



भारत सरकार / Government of India

सरकारी राजपत्र OFFICIAL GAZETTE

संघ प्रदेश दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव प्रशासन
U.T. ADMINISTRATION OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND
DAMAN AND DIU

असाधारण EXTRAORDINARY

प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रकाशित / PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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UT Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
Office of the Deputy Secretary (PRI/RD), DNH and DD
District Panchayat, Daman,
Dholar, Moti Daman – 396220

No. DS/PRI/DMN/SWM-Laws/2026-27/334

Dated:- 03/09/2026

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 122 of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Panchayat Regulation, 2012 (No. 5 of 2012) read with the “Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Adaptation of State Law and Presidential Regulations) Order, 2020, dated 08/10/2020 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, the Administrator of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu is pleased to notify draft Rules i.e. “The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Panchayats Solid Waste (Handling and Management) Bye-Laws, 2026” applicable to Panchayats of UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

Any Objection or Suggestion shall be submitted before the Office of the Secretary (PRI), Vidyut Bhawan, Kachigam, Nani Daman or Deputy Secretary (PRI) / Chief Executive Officer, District Panchayat, Daman, within 30 days from issuance of this Notification.

1. Short Title and Commencement: -

- (1). These bye-laws may be called as **The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Panchayats Solid Waste (Handling and Management) Bye-Laws, 2026.**
- (2). It shall come into force on the date of Publication in the Official Gazette of UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

2. **Applicability:** - These bye-laws shall apply to every domestic, institutional, industrial, commercial and other non-residential solid waste generators within the Panchayat area of UT Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. This Bye-Law does not cover industrial waste, hazardous waste, hazardous chemicals, bio-medical waste, e-waste (except otherwise specified),

battery waste (except otherwise specified) and radio-active waste, that are covered under separate rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

3. Definitions: - In this Bye-Law, unless the context otherwise requires the following words shall have meaning herein defined: -

- (1). **“Aangan/premises/place”** means the public place in front of, or adjacent on any side of any premises, extending to the road, kerb side including the footpath kerb, drain, nala, plot or premises;
- (2). **“Administrator”** means the Administrator of Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu appointed by the President of India under Article 234 of the Constitution;
- (3). **“Aerobic composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/breaking down of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;
- (4). **“Agency/Agent”** means any entity/person appointed or authorized by District /Gram Panchayat to act on its behalf, for discharge of duties or functions i.e. sweeping of streets, collection of waste, processing of waste, collection of charges / fines, and other such delegated responsibilities etc.;
- (5). **“Anaerobic digestion”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/ breaking down of organic matter in absence of oxygen;
- (6). **“Authorization”** means the permission given by the Pollution Control Committee, to the operator of a facility or local authority, or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of solid waste;
- (7). **“Banned Items”** means any item including but not limited to non-biodegradable plastics of any kind, poisonous spray or other aerosols which have adverse effects on environment supported by scientific study or common perception or any kind of synthetic or natural occurring materials having proven adverse effects on environment if exposed or may contaminate flora or fauna causing irreversible damage;
- (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, 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, and including categories mentioned in Schedule II of the Bye-laws and defined by other laws;
- (10). **“Bio-methanation”** means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition/ breaking down of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich biogas;

- (11). **“Buffer zone”** means a zone to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding five tons per day of installed capacity and the guidelines for size and activities to be carried out inside buffer zone shall be developed by the Central Pollution Control Board / Pollution Control Committee based upon capacity and pollution load in order to minimize impact on environment and the buffer zone shall be maintained within the total area allotted for solid waste processing and disposal facility;
- (12). **“Bulk Waste Generator”** covers the entities, given below, if they satisfy at least one of the following criteria; (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.**
- (13). **“Chief Executive Officer”** means an officer appointed by Administrator as Chief Executive Officer, District Panchayat;
- (14). **“Collection”** means lifting and removal of solid waste from designated collection points or any other location;
- (15). **“Collection at Source”** means the collection of solid waste by District /Gram Panchayat 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”;
- (16). **“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;

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- (17). **“Composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
- (18). **“Community Service”** means to serve the community by sweeping of road, cleaning of walls, tree guard portion etc.
- (19). **“Contractor”** means a person or firm that undertakes a contract to provide materials or labour to perform a service or do any job for service providing authority in relation to Solid Waste Management;
- (20). **“Construction and Demolition waste”** means waste from building materials, debris and such rubble resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition operations;
- (21). **“Co-processing”** means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg 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;
- (22). **“Decentralized processing”** means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing the processing of wet waste or horticulture waste as well as segregation and sorting of dry waste, sanitary waste, and special care waste (as per Schedule II) closest to the source of generation so as to optimize transportation of waste for recycling or processing or disposal;
- (23). **“Delivery”** means handing over any category of solid waste to a District / Gram Panchayat worker or any other person appointed, authorized or licensed by the District /Gram Panchayat for taking delivery of such waste;
- (24). **“Disposal”** means the final and safe disposal of post-processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land in a sanitary facility to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
- (25). **“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;
- (26). **“Drain”** including a sewer, a house drain, a drain of any other description, a tunnel, a culvert, a ditch, a channel and any other device for carrying of sewage, offensive matter, polluted water, waste water, rain water or subsoil water;
- (27). **“Dry waste”** means waste other than wet waste, sanitary waste, special care waste and includes recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste;

- (28). **“Dry Waste Sorting Centre”** means any designated land, shed, kiosk, or structure located on any Panchayat or Government land or in a public space which is authorized to receive and sort dry waste;
- (29). **“Energy”** means the energy used for processing and those generated by the processing or in the clearing thereof or in the removal of such matter therefrom;
- (30). **“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;
- (31). **“Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility Certificate (EBWGR)”** means a certificate issued by local body under Rule 6 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, through the centralized online portal.
- (32). **“Facility”** means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out;
- (33). **“Fine”** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators or user or any other entity for non-compliance of provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules and Bye Laws waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these rules or bye-laws;
- (34). **“Fuel”** means the energy consumed for the collection, transportation, processing and disposal of waste or generated as a bye product of processing in the form of solid, liquid or gas;
- (35). **“Garbage Vulnerable Points”** means any kind of waste being accumulated at specific locations, where, accumulation of waste is recurrent and repeated collection and transportation of such waste is required to make such area clean, for example, specific tourist point with high footfall and food places nearby, places near market, vicinities of food courts, immediate vicinities of large institutions viz. Schools, Colleges, Movie theatres etc.;
- (36). **“Gram Panchayat”** means a Gram Panchayat constituted under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Panchayat Regulation 2012;
- (37). **“Generator of waste”** means any person or entity generating waste within the limits of Panchayat;
- (38). **“Handling”** includes all activities relating to sorting, segregation, material recovery, collection, secondary storage, shredding, bailing, crushing, loading, unloading, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste;

- (39). **“Hazardous waste”** means any waste, which by reason of any of its physical, chemical, reactive, toxic - harmful, 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 as such waste as defined by relevant laws;
- (40). **“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 therefrom;
- (41). **“Horticultural waste”** means plants-based waste from parks, gardens, traffic islands, road medians etc. including grass and wood clippings, weeds, pruning, branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw or dead leaves and tree trimmings, which cannot be accommodated in the daily collection system for wet waste;
- (42). **“Incineration”** means a process that burns or combusts solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures;
- (43). **“Inerts”** means wastes which are non-biodegradable, non-recyclable or non-combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;
- (44). **“Inert Solid Waste”** means any solid waste or remnant of processing whose physical, chemical and biological properties make it suitable for sanitary land filling;
- (45). **“Informal waste collector”** includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in collecting, segregating, sorting, sale and purchase of waste materials including recyclable materials;
- (46). **“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;
- (47). **“Leachate”** means the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it;
- (48). **“Litter”** means all refuse and other such waste material which, tends to create nuisance, dirt, insanitary conditions, ugliness and endangers cleanliness, public orderliness and 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;
- (49). **“Littering”** means carelessly spreading litter so that it falls, descends, blows, seeps, percolates or otherwise escapes or is likely to fall, descend, blow, 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;

- (50). **“Local body”** for the purpose of these bye Laws means District or Gram Panchayat unless otherwise specified, shall include both;
- (51). **“Market”** includes any place where persons assemble for the sale of, or for the purpose of exposing for 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;
- (52). **“Materials recovery facility (MRF)”** means a facility where solid waste other than wet waste and horticulture waste, can be temporarily stored by the local body or any entity authorised by local body to facilitate segregation and sorting of collected waste including biodegradable plastic as well as compostable plastic, and transfer of recyclables and non-recyclables to authorised recyclers or waste processors from various components of waste;
- (53). **“Non-biodegradable waste”** means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;
- (54). **“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;
- (55). **“Occupier”** includes- (a) any person who for the time being is paying or is liable to pay to the owner the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building in respect of which such rent is paid or is payable; in occupation of, or otherwise using, any land or building or part thereof, for any purpose whatsoever; (b) An owner in occupation of, or otherwise using his land or building; (c) A rent- free tenant of any land or building; (d) A licensee in occupation of any land or building; and (e) Any person who is liable to pay to the owner damages for the use and occupation of any land or building; (f) The custodian of evacuee property in respect of evacuee property vested in him under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act; (g) The General Manager of a Railway and the head of a Govt. Department, in respect of properties under their respective control;
- (56). **“Offensive matter”** includes animal carcasses, kitchen or stable refuse dung, dirt and putrid or putrefying substances other than sewage;

- (57). **“Operator of a facility / operator of concession”** means a person or entity, who owns or operates a facility for handling solid waste which includes the local body and any other entity or agency appointed by the local body;
- (58). **“Owner”** means -
- (a) any person who exercises the rights of an owner of any building or land or a part thereof or with whom from time to time is vested the legal title to premises, and if owner is not present for the time being those lease holders and tenants are considered as owners for the purpose of the Bye-laws.
 - (b) In the case, where the person in whom the legal title is vested is insolvent or deceases or is under any form of legal disability, whatsoever, the person in whom the administration and control of such person's property is vested as curator, trustee, executor, administrator, judicial manager, liquidator or other legal representative.
 - (c) In any case, where the Gram Panchayat is unable to determine the identity of such person, a person who is entitled to the benefit of the use of the premises or a building or buildings thereon
- (59). **“Panchayat Secretary”** means a Panchayat Secretary appointed under sub-section (1) of Section 25 of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Panchayat Regulation 2012;
- (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.; and shall mean to include Government and its offices and employees;
- (61). **“Point to Point Collection”** means the system of collection of solid waste from specific pick-up points as designated by Gram Panchayat up to which the generator must bring the collected and stored waste for delivery in vehicles so provided/appointed/permitted by the District /Gram Panchayat;
- (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; (b) Any fittings affixed to a building or part of a building for the more beneficial enjoyment thereof;
- (63). **“Primary collection”** means collection of segregated solid waste from source of its generation including households, markets, institutions, other commercial establishments or any other non-residential premises including industry or industrial areas or from any designated collection points specified by the local body to secondary storage points or secondary transfer station or like;
- (64). **“Processing”** means any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products;

- (65). **“Public Gathering”** means any event such as processions, exhibitions, circus, fairs, public rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protests and demonstrations, etc., organized in public places for any reason, where Police and/or District / Gram Panchayat permission is required;
- (66). **“Public Nuisance”** means any act, omission, offence or wrong-doing which causes or is likely to cause nuisance (as defined) in any public place;
- (67). **“Public place”** means any place which is open to the use and enjoyment of the public, whether it is actually used or enjoyed by the public or not;
- (68). **“Public road”** means any road, street or thoroughfare or any other place (whether a thoroughfare or not) which is commonly used by the public or any section thereof or to which the public has a right of access, and includes: a. The verge of any such road, street or thoroughfare; b. Any bridge, ferry or drift traversed by any such road, street or thoroughfare; and c. Any other work or object forming part of or connected with or belonging to such road, street or thoroughfare;
- (69). **“Public Street”** means any street, road, square, court, alley, or passage over which the public has a right of way, maintained by the Administration or Panchayat;
- (70). **“Receptacle”** means container, including bins and bags, used for the storage of any category of waste as prescribed by District /Gram Panchayat from time to time;
- (71). **“Recycling”** means the process of transforming segregated non-biodegradable solid waste into new material or product or as raw material for producing new products which may or may not be similar to the original products;
- (72). **“Refuse derived fuel (RDF)”** means fuel derived from combustible waste fraction of solid waste like plastic, wood, pulp or inorganic waste, other than chlorinated materials, in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, shredding, dehydrating and compacting of solid waste;
- (73). **“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;
- (74). **“Regulation”** means the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Panchayat Regulation, 2012;
- (75). **“Repeated offence”** means when an offence under these bye-laws has been repeated three times by the same person or entity it will be called repeated offence;

- (76). **“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;
- (77). **“Rubbish”** includes ashes, broken bricks, broken glasses, dust, malba, mortar and refuse of any kind which is not filth;
- (78). **“Rules/bye-laws”** means regulatory framework notified by State / rural local body for facilitating the implementation of these rules/bye-laws in their jurisdiction;
- (79). **“Sanitary land filling”** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert waste 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;
- (80). **“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 any other rules, act or bye laws shall continue to prevail as usual.
- (81). **“Sanitary waste”** means waste comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
- (82). **“Sarpanch”** means the Sarpanch of a Gram Panchayat;
- (83). **“Schedule”** means the Schedule appended to these Bye-laws;
- (84). **“Secondary storage”** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or material recovery facilities or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
- (85). **“Secretary Panchayat”** means the Secretary in charge of the Department of Panchayati Raj in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu;
- (86). **“Segregation”** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely wet waste including agriculture and dairy waste, dry waste including recyclable waste, non- recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste, special care waste, and construction and demolition waste;
- (87). **“Service provider”** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage handling, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc.;
- (88). **“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,

biomedical waste and e-waste, battery waste, radio-active waste, or any other kind of dry waste or wet waste or special care waste, generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities mentioned in rule 2 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026;

- (89). **“Sorting”** means separating various components and categories of recyclables and non-recyclables such as paper including paperboard, plastic, metal, glass, etc., from waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling or processing or disposal;
- (90). **“Special Care Waste”** means and includes discarded paint drums, pesticide cans or containers or bottles, compact fluorescent lamp or bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, waste batteries, used or waste needles and syringes and contaminated gauze, e-waste or any other waste notified by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time, generated at the household level;
- (91). **“State board or Pollution Control Committee”** means, as applicable, the Pollution Control Committee of a Union Territory.
- (92). **“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, sidewalk, 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. It 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;
- (93). **“Source”** means the premises from which waste is generated.
- (94). **“Storage”** means the temporary containment of solid waste in receptacles; prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odors;
- (95). **“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.
- (96). **“Transfer station”** means a facility created to receive solid waste from collection areas and transport in bulk in covered vehicles or containers to waste processing and, or, disposal facilities;
- (97). **“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;

- (98). **“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;
- (99). **“User fee”** means a fee imposed by the local body on the waste generator to cover for full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services;
- (100). **“Vermi composting”** means the process of conversion of biodegradable waste into compost using earth worms;
- (101). **“Ward”** means an administrative ward of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Gram Panchayat unless specified otherwise.
- (102). **“Waste generator”** means and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishments including Indian Railways, Defence establishments, which generate solid waste;
- (103). **“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;
- (104). **“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;
- (105). **“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.
- (106). Any other terms not defined in this Bye-Laws shall have similar meaning as defined in the Panchayat Regulation and / or Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

4. OBLIGATORY DUTIES OF VARIOUS ENTITIES:

(1). **Waste Generators Responsibilities: -**

- (a) **Segregation of waste into four specified streams: -** Every waste generator in the Panchayat shall not litter solid waste or any such waste, and shall segregate and store the waste generated by them into the following four streams at source, and shall

handover segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the directions or notifications by the District / Gram Panchayat from time to time:

- (i). **WET WASTE** — Organic/biodegradable waste including kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste, meat waste, fruit waste, flower waste and similar organic waste;
- (ii). **DRY WASTE** — All non-biodegradable waste (both recyclable and non-recyclable) including paper, cardboard, plastic, glass, metal, rubber, fabric, leather, wood, packaging materials etc.;
- (iii). **SANITARY WASTE** — Used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste. Sanitary waste shall be securely wrapped in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material as instructed by the District Panchayat and placed in the designated sanitary waste bin separately from other waste streams;
- (iv). **SPECIAL CARE WASTE** — Discarded paint drums, pesticide cans or containers, compact fluorescent lamps or bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, waste batteries, used or waste needles and syringes and contaminated gauze, or any other waste notified by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.

(b) Additionally, every waste generator shall: -

- (i). adopt measures to prevent or reduce environmental pollution caused by solid waste;
- (ii). segregate and store the waste generated by them in four separate streams at source namely wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste; and handover segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local authorities from time to time;
- (iii). wrap securely the used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads etc., in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material as instructed by the local bodies or 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;
- (iv). store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in their own premises and shall dispose of as per the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025;

- (v). store horticulture waste or garden waste generated from their premises or land separately in their own premises and dispose of as per the directions of local bodies authorities from time to time;
 - (vi). not throw, burn or bury the solid waste generated by them, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or dispose in the drain or water bodies;
 - (vii). Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc., and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the local body;
 - (viii). pay such user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies;
 - (ix). keep suitable containers for storage of segregated solid waste viz. wet waste, dry waste, special care waste and sanitary waste segregated waste to authorised waste collectors or through waste collection vehicles as notified by the local body;
 - (x). not organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the local body, at least three working days in advance; and such person or the organiser of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the local body and the waste generated shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed under these rules;
 - (xi). shall not mix biomedical waste covered under Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 with solid waste, provided it is identified as an occupier under Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (c) All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sq.m. area and all resident welfare associations, market associations, hotels, restaurants, shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules in the Official Gazette and in partnership with the local body, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed of through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.

(2). Bulk Waste Generators Responsibilities: -

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)** make necessary arrangements for collecting and handing over of dry waste, sanitary waste, special care waste, to the local body or agency authorised by it;
- (c)** make necessary arrangements to collect and process wet waste or horticulture waste if applicable, generated by them, in a decentralised manner through composting or biomethanation or any other approved technology;
- (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)** fulfill Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility for –
 - (i).** processing of wet waste, and
 - (ii).** ensure environmentally sound management of collected dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste. The calculation for Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility obligation for total solid waste generated by bulk waste generator shall be estimated based upon norms issued by Central Pollution Control Board in consultation with Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation from time to time;
- (f)** procure Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility Certificates from local body for undertaking environmentally sound management by collection and transportation of dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste and wet waste, in case wet waste is not processed by bulk waste generator, and by sending to registered waste processing facility for further processing and treatment of waste;
- (g)** not engage with any entity not having registration mandated under these rules;
- (h)** 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;

- (i) give the residual solid waste generated or inerts during waste processing in case of decentralised waste processing facilities to authorised waste collectors or an agency authorised by local body or local body;
- (j) in case of construction of new units, promptly clean up and move away the solid waste generated by them and left during the course of construction, and have it managed in compliance with these rules;
- (k) ensure that solid waste is not littered during the transportation and the solid waste generated during journey and at bus stations and railway station is managed as per the provisions of these rules, in case of entities engaged in public transport including roadways and railways;
- (l) in accordance with the relevant rules, develop and operate facilities for collecting and processing or disposal of various category of solid waste in case of entities engaged in construction projects including development and redevelopment of residential, institutional areas, community facilities, infrastructure such as roads, transmission lines or engaged in the operation and management of public facilities including such as airports, bus stops or railway stations, shopping malls;
- (m) not mix biomedical waste covered under Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 with solid waste provided it is identified as an occupier under Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. In such cases, the Biomedical Waste Generator shall provide information, while filing annual returns, on the quantity of biomedical waste generated and handed over to authorised Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility entities for collection, treatment or disposal under Bio-medical Waste Management Rule 2016.

(3). Responsibilities of Operator of solid waste processing facilities: - The operator of every waste processing facilities shall, -

- (a) register with the local body through the centralised online portal in case of wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste, special care waste, horticulture waste processing facilities including Waste to energy, Compressed Bio-Gas plant, composting, incinerators, common biomedical waste facilities;
- (b) ensure that treatment standards are such that no harm is caused to human health or environment, and shall meet the standards as laid down in **Schedule II**;
- (c) file quarterly returns by 15th of the first month of the next quarter and annual returns by 30th June every year to the concerned local body in Form III, and the local body shall validate the returns filed before further onward processing, in respect of the quantity or volume of wet waste, dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste, horticulture waste received for processing, as applicable; quantity of solid waste

processed; details of nonrecyclable and non-energy recoverable dry waste and inerts sent to sanitary or operational landfills; availability, quality and sale or use of organic manure or compost produced from processing of wet waste and horticulture waste; and other relevant details. Such data shall also be made available in the public domain and published on the website;

- (d) give the residual solid waste or inerts generated during waste processing to authorised waste collectors or an agency authorised by local body or local body;
 - (e) design and set up the facility as per the technical guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard from time to time and the manual on solid waste management prepared by Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS);
 - (f) obtain authorization under the rules by making an application Form I through local body for setting and operation of waste processing units from the State Pollution Control Board;
 - (g) be responsible for the safe and environmentally sound operations of the solid waste processing facilities as per the standards prescribed in the rules and following the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), from time to time;
 - (h) register all biomethanation or Compressed Biogas or biogas plants on the GOBARDHAN portal and link to centralised online portal;
 - (i) not deal with any other waste processing facility not having registration mandated under these rules;
 - (j) ensure engagement of trained manpower for operation of waste processing facilities;
- (4). **Responsibilities of local body involved in collection, segregation and transportation of solid waste:** - Every local body or the concessionaire or third party authorised by local body involved in collection, segregation and transportation of solid waste, -
- (a) shall register themselves on the centralised online portal;
 - (b) shall ensure that the collection, segregation, transportation and processing of solid waste is done in an environmentally sound manner, in accordance with the guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS);
 - (c) shall be responsible for handing over the collected solid waste to the registered waste processing facility;
 - (d) shall generate Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates for procurement by bulk waste generators as per scheme given in sub-rule 38 of Rule 39 of these rules, in accordance with the guidelines laid down by Central Pollution Control Board in this regard;

- (e) shall generate the Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates against the wet waste and horticulture waste only after the registered and authorised wet waste treatment or processing or recycling facilities to whom the wet waste is given for processing or treatment submits report providing details regarding quantity of wet waste or horticulture waste received and processed, on the centralised online portal;
- (f) shall ensure transportation of wet waste to registered wet waste processing facility, dry waste to registered Material Recovery Facility or processing facility, sanitary waste and special care waste to registered recycler or processor or incinerator or common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility or Secondary storage points or transfer stations;
- (g) shall file quarterly by 15th of the first month of the next quarter and annual returns by 30th June every year to the concerned local body and the local body shall validate the return filed before onward processing, in respect of the quantity or volume of wet waste, dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste received from the waste generator or bulk waste generator; details of each of the waste generator or bulk waste generator from whom the wet waste, dry waste, special category waste, sanitary waste, horticulture waste is collected; details of registered or authorised waste treatment or processing or recycling facilities to whom the wet waste, dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste, horticulture waste is given for processing; and other relevant details. Such data shall also made available in the public domain and published on the website;
- (h) shall be responsible for taking the following measures, -
 - (i). discharging its duties in accordance with the manual on Solid Waste Management by Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation, the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) as amended from time to time;
 - (ii). taking measures to prevent scattering, running off and spilling of solid waste, or other measures to prevent pollution of the environment;
 - (iii). ensuring that the collection of solid waste from waste generators is carried out at regular intervals;
 - (iv). ensuring that the vehicles used for the collection and transportation of solid waste are equipped with appropriate size and capacity to provide separate compartments for wet waste and dry waste and provide necessary arrangements for separate collection of sanitary waste, special care waste, and horticultural or agricultural waste;

- (v). ensuring that no intermixing of waste streams during collection & transportation occurs during transportation;
- (vi). ensuring that waste stream remains segregated until it reaches the designated waste processing facility;
- (vii). ensuring that the person involved in the collection & transportation are provided with appropriate Personal protective equipment and are trained properly;
- (viii). ensure that the concessionaire or third party authorised by local body for undertaking solid waste management, shall register with the local body through centralised online portal and follows the guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board and adheres to the standard prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board;
- (ix). ensuring that the fleet engaged in collection and transportation are equipped with tracking devices for cities having population more than 50,000. Depending on requirement, same may be extended to local bodies having population less than 50,000 also.

(5). Responsibilities of entity involved in sorting of recyclable or non-recyclable waste at Material Recovery Facility: -

- (a) Each entity involved in sorting of waste, into recyclable or non-recyclable waste, preferably from dry waste shall be registered with the local body.
- (b) It shall be the responsibility of the entity to, -
 - (i). ensure that a facility operates in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board;
 - (ii). ensure that hazardous waste generated from any activity of the entity is managed as per the provisions under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement).
- (c) The sorted recyclable or non-recyclable waste shall be channelized to the registered waste processing entities or recycling entities.
- (d) The entity shall report to the concerned Gram Panchayat through the online portal regarding the quantity of solid waste received, quantity of solid waste sorted and channelized to registered waste processors or sanitary landfills on a quarterly basis by 15th of first month of next quarter.
- (e) Facility or entity shall not deal with any other entity not having registration mandated under these rules.
- (f) Ensure engagement of trained personnel for operation of Material Recovery Facility.
- (g) The registered material recovery facilities may provide the following services, where possible, for channelization of waste for waste processing especially in those waste

streams where extended producer responsibility has mandated under separate rules notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, -

- (i). act as an uptake point for plastic waste processors or waste processors of other waste such as e-waste or producers, importers and brand owners or obligated entities mandated to fulfil extended producer responsibility under separate rules notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
 - (ii). act as a deposition centre for e-waste, special care waste, sanitary waste or other waste for which separate rules have been notified under Environment Protection Act, for further channelization of wastes towards processing;
 - (iii). act as drop off centres or deposition centres to promote circularity in waste following principle i.e. Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.
- (h) The local body shall determine the cost of service provided by the Material Recovery Facility and also the cost of the collected waste as mentioned in sub-byelaw (g) above, following due procedure of the local body.

(6). Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility Certificate for processing of waste: -

- (a) Only local body is mandated to generate Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate on centralised online portal for fulfilment of Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility obligation of bulk waste generator as per scheme given in sub-rule 38 of Rule 39 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.
- (b) The local body shall register themselves on the centralised online portal prior to generation of Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates for solid waste collected from bulk waste generator and handed over to the registered waste processing facilities or recyclers.
- (c) The following formula shall be used to estimate the Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates: Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates (kilograms) = Quantity of solid waste collected, transported and sent to registered processors or recyclers by local body (kgs).
- (d) 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.
- (e) All such transactions shall be recorded and submitted by local body or the registered third party or the concessionaire on the centralised online portal at the time of filing annual returns.
- (f) Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates generated by the local body in a particular year shall be valid for meeting the obligations of bulk waste generators for a period of three years.

- (g) The cost of the Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate to be charged by the local body shall be finalized as per guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board in consultation with Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS).
- (h) Local body shall collect the cost of Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates from bulk waste generators for fulfillment of their Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility obligations.
- (i) The cost charged by local body for Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate shall be shared with the concerned concessionaire or the third party authorised by the local body as well as with the State Pollution Control Board and could be used by local body towards development and maintenance of solid waste collection, transportation, processing infrastructure, or audit of concessionaire or the third party by State Pollution Control Board in accordance with the guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.
- (j) In case of non-compliance by the obligated entity, environmental compensation shall be levied.

(7). Duties of the industrial units and waste to energy plants located within specified distance from refuse derived fuel plants based on solid waste: -

- (a) The industrial units utilizing solid fuel shall use Refuse-Derived Fuel or Segregated Combustible Fraction or agri-residue, as the case may be, as per the table given below. The industrial units using solid fuel and located within specified distance from a solid waste based refuse-derived fuel plant shall make arrangements to replace their solid fuel requirement with combustible fraction produced from solid waste conforming with standards prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board.

S. No.	Combustible Fraction of Solid Waste	Calorific Value	Intended Use	Specified Distance	Fuel Substitution Schedule
1	Segregated Combustible Fraction or agri-residue	> 1500 Kcal/kg (net)	Waste-to-energy plants or industries with boilers of heating requirements	100 km	• At least 6% of fuel intake from the date the rules come into effect. • At least 10% of fuel intake after 3 years from the date the rules come into effect. • At least 15% of fuel intake after 6 years from the

S. No.	Combustible Fraction of Solid Waste	Calorific Value	Intended Use	Specified Distance	Fuel Substitution Schedule
					date the rules come into effect.
2	Refuse-Derived Fuel Grade I	> 4500 Kcal/kg (net)	For direct co-processing in cement kilns	400 km	—
3	Refuse-Derived Fuel Grade II	3750 to 4500 Kcal/kg (net)	For direct co-processing in cement kilns	400 km	—
4	Refuse-Derived Fuel Grade III	3000 to 3750 Kcal/kg (net)	For co-processing directly or after processing with other waste materials in cement kilns	400 km	—

- (b) All such industrial units shall register with the concerned State Pollution Control Board and shall file annual returns on use of Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) or Segregated Combustible Fraction (SCF) or agri residue through centralised online portal by 30th June every year.
- (c) All Refuse-Derived Fuel plants and Material Recovery Facility cum Refuse-Derived Fuel plants shall register and report availability of Refuse-Derived Fuel along with quality report of the available Refuse-Derived Fuel or Segregated Combustible Fraction as per guidelines issued by Ministry, on the centralised online portal on a monthly basis.
- (d) Refuse-Derived Fuel plants to report real time on the availability and off take of Refuse-Derived Fuel through centralised online portal.
- (e) Refuse-Derived Fuel or Segregated Combustible Fraction plants supplying waste to WtE Plants to ensure that the calorific value is at least 1500 Kcal/kg. (6) Refuse-Derived Fuel or Segregated Combustible Fraction plants supplying waste to Cement Plants to ensure that the calorific value is 3000 Kcal/kg.

(8). Duties of Local Body: -

(a) District Panchayat Responsibilities: - The District Panchayat shall, -

- (i). prepare solid waste action plan in prescribed pro forma guided by state policy and strategy on solid waste management within one year from the date of notification of state policy and strategy inter alia covering the following elements:
- a) total waste generation in the area under jurisdiction with gram panchayat's ward wise break up;
- b) Five-year projection for waste generation;

- c)* collection (including for special care waste) and transportation plan;
 - d)* mapping of solid waste management infrastructure;
 - e)* mapping of market places, community service infrastructure such as bus stands, railway stations, places of religious significance;
 - f)* plan for collection and transportation of waste from garbage vulnerable points to plastic waste management unit and hot spots for littering;
 - g)* mapping of solid waste ingress points in water bodies and plan for stopping ingress of solid waste in water bodies through placement of appropriate barriers;
 - h)* schedule for cleaning surface water bodies and drains from floating solid waste;
 - i)* schedule for street sweeping and placement of waste bins as per prescribed norms;
 - j)* mapping of vacant plots of land under public or private ownership vulnerable for open dumping of solid waste including railway land and land with public authorities;
 - k)* requirement for solid waste management infrastructure including for collection, transportation, segregation, storage, as required before processing and recycling (including both wet and dry waste) and environmentally sound disposal of waste.
- (ii). register with State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee concerned on the centralised online portal and upload the solid waste action plan on centralised online portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board;
- (iii). be encouraged to establish systems to undertake monitoring of solid waste management activities using digital and information technology for tracking of collection vehicles using geographical positioning system, mapping of solid waste management infrastructure, within twelve months from date of these rules coming into effect;
- (iv). file annual returns to State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee on the centralised online portal regarding solid waste management infrastructure or facilities or units under its jurisdiction by 30th June every year;
- (v). assess the solid waste management infrastructure available for collection, segregation and processing and report on their websites by 30th June of next financial year;
- (vi). set up gram panchayat wise or zone wise centralised composting units, through community participation, segregated wet waste from individual

- community or units should be collected and disposed into these decentralised composting units as per time line prescribed in Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026;
- (vii). material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for storing of recyclables and to enable collection of sorted recyclables from material recovery facilities to authorised recyclers as per time line prescribed in Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026. District Panchayats shall establish Materials Recovery Facility based on quantum of waste generation either on its own or in Public-Private Partnership as per time line prescribed in Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 and upload and update on the centralised online portal by 30th June every year;
 - (viii). all such material recovery facilities shall reflect the waste received, availability and transportation of segregated waste to recyclers or end of life disposal entities including incinerators or cement kilns on the centralised online portal on quarterly basis;
 - (ix). management and maintenance of facilities, equipment and infrastructure for collection, storage, transportation and treatment of solid waste shall be reported on the centralised online portal in respect of all district level Panchayati raj Institution and file annual returns by 30th June of the following financial year;
 - (x). facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology and adhering to the guidelines and standards issued by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Central Pollution Control Board from time to time. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as –
 - a) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable waste;
 - b) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns or other furnaces;
 - (xi). facilitate collection and transportation of solid waste from households including commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises, buildings, in compartmentalised and covered vehicle to the respective processing facility;

- (xii). provide services for collection of solid waste particularly the special care waste along with setting up of deposition centres;
- (xiii). facilitate that dry waste is transported to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility as per time line prescribed in Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026;
- (xiv). prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th June of the succeeding year on the centralised online portal with copy endorsed to State Rural Development Department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee;
- (xv). establish a grievance redressal mechanism for solid waste management including by online mode within a period of one year from date of notification of these rules in the Official Gazette. All local bodies shall file annual returns by 30th June of the succeeding financial year on the centralised online portal regarding the status of grievances;
- (xvi). shall prepare wardwise database and upload on the centralised online portal of all personnel including informal sector such as waste pickers or collectors involved in collection, segregation, sorting, transportation and processing or recycling or disposal activities of solid waste;
- (xvii). shall integrate waste pickers or informal waste collectors by establishing a system to recognize them or organisations representing them, promoting their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste, reflecting it on the centralised portal as per timelines given in Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026;
- (xviii). all local bodies in rural areas shall create public awareness through information, education and communication and educate the waste generators on solid waste management.

(b) Gram Panchayat Responsibilities: - The Gram Panchayat shall, -

- (i). ensure solid waste management at the village level as per the provisions of these rules;
- (ii). plan and implement solid waste management for village area under their jurisdiction after development of Gram Panchayat level action plan for solid waste management;
- (iii). either on its own or by engaging agencies shall set up, operationalise and coordinate solid waste management in rural areas and for performing the associated functions, namely:
 - a) ensure segregation, collection, storage, transportation of solid waste and channelization of recyclable solid waste fraction to recyclers having valid

- registration, ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during the process;
 - b)* establish, operate and maintain solid waste management infrastructure as required;
 - c)* create awareness among stakeholders about their responsibilities;
 - d)* ensuring that open dumping and burning of solid waste does not take place;
 - e)* engage with civil society groups working with waste pickers.
- (iv). submit data to District Panchayat on solid waste management for filing of annual report under the rules.

5. SEGREGATION, STORAGE, DELIVERY AND COLLECTION OF SOLID WASTE: -

- (1). **Segregation of waste into four separate streams:** - Every waste generator shall separate the waste at source of generation into the following categories as applicable and shall store separately, without mixing it for segregated storage in authorized storage bins, private / public receptacles for handing over or delivering to authorized waste collectors or waste collectors as directed by the District Panchayat from time to time;

- (a) Dry Waste,
- (b) Wet Waste,
- (c) Special Care Waste,
- (d) Sanitary Waste.

Waste must be stored unmixed in authorized storage bins or private/public receptacles prior to handing over.

- (2). **Delivery of segregated premises waste:** - It shall be the duty of every generator of 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 Panchayat worker/vehicle/waste picker or waste collector deployed by the District Panchayat for the purpose.
- (3). **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 the District Panchayat, 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.
- (4). **Wet Waste:** - Segregated Bio-degradable Solid Waste, if not composted by the generator, as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, shall be stored by them within their premises and its delivery shall be ensured to the Gram Panchayat worker/vehicle/waste picker / waste collector or to the bio-degradable waste collection vehicle provided for such purpose by

District Panchayat or any agency or agent so authorized by it to collect the same, from time to time.

- (5). **Special Care Waste:** - The special care waste shall be stored within the premises in separate bin and shall include discarded paint drums, pesticide cans or containers or bottles, compact fluorescent lamp or bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, waste batteries, used or waste needles and syringes and contaminated gauze, and other waste notified by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.
- (6). **Sanitary Waste:** - The sanitary waste shall be stored within the premises in separate bin and shall include Used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste. Sanitary waste shall be securely wrapped in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material.
- (7). **Composting by all Bulk Waste Generators:** - It shall be mandatory for the bulk generators to do in house processing of wet waste. The respective Chief Executive Officers of District Panchayats shall be authorized to issue necessary instructions in this regard. Provided that, in case such wet waste is not processed, the EBWGR Certificate is mandatorily required to be obtained from centralized portal as provided in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 and as per instructions issued by the Chief Executive Officer, District Panchayat, from time to time.
- (8). **Burning of waste:** - Disposal by burning of domestic, hazardous and commercial solid waste at roadsides, or at any private or public property is prohibited. If such owner or occupier fails to comply with any direction contemplated by this Bye law, he / she shall be guilty of an offence punishable under relevant laws and Gram Panchayat may remove, or cause to be removed dispose of or treat such hazardous waste in any suitable manners and recover the expenses incurred in doing so from such owner or occupier.
- (9). **Enforcement Compliance:** - In case of any violation reported / observed with regard to instructions made under this Bye-law, the District Panchayat may impose and collect fine / penalty as prescribed in **Schedule I** of the Bye-laws in respect of industry, institutions, commercial enterprise / establishments and similarly the Gram Panchayat may impose and collect fine / penalty as prescribed in **Schedule I** of the Bye-laws in respect of residential premises / areas.

6. EXECUTION & GENERAL OPERATIONS: -

- (1). **Action against Transport Contractors/Employees:** - Every District Panchayat shall take action against the Transport Contractor (and/or Agents/employees of District /Gram

Panchayat/Agency) if any worker mixes segregated waste at any point of collection, or fails to pick up waste as per schedule.

- (2). **Citizen Resource Base:** - District / Gram Panchayat shall facilitate information about composting as well as recycling of dry waste through composting centres and dry waste sorting centers listing them on its website. The Secretary Panchayat shall be authorized to issue necessary instructions in this regard.
- (3). **Point-to-Point Waste Collection Services:** - District / Gram Panchayat or through authorized entity shall provide for the collection of the solid waste from specific pick-up points on a public or private road up to which the generator must bring the collected, segregated and stored waste for delivery.
- (4). **Collection at Source:** - District / Gram Panchayat or through authorized entity shall provide for the collection of solid waste from premises of a building or group of buildings from waste storage receptacles kept on the premises to which access must be provided.
- (5). **Data about Waste Received at Landfill:** - District /Gram Panchayat or through authorized entity shall release publicly the monthly data about the quantity of waste going to the different landfills and waste processing sites on the Panchayat website.
- (6). **Community Bins in Public Places:** - District/ Gram Panchayat shall provide and maintain suitable community bins on public roads or other public spaces. Every community bin shall be separate for bio-degradable, non-bio-degradable (wet) waste, Special Care Waste and Sanitary Waste. Officials shall ensure that at no point of time the community bins are overflowing nor exposed to the open environment.
- (7). **Dry Waste Sorting Centers / MRF:** - To facilitate the sorting of recyclable and non-recyclable waste, dry waste sorting centers shall be set up on Panchayat or Government land and operated by registered cooperative societies of waste pickers or authorized agents. Such centers shall be fenced/screened so that waste is not visible to passersby.
- (8). **Surprise Checks:** - The Village Panchayat Secretaries shall conduct random inspections at least once every fortnight and shall submit report of such inspections to the Chief Executive Officer, District Panchayat along with photographs and other evidences, the Village Panchayat Secretaries shall also report the gaps and submit recommendations for mitigation of waste management issues for seamless execution of sanitation activities.
- (9). **Centralized Online Portal:** -
 - (a) The District Panchayat shall, within six months of the commencement of these bye-laws, facilitate registration of all bulk waste generators, waste processing facility operators, MRF entities, and other stakeholders on the Centralised Online Portal as prescribed under the Solid Waste Management Rules 2026.
 - (b) All returns required to be filed under these bye-laws shall be filed on the Centralised Online Portal in the prescribed forms and within the prescribed timelines.

- (c) Annual returns shall be filed by 30th June every year and quarterly returns by the 15th of the first month of the subsequent quarter.
- (d) All data on solid waste generation, collection, processing and disposal shall be published in the public domain on the website of the respective District Panchayats.
- (e) Failure to register or to file returns within the prescribed time shall be a violation of these bye-laws and shall attract penalties as specified in the Schedule of Fines.

(10). User Charge: - The District / Gram Panchayat, shall levy user charges from households / premises for waste management services rendered as per the table below, provided that the Chief Executive Officer, District Panchayat, shall issue necessary instructions from time to time for mode of collection. The rates shall be revised every Financial year, subject to approval by Secretary Panchayat.

Provided that, for the Villages not declared as Census Towns, the rate of User Charges shall reduce to 50 %.

Sr No.	Category of User	Amount per Premises per Month	Remarks
1.	Houses up to 50 sq.m. built-up area	Rs. 20/-	To be collected by Gram Panchayats.
2.	Houses over 50 sq.m. up to 300 sq.m.	Rs. 80/-	-do-
3.	Houses with over 300 sq.m.	Rs. 150/-	-do-
4.	Commercial establishments, shops, eating places (Dhaba/sweet shops/coffee house etc)	Rs. 250/-	To be collected by Gram Panchayats and to be deposited to District Panchayat.
5.	Guest House	Rs. 500/-	-do-
6.	Hostel	Rs. 500/-	To be collected by Gram Panchayats.
7.	Hotel Restaurant (Unstarred)	Rs. 500/- (Rs. 10/room)	To be collected by Gram Panchayats and to be deposited to District Panchayat.
8.	Hotel Restaurant (Up to 3 star)	Rs. 1000/- (Rs. 20/room)	-do-
9.	Restaurant (Non-AC)	Rs. 200/-	-do-
10.	Restaurant (AC)	Rs. 500/-	-do-
11.	Hotel Restaurant (over 3 star)	Rs. 2000/-	-do-

12.	Commercial offices, government offices, Bank, coaching classes, education institutes	Rs. 750/-	To be collected by Gram Panchayats.
13.	Clinic, dispensary, Hospital (up to 50 beds)	Rs. 2000/-	To be collected by Gram Panchayats and to be deposited to District Panchayat.
14.	Laboratories	Rs. 500/-	-do-
15.	Clinic, dispensary, Hospital (more than 50 beds)	Rs. 4000/-	-do-
16.	Small and cottage industry workshops (only non-hazardous), waste up to 10 Kg per day	Rs. 500/-	To be collected by Gram Panchayats.
17.	Go-downs, cold storages (only non-hazardous)	Rs. 1000/-	To be collected by Gram Panchayats and to be deposited to District Panchayat.
18.	Marriage halls, festival halls, exhibition and fairs with area up to 3000 sq.m.	Rs. 1000/-	To be collected by Gram Panchayats.
19.	Marriage halls, festival halls, exhibition and fairs with area over 3000 sq.m.	Rs. 3000/-	-do-
20.	Industries	Rs. 1000/-	To be collected by Gram Panchayats and to be deposited to District Panchayat.
21.	Other places not marked as above	As assessed by the Panchayat	To be collected by Gram Panchayats.

7. PROHIBITION OF LITTERING, AND OTHER NUISANCES AND ENSURING "CLEAN AANGAN/PREMISES/PLACE": -

- (1). **Littering in / or on open or vacant any public / private space:** - No person shall throw or deposit litter in any occupied / unoccupied / open / vacant public or open private space except in authorized public or private litter receptacles.
- (2). **Littering from vehicles:** - No person shall throw or deposit litter upon any street, road, sidewalk, playground, garden, traffic island or other public / private place from any vehicle either moving or parked.
- (3). **Litter from waste carriage vehicles:** - No person shall drive or move any truck or other vehicle filled with litter unless such vehicles are so designed to cover the litter and loaded as to prevent any litter from being blown off or deposited upon any road, sidewalks, traffic islands, playground, garden or other public place.
- (4). **Creating Public Nuisance:** - No person shall cook, bath, spit, urinate, defecate, feed animals / birds or allow their droppings/poop, wash utensils or any other object or keep any type of storage in any public place except in such public facilities or conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes.

- (5). **Banning of Environmental Hazards:** - The Administration reserves the right to ban the sale, purchase, and use of any items (including but not limited to non-biodegradable plastics of any kind, poisonous sprays, or aerosols) having proven adverse environmental impacts. Any such resolution passed by the Panchayat shall be sent to the Chief Executive Officer, who shall have the authority to annul it in general public interest. No person shall indulge in the production, distribution, storage, sale, and use of banned items.
- (6). **Sanitation at Construction Sites:** - Temporary toilets shall be provided by the builder at construction sites where a labor force is deployed to prevent open defecation. This must be made a mandatory prior condition for granting building permissions.
- (7). **Responsibility for Toilets:** - It shall be the responsibility of the owner of any premises to provide adequate toilets and sanitation facilities for the residents or occupiers. Failure to do so shall invite penalties.
- (8). **Sealing of Delinquent Premises:** - The Gram Panchayat, through the Panchayat Secretary, is authorized to seal any premises where toilet, sewerage, or septic tank facilities have not been provided by the owners or occupiers. A mandatory one-month notice must be given to the owner before sealing. Seals shall be opened only upon the directions of the Chief Executive Officer, following the provision of facilities and payment of a Rs. 10,000/- penalty.
- (9). **Disconnection of Essential Services:** - The Gram Panchayat, through the Block Development Officer (BDO) or Development and Planning Officer (DPO), may request other departments (Electricity, PWD, Water, etc.) to cut off essential services to any occupier who refuses to comply with directions regarding waste disposal, sewerage, or toilets, failing to provide segregated Solid Waste at source to the Authorized agency / concessionaire / local body or in contravention of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 or these Bye Laws. The concerned department shall comply within 7 days of receiving the request.
- (10). **Enforcement Compliance:** - In case of any violation reported / observed with regard to instructions made under these bye laws, the Gram Panchayat or District Panchayat may impose such fine or penalty as prescribed in **Schedule I** of the Bye-laws and the Gram Panchayat may collect fine or penalty as prescribed in **Schedule I** of the Bye-laws.

8. SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES & SITUATIONS: -

- (1). **Chawls:** - The District / Gram Panchayat shall extend solid waste management to the chawl areas within their jurisdiction and shall extend door-to-door collection system at fixed times for collection of segregated solid waste. In exceptional cases, manned community waste storage bins shall be maintained by the District / Gram Panchayat where segregated waste shall be deposited by the generator. Cleanliness drives shall be conducted by District / Gram Panchayat with the help of Elected Representatives, NGOs, Government bodies/Corporates for cleanliness inside the chawl areas, from time to time.

- (2). **Poultry, Fish and Slaughter Waste:** - Must be stored separately in closed, hygienic conditions and delivered daily to the Panchayat collection vehicle. Deposit of such waste in any community bin is strictly prohibited.
- (3). **Vendors/Hawkers:** - All vendors/hawkers shall keep their waste unmixed in containers/bins at the site of vending and deliver it segregated to the Collection Vehicle or nearest community bin. Each vendor must maintain a "Clean Aangan".
- (4). **House Gullies/Service Lanes:** - Owners/occupiers must ensure no waste is dumped in house gullies. To avail of cleaning services from the Panchayat, owners must apply and pay prescribed utility charges.
- (5). **Litter by Owned/Pet Animals:** - It is the absolute responsibility of the owner of any pet animal to promptly scoop/clean up any poop/faecal matter created by their pet on streets or public places and dispose of it in a sanitary system.
- (6). **Public Gatherings and Events:** - For Public Gatherings and Events organised in public places for any reason (including for processions, exhibitions, circus, fairs, political rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protests and demonstrations etc.) where Police and/or District Panchayat's permission is required, it shall be the responsibility of the Organizers to ensure the complete cleanliness of the area and appurtenant spaces immediately after the event. A **Refundable Cleanliness Deposit** of Rs. 1000/- (or as updated) must be paid in advance. If an event is conducted without a deposit, the amount shall be recovered as a fine.
- (7). **Other Public Places:** - Government, semi-government, and statutory bodies are fully responsible for implementing these Bye-laws within the premises owned/occupied by them.

9. PENALTIES AND APPEAL: -

- (1). **Penalties for Contravention:** - Whosoever contravenes any of the provision of these Bye-laws or fails to comply with the requirements made under any of these Bye-laws, shall be punished with a fine as mentioned in Schedule-I appended to these Bye-Laws.
- (2). **Responsibility of Elected Members and Panchayat Secretary: -**
 - (a) Administrative powers to implement these provisions are vested in the **Panchayat Secretary** or any Official authorized by the Secretary Panchayat. They shall report to the concerned CEO / BDO.
 - (b) The Sarpanch, Panchayat Secretary, may, in emergent circumstances, direct the execution of any urgent public safety work related to solid waste management out of the Gram Panchayat Fund.
 - (c) The elected members of the panchayat shall ensure that the provisions of these bye laws are followed in letter and spirit in their respective areas.
- (3). **Appeal:** - There shall be no appeal against fine when the total amount of fine does not exceed Rs. 10,000/- per incidence. Appeal against any other order of Panchayat Secretary or

authorized Official of Gram Panchayat shall lie with Chief Executive Officer whose decision shall be final.

10. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS: -

(1). Environmental Compensation: -

- (a)** In case of non-compliance by any bulk waste generator, waste processing facility operator, or any other entity in fulfilling its EBWGR obligations or other obligations under these bye-laws, environmental compensation shall be levied by the District / Gram Panchayat.
- (b)** Environmental compensation shall be calculated based on the guidelines issued by CPCB in this regard under the Solid Waste Management Rules 2026 and may be in addition to any fines specified in the Schedule of Fines.
- (c)** The proceeds of environmental compensation collected shall be utilised exclusively for improvement and development of solid waste management infrastructure, remediation of legacy dumpsites, and capacity building for solid waste management within the panchayat jurisdiction.

- (2).** Bio medical waste and industrial waste shall not be mixed with solid waste and the collection of such waste shall be made as per the rules/bye-laws specified separately for the purpose. Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) services shall be availed for disposal of bio medical waste as per rules/bye-laws.
- (3).** Stray animals shall be prevented to roam freely around waste dumps or at other places by the entities engaged in maintaining such waste dumps and arrangement shall be made for such animals shall be sent to authorized place by operator entity.
- (4).** No one will collect or throw waste water, muddy water, night soil, dung, excreta etc. from his/her building, institution or commercial establishment to pollute the atmosphere and ground with its stench and harm public health or obstruct traffic.
- (5).** If a person is found spreading pollution or filth in public parks etc. by throwing dead animal/cattle or its parts, it will be a punishable offense and administrative charges shall also be levied.
- (6).** It shall be the duty of the District / Gram Panchayat to protect all waste handlers from the ill-effects of their occupation and should be given annual medical examination and monitoring, given appropriate health education and free medical treatment if it is felt that the illness is occupation-related. The District / Gram Panchayat shall provide personal protection equipment and monitor that the same is used by the workers.
- (7).** The District Panchayat shall develop a management information system for effectively taking corrective measures as well as proper planning for future. Geographic Information System (GIS) shall be introduced.

- (8). Every producer, brand owner or any person recycling or processing waste or proposing to recycle or process plastic waste shall make an application or shall register itself in accordance with the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (9). **Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste:** Construction and demolition waste shall be managed in accordance with the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025 as amended from time to time. The District / Gram Panchayat shall ensure that C&D waste is collected separately and sent to registered C&D waste processing facilities.
- (10). **Legacy Waste / Dumpsite Remediation:** The District Panchayat shall prepare and implement a plan for remediation of existing or legacy waste dumpsites within its jurisdiction in accordance with the guidelines issued by CPCB and the Solid Waste Management Rules 2026
- (11). **Tourist Locations and Pilgrimage Sites:** The District / Gram Panchayat shall make special arrangements for collection, segregation and disposal of solid waste generated at tourist spots, beaches, pilgrimage sites and places of historical importance within its jurisdiction, including placement of adequate number of four-stream waste bins and deployment of dedicated sanitation workers during peak seasons. The District / Gram Panchayat may levy and collect a fee from visitors or tourists (non-permanent residents) entering tourist locations for solid waste management, as may be notified from time to time
- (12). The provisions of duties entrusted to the “Local Authority” in “The Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025 shall be applicable to the Panchayats whilst handling Solid Waste Management activities.

11. PROSECUTION AND PENALTIES: -

- (1). As provided in these bye-laws, for any breaching of the said bye-laws, prosecutions and penalties can be rendered as levied down in these bye-laws or in the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Panchayat Regulation, 2012. Further, as per the Environment Protection Act of 1986, cases can be filed against them.
- (2). The failure to comply with these rules shall be dealt with three tiers of enforcement:
Tier 1: Imposition of fines for initial noncompliance by generators or local authorities.

Tier 2: Continued contravention of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 or these Bye Laws shall result in criminal prosecution,

Provided that, Initiation of Criminal prosecution under the environmental laws shall be determined by the Secretary Panchayat.

Tier 3: Prosecution shall extend to all persons / entities / local bodies as determined by the Secretary Panchayat in case of Local Bodies and the Chief Executive Officer of District Panchayat concerned, in case of persons / entities other than Local Body.

12. TECHNICAL PROVISIONS FOR PROCESSING AND FINAL DISPOSAL: -**(1). Solid Waste Processing Criteria: -**

- (a) For the processing of bio-degradable waste, techniques such as vermi-composting, composting, mechanized composting, and bio-methanation shall be used.
- (b) Within processing and disposal sites, suitable locations must be identified for: Weighbridges, Composting areas, Shredded plastic storage, Security cabins, Secured landfills for rejects, RDF sites, and Leachate treatment plants.
- (c) Processing sites must be located at least **500 meters away** from habitations, tourist areas, and wetlands. They must be 3 meters above the local ground water level. A 500-meter wide no-development Buffer Zone must be declared.
- (d) The waste processing area must be covered and provided with an impermeable base with facilities to direct leachate into lined drains leading to treatment plants.

(2). Final Disposal Criteria: -

- (a) Landfill sites for rejects should be developed as specified under the **Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026**.
- (b) Waste must be spread in thin layers and compacted. The landfill cell must be covered daily with a thick layer of inert materials or soil to prevent vectors and odor.
- (c) Upon completion of the landfill, a minimum final raised cover of soil or construction waste of at least **30 cm** shall be provided and maintained to ensure run-off of rain-water.
- (d) Monitoring of landfill gases to assess levels of methane, ambient air quality, and ground water must be conducted regularly.

(3). Leachate Collection and Treatment: - Treated leachate must meet the strict environmental standards specified under the **Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026**. It is incumbent on the District / Gram Panchayat to establish operational leachate treatment plants alongside windrow composting facilities.**(4). District Panchayat Sanitation Committee: -** Every District Panchayat shall form a Sanitation Committee and the Chairman of such Committee shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the District Panchayat and such committee shall have at least 04 Elected Representatives of District Panchayat as its member and at least 04 Officials of District Panchayat shall be its member.

Provided that the Member Secretary of the said shall be any Official of District Panchayat only.

The Committee shall be empowered to engage manpower as deemed fit for seamless management of Solid Waste and committee shall monitor Solid Waste management, conduct periodic inspections. IEC Activities and recommend innovations or innovative ideas

- (5). **Gram Panchayat Sanitation Committee:** - Every Gram Panchayat shall form a Sanitation Committee and the Chairman of such Committee shall be the Sarpanch, and the Member Secretary shall be Village Panchayat Secretary and such committee shall have at least 02 Elected Representatives of Gram Panchayat as its member and at least 01 Official of Gram Panchayat shall be its member.

The Committee shall be responsible for overall sanitation and waste management in Gram Panchayat area.

13. REPEAL AND SAVINGS: - With effect from the date of commencement of these bye-laws, the following bye-laws are hereby repealed:

- (1). The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu District / Gram Panchayat Solid Waste (Handling and Management) Bye-Laws, 2021.
- (2). Notwithstanding such repeal, and unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) Anything done, any action taken, any order passed, any license or permission granted, any fee or penalty levied, any proceeding initiated or any direction issued under the repealed bye-laws and in force immediately before the commencement of these bye-laws shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of these bye-laws, be deemed to have been done, taken, passed, granted, levied, initiated or issued under the corresponding provisions of these bye-laws and shall continue to be in force accordingly until superseded or modified under these bye-laws;
- (b) Any penalty, liability, obligation, or right accrued or incurred under the repealed bye-laws shall continue to be enforceable as if the said bye-laws had not been repealed; and
- (c) Any legal proceedings pending before any authority under the repealed bye-laws shall be continued and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the repealed bye-laws as if they had not been repealed, or, at the discretion of the competent authority, may be transferred and dealt with under the corresponding provisions of these bye-laws.

By Order and in the name of the
Administrator of Dadra and Nagar Haveli
and Daman and Diu

Sd/—
(Mahima Tomar)
Deputy Secretary (PRI),
UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and
Daman and Diu

SCHEDULE I — SCHEDULE OF FINES

Sr. No.	Bye-Law No.	Description of Offence	Fine (up to 3 offences)	Repeated Offence
1	4, 6(9)	Failure to file annual returns on the Centralized Online Portal by 30th June	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
2	4(2)(m)	Violation of provisions regarding hazardous waste and bio-medical waste	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
3	4(1), 5(1)	Failure to segregate waste into four prescribed streams at source — individual household	Rs. 50/-	Rs. 500/-
4	4(1)(a)(iii), 4(1)(b)(iii), 5(6)	Failure to wrap and segregate sanitary waste as prescribed	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
5	4(1)(b)(iv), 10(9)	For not storing and delivering construction and demolition waste in a segregated manner	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
6	4(2)(a)	Failure of bulk waste generator to register on the Centralized Online Portal	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
7	4(2)	Failure of new bulk waste generator to set up decentralized wet waste processing	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
8	4(2)	Failure to segregate waste into four prescribed streams — bulk generator	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
9	4(3)	Failure of waste processing facility operator to register on Centralized Online Portal	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
10	4(3)	Failure to file quarterly/annual returns by waste processing facility operator	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
11	4(3)	Disposal of inert from recycling or processing, not in compliance with solid waste management rules	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
12	4(5)	Failure of MRF entity to register with the District Panchayat	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
13	4(5)	Failure to file quarterly reports by MRF entity	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
14	4(6)	Non-compliance with EBWGR obligations (in addition to environmental compensation)	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
15	5(8)	Open burning of solid waste (any category)	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 5,000/-
16	5(8)	For Burning waste	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
17	7(1) to 7(3)	Littering in/on any public/private place, Vehicles, Waste carriage vehicles	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
18	7(4)	Creating Nuisance	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
19	7(5)	Using banned items	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
20	7(5)	Use, Sale, Storage or distribution of plastic bags in Panchayat area	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
21	7(6)	Not Providing functional toilets or sanitation facilities at construction sites	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/- & Sealing
22	7(6)	Not providing toilet/sanitation facilities	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-

Sr. No.	Bye-Law No.	Description of Offence	Fine (up to 3 offences)	Repeated Offence
23	8(2)	For not delivering (non-household) fish, poultry and meat waste in a segregated manner	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
24	8(3)	For a vendor/hawker without a container/waste basket	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
25	8(3)	For a vendor/hawker who does not deliver waste in a segregated manner as specified	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
26	8(4)	For not keeping a house-gully/Service lanes clean	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
27	8(5)	For littering/defecation by pet/owned animals	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
28	8(6)	For not cleaning-up after public gathering/event within 4 hours	Forfeiture of Cleanliness Deposit	-
29	10(9)	Mixing C&D waste with other solid waste streams	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 5,000/-

Provided that, for the Villages not declared as Census Towns, the rate of User Charges shall reduce to 50 %.

SCHEDULE II — INDICATIVE LIST OF WASTE

Indicative Dry Waste

- Newspapers, books, and magazines
- Glass and metal objects/wire
- Plastic items
- Cloth rags, leather, rexene, and rubber
- Wood, furniture, and clean packaging

Indicative Wet Waste

- Kitchen Waste: tea leaves, egg shells, fruit and vegetable peels
- Meat and bones
- Garden and leaf litter, including flowers
- Soiled paper
- House dust after cleaning
- Coconut shells and ashes

Indicative Special Care waste

- Aerosol cans, batteries, and button cells
- Bleaches, kitchen/drain cleaners, and their containers
- Car batteries, oil filters, and car care consumables
- Chemicals, solvents, chemical-based insecticides, and containers
- Light bulbs, tube-lights, and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)
- Discarded medicines and their containers
- Paints, oils, lubricants, glues, thinners, and containers
- Pesticides, herbicides, and containers
- Photographic audio/video tapes and packaging foam
- Thermometers and mercury-containing products

Indicative Bio-Medical Waste

- Waste sharps (Needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, glass).
- Discarded medicines and cytotoxic drugs.
- Solid waste contaminated with blood and body fluids (cotton, dressings).
- Disposable items (tubings, catheters, IV sets).
