

URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

No. UDD 90 CSS 2018, Bengaluru, Date: 09-10-2019

The Karnataka Municipalities Solid Waste Management Model Bye laws 2019.

Whereas, the draft of the Karnataka Municipalities Model Solid Waste Management Bye-laws 2019 and in supersession of Notification No. UDD 90 CSS 2018, dated: 10.07.2018 was published as required by sub-section (4) of section 324 and 325 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 22 of 1964) read with clause (e), (f) and (zf) of rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in Notification No. UDD 90 CSS 2018, Dated: 03.01.2019 in Part-IVA of the Karnataka Gazette extra-ordinary No. 11, dated: 04.01.2019 inviting objections and suggestions from all the persons likely to be affected thereby within one month from the date of its publication in the official Gazette.

And whereas, the said Gazette was made available to the public on 04.01.2019.

And whereas, objections and suggestions have been received and considered by the State Government.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 325 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 22 of 1964) read with clause (e), (f) and (zf) of rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following bye-laws namely:-

MODEL BYE-LAWS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

1. Title and commencement.- (1) These bye-laws may be called the Karnataka Municipalities Solid Waste Management Model Bye-laws, 2019.

(2) In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (4) of section 325 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 22 of 1964), the Government of Karnataka hereby directs that these Bye-Laws shall be adopted by every municipalities established under the Act.

2. Applicability.- (1) These Bye-laws shall be applicable within the territorial limits of municipalities which adopts these Bye-Laws or in which these Bye-Laws as deemed to have come into force under sub-section (5) of section 325 of the Act.

(2) These Bye-laws shall be read along with the bye-laws framed by the ULB for managing plastic waste, C and D Waste and E-Waste, from time to time.

(3) These model Bye-laws are prepared for different urban areas of the State. If any Urban Local body wishes to change/modify based on local requirement, same can be done within the legal frame work.

(4)The ULBs should be mandatorily frame and adopt the Bye-Laws within four months from the date of publication of this Official Gazette, In the event ULBs fail to frame/adopt the Bye-laws within such time period, these Model Bye-Laws shall be deemed to be effective the first day of the fifth month of the publication of this Official Gazette within the jurisdiction of the concerned ULB.

3. Definitions.-(1)In these Bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a)“**Agency or Service Provider**” means any company, registered society, trust, partnership, limited liability partnership and/or any other registered entity including registered organisation of Waste Pickers and/or Waste Traders which has been appointed or authorised by Urban Local Body (hereinafter referred to as ULB) to act on its behalf including an Empanelled Vendor, for discharge of duties or functions under the SWM Rules and these Bye-laws in a manner that is in compliance with all applicable regulations including labour law.

(b) “**Block**” means a unit of the Ward which contains approximately seven hundred and fifty households, upto three hundred small shops and commercial establishments, streets and roads connecting these households and establishments, which may be adjusted by the ULB as per capita generation of Solid Waste and other local conditions.

(c) “**Bio-medical Waste**” means any waste, which is generated,-

(i) during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto; or

(ii) in the production or testing of preparation(s) made from organisms or micro-organisms or product of metabolism and biochemical reactions intended for use in the diagnosis, immunisation or the treatment of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto; or

(iii) in health camps, an illustrative list as set out in Part D of Schedule I.

(d) “**Bulk Garden / Horticultural Waste**” means bulk waste from parks, gardens, traffic islands, road medians and similar places including grass and wood clippings, weeds, woody ‘brown’ carbon-rich material such as pruning, branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw or dead leaves and tree trimmings, which cannot be accommodated in the daily collection system for Bio-degradable Waste.

(e) “**Bulky Waste**” shall consist of Solid Waste generated by commercial and residential Premises which, by virtue of its mass, shape, size or quantity is, in the opinion of the ULB and/or for collection of waste, inconvenient to be accommodated in the daily Door to Door Collection system provided by the ULB. Example Old mattress, old furniture or other bulky waste.An illustrative list as set out in Part E of Schedule I.

(f) “**C and D Rules**” means the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 including notifications, orders and directions issued by the ULB and/or appropriate governmental authority pursuant to these rules.

(g) “**Construction and Demolition Waste**” shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016;

(h) “**CPCB**” means the Central Pollution Control Board;

(i) “**Dry Waste Collection Centre or DWCC/Material Recovery Facility or MRF**” means a decentralised waste management facility to aggregate, store, sort and handle Recyclable and Non-Recyclable Dry Waste that is operated by the ULB and/or the Agency/Service Provider;

(j) “**E-waste**” shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in clause (r) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016;

(k) “**Empanelled Vendor**” means any company, registered society, trust, partnership, limited liability partnership and/or registered entity including registered organisation of Waste Pickers and/or Waste Traders empanelled with the ULB for providing services relating to Solid Waste management after ULB carries out a due diligence exercise to verify if such persons/entities have the necessary infrastructure to carry out the duties or functions under the SWM Rules and these Bye-laws including approved destinations for processing of Solid Waste;

(l) “**KSPCB**” means the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board;

(m) “**Market Associations**” means a group or association of shop owners or shop keepers, traders, businessmen, dealers, merchants, brokers or other Agency or Service Providers of a particular neighborhood, market or locality that may or may not be registered with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies;

(n) “**Nuisance Detectors**” mean (i) those employees of ULB such as Health Inspectors, Sanitary Supervisors etc. and/or

(ii) retired defence personnel who are lawfully designated by ULB to detect acts of Public Nuisance under these Bye-laws;

(o) “**Identity Card**” means an identity card issued by the ULB to Waste Pickers & other workers involved in handling and management of Solid Waste which states the full name, age, address, photograph and occupation of such persons;

(p) “**Occupier**” means and includes,-

- i. any Person who is paying or is liable to pay to the owner the rent or any part thereof for the land, building(s), room(s) and/or similar premises for occupation or use;
- ii. an owner in occupation of, or otherwise using his land, building(s), room(s) and/or similar premises;
- iii. a rent- free tenant of any land, building(s), room(s) and/or similar premises;
- iv. a licensee in occupation of any land, building(s), room(s) and/or similar premises;
- v. any Person who is liable to pay to the owner damages for the use and occupation of any land, building, room(s) and/or similar premises; and
relevant head of a government department, in respect of properties under their respective control.

(q) “**Point to Point Collection**” means the system of collection of Solid Waste from specific pick-up points as designated by the ULB, up to which the Waste Generator must bring the collected and segregated Solid Waste for storage at

collection points/waste depots/designated locations or onward delivery in vehicles so provided by the ULB and/or the Agency/Service Provider;

(r) “**Pourakarmika**” means and includes the meaning assigned to them in clause (27) of section 2 of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 14 of 1977);

(s) “**Public Nuisance**” means any act, omission, offence or wrong-doing in any public place which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offense to the sense of sight, smell, hearing or disturbance to movement, work or rest, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property;

(t) “**Public Street**” shall have the meaning assigned to them in clause (24) of section 2 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964;

(u) “**Premises**” means any land, building or part of a building and includes any gardens and grounds appertaining to a building or part thereof and structures constructed on the land, used for purposes of residence, trade, industry, service, business, government or any other public or private purpose including weddings, banquets, meetings, exhibitions, organized events etc. It also includes any portion of a public road that is permitted by the ULB to be used for the time being for parking of vehicles, street vending, storage of materials at a work site or for any public or private purpose whatsoever other than the movement of vehicles;

(v) “**Receptacle**” means container, including bins and bags, used for the storage of any category of Solid Waste;

(w) “**Recyclable Non-biodegradable Waste**” means Non-biodegradable Waste that can be transformed through a process into raw materials for producing new products, which may or may not be similar to the original products, an illustrative list as set out in Part B of Schedule I;

(x) “**Resident Welfare Associations**” means a group or association of owners or occupiers of residential premises of a particular neighbourhood or locality that may or may not be registered with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies;

(y) “**Sanitary Waste**” means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, menstrual cloth and cups, incontinence sheets, tampons, condoms, ear buds, toilet paper, band aid, syringes from households and any other similar waste;

(z) “**Street Sweeping**” means the sweeping and collection of Solid Waste from public streets, divider/median, footpath, and other public areas and cleaning of surface drains/ trenches (less than One meter width) abutting Public Streets and related activities;

(z-1) “**SWM Rules**” means Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Central Government under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(z-2) “**SWM service charges**” means a fee imposed by the ULB on the Waste Generator to cover full or partial cost of providing Solid Waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services by the ULB and/or the Agency/Service Provider in accordance with these Bye-laws;

(z-3) **“Urban Local Body (ULB)”** means the city municipal council, town municipal council, town panchayats and notified areas under the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 22 of 1964); and

(z-4) **“Waste Traders”** means persons or entities such as scrap dealers, itinerant buyers and traders who are involved in the sorting, sale and purchase of Recyclable Non-biodegradable Waste.

(2) The words and expressions used but not defined in these Bye-laws shall have the same meaning assigned to them in the SWM Rules.

CHAPTER II SEGREGATION AND PRIMARY STORAGE

4. Segregation of Solid Waste into different categories at source and storage.-(1) Every Waste Generator including Bulk Waste Generators shall be required to segregate Solid Waste at source of generation into the following categories, as applicable, namely:-

- a. Bio-degradable Waste, also referred to as Wet Waste,
- b. Recyclable & Non-Recyclable, also referred to as Dry Waste,
- c. Domestic Hazardous Waste, including Sanitary Waste,
- d. Construction and Demolition Waste,
- e. Bulk Garden and Horticulture Waste; and
- f. E-Waste.

(2) The Sanitary Waste such as sanitary napkins, diapers, tampons and similar products shall be securely wrapped in pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners or in newspapers and all Sanitary Waste shall be stored with the Domestic Hazardous Waste. Waste Generators such as Bulk Waste Generators, educational institutions, ladies hostels and paying guests accommodations shall ensure that the provisions of this rule are strictly complied with and such Sanitary Waste is not disposed in the drainage or sewage systems else it shall attract fine.

(3) The Bio-degradable Waste, Non- biodegradable Waste and Domestic Hazardous Waste along with Sanitary Waste shall be stored separately, without mixing it in set out Receptacles for handing over or delivery to ULB and/or Agency/Service Provider, as the case may be. The Waste Generator shall ensure that Recyclable Waste such as packets, food containers, boxes, bottles, Tetra Pak cartons, paper cups, plates and other disposable items are cleaned and dried so that these items can be effectively recycled. In addition, Bio-degradable Waste shall not be handed over to the ULB and/or Agency/Service Provider in plastic bags and there shall be bin to bin transfer of such waste.

(4) The Construction and Demolition Waste and Bulk Garden and Horticulture Waste shall be stored separately in the Waste Generator’s Premises. No Bio-medical Waste, E-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with Solid Waste.

(5) The colour of the Receptacles where the following segregated Solid Waste shall be stored before eventual handover to the ULB and/or Agency/Service Provider, as the case may be, shall be:

- a. Green for Wet Waste;
- b. Blue for Dry Waste; and
- c. Red for Domestic Hazardous Waste including Sanitary Waste.

5. Responsibilities of specific categories of Waste Generators.-(1)The Waste Generators such as Street Vendors shall segregate the Solid Waste generated during the course of its activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits and similar items in accordance with the categories set out in Bye-laws

(1) and shall have separate bins for this purpose.

(2) Every Occupier of any Premises who generates poultry, fish and slaughter waste as a result of any commercial activity, shall store such waste separately in a closed and hygienic condition and such waste shall not be mixed with any other category of Solid Waste. Deposit of such waste in any other Receptacle or community bin is prohibited and shall attract fines as indicated in Schedule VIII. The ULB shall collect slaughterhouse waste daily and the relevant Occupier shall ensure that such waste is ready for collection on the times designated by the ULB. The ULB shall designate appropriate vehicles for collection of slaughterhouse waste depending on the quantities of the slaughterhouse waste generated within the ULB limits.

(3) Every Bulk Waste Generator or aggregation of Waste Generators maintaining community Receptacles on their Premises shall be responsible for collection of segregated solid Waste from each individual Waste Generator within its Premises and storing it in separate Receptacles in accordance with Bye-laws. at the entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor of such Premises.

CHAPTER III

COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

6. Door to Door Collection of segregated Solid Waste.-(1)Subject to provisions of Bye-law and areas designated for Point to Point Collection under Bye-laws , Door to Door Collection shall be implemented by the ULB for all and/or certain categories of segregated Solid Waste, in all Wards of the ULB from:

- a. doorsteps of households, shops, commercial establishments and offices, where the distance between the gate and the doorsteps is not more than 5m;
- b. entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied buildings or apartments, gated communities, institutions, residential, commercial, institutional complexes or premises which do not fall within premises set out in Byelaw.(1)(a) or Bulk Waste Generators till such time provided in Bye-laws 6.(2); and/or
- c. entry gate or set out places of slums and informal settlements.

(2) Upon payment of Service Charge set out in Part II of Schedule VII and subject to provisions of Bye-Law, the ULB shall implement Door to Door Collection, for all and/or certain categories of segregated Solid Waste from the entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor of a Bulk Waste Generator to the extent they are not processing their own waste and/or engaged services of an Empanelled Vendor, for the following time periods:

- d. For a period of two years from the effective date of these Bye-laws in case of ULBs having a population of less than 10,00,000; and
- e. For a period of one year from the effective date of these Bye-laws in case of ULBs having a population of 10,00,000 or more.

Upon the expiry of the abovementioned time-period, in the event any Bulk Waste Generator continue using the ULB collection and processing systems, it shall be liable to pay twice Service Charges set out in Part II of Schedule VII.

(3) In addition to Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste under Bye-laws 6.1, the ULB as the case may be, shall collect Solid Waste from public spaces such as parks, markets, roads, streets, gardens and similar areas at set out times and days.

(4) In order to carry out Door to Door Collection as set out in Bye-laws 6.1, area-wise specific time slots including relevant day of the week for different categories of Solid Waste shall be notified by the ULB and published at prominently visible parts of that area and on the website of ULB. In addition, route maps for collection including stops, starting and ending times and other relevant details shall be provided along with the time slots. The ULB shall collect Wet and Sanitary Waste daily and Dry Waste at least once a week or as set out by the ULB.

(5) The ULB based on the prevailing normative standards shall assess the number of vehicles, push carts and pourakarmikas that will be allotted to each Ward for efficient collection of Solid Waste and to ensure that there is no inter-mixing of segregated Solid Waste. The ratio of number of Pourakarmikas and vehicles with respect to number of Waste Generators shall be computed in accordance with the methodology as may be set out by the ULB from time to time. Bio-metric attendance shall be compulsory for all Pourakarmikas & other workers involved in waste management within one year from notification of these Bye-laws.

(6) The ULB shall announce their arrival for collection of Solid Waste by blowing a whistle or through a loud speaker and at such time the Waste Generator must be ready to handover the segregated Solid Waste for collection. In the event the Waste Generator is not available to handover the Solid Waste, such Waste Generator must ensure that the Solid Waste is stored in a segregated manner at a prominently visible, convenient and accessible place for the ULB to collect the Solid Waste. The segregated Solid Waste shall not be left in the open without an enclosure where they are susceptible to attacks by dogs, cows, pigs and other animals.

(7) It shall be the duty of every Waste Generator to assist the ULB in collection of the segregated Solid Waste by ensuring the Solid Waste is segregated and deposited in correct Receptacles and is ready for collection at the appointed time in accordance with the time-slots published by the ULB and/or Agency/Service

Provider. It shall be the responsibility of the ULB and / or designated person to monitor and report the Waste Generators that are not complying with the provisions of this Chapter. The non-compliant Waste Generators shall be penalised and fined in accordance with the provisions of these Bye-laws.

(8) Till such time extended producer responsibility is implemented under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, the ULB shall ensure Door to Door Collection or Point to Point Collection, as the case may be for E-Waste, at least once in two weeks. The E-Waste shall be transported to Dry Waste collection centres, E-Waste collection centres and/or materials recovery facility for onward processing in accordance with the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016.

(9)The ULB shall specify at least one day in a month for Door to Door Collection of Bulky Waste and Bulk Horticulture & Garden Waste. Any Waste Generator can also directly deposit their Bulky Waste at the relevant Secondary Storage facility designated or notified by the ULB. Bulky Waste generator shall pay the service charges prescribed in schedule VII for availing the services.

(10) The collected segregated Solid Waste may be transported to Secondary Storage facilities such as waste storage/collection depots, material recovery facilitates or Transfer Stations or for respective processing at compost plants, bio-methanization plants, recycling plants, waste to energy plant or any other site/plant designated by the ULB.

(11) There shall be no inter-mixing of segregated Solid Waste that has been collected from different Waste Generators during the transportation, transfer and processing of such waste.

(12) In the event the ULB is generating ten tons or more of Solid Waste per day, the ULB shall set up a separate collection system for Bulk Waste Generators (including separate transportation/collection vehicles for collection of waste from such Waste Generators).

(13) For collection of Construction and Demolition Waste, the eligible Waste Generator under C&D Rules could contact the ULB or the Agency/Service Provider including KSPCB authorised C&D recycler, details of which shall be provided on its website and in its office. Upon payment of the relevant charges set out in the C&D Rules, the ULB or the Agency/Service Provider, as the case may be, will collect the segregated Construction and Demolition Waste from the Waste Generator within a set out time period. This waste shall be transported to an authorised processing centre or any other designated location in accordance with C&D Rules. The ULB shall issue detailed bye-laws on management of Construction and Demolition Waste and this clause shall need to be read harmoniously with such bye-laws.

7. Point to Point Collection: Until the services of a Door to Door Collection system are provided, the ULB may notify certain areas within its jurisdiction which are in accessible for collection vehicles/pushcarts or for any other reason deemed appropriate by the ULB, for Point to Point Collection. For implementation of Point to Point Collection, the ULB shall designate collection points/spots/locations where segregated Solid Waste shall be deposited by the Waste Generator.

8. Delivery and transportation of Solid Waste by the Waste Generators in certain cases.-(1) In the event an Empanelled Vendor has been engaged by the Waste Generator (including Bulk Waste Generator) to provide waste management services in accordance with these Byelaw, the ULB shall not implement or facilitate Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste at the Premises occupied by such Waste Generator. The Empanelled Vendor shall collect and transport the Solid Waste from the premises of such Waste Generator to the storage and processing units within its system that have been declared to the ULB.

(2) The Street Vendor to deliver waste duly segregated to ULB waste storage depot, ULB or other authorised vehicle or community bin/Receptacle, as may be notified from time to time.

(3) Any Waste Generator can directly deposit or sell their Recyclable Non-biodegradable Waste to Agency/Service Providers, registered Waste Pickers and Waste Traders at mutually agreed rates. Any waste generators can directly hand over or sell dry wastes to registered rag pickers or kabadiwalas

(4) The ULB may, from time to time, notify certain categories of Solid Waste, types of Waste Generators and areas within its territorial limits where Waste Generators shall be responsible to directly deliver and deposit their segregated Solid Waste to Secondary Storage facilities and/or processing facilities

9. Vehicles for transportation of Solid Waste.-(1) The ULB shall deploy different suitable vehicles for collection of Solid Waste including auto- tippers or vehicles having separate compartments for carrying Bio-degradable, Non-biodegradable Waste and Domestic Hazardous Waste and such vehicle shall have a hooter, microphone or similar announcement system. In narrow streets that cannot be serviced by auto tipper or the vehicle, a smaller motorized vehicle having separate compartments for carrying Bio-degradable, Non-biodegradable Waste and Domestic Hazardous Waste shall be deployed. In the event the vehicles do not have the three compartments for different streams of Solid Waste, separate days shall be designated for collection of Bio-degradable, Non-biodegradable Waste and Domestic Hazardous Waste to ensure that there is no mixing of different categories of Solid Waste.

(2) In smaller, narrow and congested streets / lanes where even such smaller motorised vehicle cannot operate, the ULB shall assign appropriate manually driven push carts for collection of Solid Waste, which will in turn drop off the segregated Solid Waste into the collection vehicle/Transfer Stations.

(3) The ULB shall explore eco-friendly options for Door to Door Collection and transportation of Solid Waste such as battery operated and/or electric vehicles. Motorised vehicles dependant on fossil fuels shall be judiciously introduced and optimally utilised.

(4) In the event the processing facility is more than seven km from the primary Door-to-Door Collection areas, the Solid Waste should be transported to larger secondary transfer vehicles such as compactors or tipper trucks at Secondary Transfer Points and/or Secondary Storage Points depending on the infrastructure set

up by the ULB. Every primary collection vehicle shall be assigned a Secondary Transfer/Storage Point where the segregated Solid Waste shall be transferred without manual waste handling, directly into the secondary transportation vehicle or secondary storage facility. Such Secondary Transfer/Storage Point shall be identified in the ward micro plan and shall be located at a convenient shortest possible distance from the primary Door-to-Door collection areas. Each secondary vehicle shall have a destination of a processing facility, material recovery facility, DWCC or for disposal, based on category of the Solid Waste that it receives.

(5) The vehicles used for transportation of Solid Waste shall be covered in such a manner that the collected waste is not,-

- i. Exposed to open environment,
- ii. Visible to the public and
- iii. Scattered on the road and/or pavements during transportation.

(6) The design of the primary and secondary transportation vehicles shall be such that the Solid Waste shall not be allowed to touch ground until it reaches its final processing/disposal site, and thus the recurring handling of such waste shall not be necessary. The ULB shall make best efforts to ensure that there is no leakage of leachate from primary & secondary vehicles.

(7) Within one year from the notification of these Bye-laws, the ULB shall enable live and/or GPS tracking (all SWM vehicles) for collection vehicles/primary and secondary transportation to ensure monitoring of collection and transportation of Solid Waste.

(8) Secondary transfer facilities for Solid Waste shall be created and established by taking into account quantities of Solid Waste generation in a given area and the density of population.

CHAPTER IV

PROCESSING AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

10 . Facilities to be provided by the ULB.-

(1) Dry Waste Collection Centres and materials recovery facility: (a) The ULB shall provide, by itself or through an Agency/Service Provider, for the following minimum number of Dry Waste collection centre(s) and/or materials recovery facilities for collection and sorting of Non-biodegradable Waste:

- i. one for each town panchayat;
- ii. two for each town municipal council; and
- iii. three for each city municipal council, where population is

more than 1.5 lakhs, one additional centre for every 50,000 population;

(b) These DWCCs and/or materials recovery facility may be on ULB land or land belonging to the Government or other bodies, made available especially for this

purpose, or in the form of sheds provided at suitable public places and shall be manned/operated by ULB or any Agency/Service Provider. The land for such DWCCs and/or material recovery facility will be identified by the ULB within one year of notification of these Bye-laws.

(c) The DWCCs and/or materials recovery facility shall have adequate infrastructural facilities such as electricity, drinking water and toilets.

(2) Deposit centre for Domestic Hazardous Waste.-Appropriate number of deposit centre for the collection and receipt of Domestic Hazardous Waste shall be set up within the jurisdictional limits of the ULB by the ULB or an Agency/Service Provider at suitable location(s). Such facility shall be set up in a manner as per guidelines prescribed by the KSPCB and other appropriate governmental agencies. In ULBs where, separate land/area for said purpose is not available, a portion in DWCC may be earmarked & developed as a deposit centre for Domestic Hazardous Waste in accordance with applicable regulations.

(3) The Sanitary Waste shall be separated from Domestic Hazardous Waste at the Secondary Storage/transfer facilities and/or deposit centres and shall be processed in accordance with Bye-laws 11.(3).

11. Processing of different categories of Solid Waste.- The Waste Generator, ULB, Agency/Service Provider, Empanelled Vendor and/or any other Person involved in handling or management of Solid Waste shall ensure that different categories of Solid Waste are processed in the following manner, namely:-

(1) Processing of the Bio-degradable Waste.- Decentralised and/or centralised processing such as composting, vermi-composting, microbial composting, aerobic composting, anaerobic digestion, bio-methanization or any other KSPCB/CPCB approved process for bio-stabilisation of Bio-degradable Waste shall be adopted for processing of Bio-degradable Waste. Fresh Bio-degradable waste can also be used as animal feed if such waste is safe for consumption by livestock. The sanitary waste shall be handled in the waste processing centre and / or incineration plant along with the other bio-medical wastes.

(2) Processing of Recyclable Non Bio-degradable Waste.- The Recyclable Non Bio-degradable Waste shall be sent to,-

- I. dry Waste Collection Centres/ materials recovery facilities for sorting and baling of Dry Waste and thereafter to authorised recycling units; or
- II. directly to authorised recycling units to be turned into raw materials for producing new products.

(3) Processing of Domestic Hazardous Waste including Sanitary Waste.- The Domestic Hazardous Waste shall be processed through TSDF (Treatment Storage Disposal Facility) authorised by the KSPCB, incineration and/or any other suitable method determined by the KSPCB/CPCB. Sanitary Waste will be processed at the nearest common biomedical treatment facility and/or incinerators in the ULB along

with other Bio-medical Waste generated within the ULB. If it is not processed through these methods, it shall be transported to Sanitary Landfills.

(4) Processing of non-Recyclable Non-bio-degradable waste.- The Non Bio-degradable Waste which cannot be recycled in accordance with Bye-laws 11.(2) and having calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg shall be used for waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns. Segregated combustible fraction which is less than 1500 kcal/kg can be treated as per applicable CPCB and/or KSPCB guidelines to make it appropriate for relevant waste to energy processes.

(5) Processing of Construction and Demolition Waste.- The Construction and Demolition Waste shall be processed in accordance with C&D Rules (including separate bye-laws issued by the ULB) and shall be transported to appropriate processing plants, Sanitary Landfills and/or other designated locations.

(6) Processing of slaughterhouse waste.- Waste generated from slaughterhouses, poultry and fish markets shall be processed or disposed through Rendering, composting, bio-methanization, controlled incineration or deep burial where stipulated scientific standards are followed and any other method prescribed by CPCB and/or KSPCB.

(7) Processing of special waste.- To the extent possible, specific streams of Solid Waste such as leaf litter, coconuts and sugarcane shall be sent for processing to leaf litter processing units, coconut waste processing unit and other appropriate processing facilities approved by CPCB and/or KSPCB.

(8) Disposal at Sanitary Landfills.- The residual Solid Waste and inerts which cannot be processed in any of methods set in Bye-laws 11.(1) to (7) above shall be disposed in a Sanitary Landfill in a scientific manner. The ULB shall ensure that the residue from different processing facilities shall not exceed 35% of the Solid Waste delivered to the processing facility and shall be further reduced to 30% within five years from the effective date of these Bye-laws. The ULB shall strive towards a goal where no Solid Waste shall be disposed in Sanitary Landfills (zero landfilling).

12. Layout and specifications.- (1) The processing facilities should have weighing scales to measure and record the amount of waste brought to the units. All rejects, residues and surplus unprocessed waste shall be temporarily stored at a place convenient for delivery to the notified collection system, in closed Receptacles with protection and measures against littering, Public Nuisance, foul odour etc. The facilities shall have adequate utilities to ensure hygienic conditions, avoidance of nuisance to public or to workers operating the facility, including water and areas for washing, electricity and toilets. All processing facilities shall comply with any additional standards, specification and guidelines notified by KSPCB, CPCB, ULB and/or relevant authority or prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

(2) the recommended layout and specifications of decentralised processing units such as set out in Schedule II;

- i. organic waste converter/Decentralized Wet Waste Processing Unit;
- ii. bio-methanization unit;
- iii. Dry Waste collection centres and materials recovery facilities; and
- iv. coconut waste processing unit.

13. Other provisions relating to processing of Solid Waste,-(1) Within six months from the effective date of the Bye-laws, it shall be mandatory for new buildings, structures, gated communities, group housing, corporate or commercial complexes, institutions and/ or constructions which propose to have more than 200 dwelling units or a plot area exceeding 5000 sqm to,-

- i. allocate space for collection, storage & processing of Solid Waste in proportion to the estimated quantum of Solid Waste that will be generated; and
- ii. set up processing units for onsite processing of Bio-degradable Waste through composting, bio-methanization and/or any other technology approved by KSPCB/CPCB or any other appropriate government authority.

(2) Depending on availability of space, the ULB shall, either through itself or an Agency/Service Provider, set up composting, bio-methanization or any other suitable facility for processing Bio-degradable Waste in,-

- i. fruit and vegetable markets organised/set up by Market Associations (excluding Agricultural Produce Market Committee) generating 100 kgs or more of Solid Waste per day; and
- ii. any other markets or bazaars notified by the ULB from time to time.

In the event there is no space to set up a Bio-degradable Waste processing facility in the market Premises, the collection vehicle for Bulk Waste Generators shall collect the Bio-degradable Waste from these markets at set out times and dates as per byelaw 20 (2).

(3) The markets managed and/or set up by the Agricultural Produce Market Committee shall,-

- (i) mandatorily ensure that their Bio-degradable Waste is processed through composting, bio-methanization or any other methods approved by the KSPCB/CPCB within their respective premises; and
- (ii) use fresh Bio-degradable waste as animal feed if such waste is safe for consumption by livestock; and

- (iii) handover their Dry Waste to the collection vehicle that will be provided by the ULB on dates and times notified by the ULB. For collection and processing of the Non-Biodegradable Waste, such markets shall be liable to pay the SWM Service Charge as set out in Schedule - VII.

(4) The ULB shall enforce processing of Bulk Horticulture and Garden Waste in parks, gardens and similar appropriate places, as far as possible. The ULB through itself and/or an Agency/Service Provider, shall set up small scale composting or bio-methanization plants (i.e. processing less than five tons of Biodegradable Waste per day) in public parks, playgrounds, recreation grounds, gardens, markets, large vacant lands owned and maintained by ULB, any other public authority or governmental department.

(5) The ULB shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on its own or through any Agency for optimum utilisation of various components of Solid Waste by adopting suitable technology including the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from time to time and standards prescribed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests so that the dependency of waste disposal on the Sanitary Landfills can be minimised.

(6) The Agency/Service Providers and/or Empanelled Vendors shall be allowed to dispose of or sell the Recyclable Non-biodegradable Waste to the Waste Traders or authorised recycling units which recycle waste in accordance with the provisions of these Bye-laws and shall be entitled to retain the amounts realised from these sales.

(7) The Waste Generators who do not use the services of the ULB (or the Agency/Service Provider engaged by it) under these Bye-laws shall be required to submit an annual return on the amount of Solid Waste generated at its Premises which is collected, processed and disposed in the form set out in Schedule-III. The Service Providers and Empanelled Vendors will also be required to submit periodic filings to the ULB with respect to its operations as per directions issued by the ULB from time to time.

14. Disposal of Solid Waste,- (1) Biomedical Waste, E-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be collected, processed and disposed of in accordance with the relevant rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(2) Disposal by burning of any type of Solid Waste at any Premises, roadsides, any private or public property is prohibited.

(3) ULB shall undertake on its own or through any other Agency, the construction, operation and maintenance of Sanitary Landfill in accordance with standards prescribed under SWM Rules and associated infrastructure for disposal of residual waste (i.e. Solid Waste which cannot be processed in accordance with Bye-laws 11.(1) to (7) and inerts. The ULB shall also investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their

potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites. In absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms issues by CPCB and/or KSPCB to prevent further damage to the environment. The bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dumpsites shall be carried out by the ULBs within three years of notification these Bye-laws.

CHAPTER V

WELFARE OF POURAKARMIKAS AND INTEGRATION OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR

15. Welfare, occupational safety and training of Pourakarmikas and other personnel

(1) Welfare measures,-

- i. The ULB shall ensure compliance of all labour and welfare regulations and schemes applicable to Pourakarmikas and other eligible workers working in waste management sector in relation to wages, working hours, holidays, statutory benefits such as provident fund, employee's state insurance and maternity benefit.
- ii. The construction and maintenance of residential quarters for the Pourakarmikas in accordance with Section 58 of the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 shall be complied with.
- iii. There shall be regular medical check-ups of the Pourkarmikas and other eligible workers working in waste management for occupational diseases and shall include examination of respiratory organs and treatment of skin injuries and other occupational diseases.

(2) Protective equipment and other facilities: The ULB shall ensure that two pairs of uniforms, shoes, hand gloves and other appropriate personal protective equipments are provided to all Pourakarmikas including other eligible workers working in waste management. The ULB shall also provide potable drinking water, toilets and first-aid facilities to all the Pourakarmikas & other eligible workers involved in waste management.

(3) Training and capacity building: Training shall be undertaken by the ULB through reputed institute/Government Agency to educate Pourakarmikas and its other workers involved in handling and management of Solid Waste on various topics such as collecting and transporting of Solid Waste in a segregated manner, processing & disposing the Solid Waste in a manner set out in the SWM Rules and these Bye-laws, environment, health and safety standards among others.

16. Integration of informal sector workers,-

(1) Issuance of Identity Cards: The ULB shall, either through itself or reputed non-governmental, community or educational / research organisations,

carry out surveys and drives for identification and issuance of Identity Card to Waste Pickers. The ULB shall maintain records of Waste Pickers within its jurisdictions.

(2) Registration of Waste Traders: The ULB shall, either through itself or reputed non-governmental, community or educational / research organisations, carry out surveys and drives for identification and registration / licensing of Waste Traders. The format for registration and licensing is attached as Schedule IX to these Bye-laws.

(3) Involvement in Solid Waste management activities: The ULB shall make efforts to streamline and formalise solid waste management systems and endeavour that the Waste Pickers, Waste Traders and other informal sector players in waste management are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are integrated into the formal system of Solid Waste management. The ULB shall involve organisations of Waste Pickers and / or Waste Traders who fall within the meaning of “Agency / Service Provider” in the operation of DWCCs and materials recovery facility depending on the availability and experience of such Waste Pickers and / or Waste Traders and ULB requirements. The ULB shall also enable delivery and sale of Non-Biodegradable Waste (especially non-Recyclable Non-Biodegradable Waste) from Waste Pickers at DWCCs and materials recovery facilities. The Waste Generators, ULB, Agency / Service Providers and other persons involved in Solid Waste management shall be allowed to sell Recyclable Non-Biodegradable Waste to the Waste Traders at mutually agreed rates.

(4) Training and capacity building: Training and capacity building exercises shall be undertaken by the ULB, either through itself and / or reputed Agency / Service Providers to train and educate Waste Pickers, Waste Traders and other informal sector players on various topics such as environment, health and safety standards, requirements of SWM Rules and other regulations, authorised processing facilities for Non-Biodegradable Waste among others.

CHAPTER VI

LITTERING AND PUBLIC NUISANCE

17. Prohibition of littering and provision of community bins

(1) Littering in any public, open or vacant property: No Person shall throw, deposit or cause to be thrown or deposited any Solid Waste in any public place, including in any type of water body (natural or manmade) except in a manner provided for in these Bye-laws, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, the SWM Rules, or any other applicable act or rules or guidelines framed thereunder.

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

(3) Litter from goods vehicles: No person shall drive or move any truck or other goods vehicle unless such vehicle is so constructed and loaded as to prevent

any load, contents or litter from being blown off or deposited upon any road, sidewalks, traffic island, playground, garden or other public place.

(4) Litter by owned/pet animals: it shall be the responsibility of the owner of any pet animal to promptly scoop or clean up any litter created by such pet on the street or any public place and take adequate steps for the proper disposal of such waste as Bio-degradable Waste.

(5) Community bins in public places: The ULB shall provide and maintain suitable community bins / Receptacles on public spaces such as roads (preferably in commercial areas), streets, gardens, parks and similar places, through itself or through an Agency / Service Provider where litter can be deposited by the public. Every community bin / Receptacle shall be separate for Bio-degradable Waste and Non Bio-degradable Waste. The ULB and / or the Agency / Service Provider shall ensure that the community bins / Receptacle are not overflowing or exposed to open environment and prevent their scattering by rag pickers, stray animals or birds etc.

18. Prohibition of Public Nuisance,-(1)No person shall create any Public Nuisance such as spitting, urinating, defecating, feeding animals / birds or allowing their droppings, or any other object or keeping any type of storage in any public place except in such public facilities or conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes. The provisions of these Bye-laws relating to Public Nuisance will be construed and implemented in harmony with the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.

(2)**Nuisance Detectors:** The ULB shall provide and strengthen the system of Nuisance Detectors by providing them,-

- i. the power to levy spot fines in accordance with Schedule VIII; and
- ii. suitable uniforms and vehicles.

CHAPTER VII

IDENTIFICATION OF BULK WASTE GENERATORS AND THEIR DUTIES

19. Identification of a Bulk Waste Generator

(1) Public notice and verification: Within thirty days of these Bye-laws coming into force or there after from time to time the ULB shall issue a public notice in the format set out Schedule IV informing the public about the provisions relating to Solid Waste management which are applicable to Bulk Waste Generators. In addition, the ULB through itself or an Agency/Service Provider, shall carry out field survey as per its own records to identify individual Bulk Waste Generators and issue notices to them as per the format set out in Schedule V instructing them to comply with the applicable provisions of SWM Rules and these Bye-laws.

(2) Self declaration: The individual Waste Generator identified by the ULB under Bye-laws **(1)** shall have the option for self-declaration as non-Bulk Waste Generator in accordance with the format set out in Schedule VI. The Bulk Waste Generator may also at a later date apply for declassification from such category by submitting the declaration in the form set out in Schedule VI to the ULB.

(3) Penalties: If any self-declaration is found untrue, the Occupier of the Premises shall be penalised in accordance with Schedule VIII and such amount shall be computed from the date of effect as per public notice under Bye-laws 19.(1) till the date of actual payment of penalty by such Bulk Waste Generator.

20. Duties of Bulk Waste Generators,-(1)All Bulk Waste Generators shall ensure segregation of Solid Waste at source within their Premises in the manner set out in Bye-laws 4 and facilitate collection, processing and disposal of segregated Solid Waste in the manner set out in these Bye-laws. The Bulk Generators may obtain the services of an Empanelled Vendor for collection, processing and disposal of segregated Solid Waste on mutually agreed terms including fees for such services.

(2) In the event the Bulk Waste Generator is unable to process their Bio-degradable Waste onsite due to space constraints and is unable to engage services of an Empanelled Vendor, then the ULB shall manage as per the Door to Door Collection system with following conditions. This clause is not available to any Waste Generator covered under Bye-laws 13.(1)

- i. For a period of two years from the effective date of these Bye-laws in case of ULBs having a population of less than 10,00,000; an
- ii. For a period of one year from the effective date of these Bye-laws in case of ULBs having a population of 10,00,000 or more.

(3) All Bulk Waste Generators (except markets and bazaars as identified under Bye-laws 13.(2) shall,-

- i. process their Bio-degradable Waste through composting, bio-methanization or any other methods approved by KSPCB/CPCB within their respective premises; or
- ii have their Bio-degradable Waste processed by the Empanelled Vendor engaged by them at the approved destinations.

Upon the expiry of the above mentioned time-period, in the event any Bulk Waste Generator continue using the ULB collection and processing systems, it shall be liable to pay twice the SWM User Fees set out in Part II of Schedule VII.

(4) All Bulk Waste Generators shall, either,-

- i. by their own arrangement, process the Non-biodegradable Waste in accordance with these Bye-laws and SWM Rules;

- ii. engage Empanelled Vendors for collection, transportation and processing of their Non-Biodegradable Waste on mutually agreed terms; or
- iii. handover their Non-Biodegradable Waste to the ULB collection vehicle as a part of the Door to Door Collection System on payment of SWM Service Charge as set out in Schedule VII.

(5) All Bulk Waste Generators shall either,-

- i. engage Empanelled Vendors for collection, transportation and processing of their Domestic Hazardous Waste and Sanitary Waste on mutually agreed terms; or
- ii. handover their segregated Domestic Hazardous Waste and Sanitary Waste to the ULB collection vehicle as a part of the Door to Door Collection System on payment of SWM Service Charge as set out in Schedule-VII.

CHAPTER VIII EVENTS ANDPUBLIC GATHERINGS

21. Social gathering / events.- No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred Persons at any licensed or unlicensed place without intimating ULB in plain paper application at least three working days in advance. Such Person shall ensure segregation of Solid Waste at source and handing over of segregated Solid Waste in the manner set out in these Bye-laws no later than 24 hours after the completion of the event. In case the organizers of such event wishes to avail of the services of ULB for the cleaning, collection and transport of Solid Waste generated as a result of that event, they shall apply to the concerned authority at the ULB and pay the necessary charges in advance as set out in Schedule-VII.

22. Public gatherings and events in public places.-(1) In the event of public gatherings and events in public places for any reason (including for processions, exhibitions, circus, fairs, political rallies, commercial, socio-cultural events, protests and demonstrations, etc.) where police or ULB permission is required, it shall be the responsibility of the organiser of such event or gathering to ensure the cleanliness of that area after the event where the Solid Waste is segregated, collected and processed in accordance with these Bye-laws no later than 24 hours after the completion of the event.

(2) Refundable Cleanliness Deposit.- The organiser of such public gatherings and events shall pay required deposit with the concerned office for the duration of the event as set out in Schedule-VII, which shall be refundable on the completion of the event on notifying that the said public place has been restored back to a clean state, and any Solid Waste generated as a result of the event has been segregated, collected and transported to designated sites in accordance with these Bye-laws, to the satisfaction of official / authority concerned. In the event the public space is not restored back to a clean state within 24 hours of the completion of the event, the cleanliness deposit paid to the ULB shall be forfeited and the organiser shall have no claim towards this amount.

(3) Services of the ULB: In case the organizers of the public gatherings and events wishes to avail of the services of ULB for the cleaning, collection and transport of Solid Waste generated as a result of that event, they shall

apply in advance to the concerned authority at the ULB and pay the necessary charges in advance as set out in Schedule-VII.

CHAPTER IX

SERVICE CHARGE FOR MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE

23. Provisions with respect to Service Charge payable to ULB and Empanelled Vendors,-(1) The SWM Service Charge shall be payable for providing services for collection, transportation, processing and disposal of Solid Waste by the ULB and / or the Agency / Service Provider, as the case may be. The rates of SWM Service Charge as set out in Schedule VII shall be the rates payable to the ULB for the services provided by it, through itself or an Agency / Service Provider. The SWM Service Charge mentioned in Schedule VII shall stand automatically increased by 5% every year (rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs. 5) with effect from April 1 of each successive year. These rates shall be advertised on the website of the ULB and/or the Agency / Service Provider.

(2) The rates for the Solid Waste management services provided by an Empanelled Vendor shall be mutually agreed between the relevant Waste Generator and the Empanelled Vendor.

(3) It is clarified that the Waste Generators including Bulk Generators who deliver and process their Solid Waste in accordance with these Bye-laws, either through themselves or an Empanelled Vendor, shall not be required to pay the relevant Service Charge to the ULB.

(4) The SWM Service Charge shall be-

- i. collected in person or through online payment by the ULB and/or any other Person authorised by the ULB. Special days in a month, preferably in first week of each month, shall be fixed by the ULB, for collection of SWM Service Charge; OR
- ii. The SWM Service Charge may also be collected by the ULB by charging the amount through property tax, licence fees etc. under provisions of Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976.

The ULB may evolve additional mechanisms for billing/collection/ recovery of SWM Service Charge, from time to time and these shall be notified through general or special order/notification.

(6) The ULB by itself or through an Agency or Service Provider shall prepare the database of all the Waste Generators for the purpose of levying SWM Service Charge and this database shall be updated regularly and published on the website of the ULB.

(7) A surcharge of 2% per month shall be charged if the Waste Generators fails to pay the Service Charge within 3 months of raising the demand for the amount by the ULB.

(8) In case of default of payment of SWM Service Charge for more than 6 (six) months, the ULB or any other competent authority may recover the SWM Service Charge along with the surcharge from the defaulter as taxes or recovery of sums payable by distress under the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964. In addition, the ULB and/or the Agency/Service Provider, as the case may be, shall also have the discretion to stop providing Solid Waste management services till such SWM Service Charge along with the surcharge amount is paid by the defaulter.

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

CHAPTER X

NON-COMPLIANCE OF BYE-LAWS, SPOT FINES AND PENALTIES

24. Spot Fines.- The Nuisance Detectors shall have the power to levy spot fines for violations of Bye-laws 17 (Littering) and Bye-laws 18 (Public Nuisance), however, the amount of such spot fines shall not exceed the amount set out in Schedule VIII.

25. Penalties.- (1)Whoever contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the SWM Rules and/or these Bye-laws shall on conviction be punished with a fine as set out in Schedule VIII. In case of second contravention or non-compliance, the ULB shall have the power to levy a fine which could be up to twice of the amount set out against the offence in Schedule VIII. In case of third contravention or non-compliance, the ULB shall have the power to levy a fine which could be up to thrice of the amount set out against the offence in Schedule VIII. Thereafter, in case of after fourth contravention, the ULB shall have power to cancel trade license, recover the penalty amounts as per the different modes set out in the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, as the case may be and/or take any other appropriate action as may be notified from time to time.

(2) The fine or penalty mentioned in Schedule VIII shall stand automatically increased by 10% every 3 years (to the nearest multiple of Rs. 10) with effect from April 1 of such year. In addition, the ULB, in accordance with applicable law, may at any time alter or amend or vary any of the entries as mentioned in Schedule VIII of these Bye-laws in order to increase the penalties.

(3) The ULB shall take appropriate action including penalties, initiation of disciplinary action, deductions from salaries against the employees of ULB, if any of them mix segregated Solid Waste at any point of collection or

transportation, fails to pick up Solid Waste during the set out time-slots, or otherwise, violate the provisions of these Bye-laws and the SWM Rules.

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

- (i) levy a fine which may extend upto Rs. 50,000 (Rupees Fifty Thousand) for the first offence and for a second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend upto twice the penalty amount for the first offence,
- (ii) termination of contract or arrangement with the ULB for C &D Waste management/ Bulk Waste management/ Solid Waste management, cancellation of empanelment certificate or any other authority granted by the ULB; and/or
- (iii) suspension or revocation of any license to operate any Solid Waste collection, transportation or processing facility under these Bye-laws, SWM Rules and/or applicable regulations.

(5) The ULB is at liberty to initiate appropriate proceedings under any other law in addition to any action under these Bye-laws and the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, as the case may be such as the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Indian Penal code, 1860, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 for violation of any provisions thereunder.

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

26. Dumping of Solid Waste and Construction And Demolition Waste.-(1)The dumping of Solid Waste on vacant plot and depositing Construction and Demolition Waste at non-designated locations shall be dealt with by the ULB in accordance with the bye-laws for management of Construction and Demolition Waste and in the following manner, namely:-

- (a) The ULB may serve a notice on the relevant Waste Generator and/or Occupier of the Premises, as the case may be, requiring such Person to clear any waste on such premises in a manner and within a time set out in such notice.
- (b) If the Person on whom the notice has been served fails to comply with the requirements imposed by the notice, the ULB shall take all or any of the following actions:

- i. enter on the premises and clear the waste and recover from the Person the expenditure incurred in having done so; or
- ii. impose penalties for dumping of Solid Waste or Construction and Demolition Waste, as the case may be in accordance with these Bye-laws.

CHAPTER XI

OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF THE ULB

27. In addition to the responsibilities and duties set out in other Chapters of these Bye-laws, the ULB shall also have the following additional duties, namely:-

- (1) Ward Micro Plan:** The ULB shall create a solid waste management plan for every Block in a Ward after discussions with relevant stakeholders and ensure its implementation along with the Ward Committee. The Ward Micro Plan shall contain the collection times for different categories of Solid Waste, details of the collection vehicles and points, Block-wise map of the Ward, roads/streets for street sweeping, manpower and other information required for effective implementation of the solid waste management as may be considered appropriate by ULB.
- (2) Regular checks and review of Ward Micro plan:** The officers authorised by the ULB shall conduct regular checks in various parts of the Wards and other places of collection, transportation, processing and disposal of Solid Waste within its territorial limits to supervise compliance of various provisions of SWM Rules and these Bye-laws. In addition, authorised officers shall monitor and review the implementation of the Ward micro plan and prepare Ward action taken report on a monthly basis for onward submission to the Municipal Commissioner or Chief Officer of the ULB (through section head), as the case may be. Any authorised officer of the ULB shall have right to enter, at all reasonable times, with such assistance as he considers necessary, any place for the purpose of-
 - a. performing any of the functions entrusted to him by the ULB under these Bye-laws, or
 - b. determine compliance of the provisions of these Bye-laws.
- (3) Review of the Empanelled Vendors and Agency/Service Providers:** The ULB shall regularly review the facilities and operations of the Empanelled Vendors and Agency/Service Providers to ensure that they are in compliance with the empanelment conditions (if applicable), provisions of the SWM Rules and these Bye-laws. In the event of any non-compliance, the ULB can take action against the defaulting Empanelled Vendors and Agency/Service Providers including notice of remedial action, cancellation of the empanelment certificate or contract for services, imposition of fines and penalties as set out in these Bye-laws.
- (4) Publicity and citizen information services:** The ULB shall publicise the provisions of the Bye-laws through the media, signs, advertisement, leaflets, announcement on radio and televisions, newspapers publishing in ULB

website and through any other appropriate means, so that all citizens are made aware about the duties of citizens and the ULB in relation to segregation, recycling, littering, nuisance, penalties and fines. The ULB shall provide information about composting, bio-gas generation, recycling and decentralised processing of waste at community level by conducting training classes, seminars and workshops.

(5) Designated/nodal officers.- The official or authority concerned shall designate officers/nodal officer under their control who shall be responsible for,

- (i) implementing the responsibilities of the ULB set out under these Bye- laws,
- (ii) address grievances of the Waste Generators and suggestions for improvements in the implementation of the Bye-laws,
- (iii) levy fines and penalties, and
- (iv) other functions as may be deemed appropriate by the ULB, from time to time.

(6) Transparency and public accessibility.- To ensure greater transparency and public accessibility, the ULB shall provide the following information, data and reports in relation to the activities under the Bye-laws on its website. This information shall also be available in the offices of the ULB during its working hours such as,-

- i. Name and contacts of the Designated/nodal Officers who shall be responsible for implementing the obligatory responsibilities of ULB set out under these Bye-laws;
- ii. Monthly data about the quantity of each category of Solid Waste going to the different waste processing sites & Sanitary Landfills;
- iii. statistics of complaints and actions taken by the ULB to address the complaints;
- iv. Details of SWM Service Charge, penalties and spot fines collected by and on behalf of the ULB and the manner in which these amounts have been utilised on a monthly basis; and
- v. Reports and status of compliance of various provisions of the SWM Rules and these Bye-laws including results of regular and surprise checks by the ULB.

(7) Extended Producer Responsibility: The ULB shall monitor and ensure compliance of the extended producer responsibility of manufacturers and producers under the SWM Rules and the Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016.

(8) Regular cleaning and Street Sweeping: The ULB shall within its territorial area, be responsible for cleaning of all public places, slum areas, markets, parks, gardens etc and ensuring regular system of Street Sweeping through Pourkarmikas and/or using machines, if necessary. The frequency of Street Sweeping, location of community bins and related activities shall be determined and notified by the ULB having regard to vehicular and pedestrian traffic, density of population, extent of commercial activity, equipment used, labour welfare/safety and local situation in any Public Street or public areas as per the normative standards stipulated by the Government. The ULB shall provide adequate and appropriate cleaning tools and equipment such as brooms, collection plates, scrapers, spades among others The Solid Waste collected from these Street Sweepings shall be segregated if required and the ULB shall provide for transportation of,-

- i. Wet Waste to a convenient Bio-degradable processing facility;
- ii. Dry Waste to DWCC and materials recovery facility; and
- iii. silt, dust, drain silt and other inert waste to the Sanitary Landfill and/or any other processing facility as may be notified by the ULB from time to time.

(9) Creating Incentives: The ULB may consider creating systems for incentives for adoption of decentralised processing of Bio-degradable Waste such as bio-methanization and composting such as awarding and recognising the relevant Waste Generator by giving certificates, publishing their names on ULB's website. The ULB may purchase any extra compost, if available, from the Waste Generator, at a set out price as notified from time to time by the ULB. Certain exemptions and discounts will be provided on the basis of savings made by ULB on account of in-situ processing or recycling by Waste Generators of Solid Waste at source. Zero-waste neighbourhoods, apartment complexes and commercial buildings shall be adequately incentivised by the ULB and/or Agency/Service Provider, as the case may be.

(10) Chemical fertilisers: The ULB shall phase out the use of chemical fertilizers and use city compost in all parks, gardens maintained by it and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Preference shall be given to buy and/or use compost produced at the small scale composting plants set up at public parks, playgrounds, recreation grounds and gardens by the ULB and/or the Agency/Service Provider.

(11) Occupational safety: The ULB shall ensure occupational safety of its own staff including Pourakarmikas and staff of the Agency involved in Solid Waste management activities by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipments. The ULB shall also ensure that the operator of various waste processing facilities provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling Solid Waste and these are used by the workforce. In case of an accident at any processing and/or disposal facilities, the operator or person-in-charge of such facility shall report to the head of the ULB in the format set out in the SWM Rules 2016. The head of the ULB shall review the form, conduct an enquiry, if necessary and issue appropriate instruction to the operator or person-in-charge of the facility with respect to

compensation, medical expenses, rectification of the process or machinery that caused the accident among others.

(12) Grievance redressal: The ULB shall develop public grievance redressal system(s) for registering complaints regarding non-collection of Solid Waste, violations of these Bye-laws among others. These systems could be mobile applications, complaint centre, call centre and/or any other mechanism which the ULB may consider appropriate keeping in mind the population and quantity of Solid Waste generated. The grievance may be submitted through telephone, email, post, on the mobile application and/or in person by any citizen within the territorial limits of the ULB. The ULB shall ensure that each grievance is redressed in a timely and efficient manner bearing in mind the type of grievance, inconvenience cause to public and the remedial action proposed to be taken. For ULB employees such as Pourakarmikas, written grievances can be sent to section head of the ULB who shall be person in charge for grievance redressal for such ULB employees.

(13) Training and public awareness: (1) The ULB by its staff shall ensure to create awareness to informal waste pickers to collect the waste in segregated form and to transport as per SWM Rules and procedure laid down in these byelaw .

(2) The ULB by itself or through experts in the field undertake awareness and outreach programmes about management of Solid Waste, responsibility of each stakeholder under the SWM Rules and these Bye-laws, reduction and minimising of Solid Waste and grievance redressal mechanisms under the Bye-laws.

(3) The ULB shall prepare and publish on its website lists of composting experts, licensed scrap dealers, dealers of recyclables, container / bin manufacturers, agencies with expertise in recycling, etc. who are registered by the ULB so as to facilitate and support the citizens in processing their Solid Waste.

(14) Funds for Solid Waste management: The ULB shall make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of Solid Waste management services in the annual budget.

(15) Reduction of waste: The ULB shall make efforts to minimise and reduce the generation of Solid Waste by discouraging the production, sale and consumption of products containing unnecessary packaging material, disposable products through awareness programs and provision of incentives.

CHAPTER XII MISCELLANEOUS

28. Co-ordination with Government bodies.- The ULB shall co-ordinate with other Government agencies and authorities, to ensure compliance of these Bye-laws within areas under the jurisdiction or control of such bodies.

29. Review of implementation.- The ULB will review the effective implementation of these Bye-laws, at least twice a year, and take appropriate steps to ensure course correction such as evaluation of ULB's achievements against its targets.

30. Review of Bye-laws.- The Urban Development Department shall also review and assess if the provisions of these Bye-laws require any amendments or updating as and when necessary and in any case, at least once every three years.

31. Repeal and savings.-The Government order No-UDD 23 TCT 2004, Dated: 06.01.2005 and circular No. ಪೌನಿ:ಫವನಿ:ಎಸ್.ಎಚ್.ಜಿ:ಸಿ.ಆರ್:13:08-09 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07.09.2009 is hereby repealed.

Provided that, such repeal shall not affect:

- i. the previous operation of the said order and circular or anything duly done or suffered there under; or
- ii. any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the said order and circular;
- iii. any reference in the said order and circular shall be constructed as a reference to these bye-laws; and
- iv. all proceedings commenced under said order and circular repealed and pending on the date of commencement of these bye-laws shall be continued and disposed off in accordance with the provisions of these bye-laws.

SCHEDULE I

[see bye-laws 3(c)(iii), 3(e) and 3(w)]

ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF WET WASTE, DRY WASTE, DOMESTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE BIOMEDICAL WASTE AND BULKY WASTE

Part A – Illustrative list of Wet Waste:

- i. Kitchen waste including tea leaves, egg shells, fruit and vegetable peels, leftover and/or stale food
- ii. Organic market waste such as fruit and vegetable peels, rotten and/or spoilt vegetables and fruits
- iii. Meat and bones
- iv. Garden and leaf litter, including flowers
- v. Coconut shells
- vi. Wood/ leaf ashes

Part B – Illustrative list of Dry Waste* (listed items/articles)

- i. Newspapers
- ii. Paper, books and magazines
- iii. Glass
- iv. Metal objects and wire
- v. Plastic
- vi. Aluminum cans
- vii. Rexene
- viii. Rubber
- ix. Wood /furniture
- x. Packaging

- xi. Fabrics
- xii. Styrofoam
- xiii. Thermocol

**The above are sample lists and will be customized (i.e. items to be added or removed) by each ULB based on the identified processing and recycling destinations for each item.*

Part C – Illustrative list of Domestic Hazardous Waste:

- i. Aerosol cans
- ii. Batteries
- iii. Bleaches and household kitchen and drain cleaning Agent
- iv. Car batteries, oil filters and car care products and consumables
- v. Oils, Chemicals and solvents and their empty containers
- vi. Cosmetic items, chemical-based Insecticides and their empty containers
- vii. Medicines including expired medicines
- viii. Paints, oils, lubricants, glues, thinners, and their empty containers
- ix. Pesticides and herbicides and their empty containers
- x. Photographic chemicals
- xi. Soft foam packaging from new equipment
- xii. Thermometers and mercury-containing products
- xiii. Sanitary waste

Part D – Illustrative list of Biomedical Waste:

(For a complete list, please refer to Schedule I of Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016)

- i. Items contaminated with blood, body fluids like dressings, plaster casts, cotton swabs and bags containing residual or discarded blood and blood components.

- ii. Expired or discarded medicines such as pharmaceutical waste like antibiotics, cytotoxic drugs including all items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs along with glass or plastic ampoules, vials etc.
- iii. Discarded linen, mattresses, beddings contaminated with blood or body fluid.
- iv. tubing, bottles, intravenous tubes and sets, catheters, urine bags, needles, scalpels, blades, syringes (without needles and fixed needle syringes) and vacutainers with their needles cut) and gloves.

Part E – Illustrative list of Bulky Waste:

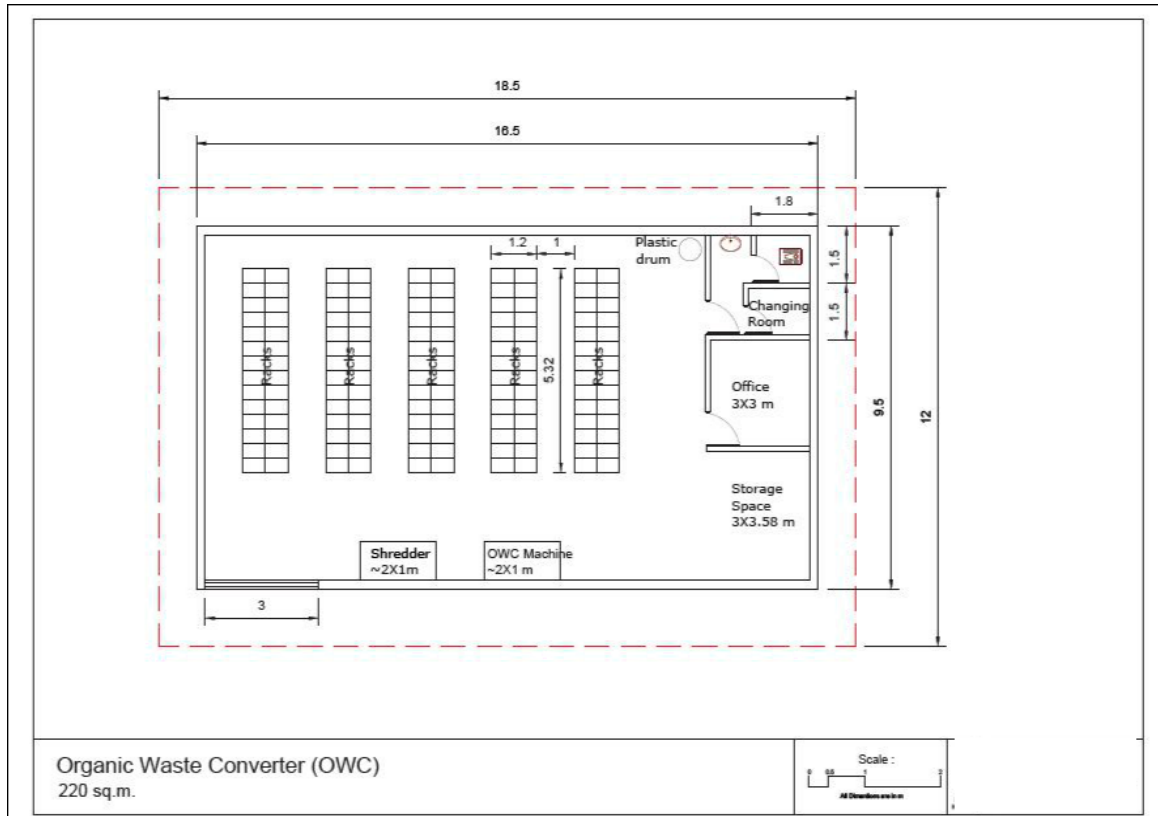
- i. Furniture and Furnishings such as wardrobes, tables, chairs, shoe racks, computer tables, beds, cots, chair, dining tables, sofas etc
- ii. Kitchen utensils
- iii. Mattresses
- iv. Musical instruments that do not qualify as E-waste.

SCHEDULE II

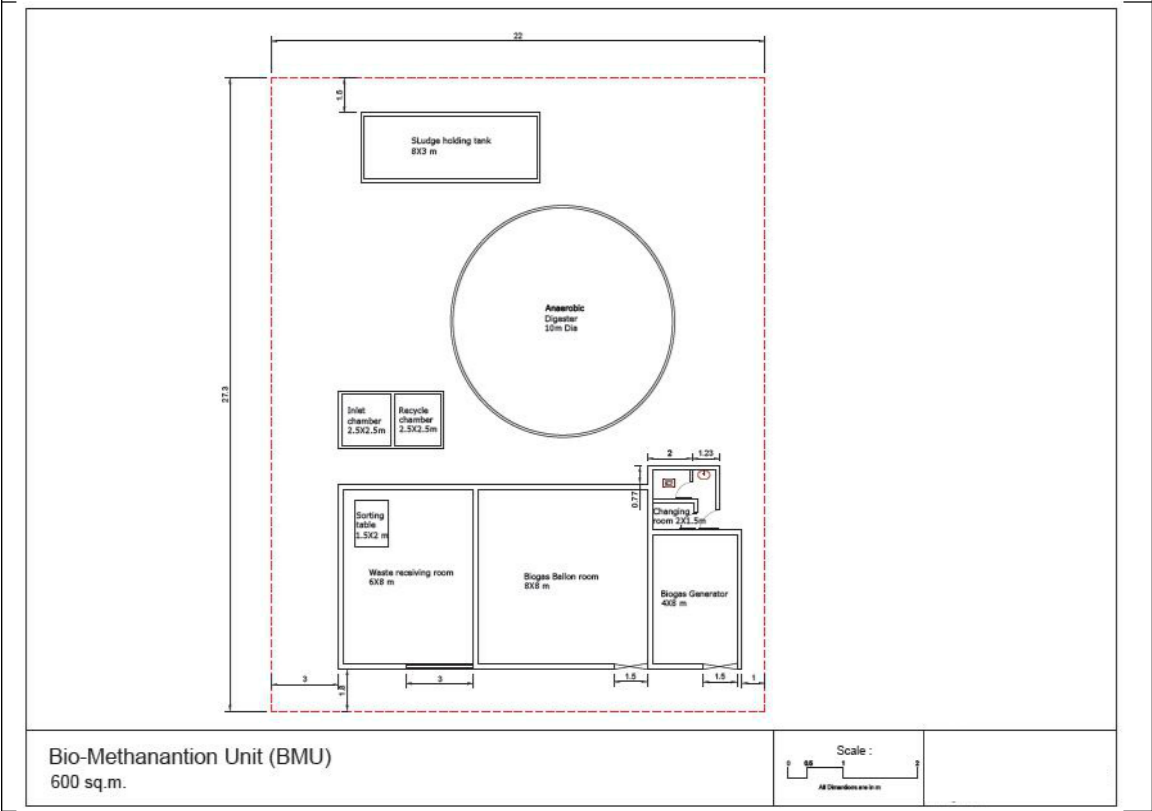
[see bye-law 12(2)]

LAYOUT AND SPECIFICATIONS OF DWCC AND DECENTRALISED PROCESSING UNITS

1. Organic Waste Converter/Decentralized Wet Waste Processing Unit:



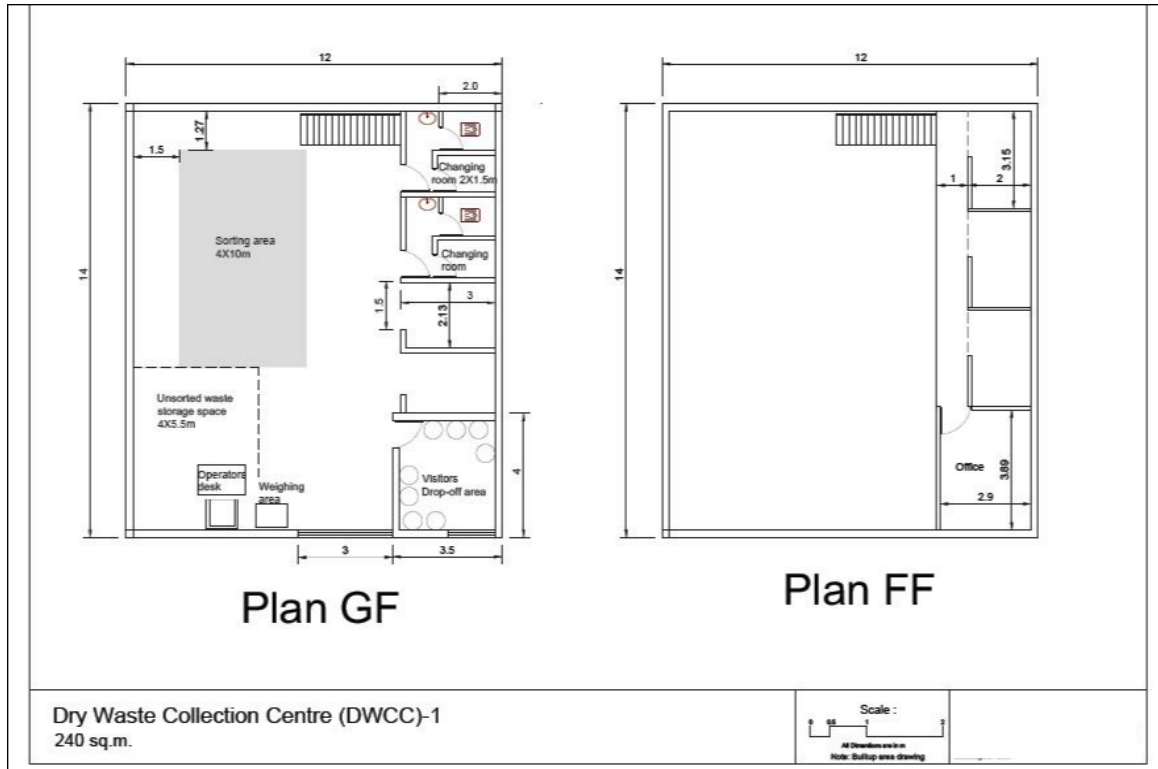
2. Bio-Methanization Unit:



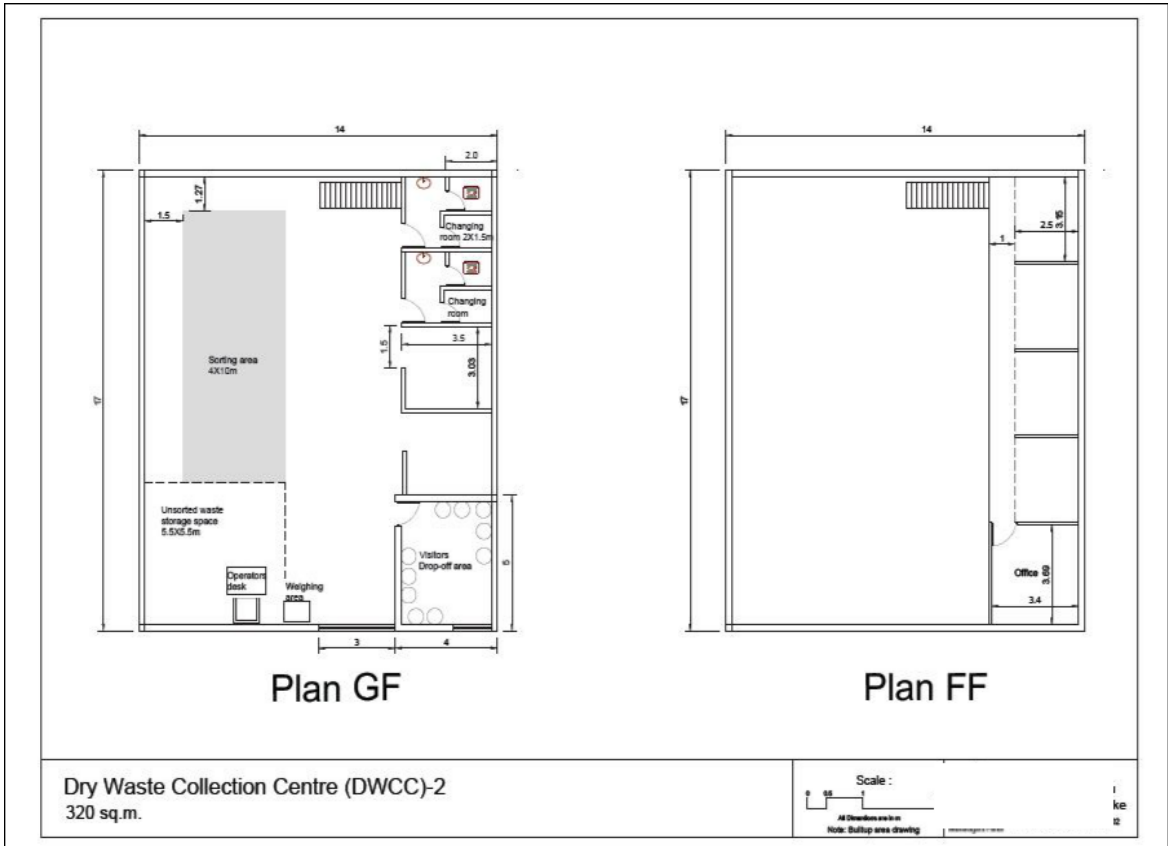
Bio-Methanation Unit (BMU)
600 sq.m.

Scale :
10m
All dimensions are in m

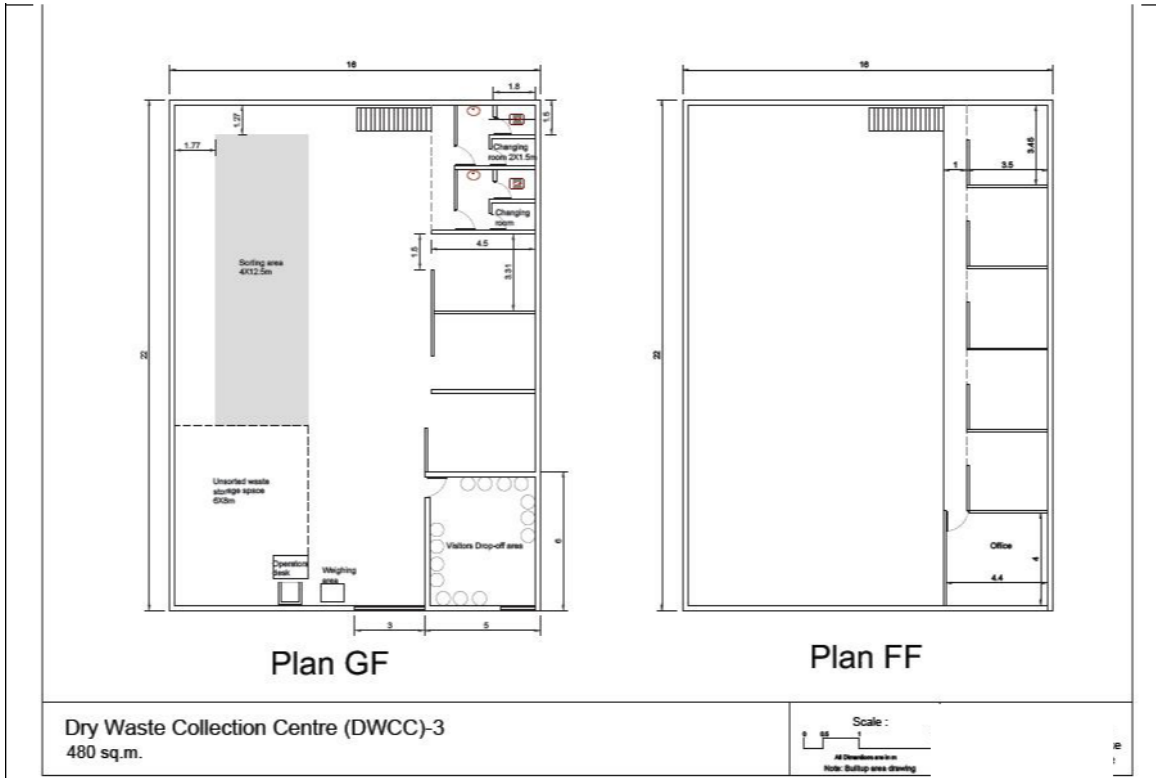
3. Dry Waste Collection Centre (DWCC) Model-1



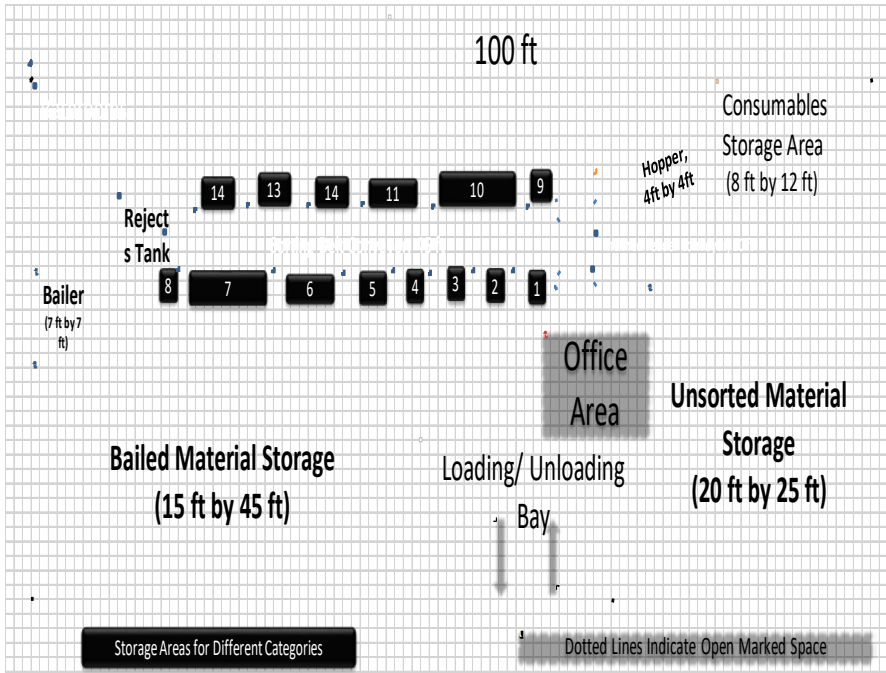
Model-2



Model-3



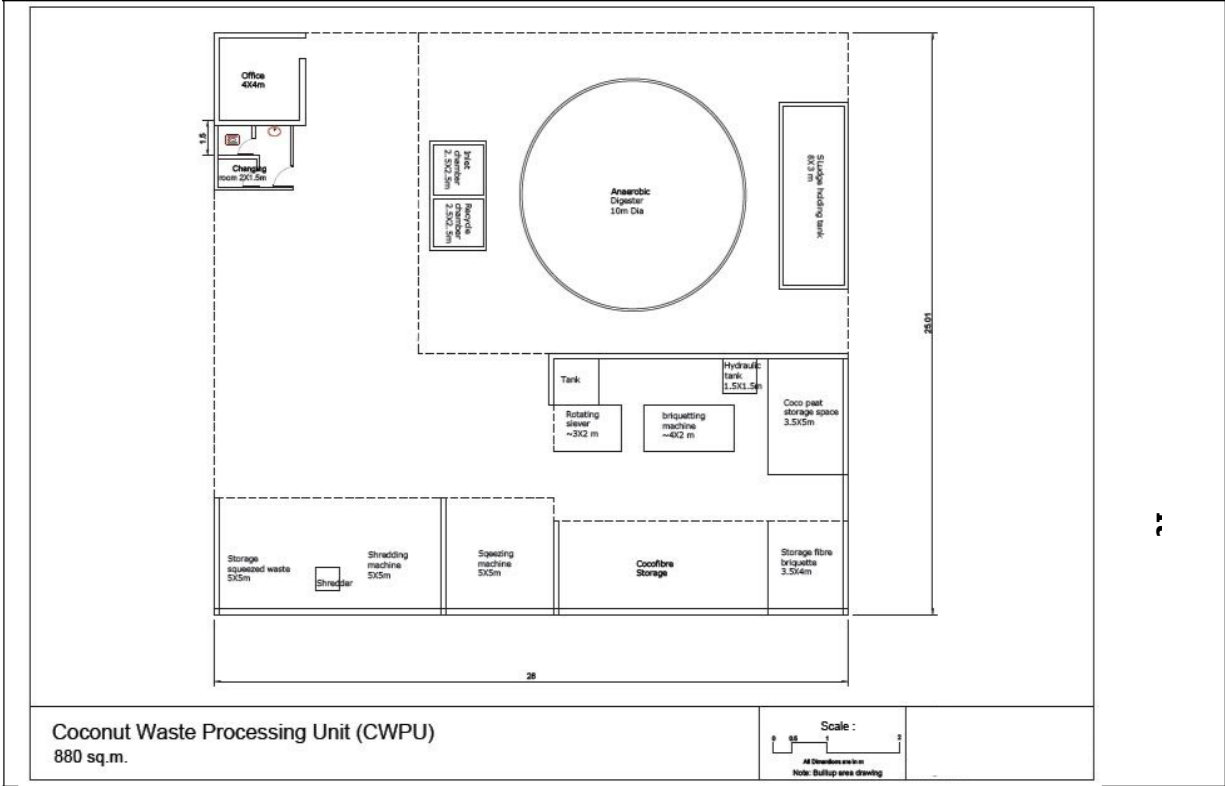
Model-4: Processing Unit



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4.Coconut Waste Processing Unit



SCHEDULE III

[see bye-law 13(7)]

FORM OF ANNUAL RETURN BY A WASTE GENERATOR WHO DOES NOT USE THE SERVICES OF THE ULB AND/OR ITS AGENCY/SERVICE PROVIDER

S.no	Headings	Details
1.	Name and address of the Waste Generator Phone no: Email address:	
2.	Type of Waste Generator Domestic household Commercial shop or establishment Educational institutions, school, college and research institutes Government offices, courts and other Premises occupied by the local, state or central governments Bulk Waste Generator Any other type of Waste Generator	
3.	Total quantity of Solid waste generated Quantity of Solid Waste generated per year Per capita waste generated per year	
4.	Percentage of households/units/buildings segregating the waste at source	
5.	Name and address of the Empanelled Vendor, if any	
6.	Whether Bio Degradable Waste is processed on site or through Empanelled Vendor	Yes/No
7.	Quantity of the Biodegradable Waste collected per year	
8.	Details of technologies adopted for processing Bio Degradable Waste	
	Composting	Qty. Bio

		<p>Degradable Waste processed per year</p> <p>Qty. of compost produced per year</p> <p>Quantity of residual waste generated per year</p>
	Bio-methanation	<p>Qty. Bio Degradable Waste processed per year</p> <p>Qty. of biogas produced per year</p> <p>Quantity of residual waste generated per year</p>
9.	Quantity of the Non-Biodegradable Waste collected per year	
10.	Quantity of the Domestic Hazardous Waste collected per year	
11.	Detail of Dry & domestic Hazardous waste processing followed (e.g., Roads , Roof, Co-processing , Common Biomedical waste processing facility etc.)	
12.	Quantity of Dry & Domestic households waste processed/year (in Tonnes)	

SCHEDULE IV

[see bye-law 19(1)]

PUBLIC NOTICE NOTIFYING BULK WASTE GENERATOR

Whereas the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2016 notified by the Government on April 08, 2016 mandate the Bulk Waste Generators of Solid Waste and set out new constructions to carry out certain waste management functions by themselves, the_ _ _ _

_ _ _ _ _ (name of the ULB), not with standing any other rule/provision, hereby directs all Bulk Waste Generators of Solid Waste defined as **(i)** generating 100 kg or more of Solid Waste (from all waste streams) per day or **(ii)** gated communities, corporate campus, technology parks and institutions with an area of 5000 sqm or more to implement the provisions of the SWM Rules 2016 and the Bye-laws thereof notified by the ULB (available at website at _ _ _ _ _) not later than 60 days(by date.....) from the date of this

notice, including segregation of Solid Waste into 3 (three) categories/streams (Bio-degradable, Non-Biodegradable and Domestic Hazardous Waste) at source and establish in-situ processing and treatment of Bio-degradable Waste within time stipulated in SWM Bye law. Detailed instructions are available in the Bye-laws available at website at _ _ _ _ _ .

All Waste Generators falling within the definition of the Bulk Waste Generators will be classified as such unless they submit within the notice period, a self- declaration of generating less than 100 kg of waste from their premises. Such self-declaration will be subject to verification and applicable penal costs if found untrue. Such self-declarations shall be submitted to the ULB within 20 days (by date.....) of this notice for enabling verification. Self-declarations sent/submitted after the due date will be summarily rejected.

Any violation of the SWM Rules 2016 and/or these Bye-laws for Bulk Waste Generators after 60 days of this notice (after date))

will attract applicable penal charges/fines as stated in the Bye-laws of the ULB.

The declaration if found false at a later date will attract penalties as per the Bye-laws of the ULB.

Place:

Authorised Signatory

SCHEDULE V

[see bye-law 19(1)]

INDIVIDUAL NOTICE FORMAT

To <Insert name of the proposed Bulk Waste Generator>

Subject: Categorization as Bulk Waste Generator

Sir/Madam/Messers,

Considering the activities/ business carried out at your premises and/or area occupied by you, the competent authority has designated you as **Bulk Waste Generator**. Accordingly, you are directed to comply with the provisions of the SWM Rules, 2016, Bye-laws and implement segregation of waste at source, segregated storage within premises and processing and treatment of Bio-degradable Waste within premises or processing tied-up with an Empanelled Vendor.

In case you claim not to be a Bulk Waste Generator, you are required to submit a self-declaration to that effect within 20 days otherwise it will be deemed that you have no objection to be classified as a Bulk Waste Generator.

The self-declaration proforma is attached which should be filled up and submitted to the ULB's designated officers and acknowledgement obtained, which will serve as "Certificate of Non-Bulk Waste Generator" till a verification certificate is issued. In case your self-declaration is found untrue, the same will be cancelled and penalties in accordance with the Bye-laws will be levied.

Authorised Signatory for the Municipal Commissioner/ Chief Officer

SCHEDULE VI

[see bye-law 19(2)]

SELF-DECLARATION FORMAT

I/We/M/s.** _____ located at premises
_____ (address) _____ (phone)
_____ (mobile) _____ (e-mail) and holder of
_____ urban local body occupancy certificate/ Property Tax
Assessment No. _____ or trade license no. _____. The
business activity at the premises is _____.

I/We/M/s. _____ hereby self-declare that the total
daily Solid Waste generated from our premises is less than 100 kg, hence not a
Bulk Waste Generator.

I/We/M/s. _____ understand that the _____ urban local body
is free to enter the premises to check and verify the quantity of Solid Waste
generated in the premises. During any such verification, if 100 kg or more Solid
Waste is found generated, this self-declaration becomes void and I/we/M/s. can be
categorized as Bulk Waste Generator and _____ urban local body can impose
penal charges as applicable from the date of effect for Bulk Waste Generator's
responsibilities as per public notice.

(Authorized signatory)

For the Premises Occupier/Owner

To _____ Urban Local Body

** strike out whatever not applicable

SCHEDULE VII

SWM SERVICE CHARGE IN INDIAN RUPEES

PART I – SWM Service Charge payable by Waste Generators except Bulk Waste Generators

[see bye-laws 6(9), 21, 22(2), 22(3) and 23(1)]

**Amount in
Rs**

S. No.	Type of Waste Generator (excluding Bulk Waste Generators)	City Municipa 1 Council (Grade-1)	City Municipa 1 Council (Grade-2)	Town Municipal Council	Town Panchayat
A	Residential Buildings (Monthly)				
1	Households upto 500 sq. ft.	20	20	15	15
2	Households sq. ft. to 1000 from 501 sq. ft.	35	30	25	20
3	Households from 1001 sq. ft. to 2000 sq. ft.	45	40	35	30
4	more than 2000 sq. ft.	60	55	50	45
B	Vacant Sites (Charges described are for one year)				
1	Vacant sites (Per Annum)	0.15 per Sq.ft per Annum	0.15 per Sq.ft per Annum	0.10 per Sq.ft per Annum	0.10 per Sq.ft per Annum

C	Non Commercial Buildings (Monthly)				
1	Built up area up to 1000 sq. ft.	80	70	60	50
2	from 1001 sq. ft. to 3000 sq. ft.	250	200	180	150
3	from 3001 sq. ft. to 5000 sq. ft.	400	350	300	250
4	more than 5000 sq. ft.	600	550	450	350
D	Commercial Buildings (Monthly)				
	Restaurants/Hotels/Dhaba	-	-	-	-
1	a) up to 25 seats	400	350	300	250
	b) more than 25 seats	600	550	450	350
2	Mess, Canteen, Mobile Canteen	200	175	150	125
3	Bakery	240	200	180	150
4	Coffee/Tea stall/Sweet stall	80	70	60	50
5	Fast food	160	140	120	100
6	All types of Street Vendors	40	35	30	25
7	Marriage halls, festival halls, Community halls	800	700	600	500
8	Guest House/ Lodges	600	500	450	350
	Wine / Liquor Shop	-	-	-	-
9	a) Retail	250	200	175	150
	b) Wholesale	400	350	300	250
10	Pubs, Bar and Restaurants, Clubs and other such places	600	525	450	375

11	All types of Meat stalls	400	350	300	250
12	Slippers-Shoes shops	240	200	180	150
13	Textile and Garment shop	120	100	90	75
14	Hospital/Nursing Home	400	350	300	250
15	Clinic	200	175	150	125
16	Medical Store	150	125	100	75
17	Hardware Shop	80	70	60	50
18	Cinema Theatre/Multiplexes	-	-	-	-
	a) Up to 500 seats	200	150	100	100
	b) from 501 to 750 seats	300	250	200	200
	c) More than 750 seats	400	350	300	250

	All types of Vehicle Showrooms (only non-hazardous waste)	800	700	600	500
20	Service Stations/ Auto non-hazardous Garage (only waste)	400	350	300	250
21	Automobile Shop	150	125	100	75
22	Wholesale Fruits/ Vegetables/ Flower shops	800	700	600	500
23	Vegetable Shops	400	350	300	250
24	Flower Shops	200	175	150	125
25	Fruits /Tender Coconut stall	300	250	200	175
26	General Store	40	35	30	25
27	Wholesale/ Supermarkets	400	350	300	250

28	All types of Flour mills / wet grinder	200	175	150	125
29	Saw mill	400	350	300	250
30	Ice cream parlour/ Juice Centre	320	280	240	200
31	Hostel (Pvt. Institution/Organization)	450	400	350	300
32	Paying Guest	-	-	-	-
	a) up to 15 beds	320	280	240	200
	b) more than 15 beds	650	550	500	400
33	Granite store	250	200	150	100
	Shops and commercial establishments including banks, technological parks, corporate offices, Educational institutions shopping arenas, malls and financial institutions	-	-	-	-
34	a) having builtup area up to 2500 sq. ft.	450	400		300

	b) having builtup area from 2501 sq. ft. to 5000 sq. ft.	950	850	700	600
	c) having builtup area from 5001 sq. ft. to 10000 sq. ft.	2,000	1,750	1,500	1,250
	d) having builtup area more than 10,000 sq. ft.	4,000	3,500	3,000	2,500
35	Godowns, cold storages (only non-hazardous waste)	400	350	300	250
36	Small and cottage industry workshops (only non-hazardous waste)	400	350	300	250
37	Cleanliness Refundable Deposit for events and gatherings in public places (one time) {Excluding Government sponsored programs & events}	-	-	-	-
	a) 100-1000 people	2,000	1,750	1,500	1,250

	gathering				
	b) 1000-10,000 people gathering	4,500	4,000	3,500	3,000
	c) More than 10,000 people gathering	20,000	17,500	15,000	12,500
38	Service Charge for collection, transport and processing of Solid Waste generated for events and gatherings in public places (one time) {Excluding Government sponsored programs & events}	-	-	-	-
	a) 100-1000 people gathering	800	700	600	500
	b) 1000-10,000 people gathering	2,000	1,750	1,500	1,250
	c) More than 10,000 people gathering	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000
39	Collection, transportation and processing of Construction and Demolition Waste	As opined /decided by the ULB through general/ Special orders/Notifications./ Special Rules			

40	Exhibitions, Entertainment programmes conducted temporarily at Marriage halls, Community halls, Hotel, under construction sites/ open places, market area etc	-	-	-	-
	a) up to one week	1,200	1,050	900	750
	b) more than one week and less than one month	2,400	2,100	1,800	1,500
	c) more than one month	4,800	4,200	3,600	3,000
41	All type of business in Commercial buildings within ULB limits (Excluding Bulk generators and SI no 1 to 40)	-	-	-	-
	a) having an builtup area up to 250 sq. ft.	35	30	25	20
	b) having an area builtup from 251 sq. ft. to 500 sq. ft.	50	45	35	30

	c) having an area 501 sq. ft. builtup from to 1000 sq. ft.	80	70	60	50
	d) having an builtup area from 1001 sq. ft. to 2000 sq. ft. e) more than builtup 2000 sq. ft.	120	100	80	70
		10% rise for increase in every 500 sq. ft.			
42	Bulky waste from all non bulk waste generators like Residential, Commercial and non- Commercial activities (Refer Byelaw 3 (e) and Byelaw 6(9))	1 per Kg	1 per Kg	1 per Kg	1 per Kg
43	Other places/activity not marked as above	As opined /decided by the ULB through general/ Special orders/Notifications./ Special Rules			
44	MSW Processing & Disposal Charge from other than ULB source (such as Port Authority, SEZ, Contonment, Pvt. Establishments, KIADB [MSW only] etc..)	2 per Kg	2 per Kg	2 per Kg	2 per Kg

PART II – SWM Service Charge payable by Bulk Waste Generators

[see bye-laws 6(2), 6(9), 13(3)(iii), 20(3), 20(4)(iii), 20(5)(ii) and 25(1)]

For Bulk Waste Generators who do not process their own Solid Waste onsite or have not engaged an Empanelled Vendor for Solid Waste management services, the SWM Service Charge shall be;

Amount in Rs

S.no	Type of SWM service	SWM Service Charge per month from each Bulk Waste Generator to be not less than:
		TMC & TP
1.	For collection, transport and processing of Biodegradable Waste, Non-Biodegradable Waste, Domestic Hazardous Waste, Sanitary Waste	3 per kg per day.
2.	For collection, transport and processing of Biodegradable Waste.	2per kg per day.
3.	For collection, transport and processing of Non-Biodegradable Waste.	1 per kg per day.
4.	For collection, transport and processing of Domestic Hazardous Waste and Sanitary Waste	1 per kg per day.
5.	For collection, transport and processing of Bulky Waste	1 per kg per day.

SCHEDULE VIII

[see bye-laws 5(2), 18(2)(i), 19(3), 24, 25(1) and 25(2)]

SCHEDULE OF FINES IN INDIAN RUPEES

S.no	Non-compliance and type of Waste Generator	Penalty/ fine for the first offence		Penalty for the second and subsequent offence	
		CMC	TMC/TP	CMC	TMC/TP
1.	Littering, spitting, urinating, open defecating or committing any other acts of Public Nuisance	100	50	150	100
2.	Failure to segregate Solid Waste according to these Bye-laws by the Bulk Waste Generator	500	200	750	300
3.	Failure to segregate and/or handover Solid Waste according to these Bye-laws by Waste Generators who are not Bulk Waste Generator	50	25	75	50
4.	Failure to store and/or deliver Construction and	500/	250/		

	Demolition Waste in a segregated manner or dumping of Construction and Demolition Waste	tonne,	tonne	-	-
5.	Disposal of Solid Waste by burning, dumping and/or unauthorised burial by a Bulk Waste Generator*	25,000			
6.	Disposal of Solid Waste by burning, dumping and/or unauthorised burial by any Waste Generator who is not a Bulk Waste Generator*	5000			
7.	Failure to deliver (non-household) fish, poultry and slaughterhouse waste in a segregated manner as set out in the Bye-laws or dumping (non-household) of fish, poultry and slaughterhouse waste in community bin, Receptacle, public place or any other unauthorised place.	100	50	150	100

8.	For a Street Vendor without a container/waste basket and/or who does not deliver Solid Waste in a segregated manner as set out in the Bye-laws	50	25	100	50
9.	Issuance of false self-declaration under Chapter VII of the Bye-laws to avoid being classified as a Bulk Waste Generator	3000	1000	-	-
10.	Failure to comply with any lawful directions issued by the Municipal Commissioner/ Chief Officer to ensure cleanliness and hygiene of Road, Bus Station, Railway Station, Street playground, Park and other premises of public utility	100	50	200	100
11.	Irregular deposit of rubbish or filth or any solid matter	100	50	200	100
12.	Unauthorised dumping of C&D waste	1000	500	2000	1000
* As per NGT directions dated 15-3-2019 & 24-04-2019 with regard OA No. 606 of 2018					

SCHEDULE IX-
{see bye-law 16(2)}
FORMAT FOR APPLICATION OF WASTE TRADER

Name of the Waste Trader:

Type of Waste Trader:

Address:

Contact Number:

Type of Legal Entity Company Partnership included limited liability partnership
 Trust Sole Proprietorship
Other (Mention) Cooperative or Society

GST No:

Registration No (company/shop/commercial establishment):

Trade License:

Property Tax No:

PAN No:

Type of Solid Waste collected:

End destination of each category of Solid Waste collected (including name and address):

Lalitha Bai K.

Under Secretary to Government,
Urban Development Department.

PR-416

SC-500