

Uttar Pradesh Shashan
Nagar Vikas Anubhag – 5

In pursuance of the provisions of clause-3 of Article 348 of the Constitution of India the Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following English translation of the notification No: Dtd.....)

NOTIFICATION No..... /9-5-2019-162-S/2019

[Lucknow, Dated... November'19]

In exercise of powers conferred under Section 420(1) of the Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act 1959, read with section mandated under section 114(3),(4) and (5) and under section 296(2)(b) of the Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act 1916 the Government of Uttar Pradesh hereby notifies to give effect to the following rules for Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) and Sanitation in area of Urban Local Bodies in State of Uttar Pradesh:

**Uttar Pradesh Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) and Sanitation
Rules/2019**

***FOR REGULATING ALL MATTERS AND THINGS CONNECTED WITH THE STORAGE,
COLLECTION, TRANSPORT, PROCESSING AND DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL SOLID
WASTE & RELATED SANITATION MATTERS***

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

1. Short Title and commencement:

- (1) These rules may be called the Uttar Pradesh Solid Waste (Management and Handling) and Sanitation Rules, 2019.
- (2) They shall come into force with effect from the date of their publication in the Gazette.
- (3) These rules shall have an overriding effect over the rules or guidelines on the subject matter, framed by any urban local body in the state to the extent of repugnancy.

2. Applicability: These rules shall be applicable within the territorial limits of Urban Local Bodies (hereinafter referred to as ULB) of the State of Uttar Pradesh, to every generator of municipal solid waste and to every premise under the ownership or occupation of any person within the limits of the Urban Local Bodies within the State of Uttar Pradesh.

3. Definitions:

(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words shall have the meaning herein defined: -

(a) **“aangan”/premises/place** means the public place in front of, or adjacent on any side of any premises, extending to the road, kerb side including the footpath kerb, drain, nala, plot or premises;

(b) **“aerobic composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/breaking down of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;

(c) **“agency/agent”** means any entity/person appointed or authorized by 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.;

(d) **“anaerobic digestion”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/breaking down of organic matter in absence of oxygen;

(e) **“authorisation”** means the permission given by the State Pollution Control Board to the operator of a facility or urban local authority, or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of solid waste;

(f) **“bio-degradable waste”** means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds, for example, the waste of plant and animal origin e.g. kitchen waste, food & flower waste, leaf litter,

garden waste, animal dung, fish/meat waste and any other material that gets degraded/decomposed by the action of micro-organisms;

- (g) **“bio-medical waste”** shall consist of any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological materials or health camps, and as more particularly defined in the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 or any amendment thereto;
- (h) **“bio-methanation”** means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition/ breaking down of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich biogas;
- (i) **“brand owner”** means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label.
- (j) **“buffer zone”** means zone of no-development to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding 5 TPD of installed capacity. This will be maintained within the total area allotted for the solid waste processing and disposal facility.
- (k) **“Bulk Waste Generator”** means the owner, occupier or any other person representing owners and occupiers of House(s)/Flat(s), Group of Houses/Flats, housing society(s) / complex(s), Restaurant(s); Hotel(s), Market(s), Industrial Estate(s) and Shopping Complex(s) / Mall(s) and includes

buildings occupied by the Central Government Ministries, Departments or Undertakings, State Government Departments or Undertakings, Local Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings or Private Companies, Hospital(s), Nursing Home(s), School(s), College(s), University(s), Other Educational Institutions, Hostel(s), Hotel(s), Commercial Establishment(s), Places of Worship, Stadia and Sports complexes, clubs, gymkhanas, marriage halls, recreation/entertainment complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100kg per day; or other establishment sources / premises that are specifically identified and notified by the officials of Urban Local Bodies.

- (l) **“bulk garden and horticultural waste”** means bulk waste from parks, gardens, traffic islands, road medians etc. including grass & 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;
- (m) **"rules"** means regulatory framework notified by State / Urban Local Body, Census Town and Notified Area Townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules in their jurisdiction.
- (n) **“census town”** means an urban area as defined by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of **India**;
- (o) **“collection”** means lifting and removal of municipal solid waste from designated collection points or any other location;

- (p) **“collection at source”** means the collection of municipal solid waste by the ULB directly from the premises of any building or common premises of a group of buildings;
- (q) **“combustible waste”** means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg and excluding chlorinated materials like plastic, wood pulp, etc;
- (r) **“composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/degradation/breaking down of organic matter including vermi-composting – which is a process of using earthworms for conversion of biodegradable waste into compost;
- (s) **“community Service”** means to serve the community by sweeping of road, cleaning of walls, tree guard portion etc;
- (t) **“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;
- (u) **“construction and demolition waste”** means waste from building materials, debris and such rubble resulting from construction, remodelling, repair and demolition operations;

- (v) **“co-processing”** means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500kcal as raw material or as a source of energy or both to replace or supplement the natural mineral resources and fossil fuels in industrial processes;
- (w) **“decentralised processing”** means establishment of dispersed facilities for localised processing of biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal;
- (x) **“delivery”** means handing over any category of solid waste to a ULB worker or any other person appointed, authorized or licensed persons by the ULB for taking delivery of such waste;
- (y) **“disposal”** means the final and safe disposal of post-processed residual solid waste, inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
- (z) **“domestic hazardous waste”** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, medicines including expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level;

- (za) **"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;
- (zb) **"door-to-door collection system municipal vehicle"** means the bell-ringing or such vehicle(includes a carriage, cart, van, dray, truck, hand-cart, bicycle, cycle-rickshaw, auto-rickshaw, motor vehicle and every wheeled conveyance which is used or is capable of being used on a street) provided by ULB for point to point collection of Municipal Solid Waste.;
- (zc) **"dry waste"** means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclables and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkins and diapers, etc.;
- (zd) **"dry waste sorting centre"** means any designated land, shed, kiosk, or structure located on any municipal or Government land or in a public space which is authorized to receive and sort dry waste;
- (ze) **"dump sites"** means a land utilized by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;

- (zf) **“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;
- (zg) **“facility”** means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out;
- (zh) **"fine"** means penalty imposed on person, establishments, waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities, etc. under the rules for non-compliance of the directions contained in these rules;
- (zi) **“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;
- (zj) **“hazardous waste”** means any waste, which by reason of any of its physical, chemical, reactive, toxic, explosive or corrosive characteristics causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or when in contact with other wastes or substances.
- (zk) **“house-gully”/lane/Service lane** means a passage or strip of land, constructed, set apart or utilized for the purpose of serving as a drain or of affording access to the latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filthy

or other polluted matter by persons employed in the removal of cleaning thereof or in the removal of such matters there from;

- (zl) **“incineration”** means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures;
- (zm) **“inerts”** means wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible streets weeping, ash or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;
- (zn) **“inert solid waste”** means any solid waste or remnant of processing whose physical, chemical and biological properties make it suitable for sanitary land filling;
- (zo) **“informal waste collector”** includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in collection, sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials;
- (zp) **“landfill”** means a waste disposal site for the deposit of residual solid waste in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and air fugitive dust, windblown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, slope instability and erosion;

- (zq) "**leachate**" means the liquid that oozes and seeps through solid waste or other medium extracts of dissolved or suspended material from the media;
- (zr) "**litter**" means all refuse and other such waste material which, tends to create nuisance, dirt, insanitary conditions, ugliness and endangers cleanliness, public orderliness & movement, environment, public health, safety, life and welfare if dropped, thrown, scattered, deposited or left un-cleaned or unpicked as against the prohibition under these rules;
- (zs) "**littering**" means carelessly spreading litter so that falls, descends, blown, seeps, percolates or otherwise escapes or is likely to fall, descend, blown, seep, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public or private place; Or causing, permitting or allowing litter to fall, descend, blow, seep, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public or private place;
- (zt) "**lysometer**" means a device which is used to measure the movement of water in or through the medium of soil layer or which is used to collect the leached water for qualitative analyses;
- (zu) "**market**" includes any place where persons assemble for the sale of, or for the purpose of exposing of sale, meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, animals intended for human food or any other articles of human needs whatsoever, with or without the consent of the owner of such place notwithstanding that there may be no common regulation for the concourse of buyers and sellers and whether or not any control is exercised over the business of, or the

person frequenting, the market by the owner of the place or by any other person;

- (zv) **“materials recovery facility”** (MRF) means a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the Urban local body or any other entity person or agency authorised by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorised informal sector of waste pickers, informal recyclers or any other work force engaged by the Urban local body or the agency for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal;
- (zw) **“Municipal Commissioner”/“Executive Officer”** means such designated officer of the Urban Local Body;
- (zx) **“Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/Municipality/Urban Local Body”** means the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/Municipality/Urban Local Body within the state of Uttar Pradesh established under Municipal Corporation Act 1959 or Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act 1916;
- (zy) **“non-biodegradable waste”** means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;
- (zz) **“nuisance”** includes any act, omission, place, animal or thing which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offense to the sense of sight, smell, hearing, breath, modesty and dignity or disturbance to movement,

work, rest or sleep, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property;

(zaa) **“nuisance detectors”** (NDs) means those employees of Municipal Corporation /Council /Municipality /Urban Local Body of ABC, who are appointed by Municipal Corporation/Council/Municipality/Urban Local Body of ABC to detect acts of Public nuisance etc. under the rules;

(zbb) **“occupier”** includes-

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

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

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

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

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

(f) The office in charge of an establishment/office located within the jurisdiction of geographical limit of Urban Local Body;

(zcc) **“operator of a facility / operator of concession”** means a person or entity, who owns or operates the concession for handling, collection, sorting, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste and it also includes any other agency appointed by the local body / municipal

authority for management and handling of municipal solid waste in its area and any other entity or agency appointed by the urban local body;

(zdd) "**pellet forming**" means a process used to make pellets, which will be small cubes/cuboids or cylindrical pieces from solid waste and will also include fuel pellets which is obtained from garbage;

(zee) "**person**" means any person or persons and shall include any shop or establishment or firm or company or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not and their agents; assignee etc;

(zff) "**point to point collection**" means the system of collection of municipal solid waste from specific pick-up points as designated by ULB, up to which the generator must bring the collected and stored waste for delivery in vehicles so provided/appointed by the ULB;

(zgg) "**premises**" means any land or building or part of a building and includes-

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

(b) Any fittings affixed to a building or part of a building for the more beneficial enjoyment thereof;

(zhh) "**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;

(zii) **“processing”** means any scientific process by which solid waste is treated for processing for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products or making it suitable for land filling;

(zjj) **“public nuisance”** means any act, omission, offence or wrong-doing which causes or is likely to cause nuisance (as defined) in any public place;

(zkk) **“public place”** means any place which is open to the use and enjoyment of the public, whether it is actually used or enjoyed by the public or not;

(zll) **“rubbish”** includes ashes, broken bricks, broken glasses, dust, malba, mortar and refuse of any kind which is not filth;

(zmm) **“receptacle”** means container, including bins and bags, used for the storage of any category of municipal waste as prescribed by Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/Municipality/Urban Local Body from time to time;

(znn) **“recycling”** means the process of transforming segregated non-biodegradable solid waste into raw materials for producing new products, which may or may not be similar to the original products;

- (zoo) **“redevelopment”** means rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated;
- (zpp) **"refuse derived fuel"**(RDF) means fuel derived from combustible waste fraction of solid waste like plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, other than chlorinated materials, in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, shredding, dehydrating and compacting of solid waste;
- (zqq) **“refuse”** means any waste matter generated out of different activities, processes, either degradable/non-degradable garbage and rubbish /inert in nature in either solid or semi-solid form which cannot be consumed, used or processed by the generator in its existing form;
- (zrr) **“residual solid waste”** means and includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing;
- (zss) **"sanitary land filling "** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion;

- (ztt) **“sanitation”** means the promotion of hygiene and the prevention of disease and other causes of ill health related to environmental factors. However, the relevant provisions in respect of sanitation and health shall continue to prevail, as usual;
- (zuu) **“sanitary waste”** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
- (zvv) **“schedule”** means the Schedule appended to these rules;
- (zww) **“secondary storage”** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
- (zxx) **“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;
- (zyy) **“service provider”** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc;

(zzz) "**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 Urban Local Body;

(zaaa) "**sorting**" means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, cardboards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling; means separating organic, inorganic, recyclable and hazardous wastes into categories to facilitate recycling;

(zbbb) "**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;

(zccc) "**State board or Committee**" means, as applicable, the State Pollution Control Board of a state or the Pollution Control Committee of a Union Territory;

(zddd) "**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;

(zeee) “**source**” means the premises from which waste is generated;

(zfff) “**stabilized biodegradable waste**” means the biologically stabilized (free of pathogens) waste resulting from the mechanical / biological treatment of biodegradable waste; only when stabilized such waste can be used with no further restrictions;

(zggg) “**storage**” means the temporary containment of municipal solid waste in receptacles; prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odour;

(zhhh) “**street**” includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, gully, passage, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way and also the roadway or footway over any bridge or causeway;

(ziii) “**sweepers**” means any other person assigned for street sweeping, cleaning of surface drains/ trenches abutting streets and related activities shall be directly or indirectly engaged by the ULB and/or through any agent/ contractor who shall sweep the streets;

(zjjj) **“tipping fee”** means a fee or support price determined by the authorities or any state agency authorised by the State government to be paid to the concessionaire or operator got handling waste or managing waste processing facility;

(zkkk) **“transfer station”** means a facility created to receive solid waste from collection and transport in bulk in covered vehicles or containers to waste processing and, or, disposal facilities;

(zlll) **“transportation”** means conveyance of solid waste, either treated, partly treated or untreated from a location to another location in an environmentally sound manner through specially designed and covered transport system so as to prevent the foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions and accessibility to vectors, animals and birds;

(zmmm) **“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;

(znnn) **“Urban Local Body (ULB)”** means the Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam)/Municipal Councils (Nagar Palika Parishad/ Nagar Panchayat as constituted by State Government under The Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959 or The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1916. For purpose of meaning under this rule unless otherwise explained, the usage of

term 'local body'/'local authority'/ULB shall mean the same thing as Urban Local Body.

(zooo) **"user fee"** means a fee imposed on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services;

(zppp) **"vadose water"** means the water situated between top soil and ground water table level, i.e.in the unsaturated soil strata;

(zqqq) **"vermi composting"** means the process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms;

(zrrr) **"waste generator"** means any person generating municipal solid waste within the limits of ULB and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishments including Indian Railways and Defence establishments, which generate solid waste;

(zsss) **"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;

(zttt) **"waste picker"** means a person or groups of persons informally or formally 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.

2. The words and expressions used but not defined herein shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, Air (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and the waste management rules therein, namely, Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and transboundary Movement) Rules 2016 and E-Waste Management Rules 2016.

CHAPTER II

DUTIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

4. SEGREGATION AND PRIMARY STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE

(4.1) Segregation by Waste Generators:

- (a) Every waste generator including Bulk Waste Generators shall segregate and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely biodegradable, non-bio-degradable(recyclable) and domestic or commercial hazardous wastes(non-recyclable) in suitable bins and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the directions or notification by the urban local body from time to time.
- (b) 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.
- (c) All shops, commercial establishments, market associations and businesses shall store segregated waste onsite.
- (d) Construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, shall be stored separately in own premises and the ULB shall dispose it off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016.
- (e) Horticulture waste and garden waste generated from premises shall be separately stored in own premises and dispose of as per the directions of the

urban local body from time to time/ shall be stored in biodegradable stream and shall be taken to nearby composting plants by the ULB.

- (f) Every street vendor shall keep two or three containers, as per requirement, for storage of waste generated during the course of his / her activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc., and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the urban local body.
- (g) All bulk waste generators, resident welfare associations, gated communities, institutions with more than 5000 square meter area, shall in partnership with the urban local body, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed-off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible.
- (h) Waste Generator shall ensure that non-biodegradable waste such as packets, food containers, boxes, bottles, tetra packs, cartons, paper cups, plates and other disposable items are cleaned, dried and then handed over to the ULB for effective recycling.
- (i) There shall be no intermixing of Biomedical Waste, E-waste, Hazardous Waste or Industrial Waste with Solid Waste, by anyone in the chain of solid waste management from the source of waste generation up till the processing facility.
- (j) The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the urban local body.

(k) The vendors, shops, commercial establishments should not use the disposal items prohibited under the Uttar Pradesh Plastic and Non-Biodegradable Garbage Regulation Act 2000 as amended on 15th July 2018 and notification No: 1056/IX-7-18-29 (Lucknow)-18 Dated July 15, 2018;

(4.2) Duties of waste generators - some specific categories

(a) Poultry, Fish and Slaughter Waste (other than designated slaughter houses/market): Every owner / occupier of any premises other than designated slaughter houses and markets, who generates poultry, fish and slaughter waste as a result of any commercial activity, shall store the same separately in closed, hygienic condition and deliver it at a specified time, on a daily basis to urban local body collection vehicle provided for this purpose. Deposit of such waste in any community bin is prohibited and shall attract fines as indicated in the Schedule of Fines (Schedule III). The official/authority of ULB shall be responsible for repair/remodelling of civic facilities in the markets to provide maximum hygiene and sanitary conditions in the market premises.

(b) Vendor/Hawkers: All vendors/hawkers shall keep their biodegradable and other waste segregated in bins at the site of vending. It shall be the responsibility of the waste generator/ vendor to deliver this waste duly segregated to the municipal collection vehicle of ULB or to the nearest designated community bins. Each Vendor/hawker shall be responsible to maintain their 'Clean Aangan'. If the owner or vendor fails to comply with the provisions of the rules, fine shall be imposed as per the Schedule of Fines.

(c) **Storm water drains/Gullies:**

- (i) Every owner or occupier of the premise along which the stormwater drain/gully is situated shall be responsible to ensure that no waste is dumped or thrown in it and to keep it clean. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupier of the premise to segregate and deliver any solid waste to the waste collection vehicle which shall be provided by the ULB at such spots and at such times as may be notified by official/authority. For drains/gully inside the premise, the occupier shall keep it clean. In case of waste accumulation in gully inside the premise, the occupier shall clean it, segregate the waste and hand it over to ULB or deliver it at site ear marked by the ULB.
- (ii) Where owners/occupiers of such premises wish to avail of the services of the ULB for the cleaning of the house gully, they must apply to the concerned office of the ULB and pay suitable prescribed charges as notified by the ULB from time to time. It shall be the responsibility of the owners/occupiers to provide access to the house gully for cleaning purposes.
- (iii) It shall be the responsibility of the ULB to keep the stormwater drains/gullies of the city clean from waste and sewage.

(4.3) **Other public places:** Government / Semi-government, statutory bodies shall be responsible for implementation of these rules within the public premises owned or occupied by them.

(4.4) **Bhandara/Langar:** Every person or group of persons organizing a bhandara or langar shall provide for bins for segregated waste at site.

(4.5) The ULB and/or Department of Urban Development may, by notification, require any category of generators to segregate their solid waste into additional categories.

(4.6) Nothing in these rules shall affect the duty of any generator to segregate waste into additional categories under any other law for the time being in force applicable to such generator.

(4.7) Storage of Solid Waste

(a) **Receptacles on private property:** Every owner or occupier of private property shall maintain suitable number of refuse receptacles on their premises in such a manner that garbage is not visible from public street/roads and sidewalks nor accessible to animals.

(b) Bulk Waste Generators or any aggregation of individual generators including multi-storied buildings, apartments, row houses, tenements, townships, hostels, parks, malls, Government or private residential colonies or societies, shops, offices, commercial establishments, airports, railways, public utilities, industries, household industries etc shall provide and maintain separate receptacles of appropriate size, colour and specification for each category of segregated waste within their premises.

(c) Hawkers, Vendors, kiosks, food stalls, food trucks whether permanently or temporarily situated shall provide and maintain at the place of their business at least two receptacles for dry and wet waste to avoid any littering.

(4.8) Storage of specific category of waste

- (a) **Food Waste:** Permissible packaging material of food wastes shall be emptied of their food contents, before being segregated. Further, non-plastic biodegradable wastes (including food wastes) shall not be disposed of in prohibited plastic bags and it shall be disposed of in suitable garbage bags/ liner bags manufactured specifically for the disposal of non-plastic biodegradable waste.
- (b) **Sanitary Waste:** All sanitary waste shall be wrapped securely as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable wrapping material or bags/ pouches as instructed by the ULB, or provided by manufacturers or brand owners of such products to prevent any possible leakage or spillage, marked distinctively (e.g. with a red 'X' mark, or with standardised labels for diapers / napkins) and placed in the receptacle meant for dry waste in such manner as may be notified by the ULB.
- (c) **Domestic/ Commercial Hazardous Waste:**
- (a) All Domestic/ Commercial Hazardous Waste shall be stored, and labelled if so prescribed, in a separate bag/ receptacle as may be notified by the ULB.
- (b) All sharps forming part of domestic hazardous waste shall be stored in a separate sharps container, as may be notified by the ULB.
- (d) **Construction and Demolition Waste:** All generators shall store the segregated Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste within their premises in the manner prescribed under Construction and Demolition Rules 2016 and as may be notified by the ULB, in a location convenient for delivery and collection.

- (e) **Bulk Garden and Horticultural Waste:** All such waste shall be stored by the generators within their premises/ pick-up points/ locations specified by the ULB in large bags, bins or heaps with adequate protection from scattering and as may be convenient for storage, delivery and collection by ULB or any person appointed by the ULB.

CHAPTER III

5. COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF SOLID WASTE

(5.1) Collection and Delivery of Dry and Wet Waste:

- (a) **Door to Door Collection:** Door to door collection of segregated wet and dry waste at notified timings shall be implemented and notified by the ULB /or agency authorised by the ULB as the case maybe within the territorial limits of the ULB.
- (b) **Point to Point Collection:** In an event that door to door services cannot be carried out for a specific period or the services cannot be provided for any other unforeseen reason or until the services of door to door are provided, the ULB may notify multiple locations in every ward within its jurisdiction including locations that have been acting as de-facto dumping points and install large compactor bins where citizens can deposit their segregated solid waste. The collection points shall be attended daily for clearing waste. The areas around the place where the bins or containers or compactors are placed shall also be cleaned.

- (c) **Collection of residual waste from in-situ processing units:** The ULB and/or the Agency shall fix a schedule of waste collection from units/places processing waste in-situ and publish the time slots for collection in prominent parts of that area as well as the website of the ULB/ district NIC website. The ULB shall maintain an updated list of all units/places that process waste in-situ that are bulk waste generators such as hotels, restaurants, office complexes, educational institutions, marriage halls, hospitals' non-biomedical waste and commercial areas within its territorial jurisdiction on their website.
- (d) **Collection from Bulk Waste Generators:** In the event that it is generating 10 tons or more of Solid Waste per day, the ULBs and/or Agent shall set up a separate collection system for such Bulk Waste Generators including separate transportation/collection vehicles for collection of waste.
- (e) **Bulky Waste:** The ULB and/or the Agent shall specify one day a month for door to door collection of Bulky Waste and publish the time slots for collection in prominent parts of that area as well as the website of ULB/district NIC website.
- (f) **Publication of time slots:** Area or ward wise specific time slots including relevant day of the week for different categories of solid waste shall be notified by the ULB and published in prominent parts of that area as well as on the district NIC website/website of the ULB and/or the Agent as the case may be generally, the time for door to door collection of garbage will be set from 6 am to 11 am. For collection from trading establishments, shops in commercial areas or any other institutional waste generators, the ULB may notify separate time slot.

- (g) **Publication of route maps:** Route maps for collection including stops, starting and ending times and other relevant details shall be published and notified along with the time slots.
- (h) Where the ULB has notified a Door-To-Door Collection System, each generator shall ensure delivery of segregated solid waste to the primary collection point, i.e. door-step/ gate/ point of entry from public road or Community Bin, as may be prescribed or notified.
- (i) Where the ULB has notified a Point-To-Point Collection System, each generator shall ensure delivery of segregated solid waste into community containers or directly to waste collectors/ vehicles, as may be prescribed or notified.
- (j) **Announcement provisions:** Automatic voice recording device, bell or horn within permissible noise levels shall be installed on every garbage collection vehicle used by waste collectors. In narrow and congested lanes and streets, waste collector/driver/helper shall use a whistle and walk through such lanes and streets to announce arrival and ensure collection.
- (k) The ULB shall ensure that separate primary collection systems are established for Bio-Medical Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste, Bulk Garden or Horticultural Waste, Street Sweeping waste, litter waste and Dead Animals (pets and large animals), as may be necessary under the respective Waste Management Rules of the Central Government applicable to the ULB.
- (l) The ULB shall notify a separate primary collection system for particular categories of generators such as Hotels and Eateries, Slaughter Houses, Dairies etc. or particular categories of waste such as E-Waste etc.
- (m) No waste shall be handed over during collection in a manner that

would endanger the health, of either the waste generator or the waste collector or the general public, creating a risk of traffic, harm to the environment or create a nuisance/ produce odour or result in littering.

- (n) Collected segregated bio-degradable waste from residential and other areas shall be transferred to the processing plants like compost plants, bio-methanation plants or any such other facilities in a covered manner.
- (o) Collected non-bio-degradable waste shall be transported to the respective processing facilities or secondary storage facilities created for recycling.

(5.2) Collection and Delivery of various other specific types of waste

- (a) **Commercial / Domestic Hazardous Waste:** Such waste shall be deposited by generators at the deposition centres notified by the ULB or it shall be delivered to or collected by the notified collection system everyday where the collection vehicle has a separate receptacle for hazardous waste or in case the collection vehicle does not have a separate receptacle for hazardous waste, the ULB shall ensure that specific days are notified to the citizens of the area when such waste shall be collected.
- (b) **E-Waste:** Generators shall ensure channelization of e-waste through collection centre / dealer of producer/ dismantler / recycler of e-waste or through the designated take-back service provider of the producer to authorized dismantler or recycler of e-waste.
- (c) **C&D Waste:** Generators shall be responsible for collection, segregation, storage and delivery of C&D waste generated, as per provisions of

Construction and Demolition Rules 2016 and as may be directed or notified by the ULB.

- (d) **Bulk Garden or Horticultural Waste:** Generators shall be responsible for collection, segregation, storage, delivery and management of Bulk Garden and Horticultural waste as may be directed or notified by the ULB.
- (e) **Other Waste:** Bio-Medical Waste, Liquid Slaughter, Effluents, Batteries waste and such other waste for which the ULB has notified a separate primary collection system shall not be delivered to or collected by the notified collection system for wet and dry waste and shall be delivered by generators to collectors/ agencies notified by the ULB on payment of appropriate fees or as may be prescribed in these rules.
- (f) **Hawkers, Vendors, kiosks, food stalls, and food trucks** whether permanently or temporarily situated maintaining litter bins at their place of business or generators, shall ensure delivery of segregated waste to the collection points, Community Bins, Community Containers or waste collectors/vehicles notified by the ULB in this behalf.

CHAPTER IV

6. TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID WASTE

(6.1)Transportation of Solid Waste

- (a) For collection and transportation, the ULB and/or Agent should prepare vehicle deployment plan in such a manner that segregated dry waste, wet waste and hazardous waste is not intermixed during transportation.
- (b) As far as possible the ULB shall procure automated waste collection vehicles that utilize automated mechanisms to collect and dump waste thereby eliminating the need to manually lift and dump the contents. The design of the primary and secondary transportation vehicles will be such that the solid waste will not be allowed to touch ground until it reaches its final processing/disposal site and thus avoiding recurring manual handling of waste.
- (c) Vehicles used for transportation of waste shall be covered in such manner that the collected waste is not exposed to open environment or visible to the public or cause scattering on the road during transportation. The vehicles may also include compactors and mobile transfer stations depending upon choice of technology by the ULB.
- (d) The ULB shall assess the number of waste collection vehicles that will be allotted to each identified ward. The ratio of number of waste collection vehicles to the number of waste generators shall be computed every six months and in accordance with the methodology as may be specified by the ULB from time to time.
- (e) Based on the quantity of waste generated within the area of the ULB, feasibility of deploying dedicated Mobile Transfer Station (MTS) or Fixed Compactor Transfer Station (FCTS) shall be ensured by the ULB at specified locations to receive waste from the Auto Tippers, 3 Wheelers, Rickshaws etc. engaged in street-level and door-to-door collection of solid waste from

households and commercial establishments as per the approved route plans. Design of MTS and FCTS shall allow unloading of waste from primary collection vehicles by consuming minimum time and without littering waste. In Municipal Corporations where wards are large in size and there is more than 10 MT per day waste generation within the ward area, the Municipal Corporation may provide a compactor in the ward for secondary collection.

- (f) Changing needs and advancements in technology shall be taken into consideration for selection of collection and transportation equipment and vehicles. Vehicle Tracking System / GPS shall be installed in all the vehicles deployed by the ULB for waste collection.

CHAPTER V

7. SECONDARY STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE

(7.1) Storage of solid waste in the secondary storage points

- (a) Segregated solid waste collected from doorsteps shall be taken to waste storage depots, community storage bins or fixed or mobile transfer stations or the locations specified by the ULB and/or Agent for secondary storage of waste.
- (b) Storage facilities shall be created and established by taking into account quantities of waste generation in a given area and the density of population; Such secondary storage points shall have covered containers of specified colours for separate storage of:
 - (i) Bio-degradable or wet waste

(ii) Non-biodegradable or dry waste

(iii) Domestic hazardous waste

(c) Dry waste sorting centres / Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) /Recycling Centres for Non-Biodegradable Waste

(i) In order to regulate and facilitate the sorting of the recyclable and non-recyclable waste, the ULB shall provide for as many dry waste sorting centres/MRF or recycling centres as possible and required. Dry (non-biodegradable) waste from street /door- to-door collection system and from commercial establishments shall be transferred to these designated centres. These designated centres shall receive only dry waste. Such centres shall be fenced/screened in such a way that waste shall not be visible to passersby.

(ii) These dry waste sorting centres shall be manned/operated by registered/licensed recyclers or any other Agents authorized/appointed by ULB.

(iii) There shall also be a provision for the households to directly deposit or sell their recyclable dry waste to the authorized agents and/or authorized waste dealers of ULBs at these recycling centres at pre-notified rates. The authorized agents and/or authorized waste dealers shall be allowed to dispose of or sell the recyclable waste to the secondary market or recycling units only in consonance with the provisions of SWM Rules.

(d)Deposition Centre for specified Domestic Hazardous Waste

(i) For the collection of domestic hazardous waste, deposition centres will be set up at suitable locations for receiving the specified domestic hazardous waste. The locations of such facility shall be publicised widely

- to make people aware of it for direct disposition of hazardous waste. The ULB and/or Agent may collect domestic hazardous waste from all waste generators in segregated manner.
- (ii) Such waste shall be transported separately to the hazardous waste disposal facility set up by the ULB.
 - (iii) Sanitary Waste will be segregated from domestic hazardous waste at the secondary storage facilities and/or deposit centres and shall be processed in accordance with Schedule IV of these rules.

(e) Specifications of Secondary Storage Facilities

- (i) The ULB and/or Agent or through outsourcing agencies shall maintain the storage facilities for solid waste in a manner that does not create unhygienic and unsanitary conditions around it.
- (ii) Storage facilities shall be user friendly and shall be so designed that it ensures compaction of waste and that the waste stored is not exposed to open atmosphere.
- (iii) Secondary storage facilities shall be created and established by taking into account quantities of solid waste generation in a given area or ward as per the density of population or generation of solid waste in the area.

CHAPTER VI

8. PROCESSING OF SOLID WASTE

(8.1) Processing of Biodegradable Waste or Wet Waste

- (a) To minimise transportation/collection cost and environmental impacts, preference shall be given to decentralized processing such as composting, bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable waste. Wherever applicable, for bio-degradable waste, preference shall be given for in-situ processing of such waste.
- (b) The ULB shall enforce that markets dealing with vegetables, fruits, flowers, meat, poultry and fish waste while processing bio-degradable waste ensure hygienic conditions.
- (c) **In-situ processing:** Bulk waste generators of bio degradable waste shall set up and maintain their own wet waste processing facilities in accordance with the conditions laid down in license/permission obtained from the ULB within 3 months of notification of these rules.
- (d) It shall be mandatory for the following waste generators to set up and maintain their own wet waste processing facility in accordance with the conditions laid down in a license/authorization to be obtained from ULB –

	Type of Generators	Quantity of waste generated
1	Hotels, restaurants and other eateries	More than 100 kg. Daily or all three star and higher category hotels.
2	Marriage halls, trade fairs, party plots, community halls, clubs	More than 100 kg. Daily or during events.

3	Slaughter houses, chicken, fish and mutton shops	More than 50 kg. daily (either single outlet or collectively from multiple outlets owned by a single owner).
4	Hospitals and other health care institutions	Operating more than 20 beds or generating more than 100 kg. of wet waste daily.
5	Industrial areas	Generating more than 50 kg. daily
6	Private Gardens/ Public Parks	More than 50 kg. of garden waste daily
7	Dairy and cattle sheds	All dairy and cattle sheds
8	All gated communities and institutions with more than 5000 square meter area	All waste generated within the premise.

- (e) Where such generators are not in a position to set up such facilities due to land constraint, they may deliver the biodegradable waste to the ULB and/or Agent. The generators shall be required to pay applicable/additional user fees based on the quantity of waste generated and delivered.
- (f) The Municipal Commissioner/Executive Officer may at her/his discretion extend the requirement of processing biodegradable waste to any other category of generators within the jurisdiction of the ULB.
- (g) **Periodic checks:** The ULB shall undertake periodic checks and inspections to ensure that such on- site processing facilities are established, operational and are processing the entire wet- waste generated by the generator in accordance with any standards laid down in this behalf. In case of failure to

establish, operate properly or comply with standards, any incentives associated with wet waste processing will be rescinded and recovered, and the ULB shall impose such administration charges and Compounding Fees as may be prescribed until such time as the wet-waste processing facilities become operational and compliant.

- (h) **Standards for in-situ processing:** The ULB shall develop, notify and update regularly:
 - (i) Standards of quality for in-situ/ on-site wet waste processing (including, construction, operations, management, residue and product) binding on all generator and all building plans and permissions shall be subject to adherence of such standards.
 - (ii) Approved technologies and detailed designs for in-situ processing of wet-waste, taking into consideration various environmentally, operationally and economically viable techniques and technologies available in the market, for facilitation and implementation of these rules. Provided that adopting any such, technology or vendor notified by the ULB shall not be mandatory on generators.
- (i) **Standard for compost generated:** The waste management facilities or in-situ bulk waste generators of compost shall strictly adhere to the guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) from time to time.
- (j) **Phase out fertilizers:** The ULB shall 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.
- (k) **Knowledge dissemination:** The ULB shall facilitate processing of wet waste through dissemination of information relating to technology, engagement

and integration of waste-pickers, awareness campaigns, education of generators, workshops etc.

(l) **Community involvement:** The ULB shall involve communities in waste management and promote home composting, bio gas generation, decentralized processing of waste at community level, subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility.

(m) **Institutional arrangement for distribution of compost**

(i) ULB and/or the Department of Urban Development shall co-ordinate with the respective concerned Department dealing with Fertilisers to set up a mechanism for the standards for compost generated, its distribution thereof, different schedule of rates for distribution to farmers and companies etc.

(ii) **Tie-up with farmers:** The waste processing facilities manufacturing compost shall after ensuring proper quality check provide a fraction of such compost, as decided by ULB and/or Agent, to farmers of the neighbouring areas at subsidized rates as fixed by the ULB and/or Department of Urban Development in consultation with concerned Department dealing with Fertilisers from time to time. The ULB and/or Agent shall ensure that knowledge of availability of compost at subsidized rates is made easily available to the farmers of the region.

(n) **Specifications of in-situ/on-site wet waste processing facilities**

(i) Facilities shall accept, store and treat only segregated wet waste.

(ii) Facilities shall have a separate space on site for temporary storage of mixed solid waste that may be collected from the generators.

- (iii) All residual wet waste shall be temporarily stored at a designated place for delivery to the notified collection system, in closed receptacles with protection and measures against littering, spillage, scattering, nuisance to public, foul odour etc.
- (iv) Facilities shall have adequate infrastructure and utilities to ensure that there are no unsanitary and unhygienic conditions, nuisance to public or workers operating the facility.
- (v) All facilities shall take appropriate measures to monitor the quality and quantity of wet waste received and the product (compost/gas) generated to reduce rejection, residue and amount of unprocessed waste.

(8.2) Processing of Non-Biodegradable Waste or Dry Waste

(a) **In-situ MRFs:** Bulk Generators of non-biodegradable waste shall set-up and maintain their own Material Recovery Facilities (i.e. sorting sheds) or give the residual waste to the waste collectors or Agency in accordance with any conditions laid down by the ULB.

(b) **Integration of existing facilities:**

- (i) ULB shall make efforts to register or authorize existing informal waste collection/ aggregation/ trading facilities operated by registered informal waste traders as MRFs subject to compliance with the provisions, standards and specifications relating to such facilities hereunder;
- (ii) Seek to designate MRFs as deposit centres for Domestic/Commercial Hazardous waste provided that a separate secure storage area is provided within such MRFs and the waste- pickers/ collection agencies

managing/operating/working in such MRFs are given adequate training and equipment by the ULB to handle such waste safely.

(c) Specifications of MRFs: The Authorized operator of all Material Recovery Facilities shall comply to the following:

- (i) MRFs will only accept segregated Non-Biodegradable Waste/ Dry Waste;
- (ii) MRFs will not accept any mixed waste, biodegradable waste, Liquid Waste, E-Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste, Domestic/ Commercial Hazardous Waste etc. unless specifically notified by the ULB after provision of separate adequate facilities for such categories of waste in accordance with the provisions, standards and specifications under these rules and other applicable Rules;
- (iii) MRFs shall have adequate space and facilities for:
 - (a) Accepting dry waste from collection vehicles/ waste-collectors/ agents;
 - (b) Sorting, baling and temporary storage of dry waste;
 - (c) Appropriate and separate receptacles for temporary storage of inert waste, non- recyclable waste, non-reusable waste and for other categories of waste for which facilities have been provided;
 - (d) Transfer to secondary collection of inert, non-recyclable, non-reusable dry waste and for other categories of waste for which facilities have been provided.
- (iv) MRFs shall have adequate facilities to ensure smooth functioning and to avoid unhygienic conditions,
 - (a) Nuisance to public or to waste-pickers/ workers within the facility, including sanitisation/disinfection and cleaning of MRFs, especially

sections where Domestic/ Commercial Hazardous Waste is temporarily stored.

(v) MRFs shall be constructed within delineated premises providing for a properly enclosed space in a manner to prevent scattering by stray animals or birds etc. and restricting access to registered waste pickers/authorized individuals.

(vi) Waste-Pickers, informal waste traders or operators of any MRF shall ensure that all recyclable waste shall enter the recycling stream and that only inert, non-recyclable, domestic/ commercial hazardous and non-reusable waste shall be rejected from the facility and transferred to the secondary collection system for further processing or disposal.

(8.3) Processing of Non-Biodegradable Recyclable Waste

The Non-Biodegradable Recyclable Waste shall be sent to Dry waste sorting centres / Material Recovery Facilities and thereafter to authorized recycling units. As far as possible the ULB shall create institutional mechanism for segregated Non-Biodegradable Recyclable Waste to be sent directly by waste generators or ULBs and/or Agent to authorized recycling units.

(8.4) Processing of Non-Biodegradable Non- Recyclable Waste

(i) The Non-Biodegradable that cannot be recycled in accordance with these rules 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.

(ii) **Different types of Sanitary Waste:** Every ULB shall within one year of the notification of these rules ensure that the menstrual and other sanitary waste stream within the territorial limits of its jurisdiction is disposed and processed in the manner as far as possible as provided for in Schedule IV of these rules.

(8.5) Processing of Domestic or Commercial Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste so collected from households, bulk waste generators, commercial establishments and/or industries shall be processed through TSDF (Treatment Storage Disposal Facility), incineration and/or any other suitable method as authorized by the ULB or the Department of Urban Development.

(8.6) Processing of Construction and Demolition Waste

The Construction and Demolition Waste shall be processed in accordance with C&D Rules 2016 and shall be transported to appropriate processing plants, sanitary landfills and/or other designated locations.

(8.7) Processing of Slaughterhouse Waste

Waste generated from slaughterhouses, poultry and fish markets will be processed or disposed through rendering, composting, bio methanation, controlled incineration and burial where stipulated scientific standards are followed.

(8.8) Standards for processing and treatment of solid waste and landfill sites: It shall be the duty of the ULB to ensure that all waste processing facilities and landfill sites are designed and maintained as per provisions and standards prescribed under

the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and guidelines issued by CPCB or State Pollution Control Board in this regard.

Chapter VII

9. Other Obligatory Duties of the ULBs

(9.1) For proper management of solid waste in its jurisdiction, every ULB shall discharge following additional obligatory functions:

(a) **Infrastructure facilities:** ULB shall provide adequate infrastructure facilities to assist citizens' compliance with these Rules. In addition to waste collection services, litter bins, dry waste sorting centres, and composting centres shall be set up, wherever possible and essential, in consultation with local citizens.

(b) **Community Bins:** ULB shall provide and maintain suitable community bins on public roads or other public spaces, as determined by the ULB itself or through an Agent as an interim arrangement till ULB make provision for collection at source or point-to-point collection at the required frequencies. Segregated waste shall be delivered by the concerned generators to such community bins, and thereafter collected by the ULB. The ULB and/or Agent shall ensure compliance of segregation and avoidance of public nuisance and health hazards from these community bins. Every community bin shall be separate for bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable waste. Details of all such places including the arrangements and schedules of waste collection from such places shall be available at the public notice board in the office of ULB and district NIC website. The ULB and/or Agent shall ensure that at no point of time the community bins are overflowing or exposed to open environment and prevent their scattering by rag pickers, stray animals or birds etc.

- (c) **Citizen Resource Base:** ULB shall facilitate information about composting as well as recycling of dry waste through composting centres and dry waste sorting centres listing them on district NIC web site.
- (d) **Integrating informal waste collectors and formation of SHG:** ULB shall establish a system to recognise organizations of waste pickers /informal waste collectors and promote a system for integration of these authorized waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste. For establishment of the system the ULBs may consider to form Self Help Group of the informal waste pickers or waste collectors and issue identity cards for integrating them into the management of solid waste. **The ULB shall also endeavour to promote people/ groups that are locally engaged in sanitation and cleanness drive and such person/groups should be integrated while enabling a clean environment.**
- (e) **Action against Transport Contractors / Agents/ ULB Employees:** ULB shall take action against the Transport Contractor and/or Agents/employees of ULB, if any worker of the contractor or of ULB mixes segregated waste at any point of collection or fails to pick up waste as per the specified time schedule.
- (f) **Data about waste received at landfill:** ULB shall release publicly, the monthly data about the quantity of waste going to the different landfills and waste processing sites. Such information shall be available at the Office and on ULB website/ district NIC website.
- (g) **Biomedical waste:** ULB shall take appropriate steps and discharge their statutory obligation in accordance to Para 7 of Schedule III of BMW Rules 2016.

- (h) **Surprise checks:** Any authorized Officer / Agent of ULB shall have right to enter, at all reasonable times, with such assistance as he considers necessary, any place for the purpose of (i) performing any of the functions entrusted to him by ULB or (ii) determine whether, and if so, in what manner, any such functions are to be performed, or whether any provisions of these Rules or other waste management rules notified have been complied with.
- (i) **Nuisance Detectors:** The official/authority of the ULBs shall provide and strengthen the system of Nuisance Detectors by providing suitable logistics support.
- (j) **Designated officers and periodic reports:** The official/authority concerned shall designate officers under their control who shall be responsible for implementing the obligatory responsibilities of Urban Local Body specified under these Rules in accordance with the plans and time schedules for implementation. The specific plans and time schedules and achievements against the same along with reasons for short falls, if any, shall also be shared publicly by the official/authority of the ULBs. Supervisor, Sanitary Inspectors to have uniform and walkie- talkie or mobile based application to contact and coordinate the work.
- (k) The safai karmis/ waste pickers deployed by the ULBs or its authorised agency for door to door collection will be properly equipped with vehicle support/ hand cart/ tricycle to take the garbage to the compactor / secondary collection point, which should be within 2 to 3 kilometres from the primary collection point.
- (l) **Transparency and Public Accessibility:** To ensure greater transparency and public accessibility, the ULBs shall provide all necessary information that is

required to be publicized through district NIC website. Each household or establishment will be provided with name and number of safai karmi and supervisor of that area.

(m) **Publicity:**

(i) **Citizen Information Services:** The ULBs shall publicize the provision of the rules through the media of signs, leaflets, announcements through vehicles/ or through any other appropriate means, so that all citizens are made aware about the various provisions of these rules such as user charges, statutory duties (e.g. segregation and recycling of waste), anti-litter and anti-nuisance penalties and fines and other prohibitions.

(ii) **Co-ordination with Government Bodies:** The ULBs shall co-ordinate with other government agencies and authorities, to ensure compliance of these rules.

(n)The ULBs shall ensure arrangements for regular cleaning at all the public roads, places, colonies, slums, markets and tourism places, parks of the urban local body, cremation grounds etc. and the urban local body shall be committed to collect and carry the garbage from these places door to door or from the nearest garbage bin/container/facility and transport it from there to the final disposal place in closed vehicles.

(o)The urban local body shall utilize its own/outsourced/contract sanitation workers and vehicles in carrying out sanitation and solid waste management functions for full or partial daily cleaning work, so that the urban body is able to keep its area neat and clean in public interest.

(p)**animal carcass disposal facility:** Within a period of one year from the notification of these rules, the ULBs shall endeavour to create on its own or

through coordination create a system for disposal of dead animal in a scientifically created carcass handling plant incineration facility/plant in the district for such purpose.

- (q) **Bioremediation:** The ULBs shall utilize the process of bioremediation wherever necessary to treat contaminated media, including water, soil and subsurface material.
- (r) The ULB shall make procurements, establish primary/secondary storage facilities, create requisite infrastructure, employ work force for solid waste management within its territorial limits keeping in mind the increasing urban population growth rate of the State.
- (s) The ULBs shall strictly adhere to make 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. Failure of authorities in adhering to this provision resulting into improper solid waste management and poor sanitation shall be considered as grave misconduct in discharge of duties by concerned officials/authorities of the ULBs and penal action shall be initiated against them under relevant rules by competent authorities.
- (t) **Grievance Redressal:** In order to manage the complete daily cleaning system of the city, the ULBs shall establish its own grievance redressal mechanism and make it widely known to the public.

(u) **Reward and Recognition:** In order to promote incentives and best practises, the ULB shall establish a suitable mechanism for recognitions and reward those employees/workers/ persons/groups/associations including other stakeholders that promote sanitation and better waste management practises. The ULBs may adopt a performance-based indicator for such recognition. To promote healthy competition among its employees the ULB may adopt a inter ward competition for best ward and the employee/worker of the best ward may be suitably recognised and rewarded. This may be practised as intra-ward competition as well where at the endo of each month, the best sanitary worker/employee may be recognised as employee of the month.

CHAPTER VIII

10. STREET SWEEPING AND PUBLIC RECEPTACLES

(10.1) Street Sweeping

- (a) Street Sweeping shall be done every day by the sweepers or any other person assigned for street sweeping, cleaning of surface drains/ trenches abutting streets and related activities shall be directly or indirectly engaged by the ULB and/or through any Agent/ contractor. The sweeping should be done twice in commercial areas.
- (b) The ULBs shall provide personal protection equipment including uniform, florescent jackets, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate footwear and masks

etc. to all workers/sweepers handling solid waste within three month of notification of these rules. Sweepers may be liable to segregate street sweepings into biodegradable, non- biodegradable and inert waste and store such wastes as per rules or as may be notified. All safai karmi (sweepers) to be given two set of uniforms in a year. Even employees deployed through contract and service providers should also be given the same by the contracting agencies. The ULBs shall make provision of at least rupees two thousands(Rs.2000) per such employee in its annual budget and it shall also incorporate such provision with its Agent engaged for providing contractual/outsourced manpower workers for sweeping/ handling of solid waste.

- (c) Sweepers shall not burn solid waste, tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and hand over to the person / agency authorized by the ULB;

10.2 Litter Bins/Receptacles

- (a) The ULBs shall provide an adequate number of litter bins at proper and convenient locations and frequency on all public streets and in public places for the temporary deposit of litter etc.
- (b) The design and size of such litter bins shall be determined having regard to density of residential population, extent of commercial activity and local situation in any public street or public place to avoid overflowing.
- (c) The ULBs shall ensure litter bins are properly maintained in a usable condition, are not overflowing or exposed to open environment, causing or

likely to cause nuisance to the public and prevent their scattering by animals or birds;

- (d) The ULBs shall provide suitable mechanism on daily basis for regular cleaning and removal of solid waste deposited in litter bins, either through its Door-to-Door Collection System or Point-to-Point Collection System or otherwise while ensuring that litter waste is not mixed with waste collected through the primary collection systems;
- (e) Ensure transportation of the waste deposited in litter bins or street sweepings, provide for transportation of:
 - (i) biodegradable waste to a convenient Wet-Waste Processing facility;
 - (ii) non-biodegradable waste to a convenient Materials Recovery facility;
 - (iii) silt, dust, sand and other inert waste to the nearest Waste Management Facility, Transfer Station or Construction and Demolition Waste disposal or processing facility for transportation, disposal or processing.
- (f) Take all necessary and appropriate measures under these rules or any other law in force for reducing the incidents of littering including by way of providing additional litter bins, awareness campaigns, enforcement drives, and engagement of NGOs etc.

CHAPTER IX

11.WASTE PICKERS–RECOGNITION AND RIGHTS

11.1 The ULBs with assistance from Urban Development Department, Labour Department and Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare shall within six months of the notification of these rules ensure–

- (a) Identity cards are made for the waste pickers whether formally or informally engaged for the activities of solid waste management.
- (b) Educate and facilitate through various social safety schemes and private operators for suitable personal protective equipment to be provided to all waste pickers including helmets, safety footwear, respiratory protective equipment, arm and hand protection, eye and face protection, safety boots, protective clothing and coveralls etc.
- (c) For welfare of waste pickers, the ULBs shall strive for creating formal mechanism to ensure benefit of various government schemes in co-ordination with other government department's implementing various schemes in relation to weaker section that may include but not limited to facilitate waste pickers benefit of:
 - (i) Free medical check-ups and inoculations are carried out at regular intervals and necessarily once every six months and undertake any other measure to minimise and eliminate health hazards to the waste pickers and their children.
 - (ii) Basic health insurance cover to waste pickers and their children.
 - (iii) High level of hygiene is maintained at the work site of waste pickers.
 - (iv) Social protection and educational schemes targeting young people working at the dump sites are provided.
 - (v) Financial inclusion for providing benefit of credit facility as per rules.
- (d) Educational campaigns to encourage more positive public attitude towards waste pickers and to promote segregation of recyclables.

- (e) Undertake, adopt and/or implement any activity or scheme to uplift the socio-economic status and physical and mental well-being of waste pickers keeping in mind the environmental and economic value of their work.

CHAPTER X

12.USER CHARGES

(12.1) User charges

- (a) The ULBs shall levy user charges from the households / establishments/ premises for the waste management services rendered as per the provisions mentioned in Schedule –II as determined from time to time. The above rates will be increased by at least 5 percent every year and first such increase shall be effective from 1 April, 2020. In addition to the provisions of Schedule II, the ULBs may add any other category/user charges for effective and proper implementation of various waste management rules such as SWM Rules 2016, C& D Waste Management Rules 2016, Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, and other such rules notified by the Central/State government regarding management of different types of waste.
- (b) The charges for door to door or point garbage collection as above shall be collected only by the authorized agents/person of the ULB. The above rates shall be properly advertised by the ULB/institution/person and the rates shall also be displayed on the Waste Management Vehicles. For ensuring transparency, the ULB or its authorised Agency shall endeavour to establish mechanism of using hand held devise to collect user charges and penalty.

- (c) If the waste material is not disposed by any person/party in a manner as prescribed under these rules and is not disposed on the designated sites, waste bins, litter bins, containers kept on the roads, parks or other such designated sites 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 regular user charges prescribed under these rules.
- (d) In case of the ULB having already prescribed user charges for services as mandated in these rules, the ULB shall revise its user charges fee structure in accordance with the user charges/fees prescribed under schedule II of these rules. No ULB shall have lower rates of user charges prescribed than the rates prescribed under Schedule II of these rules, however, an ULB may notify higher rate structure than the rates prescribed in Schedule II as user charges for all the categories of services/users or for any specific category of services/user in case it finds it appropriate to notify such higher user charges for financial viability of solid waste management as per provisions of these rules or other various waste management rules notified by the central/state government.
- (e) Penalty or User charges / Fees if not collected on the spot or monthly basis as provided under the rules will get added to the property tax bill of the household / establishment.
- (f) To promote insitu /onsite waste management by bulk waste generators, ULB may consider to provide incentives in user charges, however, the verification of onsite waste management practice adopted by such bulk waste generators shall be done in a well formulated transparent manner. Any such proposal regarding incentives to bulk waste generators shall be communicated to the state

government and only after the state government approval the benefit of such incentives shall be extended.

Chapter XI

13.Prohibition and Offences

(13.1) Prohibition of littering (Provisions for littering/creating clean aangan violation)

- (a) **Littering in public place:** No person shall throw, deposit or cause to be thrown or deposited any waste whether solid, semi-solid, liquid or solid including sewage and wastewater upon or in any public place, street, open spaces, drain or water bodies except in a manner provided for in these rules, or in any other rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or under any other law which may be in force.

Explanation: Every person shall ensure that any public place in front of or adjacent to any premises owned or occupied by him including footpath and open drain/ gutter is free of any waste whether liquid, semi-solid or solid including sewage and waste water and every such person shall provide an adequate number of litter bins within such premises and ensure that there are adequate connections for drainage of waste water into the public sewerage/ drainage system.

- (b) **Littering on vacant plots:** No waste generator or ULB and/or Agency shall throw or deposit solid waste on any vacant plot. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupier of such vacant plot, government or privately owned, to ensure that the land is waste free.

(c) **Pollution by throwing articles in water bodies:** No person shall throw any type of waste into any type of water body (natural or man-made unless specified for the purpose). For idol immersion where necessary, the Irrigation Department and/or Local Body may construct temporary pond with earthen bunds. Removable synthetic liners may be placed in the bottom of the pond which should be removed regularly as per CPCB guidelines. As an alternate measure make-shift bamboo structures can be erected near water bodies or any other place as decided by the ULB from time to time where the public may deposit flowers, leaves, cloths, idols, ornaments and other Pooja articles that may then be further taken to processing facilities or recycling centres. Specific leaflets/posters for mass awareness be prepared and distributed.

(d) **Littering from vehicles:** No person shall spit, throw or deposit litter upon any street, road, sidewalk, playground, garden, traffic island or other public/private place from any vehicle either moving or parked. No driver of vehicle shall allow or permit any passenger in such vehicle to spit, throw or deposit such waste in a like manner.

Explanation: No person shall drive or move any truck or other vehicle filled with litter unless such vehicles are so designed to cover the litter and loaded as to prevent any litter from being blown off or deposited upon any road, sidewalks, traffic islands, playground, garden or other public place.

(e) **Disposal of waste in drain:** No person shall throw any waste in any sewer/drain/river/pond/water bodies/ storm water drains.

(f) **Litter by pets:** Pet owners shall take full responsibility of keeping the roads litter-free by keeping the pets on leash while walking on the roads, carrying a bag with them to take the pet's faeces on the roads back home for disposal.

- (g) No person shall indulge in any manner in manufacture, sale, distribution, storage, transport, import or export of such disposable plastic carry bag and any such items (cups, glasses, plates spoons, tumblers, etc. made up of plastic or thermocol disposable after one time use) which has been restricted / banned under vide notification No: 1056/IX-7-18-29 (Lucknow)/18, Dated: July 15, 2018 under the Uttar Pradesh plastic and other Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Regulation) Act,2000 as amended in 2018.
- (h) No person shall deposit or litter C&D waste or any other type of waste in storm water drains, road pavements, open lands belonging to government or ULB and/or on the sides of public roads.
- (i) No Urban Local Body or waste management facility shall collect or transfer municipal solid waste in an open vehicle.

(13.2) Sanitation

- (a) No person shall bathe, spit, urinate, defecate, wash vehicles/utensils, feed groups of animals/ birds or allow their droppings/poop or keep any type of storage or any other object in any public place except in such public facilities/conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes.
- (b) No person shall let the dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine, polluted water from their own house, organisation, commercial establishments to accumulate in their own compound nor let it flow on common streets in a way that the environment gets polluted by foul smell or poses a threat to public health.

(13.3) Public gatherings: No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any place without intimating the local body, at

least three working days in advance. It shall be the duty of such person or organiser to ensure segregation of waste at source, handing over of waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the local body. Such person or organizer as well as all appurtenant local body shall ensure cleanliness of that area immediately after the event.

(13.4) Refundable Cleanliness Deposit: The Organiser 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 designated sites, to the satisfaction of official/authority concerned. This deposit shall be only for the cleanliness of the public place and does not cover any damage to property. This section shall also, apply to various other events which are being organized outside the Municipal open area i.e. on roads/lanes etc. In case the Organizers of the event wishes to avail of the services of the ULB for cleaning, collection and transport of waste generated as a result of that event, they shall apply in advance to the concerned office of ULB and pay the necessary charges in advance as may be fixed for this purpose by ULB.

(13.5) Burning of waste: Disposal by burning of any type of solid waste at roadsides, or at any private or public property is prohibited. This prohibition shall be applicable to all persons including sweepers (Safai Karmacharis) or other employees of the ULB, Contract Workers, waste- pickers or any other individual involved in the work of sweeping and cleaning of the roads and streets and other public places.

(13.6) 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 brought against them in court.

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

(13.8) Duties of Urban Local Body and /or generators of waste in case of some specific violation

a) Dumping on vacant plot: Concerned ULB may serve a notice on the owner or occupier of any premises requiring such owner or occupier to clear any waste on such premises in a manner and time specified in such notice.

(i) If the owner or occupier on whom the notice has been served fails to comply within the stipulated period, such person shall be liable to pay penalty as prescribed from time to time.

(ii) If the owner or occupier on whom penalty has been served fails to comply within three working days, it shall be the duty of the concerned ULB to enter the said premises and clear the waste in accordance with the rules and recover from the owner or occupier the expenditure incurred in having done so in addition to the penalty imposed for causing the dump.

(13.9) Provisions regarding segregation, delivery and collection violations

No person shall:

(a) Deliver dry, wet or domestic hazardous waste that is not segregated and not stored in separate bins in the manner as specified.

- (b) Collect solid waste without proper registration or authorisation from the ULB. Collecting waste by any vendor/hawker that is not registered and authorised by the ULB is prohibited and no person shall cause hindrance in functioning of waste pickers deployed by the ULB or its authorised Agency for regular door to door collection of solid waste.
- (c) Deliver C&D waste that is not segregated in the manner as specified.
- (d) Deliver garden waste and tree trimmings that is not segregated in the manner as specified.
- (e) Deliver fish, poultry and meat waste that is not segregated in the manner as specified.
- (f) No Bulk Waste Generator shall store and deliver unsegregated waste in a manner contrary to that specified in these rules or Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules 2016 and E-Waste Management Rules 2016.

(13.10) Provisions regarding drains/sewers/soak pits

No Person shall:

- (i) Discharge or cause to be discharged domestic sewage/ sullage/ effluents from private drains/sewer lines to storm water drains, road, open lands, water bodies, water ways, agricultural land or any other non- designated locations.

- (g) Allow the inflow of any substance likely to injure the drain, or to interfere with its flow to the public sewer-line.
- (h) Deposit or cause to deposit any substance in open drains and/or manholes, thus creating blockage/clogging in sewer lines. This provision is applicable to the ULB's staff depositing street sweeping in the open drains, to deposit of sludge removed from septic tanks, C&D Waste by generators etc.
- (i) Discharge or cause to be discharged industrial effluents or any other effluents particular to the activity of any industry, household industry, slaughter house and meat market, dairy and cattle sheds, workshop or garage into the public sewer/drains before necessary prescribed treatment.
- (j) Allow any employee/ contractor/ agent to engage in manual handling of septage, sewage or sludge without proper protective equipments and safety measures.
- (k) Discharge the effluents from de-sludging of septic tanks in water ways, drains, open land, agricultural field or any other non-designated spot, but shall discharge at the designated faecal sludge/ sewage treatment plants only.
- (l) Employ or engage a worker in sewage manhole without providing him necessary equipment for his safety and protection as prescribed under these rules or any prescribed rules/instructions issued by the ULB.
- (m) Allow any water logging/ stagnation/ waste dumping/ unhygienic conditions/ insanitary conditions/ cracking etc. within their premises owned or controlled by them which may lead to or be conducive for vector breeding.

14. Other specific offences

- (a) Unsegregated biodegradable and other waste kept by any vendor/hawker at the site of vending.
- (b) If any person or bulk waste generator organizes an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons, keeps a place dirty or unclean after more than 4 hours of the end of event.
- (c) If individuals, households, societies and bulk waste generators residing outside the ULB limit dump waste within the municipal area, such individuals, households, societies and bulk waste generators found dumping or depositing waste within the ULB area shall be liable to be fined as per the charges prescribed.
- (d) If fringe and neighbouring villages/ gram panchayats outside the ULB area dump waste within the area of the ULB, such fringe and neighbouring villages/village gram panchayats shall be liable to be fined as per the charges prescribed.
- (e) No person shall damage or remove without permission any infrastructure including vehicles, containers, push-carts, material recovery facilities and equipment provided by ULB or any agency appointed by it under these rules.
- (f) No person shall dispose human or animal dead bodies in an improper way in rivers/ water reservoirs/ drains/catchments areas etc.
- (g) If a person or group of persons organizing a bhandara or langar do not provide bins for segregated waste at site, such person or group of persons shall be liable to be fined as per charges prescribed.

15. General Offences

Any infringement of the provisions of these rules or the failure to follow any instructions, notifications, specifications, directions or order issued by the ULB, or any person duly empowered under these rules, by agents, shall be considered as offense under these rules by generators and shall be punished/fined/compounded as detailed in these rules.

CHAPTER XII

16.PENALTY AND SPOT FINE

(16.1) Spot Fines

- (a) Nuisance Detectors or any authorised employee/agent by the ULB shall have the power to levy spot fines for violations of rules for littering and creating public nuisance as per Schedule III.
- (b) In case of non-payment of fine at the spot, the procedure for prosecution prescribed under provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall follow.

(16.2) Penalties for contravention of these rules

- (a) Whosoever contravenes any of the provisions of these rules or fails to comply with the requirements made under any of these rules shall be punished with a fine as mentioned in **Schedule-III** appended to these rules.
- (b) **Compounding charges:** In the event of continuation of the breach of the provisions of these rules, the equal amount of fine for every day of default shall be levied or Rs.100/day, whichever is higher, in addition to original fine.
- (c) The fine or penalty mentioned in Schedule -III shall stand automatically increased by 5% per year with effect from 1st April of each successive year.

(Explanation: the first increase/revision shall be affected from April 1, 2020).

- (d) 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 specified time-slots, or otherwise violate the provisions of these rules and SWM Rules 2016.
- (e) In the event an Agent contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of SWM Rules 2016 and/or these rules, the ULB shall have the power to take any one or more of the following actions against the Agent:
 - (i) Imposing suitable penalty against the Agent.
 - (ii) Termination of contract or arrangement with the ULB for Solid Waste Management services including cancellation of the concession agreement,
 - (iii) Suspension or revocation of any license to operate any solid waste collection, transportation or processing facility under these rules, SWM Rules and/or applicable regulations.
- (f) The ULB shall be at liberty to initiate appropriate proceedings under any other law in addition to any action under these rules as the case maybe 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 violations of any provisions there under.
- (g) All amounts collected as spot fines and penalties by and on behalf of the ULB under these rules shall be transferred to a separate bank account maintained for funds for Solid Waste Management. These amounts shall be used only towards the costs of the ULB for providing solid waste management services under these rules.

(h) Penalty/spot fines are primarily intended to enforce the provisions made in these rules and thus it shall be read in addition to any other prevailing rules/acts/provisions made by State/Central government.

CHAPTER XIII

17.MISCELLANEOUS

(17.1) **Coordination with government departments/bodies:** The ULB shall coordinate with other government agencies, departments and authorities to ensure compliance of these rules.

(17.2) In one-year time all ULBs to achieve 100% door to door collection of segregated waste.

(17.3) In one-year time all ULBs to ensure 100% processing of organic waste and recycling of recyclables.

(17.4) **Review of implementation:** The ULB shall establish monthly Monitoring, Evaluation and Benchmarking verifiable targets that shall be published on its website/ district NIC website to ensure transparent governance.

(17.5) **Review of Rules:** The Urban Development Department shall review and assess if the provisions of these rules require any amendments or updating as and when necessary, in any case, at least once every three years.

(17.6) **Power to remove difficulties:** If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of these rules, the Urban Development Department, by order, make such provisions or give such directions not inconsistent with the

provisions of these rules as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the difficulty.

(17.7) **Repeal and Saving:**Notwithstanding anything done or any action taken under the relevant rules, the rules shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing.

Schedule I

CLASSIFICATION OF WASTE

Waste shall be classified as follows:

- (1) **“Ashes”** shall consist of residues arising from the burning of wood, coal, charcoal, coke and other combustible materials used for cooking and heating in houses, institutions and small industrial establishments. This also includes fine powdery residue, cinders and clinker which are often mixed with small pieces of metal and glass.

- (2) **“Bio-degradable waste/Wet waste”** means any organic material waste that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds within a reasonable time period and shall include waste such as Tea leaves, egg shells, fruit and vegetable peels, cooked food, plate waste, meat and bones, garden and leaf litter, flowers, animal litter, soiled paper, house dust after cleaning, coconut shells, ashes etc.

- (3) **“Bio-medical waste”** shall consist of any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological materials or health camps, and as more particularly defined in the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 or any amendment thereto.
- (4) **“Bulk Garden & Horticulture waste”** shall consist of bulk bio-degradable waste from public or private parks, gardens, traffic islands, Bungalows, Bulk Generators such as residential and commercial buildings, societies or other institutions having gardens or trees on their premises etc. and includes grass clippings, weeds, woody ‘brown’ carbon-rich material such as pruning, branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw or dead leaves and tree trimmings, which cannot be accommodated in the daily Door to Door Collection system for bio-degradable waste.
- (5) **“Bulky waste”** shall consist of commercial/ residential waste which, by virtue of its mass, shape, size or quantity is, in the opinion of the ULB or agency for collection of waste, inconvenient to be accommodated in the daily Door to Door Collection system provided by the ULB i.e. furniture, T.V., freeze etc.
- (6) **“Combustible waste”** means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg and excluding chlorinated materials like plastic, wood pulp, etc.

(7) **“Commercial waste”** shall consist of wastes generated from offices, wholesale and retail stores, restaurants, markets, warehouses and other commercial establishments engaged in any commercial activities. These wastes include garbage and rubbish.

(8) **“Commercial or Domestic Hazardous waste”** shall consist of waste contaminated with hazardous chemicals or infectious waste generated at the household or individual level including but not limited to the following:

(a) **Household cleaners:**

- Abrasive powders
- Ammonia and ammonia based cleaners
- Chlorine bleaches
- Drain Openers

(b) **Automotive products:**

- Brake and Transmission Fluids
- Car Batteries
- Fuels such as spent diesel, kerosene and gasoline
- Waste Engine and Lubricating Oils
- Oil Filters and Car Care Products and Consumables

(c) **Paint products:**

- Enamel
- Oil based, Latex or Water Based Paints
- Paint Solvents and Thinners

- Oils, Glues and their empty containers

(d) **Bio-medical waste:** As specified under Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016 including discarded and outdated medicines and cytotoxic drugs, liquids and tablets; injection, needles, syringes , scalpels, blades and other sharps that may cause puncture or cuts including both used and unused sharps; thermometers and mercury containing products; items contaminated with blood and bodily fluids including cotton, dressings, soiled plaster casts, lines, beddings or other material contaminated with blood; tubes, catheters, IVs etc.

(e) **Miscellaneous products:**

- Cosmetic products
- Batteries and button cells
- Photographic audio/video tapes and their containers and chemicals
- Acid used for toilet cleaning
- Pesticides, Herbicides and Ant, Cockroach and Mosquito Killers and their empty

cans

- Chemical Fertilizers
- Light Bulbs, Tube lights and Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL)
- Aerosol cans
- Styrofoam and soft foam packaging

(9) **"Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D Waste)"** means the waste resulting from construction, remodelling, repair, renovation or demolition of structures or from land clearing activities, trenching or de-silting activities. "Structures" for the purposes of this definition means buildings of all types (both residential and non-residential), utilities, infrastructure facilities and any other type of man-made structure. C&D Waste includes, but is not limited to bricks, concrete, rubble and

other masonry materials, soil, trees, any type of vegetation, rock, wood (including painted, treated and coated wood and wood products), land clearing waste, wall coverings, plaster, drywall, plumbing fixtures, non-hazardous insulation, roofing, waterproofing material and other roof coverings, asphalt pavement, glass, plastics, paper, gypsum boards, electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous materials, pipes, steel, aluminium and other non-hazardous metals used in construction of structures. Provided however C&D Waste shall not include (even if they result from construction, remodelling, repair, renovation or demolition of structures or from land clearing activities) any hazardous waste as defined under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 or E-Waste as defined under the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016.

- (10) **“Dead animals”** shall consist of bodies and remains of animals that die naturally or are accidentally killed. It shall not include carcass and animal parts from slaughter houses, butcher shops, meat markets etc.
- (11) **“Slaughter house/ mutton/ chicken waste”** shall consist of the waste generated at slaughter houses, meat, fish and chicken stalls and outlets.
- (12) **“E-waste”** means waste electrical and electronic equipment, whole or in part, discarded as waste by the generator as well as rejects from manufacturing, refurbishment and repair processes and as may be defined in the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 amended from time to time.
- (13) **“Garden waste”** shall consist of waste generated as a result of normal domestic gardening activities, including grass cuttings, leaves, plants, flowers and other similar small and light organic matter, but does not include tree branches with a diameter thicker than 40 mm at any point of its length or any Bulk Garden or

Horticultural Waste, bulky waste, C&D waste or any waste generated as a result of gardening-service activities;

- (14) **“Hazardous wastes”** shall consist of any waste which by reason of any of its physical, chemical, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive characteristics causes danger or likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or when in contact with other wastes or substances and includes the hazardous waste defined in the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016 or any amendment thereof;
- (15) **“Household / Residential waste”** shall consist of the wastes generated from single and multi-family household units as a consequence of household activities or as a product of domestic household activities such as cooking, cleaning, repairs, hobbies, decoration, empty containers, packaging, clothing, books, writing papers, newspapers, furnishings, television, bulbs, tube lights etc.;
- (16) **“Industrial wastes”** shall consist of discarded solid materials of manufacturing processes and industrial operations covering a vast range of substances which are unique to each industry. It shall also include the solid wastes from small industrial plants and ash from power plants which are frequently disposed at municipal landfills;
- (17) **“Inert waste”** shall consist of any solid waste or remnant of processing whose physical, chemical and biological properties make it suitable for sanitary land filling;
- (18) **“Institutional wastes”** shall consist of wastes arising from institutions such as schools, colleges, public libraries, universities, religious institutions, research organizations etc.;
- (19) **“Liquid waste”** shall consist of sewage liquid waste and septage waste;

- (20) **“Municipal wastes”** shall consist of waste resulting from activities and services of the Municipal authority and also includes wastes thrown on public places such as street waste, dead animals, market waste etc.
- (21) **“Non-Biodegradable Waste/ Dry Waste”** means the garbage or waste made up of non-biodegradable material and not capable of being degraded by micro-organisms or biological natural process into simpler stable compounds within a reasonable time period, which remain in the environment for long periods of time or as may be prescribed by any law in force, and includes recyclable waste, non-recyclable waste and combustible waste but excludes inert street sweepings.
- (22) **“Plastic Waste”** means any product made of plastic which has been discarded after use or after their intended life is over and as may be prescribed under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and the Uttar Pradesh Plastic and other Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Regulation) Act 2000 as amended in 2018.
- (23) **“Pooja Articles”** means any biodegradable or non-biodegradable item, idol or paraphernalia used in worship of any culture or religion;
- (24) **“Recyclable waste”** means any waste material which is recyclable in nature, including but not limited to the following wastes:
- (a) **Paper products**- Newspaper, computer printouts, writing paper, envelopes, car park coupons, brochures or pamphlets, magazines, books, cardboard and paper packaging (such as cereal boxes and drink cartons) paper food wrappers and other paper products;
 - (b) **Metal products**- Cans or containers made of metal such as soft drink cans, milk powder tins and food cans;
 - (c) **Plastic & rubber products**- Bottles or containers made of plastic such as detergent containers, milk containers, mineral water bottles, soft drink bottles,

juice bottles, plastic packaging and other plastic products but excluding Styrofoam, disposable cutleries, crockery and polythene carry bags;

(d) **Glass products**- Jars, bottles, window glass, porcelain, ceramic and fish tanks but excluding light bulbs.

(e) Textiles, Leather, Rexene

(f) Wood products

(25) **“Residual Waste”** means and includes the waste and rejects from material recovery, solid waste recycling, treatment or processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing and which are suitable for land filling;

(26) **“Sanitary Waste”** shall consist of used Sanitary Napkins, Towels, Tampons, Condoms, Diapers and incontinence pads/sheets and any similar waste;

(27) **"Solid waste"** means and includes solid or semi-solid waste including sanitary waste, commercial/ residential/ 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 and treated bio-medical waste excluding industrial hazardous waste, untreated bio-medical waste, battery waste, radio-active waste and e-waste generated or brought within the limits of the ULB;

(28) **“Street sweeping”** shall consist of wastes collected from streets, walkways, alleys, parks and vacant lots;

Schedule – II

User Charges

User Charges for Solid Waste Management from various waste generators (per month)					
S.N.	Category: Residential Houses	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Nagar Palika	Nagar Panchayat
1	(applicable to plot area of single				

	storied and built up area of multi storied buildings for each single family/flat/tenant as the case may) Note: If there are more than one family (e.g. Tenant) residing in same premises, then the additional family being separate waste generator will be charged additionally the amount fixed. Similarly for a multi- storied building /apartment having more than one flat, every flat owner/tenant will be charged and the total amount calculated based on number of families/flats/tenants / shall be collected from the premise.	Area with population 6 Lacs>	Area with population <6 Lacs	Parishad	
i	< 500 sq. ft.	Rs. 40	Rs. 35	Rs. 35	Rs. 30
ii	> 500 sq. ft. to 2000 sq. ft.	Rs. 100	Rs. 80	Rs. 75	Rs. 50
iii	> 2000 sq. ft. to 2500 sq. ft.	Rs. 125	Rs. 120	Rs. 100	Rs. 80
iv	>2500 sq. ft. to 5000 sq. ft.	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs.135	Rs. 120
V	>5000 sq. ft.	Rs. 350	Rs.250	Rs. 200	Rs.150
2 A	Category: Shops (The User charges for Non AC shops, based on size of the shop) Note: In case the shop is fully or partially Air conditioned then the charges prescribed shall be multiplied by 1.5. i.e. the user charges shall be levied at one and half times more than the prescribed rates as in below.	Municipal Corporation Area with population 6 Lacs>	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar panchayat
i	Upto 100 sq. ft.	Rs. 80	Rs.60	Rs. 50	Rs. 40
ii	>100 to 200 sq. ft.	Rs.100	Rs.75	Rs.60	Rs.50
iii	> 200 to 300 sq. ft.	Rs. 125	Rs. 110	Rs. 100	Rs. 70

iv	> 301 to 500 sq. ft.	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 125	Rs. 80
v	>500 sq. ft.	Rs. 200 + Rs 10/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 500 sq. ft.	Rs. 150 + Rs 6/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 500 sq. ft.	Rs. 125 + Rs 5/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 500 sq. ft.	Rs. 80 + Rs 3/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 500 sq. ft.
2 B	Category : Roadside Hawkers/Street Vendors/etc. (which are not run/operated on permanently constructed structure)	Municipal Corporation Area with population >6 Lacs	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	Thela / Gumti / kiosks / food stalls / street vendors/ etc.	Rs.75	Rs.60	Rs. 50	Rs. 35
ii	Mobile Food van	Rs.200	Rs.175	Rs.150	Rs.100
iii	Road side Hawkers/ street Vendors, /kiosks/ food stalls, etc in Weekly or Occasionally organised market (eg. Saptahic bazaar)	Rs. 15 per vendor in the market for the day market is organised	Rs. 10 per vendor in the market for the day market is organised	Rs. 10 per vendor in the market for the day market is organised	Rs. 5 per vendor in the market for the day market is organised
3.	Category : Guest Houses that are owned by Government Department (Central /State) or public sector undertakings /corporations.	Municipal Corporation Area with population >6 Lacs	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	Upto 4 rooms	Rs.500	Rs.400	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
ii.	>4 rooms	Rs. 500 + Rs 30 for each additional room above 4 rooms	Rs. 400 +Rs 25 for each additional room above 4 rooms	Rs. 300 +Rs 20 for each additional room	Rs. 200 + Rs 10 for each additional room

				above 4 rooms	above 4 rooms
4	Category: Hostel (Not inside any institutional educational campus) run by Private Persons for example working women's hostel, private hostels etc.	Municipal Corporation Area with population >6 Lacs	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	Up to 10 beds	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
ii	> 10 beds	Rs. 500 + Rs 50/- per bed for each additional bed	Rs . 400 + Rs Rs.40 per bed for each additional bed	Rs. 300 + Rs 30/- per bed for each additional bed	Rs. 200 + Rs 20/- per bed for each additional bed
5 A.	Category: Non Air conditioned Commercial eating joints/Restaurant/Dhaba/snacks corner/ Hotel/ sweetshops etc. (only eating facility without any overnight lodging/staying guest facility (the user charges shall be based on seating capacity). Note: The prescribed user charges shall be multiplied by 1.5 in case the premise is fully or partially Air Conditioned, i.e. it shall be levied and collected one and half times more than the prescribe rate as herein below:	Municipal Corporation Area with population >6 Lacs	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	Seating Capacity up-to 10 people	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
ii	Seating Capacity between 10 people to 20 people	Rs.750	Rs.750	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
iii	Seating Capacity between 20	Rs 1000	Rs 1000	Rs 750	Rs. 500

	people to 50 people				
iv	Seating Capacity more than 50 people (premise used /booked for group events/bouquets booking)	Rs 2000	Rs 2000	Rs.1500	Rs.1000
B	Category: Hotels with room accommodation facility for overnight stay of Guests. The user charges will be levied and calculated by separately adding for waste generated by restaurant /eating facility offered in the Hotels and the waste generated due to stay/accommodation of guests. Both will be calculated and added for monthly charge. Thus, the calculation shall be done as following: (i) user charges prescribed for restaurant /eating facility offered by the Hotel within its premises as per 5 A shall be calculated and it will be added with the user charges prescribed herein below as 5 B.	Municipal Corporation Area with population > 6 Lacs>	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	Up-to 10 rooms	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1750	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1000
li	>10 rooms to 20 rooms	Rs. 3500	Rs. 3000	Rs. 2500	Rs. 2000
lii	>20 rooms and above	Rs 3500 Plus Rs 200 for each additional room above 20 rooms	Rs 3000 Plus Rs 200 for each additional room above 20 rooms	Rs 2500 Plus Rs 100 for each additional room above 20	Rs 2000 Plus Rs 75 for each additional room above 20 rooms

				rooms	
6	Category: Commercial Offices, Banks, Insurance offices, etc. (based on built up area). Note :this user charge is for one single office operating in the building and if there are multiple offices in same building than each office shall be charged based on the area occupied by the office.	Municipal Corporation Area with population > 6 Lacs	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	Upto 1000 sq. ft.	Rs. 300	Rs. 250	Rs. 200	Rs. 150
ii	More than 1000 sq. ft. and less than 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.500	Rs. 400	Rs.350	Rs.200
iii	More than 2500sq. ft. without any canteen facility inside the premise of the building	Rs.500 + Rs. 5/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.400 + Rs. 4/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.350 + Rs. 3/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.200 + Rs. 1/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.
iv	More than 2500sq. ft. with canteen facility inside the premise of the building	Rs.500 + Rs. 10 /- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.400 + Rs. 6/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.350 + Rs. 5/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.200 + Rs. 3/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.

7.	Category : Offices owned by Government departments/local bodies/(eg. departments /offices fully or substantially funded by Centre or State government) for extending services to citizens on non-commercial basis	Municipal Corporation Area with population >6 Lacs>	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	Up to 1000 sq. ft.	Rs 200	Rs. 175	Rs 150	Rs 100
ii	More than 1000 sq. ft. and less than 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.350	Rs. 300	Rs.250	Rs.150
iii	More than 2500 sq. ft. without any canteen facility inside the premise of the building	Rs.350 + Rs. 3/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.300 + Rs. 3/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.250 + Rs.2 /- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.150 + Rs. 1/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.
iv	More than 2500 sq. ft. with canteen facility inside the premise of the building	Rs.500 + Rs. 5/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.400 + Rs. 4/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.350 + Rs. 3 /- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.	Rs.150 + Rs. 2/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2500 sq. ft.
8 A	Category: Non Residential Educational Institutions (play school/ coaching classes, school and colleges/) both Govt. and Non-Govt.* Note. In case the educational institution is running any canteen inside the premises the user charges prescribed shall	Municipal Corporation Area with population >6 Lacs>	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat

	be multiplied with a multiplier 1.5 of the amount prescribed herein. Also the user charges prescribed is for institutions where students attending the classes and if the school/institution maintains a hostel within campus than a separate additional user charge shall be levied for waste generated due to hostel which is mentioned in 8B.				
i	up to 100 students	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
ii	> 100 to 500 students	Rs. 750	Rs. 600	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
lii	> 500 to 1000 students	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1200	Rs. 1000	Rs. 700
iv	> 1000 students	Rs. 1500 + Rs. 200 /- per each additional 100 more students above 1000	Rs. 1200 + Rs. 150 /- per each additional 100 more students above 1000	Rs. 1000 + Rs. 100 /- per each additional 100 more students above 1000	Rs. 700 + Rs. 50/- per each additional 100 more students above 1000
8 B	Residential Hostel within the premise of Educational Institutions or owned by any Educational Institution for its students. (the fee prescribed is in addition to the user charges levied in 8A.				
I	up to 100 students in hostel	Rs. 1000	Rs. 800	Rs. 750	Rs. 500
ii	> 100 to 300 students	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1200	Rs. 1000	Rs. 750
lii	> 300 to 500 students	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1750	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1000
iv	>500 students	Rs. 2000 + Rs. 200/- per each additional 50 more	Rs. 1750 + Rs. 150/- per each additional 50 more	Rs. 1500 + Rs. 100/- per each additional 50 more	Rs. 1000 + Rs. 50/- per each additional 50 more

		students above 500	students above 500	students above 500	students above 500
9 A	Category: Health Care Establishments (Clinic, Dispensary, Laboratories, Diagnostic Centres / Pathological Centres/etc.) Note: prescribed User charges are only for MSW i.e. excluding biomedical waste which shall be disposed by the HCF on its own cost as per Bio-medical waste management rules.	Municipal Corporation Area with population > 6 Lacs	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
(i)	Non- bedded (without indoor patient service)HCS with built up area less than 500 sq ft	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 350	Rs. 200
(ii)	Non- bedded (without indoor patient service)HCS with built up area more than 500 sq ft but less than 2000 sq. ft.	Rs.1000	Rs.750	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
(iii)	Non- bedded (without indoor patient service) HCS with built up area more than 2000 sq. ft.	Rs.2000	Rs.1500	Rs.1000	Rs.500
9B	With beds Health Care Establishments owned and run by Government or societies owned and operated under district/state government ownership (i.e. Government Hospitals that have indoor facility)				
I	<10 bed	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1200	Rs. 1000	Rs. 750
ii	>10 beds upto30 beds	Rs. 3000	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1000
iii	>30 beds and above	Rs. 3000 for up to 30 beds + Rs. 150 /- per each	Rs. 2000 for up to 30 beds + Rs. 125/- per each	Rs. 1500 for upto 30 beds+ Rs. 75 /- per each	Rs. 1000+ Rs. 50 /- per each additional one bed

		additional one bed above 30 beds	additional one bed above 30 beds	additional one bed above 30 beds	above 30 beds
9C	With beds Health Care Establishments owned and run by private person/company/ or others that have ownership other than the government (private Nursing Homes/private hospitals)				
i	<10 bed	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1200	Rs. 1000
ii	>10 beds up to 30 beds	Rs. 5000	Rs. 3000	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1500
iii	>30 beds and above	Rs. 5000 for upto 30 beds + Rs. 400 /- per each additional one bed above 30 beds	Rs. 3000 for upto 30 beds + Rs. 250/- per each additional one bed above 30 beds	Rs. 2000 for upto 30 beds+ Rs. 150/- per each additional one bed above 30 beds	Rs. 1500+ Rs. 100 /- per each additional one bed above 30 beds
10	Category: Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) (occupied area) (User charges are only for only non- hazardous MSW and any hazardous waste shall be disposed separately by the Unit at its own cost) *	Municipal Corporation Area with population >6 Lacs>	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	upto 1000 sq. ft.	Rs. 500	Rs 400	Rs. 350	Rs. 200
ii	>1000 sq. ft.	Rs. 500 + Rs. 3 /- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 1000 sq. ft.	Rs. 400 + Rs. 2 /- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 1000 sq. ft.	Rs. 350+ Rs. 2 /- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above	Rs. 200 + Rs. 3 /- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above

				1000 sq. ft.	1000 sq. ft.
11	Godown, Ware house, cold storage (area) Note: User charges for only non-hazardous MSW)	Municipal Corporation Area with population >6 Lacs	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	Up to 1000 sq. ft.	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 350	Rs. 200
ii	> 1000 sq. ft.	Rs. 500+ Rs. 3/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 1000 sq. ft.	Rs 400 + Rs. 2/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 1000 sq.ft.	Rs. 350 + Rs. 2/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 1000 sq.ft.	Rs. 200 + Rs. 1/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 1000 sq. ft.
11	Marriage Hall, Festival Hall, Exhibition and Fair Hall, Open space (with temporary tent/standard arrangement for functions/onetime event that involves guests having food) * It excludes the same facilities of hotels. Note: User Charges prescribed here are For each day and charges shall be calculated for total area of the plot of the event hosting owner. It shall be duty of the owner to inform the ULB about all the booking dates/ number of events.	Municipal Corporation Area with population >6 Lacs	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat

i	Up to 300 sq meter (this shall be fixed for each day of the event and charged accordingly)	Rs.1000 for each day	Rs.800 for each day	Rs. 750 for each day	Rs. 500 for each day
ii	> 300 sq meter (this shall be fixed for each day of the event and charged accordingly)	Rs. 1000 + Rs. 10/- per each additional one sqm above 300 per sqm. (maximum 5000 for each day of the event)	Rs. 800 + Rs. 6/- per each additional one sqm above 300 per sqm (maximum 3000 for each day of the event)	Rs. 750 + Rs. 5/- per each additional one sqm above 300 per sqm (maximum 2000 for each day of the event)	Rs. 500 + Rs. 3/- per each additional one sqm above 300 per sqm. (maximum 15 for each day of the event)
12	Category: Petrol Pumps	Municipal Corporation Area with population >6 Lacs	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	Petrol Pump without any other utility shop (eg. Grocery shop /service station etc.) within its premises	Rs.750	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 300
ii	Petrol Pump with any other utility shop(eg. Grocery shop /service station etc.) within its premises	Rs. 1000	Rs. 700	Rs. 500	Rs. 400
13	Category: Saloon/ Beauty parlour/ spa/ gym/fitness centre. User Charges shall be levied on the basis of area and type of Facility (Air Conditioned/Non Air Conditioned)	Municipal Corporation Area with population >6 Lacs	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	Saloon/ Beauty parlour/ spa/ gym/fitness centre. Type of Facility :-Air Conditioned	Rs. 1000	Rs .750	Rs. 500	Rs. 400

	Area < 500 square feet				
ii	Saloon/ Beauty parlour/ spa/ gym/fitness centre. Type of Facility: Air Conditioned Area:- >500 square -2000 feet.	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1000	Rs. 750	Rs. 500
iii	Saloon/ Beauty parlour/ spa/ gym/fitness centre. Type of Facility: Air Conditioned Area: - >2000 feet.	Rs 2500	Rs 1500	Rs 1000	Rs 750
iv	Saloon/ Beauty parlour/ spa/ gym/fitness centre. Type of Facility :- Non Air Conditioned Area < 500 square feet	Rs. 200	Rs .175	Rs. 150	Rs. 100
v	Saloon/ Beauty parlour/ spa/ gym/fitness centre. Type of Facility: Non Air Conditioned Area: - >500 square -2000 feet.	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 250	Rs. 150
vi	Saloon/ Beauty parlour/ spa/ gym/fitness centre. Type of Facility: Non Air Conditioned Area:- >2000 feet.	Rs 500	Rs 350	Rs 300	Rs 200
14	Category : Printing Press (User charges for Non-hazardous MSW waste)	Municipal Corporation Area with population 6 Lacs>	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	Up to 500 sq. ft.	Rs.350	Rs. 250	Rs. 200	Rs. 150
ii	> 500 sq. ft.	Rs. 350 + Rs 5/- Per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 500 sq. ft.	Rs. 250 + Rs 4/- Per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 500 sq. ft.	Rs. 200 + Rs 3 /- Per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 500	Rs. 150 + Rs 2 /- Per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 500

				sq. ft.	sq. ft.
15	Motor vehicle washing / Service Centre (Garage/fabrication shop/ Service Centre) (excluding minor repairing shops that will be levied fees/user charges as per commercial shop norms as mentioned in S.N.2 of this list).	Municipal Corporation Area with population > 6 Lacs	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
i	Up to 1000 sq. ft.	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 350	Rs. 200
ii	>1000 sq. ft. upto 2000 sq. ft.	Rs. 1000	Rs. 750	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
iii	> 2000 sq. ft.	Rs. 1000 + Rs. 20/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2000 sq. ft.	Rs. 750+ Rs. 15 /- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2000 sq. ft.	Rs. 500 + Rs.10 per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2000 sq. ft.	Rs. 350 + Rs. 5/- per each additional 10 sq. ft. above 2000 sq. ft.
	Other Categories : (Based on type of activities)	Municipal Corporation Area with population > 6 Lacs	Municipal Corporation Area with population <6 Lacs	Nagar Palika Parishad	Nagar Panchayat
16	Meat shop/ fish shop/ chicken shop or other such shops where raw/uncooked meat is sold as retail (Excluding Slaughter Houses)	Rs. 400	Rs. 350	Rs. 300	Rs. 250
17	Wine shop (including bear shop)	Rs. 750	Rs.600	Rs. 500	Rs. 400

18	Model Liquor shop	Rs. 2000	Rs.1200	Rs. 1000	Rs. 750
19 A	Category: Shopping Malls with Multiplex (for upto 5 ton per day of waste generation)	Rs 25000	Rs 20000	Rs 15000	Rs 10000
19 B	Shopping Malls with Multiplex generating more than 5 ton per day of waste generation	Rs 25000 per month (for upto 5 ton per day) + additional Rs 5000 per month for each ton above 5 ton per day.	Rs 20000 per month (for upto 5 ton per day) + additional Rs 4000 per month for each ton above 5 ton per day.	Rs 15000 per month (for upto 5 ton per day) + additional Rs 3000 per month for each ton above 5 ton per day.	Rs 10000 per month (for upto 5 ton per day)+ additional Rs 2000per month for each ton above 5 ton per day.
19	Cinema halls (other than Multiplex in Malls) Monthly User Charges shall be calculated on the basis of seating capacity by multiplying the prescribed fees per seat with total number of seats in cinema hall.	Rs. 10	Rs 6	Rs. 5	Rs. 3
20	Bhandara /Langar (on a single day)	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 125	Rs. 100
21	Others, which have not been mentioned above	According to the estimate of the ULB.			

Schedule III

Penalty/Spot Fines Charges for offences/violations.

Specific Offences	Fines Charges	Fines Charges	Fines Charges	Fines Charges
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		levied in Municipal (Corporati on Populatio n ≥ 6Lakh)	levied in Municipal Corporati on (Populati on <6 Lakh)	levied in Nagar palika Area	levied in Nagar panchayat Area
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Penalty/Spot fines provisions for littering/creating nuisance/clean aangan violation for every instances/act shall be levied as following:

1	Dump, deposit, discharge, spill or release waste, or cause or permit such waste, to be dumped, discharged, spilled or released, whether or not the waste is in a container or receptacle, in or at any public or private place except in a container or at a place which has been specially indicated, provided or set apart for such purpose. For this				
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	purpose of these rules, public or private place includes but not limited to the following:				
a	any occupied, open or vacant land, playground and gardens	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs.200
b	on the bank of a water body or into water body like rivers, waterways, catchments, sewers, storm water drains including throwing or depositing " <i>Pooja articles</i> "	Rs. 750	Rs.500	Rs.400	Rs. 300
c	Public street or private street or on any unoccupied ground alongside any street, road, side	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 200

	walk, road dividers etc.;				
d	Educational Institutions, hospitals and other healthcare institutions, religious places, heritage buildings;	Rs. 750	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs. 300
2	Wilfully place, deposit or allow to be placed or deposited on his/her premises/property any kind of waste rubbish, filth etc. to accumulate for more than twenty-four hours.	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs.300	Rs. 200
3	Throw or deposit waste on any public or private road or on any public or private premises within the ULB limits while driving a vehicle, or from a parked vehicle or while being conveyed in a vehicle. No driver of	Rs. 1000	Rs. 750	Rs.500	Rs. 350

	vehicle shall allow or permit any passenger in such vehicle to spit, throw or deposit such waste in a like manner.				
4	<p>a. Indulge in the production, distribution, storage and sale of banned plastic, thermocol or any such items responsible directly or indirectly for damage of public health or– such items the use of which has been restricted / banned under these rules, central or state rules and regulations.</p> <p>b. use of banned plastic, thermocol or any such items responsible directly or indirectly for damage of public health or– such items the use of which has been restricted /</p>	<p>As per provisions of penalty /spot fines prescribed under notification No: 1056/IX-7-18-20 (Lucknow)-18 Dated: July 15, 2018 under the Uttar Pradesh plastic and other Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Regulation) Act,2000 as amended in 2018.</p>			

	banned under these rules, central or state rules and regulations.				
5	Spit, urinate, defecate, leave/ deposit food items in order to feed animals in a manner amounting to littering.	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs.100	Rs. 50
6	Burn/ bury, attempt to burn/ bury or abet the burning/ burying of any kind of waste or dispose of any type of waste at road sides, dump sites or any public/private property by burning/ burying. This prohibition shall be applicable to all persons including sweepers (Safai Karmacharis) or other employees of the ULB, Contract Workers, waste-pickers or any other	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1500	Rs.1200	Rs. 1000

	individual involved in the work of sweeping and cleaning of the roads and streets and other public places.				
7	Drive or move any uncovered truck or other vehicle filled with waste/litter.	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1500	Rs.1200	Rs. 1000
8	Litter the roads /parks/public place by allowing their pets to defecate in any public place. (Note: In case of any defecation, the owner shall take the pet's faeces on the roads back home for disposal by flushing it through sewerage otherwise penalty shall be levied	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs.200	Rs. 100
9	Deposit or litter C&D waste or any other type of waste in storm water drains, road pavements,	Rs. 3000	Rs. 2500	Rs.1500	Rs. 1000

	open lands belonging to government or ULB and/or on the sides of public roads.				
[Provisions regarding segregation, delivery and collection violations by waste generators]					
10	Delivering un-segregated dry, wet and domestic hazardous waste and not stored in separate bins. (the penal amount will be charged per month in addition to the user charges prescribed per month from waste generators)	Rs. 200 per month	Rs. 150 per month	Rs. 100 per month	Rs. 50 per month
11	Delivering unsegregated C&D waste(for each such violation)by C&D bulk waste generators	Rs. 2000	Rs. 1200	Rs.750	Rs. 500
12	Delivering unsegregated garden waste and tree trimmings. (for each such violation)	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs.75	Rs. 50

13	Delivering unsegregated fish, poultry and meat waste. (the penal amount will be charged per month in addition to the user charges prescribed per month from waste generators).	Rs. 750 per month	Rs. 500 per month	Rs. 300 per month	Rs. 150 per month
14	Storage and delivery of unsegregated waste by any Bulk Waste Generator. (the penal amount will be charged per week in addition to the user charges prescribed per month from waste generators).	Rs. 1000 per week	Rs. 750 per week	Rs. 500 per week	Rs. 350 per week
15	Collecting waste without registration and authorisation from the ULB.	Rs 500 per offence	Rs 400 per offence	Rs 300 per offence	Rs 200 per offence
[Provisions regarding drains/sewers/soak pits]					
16	Discharge or cause to be discharged domestic sewage/ sullage/	Rs. 500	Rs.300	Rs. 200	Rs. 100

	effluents from private drains/sewer lines to storm water drains, road, open lands, water bodies, water ways, agricultural land or any other non-designated locations.				
17	Allow the inflow of any substance likely to injure the drain, or to interfere with its flow to the public sewer-line.	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs.200	Rs. 100
18	Deposit or cause to deposit any substance in open drains and/or manholes, thus creating blockage/clogging in sewer lines. This provision is applicable to the ULB's staff depositing street sweeping in the open drains, to deposit of sludge removed from septic tanks, C&D Waste by generators etc.	Rs. 1000	Rs. 750	Rs.500	Rs. 350

19	Discharge or cause to be discharged industrial effluents or any other effluents particular to the activity of any industry, household industry, slaughter house and meat market, dairy and cattle sheds, workshop or garage into the public sewer before necessary prescribed treatment.	Rs. 5000	Rs. 4000	Rs.3000	Rs. 2000
20	Allow any employee/ contractor/ agent to engage personal in handling of waste, septage , sewage and sludge without proper safety equipment	Rs. 5000	Rs. 4000	Rs.3000	Rs. 2500
21	Allow any water logging/ stagnation/ waste dumping/ unhygienic conditions/ insanitary conditions/ cracking etc. within their premises	Rs. 5000	Rs. 4000	Rs.3000	Rs. 2000

	owned or controlled by them which may lead to or be conducive for vector breeding.				
	[Other specific offences]				
22	Un segregated biodegradable and other waste kept by any vendor/hawker at the site of vending.	Rs. 25 per day	Rs. 20 per day	Rs. 15 per day	Rs. 10 per day
23	If any person or bulk waste generator organizes an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons, keeps a place dirty or unclean after more than 12 hours of the end of event.	Forfeiture of cleanliness deposit	Forfeiture of cleanliness deposit	Forfeiture of cleanliness deposit	Forfeiture of cleanliness deposit
24	If individuals, households, societies/colonies/ and bulk generators residing outside the ULB limit	Rs. 1000 for each day violation + Cost of cleaning	Rs.750 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning	Rs. 500 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning	Rs. 250 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning the

	dump waste within the municipal limits.	the waste by ULB.	the waste by ULB.	the waste by ULB.	waste by ULB.
25	If fringe and neighbouring villages/village gram panchayats outside the ULB limit dump waste within the city limits.	Rs. 1000 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning the waste by ULB.	Rs. 750 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning the waste by ULB.	Rs. 500 for each day violation+ Cost of cleaning the waste by ULB.	Rs. 250 for each day violation. + Cost of cleaning the waste by ULB.
26	Damaging or removing without permission any infrastructure including vehicles, containers, bins, push-carts, material recovery facilities and equipment provided by ULB or any agency appointed by it under these rules.	Rs. 2000 +Cost of restoring/repairing/replacement due to the damage/removal	Rs.1500 + Cost of restoring/repairing/replacement due to the damage/removal	Rs. 1000+ Cost of restoring/repairing/replacement due to the damage/removal	Rs. 500 + Cost of restoring/repairing/replacement due to the damage/removal
27	Disposal of human or animal dead bodies in an improper way in rivers/water reservoirs/	Rs. 3000	Rs. 2000	Rs.1000	Rs. 500

	drains/catchments areas etc.				
38	If a person or group of persons organizing a bhandara or langar do not provide bins for segregated waste at site.	Rs. 2000	Rs 1500	Rs.1200	Rs 1000

SCHEDULE IV

Waste Management Options for Disposal of Different Types Of Sanitary Waste

Option	Type of waste	Where to Use	Specifications/Pollution control norms
Low-cost, locally made incinerators	Napkins and other wastes. Best suited for pads with high cellulose content, not those that have super	Rural Girls School, Colleges, Institutions, Hostels etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manually operated • Minimum Size: 3' × 3' × 3' • Design: As given in MHM Guidelines, Technical Guide 2 (CPCB) • Capacity should be ~200 Napkins/Day • Comprises of two chambers (for firing and ash collection)

	<p>absorbent polymers (SAP)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An emission control system along with a door for firing • Made of brick masonry • Opacity of the smoke shall not exceed 20%. • All the emissions to air other than steam or water vapor shall be odorless and free from mist, fume and droplets. • Operation temperature reaches up to 300°C • Assure 100% burning effectiveness. • The incineration chamber shall be designed to include an auxiliary gas or oil burner to be used as necessary to maintain the prescribed minimum combustion temperatures. • If diesel is used, low Sulphur diesel shall be used as fuel in the incinerator.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance to General Emission Standards for air pollutants notified under E (P) Act, 1986 or as may be prescribed by SPCBs/PCCs.
Electric incinerators	Bulk amount of napkin wastes	Girls toilets, community toilets, complexes, Malls, Society Complex etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure complete burning of napkin. • Ensure instant disposal in a scientific and hygienic way with fully automatic way and burn completely. • Burns 150 to 200 napkins/day, can be programmed for cycles/day • Self-disposal by user by directly putting into the incinerator. • Ash generation should not exceed more than 5% per napkin • Ash should be collected in separate tray and ensure stack on that tray.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auto power & thermal cut-off and automatic temperature maintenance should be there for safety of user. • Inside refractory lining should be excellent heat retention to avoid thermal loss. • The residence time for gaseous products in the combustion chamber will be designed to be at least 2 seconds to ensure complete combustion. • The emission from incinerators shall comply the General Emission Standards mentioned under Standard for incineration section in SWM Rules, 2016.
High temperature incinerators for biomedical waste	Incinerate all types of pads (those with high cellulose content, high	Waste burnt at central/combined incinerator facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incinerator shall be designed for capacity more than 50 kg/hr. • The double chamber incinerator shall preferably be designed on "controlled-air" incineration principle, as particulate matter

	<p>moisture content, and those with SAP) and all types of biomedical waste</p>		<p>emission is low in such incinerator. Minimum 100% excess air shall be used for overall design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No incinerator shall be allowed to operate unless equipped with Air Pollution Control Device (APCD). • The incineration ash shall be stored in a closed sturdy container in a masonry room to avoid any pilferage. Finally, the ash shall be disposed in a secured landfill. • Emission control measures must be followed as per Schedule II of the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986. • The location, structural design etc. of the
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			<p>incinerator shall be as per the guidelines of Biomedical Waste Rules, 2016, published by CPCB under Guidelines for Bio-medical Waste Incinerator, 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A skilled person shall be designated to operate and maintain the incinerator
Deep burial	Compostable sanitary pads (e.g., made of natural fibres), not pads made of bleached cellulose, SAP, and plastic covering		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the used absorbent material is put inside the burial pit, it should be covered with soil or sand. It should not be kept exposed to open air. • The pit should be constructed at a distance of about 5 to 7 meters from drinking water source • Depending upon the number of users the size can vary. • Minimum Specification: 0.5 m × 0.5 m × 1.0 m, or even better 1.0 m × 1.0 m × 1.0 m (l×b×d).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The technical descriptions must be followed as per Technical Guide 2, notified under MHM National Guidelines, December 2015.
Composting	Used paper, tissues, cloth based absorbents and even some sanitary napkins (if they made only of wood pulp and nonwoven cotton) Commercial disposable pads will not compost	Composting can be made in communities (both urban and rural), and schools, encouraging for community based and community led composting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used menstrual absorbent should be mixed and covered with materials such as leaves, dried plants or other biodegradable material. • The need to be properly moist, which might requires watering during dry periods. • Once the pit is filled, it should be covered properly with soil so as to avoid smell, destruction from rodents, etc. • Minimum Specification: 0.5 m × 0.5 m × 1.0 m, or even better 1.0 m × 1.0 m × 1.0 m (l×b×d). • The technical descriptions must be followed as

			<p>per Technical Guide 2, notified under MHM</p> <p>National Guidelines, December 2015.</p>
Pit burning	Plain cotton clothes of degradable sanitary material	Rural area, where there are no better options available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The burning should be carried out at about 1 m depth with some good burning material like dried wood or sometimes kerosene oil or fuel is used. • During the burning, there should be safety measures, such as a dedicated personal and avoid contact by unauthorized students. • Minimum specification: 0.5 m × 0.5 m × 1.0 m; 1.0 m×1.0 m×1.0 m (l×b×d). • The technical descriptions must be followed as per Technical Guide 2, notified under MHM <p>National Guidelines, December 2015.</p>