliance – ULB operated waste collection services -Define as per the prevailing norms

No	Offence	First Offence	Second Offence	Repeat Offence
1	Mixing Segregated Waste during collection/ transportation	Written warning	500-1000/Ton	1000-1500/Ton
2	Failure to collect waste from assigned households /establishments – (If complaints received from at least 10% HHs assigned, then only will be counted as an offence)	Written warning	250/property/day	500/property/day
3	Deviating from approved collection route without authorization	Written warning	500/event/day	1000/event/day
4	Misconduct with citizens or refusal to provide service	Written warning	1000/event	2000/event
5	Unauthorized dumping	Written warning	1500/event	2500/event
6	Spillage of waste on road and non-collection for more than 12 hours	Written warning	500/event	1000/event
7	Failure to wear PPE and uniform	Written warning	500/worker	1000/worker

Penalty for non-compliance – Service Providers

No	Offence	First Offence	Repeated offence penalty charges
1	Garbage spill, litter on road (out of the closed vehicles) during transportation Contractor shall be solely responsible for cleaning of waste spilled on road during transportation	1000	2000

2	Mixing Segregated Waste during collection/ transportation	500-1000/Ton	1000-1500/Ton
3	Garbage collected emptied or disposed apart from the place suggested without prior permission from Authority.	1500/event	2500/event
4	Labour deployed by contractor found segregating the plastic waste (without instruction by Authority Officer), for outside selling (i.e. personal benefit).	1000/event	2000/event
5	Failure to provide human resources as specified in scope with proper ID, Uniform, PPEs for Door to Door collection	500/worker	1000/worker
6	Failure to provide human resources as specified in scope with proper ID, Uniform and PPEs for processing of waste	500/worker	1000/worker
7	Driver of vehicle is found guilty for consuming any illegal banned substances / liquid and driving	1000/event	2000/event
8	Failure to provide adequate nos. of vehicle as per requirement of daily work in ward	2000/vehicle	5000/vehicle
9	Failure to make alternate arrangements as per requirement TPM within two hours in case of breakdown of vehicle after starting of work	750/vehicle	1500/vehicle
10	If the GPS system is found not working because of contractor's negligence	1000/day/vehicle	2000/day/vehicle
11	Complaints from the public about uncollected garbage will be recorded at the zone control room; Failure to resolve them the same day and submit a compliance report	500/property/day	1000/property/day
12	Failure to deploy vehicles as decided for cluster as per schedule in or within 02 months from the date of issue of work order	1000/vehicle/day for first 15 days	2000/vehicle/day for first 15 days
13	If Contractor Fails to cover POI than calculated penalty per POI.	1000/POI	2000/POI
14	Failure to ensure clearing of secondary collection points within time stipulated for the same	1000/case	-
15	Failure to upkeep and maintain records 100% of vehicles must collect segregated waste within 1 year of commencement of operation.	1500/case	-

Schedule IV

BULK WASTE GENERATORS

(Indicative to be suggested by Municipal officials)

Sr.No	Violation	Compounding Charge in Rs. First offence	Compounding Charge in Rs. Second offence	Compounding Charge in Rs. Repeat offence
1	**Non-compliance by BWGs for processing wet waste on-site**			
	Residential	5000	10,000	20,000
	Government, Public Sector or Private Bodies	10,000	20,000	50,000
	Commercial	20,000	50,000	1,00,000
	Social Infrastructure	20,000	50,000	1,00,000
2	**Failure to obtain/renew EBWGR Certificate**			
	Residential	5000	10,000	20,000
	Government, Public Sector or Private Bodies	10,000	20,000	50,000
	Commercial	20,000	50,000	1,00,000
	Social Infrastructure	20,000	50,000	1,00,000
3	**Failure to submit mandatory reports under EBWGR**			
	Residential	5,000	10,000	20,000
	Government, Public Sector or Private Bodies	10,000	20,000	50,000
	Commercial	20,000	50,000	1,00,000
	Social Infrastructure	20,000	50,000	1,00,000
4	**Disposal of unprocessed waste into municipal waste stream**			
	Residential	5000	10,000	20,000
	Government, Public Sector or Private Bodies	10,000	20,000	50,000
	Commercial	20,000	50,000	1,00,000
	Social Infrastructure	20,000	50,000	1,00,000

Sr.No	Violation	Compounding Charge in Rs. First offence	Compounding Charge in Rs. Second offence	Compounding Charge in Rs. Repeat offence
5	**Unauthorized dumping of waste by BWGs**			
	Residential	5000	10,000	20,000
	Government, Public Sector or Private Bodies	10,000	20,000	50,000
	Commercial	20,000	50,000	1,00,000
	Social Infrastructure	20,000	50,000	1,00,000
6	**Non-segregation of waste by BWGs**			
	Residential	5000	10,000	20,000
	Government, Public Sector or Private Bodies	10,000	20,000	50,000
	Commercial	20,000	50,000	1,00,000
	Social Infrastructure	20,000	50,000	1,00,000
7	**Non-compliance despite ULB notice**			
	Residential	5000	10,000	20,000
	Government, Public Sector or Private Bodies	10,000	20,000	50,000
	Commercial	20,000	50,000	1,00,000
	Social Infrastructure	20,000	50,000	1,00,000

Schedule V

WASTE CLASSIFICATION AND WASTE GENERATORS

WASTE CLASSIFICATION

The waste shall be classified as follows:-

- **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.
- **Bio-degradable waste/Wet** Waste shall consist of the following wastes generated within the limits of The ULB:(Green and Garden waste, Tea leaves, egg shells, fruit and vegetable peels, animal waste including tissues, blood, meat, fish and bones and other non-vegetarian items waste, garden and leaf litter, including flowers, animal litter, soiled paper, coconut shells and any other waste which is bio-degradable in nature)
- **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 from an institution which includes but not limiting to hospital, nursing home, clinic, dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, blood bank, X-Ray Clinics, X-Ray Houses, etc. This waste shall be further categorized into the following:
    1. **Human anatomical waste** consisting of human tissues, organs, body parts
    2. **Animal waste** (animal tissues, organs, body parts carcasses, bleeding parts,
    3. **Fluid, blood and experimental animals** used in research, waste generated by veterinary hospitals colleges, discharge from hospitals, animal houses)
    4. **Microbiology & biotechnology waste** (wastes from laboratory cultures, stocks or specimens of micro-organisms live or attenuated vaccines, human and animal cell culture used in research, wastes from production of biological, toxins, dishes and devices used for transfer of cultures)
    5. **Waste sharps:** (needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, glass, etc. that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used and unused sharps)
    6. **Discarded Medicines and Cytotoxic drugs** (wastes comprising of outdated, contaminated and discarded medicines)
    7. **Solid waste** (Items contaminated with blood, and body fluids including cotton, dressings, soiled plaster casts, lines, beddings, other material contaminated with blood)
    8. **Solid waste** (wastes generated from disposable items other than the waste sharps such as tubes, catheters, intravenous sets etc.).
    9. **Incineration ash** (ash from incineration of any bio-medical waste)
    10. **Chemical waste** (chemicals used in production of biological, chemicals used in disinfection and as insecticides, etc.)

- **Bulk garden and horticulture waste** Bulk garden and horticulture waste shall consist of bulk waste from parks, gardens, traffic islands 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 collection system for biodegradable waste.

- **Bulky waste** Bulky waste shall consist of commercial/residential waste which, by virtue of its mass, shape, size, volume or quantity is, not suitable for collection through door to door services provided by the ULB.
- **Commercial waste** shall consist of wastes generated from offices, wholesale and retail stores, markets, warehouses and other commercial establishments engaged in any commercial activities. These wastes include garbage and rubbish.

- **Commercial/Household Hazardous waste** shall consist of the following:
  (1) Household cleaners:

- Abrasive powders
- Aerosol Cans
- Ammonia and ammonia-based cleaners
- Chlorine bleaches
- Drain Openers
- Furniture Polish
- Glass cleaners
- Oven cleaner
- Shoe polish
- Silver polish
- Spot removers
- Toilet bowl cleaners
- Upholstery and carpet cleaners

(2) **Personal care products**:

- Medicated shampoos
- Nail Polish Remover
- All cosmetic Items

(3) 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

(4) Paint products:

- Enamel
- Oil based, Latex or Water Based Paints
- Paint Solvents and Thinners
- Oils, Glues and their empty containers

(5) Miscellaneous products:

- Batteries from flash lights and button cells
- Photographic Chemicals
- Acid used for toilet cleaning
- Pesticides, Herbicides and Ant, Cockroach and Mosquito Killers and their empty cans
- Chemical Fertilizers
- Incandescent Light Bulbs, All types of Tube lights, Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs), LED bulbs and tubes, Sodium and Mercury Vapor Lamps and any type of lighting devices not specified above
- Styrofoam and soft foam packaging from new equipment including thermocol material
- Injection Needles and Syringes; sharps etc. after mutilating them
- Discarded and Outdated Medicines including liquids and tablets
- Thermometers and mercury containing products
- Sanitary Napkins, Towels, Disposable Diapers and incontinence pads (duly packed in polythene bags before disposal)

- **Construction and Demolition waste (C & D waste)** shall consist of waste materials generated by the construction, refurbishment, repairs and demolition of houses, commercial buildings and other structures. It shall mainly consist of the following:

  (1) Major components (cement concrete, bricks, cement plaster, plaster of Paris, steel (from R.C.C, door/window frames, roofing support, railings of staircases etc), rubble, stone (marble, granite, sandstone etc), timber/wood (especially demolition of old buildings, roofing materials)

(2) Minor components (conduits (iron, plastic), pipes (GI, iron, plastic), electrical and plumbing fixtures, panels (wooden, laminated), other waste (glazed tiles, glass panes etc)

- **Dead animals** shall consist of dead animals that die naturally or are accidentally killed. It shall not include carcass and animal parts from slaughterhouses.
- **Domestic Sewage** shall consist of human excreta and waterborne waste from the preparation and consumption of food and drink, dishwashing, bathing, showering and general household cleaning and laundry, except waterborne waste from a self-service Laundromat.
- **Slaughterhouse/mutton/chicken waste** shall consist of the waste generated at slaughterhouses, meat and chicken stalls and outlets.

- **E-Waste** shall consist of the following electrical and electronic equipment as listed in Schedule I of the E-Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2011 as may be amended from time to time, whole or in part or rejects from their manufacturing and repair process, which are intended to be discarded:

(1) Information Technology and Telecommunication Equipment

• Centralized Data Processing
• Mainframes, Minicomputers
• Personal Computing
• Personal Computers (Central processing unit with input/output devices)
• Laptop Computers (Central processing unit with input/output devices)
• Notebook computers
• Notepad computers
Printers including cartridges
• Copying Equipment
• Electrical and Electronic typewriters
• User terminals and systems
• Facsimile
• Telex
• Telephones
• Pay telephones
• Cordless telephones
• Cellular telephones
• Answering systems

(2) Consumer Electrical and Electronics:

- Television sets (including sets based on Liquid Crystal Display and Light Emitting Diode Technology), refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners (excluding centralized air condition plants).

(3) Miscellaneous Home Appliances:

- Tube lights and accessories and supporting items
- Electrical Wires
- Switch boards and accessories
- MCBs, OCBs, Relays etc.
- All other types of electrical and electronic goods

- **Garbage/Hotel Kitchen and Other Kitchen Food Waste shall consist of non-vegetarian** food items and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, storage, and sale, preparation, cooking and serving of such foods.

- **Garden waste** shall consist of waste generated as a result of normal domestic gardening activities, including grass cuttings, leaves, plants, flowers and other similar small and light

organic matter, but does not include tree branches with a diameter thicker than 40 mm at any point of its length, bulky waste, building waste or any waste generated as a result of garden service activities;

- **Hazardous waste** 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. It shall also include the hazardous waste referred to in Rule 3 (l) of the Hazardous wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 published by the Central Government under Environment (Protection) Act 1986

- **Household/Residential waste** shall consist of the wastes generated from single and multi-family household units as a consequence of household activities such as cooking, cleaning, repairs, hobbies, decoration, empty containers, packaging, clothing, books, writing papers, newspapers, furnishings etc.

- **Industrial Solid and Liquid waste shall consist of discarded non-hazardous 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 and carcasses and animal parts from slaughterhouses which are frequently disposed of at municipal landfills. It also includes liquid effluents generated from any type of hazardous or non-hazardous industry and gets mixed with the normal sewage or is disposed of in open lands or other water sources.

- **Inert Solid waste s**hall consist of any non-hazardous solid waste or remnant of processing whose physical, chemical and biological properties make it suitable for sanitary land filling;

- **Institutional waste** shall consist of wastes arising from institutions such as schools, colleges, public libraries, universities, research organizations etc.

- **Municipal Solid waste** shall consist of waste resulting from municipal activities and services and includes wastes thrown on public places such as street waste, dead animals, marketwaste etc.

- **Recyclable waste** shall consist of following wastes generated within the limits of the ULB.
    i. **E-waste 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
    ii. **Metal products**- Cans or containers made of metal such as soft drink cans, milk powder tins and food cans.
    iii. **Plastic & rubber products**- Bottles or containers made of plastic such as detergent containers, milk containers, mineral water bottles, soft drink bottles, juice bottles, plastic bags, plastic packaging and all other plastic products.
    iv. **Glass products**- Jars, bottles, window glass, porcelain, ceramic and fish tanks but excluding light bulbs.
    v. Any other material which is recyclable in nature
    vi. Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D Waste)
    vii. All types of E – Wastes

- **Utility Waste** shall consist of septic tank sludge that is a combination of raw primary sludge and an aerobically produced raw sludge and which has an offensive odour, appearance and contains significant levels of grease, grit, hair, debris and pathogenic microorganisms. This waste shall be further categorized into the following:
    I. Domestic septage
    II. Industrial septage

III. Grease septage

- **Street sweeping** shall consist of wastes collected from streets, walkways, alleys, parks and vacant lots.

- **Utility Waste** shall consist of the waste from public infrastructure projects like construction of roads, bridges, toll booths etc. carried out by central or state Government contractors/agencies/agents/individuals

- **Plastic Waste** shall consist of any plastic products such as carry bags, pouches or multilayered packaging, which have been discarded after use or after its indented life is over;

- **Radio-Active Waste** shall consist of any waste material containing radio nuclides in quantities or concentrations as prescribed by the competent authority by notification in the official gazette;

- **Automobile Waste** shall consists of wastes generated from automobile workshops, garages, repairers on street, small mechanic shops, etc. and shall include all the types of wastes generated from above activities including tyres, tubes, batteries, 2/3/4 wheeler vehicle components, waste clothes, used oils, greases and any such wastes generated from above activities.

- **Textile/Cloth Waste** shall consist of unusable cloth waste generated from the textile manufacturing, storage, wholesale and retail sale, trading, of all types of textiles, including their end products or intermediate products which are not useful and is generated as waste.

Waste Generators:
For the purpose of these Bye-laws any owner, president, secretary, trustee, manager, occupier, chief authority or any person representing or for the time being in charge, control or management etc. representing the subject group specified below shall be considered as generator.

A. Residential
(1) Individuals/Individual households
(2) Government and private colonies/societies
(3) Bungalows, multi storied buildings, apartments, row houses, tenements, townships, hostels
(4) Slums and Chawls
B. Commercial and Institutions
(5) Hotels, restaurants and other eateries
(6) Shops, offices and other commercial establishments
(7) Marriage halls, wadi, trade fairs, party plots, community halls, clubs, etc.
(8) Shops/Hawkers of vegetable, fruits and flower markets
(9) Shops/Hawkers of fish, meat markets / slaughter houses and meat stalls
(10) Street vendors, gujaribazaar and patharanas
(11) Construction sites
a. Bulk Generators of Construction and Demolition waste
b. Small generators of Construction and Demolition waste
(12) Educational Institutions
(13) Hospitals and other health care institutions including dispensaries and dealers in drugs and chemical preparations
(14) Government Buildings and Offices
C. Industrial
(15) Industries
(16) Household industries
D. Others
(17) Public and private gardens
(18) Heritage buildings
(19) Religious places

(20) Dairy and cattle and animal sheds
(21) Workshops and garages

E. Bulk Waste Generators

(1) 1. a **"Individual"** means and includes any person travelling/ living/ moving in municipal area.
1. b **"Individual Households"** means and includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, a single room that is occupied (or if vacant intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. For the purpose of this bye-laws owner or occupier of the house or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator.
(2) **"Government and Private colonies/societies"** means and includes a body of individuals living together as members of a community. For the purpose of this bye laws president, secretary of the society or person representing them shall be considered as generator. In case of the non-existence of a registered co-operative society, the above mentioned generators shall be requested to appoint a sanitation co-coordinator for the provision of these bye laws by the ULB.
(3) **"Bungalows, multi storied buildings, apartments, row houses, tenements, townships"** means and includes all the persons living in Bungalows, multistore building, apartments, row houses, tenements or townships. For the purpose of this bye-laws the owner, occupier, president, secretary or person representing them shall be considered as generator. In case of the non-existence of a registered co-operative society, the above mentioned generators shall be requested to appoint a sanitation co-coordinator for the purpose of provision of these bye laws by the ULB.
(4) **"Slums"** means and includes all the slums and chawls within the limit of the ULB. For the purpose of this bye laws, owners of individual residences or person representing them shall be considered as the generator. In case of non-existence of any Community Based Organizations/groups representing the slum, the residents shall be requested to appoint a sanitation coordinator for the purpose of enforcement of provisions of these bye laws by the ULB.
(5) **"Hotels, restaurants and other eateries"** means and includes all the 5/4/3/2/1 star hotels, hotels excluding star category, restaurants, snack centers, bakeries, canteens, food courts and all other eateries which need a license to operate from the concerned department of the ULB excluding vendors and hawkers. For the purpose of this bye laws owner/licensee will be considered as the generator.
(6) **"Shops, offices and other commercial establishments"** means and include all the establishments which require shops and establishment registration from the concerned department in the ULB. For the purpose of this bye laws, the owner/occupier/manager or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator
(7) **"Marriage halls, wadi, trade fairs, party plots, community halls, clubs, etc"** This category of generators shall also include organizers of public gatherings and events organized in public places including processions, exhibitions, circuses, fairs, political rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protests and demonstrations etc. For the purpose of this bye laws the owner/manager/organizer of the above facility will be considered as the generator
(8) **"Shops/Hawkers of vegetable, fruits and flower markets"** include both the establishments and hawkers/road side vendors in municipal and private markets. For the purpose of this bye laws owner or occupier of the facility or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator
(9) **"Shops / Hawkers of fish, meat markets / slaughter houses and meat stall"** include both the establishments and hawkers in municipal and private fish, meat markets / slaughter houses markets. It also includes mutton and chicken stalls and other meat product outlets. For the purpose of this bye laws owner or occupier of the facility or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator.
(10) **"Street vendors, Gujaribazaar and Patharanas"** means and include all the individuals who require a street vendor registration from the concerned department of the ULB. For the purpose of this bye laws owner or occupier of the facility or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator
(11) **Construction sites** means and include:-

a. "Bulk Generator of Construction & Demolition Waste" means and includes the following:
i. Builders and Developers from private sector/government owned or controlled sector, requiring permission from the ULB for construction, including major civil works undertaken by different state and central government departments
ii. Utilities or their contractors or government agencies undertaking C&D waste generation activity that requires "No-Objection Certificate" from a ward authority under the ULB.
iii. De-silting and excavation contractors appointed by the ULB to undertake cleaning of storm water drains, sewer lines and other desilting activities
b. "Small generators of Construction and Demolition waste" means and includes residential and

commercial generators undertaking or implementing construction activities that create small quantity of construction waste, less than two tons;

(12) **"Educational Institutions"** means and include entities that provide educational related services to individuals or instructional related to services to individuals and shall include early child hood, primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher educational institutions including special schools and universities. For the purpose of this bye laws the Chief Functionary of the Institution/Managing trustee of the trust or the person representing the Chief functionary shall be considered as the generator.

(13) **"Hospitals and other health care institutions"** means and includes hospital, nursing home, clinic dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, blood bank, dealers of drugs and chemical preparations or any other institution which generates bio-medical waste. For the purpose of this bye laws the Chief Functionary of the Institution or the person representing the Chief functionary shall be considered as the generator.

(14) **"Public and Private Gardens"** means and includes a plot of land owned by Government or Private individual used for the cultivation of flowers, herbs, vegetables or fruit and/or used for recreation and display. For the purpose of this bye laws the owner, person-in charge or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator.

(15) **"Heritage Building"** means and includes all the properties listed as "protected monuments" by ASI and/or all the properties included in the inventory prepared by the Heritage Conservation Committee of the ULB, and/or any other property notified by the ULB as a heritage property. For the purpose of these bye laws, the owner, person in-charge, trustee, manager or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator.

(16) **"Religious Places"** means and include an establishment or location where a group of people come to perform acts of religious study, honor or devotion. For the purpose of these bye laws the owner, person in-charge, trustee, manager or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator

(17) **"Industries"** means and includes all the establishments included in the Schedule I – IV of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and/or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

(18) **"Household Industry"** means and includes an industry conducted by one or more members of the household within the precincts of the house or an industry conducted by the members of the house at a different location (excluding industrial estates) which are not registered under the Indian Factories Act.

(19) **"Dairy and Cattle sheds"** means and include all the households within the ULB limit whose major earning is from livestock farming and other works directly or indirectly related to livestock farming. For the purpose of this bye-laws owner or occupier of the facility or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator.

(20) **"Workshops and Garages"** means and includes any commercial establishment where automobiles are repaired, serviced or parked. For the purpose of this bye- laws owner, occupier or chief functionary of the facility or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator.

(21) **"Government Buildings and Offices"** means and includes all types of Government Buildings and Offices – comprising of all the departments/sections or subsections working in these buildings and offices, whether belonging to Local or State or Central Government. For the purpose of this bye laws, head/person in charge of these departments/sections/subsections of such offices/buildings representing them shall be considered as generator. If a registered co-operative society or any other form of organization is operating in such premises, then the head/person incharge of such societies/organizations shall be considered as generator. The above mentioned generators shall be required to appoint a sanitation coordinator/incharge for the provision of these bye laws, who shall aid in implementing the said byelaws in the above mentioned organizations.

(22) **"Bulk Waste Generators"** covers the entities, given below, if they satisfy at least one of the following criterion; (i) buildings with floor area of 20,000 sq.m. or above; or (ii) water consumption of 40000 litres per day; or (iii) solid waste generation of 100 kg per day, namely:-

(a) Institutional users including buildings occupied by the,-

(i) Central Government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings;

(ii) local bodies;

(iii) public sector undertakings or private companies;

(iv) schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions; and

(v) community places or like;

(b) Commercial users including,-

(i) commercial establishments including railways, bus stations or depots, airports, ports;

(ii) industrial units and industrial areas;

(iii) malls, multiplexes;

(iv) hotels;
(v) hospitals, nursing homes;
(vi) hostels;
(vii) wholesale markets, including “Mandis”, for agricultural and horticultural produce, fish and meat;
(viii) Stadium, sports complexes;
(ix) Community halls, convention halls, auditorium;
(x) Marriage or banquet halls;
(xi) conference centres, Expo centres, exhibition areas; and
(xii) tourist spots.

(c) Residential societies.

Schedule VI

MONITORING AND REVIEW PROTOCOL

(1) Review meetings for implementation of these Bye-laws shall be conducted at the ULB level on a weekly basis, at the Regional and District levels on a monthly basis, and at the State level on a quarterly basis. The concerned authority shall monitor compliance, address implementation challenges, and issue necessary directions for effective solid waste management.

Indicative to be suggested by Municipal officials

Monitoring indicators: Service Level Benchmarks

Indicator	**Definition**	**Frequency**	**Trigger for Action**
Door-to-door collection coverage (%)	% properties receiving regular collection	Monthly	<95%
Collection schedule adherence (%)	Trips completed as per notified timing	Daily / Weekly	<90%
Dry waste collection compliance (%)	% wards following notified dry waste schedule	Weekly	<85%
Missed collection complaints	No. of verified complaints	Weekly	Rising trend

Schedule VII

Regulation of accounts and maintenance of records on SWM services by urban local bodies

1. The urban local bodies shall submit the periodic service level information on municipal services in such manner as may be prescribed from time to time.
2. The urban local bodies shall, while preparing the statements indicate whether the following services were being provided in a subsidised manner and, if so, the extent of the subsidy, the source from which the subsidy was met and the sections or categories of the local population who was the beneficiaries of such subsidy for solid waste management (SWM) including its collection and treatment. A service shall be construed as being provided in a subsidised manner if its total cost, comprising expenditure on operation and maintenance, adequate provision for depreciation of assets and debt servicing, exceeds the income relatable to that service. Such statements and estimates shall be prepared under appropriate heads of account in such forms as may be prescribed under the Municipal Account Code or in such manner.
3. The urban local bodies maintain the service level information on the relevant municipal services for SWM in a digital format. The urban local bodies shall make efforts to:

I. Link the municipal service-related database with the property tax database
II. Create a map linked data base of municipal services including SWM with properties
III. Publish an annual report on service level benchmark information for municipal services for SWM.

Determination of User fees for different types of waste generators

1) Step 1: Cost of services: Determine the cost of supply of municipal services at an adequate and improving level of efficiency: Determine operations cost for providing services like door to door collection, street sweeping, transportation of waste and processing of waste. The costs must include the human resources engagement cost, operations cost, repairs and maintenance cost and any other cost associated with the services
2) Step 2: Select a user fees model:
    - Flat rate model (flat rates for all properties falling under the same category) or
    - Tiered flat rate model (Fees vary by waste generator type and property size) or
    - Property tax linked rate (User fees calculated as a percentage of property tax assessment)
3) Step 3: Explore two part system: Fixed Indexation linked to annual revision and second part linked to recovery of cost of services
4) Step 4: To derive that the interest of the consumers of the municipal services are safeguarded and, at the same time, the consumers pay for availing of the municipal services in a reasonable manner based on the average cost of such services
5) Step 5: Calculate the user fees as per the type of waste generator as per the user fees model selected
6) Step 6: Notify under Municipal Byelaws: Add the fees to the bye-laws and notify the user fees
7) Step 7: Billing and Collection method: Integrate fees into existing utility bills (such as water bills or property tax receipts) to reduce administrative overhead
8) Step 8: Revision of user fees: Revise the rate of user fees periodically, preferably every four years in context of the property tax systems