

**GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB**  
**Department of Local Government**  
**(Local Government -4 Branch)**  
**Punjab Municipal Bhawan, Plot No-3, Sector 35A, Chandigarh**

**NOTIFICATION**

**The 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2020**

**No.5/105/2020-2lg4/1391(A)** in pursuance of provisions of section 399 (2) of Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976 and Section 201 (1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, the Governor of Punjab is pleased to confirm “The Punjab Solid Waste Management and Cleanliness & Sanitation Bye-Laws 2020” framed under Rule 15 (e) and 15 (zf) of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 of The Environment Protection Act, 1986 and duly published as under:-

**1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT**

- 1) These bye-laws shall be called “The Punjab Solid Waste Management and Cleanliness & Sanitation Bye-Laws 2020”.
- 2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Punjab Gazette.

**2. APPLICABILITY**

These Bye-laws shall be applicable within the Municipal limits of all ULBs of Punjab.

**3. VISION**

*“Attaining and sustaining Clean-Green Punjab by adopting the 6Rs waste management principal (refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, redesign and research), implementing the environment friendly, financially viable, socially acceptable and easy to operate & maintain solid waste management technologies/ mechanism with 100% door to door collection of segregated waste & transportation in the segregated manner and scientific processing at closest to point of generation and reclamation of*

*landfill sites integrating the informal sector of rag pickers and community participation”.*

4. **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT APPROACH:** Preference shall be given to decentralized processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as - microbial composting, aerobic honeycomb pit composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion/ bio-methanation or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable wastes [15(v) SWM Rules, 2016].

5. **DEFINITIONS**

- 1) **“angan/ premises/ place”** means the public place in front of, or adjacent on any side of any premises, extending to the road, kerb side including the footpath kerb, drain, nala, plot or premises;
- 2) **“aerobic composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;
- 3) **“agency/ agent”** means any entity/ person appointed or authorized by a Urban Local Body to act on its behalf, for discharge of duties or functions i.e. sweeping of streets, collection of waste, collection of charges/ fines, and other such delegated responsibilities etc.;
- 4) **“anaerobic digestion”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen;
- 5) **“authority”** means the approval granted by the Punjab State Pollution Control Board to the “operator of the concession”;
- 6) **“authorization”** means the permission given by the Punjab State Pollution Control Board or a Urban Local Body, as the case may be, to the operator of a facility or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of solid waste;
- 7) **“biodegradable waste”** means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;
- 8) **“bio-methanation”** means a process, which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane rich biogas;

- 9) **“brand owner”** means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label;
- 10) **“buffer zone”** means zone of no development to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding 5 TPD (tons per day) of installed capacity (this will be maintained within total area allotted for the solid waste processing and disposal facility);
- 11) **“bulk waste generator”** means bulk waste generators includes buildings, occupied by the Central Government departments or undertakings, State Government departments or undertakings, Local Bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes and any other waste generators as notified Bulk Waste Generators by the ULB.
- 12) **“bulk garden and horticulture waste”** means bulk waste from parks, gardens etc. including grass, clippings, weeds, woody ‘brown’ carbon rich materials such as pruning, branched, twinges, woof chipping, straw, dead leaves, tree trimmings, etc., which cannot be accommodated in the daily collection system for bio-degradable waste.
- 13) **“census town”** means an urban area as defined by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India;
- 14) **“centralised processing/ management”** means processing/ management of waste generated by the ULBs will be done preferably within municipality limits to avoid unnecessary transportation cost and environment damage.
- 15) **“combustible waste”** means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kilocalorie per kilogram (kcal/kg) and excluding chlorinated materials like plastic, wood pulp, etc;
- 16) **“composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;

- 17) **“contractor”** means a person or firm that undertakes a contract to provide materials or labour to perform a service or do a job for service providing authority;
- 18) **“co-processing”** means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500 kilocalorie per kilogram (kcal/kg) as raw material or as a source of energy or both to replace or supplement the natural mineral resources and fossil fuels in industrial processes;
- 19) **“decentralised processing”** means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing the processing of biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal;
- 20) **“disposal”** means the final and safe disposal of post-processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
- 21) **“domestic hazardous waste”** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles/syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at household level;
- 22) **“door-to-door collection”** means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments , offices , institutional or any other non residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises;.
- 23) **“dry waste”** means waste other than biodegradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc;
- 24) **“extended producer responsibility (EPR)”** means responsibility of any producer of packaging products such as plastic, tin, glass and

corrugated boxes, etc., for environmentally sound management, till end-of-life of the packaging products;

- 25) **“facility”** means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes - namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal - are carried out;
- 26) **“fine”** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities for non-compliance of the directions contained in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and these Byelaws;
- 27) **“handling”** includes all activities relating to sorting, segregation, material recovery, collection, secondary storage, shredding, baling, crushing, loading, unloading, transportation, processing and disposal of solid wastes;
- 28) **“inert”** means wastes which are not biodegradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surfaced rains;
- 29) **“informal waste collector ”** includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials;
- 30) **“Local Body”** means and includes the Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats, census towns and notified industrial townships, with whatever name they are called;
- 31) **“municipal solid waste”** includes commercial and residential wastes generated in a Local Body, in either solid or semi-solid form, excluding industrial hazardous waste, untreated bio-medical hazardous waste;
- 32) **“non-biodegradable waste”** means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro organisms into simpler stable compounds;
- 33) **“nuisance”** includes any act, omission, place, animal or thing, which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offense to the sense of sight, smell, hearing, breath, modesty and

dignity or disturbance to movement, work, rest or sleep, or which may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property;

**34) “nuisance detector”** means those employees, who are appointed/ designated by a Local Body or State Government to detect acts of Public nuisance etc. under the Bye-laws;

**35) “occupier”** includes –

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

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

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

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

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

f) the custodian of evacuee property in respect of evacuee property vested in him under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act; and

g) the General Manager of a Railway and the head of a Government Department/Undertaking, in respect of properties under their respective control;

**36) “operator of a facility”** means a person or entity, who owns or operates a facility for handling solid waste which includes the Local Body and any other entity or agency appointed by the Local Body;

**37) “person”** means any person or persons and shall include any shop or establishment or firm or company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, their agents, assignee etc.;

**38) “premises”** means any land or building or part of building/ land and includes –

a) garden, ground and out houses, if any, appertaining to a building or part of a building; and

- b) any fitting affixed to a building or part of a building for the more beneficial enjoyment thereof;
- 39) **“primary collection”** means collecting, lifting and removal of segregated solid waste from source of its generation, including households, shops, offices and any other non-residential premises or from any collection points or any other location specified by the Local Body;
- 40) **“processing”** means any scientific process, by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products;
- 41) **“recycling”** means the process of transforming segregated non-biodegradable solid waste into new material or product or as raw material for producing new products, which may or may not be similar to the original products;
- 42) **“redevelopment”** means rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated;
- 43) **“sanitary waste”** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
- 44) **“schedule”** means the Schedule appended to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- 45) **“segregation”** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste, namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non-biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes;
- 46) **“service provider”** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc;
- 47) **“solid waste”** means and includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste,

catering and market waste and other non-residential wastes, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste excluding industrial waste, bio-medical waste and e-waste, battery waste, radio-active waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities mentioned in rule 2 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016;

- 48) “Solid waste management”** comprises of i) source segregation, ii) door to door collection and transportation in similar manner (segregated form), iii) scientific processing (bio-degradable) for production of compost and bio-gas, iv) resource recovery/ recycling (non-biodegradable - commercially recyclables), v) RDF production (non-biodegradable - commercially non-recyclables) and vi) safe disposal (inerts – chulah ash, fine earth etc.) following waste hierarchy [means the priority order in which the solid waste is to should be managed by giving emphasis to prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least [3(57) SWM Rules, 2016].
- 49) “sorting”** means separating various components and categories of recyclables, such as paper, plastic, card- boards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling;
- 50) “stabilizing”** means the biological decomposition of biodegradable wastes to a stable state where it generates no leachate or offensive odours and is fit for application to farm land, soil erosion control and soil remediation;
- 51) “street vendor”** means any person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in a street, lane, side walk, footpath, pavement, public park or any other public place or private area, from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place and includes hawker, peddler, squatter and all other synonymous terms, which may be local or region specific; and the



words “street vending” with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall be construed accordingly;

- 52) **“transfer station”** means a facility created to receive solid waste from collection areas and transport in bulk in covered vehicles or containers to waste processing and, or, disposal facilities;
- 53) **“transportation”** means conveyance of solid waste, either treated, partly treated or untreated, from a location to another location in an environmentally sound manner through specially designed and covered transport system so as to prevent the foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions;
- 54) **“treatment”** means the method, technique or process designed to modify physical, chemical or biological characteristics or composition of any waste, so as to reduce its volume and potential to cause harm;
- 55) **“user fee”** means a fee imposed by the Local Body and any entity mentioned in rule 2 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 on the waste generators to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services;
- 56) **“vermi composting”** means the process of conversion of biodegradable waste into compost using earthworms;
- 57) **“waste generator”** means and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non residential establishments including Indian Railways, defence establishments, which generate solid waste or who generate or cause to the generation of waste;
- 58) **“waste hierarchy”** means the priority order, in which the solid waste should be managed by giving emphasis to prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least; and
- 59) **“waste picker”** means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation, the streets, bins,

material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

## 6. WASTE GENERATORS

Generator of wastes means who generate or cause to the generation of solid waste. For the purpose of these Bye-laws any person, owner, president, secretary, director, trustee, manager, occupier, chief authority or any person representing or for the time being incharge, control or management etc. representing the subject group specified below shall be considered as Waste Generators:-

Sr. No	CATEGORIES OF WASTE GENERATORS
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>	
1	Individuals/ Individual households: means and includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, a single room that is occupied (or if vacant intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. For the purpose of these bye-laws, owner or occupier of the house or the person representing them shall be considered as Generator.
2	Government and private colonies/ societies: means and includes a body of individuals living together as members of a community. For the purpose of these bye-laws, president, secretary of the society or person representing them shall be considered as Generator. In case of the non-existence of a registered co-operative society, the above mentioned Generators shall be requested to appoint a sanitation co-coordinator for the provision of these bye-laws by the Local Body.
3	Bungalows, multi storied buildings, apartments, row houses, townships, hostels, tenements etc.: means and include all the persons living in Bungalows, multi storied buildings, apartments, row houses, townships, hostels, tenements. For the purpose of these bye-laws, the owner, occupier, president, secretary or person representing them shall be considered as Generator. In case of the non existence of a registered co-operative society, the above mentioned Generators shall be requested to appoint a sanitation

	co-coordinator for the provision of these bye-laws by the Local Body.
4	Slums: means and include all the notified and non-notified slums, Zuggies within the limit of a Local Body. For the purpose of these bye-laws, owner of individual residences or person representing them shall be considered as the Generator. In case of non-existence of any community based organization/ group representing the slum, the residents shall be requested to appoint a sanitation co-coordinator for the purpose of enforcement of provision of these bye-laws by the Local Body.
<b>COMMERCIAL</b>	
5	Hotels, restaurants and other eateries: means and include all the 5/4/3/2/1 star hotels, hotels excluding star category, restaurants, snack centers, bakeries, canteens, food courts and all other eateries which need a license to operate from the concerned department of the Local Body, excluding vendors and hawkers. For the purpose of these bye-laws, owner/ licensee will be considered as the Generator.
6	Shops, offices and other commercials establishments: means and include all the establishments which require shops and establishment registration from the concerned department in the Local Body. For the purpose of these bye-laws, the owner/ occupier/ manager or the person representing them shall be considered as the Generator.
7	Marriage/ banquette halls, trade fairs, party plots, community halls, clubs, etc.: include all the organizers of public gatherings and events organized in public places including processions, exhibitions, circuses, fairs, political rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protests, demonstrations, etc. For the purpose of these bye-laws, the owner/ manager/ organizer of the above facility will be considered as the Generator.
8	Shops/ hawkers of vegetables, fruits and flower markets: include the establishments and hawkers/ road side vendors in Local Body and private markets. For the purpose of these bye-laws, owner or occupier of the facility or the person representing them shall be considered as the Generator.
9	Shops/ hawkers of fish/ meat markets/ slaughter houses and meat and egg stalls: include the establishments and hawkers/ road side vendors in Local

	Body and private fish, meat markets/ slaughter houses markets. It also includes mutton and chicken stalls and other meat product outlets. For the purpose of these bye-laws, owner or occupier of the facility or the person representing them shall be considered as the Generator.
10	Street vendors: means and include all the individuals who require a street vendor registration form the concerned office of the Local Body. For the purpose of these bye-laws, each vendor or owner or occupier of the facility or the person representing them shall be considered as the Generator.
<b>CONSTRUCTION SITES</b>	
11	<p>(a). Bulk Generators of construction and demolition waste: means and include the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Builders and developers from private sector/ government owned or controlled sector, requiring permission from Local Body for construction, including major civil works undertaken by different state and central government departments.</li> <li>(ii) Utilities or their contractors or government agencies undertaking construction and demolition waste generation activity that requires “No Objection Certificate” from the Local Body.</li> <li>(iii) De-silting and excavation contractors appointed by ULB to undertake cleaning of storm water drains and other desilting activities.</li> </ul> <p>(b) Small Generators of construction and demolition waste: means and includes residential and commercial generators undertaking or implementing construction activities, that create small quantity of construction waste, less than two tones.</p>
<b>OTHERS</b>	
12	Educational Institutions: means and include entities that provide educational related services to individuals or instructional related services to individuals and shall include early childhood, primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher educational institutions including special schools and universities and coaching/ training centers/ institutions. For the purpose of these bye-laws, the chief functionary of the Institution/ managing trustee of the trust or the person representing the chief functionary shall be considered as the Generator.

13	Hospitals and other healthcare institutions, including dispensaries and dealers in drugs and chemical preparations: means and includes hospital, nursing home, clinic dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, blood bank, dealers of drugs and chemical preparations or any other institution which generates bio-medical waste. For the purpose of these bye-laws, the chief functionary of the institution or the person representing the chief functionary shall be considered as the Generator.
14	Public and private gardens: means and includes a plot of land owned by Government or Private individual used for the cultivation of flowers, herbs, vegetables or fruit and / or used for recreation and display. For the purpose of these bye-laws the owner, person incharge or the person representing them shall be considered as the Generator.
15	Heritage buildings: means and includes all the properties listed as protected monuments: by Archaeological Survey of India and or all the properties included in the inventory prepared by the Heritage Conservation Committee of the Municipality and/ or any other property notified by the Local Body as a heritage property. For the purpose of these bye-laws, the owner, person incharge, trustee, manager or the person representing them shall be considered as the Generator.
16	Religious places: means and include an establishment or location where a group of people come to perform acts of religious study, honor or devotion. For the purpose of these bye-laws, the owner, person in-charge, trustee, manager or the person representing them shall be considered as the Generator.
17	Industries: means and include all the establishments included in the Schedules I - IV of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and/ or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.
18	Household industries: means and includes an industry conducted by one or more members of the household within the precincts of the house or an industry conducted by the members of the house at a different location (excluding industrial estates) which are not registered under the Indian

	Factories Act.
19	Dairy and cattle sheds: means and include all the households within the Local Body limit, whose major earning is from livestock farming and other works directly or indirectly related to livestock farming. For the purpose of these bye-laws, owner or occupier of the facility or the person representing them shall be considered as the Generator.
20	Workshops and garages: means and includes any commercial establishments where automobiles are repaired serviced or packed. For the purpose of these bye-laws, owner, occupier or chief functionary of the facility or the person representing them shall be considered as the Generator.
21	Every residential premises and non residential establishments including Indian Railways, defense establishments, para-military forces establishments, State police establishments etc. which generate solid waste;
22	Open defecation: Persons defecating in open, not using the sanitary household toilet/ community or public toilet.
23	Public gatherings: processions, exhibitions, circus, fairs, mela, political rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protest and demonstration, etc.

## 7. DUTIES OF WASTE GENERATORS

- 1) It will be mandatory for all Waste Generators to -
  - a) segregate the waste at source and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non bio-degradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable bins and they will have to ensure its disposal by paying the monthly user fee/ charges for door-to-door collection facility provided. For littering the waste, anti- littering carrying charges shall be levied. A repetition shall attract a case in the Court as per law.
  - b) handover segregated wastes to authorized waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the Local Body from time to time;
  - c) Wrap securely the used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads etc., in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand

owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material as instructed by the local authorities and shall place the same in the bin meant for dry waste or non-bio-degradable waste;

d) Store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; and

e) store horticulture waste and garden waste generated from his premises separately in his own premises and dispose of as per the directions of the Local Body from time to time.

- 2)** No Waste generators shall throw, burn or burry the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces or in the drain or water bodies.

Burning of all kind of wastes including garbage, plastics, leaves at road/ street sides, public or private place is prohibited and punishable under the relevant laws in vague.

Incineration of organic wastes and recyclable items is prohibited in any case.

- 3)** All waste generators shall pay such user/ service fee for door to door waste collection of segregated waste and its management, as specified in the bye-laws of the Local Bodies.

- 5)** Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste in segregated manner which is generated during the course of his activity and shall supply to the authorised waste collector or vehicle as notified by the Local Body.

- 6)** All resident welfare and market associations shall ensure 100% segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The biodegradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through on-site composting or bio-methanation preferably within the premises, as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed

by the Local Body.

- 7)** All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 square meter area shall ensure 100% segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorized recyclers. The biodegradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through on-site composting or bio-methanation preferably within the premises, as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the Local Body.
- 8)** All hotels, restaurants big institutions generating biodegradable wastes like plant leaves/ waste food shall ensure 100% segregation of waste at source as prescribed in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The biodegradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through on-site composting or bio-methanation preferably within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the Local Body.
- 9)** On-site composting of biodegradable wastes shall be carried out, preferably to minimize transportation cost and reduce the environmental impacts.
- 10)** Bio-medical Waste, Construction & Demolition waste, e-waste and industrial hazardous waste shall not be mixed with municipal general waste and will be handled as per respective rules.
- 11)** Bulk garden and horticulture waste shall be kept unmixed and on-site composted preferably.
- 13)** No person shall deposit rubbish, solid waste, skin, carcasses or filth –
  - (a) in any street or on any unoccupied ground alongside any street or on any public or private place;
  - (b) in any dustbin or in any vehicle not intended for the removal of



the same; or

(c) in any vehicle or vessel intended for such removal save for the purpose of deodorizing or disinfecting the same.

- 14)** Permanent or temporary sanitary toilets shall be provided by the builder at construction sites, where a labour force is deployed for carrying out construction activities to prevent open defecation. Making of such prior provision should be one of the conditions while granting building permission and must be adhered to.
- 15)** Every person will use sanitary toilets, individual household toilets, community/ public toilets for defecation.
- 16)** Any person, who dump, deposit, discharge, spill or release waste, or cause or permit such wastes to be dumped, discharged, spilled or released, whether or not the waste is in a container or receptacle, in or at any place, whether publicly or privately owned, including but not limited to vacant land, rivers, waterways, catchments, sewers and storm water drains, except in a container or at a place which has been specially indicated, provided or set apart for such purpose is an offence and liable to be fined.
- 18)** No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Local Body, at least three working days in advance and such person or the organiser of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the Local Body. Usage of plastic and thermocol disposal items having one time use will be discouraged/ prohibited to reduce the waste generation at source. For public gathering and events, organized in public places for any reason (including for processions, exhibitions, circus, fairs, mela, political rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protest and demonstration, etc.) where permission of police and or Local Body is required, it shall be the responsibility of the organizer or the event or gathering to ensure the cleanliness of that area as well as all appurtenant Local Body immediately after the event.

The organizer of the event shall pay required deposit with the concerned office for the duration of the event, which shall be refundable on the completion of the event on notifying that the said public place has been restored back to a clean state and any waste generated as a result of the event has been collected and transported to the designated sites to the satisfaction of official/ authority concerned. This deposit will be only for the cleanliness of the public place and does not cover any damage to property. This shall also apply to various other events which are being organized outside the Local Body parks i.e. on roads/ lanes etc. In case the organizer of the event wishes to avail of the services of the Local Body for the cleaning, collection and transport of waste as a result of that event, they shall apply in advance to the concerned office of Local Body and pay the necessary charges in advance as fixed for this purpose in bye-laws.

Amount of security with the Local Body for end to end responsibility to ensure cleanliness and hygiene of the site will be returned, otherwise security will be forfeited.

- 19)** Preference shall be given to decentralized processing of biodegradable waste and maximum recovery of recyclables on the basis of Ambikapur and Vellore decentralised model to minimize the transportation cost and environmental impacts.

## **8. DUTIES OF STATE TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

The state town planning department will ensure that

- i) master plan of the cities in the State for setting up of solid waste processing and disposal facilities preferably in decentralised manner to save transportation cost and environmental impacts,
- ii) ensure identification and allocation of suitable land to the Local Bodies for the purpose and ,
- iii) ensure that a separate space for segregation, storage, decentralized processing of solid waste is demarcated in the development plan for group housing or commercial, institutional or any other non-residential

complex exceeding 200 dwelling or having a plot area exceeding 5,000 square meters; ULBs will also ensure the same.

- iv) Developers of Special Economic Zone, Industrial Estate, Industrial Park will ensure to earmark at least five percent of the total area of the plot or minimum five plots or sheds for recovery and recycling facility.

## **9. INTEGRATION OF INFORMATION SECTOR IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHAIN**

The rag pickers / waste pickers/ information sector involved in recovery of recyclable waste/ waste dealers will be identified, listed and integrated in the SWM chain.

## **10. ADEQUATE PROVISION OF FUNDS**

ULBs will ensure that adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;

## **11. MANAGEMENT OF EXISTING/ OLD DUMP SITES**

ULBs will ensure that

- i) sincere efforts will be initiated immediately to stop the further increase in size of the existing waste disposal sites.
- ii) stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste;
- iii) allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I of SWM Rules, 2016, however, ***every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;***
- iv) 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;

- v) in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

## **12. DUTY OF MANUFACTURERS OR BRAND OWNERS OF DISPOSABLE PRODUCTS AND SANITARY NAPKINS AND DIAPERS**

- i) All manufacturers of disposable products such as tin, glass, plastics packaging, etc., or brand owners who introduce such products in the market shall provide necessary financial assistance to local authorities for establishment of waste management system.
- ii) All such brand owners who sell or market their products in such packaging material which are non- biodegradable shall put in place a system to collect back the packaging waste generated due to their production.
- iii) Manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers shall explore the possibility of using all recyclable materials in their products or they shall provide a pouch or wrapper for disposal of each napkin or diapers along with the packet of their sanitary products.
- v) All such manufacturers, brand owners or marketing companies shall educate the masses for wrapping and disposal of their products.

## **13. DUTY OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS LOCATED WITHIN ONE HUNDRED KM FROM THE REFUSED DERIVED FUEL AND WASTE TO ENERGY PLANTS BASED ON SOLID WASTE**

All industrial units using fuel and located within one hundred km from a solid waste based refused derived fuel plant shall make arrangements within six months from the date of notification of these rules to replace at least five percent of their fuel requirement by refused derived fuel so produced.

#### **14. PROHIBITION OF LITTERING AND OTHER NUISANCES**

- 1) Littering in or on any public/ private place:** No person shall throw/ deposit litter in any occupied/ unoccupied/ open/ vacant public or private place except in authorized public or private litter receptacles.
- 2) Littering from vehicles:** No person shall throw/ deposit litter upon any street, road, sidewalk, playground/ open/ vacant public or private place from any vehicle either moving or parked.
- 3) Littering from waste carriage vehicles:** No person shall drive or move any truck or other vehicle filled with litter unless such vehicles are so designed to cover the litter and loaded as to prevent any litter from being blown off or deposited upon any road, sidewalks, traffic islands, playgrounds, garden or other public place.
- 4) Burning of waste:** Burning of any kind of wastes at road/ street sides, at any public or private place is prohibited.
- 5) Usage of plastic carry bags:** No person shall manufacture, store, recycle, sell, usage all kind of plastic carry bags made of virgin or recycled plastics and not litter in any occupied/ unoccupied/ open/ vacant public or private place. Cloth bags, jute bags, paper bags and cloth banners will be promoted to reduce the waste at source.
- 6) Creating public nuisance:** No person shall defecate in open, urinate in open, feed animals or allow their dropping or any other object, dumping of construction and demolition waste on unauthorized public places/ roads/ streets/ parks etc. or keep any type of storage in any public place, except in such public facilities or conveniences especially provided for any of these purposes.
- 7) Dumping of wastes in water bodies:** No person shall dump any kind of waste like Solid Waste, Construction & Demolition Wastes, Bio-Medical Wastes, E-Wastes, Plastic Wastes, Hazardous Wastes etc. in the water bodies i.e. rivers, canals, ponds etc.

#### **15. POWER TO DECLARE SOLID WASTE FREE/ SANITATION ZONE**

- 1) The Local Body has the power to declare in such manner as may be prescribed, any area or areas within the Local Body as sanitation zone**

or waste free or open defecation free areas for the purpose of these bye-laws.

- 2) In such areas, the Local Body by notification can prohibit the dumping or depositing of any waste in such area or part thereof with effect from such date (being not less than one month from the date of publication of the notification) as may be specified in the notification.

## **16. TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID WASTE**

- 1) Preferably waste to be processed closest to its generation (on-site composting) to save transportation cost, avoid unnecessary traffic congestions and reduce the environmental impacts. The solid waste would be collected from door to door in segregated form to make the city bin less or elimination of secondary waste collection points. The surrounding area of the processing facility and final disposal site should also be kept clean.
- 2) The vehicles used for transportation of municipal solid wastes are to be closed / covered, so that the waste should not be visible to the public and the waste is not scattered elsewhere on the roads during transportation.

## **17. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL BODIES**

- 1) To ensure compliance/ implementation of provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and these Bye-laws.
- 2) To prepare a city solid waste management master plan and annual action plan covering each ward and fix the duties of the officers/ officials concerned for the same.
- 3) To arrange for door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households, including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;
- 4) To establish a system to recognize organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including

- door-to-door collection of waste;
- 5) To facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
  - 6) To encourage the citizens, local sanitation welfare associations, NGOs/ CBOs and other stakeholders to segregate the waste at sources and to manage it properly.
  - 7) To identify and list the CBOs/NGOs to manage the biodegradable waste through on-site composting or biogas or both preferably in wards, cities and also facilitate them to fulfilment of requirement of land/ space or administration support.
  - 8) To authorize the interested organization(s)/ person(s) to collect biodegradable puja articles i.e. flower, leaves, fruits etc. at certain designated sites. The collection from such sites shall preferably be composted at suitable location.
  - 9) To coordinate with line departments/ agencies/ business groups/ NGOs/ SHGs to ensure the compliance with these bye-laws.
  - 10) To direct Waste Generators not to litter, i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers etc., or burn or burry waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, waste bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
  - 11) To set up material recovery facilities at the site(s) closest to the generation of solid waste to save transportation cost and reduce environmental impacts and ensure maximum recovery of plant nutrients in form of compost and recyclable resource.
  - 12) To establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for Waste Generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such

centres.

- 13) To ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility.
- 14) To direct street sweepers not to burn any solid waste including tree leaves collected from street sweeping, parks or any site and store them separately and on-site composted preferably or hand over to the waste collectors or agency authorised by Local Body;
- 15) To provide capacity building training on solid waste management to safai sewaks, waste pickers/collectors and all other stakeholders;
- 16) To collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day-to-day basis and promote setting up of decentralized compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;
- 17) To collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation;
- 18) To transport segregated biodegradable waste to the processing facilities. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste;
- 19) To involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation and decentralized processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;
- 20) To phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the Local Body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- 21) To educate the workers including contract workers, supervisors and rag pickers for door-to-door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility
- 22) To review and release the monthly data/ report in local newspapers



about the quantity of waste generated and managed, dumped/ treated at dump site/ solid waste management units, penalties imposed on violators, names and contact numbers of officers concerned to educate all the stakeholders.

- 23) To fix the time schedule for door-to-door collection, cleaning of secondary collection points/ public dust bin(s), if any, and also route of vehicles deputed for waste collection/ transportation.
- 24) To prohibit the storage, sale and usage of all kind of plastic carry bags in their jurisdictions to ensure waste generation by reduction in non-biodegradable disposal items having on time use.
- 25) To collect the user/ service fee from all the Waste Generators on its own or through authorised agency;
- 26) To create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the Waste Generators on the following; namely:-
  - not to litter;
  - minimise generation of waste at source and discourage the usage of one time plastic & thermocol disposal items and flex banners; promotion of reusable utensils/ crockery and cloth/ jute/ paper bags.
  - reuse the waste to the extent possible;
  - practice segregation of waste into biodegradable, non-biodegradable (recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source;
  - practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;
  - wrap securely used sanitary waste, as and when generated, in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the Local Body and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste;
  - storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;
  - handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors,

recyclers or authorised waste collection agencies; and

- pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or Local Bodies or any other person authorised by the Local Body for sustainability of solid waste management.

- 27) To levy spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these Bye-laws and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and delegate powers to officers to levy spot fines as per these bye-laws. Carrying charges/ fine to be levied in case of violation of the bye-laws shall be as mentioned in **Annexure-B**.
- 28) To establish a monitoring mechanism for evaluating the performance of the field staff/ agency deployed for door-to-door garbage collection, storage, transportation and its ultimate disposal in compliance strictly with these bye-laws and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- 29) To establish an effective complaint redressal mechanism to ensure timely disposals of complaints.
- 30) To designate officers to ensure compliance of these bye-laws and notify and publish their names, telephone & mobile numbers, website address, e-mail IDs, WhatsApp. numbers, on which complaints could be registered easily by any one.

## **18. DESIGNATED OFFICERS AND PERIODIC REPORT**

The State Government and/or Local Body shall designate officers under their control, who shall be responsible for implementing the obligatory responsibilities specified under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 / these Bye-laws in accordance with the plans and time schedules for implementation. The specific plans and time and achievements against the same alongwith reasons for short falls, if any, shall also be shared publicly by the officials/ authority through Local Bodies. All information should be published on websites of the Local Bodies also.

## **19. NUISANCE DETECTORS**

The State Government/Local Bodies shall provide and strengthen the system by designating the officers as Nuisance Detectors and providing them suitable

uniforms and vehicles. Names, mobile & office contact numbers, e-mail ID, WhatsApp numbers and web address of Nuisance Detectors will be published in local newspapers and electronic media and official website time to time.

## **20. USER FEE / SERVICE CHARGES**

- 1) The Local Body shall levy user fee/ service charges for waste management services rendered in these bye-laws. All Waste Generators shall pay such fixed user fee/ service charges/ rates for door-to-door solid waste collection and its safe disposal. The rates for collecting garbage from houses/ establishments under these bye-laws shall be as mentioned in **Annexure-A**. Each family living in Independent houses with multiple stories (floors) will be levied as separate house.
- 2) For any act other than **Annexure-A**, user fee / service charges will be assessed by the Local Body concerned.
- 3) The user fee/ service charges will be increased by atleast 5% every year.
- 4) The user fee/ service charges shall be advertised widely in local print/ electronic media and in other ways by the Local Body concerned. User Fee/ charges, names, contacts (official landline phone, mobile numbers and e-mail IDs, etc.) will also be displayed on all the vehicles deputed for waste management.
- 5) The user fee/ service charges shall be collected only by the authorized institutions/ persons/ agencies, who will also maintain the record of charges collected and duly deposit the same to the Local Body.
- 6) If the waste material is not disposed of by any person/party on the designated sites, waste bins, litter bins, containers kept on the road/ markets/parks by concerned Local Body and is disposed elsewhere (where waste disposal is prohibited), in such circumstances, fine/ compounding charges can be levied on the concerned person/ party, in addition to fine.
- 7) Due care and precaution of personal safety gear must be followed during handling the waste in any way and regular health check up of sanitation staff working on regular or contract basis.

## 21. PENALTIES FOR CONTRAVENTION OF THESE BYE-LAWS

- 1) Whosoever contravenes any of the provisions of these bye-laws or fails to comply with the requirements made under any of these bye-laws shall be punished with a fine as mentioned in **Annexure-B**, failing which, the said defaulter shall be liable to do the community service, for at least one hour, like road sweeping or graffiti cleaning etc., as directed/ ordered by the Nuisance Detector or Implementing Authority or any person authorized to do so.
- 2) For any violation other than **Annexure-B**, penalty amount will be assessed by the Local Body concerned.
- 3) The Local Body may serve a notice on the occupier of any premises, requiring such occupier to clear any waste on such premises in a manner and within the time specified in such notice.
- 4) If a person, on whom a notice has been served, fails to comply with the requirements imposed by the notice, such person shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed from time to time by law.
- 5) If a person, on whom a notice is served, fails to comply with any requirements imposed by such notice, the Local Body may–
  - a) enter on the premises and clear the wastes; and
  - b) recover from the occupier the expenditure incurred in having done so.
- 6) Where on any occasion, an officer of the Local Body found any person who such officer has reason to believe on that occasion committed an offence under any of the Bye-laws, he may serve a notice on that person offering such person the opportunity of discharging any liability to conviction for that offence by payment of a fixed penalty.

A notice under this Bye-law shall give such particulars of the circumstances alleged to constitute the offence as are necessary for giving reasonable information of the offence and shall specify–

  - a) The period
  - b) The amount of the fixed penalty and
  - c) To whom, and the address at which, the fixed penalty may be paid
- 7) The fixed penalty shall be payable to the Local Body in pursuance of a notice under this section as prescribed from time to time.

8) Any person, who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these bye-laws, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment, or to both such fine and imprisonment or to such other penalty as may be determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

For any breaching of these bye-laws, cases would be filed as per the Environment Protection Act of 1986.

## **22. REPEAL AND SAVING OF ORDERS**

1) Any action taken according to the previous rules/ bye-laws will not be considered as void, after the coming into force of these bye-laws; and

2) These bye-laws will not affect anything or any action taken, or any acquired or incorporated rights, privilege, obligation or responsibility, approved sanction, ongoing or completed investigation or pending action.

## **23. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

1) Bio-medical waste and industrial waste shall not be mixed with urban solid waste and the collection of such waste shall be made as per the rules/ bye-laws specified separately for the purpose. Common bio-medical waste treatment facility services shall be availed for disposal of bio medical waste as per rules/ byelaws. Disposal of such hazardous waste will have to be ensured at the Common bio-medical waste treatment facility plant at the prescribed charges.

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

3) No one will collect or throw waste water, muddy water, night soil, dung, excreta etc. from his/ her building, institution or commercial establishment to pollute the atmosphere and ground with its stench and harm public health or obstruct traffic, failing which carrying charges shall be levied on the spot for spreading such waste and case can be filed against them in a court of law.

4) If a person is found spreading pollution or filth in public parks etc. by throwing dead animal/ cattle or its parts, it will be a punishable offense and carrying charges shall also be levied.

## 24. PUBLICITY

The Local Bodies/ Authorities shall publicize the provisions of the rules/bye-laws through the media of local newspapers, signs, advertisements, leaflets, announcements on radio and television and through other appropriate means, so that all citizens are made aware about the statutory duties of citizens and municipalities/Local Bodies for services, recycling, anti-litter and anti-nuisance penalties and fine.

## 25. AMENDMENTS

- 1) The State Government may make necessary amendments in these bye-laws from time to time to ensure compliance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and the orders of Hon'ble Courts/ National Green Tribunal.
- 2) If there is any dispute between these bye-laws and the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be applicable and will be put into practice.

Dated, Chandigarh  
The 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2020

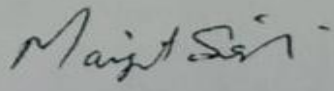
**Sanjay Kumar, IAS**  
Addl. Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab  
Department of Local Government

**Endst. No.5/105/2020-2lg4/1391(B)**

**Dated, Chandigarh 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2020**

A copy each is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. Private Secretary to the Local Government Minister, Punjab.
2. All Deputy Commissioners of Punjab
3. Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala
4. Director, Local Government, Punjab.
5. Chief executive Officer, PMIDC, Chandigarh.
6. Chief executive Officer, PWSSB, Chandigarh.
7. All Superintendents of Police, Punjab
8. All Mayors/ Presidents of ULBs of Punjab
9. All Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in Punjab
10. All Regional Deputy Director, Local Government Punjab
11. District Information Officer of concerned district in Punjab.



Under Secretary  
MS

**Annexure-A [referred at Byelaws 20]**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Category of User/ Customer</b>	<b>Monthly user fee in Rs.</b>
<b>Part-I: Monthly user fee/ charges for door-to-door solid waste collection and management for single lifting in a day (in Rupees)</b>		
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>		
1	Household over 50 - 200 sqm area	50-200 <sup>1</sup>
2	Household over 201-500 sqm area	
3	Household over 500 sqm area	
4	Street Vendor	100
<b>HOTEL/ REST HOUSE/ RESTAURANT</b>		
5	Guest house	2000
6	Restaurant with sitting of upto 50 persons	2000
7	Restaurant with sitting of more than 50 persons	3000
8	Hotel (Unstarred)	2000
9	Hotel (Up to 3 star)	3000
10	Hotel (Over 3 star)	5000
11	Shops, eating places i.e. dhabas, sweet shops, coffee houses, canteen etc.	500
<b>MARRIAGE/ EXHIBITION/ FESTIVAL/ FAIR HALL/ TRADE FAIR/ PARTY PLOT/ COMMUNITY HALL, CLUBS ETC</b>		
12	Marriage Places / Banquet/ festival Halls/ Exhibition and Fair area up to 3000 sq. meter	3000
13	Marriage Places / Banquet/ festival Halls/ Exhibition and Fair area over 3000 sq. meter	5000
<b>COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS</b>		
14	Government offices	300
15	Shopping Mall/Complex: Shops (per shop)	300
16	Commercial Offices, Banks, Insurance offices etc.	500
17	Petrol Pump and Gas station	1000

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Category of User/ Customer</b>	<b>Monthly user fee in Rs.</b>
<b>FACTORY / PRODUCTION &amp; TRADING HOUSES</b>		
17	Small and cottage industry/ workshop (only non hazardous), waste 10 Kg. per day	1000
18	Godowns, cold storages (only non hazardous waste)	5000
<b>EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS<sup>2</sup></b>		
19	Play group / Creche & Primary School	300
20	Middle and High School	500
21	Senior Secondary School	1000
22	College/ ITI, Polytechnic etc.	3000
23	University	25000
24	Other educational institutes i.e. Coaching classes/ Centers	1000
25	Hostel – (per room) (subject to minimum of Rs. 1000)	50
<b>HEALTH FACILITIES</b>		
26	Clinic, dispensary upto 50 Beds (only non-biomedical /non- hazardous waste)	2000
27	Clinic, dispensary more than 50 Beds (only non-biomedical/ non hazardous waste)	4000
28	Laboratory (only non-biomedical/ non hazardous waste)	2000
29	Collection & Disposal of construction and demolition waste (minimum user charges per ton)	500
<b>Part-II : Amount of security/ user fee per event for a day i.e. 24 hours deposited by organizer<sup>3</sup></b>		
<b>PUBLIC GATHERING/ PROCESSION ETC. AT PUBLIC PLACES</b>		
30	Persons upto 1000	5000
31	1001- 5000	10000
32	5001 - 10000	20000



Sr. No.	Category of User/ Customer	Monthly user fee in Rs.
33	Above 10000	40000
<b>Note: Annual increment in above all user/ service charges will be atleast 5%.</b>		
<p><sup>1</sup>In case the door to door collection is being done by the informal sector, 25% user charges or Rs.25/- which is higher will be collected by the ULB for O&amp;M of the waste processing units.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Institutions which are managing their waste on-site or any other eco-friendly means as per SWM Rules, 2016, they no need to pay user/ service charges.</p>		
<p><sup>3</sup>Amount of security with the Local Body for end to end responsibility to ensure complete cleanliness within SLA (12 hr or less) of the site will be returned if the organizer ensures the full compliance of these bylaws, otherwise security will be forfeited.</p>		

**Annexure-B [referred at Byelaws 21]**

<b>Part-I: Carrying charges/spot fine per incidence/ every default</b>		
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Act of violation</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>1</b>	Failure to segregate and store waste and handover segregated waste in accordance with the Rule: Residential	250
<b>2</b>	Failure to segregate and store waste and handover segregated waste in accordance with the Rule: Marriage/ Party Halls, Festival Halls, Party Lawns, Exhibition and fairs	5000
<b>3</b>	Failure to segregate and store waste and handover segregated waste in accordance with the Rule: Clubs, Cinema Halls, Community Halls, Multiplexes and other such places	5000
<b>4</b>	Failure to segregate and store waste and handover segregated waste in accordance with the Rule: other non-residential entities	1000
<b>5</b>	Person littering waste on public places like road/ streets/ parks etc.	1000
<b>6</b>	Waste dumping/ throwing/ littering in open areas by household owner/ occupier OR Person dumping/ throwing/ littering on his private open plots or allowing the other to do so	1000
<b>7</b>	Waste dumping/ throwing/ littering in open areas/ public places by shop owner	1000
<b>8</b>	Waste dumping/ throwing/ littering in open areas/ public places by hotel/ restaurant owner	2000
<b>9</b>	Waste dumping/ throwing/ littering in open areas/ public places by industrial establishment (non hazardous)	5000
<b>10</b>	Waste dumping/ throwing/ littering in open areas/ public places by educational establishments	2000
<b>11</b>	Waste dumping/ throwing/ littering in open areas/ public places by health establishments (non hazardous)	5000
<b>12</b>	Waste dumping/ throwing/ littering in open areas/ public places by anyone establishment/ organization not covered in above.	1000
<b>13</b>	Waste dumping/ throwing/ littering in open areas/ public places by sweet shops	2000
<b>14</b>	Waste dumping/ throwing/ littering in open areas/ public places by chat seller, fast food seller, ice-cream seller, sugarcane juice seller, vegetable seller, fruit seller etc.	1000
<b>15</b>	Owner/head of the establishment from occupation mentioned at serial numbers 3 to 10 above, establishment if did not keep the separate disposal Bins for compostable and non-biodegradable wastes at his business place and spreading garbage in the public	500

	place	
<b>16</b>	Spit, throw waste in public/ private roads from vehicles	250
<b>17</b>	Disposal of cow dung in public places	5000
<b>18</b>	For small storing & delivering construction and demolition materials upto 1 ton on unauthorized sites including public land/ along the roads/ streets etc.	2000
<b>19</b>	Dumping of solid waste in water bodies/ sewerage	5000
<b>20</b>	If the shopkeeper throws blood, bones, feather, skin, egg shells and the other remains of dead animals/ birds, in front of butcher's shop.	2000
<b>21</b>	If domestic animals - like cow, buffalo, dog, pig etc. - create wastes on public places like streets, parks etc.	1000
<b>22</b>	Vegetable vendor/ hawker without a container/ waste basket	750
<b>23</b>	Throwing waste materials on the roads by the vegetable vendors	1500
<b>24</b>	Throwing waste materials on the roads by the hair cutting saloons	1000
<b>25</b>	Littering road, public places, pathways, footpath etc. by hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, medical stores, laboratories etc. (non hazardous)	2000
<b>26</b>	Open defecation/ urination in each case	500
<b>Part-II:</b> The person found manufacturing, storing, selling and usage of prohibited plastic carry bags will be liable to pay penalty per incidence on the basis of quantity found/impounded as per Punjab State Plastic Carry Bags (Manufacture, Usage and Disposal) Control (amendment) Act 2016 as under:		
<b>27</b>	Quantity found/impounded upto 100 gram	2000
<b>28</b>	Quantity found/impounded 101 - 500 gram	3000
<b>29</b>	Quantity found/impounded 501 gram - 1 kilogram.	5000
<b>30</b>	Quantity found/impounded more than 1 Kg upto 5 kilogram.	10000
<b>31</b>	Quantity found/impounded more than 5 kilogram	20000
<b>Part-III:</b> The person/ body/ project proponent/ concessionaire/ ULB who is found actually burning such material and or responsible for abetting such burning would be liable to pay environmental compensation per incidence as per NGT orders dated 22.12.2019 in OA No.199/2014 titled as Almitra H Patel Vs UoI & Ors as under:		
<b>32</b>	To pay compensation in case of simple burning	5000
<b>33</b>	To pay compensation in case of bulk waste burning on dump sites or in secondary waste collection points or other	25000