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

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U.T. ADMINISTRATION OF
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU
Urban Development Department,
Daman

NOTIFICATION

No. UD/DNHDD/SWM/BYE LAWS/2026/06 **Dated: 22/10/2026**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Sections (1) and (2) of Section 301 read with Sections 221 and 223 of the **Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Municipal Council Regulation, 2004** (as adapted), and in furtherance of the mandate of the **Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026** (S.O. 388(E) dated 28 January 2026) published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), which supersede the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Silvassa Municipal Council, the Daman Municipal Council and the Diu Municipal Council, with the prior sanction of the competent authority, hereby enact the following consolidated **Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Solid Waste (Handling And Management) Bye-Laws, 2026**. These have been published for suggestions and suggestions and objections, if any received, have been duly incorporated.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU SOLID WASTE (HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT) BYE-LAWS, 2026

1. Short Title and Commencement

1.1 These Bye-Laws may be called the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Solid Waste (Handling and Management) Bye-Laws, 2026.

1.2 They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

1.3 They shall remain in force unless amended in accordance with the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Municipal Council Regulation, 2004.

1.4 These bye-laws shall apply to the areas within the jurisdictions of the Silvassa Municipal Council, the Daman Municipal Council and the Diu Municipal Council.

1.5 The provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E) dated 28 January 2026), as notified by the Central Government, shall be read as part and parcel of these bye-laws and shall prevail in case of any inconsistency with these bye-laws.

2. Applicability

These bye-laws extend to the whole of the municipal areas of the Silvassa Municipal Council, Daman Municipal Council and Diu Municipal Council including all public and private places, dwellings, trade and commercial centres, and shall apply to every generator of Municipal Solid Waste and to every premise within the limits of the respective Municipal Councils. It will be applicable to any government or non-government premises or organization operating within the premises of the respective Municipal Councils.

3. Definitions

In this Bye-Laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words shall have the meaning herein defined:

3.1 ***"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.

3.2 ***"aerobic composting"*** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/breaking down of organic matter in the presence of oxygen.

3.3 ***"Agency/Agent"*** means any entity/person appointed or authorized by the Municipal Council to act on its behalf, for discharge of duties or functions i.e. sweeping of streets, collection of waste, collection of charges/fines, and other such delegated responsibilities.

3.4 ***"Agri-residue"*** means crop residue or crop waste material generated from agricultural or horticultural crop fields or orchard, after harvest of crops, for example straw, husk, etc.

3.5 ***"Alternate use"*** means the use of a material for a purpose other than for which it was conceived, which is beneficial because it promotes resource efficiency.

3.6 ***"anaerobic digestion"*** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/breaking down of organic matter in absence of oxygen.

3.7 ***"authorisation"*** means the permission given by the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, to the operator of a facility or urban local authority, or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of solid waste.

3.8 ***"Bio-degradable waste / Wet waste"*** means organic waste including kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste, meat waste, fruits waste, flower waste, and such similar bio-degradable waste of plant and animal origin. The terms 'bio-degradable waste', 'wet waste' and 'bio-degradable (wet) waste' shall be used interchangeably throughout these bye-laws.

3.9 ***"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 IV of the Bye-laws.

3.10 ***"bio-methanation"*** means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition/breaking down of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich biogas.

3.11 ***"brand owner"*** means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label.

3.12 ***"buffer zone"*** means zone of no-development to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding 5 TPD of installed capacity.

3.13 ***"Bulk garden and horticultural waste"*** means bulk waste from parks, gardens, traffic islands, road medians etc. including grass and wood clippings, weeds, woody material such as pruning, branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw or dead leaves and tree trimmings.

3.14 ***"Bulk Waste Generator"*** means every entity satisfying at least one of the following criteria: (i) buildings with floor area of 20,000 sq. m. or above; or (ii) water consumption of 40,000 litres per day or more; or (iii) solid waste generation of 100 kg per day or more.

3.15 ***"census town"*** means an urban area as defined by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

3.16 ***"Centralised Online Portal"*** means the integrated digital platform notified by the Central Government or State Government for registration, filing of returns, and generation of Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility Certificates as required under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

3.17 ***"Chief Officer"*** means the Chief Officer of the respective Municipal Council.

3.18 ***"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.

3.19 ***"Collection"*** means lifting and removal of municipal solid waste from designated collection points or any other location.

3.20 ***"Collection at Source"*** means the collection of municipal solid waste by the Municipal Council directly from the premises of any building or common premises of a group of buildings; also referred to as 'point to point collection'.

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

3.22 ***"Commodities made from Thermocol"*** means any commodity or product made from Thermocol.

3.23 ***"Commodity"*** means tangible items that may be bought or sold and includes all marketable goods or wares.

3.24 ***"Community Service"*** means to serve the community by sweeping of road, cleaning of walls, tree guard portion etc.

3.25 ***"Compostable Plastic"*** means plastic that undergoes degradation by biological processes during composting to yield CO_2, water, inorganic compounds and biomass at a rate consistent with other

known compostable materials, excluding environmental Petro-based plastic, and does not leave a visible, distinguishable or toxic residue.

3.26 ***"Composting"*** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/ degradation/breaking down of organic matter including vermi-composting.

3.27 ***"Construction and Demolition waste"*** means waste from building materials, debris and such rubble resulting from construction, re-modelling, repair and demolition operations.

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

3.29 ***"decentralised processing"*** means establishment of dispersed facilities for localised processing of bio-degradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation.

3.30 ***"Delivery"*** means handing over any category of solid waste to a Municipal Council worker or any other person appointed, authorized or licensed by the Municipal Council for taking delivery of such waste.

3.31 ***"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 facility designed with protective measures against contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds.

3.32 ***"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 or from designated locations.

3.33 ***"Door-to-Door collection system Municipal vehicle"*** means the bell-ringing or such vehicle provided by the Municipal Council or an agency authorised by the Municipal Council for point to point collection of Municipal Solid Waste.

3.34 ***"dry waste"*** means waste other than wet waste sanitary waste, special care waste and includes recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste.

3.35 ***"Dry Waste"*** means the category of municipal solid waste referred to at No. 9.1(2) of these Bye-laws.

3.36 ***"Dry Waste Sorting Center"*** means any designated land, shed, kiosk, or structure located on any municipal or Government land or in a public space which is authorized to receive and sort dry waste.

3.37 ***"dump sites"*** means a land utilized by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling.

3.38 ***"EBWGR Certificate"*** means a certificate generated by the local body through the centralised online portal certifying that the solid waste collected from a bulk waste generator has been transported and handed over to a registered waste processing facility.

3.39 ***"Energy recovery"*** means energy recovery from waste that is the conversion of waste material into usable heat electricity or fuel through a variety of processes including combustion, gasification, pyrolysation, anaerobic digestion and landfill gas recovery.

3.40 ***"Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR)"*** means the obligation of a bulk waste generator to ensure environmentally sound management of all solid waste generated by it, including procurement of EBWGR Certificates from the local body as prescribed under these bye-laws and the SWM Rules 2026.

3.41 ***"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.

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

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

3.44 ***"Generator of waste"*** means any person generating municipal solid waste within the limits of the Municipal Councils.

3.45 ***"GOBARdhan Portal"*** means the Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan portal operated by the Ministry of Jal Shakti for registration and linkage of bio-methanation, compressed biogas and biogas plants.

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

3.47 ***"Hazardous waste"*** means any waste which by reason of any of its physical, chemical, reactive, toxic, explosive or corrosive characteristics causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment.

3.48 ***"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.

3.49 ***"House-gully/lane/Service Lane"*** means a passage or strip of land, constructed, set apart or utilized for the purpose of serving as a drain or of affording access to the latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filthy or other polluted matter by persons employed in the removal of cleaning thereof or in the removal of such matters there from.

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

3.51 ***"Inert Solid Waste"*** means any solid waste or remnant of processing whose physical, chemical and biological properties make it suitable for sanitary land filling.

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

3.53 ***"informal waste collector"*** means individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in collection, sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials.

3.54 ***"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.

3.55 ***"leachate"*** means the liquid that oozes and seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from the media.

3.56 ***"Litter"*** means all refuse and other such waste material which tends to create nuisance, dirt, insanitary conditions, ugliness and endangers cleanliness, public orderliness, environment, public health, safety, life and welfare, if dropped, thrown, scattered, deposited or left un-cleaned or unpicked as against the prohibition under this Bye-laws

3.57 ***"Littering"*** means carelessly spreading litter so that it falls, descends, blows, seeps, percolates or otherwise escapes into or onto any public or private place.

3.58 ***"local body"*** means the Silvassa Municipal Council, the Daman Municipal Council or the Diu Municipal Council, as applicable.

3.59 ***"Lysometer"*** means a device used to measure the movement of water in or through the medium of soil layer or to collect the leached water for qualitative analyses.

3.60 ***"Market"*** means 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.

3.61 ***"Material 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 the 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.

3.62 ***"Multi-layered Packaging"*** means any material used or to be used for packaging and having at least one layer of plastic as the main ingredient in combination with one or more layers of material such as paper, paperboard, polymeric materials, metalized layers or aluminium foil either in the form of laminate or co-extruded structure. All disposable products like paper cups and glasses which have even one layer of plastic shall be considered as multi-layered plastic.

3.63 ***"Municipal Council"*** means the Silvassa Municipal Council, the Daman Municipal Council and the Diu Municipal Council, as the case may be, established under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Municipal Council Regulation, 2004.

3.64 ***"Municipal Solid Waste"*** means commercial and residential wastes generated in a Municipal or Notified Local Body area in either solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous waste but including properly and fully treated bio-medical waste (as per applicable rules).

3.65 ***"non-biodegradable waste"*** means any waste that cannot be degraded by microorganisms into simpler stable compounds.

3.66 ***"Nuisance"*** means 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 or disturbance to movement, work, rest or sleep, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property.

3.67 ***"Nuisance Detectors (NDs)"*** means those employees of the Municipal Council who are appointed to detect acts of public nuisance under these Bye-laws.

3.68 ***"Occupier"*** means 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; (b) an owner in occupation of, or otherwise using his land or building; (c) a rent-free tenant; (d) a licensee in occupation; and (e) any person liable to pay damages for the use and occupation of any land or building.

3.69 ***"operator of a facility/operator of concession"*** means a person or entity who owns or operates the concession for handling, collection, sorting, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste.

3.70 ***"Paper-Based Carton Packaging using one layer of plastic"*** means a container for liquid and solid food and beverages (e.g. milk, juice, etc.), where the primary constituent material is paperboard and which may have one or more layer of plastic, foil necessary to allow safe and hygienic consumption.

3.71 ***"Pellet forming"*** means a process used to make pellets, which are small cubes/cuboids or cylindrical pieces from solid waste including fuel pellets obtained from garbage.

3.72 ***"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, assignees; and shall mean to include Government and its offices and employees.

3.73 ***"PET and PETE bottles"*** means bottles made up of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polyethylene terephthalate esters (PETE) used for packaging or storing liquid or semi-liquid food, including water.

3.74 ***"Plastic"*** means material which contains as an essential ingredient a high polymer such as polyethylene terephthalate, high-density polyethylene, vinyl, low-density polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene resins, polystyrene (thermocol), non-woven polypropylene, multi-layered co extruder, polypropylene, poly terephthalate, polyamides, polymethyl methacrylate, plastic microbeads, multi-materials like acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polyphenylene oxide, polycarbonate, Polybutylene terephthalate etc.

3.75 ***"Plastic bags"*** means bags made from plastic material or compostable plastic material, used for the purpose of carrying or dispensing commodities which have a self-carrying feature.

3.76 ***"Plastic Product"*** means anything or object or item made from plastic or Thermocol.

3.77 ***"Plastic sheets"*** means sheet made of plastic.

3.78 ***"Plastic Waste"*** means any plastic discarded after use or after their intended use is over.

3.79 ***"Point to Point Collection"*** means the system of collection of municipal solid waste from specific pick-up points as designated by the Municipal Council up to which the generator must bring the collected and stored waste for delivery.

3.80 ***"Premises"*** means any land or building or part of a building and includes the garden, ground and out-houses, if any, appertaining to a building or part of a building.

3.81 ***"primary collection"*** means collecting, lifting and removal of segregated solid waste from source of its generation.

3.82 ***"Processing"*** means any scientific process by which solid waste is treated for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products or making it suitable for land filling.

3.83 ***"Producer/Manufacturer"*** means person engaged in manufacture or import of plastic bags or multi-layered packaging or containers or plastic sheets or like.

3.84 ***"Public Nuisance"*** means any act, omission, offence or wrong-doing which causes or is likely to cause nuisance in any public place.

3.85 ***"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.

3.86 ***"Receptacle"*** means container, including bins and bags, used for the storage of any category of municipal waste as prescribed by the Municipal Council from time to time.

3.87 ***"Recycling"*** means the process of transforming segregated non-biodegradable solid waste into raw materials for producing new products.

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

3.89 ***"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.

3.90 ***"Refused Derived Fuel (RDF)"*** means fuel derived from the 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.

3.91 ***"Registered Environment Auditor"*** means an Environment Auditor as defined under the Environment Audit Rules, 2025, as amended from time to time.

3.92 ***"Repeated offence"*** means when an offence under these bye-laws has been repeated five times by the same person it will be called a repeated offence.

3.93 ***"residual solid waste"*** means waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing.

3.94 ***"Rubbish"*** means includes ashes, broken bricks, broken glasses, dust, malba, mortar and refuse of any kind which is not filth.

3.95 ***"Rules/bye-laws"*** means regulatory framework notified by State/Municipal Council for facilitating the implementation of these rules/bye-laws in their jurisdiction.

3.96 ***"sanitary land filling"*** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust.

3.97 ***"Sanitary products"*** means products comprising of diapers, condoms, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, incontinence sheets.

3.98 ***"sanitary waste"*** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste.

3.99 ***"Sanitation"*** means the promotion of hygiene and the prevention of disease and other causes of ill health related to environmental factors.

3.100 ***"Schedule"*** means the Schedule appended to these Bye-laws.

3.101 ***"secondary storage"*** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility

3.102 ***"segregation"*** means sorting and separate storage of solid waste into four streams, namely: (i) wet waste including agriculture and dairy waste; (ii) dry waste including recyclable waste and non-recyclable combustible waste; (iii) sanitary waste; and (iv) special care waste; and additionally construction and demolition waste.

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

3.104 ***"solid waste"*** means 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 generated in the area under the local authorities.

3.105 ***"sorting"*** means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, cardboards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste to facilitate recycling.

3.106 ***"Source"*** means the premises from which waste is generated.

3.107 ***"Special care waste"*** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans or containers or bottles, compact fluorescent lamps or bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, waste batteries, used or waste needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, or any other waste notified by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time, generated at the household level.

3.108 ***"Stabilized biodegradable waste"*** means the biologically stabilized (free of pathogens) waste resulting from the mechanical/biological treatment of biodegradable waste.

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

3.110 ***"State board or Committee"*** means as applicable, the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee of the Union Territory.

3.111 ***"Storage"*** means the temporary containment of municipal solid waste in receptacles to prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odour.

3.112 ***"Street"*** means 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.

3.113 ***"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 from a temporary built-up structure or by moving from place to place.

3.114 ***"tipping fee"*** means a fee or support price determined by the local authorities to be paid to the concessionaire or operator of waste processing facility.

3.115 ***"transfer station"*** means a facility created to receive solid waste from collection Local Body and transport in bulk in covered vehicles or containers to waste processing and/or disposal facilities.

3.116 ***"transportation"*** means conveyance of solid waste from a location to another location in an environmentally sound manner through specially designed and covered transport system.

3.117 ***"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.

3.118 ***"user fee"*** means a fee imposed by the local body on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services.

3.119 ***"Vadose water"*** means the water situated between top soil and ground water table level, i.e. in the unsaturated soil strata.

3.120 ***"vermi composting"*** means the process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms.

3.121 ***"virgin plastic"*** means plastic material which has not been subjected to use earlier and has also not been blended with scrap or waste.

3.122 ***"waste generator"*** means every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishments including Indian Railways, Defence establishments, which generate solid waste.

3.123 ***"waste hierarchy"*** means the priority order in which the solid waste is to be managed by giving emphasis to prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least.

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

3.125 ***"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.

3.126 ***"Wet waste"*** means organic waste including kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste, meat waste, fruits waste, flower waste, and such similar waste and biodegradable waste.

3.127 Words and expressions used herein but not defined means but defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and all the Waste Management Rules shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the respective Acts/Rules.

4. Prohibition of Littering, Other Nuisances and Ensuring Clean Aangan/Premises

4.1 Littering in/or on any public/private place: No person shall throw or deposit litter in any occupied/unoccupied/open/vacant public or private place except in authorized public or private litter receptacles.

4.2 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.

4.3 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.

4.4 Creating Public Nuisance: No person shall cook, bathe, spit, urinate, defecate, feed animals/birds or allow their droppings/poop, wash utensils or any other object or keep any type of storage in any public place except in such public facilities or conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes.

4.5 The Municipal Council reserves the right to ban sale, purchase and use of any items including but not limited to polythene, plastic bags, poisonous spray within the Municipal Council area, so as to regulate solid waste disposal, and manage any threat to the environment. No person shall indulge in production, distribution, storage, sale and use of banned items.

4.6 Temporary toilets shall be provided by the builder at construction sites, where a labour force is deployed for carrying out construction activities to prevent open defecation.

4.7 It shall be the responsibility of the owner of any premises to provide adequate toilets and sanitation facility for the residents or occupier of the said premises.

4.8 The Municipal Council through Chief Officer is authorized to seal any premises where toilet/sewerage/septic tank facilities have not been provided by the owners or occupiers. No such order of sealing shall be made without giving the owner one month's notice.

4.9 The Municipal Council, through Chief Officer, may request any other department including electricity, road, PWD, water etc to cut-off the supply of essential services to the occupier who has refused to comply with the directions of Chief Officer regarding solid waste disposal/management/toilets/sewerage.

5. Ban on Plastic in Municipal Council Areas

Without prejudice to General powers specified under bye-law 4, in the area within jurisdiction of each Municipal Council, except in cases mentioned in clause 6, there shall be a ban on items specified in this bye-law. Any violation of this injunction shall be punishable in accordance with fine specified in the schedule to this bye-law.

1. Manufacture, usage, transport, distribution, wholesale and retail sale, storage and import of the plastic bags with handle or without handle, and the disposable non-recyclable products manufactured from plastic and thermocol (polystyrene) such as single-use disposable dish, cups, plates, glasses, fork, bowl, container, disposable dish/bowl used for packaging food in hotels, spoon, straw, non-woven polypropylene bags, cups/pouches to store liquid, packaging with plastic to wrap or store the products, packaging of food items and food grain material etc. is banned. Use of such plastic and thermocol for decoration purpose in the whole municipal area is also banned.

2. Use of multi-layered plastic which is non-recyclable or non-energy recoverable or with no alternate use is banned with immediate effect.

3. All such material, except material which is exempted under bye-law 6 and is complying with conditions specified under bye-law 7, shall, on orders of Chief Officer or Health Officer, stand confiscated by the Municipal Council if found within the territory of the Council. No compensation whatsoever shall be payable to anyone for such confiscation.

6. Conditions and Situations in which Plastic Ban Shall Not be Applicable

Subject to conditions mentioned in clause 4C, and such other conditions as may be mentioned anywhere else in this bye-law, the ban mentioned in clause 4A shall not be applicable in following cases:

1. Plastic bags or plastic used for packaging of medicines and Medical Equipment's and medical products is permitted.

2. "Paper-Based Carton Packaging using one layer of plastic" is permitted.

3. Compostable plastic bags or material used for plant nurseries, horticulture, agriculture, handling of solid waste, etc. are permitted. However, bags/sheets utilised for this purpose shall have prominently printed on them "Compostable Plastic Bag to be used exclusively for _____ purpose only". The manufacturers or wholesaler of compostable plastic carry bags shall obtain a certificate from the Central Pollution Control Board before marketing or selling for these purposes.
4. It is permitted to manufacture plastic and plastic bags for export purpose only, in the Special Economic Zone and export-oriented units, etc.
5. The plastic material used for wrapping the material at the manufacturing stage or is an integral part of manufacturing is allowed provided that: -
   a. The packaging material shall be recyclable

   b. The packaging material shall be of more than 50-micron thickness.

   c. The packaging material (except for export purpose) shall be printed with manufacturer's details, type of plastic with code number and buy-back price.

   d. The manufacturers/ manufacturers' association using the material for packaging shall work together and create a buy-back mechanism and diligently implement their Extended Producer's Responsibility (EPR) which includes co-ordination/ collaboration with existing Rag pickers/

Scrap Traders, retailers for collection of plastic waste and its subsequent recycling and final disposal through their own established recycling plant or registered recyclers by establishing Producer's Responsible Organisations, which shall be responsible for 100% integral Plastic waste management from collection to the final disposal. This ban shall be brought in force within six months of the final publication of this notification.

6. Food grade virgin plastic bags of not less than 50-micron thickness which are used for packaging of milk may be permitted. On such plastic bags, the price for buyback should be clearly printed and such price should not be less than Rs.0.50 per bag to develop buyback system for recycling. To develop a collection mechanism and ensure proper recycling of such used bags, milk dairies, retail sellers and traders will buy back such used milk bags with predefined buyback price printed on it. Milk dairies, retail sellers and traders will ensure that such buy-back mechanism and collection and recycling system shall be established within six months from the date of publication of this regulation. However, Milk Dairy and distributors shall make efforts to develop an alternative system with glass bottles or any other environment-friendly material for distribution of milk.

7. Wholesalers and Retailers of groceries and grain products are allowed to sell groceries and grain products in sealed plastic packaging material subject to compliance of following conditions: -

a. The plastic packaging material shall be more than 50-micron thickness with a minimum weight of 2 grams. The packaging material shall be printed with the manufacturer's details, type of plastic with code number and buy-back price;

b. Manufacturing associations for retail packaging material and retailer's associations shall work to create a mechanism for the collection of the plastic through a buy-back mechanism and ensure the recycling and final disposal of the collected plastic materials;

c. The conditions mentioned above in 7 (a) and (b) shall be complied for use and sale of plastic packaging material within a period of three months from the date of publishing of these bye laws;

8. The plastic packaging material used for products intended for sale in the jurisdiction of the Municipal Councils of DNH & DD through E-Commerce shall be allowed only for six months of publishing of these bye-laws. However, they shall develop Environmental-Friendly Alternative for packaging of materials within six months. They shall create a mechanism for the collection of the plastic packaging material used during six months and ensure the recycling and final disposal.

9. Use, sale, storage, and manufacture of PET or PETE bottles made up of high-quality food-grade virgin Bisphenol-A free material with predefined buyback price printed on it shall be allowed subject to compliance of the following:

a. PET or PETE bottle manufacturers, producers, sellers and traders under 'Extended Producers and Sellers/Traders Responsibility' will develop "Buy Back Depository Mechanism" with a predefined buyback price printed specifically on such PET or PETE bottles and also set up collection centres, reverse vending machines, crushing machines with linkages established with recycling units, to collect and recycle such PET or PETE bottle, within six months from the date of publication, at strategic places including malls, multiplexes, hotels, shops, tourist places, beaches, forts, public places, etc.

b. Traders/ sellers will buy back such used PET/PETE bottles with predefined buyback price.

c. PET/PETE bottles of drinking water, having liquid holding capacity of 1 litre or more, shall be printed on it, the deposit and refund price of Re. 1 or buyback price as decided by the Manufacturer. Drinking water PET/PETE bottles, having liquid holding capacity of less than 1

litre but more than 200 ml, shall be printed on it, the deposit and refund price of Rs. 2 or buyback price as decided by the Manufacturer.

d. Use, sale, storage and manufacture of drinking water PET or PETE bottles of having liquid holding capacity less than equal to 200 ml is banned within the area of Municipal Councils of DNH & DD.

e. It is mandatory on the part of the bulk consumers of PET bottles such as hotels, marriage/ party halls, outdoor event locations, offices/institutions to provide dedicated space for the collection of plastic waste.

f. It shall be the sole responsibility of the PET Bottle industries to ensure that these bottles are collected from retailers at depository at refund rate or buyback rate and are recycled.

10. Recyclable Plastic containers greater than 250-micron thickness used for packaging/ covering of food/ liquid items is allowed

7. Compliance Conditions for Exempted Plastic

All the plastic material exempted from the ban under these bye-laws should comply with all applicable provisions of Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 as amended from time to time and in particular:

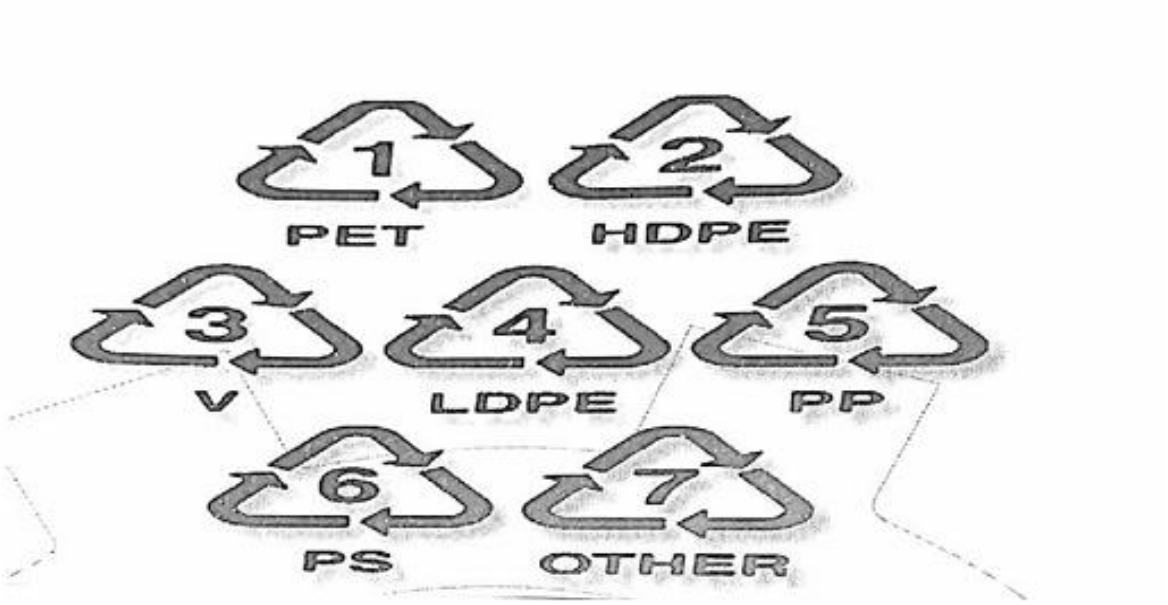
1. Marking or labelling- Each multi-layered packaging shall have the following information printed in English namely,

   a. Name, registration number of the manufacturer and thickness in case of sheets and packaging.

   b. name and registration number of the manufacturer in case of multi-layered packaging; and

   c. name and certificate number in case of carry-bags made from compostable plastic

2. Each recycled carry bag shall bear a label or a mark “recycled” as shown below and shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS 14534: 1998 titled as “Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics”, as amended from time to time.



NOTE: PET-Polyethylene terephthalate, HDPE-High density polyethene, V-Vinyl (PVC), LDPE-Low-density polyethene, PP-Polypropylene, PS-Polystyrene and Other means all other resins and multi-materials like ABS (Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene), PPO (Polyphenylene oxide), PC (Polycarbonate), PBT (Polybutylene terephthalate) etc.

3. Each carry bag made from compostable plastics shall bear a label "compostable" and shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS or ISO 17088:2008 titled as Specifications for "Compostable Plastics".

8. Items Specifically Banned

Without prejudice to anything contained in the above-mentioned bye-laws, items number 1-11 mentioned hereinafter shall stand banned from the date of final publication of this notification and remaining items shall stand banned within 6 months of final publication of this notification:

1. Single-use plastic cutlery (plates, cups, glasses, bowls, forks, knives, spoons, stirrer and straw) including cutlery made from multi-layered plastic.

2. Thermocol/ Styrofoam cutlery (plates, cups, glasses and bowls etc.).

3. Single-use plastic containers (dish, bowl, trays, glasses, lids) less than 250 microns used for packaging/covering of food/liquid items.

4. Plastic (sold in the name of Silver/Aluminium) bag/pouch for packing food items.

5. Drinking water-sealed glasses and plastic mineral water pouch.

6. Single-time use (Use and throw) razors.

7. Single-time use (Use and throw) pens.

8. Use of thermocol for decoration purpose.

9. Use of plastic material for decoration purpose such as wrapping/packing sheets, frills, garland, confetti, party bloopers, plastic ribbons etc.

10. Non-woven polypropylene bags.

11. Polythene/Plastic carry bags with or without handle irrespective of size, shape and colour (excluding bags permissible under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016).

12. Industrial packaging (of any kind) less than 50 microns.

13. Single-use plastic containers (used for curd, kheer, ice creams etc.) less than 250 microns used for packaging of dairy items.

14. Plastic sachets with a packaging capacity of 50 ml/50 gm. and less.

15. Plastic sticks for earbuds, balloons, flags and candies.

16. Plastic refill pouch having quantity less than 500 ml.

17. Plastic Straws attached with tetra packs.

9. Segregation, Storage, Delivery and Collection of Municipal Solid Waste

9.1 Segregation of waste into four specified streams

Every waste generator in the municipality 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 Municipal Council from time to time:

1. Wet Waste — Organic/biodegradable waste including kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste, meat waste, fruit waste, flower waste and similar organic waste;

2. Dry Waste — All non-biodegradable waste (both recyclable and non-recyclable) including paper, cardboard, plastic, glass, metal, rubber, fabric, leather, wood, packaging materials etc.;

3. 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 Municipal Council and placed in the designated sanitary waste bin separately from other waste streams;

4. 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.

Additionally:

5. Construction and demolition waste shall be stored separately as per existing Bye-Law 9.9 and as per the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025;

6. Bulk garden and horticulture waste shall be stored separately as per existing Bye-Law 9.11;

7. Bulk generators shall manage the waste at their premises as per instructions notified by the Municipal Council and their duties as specified in Bye-Law 10 below;

8. Waste generators shall take steps to minimise generation of plastic waste and shall segregate plastic waste at source in accordance with the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (as amended), these bye-laws and any direction of the Chief Officer/Health Officer.

Every waste generator shall in addition:

a. Adopt measures to prevent or reduce environmental pollution caused by solid waste;

b. Not throw, burn or bury the solid waste generated on streets, open public spaces, drains or water bodies;

c. Store separately construction and demolition waste and dispose of as per the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025;

d. Store horticulture waste or garden waste generated from their premises separately and dispose of as per directions of the Municipal Council;

e. Not organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the concerned Municipal Council at least three working days in advance. The organiser shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handover of segregated waste to the waste collector or agency specified by the Municipal Council;

f. Not mix biomedical waste covered under Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 with solid waste, if identified as an occupier under those Rules;

g. Pay user fees for solid waste management as specified in these bye-laws;

h. All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sq.m. area, resident welfare associations, market associations, hotels and restaurants, shall within one year from the date of notification, in partnership with the Municipal Council, ensure segregation of waste at source, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, and handover recyclable material to authorised waste pickers or recyclers.

9.2 The Municipal Council may separately notify different stages for implementation of the rules/bye-laws taking into account the level of awareness among generators of waste as well as availability of infrastructural support.

9.3 The Municipal Council shall separately notify from time to time the mandatory colour coding and other specifications of receptacles prescribed for storage and delivery of different types of solid waste. The colour coding shall align with the four-stream system: green for wet waste, blue for dry waste, black for sanitary waste and red for special care waste.

9.4 Delivery of segregated premises waste: It shall be the duty of every generator of municipal solid waste to segregate waste and store and deliver the same to the municipal worker/vehicle/waste picker/waste collector deployed by the Municipal Council for the purpose.

9.5 Wet waste: Segregated wet waste, if not composted by the generator, shall be stored by them within their premises and its delivery shall be ensured to the municipal worker/vehicle/waste picker/waste collector at such times as may be notified from time to time.

9.6 Composting by all generators: Local composting or processing of waste shall be promoted to minimize transportation of waste. It shall be mandatory for the bulk generators to do in-house processing of wet waste.

9.7 Special care waste: (formerly specified household hazardous waste): shall be stored and delivered by every generator of waste to the collection vehicle, which shall be provided at least weekly by the Municipal Council or any other Agency authorized by the Pollution Control Committee.

9.8 Untreated bio-medical waste shall be collected and stored in specified type of covered receptacles and delivered by every generator of such waste to the collection vehicle provided by the Municipal Council or any other Agency authorized by the Pollution Control Committee, in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016.

9.9 Construction and Demolition waste shall be stored and delivered separately at such spot and at such time as notified by the Municipal Council or its agent from time to time. Such waste shall be managed in accordance with the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025.

9.10 All other Non-biodegradable (Dry) waste — both recyclable and non-recyclable — shall be stored and delivered by every generator of waste to the dry waste collection vehicle at such spots and at such times as may be notified.

9.11 Bulk garden and horticultural waste shall be kept un-mixed and composted at source. The Municipal Council shall notify instructions/guidelines with regard to pruning of trees and storage and delivery of tree trimmings.

9.12 Burning of waste: Disposal by burning of domestic, hazardous and commercial solid waste at roadsides, or at any private or public property is prohibited.

9.13 If such owner or occupier fails to comply with any direction contemplated by this Bye-Law, they shall be guilty of an offence punishable under the applicable sections of regulations and the Municipal Council may remove or cause to be removed or dispose of the waste in any suitable manner and recover the expenses from such owner or occupier.

10. Duties of Bulk Waste Generators

For the purposes of this Bye-Law, a 'Bulk Waste Generator' means every entity satisfying at least one of the following criteria:

(i) buildings with floor area of 20,000 sq. m. or above; or

(ii) water consumption of 40,000 litres per day or more; or

(iii) solid waste generation of 100 kg per day or more.

Bulk Waste Generators include, without limitation: hotels, hospitals, schools, colleges, universities, offices, malls, multiplexes, markets, industries, marriage/banquet halls, sports complexes, stadiums, airports, bus stations, railway stations, defence establishments, residential societies, and any other establishment notified by the Chief Officer from time to time.

Every Bulk Waste Generator shall:

1. Register themselves with the concerned Municipal Council through the Centralised Online Portal. Any change in the information provided during registration shall be notified to the Municipal Council;

2. Make necessary arrangements for collecting and handing over of dry waste, sanitary waste, and special care waste to the Municipal Council or agency authorised by it;

3. Make necessary arrangements to collect and process wet waste or horticulture waste generated by them in a decentralised manner through composting or bio-methanation or any other technology approved by the Municipal Council/Central Pollution Control Board;

4. Set up and operate a wet waste processing facility of adequate capacity to ensure processing of complete wet waste generated by them (applicable to all new bulk waste generators). Existing bulk waste generators who are unable to set up such facilities shall obtain exemption from the Municipal Council and shall procure EBWGR Certificates as per the scheme under Bye-Law 11;

5. Fulfil EBWGR obligations for: (i) processing of wet waste; and (ii) ensuring environmentally sound management of dry waste, special care waste and sanitary waste;

6. Procure EBWGR Certificates from the Municipal Council for fulfilment of their EBWGR obligations for wet waste (if not processed in-house), dry waste, special care waste, and sanitary waste;

7. Not engage with any entity not having registration mandated under these bye-laws and the SWM Rules 2026;

8. Submit annual returns by 30th June every year on the Centralised Online Portal in respect of the EBWGR obligation, including procurement of EBWGR Certificates;

9. Give residual solid waste or inerts generated during waste processing at decentralised waste processing facilities to authorised waste collectors or an agency authorised by the Municipal Council;

10. In case of construction of new units, promptly clean up and move solid waste generated during construction and have it managed in compliance with these bye-laws and the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025;

11. Ensure solid waste is not littered during transportation. Solid waste generated during journey and at bus stations and railway stations shall be managed as per these bye-laws;

12. Develop and operate facilities for collecting and processing or disposal of solid waste in accordance with the relevant rules, in case of entities engaged in construction projects including development and redevelopment of residential, institutional areas, infrastructure, airports, bus stops, railway stations, shopping malls;

13. Not mix biomedical waste covered under Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 with solid waste;

14. Provide dedicated space for the collection of plastic waste within their premises (applicable to bulk consumers of PET bottles such as hotels, marriage/party halls, outdoor event locations, offices/institutions);

15. Ensure that the premises maintain a visible, accessible display board indicating the four-stream waste segregation bins as prescribed by the Municipal Council.

11. Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR) Certificate Scheme

11.1 Only the concerned Municipal Council is mandated to generate EBWGR Certificates on the Centralised Online Portal for fulfilment of EBWGR obligations of bulk waste generators.

11.2 The Municipal Council shall register itself on the Centralised Online Portal prior to generation of EBWGR Certificates.

11.3 The following formula shall be used to estimate EBWGR Certificates:

EBWGR Certificates (kgs) = Quantity of solid waste collected, transported and sent to registered processors or recyclers by the Municipal Council (kgs)

11.4 EBWGR Certificates generated against wet waste shall be generated by the Municipal Council only after the corresponding registered wet waste treatment or processing facilities submit a report providing details of quantity of wet waste received and processed on the Centralised Online Portal.

11.5 All transactions shall be recorded and submitted by the Municipal Council or the registered third party or concessionaire on the Centralised Online Portal at the time of filing annual returns.

11.6 EBWGR Certificates generated by the Municipal Council in a particular year shall be valid for meeting the obligations of bulk waste generators for a period of three years.

11.7 The cost of the EBWGR Certificate to be charged by the Municipal Council shall be finalized as per guidelines issued by CPCB in consultation with MoHUA and DDWS.

11.8 The Municipal Council 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.

11.9 The cost charged by the Municipal Council for EBWGR Certificates shall be shared with the concerned concessionaire or third party authorised by the Municipal Council as well as with the Pollution Control Committee and could be used towards development and maintenance of solid waste collection, transportation and processing infrastructure or audit of concessionaire or the third party by Pollution Control Committee in accordance with the guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.

11.10 In case of non-compliance by the obligated bulk waste generator, environmental compensation shall be levied as per Bye-Law 24.

12. Duties of Operators of Solid Waste Processing Facilities

Every operator of a waste processing facility operating within the jurisdiction of any of the three Municipal Councils shall:

1. Register with the concerned Municipal Council through the Centralised Online Portal, in case of wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste, special care waste, horticulture waste processing facilities, Waste to Energy plants, Compressed Bio-Gas plants, composting facilities, incinerators and common biomedical waste facilities;

2. Ensure that treatment standards are such that no harm is caused to human health or environment and meet the standards as laid down under the SWM Rules 2026;

3. File quarterly returns by the 15th of the first month of the next quarter and annual returns by 30th June every year to the concerned Municipal Council, in the prescribed form, in respect of the quantity or volume of waste received for processing, quantity processed, details of non-recyclable and non-energy recoverable dry waste and inerts sent to landfills, and other relevant details;

4. Give the residual solid waste or inerts generated during waste processing to authorised waste collectors or an agency authorised by the Municipal Council;

5. Design and set up the facility as per technical guidelines issued by CPCB and CPHEEO/MoHUA from time to time;

6. Obtain authorisation from the Pollution Control Committee for setting up and operation of waste processing units;

7. Be responsible for 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 CPCB and MoHUA;

8. Register all biomethanation, Compressed Biogas or biogas plants on the GOBARDHAN portal and link the same to the Centralised Online Portal;

9. Not deal with any other waste processing facility not having registration mandated under these bye-laws;

10. Ensure engagement of trained manpower for operation of waste processing facilities.

13. Duties of Entity at Material Recovery Facility

13.1 Each entity involved in sorting of waste into recyclable or non-recyclable waste at a Material Recovery Facility shall be registered with the concerned Municipal Council through the Centralised Online Portal.

13.2 It shall be the responsibility of such entity to:

(a) Ensure that the facility operates in accordance with guidelines prescribed by CPCB and MoHUA.

(b) Ensure that hazardous waste generated from any activity of the entity is managed as per the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

13.3 The sorted recyclable or non-recyclable waste shall be channelized to registered waste processing entities or recycling entities.

13.4 The entity shall report to the concerned Municipal Council through the online portal regarding the quantity of solid waste received, quantity sorted, and quantity channelized to registered waste processors or sanitary landfills, on a quarterly basis by the 15th of the first month of the next quarter.

13.5 No facility or entity shall deal with any other entity not having registration mandated under these bye-laws.

13.6 Engagement of trained personnel for operation of the Material Recovery Facility shall be ensured.

13.7 Registered material recovery facilities may:

(a) Act as an uptake point for plastic waste processors or waste processors of other waste streams where EPR is mandated;

(b) Act as a deposition centre for e-waste, special care waste, sanitary waste or other waste for further channelization towards processing;

(c) Act as drop-off centres or deposition centres to promote circularity in waste.

13.8 The Municipal Council shall determine the cost of service provided by the Material Recovery Facility and the cost of the collected waste.

14. Duties of Industrial Units Utilising Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF)

14.1 Industrial units utilising solid fuel and located within the distance specified by the Central Government from a solid waste-based RDF plant shall make arrangements to replace their solid fuel requirement with combustible fraction produced from solid waste conforming to standards prescribed by CPCB. Three RDF grades are specified: RDF Grade I (>4500 kcal/kg) for cement kilns; RDF Grade II (3750-4500 kcal/kg) for paper/pulp and textile mills; RDF Grade III (3000-3750 kcal/kg) for brick kilns, lime kilns and other industries.

14.2 Such industrial units shall register with the concerned Municipal Council and file returns as prescribed under the SWM Rules 2026.

14.3 The Municipal Council shall facilitate linkages between RDF plants and industrial consumers of RDF within its jurisdiction.

15. Obligatory Duties of Municipal Council

15.1 Action against Transport Contractors, agents or Employees of Municipal Council: The Municipal Council shall take action against the Transport Contractor and/or Agents/employees of Municipal Council, if any worker of the contractor or any employee of Municipal Council mixes segregated waste at any point of collection, or fails to pick up waste as per the specified time schedule.

15.2 Infrastructure facilities: The Municipal Council shall provide adequate infrastructure facilities to assist citizens' compliance with these Rules/Bye-laws. In addition to waste collection services, litter bins, dry waste sorting centers, and composting centers shall be set up, wherever possible and essential, in consultation with local citizens.

15.3 Citizen Resource Base: The Municipal Council 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.

15.4 Bio-degradable puja articles: The Municipal Council shall authorise interested organizations to collect bio-degradable 'puja' articles at certain designated sites near water-bodies in notified receptacles.

15.5 Point-to-Point waste collection services: The Municipal Council shall provide for the collection of the municipal solid waste from specific pick-up points on a public or private road up to which the generator must bring the collected, segregated and stored waste for delivery.

15.6 Collection at source: The Municipal Council shall provide for the collection of municipal solid waste from premises of a building or group of buildings from waste storage receptacles kept on the premises.

15.7 Data about waste received at landfill: The Municipal Council shall release publicly, the monthly data about the quantity of waste going to the different landfills and waste processing sites.

15.8 Community Bins in public places: The Municipal Council shall provide and maintain suitable community bins on public roads or other public spaces. Segregated waste shall be delivered by the concerned generators to such community bins. Every community bin shall be separate for different waste streams.

15.9 Dry waste sorting centers / Material Recovery Facilities: The Municipal Council shall provide for as many dry waste sorting centers as possible and required. These centers shall be manned/operated by registered cooperative societies of waste pickers/licensed recyclers or any other Agents authorised/appointed by the Municipal Council.

15.10 Time schedule and route of collection: The daily and weekly time schedules and routes for collection of different types of municipal solid waste shall be fixed and notified in advance.

15.11 The arrangements for the collection of construction and demolition waste, and garden and horticultural waste by the Municipal Council or its licensees shall be made available to the public as well as to the bulk generators of waste.

15.12 Surprise checks: Any authorized Officer/Agent of the Municipal Council shall have right to enter, at all reasonable times, any place for the purpose of performing any of the functions entrusted to him by the Municipal Council or determining whether any provisions of these Bye-laws have been complied with.

15.13 Nuisance Detectors: The Chief Officer/Health Officer/any other authorised official shall provide and strengthen the system of Nuisance Detectors by providing suitable uniforms and vehicles.

15.14 Publicity and Citizen Information Services: The Municipal Council shall publicize the provisions of the Bye-laws through the media of signs, advertisement, leaflets, announcement on radio and television, newspapers and through any other appropriate means.

15.15 Designated officers and periodic reports: The Chief Officer shall designate officers under their control who shall be responsible for implementing the obligatory responsibilities of the Municipal Council and shall share plans, time schedules and achievements publicly through the Municipal Council website.

15.16 Transparency and Public Accessibility: The Municipal Council shall provide all necessary information that is required to be publicized through its website.

15.17 Co-ordination with Government Bodies: The Municipal Council shall co-ordinate with other government agencies and authorities, to ensure compliance of these Bye-laws.

15.18 The Municipal Council shall ensure arrangements for cleaning daily or at set intervals at all the public roads, places, colonies, slums, markets and tourism places, parks, cremation grounds etc. and the Municipal Council shall be committed to collect and carry the garbage from these places door to door or from the nearest garbage bin/container/facility.

15.19 The Municipal Council shall utilize its own/outsourced/contract sanitation workers and vehicles in carrying out sanitation and solid waste management functions for full or partial daily cleaning work.

15.20 In order to manage the complete daily cleaning system, the Municipal Council shall establish a ward office (complaint center) in each ward, garbage bin/container at suitable places as required, public toilets/urinals, transfer stations, processing units, etc.

15.21 User charges: The Municipal Council shall levy user charges from the households/premises for the waste management services rendered as per the table given below. The above rates shall be increased by at least 5 percent every year.

Category of Customer	Amount per Premises per Month
Houses up to 50 sq.m. built-up area	Rs. 20/-
Houses over 50 sq.m. up to 300 sq.m.	Rs. 80/-
Houses with over 300 sq.m.	Rs. 150/-
Commercial establishments, shops, eating places (Dhaba/sweet shops/coffee house etc)	Rs. 250/-
Guest House	Rs. 500/-
Hostel	Rs. 500/-
Hotel Restaurant (Unstarred)	Rs. 500/- (Rs. 10/room)
Hotel Restaurant (Up to 3 star)	Rs. 1000/- (Rs. 20/room)
Restaurant (Non-AC)	Rs. 200/-
Restaurant (AC)	Rs. 500/-
Hotel Restaurant (over 3 star)	Rs. 2000/-
Commercial offices, government offices, Bank, coaching classes, education institutes	Rs. 750/-
Clinic, dispensary, Hospital (up to 50 beds)	Rs. 2000/-
Laboratories	Rs. 500/-
Clinic, dispensary, Hospital (more than 50 beds)	Rs. 4000/-
Small and cottage industry workshops (only non-hazardous), waste up to 10 Kg per day	Rs. 500/-
Go-downs, cold storages (only non-hazardous)	Rs. 1000/-
Marriage halls, festival halls, exhibition and fairs with area up to 3000 sq.m.	Rs. 1000/-
Marriage halls, festival halls, exhibition and fairs with area over 3000 sq.m.	Rs. 3000/-
Other places not marked as above	As assessed by the urban body

15.22 A time will be fixed compulsorily in each area to collect garbage from each house/premises/Aangan. Usually, the time will be from 7.00 to 11.00 in the morning but can vary. A bell/horn/announcement should be fitted on the vehicle of garbage collection/blown by worker so that the residents can be made aware of collection being undertaken.

15.23 The time for garbage collection from commercial establishments/shops/markets shall be from 9.00 to 12.00 in the morning in general but can vary.

15.24 The charges for door to door or point garbage collection shall be collected only by the authorized institution/person/agency of each ward/area.

15.25 The waste shall not be handled manually unless in unprecedented circumstances, in which case manual labour would be used with all due care and precautions of personal safety gear.

15.26 If the waste material is not disposed by any person on the designated sites, waste bins, litter bins, containers kept on the road and parks by the concerned Municipal Council and is disposed elsewhere where waste disposal is prohibited, fine/compounding charges can be levied on the concerned person/party in addition to fine.

15.27 The Municipal Council may by a resolution relax collection of fine or user charge from any charitable, Government or religious organisation.

15.28 The Municipal Council may by a resolution relax collection of fine or user charge from any charitable, Government or religious organisation.

15.29 TO 15.31 — Duties Relating to Plastic Waste Management

15.29 The Municipal Council shall be responsible for setting up of, operationalization and coordination of the waste management system and for performing the associated functions, namely: (i) Ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste; (ii) ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during this process; (iii) ensuring channelization of the recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers; (iv) ensuring processing and disposal of the non-recyclable fraction of plastic waste in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board; (v) creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities; (vi) engaging civil societies or groups working with waste pickers; and (vii) Ensuring that open burning of plastic waste does not take place.

15.30 The Municipal Council shall be responsible for the development and setting up of infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the plastic waste either on its own or by engaging agencies with the assistance of producers except for bulk generators, institutional generators and industrial generators of plastic waste.

15.31 The Municipal Council shall seek the assistance of producers for setting up of a system for plastic waste management and such system shall be set up within one year from the date of final publication of these bye-laws in the Official Gazette.

15.32 To 15.35 — Additional Duties

15.32 Registration and Online Portal: Every Municipal Council shall register itself on the Centralised Online Portal and ensure that all concessionaires, third parties and other entities authorised by it for undertaking solid waste management activities also register on the same portal.

15.33 Collection, Segregation and Transportation Duties: Every Municipal Council or the concessionaire or third party authorised by it involved in collection, segregation and transportation of solid waste shall:

a. Ensure that collection, segregation, transportation and processing of solid waste is done in an environmentally sound manner;

b. Be responsible for handing over collected solid waste to registered waste processing facilities;

c. Generate EBWGR Certificates for procurement by bulk waste generators as per the scheme under Bye-Law 11;

d. Ensure transportation of wet waste to registered wet waste processing facilities; dry waste to registered MRFs or processing facilities; sanitary waste and special care waste to registered recyclers, processors, incinerators or common biomedical waste treatment facilities;

e. File quarterly returns by the 15th of the first month of the next quarter and annual returns by 30th June every year;

f. Ensure that collection vehicles are equipped with separate compartments for wet waste, dry waste, with necessary arrangements for separate collection of sanitary waste, special care waste, and horticultural waste;

g. Ensure that no intermixing of waste streams occurs during collection and transportation;

h. Ensure that all persons involved in collection and transportation are provided with appropriate PPE and are properly trained;

i. Ensure that the fleet engaged in collection and transportation of solid waste in cities having population of more than 50,000 is equipped with GPS/tracking devices;

j. Ensure that open burning of any category of solid waste does not take place within the municipal jurisdiction.

15.34 Processing and Disposal Duties: The Municipal Council shall be responsible for:

a. Developing, setting up and operating infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of all categories of solid waste;

b. Ensuring that recyclable dry waste is channelized to registered recyclers; wet waste is processed at registered wet waste processing facilities; sanitary waste and special care waste are sent to registered processors;

c. Ensuring that the inert from recycling or processing facilities is disposed of in compliance with SWM Rules 2026;

d. Ensuring that thermoset plastic waste is processed and disposed of as per guidelines issued by CPCB;

e. Encouraging the use of plastic waste (preferably non-recyclable plastic) for road construction as per Indian Road Congress guidelines, or for energy recovery;

f. Engaging civil societies or groups working with waste pickers for inclusion in solid waste management operations.

15.35 Environmental Audit: The Municipal Council shall get solid waste management operations, facilities and the performance of concessionaires and third parties periodically audited by a Registered Environment Auditor as defined under the Environment Audit Rules, 2025, and publish the audit results on the Municipal Council's website.

16. Obligatory Responsibilities in Specific Categories/Situations

16.1 Slums

16.1.1 The Chief Officer/Health Officer/any other authorised official shall extend solid waste management to the uncovered areas within their jurisdiction.

16.1.2 The Municipal Council shall extend door-to-door collection system at fixed times for collection of segregated solid waste.

16.1.3 In exceptional cases, manned community waste storage bins shall be maintained by the Municipal Council where segregated waste shall be deposited by the generator.

16.1.4 Cleanliness drives shall be conducted by the Municipal Council with the help of local councillors, Citizens organizations, Government bodies/Corporates for cleanliness inside the slums, from time to time.

16.2 Poultry, Fish and Slaughter Waste

16.2.1 Every owner/occupier of any premises other than designated slaughter houses and markets, who generates poultry, fish and slaughter waste as a result of any commercial activity, shall store the same separately in closed, hygienic condition and deliver it at a specified time, on a daily basis to the Municipal Council collection vehicle provided for this purpose.

16.2.2 The Chief Officer/Health Officer/any other authorised official shall be responsible for repair/re-modelling of civic facilities in the markets to provide maximum hygiene and sanitary conditions.

16.3 Vendor/Hawkers

All vendors/hawkers shall keep their biodegradable and other waste unmixed in containers/bins at the site of vending for segregated storage of waste generated by that vending activity. It shall be the responsibility of the generator/vendor to deliver this waste duly segregated to the Municipal Collection Vehicle or to the nearest designated community bins as directed.

16.4 House-gullies/Service Lanes

16.4.1 It shall be the responsibility of the owner/occupier of premises within house-gullies to ensure that no waste is dumped or thrown in the house-gully, and to segregate and deliver any solid waste to the waste collection vehicle.

16.4.2 Where owners/occupiers of such premises wish to avail of the services of the Municipal Council for the cleaning of the house gully, they must apply to the concerned Office of the Municipal Council and pay suitable prescribed charges.

16.5 Litter by owned/pet animals

It shall be the responsibility of the owner of any pet animal to promptly scoop/clean up any poop/litter/faecal matter created by any owned/pet animals on the street or any public place, and take adequate steps for the proper disposal of such waste.

16.6 Public Gatherings and Events

16.6.1 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 Municipal Council's permission is required, it shall be the responsibility of the Organiser to ensure the cleanliness of that area as well as all appurtenant area immediately after the event.

16.6.2 A Refundable Cleanliness Deposit: The Organiser of the event shall pay the required deposit with the concerned office for the duration of the event, which shall be refundable on the completion of the event. The cleanliness deposit and charges shall be at the rate of Rs. 2 per square meter of the area in which Gathering has to take place. If any party conducts an event without giving security deposit, the cleanliness deposit shall be recovered as a fine from them.

16.6.3 Every person responsible for organising an event in open space, which involves service of foodstuff in plastic, or multi-layered packaging shall segregate and manage the waste generated during such events in accordance with the SWM Rules 2026, present bye-laws and any direction of Chief Officer/Health Officer under these bye-laws.

16.7 Receptacles on private property

Every owner or occupant of private property shall maintain authorized refuse receptacles on private premises provided the receptacles are neither visible from public street/roads and sidewalks nor accessible to animals.

16.8 Other public places

The Government/Semi-government, statutory bodies shall be responsible for implementation of these Bye-laws within the public premises owned/occupied by them.

16.9 Plastic Waste Management

a. Plastic waste, which can be recycled, shall be channelized to registered plastic waste recycler and recycling of plastic shall conform to Indian Standard IS 14534:1998.

b. The Municipal Council encourages the use of plastic waste (preferably the plastic waste which cannot be further recycled) for road construction as per Indian Road Congress guidelines or energy recovery or waste to oil etc.

c. Thermoset plastic waste shall be processed and disposed of as per the guidelines issued from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board.

d. The inert from recycling or processing facilities of plastic waste shall be disposed of in compliance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 as amended from time to time.

16.10 TO 16.12 — Additional Specific Category Duties

16.10 Management of Sanitary Waste: The Municipal Council shall provide a separate, dedicated collection system for sanitary waste. All waste generators shall wrap and segregate sanitary waste as specified in Bye-Law 9.1(3). Sanitary waste shall be sent to registered recyclers, processors, incinerators or common biomedical waste treatment facilities.

16.11 Management of Special Care Waste: The Municipal Council shall provide a separate collection vehicle at least once a week for collection of special care waste (formerly domestic hazardous waste) from households and other generators. Drop-off centres for special care waste shall be established at Material Recovery Facilities.

16.12 Management of Horticulture Waste: The Municipal Council shall establish or designate composting sites or bio-methanation facilities for processing of horticulture waste. Horticulture waste shall be kept separate from other waste streams and shall not be sent to sanitary landfills unless all processing options are exhausted.

17. Penalties for Contravention of These Bye-Laws

17.1 Whosoever contravenes any of the provisions 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, failing which, the said defaulter shall be liable to do the community service for at least one hour like road sweeping or graffiti cleaning etc. as directed/ordered by the Nuisance Detector or Implementing Authority. The fines can be recovered in the same manner and to the same extent as property tax. The schedule of fine can be amended by the Municipal Council by a resolution.

17.2 The owner/occupier shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall pay the fine, if the responsible person for dumping waste in a private place is unidentified.

17.3 If it becomes necessary on the part of the Municipal Council to remove or process the waste, which was the responsibility of any other agency to remove or process, then the responsible person or entity shall be liable to pay the expenses to the Municipal Council at the rate of 5 times the charges prescribed or Rs. 5000/- per incidence whichever is higher.

17.4 Nothing in these bye-laws prevents the Municipal Council to recover — in addition to the fine prescribed — administrative charges for any extra expense incurred on removal or disposal of waste because of non-cooperation of any person.

17.5 The dues under these bye-laws shall be recovered in the same manner and to the same extent as property tax. No such recovery proceedings shall be initiated unless the defaulter has been given one month's time to pay the dues.

18. Miscellaneous Provisions

18.1 Bio medical waste and industrial waste shall not be mixed with urban 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.

18.2 Stray animals shall not be allowed to roam freely around waste dumps or at other places in the city and arrangement will have to be made for restraining them at authorized area/place only.

18.3 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.

18.4 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.

18.5 It shall be the duty of the Municipal Council 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 Municipal Council shall provide personal protection equipment and monitor that the same is used by the workers.

18.6 The Municipal Council 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.

18.7 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.

18.8 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 Municipal Council shall ensure that C&D waste is collected separately and sent to registered C&D waste processing facilities.

18.9 Legacy Waste / Dumpsite Remediation: The Municipal Council 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 SWM Rules 2026.

18.10 Tourist Locations and Pilgrimage Sites: The Municipal Council 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 Municipal Council 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.

19. Responsibility of Municipal Council — Transport and Recycling

19.1 Transport of the municipal solid waste: The vehicles used for the transport of solid waste are to be duly closed so that the waste should not be visible to the public and the waste is not scattered elsewhere on the road during transportation.

19.2 The solid waste would be collected and cleaned as per schedule from the established waste collectors. Along with the waste, the surrounding area of the disposal site should also be kept clean.

19.3 The design of the transport vehicles will be such that the waste will not be allowed to touch ground until it reaches its final processing/disposal site.

20. Responsibility of Retailers and Street Vendors

20.1 Responsibility of retailers and street vendors: Retailers or street vendors shall not sell or provide commodities to the consumer in carry bags or plastic sheet or multi-layered packaging, which are not manufactured and labelled or marked or permitted as per these bye-laws.

20.2 Every retailer or street vendors selling or providing commodities in plastic carry bags or multi-layered packaging or plastic sheets which are not manufactured or labelled or marked or permitted in accordance with these bye-laws shall be liable to pay such fines as specified under these bye-laws and on repeated offences shall further be liable for cancellation of his registration under Street Vendors Act, 2014.

21. Recycling of the Municipal Solid Waste

To process the solid waste collected in the Local Body of Municipal Council as useful materials, various solid waste disposal units approved by the Pollution Control Committee and different techniques of such solid waste should be applied so that the dependency of waste disposal on the landfills can be minimized.

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

2. For the waste material mixed with the recyclable/renewable resources as a mixture, the method of recycling should be used. Such plants with the technology should be authorised by the Pollution Control Committee. References to SWM Rules 2016 shall be read as SWM Rules 2026.

22. Prosecution and Penalties

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 Municipal Council Regulation 2004. Further, as per the Environment Protection Act of 1986, cases can be filed against them.

23. Online Portal Registration and Returns

23.1 The Municipal Council 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 SWM Rules 2026.

23.2 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.

23.3 Annual returns shall be filed by 30th June every year and quarterly returns by the 15th of the first month of the subsequent quarter.

23.4 All data on solid waste generation, collection, processing and disposal shall be published in the public domain on the website of the respective Municipal Council.

23.5 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.

24. Environmental Compensation

24.1 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 Municipal Council.

24.2 Environmental compensation shall be calculated based on the guidelines issued by CPCB in this regard under the SWM Rules 2026 and may be in addition to any fines specified in the Schedule of Fines.

24.3 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 municipal jurisdiction.

25. Responsibility of Elected Members and Chief Officer

25.1 The administrative powers to implement the provisions of this Bye-Law and the resolutions passed by a Council shall be vested in the Chief Officer and he/she shall be directly responsible for the proper discharge of the functions imposed by or under this bye-law.

25.2 The Chief Officer shall: (a) Supervise and control the acts done and steps taken by the officers and employees of the Municipal Council in solid waste management; (b) Exercise such other powers

and perform such other functions that may be conferred or entrusted under the provisions of this Bye-Law or the rules made thereunder; (c) The President, the Chief Officer, the Health Officer may, in emergent circumstances, direct the execution of any work or performance of any act related to solid waste management which is necessary for the safety of the public.

25.3 The elected members of the council shall have the responsibility to ensure that the provisions of these bye-laws are followed in letter and spirit in their respective areas.

26. 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 Chief Officer or any other official of the Municipal Council shall lie with the standing committee whose decision shall be final.

27. Repeal and Savings

27.1 With effect from the date of commencement of these bye-laws, the following bye-laws are hereby repealed:

a. The Silvassa Municipal Council Solid Waste (Handling and Management) Bye-Laws, 2018, as amended in 2020; and The Daman and Diu Municipal Council Solid Waste (Handling and Management) Bye-Laws, 2018, as amended in 2020

b. Any other bye-laws or notifications relating to solid waste handling and management previously applicable to the erstwhile Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli or the erstwhile Union Territory of Daman and Diu, to the extent they are inconsistent with these bye-laws.

27.2 Notwithstanding such repeal, and unless the context otherwise requires:

i. Anything done, any action taken, any order passed, any licence 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;

ii. 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

iii. 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.

Schedule I — Schedule of Fines

Sr. No.	Bye-Law No.	Description of Offence	Fine (up to 5 offences)	Repeated Offence
1	4.1 to 4.3	Littering in/or on any public/private place, Vehicles, Waste carriage vehicles	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
2	4.4	Creating Nuisance	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
3	4.5	Using banned items	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
4	4.5	Use, Sale, Storage or distribution of plastic bags in Municipal Council area	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
5	4.5 and 5	Use, Sale, Storage or distribution of banned items such as plastic, thermocol, POP, etc.	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
6	4.6	Not Providing functional toilets or sanitation facilities at construction sites	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/- & Sealing
7	4.7	Not providing toilet/sanitation facilities	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
8	5(1)	Manufacture, transport, distribution, import banned plastic and thermocol, multi-layered plastic or any other plastic product	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
17A	5(1)	Use of banned plastic and thermocol for decoration purpose	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 5,000/-
18	5(2)	Use of non-recyclable non-energy recoverable multi-layered plastic with no alternate use	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
10	5(3)	Cost of Scientific disposal of waste, in addition to fine	Rs. 10,000/- /ton	-
11	6(3)	Non-printing of 'Compostable Plastic Bag to be used exclusively for _____ purpose only' for plastic bags utilized for plant nurseries, horticulture, agriculture, etc.	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
12	6(5)(c)	Non-printing of manufacturer's details, type of plastic with code number and buyback price on Plastic material	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
13	6(6)	Non-printing of buyback price and purpose of using the plastic bag on food-grade virgin plastic bags used for packaging of milk	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
14	6(6),(7)(i)	Plastic packaging bags used for packaging of milk, groceries, grain products having a thickness less than 50 microns	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
15	6(7)(i)	Non-printing of manufacturer's details, type of plastic with code number and buy-back price on plastic bags used for groceries and grain products	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
16	6(8)	Even after 6 months from date of establishment, plastic packaging material being used for selling of products through E-commerce	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
17	6(9)(i)	Non-development of 'Buy Back Mechanism' by manufacturers, producers, sellers and traders for PET or PETE bottles	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 5,000/-
18	6(9)(i)	Non-printing of buyback price on PET or PETE bottles	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-

19	6(9)(ii)	Refusal to purchase used PET/PETE bottles with predefined buyback price by Traders/sellers	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 5,000/-
20	6(9)(iv)	Use, sale, storage and manufacture of PET or PETE bottles having a capacity less than 200 ml	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 5,000/-
21	6(9)(v)	Bulk consumers of PET bottles not providing space for the collection of plastic waste	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
22	7	Products made of recycled plastic used for storing, carrying, dispensing and packaging ready to eat or drink foodstuff	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
23	7	Plastic packaging made of virgin or recycled plastic lesser than 50 microns (except compostable plastic)	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
24	7	Sachets using plastic material used for packaging gutkha, pan masala and tobacco	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
25	9.1	Failure to segregate waste into four prescribed streams at source — individual household	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
26	9.1	Failure to segregate waste into four prescribed streams — bulk generator	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
26A	9.1 and 9.2	For delivering waste that is not segregated — individual	Rs. 50/-	Rs. 500/-
27	9.1 and 9.2	For delivering waste that is not segregated — bulk generator	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
28	9.1(3)	Failure to wrap and segregate sanitary waste as prescribed	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
29	9.5	For not delivering wet/bio-degradable waste in a segregated manner as specified	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
30	9.8	For not storing and delivering untreated bio-medical waste	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
31	9.9	For not storing and delivering construction and demolition waste in a segregated manner	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
32	9.10	All other Non-biodegradable waste	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
33	9.11	For not delivering garden waste and tree trimmings as specified	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
34	9.12	For Burning waste	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
35	10(a)	Failure of bulk waste generator to register on the Centralised Online Portal	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
36	10(d)	Failure of new bulk waste generator to set up decentralised wet waste processing	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
37	10(h)	Failure to file annual returns on the Centralised Online Portal by 30th June	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
38	11(10)	Non-compliance with EBWGR obligations (in addition to environmental compensation)	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
39	12(a)	Failure of waste processing facility operator to register on Centralised Online Portal	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
40	12(c)	Failure to file quarterly/annual returns by waste processing facility operator	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
41	13(1)	Failure of MRF entity to register with the Municipal Council	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
42	13(4)	Failure to file quarterly reports by MRF entity	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-

43	15.1	Mixing Segregated Waste	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
45	15.2	Putting waste at not specified places	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
46	15.21	Charges to be paid by all waste generators, such as user fee or charge or sanitation charge	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
47	15.33(j)	Open burning of solid waste (any category)	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 5,000/-
48	16.2	For not delivering (non-household) fish, poultry and meat waste in a segregated manner	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
49	16.3	For a vendor/hawker without a container/waste basket	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
50	16.3	For a vendor/hawker who does not deliver waste in a segregated manner as specified	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
51	16.4	For not keeping a house-gully/Service lanes clean	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
52	16.5	For littering/defecation by pet/owned animals	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
53	16.6	For not cleaning-up after public gathering/event within 4 hours	Forfeiture of Cleanliness Deposit	-
54	16.9(c)	Thermoset plastic not processed and disposed of as per the guidelines issued by CPCB	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
55	16.9(d)	Disposal of inert from recycling or processing, not in compliance with solid waste management rules	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
56	18	Violation of provisions regarding hazardous waste and bio-medical waste	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 1,000/-
57	18.8	Mixing C&D waste with other solid waste streams	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 5,000/-
58	23(5)	Failure to register or file returns on time on the Centralised Online Portal	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-

Schedule II — Illustrative List of Biodegradable and Recyclable Waste

Wet/Biodegradable Waste	Recyclable/Dry Waste
• Kitchen Waste including: tealeaves, egg shells, fruit and vegetable peels • Meat and bones • Garden and leaf litter, including flowers • Soiled paper • House dust after cleaning • Coconut shells • Ashes	• Newspapers • Paper, books and magazines • Glass • Metal objects and wire • Plastic • Cloth Rags • Leather • Rexene • Rubber • Wood/furniture • Packaging

Schedule III — Specified Household Special Care Waste

- Aerosol cans
- Batteries and button cells
- Bleaches and household kitchen and drain cleaning Agents and its Containers
- Car batteries, oil filters and car care products and consumables
- Chemicals and solvents and their containers

- Cosmetic items, chemical-based Insecticides and their containers
- Light bulbs, tube-lights and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)
- Discarded Medicines and its containers
- Paints, oils, lubricants, glues, thinners, and their containers
- Pesticides and herbicides and their containers
- Photographic audio/video tapes and their containers, chemicals
- Styrofoam and soft foam packaging of furniture, packaging and equipment
- Thermometers and mercury-containing products

Schedule IV — List of Bio-Medical Waste

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

Category No. 4: Waste sharps (Needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, glass, etc. that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used and unused sharps)

Category No. 5: Discarded Medicines and Cytotoxic drugs (waste comprising of out-dated, contaminated and discarded medicines)

Category No. 6: Solid Waste (Items contaminated with blood, and body fluids including cotton, dressings, soiled plaster casts, lines, beddings, other material contaminated with blood)

Category No. 7: Solid Waste (waste generated from disposable items other than waste sharps such as tubings, catheters, intravenous sets etc.)

By prior approval of
Director (Muni. Admin)

Sd/–
Joint Secretary (UD)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
and Daman & Diu,
Daman

Date: 22/10/2026
Place: Daman

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