

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT, CLEANLINESS, AND SANITATION BYE-LAWS, 2024

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION JALANDHAR

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 399(1)(J) of the Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976 read with clauses (e), (g), and (zf) of Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM) 2016; Municipal Corporation Jalandhar (MCJ), hereby makes the following Bye-Laws for the management of Solid Waste.

CHAPTER I GENERAL

1. Short title and commencement: -

- a.** These Bye-Laws may be called the Solid Waste Management, Cleanliness, and Sanitation Bye-Laws, 2024.
- b.** They shall come into force upon approval by the elected Council of Municipal Corporation Jalandhar and with effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette by the State Govt.

2. Extent of application: -

- a.** These Bye-Laws shall be applicable within the territorial jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation Jalandhar established under the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976.
- b.** These Bye-Laws shall also be applicable to any Solid Waste that is collected, transported, processed, and disposed of outside the jurisdiction of MCJ as long as such Solid Waste originates within the jurisdictional limits. Similarly, the Bye-Laws shall be applicable to any waste originating from outside MCJ's jurisdiction but being disposed within.

- c. These Bye-Laws shall be read along with the Bye-Laws/guidelines/directions issued by MCJ for management of Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste, Bio-Medical Waste, and E-Waste, from time to time under respective Rules.

3. Definitions: -

- a. In these Bye-Laws and the Schedule attached thereto, the words and expressions used but not defined shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the SWM Rules, 2016, unless the context otherwise requires.

3.1 “Aerobic Composting” means a controlled process involving microbiological decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen.

3.2 “Agency/Agent” means any entity/person appointed or authorized by MCJ to act on its behalf for the discharge of duties or functions i.e., sweeping of streets, Collection of waste, collection of charges/Fines, and other such delegated responsibilities.

3.3 “Anaerobic Digestion” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the absence of oxygen.

3.4 “Authorization” means the permission given by the PPCB, to the Operator of a Facility or urban local authority, or any other Agency responsible for the Processing and Disposal of Solid Waste.

3.5 “Authorized Waste Processor” means any entity authorized by MCJ and/or PPCB for the Processing of Solid Waste under Rule 16(1)(e) of SWM Rules, 2016 and issued such Authorization under Form-II of the Rules.

3.6 “Biodegradable Waste/Wet Waste” means any organic material that can be degraded by microorganisms into simpler stable compounds. For example: kitchen waste, horticulture waste, animal dung, and any other material that gets degraded/decomposed by the action of microorganisms.

3.7 “Bio-Medical Waste” means any waste, that is generated

- (i) during the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto; or
- (ii) in the production or testing of preparation(s) made from organisms or microorganisms or product of metabolism and biochemical reactions intended for use in the diagnosis, immunization, or treatment of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto; or
- (iii) in health camps, an illustrative list as specified in Part D of Schedule I.

3.8 “Bio-Methanation” means a process that entails enzymatic decomposition of organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich biogas.

3.9 “Brand Owner” means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label.

3.10 “Buffer Zone” means a zone of no development to be maintained around the Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facility, exceeding 5 TPD (tons per day) of installed capacity (this will be maintained within the total area allotted for the Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facility).

3.11 “Bulky Waste” shall consist of Solid Waste generated by commercial and residential Premises which, by virtue of its mass, shape, size, or quantity is, in the opinion of MCJ and/or for Collection, inconvenient to be accommodated in the daily Door-to-Door Collection system provided by MCJ.

3.12 “Bulk Waste Generator” means

A. Residential Bulk Waste Generators: Includes Waste Generators that:

- (i) Generate on an average more than 50 kgs of waste per day (of all waste streams put together) and/or
- (ii) Apartments, multi-dwelling units, gated communities housing greater than 100 units and/or, with more than 3000 sq mt area and/or,
- (iii) Central government residential colonies and/or

(iv) Residential Welfare Associations.

B. Institutional Bulk Waste Generators: Includes any government institution, religious institution, campus (corporate, industrial, academic, research institution with or without residential campus attached, conclaves, tech parks), buildings occupied by the central government departments or undertakings, state government departments or undertakings, Local Bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia, sports and complexes, natural markets selling agricultural produce, Punjab State Agricultural Market Board, Mandi Board yards/ Premises, and milk sales, outlets dealing with timber and horticulture like yards, nursery, gardens, that:

- (i) generates on an average more than 50 kgs of waste per day (of all waste streams put together) and/or
- (ii) located in an area above 3000 sq mts; and/or
- (iii) any entity that carries out public outdoor Events (trade fairs, public Events, entertainment Events - shows, rallies, sporting Events) irrespective of any quantity of waste generated and the area occupied.

C. Commercial Bulk Waste Generators: Commercial entities that generate on average more than 50 kgs of waste per day (of all waste streams put together) and/or located in an area above 3000 sq mts and/or restaurant(s) with more than 200 seating capacity and/or all 3-star and above hotel(s).

This includes

- (i) Any commercial entity to which a trade license is applicable like a company or office establishment, hotel, restaurant, factory, poultry, mall, shopping

complex, supermarket, marriage hall, convention hall, place of worship, institution, paying guest dwelling, club, caterers, auditorium, petrol bunks, service garage, fireworks sales, sale of construction materials, barber shops or salons, or any other commercial or public entity, who is required to be compliant with the trade license requirements or are under any other regulatory authority.

- (ii) Any petty food business operator which includes bakeries, confectioners, juice and lassi shops, ice cream parlors, fast food, chaats, tea, coffee, meals, snacks, poultry and tender coconut, and other entities like temples, itinerant vendors, petty retailers, Street Vendors, hawkers or temporary stall holders, flower bouquet stalls & small-scale cottage industry.

However, MCJ reserves the right to modify the threshold of waste generation for being declared as a Bulk Waste Generator and includes other types of Waste Generators as Bulk Waste Generators at a later point of time and also the manner of Collection/Processing of bulk waste, as notified through an official order.

3.13 “Bye-Laws” means the regulatory framework notified by local bodies, census towns, and notified area townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction.

3.14 “Clean Area” means the Public Place in front of and all around or adjacent to any Premises extending to the curbside and including the drain, footpath, and curb cleaned and so maintained in accordance with these Bye-Laws.

3.15 “Construction and Demolition Waste” shall have the same meaning as assigned under clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

- 3.16 “Collection”** means lifting and removal of municipal Solid Waste from Primary and Secondary Collection Points, Garbage Vulnerable Points or any other location.
- 3.17 “Combustible Waste”** means Non-Biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous Solid Waste having a minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg.
- 3.18 “Composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter.
- 3.19 “Containerized Hand Cart”** means the hand cart used by the rag picker or any other waste collector for the point-to-point Collection of Solid Waste.
- 3.20 “Co-Processing”** means the use of Non-Biodegradable and non-recyclable Solid Waste having a calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg as raw material or as a Source of energy or both to replace or supplement the natural mineral resources and fossil fuels in industrial processes.
- 3.21 “CPCB”** means the Central Pollution Control Board.
- 3.22 “C and D Rules”** means the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 including notifications, orders, and directions issued by MCJ and/or appropriate governmental authority pursuant to these Rules.
- 3.23 “Decentralized Processing”** means the establishment of dispersed local Facilities for maximizing the Processing of Biodegradable Waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the Source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for Processing or Disposal.
- 3.24 “Disposal”** means the final and safe Disposal of post-processed residual Solid Waste and Inert Street Sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I of SWM Rules, 2016 to prevent contamination of groundwater, surface water, ambient air, and attraction of animals or birds.

- 3.25 “Domestic Hazardous Waste”** means that waste generated at the household level which includes discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes, and contaminated gauze, etc.
- 3.26 “Door-to-Door Collection”** means the Collection of Solid Waste from the doorstep of residential, commercial, and institutional generators that are not Bulk Waste Generators and shall include 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.
- 3.27 “Dry Waste Collection Centre or DWCC”** means a decentralized waste management Facility to aggregate, store, sort, and handle Non-Biodegradable Waste that is managed through resource organizations operated by Waste Pickers/Informal Waste Collectors/Self Help Groups related to waste picking in line with Rule 15(c) and (d) of SWM Rules, 2016. The resource organization would be an initial intermediary supporting layer whose ultimate aim would be to empower Waste Pickers in the medium run to manage the centers independently and become social entrepreneurs.
- 3.28 “Dry Waste/Non-Biodegradable Waste”** means waste other than that can be degraded by microorganisms into simpler stable compounds and Inert Street Sweepings and includes recyclable and non-Recyclable Waste, Combustible Waste, etc. An illustrative list as specified in Part B of Schedule I.
- 3.29 “Dumpsite”** means land utilized by the Local Body for Disposal of Solid Waste without following the principles of Sanitary Landfilling.

- 3.30 “Event”** means any gatherings for the purpose of functions, festivals, celebrations, meetings, rallies, processions, open-air theater activities, cinema shootings in Public Places.
- 3.31 “Extended Producer Responsibility” (EPR)** means the responsibility of any producer of packaging products such as plastic, tin, glass and corrugated boxes, etc., for environmentally sound management, till the end-of-life of the packaging products.
- 3.32 “E-Waste”** shall have the same meaning as assigned under clause (r) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016.
- 3.33 “Facility”** means any establishment wherein the Solid Waste management processes namely Segregation, recovery, storage, Collection, Recycling, Processing, treatment, or safe Disposal of Solid Waste is carried out.
- 3.34 “Familiarization/Warning Period”** means that specific period, during which there is a relaxation in the Fines for contravention of these Bye-Laws, issued specifically through a notification.
- 3.35 “Fine”** means a penalty imposed on Waste Generators or operators of Facility including Notified Service Providers, Authorized Waste Processors or Waste Collectors, and SWM Officials responsible for Collection, transportation, Processing, and Disposal operations under the Bye-Laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these rules and/or Bye-Laws.
- 3.36 “Garbage Vulnerable Point”** means any open public space (such as footpath, street corners, Vacant Plot etc.) where garbage has been dumped or is ordinarily dumped on ground or is prone to garbage being dumped.
- 3.37 “Garden and Horticulture Waste”** includes bulk waste from public areas such as parks, gardens, traffic islands, road medians, and similar places including grass and wood clippings, weeds, woody ‘brown’ carbon-rich

material such as pruning, branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw or dead leaves and tree trimmings.

- 3.38 “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.
- 3.39 “Hazardous Waste”** means any waste which by reason of any of its physical, chemical, reactive, or toxic nature, causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or when in contact with other wastes or substances and shall include wastes specifically listed in Schedule I, of these Bye-Laws and all other Hazardous Wastes as defined in the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 as amended to date and the Hazardous and other waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
- 3.40 “Incineration”** means an engineered process involving the burning or combustion of Solid Waste (Combustible) to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures.
- 3.41 “Inerts”** means wastes that are not Biodegradable, recyclable, or combustible such as Street Sweeping waste or dust and silt removed from the surface drains or process rejects from the Processing of waste.
- 3.42 “Informal Waste Collector”** includes individuals, associations, or waste traders who are involved in the Collection, Sorting, sale, and purchase of recyclable materials.
- 3.43 “Leachate”** means the liquid that seeps through Solid Waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material in it.
- 3.44 “Litter”** means all Refuse and includes any other waste material which, if thrown or deposited as prohibited under these Bye-Laws, tends to create uncleanliness or a danger or Nuisance to public health, safety, or welfare.

- 3.45 “Littering”** means putting/throwing Litter in such a location that it falls, descends, blows, is washed, percolates, or otherwise escapes or is likely to fall, descend, blow, be washed, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any Public Place, or causing, permitting or allowing litter to fall, descend, blow, washed, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any Public Place.
- 3.46 “Litter Bin”** means any segregated waste storage Facility set up and maintained by MCJ for the convenience of the Public/Pedestrians to deposit waste in a segregated manner, in high footfall areas such as commercial areas, markets, tourist places, and other public areas. However, these shall not be construed as secondary storage bins for waste collected from a Primary Collection.
- 3.47 “Local Body”** for the purpose of these Bye-Laws means MCJ and other Local Bodies including, Municipal Councils, Municipal Committees, and Town Area Committees, in any State.
- 3.48 “Market Association”** means a group or association of shop Owners or shopkeepers, traders, businessmen, dealers, merchants, brokers, or other Agency or Service Providers of a particular Neighborhood, market, or locality that may or may not be registered with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- 3.49 “Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)/Aggregator Center”** means a Facility where non-compostable Solid Waste is aggregated and secondary and tertiary processes are carried out by the MCJ or any person or Agency authorized by MCJ to facilitate Segregation, Sorting, and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by the authorized Informal Waste Collectors, informal recyclers or any other workforce engaged by the Local Body for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its Processing or final Disposal.

- 3.50 “Mustering Location”** is a designated spot within a ward to carry out the attendance of Waste Workers and vehicles. The number of Mustering Locations can be suitably and optimally finalized based on the size of the ward.
- 3.51 “Neighborhood”** means a clearly defined locality, with reference to its physical layout, character, or inhabitants.
- 3.52 “New Construction”** means all buildings under construction within the limits of the MCJ.
- 3.53 “Notified Service Provider/Agency”** means any person/any company, registered society, trust, partnership, limited liability partnership, and/or any other registered entity including registered organization of Waste Pickers and/or Waste Traders, SHGs, including bi-lateral agencies identified under any bi-lateral agreements which have been appointed by MCJ for providing services including that of waste Collection and transportation to Waste Generators who are not Bulk Waste Generators in a manner that is in compliance with all applicable regulations including labor law;
- 3.54 “Nuisance”** includes any act, omission, place, or thing which comes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance, or offense to the sense of sight, smell, or hearing or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property.
- 3.55 “Nuisance Detector”** means those employees who are appointed/designated by Municipal Corporation Jalandhar or the State Government to detect acts of Public Nuisance, directly or through non-human technological interventions.
- 3.56 “Occupier”** means and includes:
- (i) any Person who is paying or is liable to pay to the Owner the rent or any part thereof for the land, building(s), room(s), and/or similar Premises for occupation or use;

- (ii) an Owner in occupation of, or otherwise using his land, building(s), room(s), and/or similar Premises;
- (iii) a rent-free tenant of any land, building(s), room(s) and/or similar Premises;
- (iv) a licensee in occupation of any land, building(s), room(s), and/or similar Premises;
- (v) any Person who is liable to pay to the Owner damages for the use and occupation of any land, building, room(s), and/or similar Premises; and
- (vi) custodian of evacuee property in respect of evacuee property vested in him under the Administration of Evidence Property Act; and
- (vii) relevant head of a government department, in respect of properties under their respective control.

3.57 “Operator of a Facility” means a person or entity, who owns or operates a Facility for Handling and Processing Solid Waste which includes the MCJ, and any other entity or Agency appointed by the MCJ.

3.58 “Owner” means any person who exercises the rights of an Owner of any building, land, or part thereof.

3.59 “PPCB” means Punjab Pollution Control Board.

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

- 3.61 “Primary Collection”** means collecting, lifting, and removal of segregated Solid Waste from the Source including households, shops, offices, and any other non-residential Premises or from any Primary Collection Points or any other location specified by the MCJ.
- 3.62 “Primary Collection Point”** means the point from where the Primary Collection of garbage would be done by the Primary Collection vehicle.
- 3.63 “Processing”** means any scientific process by which segregated Solid Waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, Recycling, or transformation into new products.
- 3.64 “Processing Fee”** means a fee or support price as determined by MCJ to be paid to the Owner/concessionaire or Operator of a Facility or for Disposal of residual Solid Waste at the landfill being used, wherever felt necessary.
- 3.65 “Public Nuisance”** means any act, omission, offense, or wrongdoing in any Public Place that causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance, or offense to the sense of sight, smell, hearing, or disturbance to movement, work, or rest, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property.
- 3.66 “Public Place”** includes any road, arch road, viaduct, lane, footway, alley or passage, highway, causeway, bridge, square alley or passage whether a thoroughfare or not over which the public has a rite of passage and such places to which the public has access such as parks, gardens, recreation grounds, playgrounds, beaches, water bodies, water courses, public plazas and promenades, government and municipal buildings, public hospitals, markets, slaughterhouses, courts, etc.
- 3.67 “Public Street”** shall have the same meaning as specified in sub-section (43) of Section 2 of the Punjab Municipal Corporations Act, 1976.

- 3.68 “Receptacle”** means any storage container, including bins and bags, used for the storage of any category of Solid Waste.
- 3.69 “Recyclable Waste”** means the waste that is commonly found in Solid Waste and is also collectively and commonly called “Dry Waste”. These include many kinds of glass, paper, metal, plastic, textiles, electronics goods, etc.
- 3.70 “Recycling”** means the process of transforming segregated Non-Biodegradable Waste into new material or products or as raw material for producing new products which may or may not be similar to the original products.
- 3.71 “Redevelopment”** means rebuilding old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated.
- 3.72 “Refuse”** means any waste matter generated out of different activities, processes either Biodegradable Waste/Non-Biodegradable Waste/Recyclable in nature in either solid or semi-solid form which cannot be consumed, used, or processed by the generator in its existing form.
- 3.73 “Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)”** means fuel derived from a combustible 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.
- 3.74 “Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs)”** means a group or association of Owners or Occupiers of residential Premises of a particular Neighborhood or locality lying within the jurisdiction of MCJ, that may or may not be registered with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and which involves itself in civic issues pertaining to MCJ.

- 3.75 “Residual Inert Waste”** means and includes the waste and rejects from the Solid Waste Processing Facilities that are not suitable for Recycling or further Processing.
- 3.76 “Rules/SWM Rules”** means Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
- 3.77 “Sanitary Landfill”** means the Facility for final and safe Disposal of Residual Inert Waste on land designed with protective measures against pollution of groundwater, surface water, fugitive air dust, wind-blown Litter, bad odor, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants, slope instability, and erosion.
- 3.78 “Sanitary Waste”** means wastes consisting of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, menstrual cloth and cups, incontinence sheets, tampons, condoms, earbuds, toilet paper, band-aid, and any other similar waste.
- 3.79 “Schedule”** means the Schedule appended to these rules.
- 3.80 “Secondary Collection”** means collecting, lifting, and removal of segregated Solid Waste from the Secondary Collection Point.
- 3.81 “Secondary Collection Point”** means the point identified within the ward for transfer of Solid Waste after Primary Collection from the Primary Collection Point to the Secondary Collection Point through the designated vehicle for onward transportation of the waste to the Processing or Disposal Facility.
- 3.82 “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, and Inert waste, Sanitary Waste including Domestic Hazardous Wastes, and construction and demolition (C&D) wastes.
- 3.83 “Service Charge/Fee”** means a specific fee imposed by the Authorized Waste Processor on the Bulk Waste Generator to cover the full or part cost of

providing Solid Waste Collection, transportation, Processing, and Disposal services as per the polluter pays principle.

- 3.84 “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, Hazardous Waste, *excluding industrial waste, Bio-Medical Waste and E-Waste, battery waste, radioactive waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities mentioned in Rule 2 of SWM Rules, 2016.*
- 3.85 “Sorting”** means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, cardboard, metal, glass, etc., from mixed Solid Waste as may be appropriate to facilitate Recycling.
- 3.86 “Source”** means the Premises in which the waste is generated, or a community storage center used by Owners/Occupiers of one or more Premises for segregated storage of MSW.
- 3.87 “Stabilized Biodegradable Waste”** means the biologically stabilized (free of pathogens) waste resulting from the mechanical/biological treatment of Biodegradable Waste; and only when stabilized can such waste be used with no further restrictions.
- 3.88 “Stabilizing”** means the biological decomposition of Biodegradable Wastes to a stable state where it generates no Leachate or offensive odors and is fit for application to farmland soil erosion control and soil remediation.
- 3.89 “Street Sweeping”** means sweeping all the streets, footpaths, pavements, and cleaning open roadside drains/mouth of shoulder drains and shall be done from one end to the other end on a schedule/daily basis through manual or mechanical means.

- 3.90 “Street Vendor”** means any person engaged in vending articles, goods, wares, food items, or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in a street, lane, sidewalk, footpath, pavement, public park, or any other Public Place or private area, from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place 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.
- 3.91 “SWM Cell”** comprises the Ward level, Divisional level, and Zonal level officers who will be responsible for the daily operations of SWM activities, along with the Head Office level SWM Supervisory officials.
- 3.92 “Tipping fee”** means a fee or support price determined by the local authorities or any state Agency authorized by the State government to be paid to the concessionaire or Operator of a Facility for Collection of segregated Solid Waste or for Disposal of residual Solid Waste at the landfill.
- 3.93 “Transfer station”** means a Facility created to receive Solid Waste from Primary Collection and transport in bulk in portable compactors on a hook loader/covered vehicles or containers to waste Processing and/or Disposal Facilities with the transfer of waste and its transport being undertaken as per the prescribed Standard Operating Procedure following the principle of No Garbage on Ground (NGoG) during transfer and zero spillage of garbage/waste during transport.
- 3.94 “Transportation”** means the conveyance of Solid Waste, either treated, partly treated, or untreated from one location to another in an environmentally sound manner through a specially designed and covered transport system so as to prevent foul odor, Littering on the ground and unsightly conditions.

- 3.95 “Treatment”** means the method, technique, or process designed to modify physical, chemical, or biological characteristics or composition of any waste so as to reduce its volume and potential to cause harm.
- 3.96 “User Fee/SWM User Fee”** means a specific fee imposed by the MCJ as per Rule 15(f) of SWM Rules, 2016 on the Waste Generator to cover the full or part cost of providing specific services of Solid Waste Collection, transportation, Processing, and/or Disposal services as per the polluter pays principle.
- 3.97 “Vacant Plot”** means any Land or open space belonging to a private party/person that is presently not occupied by them/him.
- 3.98 “Vermicomposting”** means the process of conversion of Biodegradable Waste into compost using earthworms.
- 3.99 “Waste Generator”** means and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premise and non-residential/commercial establishments/institutions including State and Central Govt establishments like Indian Railways, Defense establishments etc. which generate Solid Waste.
- 3.100 “Waste Hierarchy”** means the Solid Waste management priority order in which the Solid Waste is to be managed by giving emphasis in the following order to the 5 R(s) i.e., Refusal (prevention of use), Reduction, Reuse, Recycling & Recovery and only as a last option Disposal, i.e. with Prevention being the most preferred option and the Disposal at the landfill being the least.
- 3.101 “Waste Picker”** means a person, or groups of persons informally engaged in the Collection and recovery of Non-Biodegradable Waste from the Source of waste generation or from the Waste Generators directly and who earn their livelihood from the sale of the reusable and recyclable Solid Waste therein.
- 3.102 “Waste Storage Bin”** means any storage Facility set up and maintained collectively by Owners and or/Occupiers of one or more Premises for storage

of Solid Waste in a segregated manner in the Premises of any one of such Owners/Occupiers or in their common Premises.

3.103“Waste Workers” means all such persons who are regular employees of MCJ working in waste management.

3.104“Zero Discharge Ward” means a Ward that ensures that Solid Waste generated within the Ward is entirely Source segregated and collected in separate streams, the Biodegradable Waste is processed, treated, and disposed of through composting or Bio-Methanation within the Ward, recyclable materials are handed over to authorized Waste Pickers and recyclers and residual waste is given to waste collectors or agencies as designated. Such Wards shall also have to strive towards adhering to the Waste Hierarchy and phasing out single-use disposables usage completely.

3.105“Zero Waste Campus” means a residential or non-residential/commercial/ educational/government/official colony or campus/gated community which ensures that Solid Waste generated within the campus is entirely Source segregated and collected in separate streams, the Biodegradable Waste is processed, treated and disposed of through composting or bio-methanation *within the Premises, recyclable materials handed over to authorized Waste Pickers and recyclers* and residual waste given to waste collectors or Agency as designated. Such campuses shall also have to strive towards adhering to the Waste Hierarchy and phasing out single-use disposables usage completely.

CHAPTER II

SEGREGATION AND PRIMARY STORAGE

4. Segregation of Solid Waste into different categories at Source and storage: -

- a.** Every Waste Generator including Bulk Waste Generators shall be required to segregate Solid Waste at the Source of generation into the following categories, as applicable, namely:
- (i) Biodegradable Waste, also referred to as Wet Waste including Garden and Horticulture Waste,
 - (ii) Non-Biodegradable Waste, also referred to as Dry Waste including Bulky Waste and E-Waste,
 - (iii) Domestic Hazardous Waste, including Sanitary Waste,
 - (iv) Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste.

Keeping in mind the growing population of the city and the pressing need to manage the waste, since notification of SWM Rules in 2016, MCJ shall strive to enforce compliance of Segregation at Source for all Waste Generators within one month of coming into force of these Bye-Laws.

- b.** In line with Rule 4(1)(a) of SWM Rules, 2016, the three different streams of waste as Biodegradable (Wet) Waste, Non-Biodegradable (Dry) Waste, and Domestic Hazardous Waste along with Sanitary Waste shall be Source segregated and stored separately, without mixing it, in specified Receptacles (without using any plastic garbage liners) for handing over to a Waste Picker or delivery to MCJ or Notified Service Provider, as the case may be. The Waste Generator shall ensure that Non-Biodegradable Waste such as packets, food containers, boxes, bottles, tetra pack cartons, and other disposable items are

cleaned and dried so that these items can be effectively recycled. All Solid Waste including Biodegradable Waste shall not be wrapped in plastic bags for handing over to the Waste Picker or MCJ or Notified Service Provider/Agency. There shall be only bin-to-bin transfer of such waste i.e., from segregated waste bin to bin (storage space) of waste collection vehicles.

- c.** The color of the Receptacles/bins where the following three streams of segregated Solid Waste shall be stored before eventual handover to the Waste Picker or MCJ or Notified Service Provider/Agency, shall be:

 - (i) Green bin for Biodegradable/Wet Waste;
 - (ii) Blue bin/Reusable bags for Non-Biodegradable/Dry Waste; and
 - (iii) Red for Domestic Hazardous Waste.

- d.** Sanitary Waste such as sanitary napkins, diapers, tampons, and similar products shall be securely wrapped in pouches provided by the manufacturers or Brand Owners or in paper wrappings, and all such Sanitary Waste shall be stored separately and handed over securely to the Waste Picker or MCJ or Notified Service Provider/Agency. All Bulk Waste Generators shall ensure that the provisions of these Bye-Laws are strictly complied with and that such Sanitary Waste is not disposed of in the drainage or sewerage systems but shall be handed over to the Authorized Waste Processor. Failure to comply with this shall lead to a Fine being levied as per penalties listed in Schedule VII.

- e.** The Construction and Demolition Waste, Bio-Medical Waste, E-Waste, Hazardous Waste other than Domestic Hazardous Waste, and Industrial waste shall not be mixed with Solid Waste. These shall be handled as per the provisions under the specific Rules for the respective waste stream namely,

C&D Waste Management Rules 2016, Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Hazardous and other waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

5. Responsibilities of specific categories of Waste Generators: -

- a.** The Waste Generators such as shops, commercial establishments, Street Vendors shall segregate the Solid Waste generated during the course of its activity such as food waste, permissible disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, and similar items in accordance with the categories specified in Bye-Laws 4(1) and shall have separate bins to store for this purpose, without any Litter/spillage on ground. Any Litter/spillage found in front or in and around the establishment or storage of non-segregated/ mixed waste shall be deemed as a violation by the establishment under this Bye-Law and a Fine shall be levied as per penalties listed in Schedule VII.
- b.** In every designated commercial area or areas with commercial establishments, it shall be the responsibility of the Market Associations or group of shop Owners to ensure that segregated waste bins (as per the type of waste generated) are kept and that there is no Littering and throwing of any type of Solid Waste on the roads, footpaths, drains, and other such public spaces. Any Litter/spillage found in front or in and around the establishment or storage of non-segregated/mixed waste in the commercial area shall be deemed as a violation under this Bye-Law and a Fine shall be levied as per penalties listed in Schedule VII.
- c.** Every Bulk Waste Generator or aggregation of Waste Generators maintaining common Receptacles on their Premises shall be responsible for the Collection of segregated Solid Waste from each individual Waste Generator within its

Premises and storing it in separate covered Receptacles in accordance with section 4 of this Bye-Law at the entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor of such Premises, to enable swift and timely Collection of such segregated waste in cases where the waste is not being processed in-situ.

- d. It shall be the responsibility of the Owner or Occupier of Premises to store the construction material and Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste well within the Premises or at the specified places notified by the Corporation and not encroach or block any public spaces like footpaths, roads, etc. The storage, Handling, and management of C&D waste shall be governed by C&D Waste Management Rules, 2016, and the Building Bye-Laws of MCJ.
- e. It shall be the responsibility of the Owner or Occupier of Premises to dispose of C&D waste at a place designated by MCJ for C&D Waste Processing and transport the same as per the Collection and transportation system notified by MCJ.

CHAPTER III

DELIVERY AND COLLECTION OF SOLID WASTE

- 6. Notification of Collection System: -**
 - a. The Corporation shall facilitate a daily and timely Door-to-Door Collection for segregated waste at Source subject to a User Fee.
 - b. The Municipal Commissioner shall notify the Collection system applicable within each section of the Corporation's geographical jurisdiction.
 - c. **Wet, Dry, and Domestic Hazardous Waste:** The Corporation shall seek to ensure Door-to-Door Collection of segregated Wet and Dry Waste throughout its jurisdiction.

- d. **Other Waste:** The Corporation shall ensure that separate Primary Collection systems are established for Bio-Medical Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste, Garden and Horticulture Waste, Street Sweeping waste, Litter Waste, and Dead Animals as may be necessary under the respective Waste Management Rules of the Central Government applicable to the Corporation.
- e. The Municipal Commissioner may notify a separate Primary Collection system for particular categories of generators such as Hotels and Eateries, slaughterhouses, Dairies, etc., or particular categories of waste such as E-Waste, Bulky Waste, etc., as it may deem necessary or convenient.
- f. Every generator of Solid Waste shall ensure delivery of segregated Solid Waste to the waste Collection system notified by the Municipal Commissioner at such times and places as may be notified.
- g. No waste shall be handed over during Collection in a manner that would endanger the health, of either the Waste Generator, the collector or Collection Agency, or the general public, create a risk of traffic, harm the environment, create a Nuisance, produce odor or result in Littering.
- h. Where the Municipal Commissioner 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 a public road or Community Bin, as may be prescribed or notified.
- i. Where the Municipal Commissioner 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. Each aggregation of generators or any generator with large Premises specified by the Corporation on this behalf shall ensure the Collection and delivery of segregated Solid Waste to the notified Collection system, whether generated

or brought within its Premises, by engaging waste-pickers, private safai workers, or Agents. Where such Solid Waste is not segregated at Source, the aggregation shall be entitled to refuse Collection from such individual generators. Appropriate penalty charges as prescribed in these Bye-Laws for non-Segregation of Solid Waste per household will be applicable.

- k. Every generator shall provide free and easy access to Primary Collection Points/Community Bins to waste-pickers/employees/Agents engaged by the Corporation for Primary Collection.

CHAPTER IV

PROCESSING AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

7. Facilities to be provided by MCJ: -

a. Dry Waste Collection Centers and Materials Recovery Facility for Dry Waste:

- (i) MCJ may set up Dry Waste Collection Centers (DWCCs) and/or Materials Recovery Facilities in its wards and the same shall be operated by MCJ through its own employees (regular/outsourced), Informal Waste Collector organizations/Waste Pickers & Self-Help Groups integrated into the MCJ's Dry Waste Collection system and Sorting of Non-Biodegradable Waste (dry).
- (ii) The DWCCs and/or Materials Recovery Facility may be mechanized to ensure efficient Sorting and storage of various categories of Dry Waste and have adequate infrastructural Facilities such as electricity, drinking water, and toilets which are sustainably designed as green buildings.

b. Deposit Centre for Domestic Hazardous Waste:

- (i) An appropriate number of deposit center(s) for the Collection and receipt of Domestic Hazardous Waste may be set up within the jurisdictional limits of the Corporation by MCJ or the Notified Service Provider at a suitable location(s) as the case maybe. Such Facilities may be set up in a manner as per guidelines prescribed by the PPCB/CPCB and other appropriate governmental agencies. In wards where DWCCs are already set up, a portion of DWCC may be earmarked & developed as a deposit center for Domestic Hazardous Waste in accordance with applicable regulations.
- (ii) The Domestic Hazardous Waste/Sanitary Waste at the Secondary Storage/transfer Facilities and/or deposit centers shall be processed in accordance with Section 8 (c) of the Bye-Laws.

8. Processing of different categories of Solid Waste: -

The MCJ shall ensure that adequate Processing Facilities are set up either through itself or through the Waste Generator, MCJ, Notified Service Provider, Authorized Waste Processor, and/or any other Person involved in Handling or management of Solid Waste and shall ensure that different categories of Solid Waste are processed in the following manner, namely: -

- a. **Processing of the Biodegradable Waste (Wet Waste):** Decentralized and/or centralized Processing such as pit composting, Vermicomposting, microbial composting, Aerobic Composting, Anaerobic Digestion, Bio-Methanation or any other PPCB/CPCB-approved process for bio-stabilization of Biodegradable Waste shall be adopted for Processing of Biodegradable Waste. Fresh Biodegradable Waste may also be used as animal feed if such waste is safe for consumption by livestock and on farmlands as is the practice presently

and this could also be considered as one of the methods of Disposal of wet waste, in consultation with PPCB.

- b. **Processing of Recyclable Non-Biodegradable Waste (Dry Waste):** The Recyclable Non-Biodegradable Waste shall be sent to
 - (i) Dry Waste Collection Centers, Materials Recovery Facilities for Sorting and baling of Dry Waste and thereafter to authorized Recycling units; or
 - (ii) directly to authorized Recycling units to be turned into raw materials for producing new products.

- c. **Processing of Domestic Hazardous Waste including Sanitary Waste:** Domestic Hazardous Waste shall be processed through TSDF (Treatment Storage Disposal Facility) authorized by the PPCB, Incineration, and/or any other suitable method determined by the PPCB/CPCB. Sanitary Waste will be processed at the nearest common biomedical treatment Facility and/or incinerators along with other Bio-Medical Waste generated within the MCJ. Only process rejects and Inerts from these Processing methods shall be transported to Sanitary Landfills for final Disposal. In the long term, MCJ would take steps to set up its own TSDF.

- d. **Processing of Non-Recyclable Non-Biodegradable Waste:** The Non-Biodegradable Waste that cannot be recycled and has a calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg shall be used for Co-Processing or Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) for a combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to Solid Waste based power plants or cement kilns. Segregated combustible fraction that is less than 1500 kcal/kg can be treated as per applicable CPCB and/or PPCB guidelines.

- e. **Processing of Construction and Demolition Waste:** The Construction and Demolition Waste shall be processed in accordance with C&D Rules (including separate guidelines issued by MCJ) and shall be transported to appropriate Processing plants, landfills, and/or other designated locations.
- f. **Processing of slaughterhouse waste:** Waste generated from slaughterhouses, poultry, meat, and fish markets shall be processed or disposed of through Rendering, Composting, Bio-Methanation, controlled Incineration, or deep burial where stipulated scientific standards are followed and/or by any other method prescribed by CPCB and/or PPCB, as applicable.
- g. **Processing of special streams of waste:** To the extent possible, specific streams of Solid Waste such as leaf Litter, tender coconuts, sugarcane, cow dung, and thermocol shall be sent for Processing to leaf Litter Processing units, tender coconut waste Processing units, and other appropriate Processing Facilities wherever available, as approved by CPCB and/or PPCB.
- h. **Disposal at Sanitary Landfills and Aim to Reach Zero Landfill:** The residual Solid Waste and Inerts that cannot be processed in any of the methods set in abovesaid Clauses 8 (a) to (g) above shall be disposed of in a Sanitary Landfill in a scientific manner. MCJ shall strive to ensure that the residue from different Processing Facilities shall not exceed the norms prescribed by CPCB and/or PPCB. Until 100% waste Segregation at the Source is achieved, MCJ shall strive to take up secondary Segregation at Processing Facilities/plants and landfill sites, so that Sanitary Landfills can be operated as per SWM Rules

2016. The MCJ shall strive towards a goal where only minimal Solid Waste and Inerts shall be disposed of in Sanitary Landfills (Zero landfilling).

- i. **Decentralized Processing of waste:** The highest priority shall be given to on-site Processing of Biodegradable Waste in commercial & institutional campuses and decentralized block-level and ward-level Processing for door-to-door collected waste. Similarly, focus should be on encouraging home composting of wet waste at the household level. Through decentralized Dry Waste Collection Centers at the ward level, even Non-Biodegradable Waste (Dry) shall be collected, sorted, and recycled in a decentralized manner.

9. Requirements of Processing Facilities & Sanitary Landfill: -

- a. The Processing Facilities and Sanitary Landfills should conform to the norms laid out by statutory authorities. These Facilities should have weighbridges/ weighing scales to measure and record the amount of waste brought to the units. They should also have other devices to track and record the entry of transport vehicles like boom barriers, RFID recorders, CCTV, etc.
- b. All rejects, residues and surplus unprocessed waste shall be temporarily stored at a place convenient for delivery to the notified Collection system, in closed Receptacles with protective measures against Littering, Public Nuisance, foul odor, etc. The Facilities shall have adequate utilities to ensure hygienic conditions, and avoidance of Nuisance to the public or to workers operating the Facility, including water and areas for washing, electricity, and toilets.

- c. All Processing Facilities shall comply with any additional standards, specifications, and guidelines notified by PPCB, CPCB, MCJ, and/or relevant authority or prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

10. Other provisions relating to the Processing of Solid Waste and certain Waste Generators: -

- a. In line with Rule 4, sub-rules (6),(7), and (8) of the SWM Rules 2016, it shall be mandatory for all Resident Welfare and Market Associations, all gated communities/housing societies, which have more than 100 dwelling units or commercial establishments and institutions with a plot area exceeding 3000 sq. mtrs area or generating more than 50 kgs a day to have their Biodegradable Waste processed, treated and disposed of through composting or Bio-Methanation within the Premises itself to the extent of space available. An exception to the avail of the services of an Authorized Waste Processor would be considered only where there is an absolute constraint of space within Premises. The waste shall be collected and stored in separate streams and recyclable materials shall be handed over to authorized Waste Pickers and recyclers.
- b. It shall be mandatory for new buildings, structures, gated communities/housing societies, and group housing that propose to have more than 100 dwelling units; corporate or commercial complexes, institutions, and/or constructions coming up after notification of these Bye-Laws, which have more than 100 units or are expected to generate waste of more than 50 kgs a day or having a plot area exceeding 3000 sqm to
 - (i) allocate suitable space within the site in proportion to the estimated quantum of Solid Waste that would be generated and must be stored; and

- (ii) set up Processing units for onsite Processing of Biodegradable Waste through composting, Bio-Methanation, and/or any other technology approved by PPCB/CPCB or any other appropriate government authority
 - (iii) set up Sorting and temporary storage space for Dry Waste collected before it is sent to recyclers/Informal Waste Collector organizations.
- c.** The markets managed and/or set up by the Punjab State Agricultural Marketing Board (PSAMB) shall:
- (i) mandatorily ensure that their Biodegradable Waste is processed through composting, Bio-Methanation, or any other methods approved by the PPCB/CPCB within their respective Premises (in-situ);
 - (ii) use fresh Biodegradable Waste as animal feed, if such waste is safe for consumption by livestock, in a hygienic and visually clean manner; and
 - (iii) handover their Non-Biodegradable Waste to the Collection vehicle that will be provided by MCJ on dates and times notified by MCJ. For Collection and Processing of the Non-Biodegradable Waste, such markets shall be liable to pay the SWM User Fee as specified in Schedule VI.
- d.** MCJ shall enforce in-situ Processing of Bulk Horticulture and Garden Waste in parks, gardens, and similar appropriate places, as far as possible. MCJ through itself and/or a Notified Service Provider may strive to set up small-scale composting or Bio-Methanation plants in public parks, playgrounds, recreation grounds, gardens, markets, large Vacant Plots owned and maintained by MCJ, any other public authority or governmental department.
- e.** MCJ shall facilitate the construction, operation, and maintenance of Solid Waste Processing Facilities and associated infrastructure on its own or through

any Agency for optimum utilization of various components of Solid Waste by adopting suitable technology including the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from time to time and standards prescribed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests so that the dependency of waste Disposal on the Sanitary Landfills can be minimized to the maximum extent possible.

- f.** The Notified Service Providers/Agencies and/or Authorized Waste Processors as applicable shall be allowed to dispose of or sell the Recyclable Non-Biodegradable Waste to the Waste Traders or authorized Recycling units which recycle waste in accordance with the provisions of these Bye-Laws and shall be entitled to retain the amounts realized from these sales.
- g.** The Bulk Waste Generators who do not use the services of MCJ (or the Notified Service Provider engaged by it), under these Bye-Laws shall be required to submit an annual return on the amount of Solid Waste generated at its Premises which is collected, processed and disposed of in the form specified in Schedule II.
- h.** The Authorized Waste Processors will be required to register themselves with MCJ subject to any authorization required under the law before they undertake services and be required to file periodic returns to MCJ with respect to its operations i.e. areas of operation, Waste Generators serviced, waste collected and processed, charges levied, etc. They shall also have to comply with the directions issued by MCJ from time to time.

11. Disposal of Solid Waste and Legacy Waste Management: -

- a.** Bio-Medical Waste, E-Waste, hazardous chemicals, and industrial waste shall be collected, processed, and disposed of in accordance with the relevant rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. MCJ shall be responsible for the management of these specific streams of waste only to the extent that the respective rules mandate it.
- b.** Disposal by burning of any type of Solid Waste on any Premises, roadsides, or any private or public property including at Vacant Plot is strictly prohibited and would attract a penalty as per Schedule VII of these Bye-Laws. Similarly, no Waste Generator shall throw or bury Solid Waste on streets, open public spaces, or in drains or water bodies.
- c.** MCJ shall undertake on its own or through any other Agency, the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Sanitary Landfill in accordance with standards prescribed under SWM Rules 2016 and associated infrastructure for Disposal of residual waste (i.e. Solid Waste that cannot be processed in accordance with Bye-Laws 8(a) to (g)) and Inerts.
- d.** MCJ shall also investigate and analyze all old open Dumpsites and existing operational Dumpsites for their potential of biomining and bioremediation and whenever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bioremediate these sites as part of its commitment towards legacy waste management as prescribed in Rule 15 (zj) of SWM Rules 2016.
- e.** In the absence of the feasible potential for biomining and bioremediation of Dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to

prevent further damage to the environment, in line with Rule 15 (zk) of SWM Rules, 2016. The bioremediation or capping of old and abandoned Dumpsites shall be carried out by MCJ within one year of notification of these Bye-Laws.

CHAPTER V

WELFARE OF WASTE WORKERS AND INTEGRATION OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR

12. Welfare, occupational safety, and training of Waste Workers and other personnel

a. Welfare measures:

- (i) MCJ shall issue identity cards to Waste Workers and other eligible workers working in waste management.
- (ii) MCJ shall ensure compliance with all labour and welfare regulations and schemes applicable to its eligible Waste Workers working in the waste management sector in relation to wages, working hours, holidays, statutory benefits such as provident fund, employee's state insurance, and maternity benefits. The Street Sweepers shall be paid salary directly by MCJ.
- (iii) There shall be regular medical check-ups of the eligible Waste Workers working in waste management for occupational diseases and shall include examination of respiratory organs and treatment of skin injuries and other occupational and lifestyle diseases.

b. Protective equipment and other Facilities:

- (i) MCJ shall ensure the provision of two pairs of uniforms, protective footwear, reflective jackets, and raincoats once a year and other personal protective equipment like hand gloves, masks, and other appropriate personal protective

equipment at least once in two months to all workers working in waste management. MCJ shall also enforce such compliance from the Notified Service Providers engaging the workforce for Solid Waste management.

- (ii) MCJ shall also provide potable water, toilets, changing rooms, and first-aid Facilities to all the workers involved in waste management.
- (iii) MCJ shall also extend health insurance and conduct annual medical check-ups of all the workers involved in waste management.

c. Training and capacity building:

Periodic training shall be undertaken by MCJ through reputed institutes/Government Agencies to educate Waste Workers involved in Handling and management of Solid Waste on various topics such as collecting and transporting Solid Waste in a segregated manner, Processing & disposing of the Solid Waste in a manner specified in the SWM Rules 2016 and these Bye-Laws, and on use of PPEs, occupational health and safety, and environment & safety standards among others.

13. Integration of Informal Waste Collectors: -

- a. Issuance of Identity Cards:** MCJ shall, either through itself or through an appointed Agency, carry out surveys and drives to identify Waste Pickers and shall issue Identity Cards to Waste Pickers, so identified. MCJ shall maintain records of Waste Pickers operating within its jurisdiction.
- b. Involvement in Door-to-door Waste Collection:** MCJ shall establish a system to recognize individuals and organizations of Waste Pickers or Informal Waste Collectors and promote and establish 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 subject to a User Fee. MCJ shall also notify such a system to the public.

- c. Involvement in Dry Waste management activities:** MCJ shall make efforts to streamline and formalize Solid Waste management systems and endeavor that the Waste Pickers, Waste Traders, and other informal sector players in waste management are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are integrated into Dry Waste management. MCJ shall facilitate the delivery and sale of Non-Biodegradable Waste (especially non-recyclable Non-Biodegradable Waste) from Waste Pickers at DWCCs and Materials Recovery Facilities.
- d. Training and capacity building:** Periodic training and capacity building exercises shall be undertaken by MCJ, either through itself and/or reputed Notified Service Providers to train and educate Informal Waste Collectors on various topics such as environment, health, and safety standards, requirements of SWM Rules and other regulations, authorized Processing Facilities for Non-Biodegradable Waste among others.
- e. Protective equipment and other Facilities:**

 - (i) MCJ may ensure the provision of two pairs of uniforms, protective footwear, reflective jackets, and raincoats once a year, other personal protective equipment like hand gloves, masks, and other appropriate personal protective equipment at least once in two months to all workers working in waste management.

- (ii) MCJ may also provide potable water, toilets, changing rooms, and first-aid Facilities to all the workers involved in waste management.
- (iii) MCJ may also extend health insurance and conduct an annual medical check-up of all the workers involved in waste management.

CHAPTER VI

LITTERING AND PUBLIC NUISANCE

14. Prohibition of Littering and provision of Litter Bins: -

a. Littering in any public, open, or Vacant Plot:

- (i) No Person shall throw, deposit, or cause to be thrown or deposited any Solid Waste in any Public Place, including in any type of water body (natural or manmade) except in a manner provided for in these Bye-Laws, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976, the SWM Rules 2016, or any other applicable act or rules or guidelines framed thereunder.
- (ii) It shall be the responsibility of the Owner of any Vacant Plot to ensure maintenance of the said property in a clean and hygienic manner.
- (iii) MCJ may serve a notice on the relevant Waste Generator and/or Owner of the Vacant Plot, as the case may be, requiring such Person to clear any waste on such Premises in a manner and within a time specified in such notice.
- (iv) If the Person on whom the notice has been served fails to comply with the requirements imposed by the notice, MCJ shall take all or any of the following actions:
 - A. enter the Premises and clear the waste and recover from the Person the expenditure incurred in having done so; or
 - B. impose penalties as the case may be in accordance with these Bye-Laws.

- b. **Litter-throwing from vehicles:** No person, whether a driver or passenger in a vehicle, shall litter upon any street, road, sidewalk, playground, garden, traffic island, or other Public Place.
- c. **Litter from goods vehicles:** No person shall drive or move any truck or other goods vehicle unless such vehicle is so constructed and loaded so as to prevent any load, contents, or Litter from being blown off or deposited upon any road, sidewalks, traffic island, playground, garden or other Public Places.
- d. **Nuisance by pet animals:** It shall be the responsibility of the Owner of any pet animal to promptly scoop or clean up any droppings by such pet on the street or any Public Place and take steps for its proper Disposal.

15. Prohibition of Public Nuisance: -

- a. No person shall create any Public Nuisance such as spitting, urinating, defecating, feeding animals/birds or allowing their droppings, or any other object or keeping any type of storage in any Public Place except in such public Facilities or conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes and permitted by concerned authorities. The provisions of these Bye-Laws relating to Public Nuisance will be construed and implemented in harmony with the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. However, the duties and responsibilities of Waste Generators as per Rule 4 of SWM Rules, 2016 shall be applicable to all generators including Street Vendors as detailed in Rule 4(5) of SWM Rules, 2016.
- b. MCJ shall strengthen and incentivize the system of Nuisance Detectors by providing them:

- (i) the power to levy spot Fines in accordance with Schedule VII, using Fine books or digital handheld equipment;
- (ii) suitable uniforms, vehicles, wireless equipment, etc.; and

CHAPTER VII
IDENTIFICATION OF BULK WASTE GENERATORS AND THEIR
DUTIES

16. Identification of a Bulk Waste Generator

- a. **Notice and verification:** The following Waste Generators are considered Bulk Waste Generators, and they shall comply with the applicable provision of these Bye-Laws
 - (i) Residential Waste Generators with more than 100 Multi Dwelling Units (MDUs)
 - (ii) Commercial and Institutional Waste Generators generating Solid Waste of more than 50 kgs per day or are located on the Premises with a site area of more than 3000 sqm.
- b. MCJ through itself or a Notified Service Provider, shall carry out a field survey as per its own records to identify individual Bulk Waste Generators and issue notices to them in the format as provided under SWM Rules 2016.
- c. MCJ in the future will also ensure random verifications continue. If any self-declaration is found untrue, the Occupier of the Premises will be liable to bulk generator charges/fees from the date of effect as per public notice and in addition, another 100% of the fees payable as penal charges.

17. Duties of Bulk Waste Generators: -

- a.** All Bulk Waste Generators shall ensure Segregation of Solid Waste at Source within their Premises in the manner specified below and facilitate Collection, Processing, and Disposal of segregated Solid Waste in the manner specified in these Bye-Laws. The Biodegradable Waste shall be processed, treated, and disposed of through composting or Bio-Methanation within the Premises itself, to the extent of space available. The option to avail the services of an Authorized Waste Processor or a concessionaire can be considered where there is an absolute constraint of space within Premises subject to intimation to Municipal Corporation Jalandhar.

- b.** As mentioned above, in the exceptional Event that the Bulk Waste Generator is unable to process its Biodegradable Waste on-site due to space constraints, it may obtain the services of an Authorized Waste Processor or a concessionaire for Collection, Processing, and Disposal of segregated Solid Waste on mutually agreed terms including fees for such services. MCJ shall call upon the Authorized Waste Processors or concessionaires to submit the fees charged by them and establish that the fees are fair and reasonable.

- c.** All Bulk Waste Generators shall, either-

 - (i) by their own arrangement, process the Non-Biodegradable Waste in accordance with these Bye-Laws and SWM Rules 2016; or
 - (ii) engage Authorized Waste Processors or a concessionaire for Collection, transportation, and Processing of their Non-Biodegradable Waste on mutually agreed terms;

- d. All Bulk Waste Generators shall engage an Authorized Waste Processor or a concessionaire for the Collection, transportation, and Processing of their Domestic Hazardous Waste and Sanitary Waste on mutually agreed terms.
- e. The Authorized Waste Processors or concessionaires will be required to register themselves with MCJ subject to any mandatory Authorization required under the law before they undertake services of Collection, Transportation, and Processing for Bulk Waste Generators, on payment of registration fee as prescribed by MCJ. They shall also be required to file periodic returns to MCJ with respect to their operations i.e. areas of operation, Waste Generators serviced, waste collected and processed, charges levied, etc. They shall maintain all records for traceability of waste from the Primary and Secondary Collection Points up to the Processing and Disposal point for audit purposes. They also must comply with the directions issued by MCJ from time to time. MCJ would prescribe registration/annual renewal fee payable for such Authorized Waste Processors or concessionaires operating within the limits of MCJ and Municipal Corporation Jalandhar will have the right to inspect the Premises where the waste is being processed.

CHAPTER VIII

EVENTS AND PUBLIC GATHERINGS

18. Social gatherings/Events: -

- a. No person shall organize an Event or gathering of more than one hundred Persons at any licensed or unlicensed place without intimating MCJ in plain paper application at least three working days in advance. Such Person shall ensure Segregation of Solid Waste at Source and handing over of segregated

Solid Waste in the manner specified in these Bye-Laws no later than 3 hours after the completion of the Event. In case the organizers of such an Event wish to avail of the services of MCJ for the cleaning, Collection, and transport of Solid Waste generated as a result of that Event, they shall apply to the concerned authority at MCJ and pay the necessary charges in advance as may be fixed for this purpose by MCJ.

19. Public gatherings and Events in Public Places: -

- a.** In the Event of public gatherings and Events in Public Places for any reason (including for processions, exhibitions, circuses, fairs, political rallies, commercial, socio-cultural Events, protests, and demonstrations, etc.) where police or MCJ permission is required, it shall be the responsibility of the organizer of such Event or gathering to ensure the cleanliness of that area after the Event and also that the Solid Waste is segregated, collected and processed in accordance with these Bye-Laws no later than 3 hours after the completion of the Event. And in case of failure on the part of the organizer to clean the area, the Municipal Corporation Jalandhar will charge a fine for cleanliness of that area as per Schedule VII.
- b.** Services of MCJ: In case the organizers of the public gatherings and Events wish to avail of the services of MCJ for the cleaning, Collection, and transport of Solid Waste generated as a result of that Event, they shall apply in advance to the concerned authority at MCJ and pay the necessary User Fees as chargeable, in advance for this purpose to MCJ.

CHAPTER IX
SWM USER FEE FOR MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE

20. User Fee: -

- a.** An SWM User Fee as per provisions of Rule 15(f) of SWM Rules 2016 shall be payable by all Waste Generators excluding Bulk Waste generators for provision of services for collection, transportation, processing and disposal of Solid Waste by MCJ to cover full or part cost at the rates as specified in Schedule VI. The SWM User Fee mentioned in Schedule VI, part 1B shall stand automatically increased by 5% every year (rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs. 5/- with effect from April 1st of each successive year, unless specifically increased to a higher level as per need, at any time during the year. These rates shall be advertised on the website of MCJ.
- b.** It is clarified that the Waste Generators other than Bulk Generators who process their segregated Solid Waste in accordance with these Bye-Laws including the on-site composting or bio-methanation of wet waste shall avail at least 50% rebate on user fees to MCJ.
- c.** The SWM User Fee shall be collected in person or through online payment by MCJ, authorized Waste Pickers, and/or any other agency/Person authorized by MCJ. The periodicity and manner and mechanism of collection of User Fees shall be detailed through a separate order/notification.
- d.** A surcharge of 5% per month shall be charged if the Waste Generators fail to pay the User Fee within 3 months of raising the demand for the amount by MCJ. The surcharge amount may be revised from time to time by MCJ.

- e. In case of default of payment of SWM User Fee for more than 6 (six) months, MCJ or any other competent authority may recover the SWM User Fee along with the surcharge from the defaulter as taxes or recovery of sums payable by distress under the Punjab Municipal Corporations Act, 1976. In addition, MCJ and/or the Notified Service Provider shall also have the discretion to stop providing Solid Waste management services till such SWM User Fee along with the surcharge amount is paid by the defaulter.
- f. All amounts collected as SWM User Fee by MCJ under these Bye-Laws shall be transferred to a separate escrow bank account maintained for funds used for Solid Waste Management. These amounts shall be necessarily used towards MCJ's operation and maintenance costs for providing Solid Waste management services under these Bye-laws, salaries of personnel, incentives, grants and other uses as may be considered appropriate by MCJ from time to time. Such funds shall not be diverted for any other non-core SWM activities.

21. Service Charge leviable on Bulk waste generators by Authorized Waste Processors:

- a. All Authorized Waste Processors shall declare to MCJ their Service Charges that are leviable to Bulk Waste Generators.
- b. Based on the declaration of Service Charges leviable for the Solid Waste management services provided by an Authorized Waste Processor, MCJ, in turn, shall publish the Service Charge guidance rates for the information of the Waste Generators so that they may not fall prey to unreasonable rates demanded on the ground by the Authorized Waste Processors.

- c. MCJ, by itself or through an Agency or Service Provider shall prepare the database of all the Waste Generators within MCJ limits for the purpose of levying SWM User Fee and this database shall be updated regularly and published on the website of MCJ.

CHAPTER X

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

22. Spot Fines: -

The Nuisance Detectors authorized by the Commissioner, Corporation shall have the power to levy spot Fines for violations of Bye-Laws (Littering) and Bye-Laws 15 (Public Nuisance). However, the amount of such spot Fines shall not normally exceed the amount specified in Schedule VII, unless necessitated and such higher Fine ratified subsequently by an authority immediately higher to the authority levying the Fine.

23. Penalties for non-compliance of Bye-Laws: -

- a. Whoever contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the SWM Rules and/or these Bye-Laws shall be punished with a Fine as specified in Schedule VII.
- b. MCJ shall serve a notice to the Occupier of any Premises or to any such person whom such an officer as designated by the relevant authority has a reason to believe that the Occupier of the Premises has violated the provisions of the Bye-Laws and/or the SWM Rules 2016 to clear any waste on such Premises, requiring such Premises to be cleaned. The notice under this Bye-Law shall

give such particulars of the circumstances alleged to constitute the offense and shall specify the time period for clearing the waste, the amount of penalty, and to whom and the address at which the fixed penalty may be paid.

- c.** If a person on whom a notice has been served, fails to comply with the requirements imposed by the notice, such person shall be guilty of the violation of the Bye-Laws and is liable to a fine as prescribed under Schedule VII.
- d.** In case of second contravention or non-compliance with the Bye-Laws and/or SWM Rules 2016, MCJ shall have the power to levy a Fine which could be up to twice the amount or as specified against the offense in Schedule VII. In case of third contravention or non-compliance, MCJ shall have the power to levy a Fine which could be up to thrice of the amount specified or more against the offense in Schedule VII. Thereafter, in case of a fourth contravention, MCJ shall have the power to suspend/cancel the trade license or take any other appropriate legal action against the offender, including the sealing of the property/Premises. In case the offense is of a serious nature having a larger environmental impact or leading to public health hazard, higher Fines than that notified in Schedule VII may be levied.
- e.** The Fine mentioned in Schedule VII shall be revised upward from time to time as needed and as decided by MCJ. In addition, MCJ, in accordance with applicable law, may at any time alter, amend, or vary any of the entries as mentioned in Schedule VII of these Bye-Laws in order to increase the penalties.

- f.** MCJ shall take appropriate departmental action against the employees of MCJ, if any of them mix segregated Solid Waste at any point of Collection or transportation, fail to pick up Solid Waste during the specified days and time slots, or violate any of the provisions of these Bye-Laws and the SWM Rules 2016.
- g.** If a Notified Service Provider or Selected Vendor or Authorized Waste Processor contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the SWM Rules or these Bye-Laws, MCJ shall be liable to fine as per Schedule VII.

 - (i) Suspension/termination of contract or arrangement with MCJ for Solid Waste Management/Bulk Waste management/Solid Waste management, cancellation of a registration certificate or any other authority granted by MCJ; and/or
 - (ii) Suspension or revocation of any license to operate any Solid Waste Collection, transportation, or Processing Facility under these Bye-Laws, SWM Rules, and/or applicable regulations in MCJ jurisdiction for at least five years.
- h.** MCJ is at liberty to initiate appropriate proceedings under any other law in addition to any action under these Bye-Laws and the Punjab Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 as the case may be such as the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 198, Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 for violation of any provisions thereunder.
- i.** All amounts collected as spot Fines and penalties by and on behalf of MCJ under these Bye-Laws shall be transferred to a separate escrow bank account

maintained for funds for Solid Waste management. These amounts shall be used towards MCJ's operation and maintenance costs for providing Solid Waste management services under these Bye-Laws, salaries of personnel, incentives, grants, and other uses as may be considered appropriate by MCJ from time to time and shall not be diverted for any other purposes.

- j.** Any appeal against the levy of penalties and spot Fines should be filed within fifteen days of the Fine imposed to the Additional Commissioner of Municipal Corporation Jalandhar who shall decide on the same within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of such appeal.
- k.** Failure to pay the Fine within the time period (as notified by the Municipal Corporation), by the property Owner or the Occupier will attract an additional 12% simple annual interest rate on the property tax.

CHAPTER XI

OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF MCJ

24. Other Responsibilities and Duties of MCJ: -

In addition to the responsibilities and duties specified in other Chapters of these Bye-Laws, MCJ shall also have the following additional duties, namely:

- a. Review of the functioning of Authorized Waste Processors registered with MCJ:**

MCJ shall regularly review the Facilities and operations of the Authorized Waste Processors to ensure that they are in compliance with the Authorization and registration conditions, provisions of the SWM Rules and these Bye-Laws. In the Event of any non-compliance, including charging the Waste Generator

more than that declared, MCJ can take action against the defaulting Authorized Waste Processors including notice of remedial action, cancellation of the registration for provision of services, imposition of Fines and penalties as specified in these Bye-Laws.

b. Publicity and citizen information services:

- (i) In line with Rule 15 (zg), MCJ shall publicize the provisions of the SWM Rules 2016 and these Bye-Laws on the website of Municipal Corporation Jalandhar so that all citizens are made aware about the duties of citizens and MCJ in relation to provisions of Segregation, Recycling, Littering, Nuisance, penalties and Fines. MCJ shall provide information about composting, biogas generation, reuse & Recycling, and Decentralized Processing of waste at the community level by conducting training classes, seminars, and workshops.
- (ii) The MCJ shall publish the Solid Waste management information manuals which will provide detailed data and information on the Municipal Corporation Jalandhar's website and which will help support and guide the implementation process on the ground. The same shall be updated from time to time.

c. SWM Cell and designated/nodal officers:

- (i) In order to streamline the planning, operations, and management of the SWM System, MCJ shall set up a Solid Waste Management Cell. The Cell shall continually strive to protect public health by providing quality waste management services that are integrated, inclusive, and efficient and aim to carry out duties and responsibilities as listed in Rule 15 of SWM Rules, 2016. The SWM Cell shall have a two-level structure- At the Head Office and at the Zonal Level.

- (ii) The official or authority concerned with the enforcement of SWM Rules, and these Bye-Laws shall designate officers/nodal officers under their control who shall be responsible for,
 - A. implementing the responsibilities of MCJ specified under these Bye-Laws,
 - B. addressing grievances of the Waste Generators and suggestions for improvements in the implementation of the Bye-Laws,
 - C. levy Fines and penalties, and
 - D. other functions as may be deemed appropriate by MCJ, from time to time.

d. Transparency and public accessibility:

To ensure greater transparency and public accessibility, MCJ shall provide the following information, data, and reports in relation to the activities under the Bye-Laws on its website through Information and Communication Technologies. This information shall also be available in the offices of MCJ during its working hours such as

- (i) the name and contacts of the Designated/nodal Officers who shall be responsible for implementing the obligatory responsibilities of MCJ specified under these Bye-Laws;
- (ii) Monthly data about the quantity of each category of Solid Waste going to the different waste Processing sites and Sanitary Landfills.
- (iii) statistics of complaints and actions taken by MCJ to address the complaints;
- (iv) Details of SWM User Fee, penalties, and spot Fines collected by and on behalf of MCJ;
- (v) Details and reports of SWM vehicles' movement tracked through GPS and Smart Data Centre set up for this purpose and
- (vi) Reports and status of compliance of various provisions of the SWM Rules and these Bye-Laws including results of regular and surprise checks by MCJ.

e. Regular cleaning and Street Sweeping:

- (i) MCJ shall, within its territorial area and under its ownership, be responsible for sweeping all the streets, footpaths, and pavements and cleaning open roadside drains/mouth of shoulder drains from one end of the road to the other end. All the vegetation and weeds, on the roads, footpaths, pavements, and open roadside drains/mouth of shoulder drains shall be uprooted on a regular basis as per the Schedule and disposed of along with street sweepings collected in the manner as prescribed from time to time and shall be transported by Primary Collection vehicles to the secondary vehicles. The curbs and the medians shall also be cleaned every day along with loose stones removal. Care shall be taken that the sweeping activity does not hinder traffic movement on the roads and safety of the street sweeper is ensured.
- (ii) MCJ shall, within its territorial area and under its ownership, be responsible for cleaning all Public Places, slum areas, markets, parks, gardens, etc., and ensuring the regular system of Street Sweeping through street sweepers and/or using mechanical sweeper machines, if necessary. The frequency of Street Sweeping, location of community bins, and related activities shall be determined and notified by MCJ having regard to vehicular and pedestrian traffic, the density of population, the extent of commercial activity, equipment used, labor welfare/safety, and the local situation in any Public Street or public areas as per the normative standards stipulated by the Government. MCJ shall provide adequate and appropriate cleaning tools and equipment such as brooms, dustpans, scrapers, and spades, among others.
- (iii) The Solid Waste collected from the Street Sweeping shall be segregated if required and MCJ shall provide for the transportation of
 - A. Biodegradable Waste to a convenient Biodegradable Processing Facility;
 - B. Non-Biodegradable Waste to DWCC and Materials Recovery Facility; and

C. Silt, dust, drain silt, and other Inerts waste to the Sanitary Landfill and/or any other Processing Facility as may be notified by MCJ from time to time.

f. Buy Back of Compost:

The compost produced by the Bulk Waste Generators and within the Micro Composting Centers of MCJ shall be tested in the compost testing NABL accredited laboratory as notified by MCJ/PPCB or other relevant authority and this compost may be bought back by Municipal Corporation Jalandhar after negotiating the rates.

g. Creating Incentives:

- (i) MCJ would consider creating a system of incentives for the adoption of Decentralized Processing of Biodegradable Waste such as Bio-Methanation and composting through awards and recognition to the relevant Waste Generators by giving certificates and publishing their names on MCJ's website.
- (ii) MCJ would also consider giving an incentive for Waste Generators to practice in-situ Processing of wet waste through composting or Bio-Methanation and Recycling of Dry Waste.
- (iii) Zero-waste Neighborhoods, apartment complexes, and commercial buildings shall be adequately incentivized by MCJ by issuing certificates and publishing their names on MCJ's website.
- (iv) MCJ shall also devise a system to incentivize its SWM officials who work towards achieving total Segregation of waste, in situ Processing of waste, and creation of more zero waste Neighborhoods.

h. Chemical fertilizers:

- (i) MCJ may phase out the use of chemical fertilizers and use compost in all parks, and gardens maintained by it and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction.
- (ii) Preference shall be given to use compost produced at the small-scale composting plants set up at public parks, playgrounds, recreation grounds, and gardens by MCJ or that obtained from home/in situ composting done by the public.

i. Occupational safety:

- (i) MCJ shall ensure the occupational safety of Waste Workers involved in Solid Waste management activities by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipment (PPEs).
- (ii) MCJ shall also ensure that the Operator of Facilities provides personal protection equipment (PPEs) including uniforms, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate footwear, and masks to all workers Handling Solid Waste, and these are used by the workforce. In case of an accident at any Processing and/or Disposal Facilities, the operator or person in charge of such Facility shall report to the Head of MCJ in the format specified in the SWM Rules 2016. The head of MCJ shall review the form, conduct an inquiry if necessary, and issue appropriate instruction to the operator or person in charge of the Facility with respect to compensation, medical expenses, rectification of the process or machinery that caused the accident among others.

j. Grievance redressal:

- (i) MCJ shall strengthen its public grievance redressal system(s) including the M Seva App/portal making it accessible 24×7 for registering complaints regarding non-Collection of Solid Waste, Littering of waste, and violations of

these Bye-Laws among others. These systems could be mobile applications, complaint centers, call centers, email, social media forums like WhatsApp/Twitter, chatbots, and/or any other mechanism that MCJ may consider appropriate keeping in mind the population and quantity of Solid Waste generated. Hence the grievance may be submitted through telephone, email, post, on the mobile application, and/or in person by any citizen within the territorial limits of MCJ.

- (ii) MCJ shall ensure that each SWM grievance is redressed in a timely and efficient manner with prescribed Service Level Agreements (SLAs) bearing in mind the type of grievance, inconvenience caused to the public, and the remedial action proposed to be taken.
- (iii) For MCJ employees, written grievances can be sent to the section head of MCJ who shall be the person in charge of grievance redressal for such MCJ employees.

k. Training and public awareness:

- (i) MCJ by its staff shall ensure to create awareness to Informal Waste Collector to collect the segregated waste and to transport it as per SWM Rules 2016 and procedures laid down in these Bye-Laws.
- (ii) MCJ by itself or through experts in the field undertakes awareness and outreach programs about the management of Solid Waste, the responsibility of each stakeholder under the SWM Rules and these Bye-Laws, reduction, and minimizing of Solid Waste and grievance redressal mechanisms under the Bye-Laws.
- (iii) MCJ shall prepare and publish on its website lists of composting experts, licensed scrap dealers, dealers of recyclables, container/bin manufacturers, agencies with expertise in Recycling, etc. who are registered by MCJ so as to

facilitate and support the citizens in Processing their Solid Waste. (d) MCJ, shall, through the Self-Help Groups in the wards carry out awareness activities to achieve stream-wise Segregation, waste reduction through in situ composting, and better management of SWM through training of Waste Workers in the wards.

l. Conversion of all Government Offices within MCJ jurisdiction into zero waste campuses and home composting of waste by officials:

- (i) MCJ shall make efforts to ensure that all Govt offices (Central, State, and local government) shall practice in-situ Processing of Solid Waste thereby transforming them into Zero Waste Campuses and becoming a model for others.
- (ii) As far as possible, all Govt officials residing within the territorial jurisdiction of MCJ shall be expected to compost their wet waste within their Premises, thereby serving as an example for other residents to follow.

m. Funds for Solid Waste Management:

MCJ shall make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of Solid Waste management services in the annual budget. Wherever the resources of MCJ are felt insufficient to meet its obligations towards SWM under SWM Rules 2016 and these Bye-Laws, MCJ shall prepare an annual action plan seeking grants from the State Government and submit it well in advance.

n. Reduction of waste:

MCJ shall make efforts to minimize and reduce the generation of Solid Waste by discouraging the production, sale, and consumption of products containing

unnecessary packaging material, and disposable products through awareness programs and the provision of incentives. The 3Rs of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle would be the guiding principle in waste Handling and Processing. MCJ shall also strive to create 3R Centers within the city and initiate a collection program for certain reusable streams of waste.

o. Management of Legacy Waste:

As already detailed in Bye-Laws section 11, it is reiterated that MCJ, in accordance with SWM Rules, 2016 shall investigate and analyze all open Dumpsites to undertake the management of Legacy Waste in old Dumpsites and landfills through appropriate measures such as biomining and bioremediation as per the Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste issued by CPCB. In the absence of the potential of biomining and bioremediation options, the site containing legacy waste shall be capped as per the landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

CHAPTER XII MISCELLANEOUS

25. Coordination with Government bodies: -

MCJ shall coordinate with other government agencies and authorities, to ensure compliance of these Bye-Laws within areas under the jurisdiction or control of such bodies.

26. Review of implementation: -

A Committee set up under the Commissioner, MCJ will review the effective implementation of these Bye-Laws and whether any amendments or updating

is required, at least twice a year or earlier if felt necessary, and take appropriate steps to ensure course correction such as evaluation of MCJ's achievements against its targets.

27. Review of Bye-Laws: -

MCJ shall review and assess if the provisions of these Bye-Laws require any amendments or updates as and when necessary and, in any case, at least once every two years.

28. Repeal and savings: -

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

SCHEDULE I

ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF BIODEGRADABLE WASTE, RECYCLABLE NON-BIODEGRADABLE WASTE, DOMESTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE BIO-MEDICAL WASTE, AND BULKY WASTE

Part A – Illustrative list of Biodegradable Waste:

- (i) Kitchen waste including tea leaves, eggshells, fruit and vegetable peels, leftover and/or stale food
- (ii) Organic market waste such as fruit and vegetable peels, rotten and/or spoiled vegetables and fruits
- (iii) Meat and bones
- (iv) Garden and leaf Litter, including flowers
- (v) Garden and Horticulture Waste which includes grass & wood clippings, pruning, branches, twigs, leaves, tree trimmings, etc.
- (vi) Coconut shells

Part B – Illustrative list of Recyclable Non-Biodegradable Waste: (*listed items/articles)

- (i) Newspapers
- (ii) Paper, books, and magazines
- (iii) Glass
- (iv) Metal objects and wire
- (v) Plastic
- (vi) Aluminum cans
- (vii) Rexene
- (viii) Rubber
- (ix) Wood/Furniture

- (x) Packaging
- (xi) Fabrics/Clothes
- (xii) Styrofoam
- (xiii) Thermocol

**The above is only indicative and not exhaustive and MCJ shall reserve the right to revise the list based on the identified Processing and Recycling destinations for each item.*

Part C – Illustrative list of Domestic Hazardous Waste:

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

Part D – Illustrative list of Bio-Medical Waste:

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

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

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

Part E – Illustrative list of Bulky Waste:

- (i) Furniture and Furnishings such as wardrobes, tables, chairs, shoe racks, computer tables, beds, cots, chairs, dining tables, sofas, mattresses, commodes, etc.
- (ii) Kitchen utensils.
- (iii) Musical instruments that do not qualify as E-Waste.

Part F – Illustrative list of E-Waste:

- (i) IT and Telecommunication equipment/Consumer electrical and electronic products like TVs, Refrigerator, washing machines, ACs, computer monitors, printers, scanners, keyboards, mouse, cables, circuit boards, lamps, clocks, flashlights, calculators, phones, answering machines, digital/video cameras, radios, VCRs, DVD players, MP3 and CD players, Pen drives.

SCHEDULE II
FORM OF ANNUAL RETURN BY A WASTE GENERATOR WHO DOES
NOT USE THE SERVICES OF MCJ AND/OR ITS NOTIFIED SERVICE
PROVIDER

Sl. No.	Headings	Details
1	Name and address of the Waste Generator Phone no: Email address:	
2	<p>Type of Waste Generator</p> <p>Domestic household</p> <p>Commercial shop or establishment</p> <p>Educational institutions, school, college, and research institutes</p> <p>Government offices, courts, and other Premises occupied by the local, state, or central governments.</p> <p>Bulk Waste Generator</p> <p>Any other type of Waste Generator</p>	

3	Total quantity of Solid Waste generated per year (Ton) No. of persons in the Premises	
4	Percentage of households/units/buildings segregating the waste at Source	
5	Whether Biodegradable Waste is processed on-site or through a Selected Vendor/Authorized processor	Yes/No
6	Name and address of the Selected Vendor, any	
7	Qty. of the Biodegradable Waste collected per year (Ton)	
8	Details of technologies adopted for Processing Biodegradable Waste Total Qty. Biodegradable Waste processed per year (Ton)	
8a	Composting Qty. Biodegradable Waste processed per year (Ton) Qty. of compost produced per year (Ton) Qty. of residual waste generated per year (Ton)	
8b	Bio-Methanation Qty. Biodegradable Waste processed per year (Ton) Qty. of biogas produced per year (Ton) Qty. of residual waste generated per year (Ton)	
9	Qty. of the Non-Biodegradable Waste collected per year (Ton)	
10	Qty. of the Domestic Hazardous Waste collected per year (Ton)	

SCHEDULE III
PUBLIC NOTICE NOTIFYING BULK WASTE GENERATOR

Date: 01/09/2024

Municipal Corporation Jalandhar

Address: Nehru Garden Road, Central Town, Jalandhar - 144001

Phone: 0181-2242411 Email: complaints.mcj@gmail.com Website: mcjalandhar.in

Whereas the SWM Rules 2016 notified by the Government on 8.4.2016 mandate the Bulk Generators of municipal waste to carry out certain waste management functions by themselves, the Municipal Corporation Jalandhar, notwithstanding any other rule/provision, hereby directs all Bulk Generators of municipal Solid Waste defined as generating more than 50 kg of waste per day in total from the identified Premises/property/establishment to implement the provisions of the SWM Rules 2016 and the Bye-Laws of the Municipal Corporation Jalandhar not later than 10 days from the date of this notice, including Segregation into 3 (three) categories/streams (Biodegradable, Non-Biodegradable and Domestic Hazardous Waste) at Source; storage within Premises for Door-to-Door Collection and in-Premises Processing and treatment of Biodegradable Waste. Detailed instructions are available on the urban Local Body website at cpheeo.gov.in/upload/5abcb3c488029Bulk-Waste-Generator-Book.pdf.

All RWAs, Market Association Members, Hotels and Restaurants, etc. as defined will be classified as Bulk Generators unless they submit within the notice period a self-declaration of generating less than 50 kg of waste from their Premises. Such

self-declaration will be subject to verification and penal costs if found untrue. Such self-declarations shall be submitted to Municipal Corporation Jalandhar within ___ days of this notice for enabling verification. Self-declarations sent/submitted after the due date will be summarily rejected.

Any violation of the SWM Rules 2016 for bulk generators after ___ days of this notice will attract Fines as stated in Schedule VII of these Bye-Laws. The declaration, if found false later will attract penalties as per the Bye-Laws.

Place: Municipal Corporation Jalandhar

Authorized Signatory for MCJ

SCHEDULE IV
INDIVIDUAL NOTICE FORMAT FOR BULK WASTE GENERATOR

_____ Urban Local Body

To _____

RWA/ Market Association/
Hotel/Restaurant/Establishment/
Institution/Building/Place

Subject: Categorization as Bulk Waste Generator for implementing provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 - reg.

Sir/Madam/Messrs.,

Considering the activities/business carried out at your Premises, the competent authority has designated you as a Bulk Waste Generator generating more than 50 kg of waste/day. Accordingly, you are directed to comply with the provisions of the SWM Rules, 2016, and implement Segregation of waste at Source, segregated storage within Premises, facilitate segregated Door-to-Door Collection and Processing & treatment of Biodegradable Waste within Premises or Processing tied-up with a service provider. You will also attract the provisions of Bye-Laws for municipal Solid Waste management and costs/fees/charges thereof.

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

The self-declaration proforma is attached which should be filled up and submitted to the Urban Local Body's designated officers and acknowledgment obtained, which will serve as a "Certificate of Non-Bulk Waste Generator" till a verification certificate is issued. In case your self-declaration is found untrue, the same will be canceled and penal costs/charges @ double the applicable charges will be levied for the period from the effective date to the date of verification.

Signed

Authorized Signatory for MCJ

_____ Urban Local Body

SCHEDULE V
SELF-DECLARATION FORMAT

(for Non-Bulk Waste Generator)

I/We/M/s.** _____ located at Premises
_____ (address) _____ (phone)
_____ (mobile) _____ (e-mail) am/are a member of
_____ RWA/ Market Association/ Hotel/ Restaurant/
_____ (mention trade) and holder of
_____ urban Local Body occupancy certificate/ Property
Tax Assessment No. _____ or trade license
no. _____. The business activity at the Premises is
_____ or the Premises are used for multipurpose
activities/gatherings/domestic/commercial purposes.

I/We/M/s. _____ hereby self-declare that
the total daily waste generated from our Premises is 50 kg or less, hence not a bulk
generator.

I/We/M/s. _____ understand that the _____ urban Local
Body is free to enter the Premises to check and verify the quantity of waste generated
on the Premises. During any such verification, if more than 50 kg waste is found
generated, this self-declaration becomes void, and I/we/M/s. can be categorized as a
bulk generator and _____ urban Local Body can impose penal charges as
applicable from the date of effect for bulk generator's responsibilities as per the
public notice.

(Authorized signatory)

For the Premises Occupier/Owner

To

_____Urban Local Body

** Strike out whatever is not applicable

SCHEDULE VI
USER FEE
(IN INDIAN RUPEES)

**(Payable by All Waste Generators other than Bulk Waste Generators and
Waste Generators not availing SWM services of MCJ)**

Sl. No.	Categories	User Fee from each Premises/House/Dwelling Unit/Flat per month
Residential Dwelling Unit		
1	Up to 60 sq yard	50
2	Over 60 sq yard up to 240 sq yard	100
3	Over 240 sq yard	200
4	Slum	30
Hotel/Rest House/Restaurant		
5	Street Vendor	100
6	Shops, eating places (Dhaba/sweet shops/coffee houses, canteens, etc.)	500
7	Guest House/Dharmshalas	2,000
8	Hostel	1,000
9	Restaurants up to the sitting of 50 persons	2,000
10	Restaurants with sitting of more than 50 persons	3,000
11	Hotel (Unstarred)	2,000
12	Hotel (Up to 3 star)	3,000
13	Hotel (above 3 star)	5,000
Community Halls		

14	Marriage Places/Banquet/Festival Halls/Exhibition and Fair area up to 3000 sq. meter	3,000
15	Marriage Places/Banquet/Festival Halls/Exhibition and Fair area over 3000 sq. meter	5,000
16	Clubs, Cinema Halls, Pubs, Multiplexes and other such places	3,000
17	Amusement Parks	10,000
18	User Fee for collection, transport and processing of Solid Waste generated for events and gatherings in public places (one time) {Excluding Government sponsored programs & events}	Rs. 6 per kg of waste generated or lump sum cost on actual basis.
Commercial Establishments		
19	Government Offices	300
20	Shopping mall/Complex Shops (Per Shop)	300
21	Commercial Offices, Banks, Insurance Offices, etc.	500
22	Petrol Pump and Gas Station	1,000
Factory/Production & Trading Houses		
23	Small & Cottage Industry/Workshop (only non-hazardous), waste 10 kg/day	1,000
24	Godowns, cold storages (only non-Hazardous Waste)	5,000
Educational Institutions		

25	Play Group/Creche and Primary School	300
26	Middle and High School	500
27	Senior Secondary School	1,000
28	College/ITI, Polytechnic, etc.	3,000
29	University	5,000
30	Other educational institutes i.e., Coaching classes/centers	1,000
Health Facilities		
31	Clinic, dispensary, laboratories (up to 50 beds) only non-bio medical/non-Hazardous Waste	2,000
32	Clinic, dispensary (more than 50 beds) only non-bio medical/non-Hazardous Waste	4,000
Refundable Deposit		
33	Cleanliness Refundable Deposit for events and gatherings in public places (one time) {Excluding Government sponsored programs & Events} -	
	a) 500-5000 people gathering	10,000
	b) 5000-10,000 people gathering	25,000
	c) 10,000-25,000 people gathering	50,000
	d) More than 25,000 people gathering	1,00,000

SCHEDULE VII
SCHEDULE OF FINES
(IN INDIAN RUPEES)

Sl. No.	Non-compliance and type of Waste Generator	Penalty/Fine for the first offense	Penalty for the second and subsequent offense
Spot Fines for Littering and Public Nuisance			
1	Person Littering waste in Public Places like roads/streets/parks, etc.	1,000	2,000
2	Waste dumping/throwing/Littering in open areas by household Owner/Occupier OR Person dumping/throwing/Littering on his private open plots or allowing the other to do so	1,000	2,000
3	Waste dumping/throwing/Littering in open areas/Public Places by shop Owners, salons	1,000	2,000
4	Waste dumping/throwing/Littering in open areas/Public Places by eatery, hotel/ restaurant Owner	2,000	4,000
5	Waste dumping/throwing/Littering in open areas/Public Places by industrial establishment (non-hazardous)	5,000	10,000

6	Waste dumping/throwing/Littering in open areas/Public Places by educational institutions	2,000	4,000
7	Waste dumping/throwing/Littering in open areas/Public Places by health establishments (non-hazardous)	5,000	10,000
8	Waste dumping/throwing/Littering in open areas/Public Places by anyone or establishment/organization not covered above	1,000	2,000
9	Waste dumping/throwing/Littering in open areas/Public Places by sweet shops	2,000	4,000
10	Waste dumping/throwing/Littering in open areas/Public Places/roads by vendors or hawkers such as chaat sellers, fast food sellers, ice cream sellers, juice sellers, and vegetable/fruit sellers	1,000	2,000
11	Owner/Head of the establishment from occupations mentioned at serial numbers 3-10 above, establishment if did not keep the separate Disposal bins for compostable and Non-Biodegradable Wastes at his business place and spreading garbage in the Public Place	500	1,000

12	Spit, throw waste on roads from vehicles	250	500
13	Disposal of cow dung in Public Places	5,000	10,000
14	Dumping of Solid Waste in water bodies	5,000	10,000
15	If the shopkeeper throws blood, bones, feathers, skin, eggshells, or any other remains of dead animals/birds at Public Places	2,000	4,000
16	If domestic animals like cows, buffalo, dogs, pigs, etc. create waste in Public Places like streets, parks, etc.	1,000	2,000
17	Vendors, hawkers without a container/waste basket	750	1,500
18	Littering roads, Public Places, pathways, footpaths, etc. by hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, medical stores, laboratories, etc. (non-hazardous)	2,000	4,000
19	Open defecation/urination in each case	500	1,000
20	Any other irregular deposit of Litter, rubbish, filth, or any other solid matter.	500	1,000
21	Vacant Plots left unattended in a filthy and unhygienic manner by the Owner leading to public health hazards.	25,000	Ranging from 50,000 to 1,00,000
22	Throwing of garbage in sewer lines/stormwater drains.	2,000	4,000

Fines for failure to segregate and/or hand over Solid Waste according to these Bye-Laws			
23	By Domestic Waste Generators (who are not Bulk Waste Generators).	1,000	2,000
24	Failure to segregate Solid Waste according to these Bye-Laws/Littering/handing over waste to unauthorized waste collectors by small commercial establishments	5,000	10,000
25	Failure to segregate Solid Waste according to these Bye-Laws/Littering/handing over waste to unauthorized waste collectors by Larger commercial establishments	10,000	20,000
26	Failure to segregate Solid Waste according to these Bye-Laws/Littering/handing over waste to unauthorized waste collectors by Bulk Waste Generators	15,000	30,000
27	Disposal of Solid Waste by burning, dumping, and /or unauthorized burial by any Waste Generator (that is not a Commercial or Bulk Waste Generator)	10,000	
28	Disposal of Solid Waste by Burning, Dumping, and/or Unauthorized Burial by a Commercial/Bulk Waste Generator	25,000	

29	Failure to deliver (non-household) fish, poultry, and slaughterhouse waste in a segregated manner to the waste collector as specified in the Bye-Laws	2,000	4,000
30	For a Street Vendor who does not deliver Solid Waste in a segregated manner as specified in the Bye-Laws	300	600
31	Issuance of false self-declaration under these Bye-Laws to avoid being classified as a Bulk Waste Generator	10,000	
32	Bulk Waste Generator not practicing Processing of wet waste on-Premises as per these Bye-Laws.	10,000	25,000
33	Authorized Waste Processor fails to comply with the provisions of the Bye-Laws of SWM Rules 2016	10,000 up to a maximum of 25,000	Twice the Fine amount for the first offense (up to 50,000)

Fines for non-compliance at Events and Public Gatherings					
Sl. No.	Offense*	Penalty amount based on no. of people at event (in Rupees)			
		No. of people <5,000	5,001 - 10,000	10,001 - 25,000	>25,000
1	Carrying out event without permission	2,500	5,000	10,000	50,000

2	Plastic/thermocool for serving food and beverages	3,500	7,000	25,000	50,000
3	Failure to tie up with an authorized vendor for management of waste from the event venue	2,500	5,000	20,000	40,000
4	Non-provision of waste receptacles for depositing segregated waste	2,500	5,000	20,000	40,000
5	Failure to store segregated waste at event venue	5,000	10,000	50,000	1,00,000
6	Burning of waste on Premises (or at any other site) or disposal non-compliant with SWM Rules, 2016.	5,000	10,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
7	In case of continued violation, a fine can be imposed up to Rs 5 Lakhs.				