



नगर नियोजन और शहरी स्थानीय निकाय विभाग  
**Department of Town Planning & Urban Local Bodies**  
अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार/Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh  
अरुणाचल प्रदेश सिविल सचिवालय /Arunachal Pradesh Civil Secretariat  
ईटानगर/Itanagar

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**DRAFT NOTIFICATION**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 448 of Arunachal Pradesh Municipality Act, 2007 and for enforcement of sections 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229,230 & 231 of the Arunachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 2007 (Act No. 4 of 2008) and provisions of section 410 & 411 of Arunachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act 2019 (Act No. 8 of 2019) and in accordance of Rules 15(e), 15(f) and 15(zf) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for effective organizing and regularizing management and handling of Solid Waste within the territorial limits of the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat/District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) and other notified towns of Arunachal Pradesh, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh hereby makes the following bye-laws, namely:-

**CHAPTER I**

**GENERAL**

**1. Short title and commencement**

- 1.1. These byelaws shall be called the “**Arunachal Pradesh Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Bye-laws, 2019**”.
- 1.2. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 1.3. These bye-laws shall remain in force until amended in accordance with the Arunachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 2007 (Act No. 4 of 2008)/Arunachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act 2019 (Act No. 8 of 2019) and Govt. of India Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

**2. Application**

These bye-laws shall be applicable within the territorial limits of Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat/District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) and other notified towns of Arunachal Pradesh. Notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, airports, airbases, Ports and harbours, defence establishments, special economic zones, State and Central government organizations, places of pilgrims, religious and historical importance as may be notified by Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh from time to time and to every domestic, institutional,

commercial and any other residential solid waste generator situated in the areas except industrial waste, hazardous waste, hazardous chemicals, bio medical wastes, e-waste, lead acid batteries and radio-active waste, that are covered under separate rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

### 3. Definitions

In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, capitalized words shall have the following meaning:

- a. “**Agent/Agency**” means any company, registered society, trust, partnership, limited liability partnership and/ or incorporated entity which has been appointed or authorized by Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat/District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) to act on its behalf including an Empanelled vendor, for discharge of duties or functions under the SWM Rules and these Bye-laws in a manner that is in compliance with all applicable regulations including labour laws.
- b. “**Anaerobic digestion**” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/ breaking down of organic matter in absence of oxygen.
- c. “**APSPCB**” means Arunachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board.
- d. “**Authorization**” means the permission given by the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, to the operator of a facility or urban local authority, or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of solid waste.
- e. “**Block**” means a unit of the Ward which contains approximately 750 households, up to 300 small shops and commercial establishments, streets and roads connecting these households and establishments.
- f. “**Bio-degradable waste**” means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds, an illustrative list as specified in Part A of Schedule I
- g. “**Bio-medical Waste**” means any waste, which is generated (i) during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto, or (ii) in the production or testing of preparation(s) made from organisms or micro-organisms or product of metabolism and biochemical reactions intended for use in the diagnosis, immunization or the 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.

- h. **“Bio-methanation”** means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition/ breaking down of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich biogas.
- i. **“Brand owner”** means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label.
- j. **“Buffer zone”** means zone of no development to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding 5 TPD of installed capacity. This shall be maintained within total area allotted for the solid waste processing and disposal facility
- k. **“Bulk Garden and Horticultural Waste”** means bulk waste from parks, gardens, traffic islands, road medians and similar places including grass and wood clippings, weeds, woody ‘brown’ carbon-rich material such as pruning, branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw or dead leaves and tree trimmings, which cannot be accommodated in the daily collection system for Bio-degradable Waste.
- l. **“Bulky waste”** shall consist of Solid waste generated by commercial and residential premises which, by virtue of its mass, shape, size or quantity is, in the opinion of the Local Body and/ or for collection of waste, inconvenient to be accommodated in the daily Door-to-Door Collection system provided by the Local Body.
- m. **“Bulk Waste Generator”** means and include (i) buildings occupied by the central government departments or undertakings, State government department or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, restaurants, shops and commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadiums and sports complexes, clubs, marriage halls, recreation/entertainment centers, railway stations, bus stations, airports and other transportation hubs, each having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100 Kg per day; (ii) residential, apartment and housing complexes, Resident Welfare Associations and Market Associations, each having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100 Kg per day (iii) gated communities, corporate campus, technology parks and institutions with an area of more than 5000 sq m; and/or (iv) any other Waste Generator that may be notified by the ULB from time to time.
- n. **“Bye-laws”** shall mean these Arunachal Pradesh Solid Waste Management Byelaws’ 2021 as amended from time to time.
- o. **“Census town”** means an urban area as defined by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

- p. **“CMEO”** means the Chief Municipal Executive Officer of the Municipal Council appointed by the State Government;
- q. **“Collection”** means lifting and removal of municipal solid waste from designated collection points or any other location.
- r. **“Collection at source”** means the collection of municipal solid waste by Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat/District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) directly from the premises of any building or common premises of a group of buildings. This is also referred to as “point to point collection”.
- s. **“Combustible waste”** means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg and excluding chlorinated materials like plastic, wood pulp, etc
- t. **“Community Service”** means to serve the community by sweeping of road, cleaning of walls, tree guard portion etc.
- u. **“Competent Authority”** denoted and referred in Rule 8.1 herein refers to the Secretary to Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Department of Town Planning & Urban Local Bodies.
- v. **“Composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/ degradation/ breaking down of organic matter including vermi-composting – which is a process of using earthworms for conversion of biodegradable waste into compost.
- w. **“Contractor”** means a person or firm that undertakes a contract to provide materials or labour to perform a service or do a job for service providing authority.
- x. **“Construction and Demolition Waste”** shall have the same meaning as set out under Rule 3 (1) (c) of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- y. **“CPCB”** means Central Pollution Control Board.
- z. **“CPHEEO”** Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organization.
- aa. **“Co-processing”** means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal 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.
- bb. **“Decentralized processing”** means establishment of dispersed facilities for localized 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.
- cc. **“Deputy Commissioner”** means the Deputy Commissioner of the District appointed by the State Government.

- dd. **“Delivery”** means handing over any category of solid waste to a Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/DUDA or worker or any other person appointed, authorized or licensed persons by the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat/ DUDA for taking delivery of such waste.
- ee. **“Disposal”** means the final and safe disposal of post-processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds.
- ff. **“Domestic Hazardous Waste”** means household waste that can catch fire, react, contaminate or explode under certain circumstances, or that is corrosive or toxic, or cause injury an illustrative list as specified in Part C of Schedule I.
- gg. **“Door to Door Collection”** means collection of Solid Waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied building or apartments, residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises.
- hh. **“Door-to-Door collection system of Municipal vehicle”** means the system of collection of waste by way of making alarms/ringing bell/playing music/whistling etc. by such vehicle as may be provided by Municipal Council/Municipal Corporation/DUDA for point to point or at source collection of Municipal waste.
- ii. **“Dry waste”** means waste other than biodegradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc.
- jj. **“Dry Waste Sorting Center”** means any designated land, shed, kiosk, or structure located on any municipal or Government land or in a public space which is authorized to receive and sort dry waste.
- kk. **“DUDA”** means District Urban Development Agency; a society registered under Society Registration Act 1860 under Department of Urban Development, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
- ll. **“E- Waste”** shall have the same meaning as set out under Rule 3(1) (r) of the E- Waste (Management) Rules, 2016.
- mm. **“Empanelled Vendor”** means any company, registered society, trust, partnership, limited liability partnership and/ or incorporated entity empanelled with the Local Body for providing services relating to Solid Waste Management.

- nn. **“Facility”** means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment of safe disposal are carried out.
- oo. **“Inerts”** means wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains.
- pp. **“Incineration”** means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste material at high temperatures.
- qq. **“Informal Waste Collector”** includes individuals, association or waste traders who are involved in collection, sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials.
- rr. **“Landfill”** means the final and safe disposal facility of residual Solid waste and inert waste on land in a facility designed in accordance with various applicable regulations with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and air fugitive dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants, slope instability, erosion etc.
- ss. **“Leachate”** means the liquid that seep through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it.
- tt. **“Local body”** means Urban Local Body with different nomenclature such as Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation, Town Panchayat, District Urban Development Agency notified by Government of Arunachal Pradesh from time to time.
- uu. **“Market Associations”** means a group of association of shop owners/shop keepers, traders, businessmen, dealers, merchants, brokers or other agents of a particular neighborhood, market or locality that may or may not be registered with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- vv. **“Material Recovery Facility” (MRF)** means a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the Local Body or any person or agency authorized by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorized informal sector of waste picker, informal recyclers or any other work force engaged by the Local Body for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal.
- ww. **“MEO”** means Municipal Executive Officer of the Municipal Council appointed by the State Government.
- xx. **“Municipal Commissioner”** means the Municipal Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation appointed by the State Government.

- yy. **“Non- biodegradable waste”** means any Solid Waste that cannot be degraded by microorganisms into simpler stable compounds.
- zz. **“Nuisance Detectors”** mean those employees of Local Body, who are appointed by Local Body to detect acts of Public Nuisance under the Byelaws.
- aaa. **“Occupier”** means and includes:
- (a) Any person who is paying or is liable to pay to the owner the rent or any part thereof for the land, building(s), rooms(s) and/ or similar premises for occupation or use;
  - (b) An owner in occupation of, or otherwise using his land, building(s), room(s) and or similar premises;
  - (c) A rent-free tenant of any land, building(s), room(s) and or similar premises;
  - (d) A licensee in occupation of any land, building(s), room(s) and or similar premises; and
  - (e) 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.
- bbb. **“Person”** means any person or body of persons and shall include any shop, commercial establishment, firm, company, association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not.
- ccc. **“Point to Point Collection”** means the system of collection of Solid waste from specific pick-up points as designated by the Local Body up to which the Waste Generator must bring the collected and segregated Solid Waste for storage at collection points/waste depots/ designated locations onward delivery in vehicles so provided by the Local Body and/ or the Agent.
- ddd. **“Public Nuisance”** means any act, omission, offence or wrongdoing in any public place which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offense to the sense of sight, smell, hearing or disturbance to movement, work or rest, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property.
- eee. **“Premises”** means any land, building or part of a building and includes any gardens and grounds pertaining to a building or part thereof and structures constructed on the land.
- fff. **“Receptacle”** means container, including bins and bags, used for storage of any category of Solid Waste.
- ggg. **“Rendering”** means the processes for conversion of slaughterhouse wastes into stable useful materials such as edible or inedible lards and/or protein residues.

- hhh. **“Recyclable Waste”** means Waste that can be transformed through a process into raw materials for producing new products, which may or may not be similar to the original products, an illustrative list as specified in Part B of Schedule I.
- iii. **“Refuse Derived Fuel” (RDF)** means fuel derived from combustible waste fraction of solid waste like plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, other than chlorinated materials, in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, shredding, dehydrating and compacting of solid waste.
- jjj. **“Resident Welfare Associations”** means a group or association of owners and/or Occupiers of residential premises of a particular neighborhood or locality.
- kkk. **“Sanitary Waste”** means waste comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, menstrual cloth, tampons, condoms, ear buds, toilet paper, nail clippings, band aid, syringes from households and any other similar waste.
- lll. **“Schedule”** means schedule appended to these rules.
- mmm. **“Secondary Storage”** means the temporary containment of Solid Waste after primary collection at waste storage depots, Secondary Segregation centers, aggregation points, material recovery facilities and Transfer Stations for onward transportation of the Solid Waste to the appropriate processing or disposal facilities.
- nnn. **“Segregation”** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable waste including agriculture and dairy waste, non biodegradable waste including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non-recyclable inerts waste, domestic hazardous wastes and construction and demolition wastes.
- ooo. **“Solid Waste”** means and includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, Sanitary Waste, commercial waste, industrial waste, catering and market waste and other non-residential wastes, street sweeping, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated Bio-medical Waste excluding industrial waste, untreated Bio-medical Waste, E-waste, battery waste and radioactive waste generated in the area under the Municipal Corporations/ Municipality/ Urban Local Bodies.
- ppp. **“SWM Rules”** Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, as may be amended from time to time.
- qqq. **“SWM User fee”** means a fee imposed by the Local Body on the Waste Generator to cover full or part cost of providing Solid Waste collection, transportation, and processing and disposal services in accordance with these Byelaws.



- rrr. **“Transfer Stations”** means a building or processing site for the temporary deposition, consolidation and aggregation of waste which shall have the specifications as notified by the Local Body from time to time.
- sss. **“Vermi Composting”** means the process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earthworms.
- ttt. **“Ward”** means an administrative area represented by the local elected member or any other individual administrative unit which is applicable to the Local Body.
- uuu. **“Waste Generator”** means and includes any person, 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, restaurants, shops and commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadiums and sports stations, airports and other transportation hubs, residential, apartment and housing complexes, Resident Welfare Associations and Market Associations, gated communities, corporate campus, technology parks and institutions, Indian Railways and defence establishments, which generate Solid Waste.

The words and expressions used but not defined in the byelaws shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in the SWM Rules 2016.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **SEGREGATION AND PRIMARY STORAGE**

#### **4. Segregation of Solid Waste into different categories at source and storage**

4.1. Every Waste Generator including Bulk Waste Generators shall be required to segregate Solid Waste at source of generation into the following categories, as applicable:

- (a) Biodegradable waste, also referred to as Wet waste,
- (b) Non-biodegradable waste, also referred to as Dry waste,
- (c) Domestic Hazardous waste,
- (d) Construction and Demolition waste,
- (e) Bulk garden and Horticulture waste; and
- (f) E-waste.

- 4.2. The Sanitary Waste such as sanitary napkins, diapers, tampons, nail clippings and similar products shall be securely wrapped in pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners or in newspapers and all Sanitary Waste shall be stored with the Domestic Hazardous Waste. Waste Generators such as Bulk Waste Generators, educational institutions, colleges, ladies hostels and paying guests accommodations shall ensure that this provision is strictly complied with and such sanitary waste is not disposed in the drainage or sewage systems.
- 4.3. The Biodegradable Waste, Non-biodegradable Waste and Domestic Hazardous Waste shall be stored separately, without mixing it in specified Receptacles for handing over or delivery to sanitary workers. The Waste generator shall ensure that Non-biodegradable waste such as packets, food containers, boxes, bottles, Tetra Pak cartons, paper cups, plates and other disposable items are cleaned and dried so that these items can be effectively recycled. In addition, Biodegradable waste shall not be handed over to the sanitary workers in plastic bags and there shall be bin to bin transfer of such waste.
- 4.4. The Construction and Demolition Waste and Bulk Garden and Horticulture waste shall be stored separately in the Waste generator's premises. No Bio-medical Waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with Solid waste.
- 4.5. The colour of the Receptacles where the following segregated Solid Waste shall be stored before eventual handover to Sanitary workers shall be:
- (a) Green for biodegradable waste
  - (b) Blue for Non-biodegradable waste, and
  - (c) Domestic hazardous waste shall be stored separately in a reusable bag.

## **5. Responsibilities of specific categories of Waste Generators**

- 5.1. The Waste Generators such as Street Vendors/Households units shall segregate the Solid Waste generated during the course of its activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, areca nut husk, fruit and vegetable peels, leftover food, vegetables, fruits and similar items in accordance with the set out in Byelaw 4.1.
- 5.2. Every Occupier of any Premises who generates poultry, fish and slaughter waste as a result of any commercial activity, shall store such waste separately in a closed and hygienic condition and such waste shall not be mixed with any other category of Solid waste. Deposit of such waste in any other Receptacle or community bin is prohibited and shall attract fines as indicated in the Schedule III. The Local Body shall designate

a specific days in a week and vehicles for collection of slaughterhouse waste and the relevant Occupier shall ensure that such waste is ready for collection on the designated days and times.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID WASTE**

##### **6. Door-to-door Collection of Segregated Solid Waste**

6.1. Except as provided in Byelaw 8 and areas designated for Point to Point Collection under Byelaw 7, Door-to-door Collection shall be implemented by the Local Body and/or Agent, as the case may be, for all and/or certain categories of segregated Solid Waste, in all Wards from:

- (a) Doorsteps of households, shops, commercial establishments and offices, where the distance between the gate and doorsteps is not more than 5m;
- (b) Entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied buildings or apartments, gated communities, institutions, residential, commercial, institutional complexes, houses where garbage trucks cannot reach or premises which do not fall within premises set out in Byelaw 6 or Bulk Generators; and/or
- (c) Informal settlements.

6.2. In addition to Door-to-door Collection of Solid Waste under Byelaw 6.1, the Local Body or Agent, as the case may be, shall collect Solid Waste from public spaces such as parks, markets, roads, streets, gardens and similar areas at specified times and days.

6.3. In order to carry out Door-to-door Collection of Solid waste under Byelaw 6.1, area wise specific time slots including relevant day of the week for different categories of Solid Waste shall be notified by the Local Body and published at prominently visible parts of that area. In addition, route maps for the collection including stops, starting and ending times and other relevant details shall be provided along with the time slots. The Municipal Corporations/ Municipality/ Urban Local Bodies and/or Agent shall collect Biodegradable waste daily and non-biodegradable waste at least twice a week or as specified by the authority.

6.4. The Local Body and/or Agent shall announce their arrival for collection of Solid Waste by playing an alarm/music through loudspeaker /bell/whistle etc at such time the Waste Generator must be ready to handover the segregated waste for collection. In

the event the Waste generator is not available to handover the solid waste, only non-biodegradable waste shall be collected by the sanitary workers, such waste generator must ensure that only non-biodegradable solid waste is stored in a segregated manner at a prominently visible, convenient and accessible place for the sanitary workers to collect the solid waste.

- 6.5. The Local Body shall assess the number of garbage trucks, push carts/ tricycles and sanitary workers that shall be allotted to each ward for efficient collection of Solid waste and to ensure that there is no inter-mixing of segregated Solid waste. The ratio of number of sanitary workers and vehicles with respect to number of waste generators shall be computed in accordance with the methodology as may be specified by the Local Body from time to time.
- 6.6. It shall be the duty of every waste generator to assist sanitary workers in collection of the segregated Solid Waste by ensuring the Solid Waste is segregated and deposited in correct receptacles and is ready for collection at the appointed time in accordance with the time-slots published by the Local Body. It shall be the responsibility of the Local Body and/or Agent to monitor and report the Waste generators that are not complying with the provisions of this chapter. The non-compliant Waste Generators shall be penalized and fined in accordance with the provisions of the Byelaws.
- 6.7. Till such time extended producer responsibility is implemented under the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016, the Local Body and/or Agent shall ensure Door-to-door Collection or Point to point collection, as the case may be for E-waste. The E-waste shall be transported to Secondary Segregation and Storage Unit for onward processing in accordance with the E-waste ((Management) Rules, 2016.
- 6.8. The Local Body shall provide a contact number to call for collection of Bulky waste. Any Waste generator can also directly deposit their Bulky waste at the relevant Secondary Segregation and Storage Unit facility designated or notified by Local Body.
- 6.9. The collected segregated waste may be transported to Secondary Segregation and Storage Unit for secondary segregation of waste, sorting and selection of recyclables, reusable or for processing at compost plants, recycling plants, or any other site/plant designated by the Local Body.
- 6.10. There should be no inter-mixing of segregated Solid waste that has been collected from different waste generators during the transportation, delivery and processing of such waste.

- 6.11. In the event the Waste generator is generating 5 tons or more of solid waste per day, the Waste Generator shall arrange for the transportation of such waste in segregated form to such Secondary Segregation and Storage Unit as designated by Local Body.
- 6.12. For collection of Construction and Demolition Waste, the eligible Waste generator under Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 could contact the Local Body and/or the Agent. Upon payment of the relevant charges set out by Local Body, sanitary workers shall collect the segregated Construction and Demolition Waste from the Waste Generator within a specified time period. This waste shall be transported to an authorized processing Centre or any other designated location in accordance with Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
7. **Point-to-Point Collection:** Until the services of a door-to-door collection system are provided, the Local Body may notify certain areas within its jurisdiction which are inaccessible for collection vehicles/pushcarts or for any other reason deemed appropriate by the Local Body, for Point to Point Collection. For implementation of Point-to-Point Collection, the Local Body shall designate collection points/spots/locations where segregated Solid Waste shall be deposited by the Waste generator.
8. **Delivery and Transportation of Solid Waste by the Waste Generators in certain cases:**
- 8.1. The street vendors to deliver waste duly segregated to the Local Body waste storage depot, garbage trucks or community bin/ Receptacle, as may be notified from time to time.
- 8.2. Any waste generator can directly deposit or sell their recyclable non-biodegradable waste to agents, authorized waste and scrap dealers at mutually agreed rates.
9. **Vehicles for transportation of Solid Waste:**
- 9.1. The Local Body shall deploy different suitable vehicles for collection of Solid Waste including auto-dipper, back hoe loaders or vehicles having separate compartments for carrying Biodegradable and Non-Biodegradable waste and such vehicle shall have a hooter, microphone, loudspeaker or similar announcement system. In narrow streets that cannot be serviced by auto tipper or other vehicles, designated point shall be announced by the Local Body where the garbage trucks can collect the segregated waste. In the event the vehicles do not have separate compartments for different streams of Solid waste, separate days shall be designated for collection of Biodegradable, Non-biodegradable waste and Domestic hazardous waste to ensure that there is no mixing of different categories of Solid Waste.

- 9.2. In smaller, narrow and congested streets/lanes where even such smaller motorized vehicle cannot operate, the Local Body shall assign appropriate manually driven push carts for collection of solid waste, which shall in turn drop off the segregated solid waste into the collection vehicle/ transfer stations.
- 9.3. The Local Body shall explore eco-friendly options for Door-to-door Collection and transportation of Solid Waste such as battery operated and/or electric vehicles in those areas where it can ply.
- 9.4. The vehicles used for transportation of Solid Waste shall be covered in such a manner that the collected waste is not (i) exposed to open environment, (ii) visible to the public and (iii) scattered on the road and/or pavements during transportation.
- 9.5. To the extent possible, the Local Body shall enable live and/or GPS tracking for collection vehicles/primary and secondary transportation to ensure monitoring of collection and deposit of Solid Waste.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **SECONDARY SEGREGATION AND STORAGE UNIT OF WASTE**

#### **10. Facilities to be provided by the Local Body:**

- 10.1. **Dry waste collection centres and materials recovery facility:** Depending on the size and population of cities/towns, the Local Body shall provide Secondary Segregation and Storage Unit. These dry waste sorting centers and/or materials recovery facility may be on Local Body land or land belonging to the Government or other bodies, made available especially for this purpose, or in the form of sheds provided at suitable public places and shall be manned/ operated by the Local Body or any authorized agent.

#### **11. Characteristics of Secondary Storage facilities:**

- 11.1. The Secondary Storage points/facilities shall have covered containers of the following colours for separate storage of:
  - (a) Green for Bio-degradable Waste
  - (b) Blue for Non-biodegradable Waste, and
  - (c) Red for Domestic Hazardous Waste.
- 11.2. Secondary Storage facilities for Solid Waste shall be created and established by taking into account quantities of Solid Waste generation in a given area and the

density of population. The Secondary Storage facilities for Solid Waste shall be set up and operated in a manner that does not create unhygienic and unsanitary conditions around it

12. The Sanitary waste shall be segregated from Domestic hazardous waste at the Secondary segregation unit and shall be processed in accordance with Chapter V of these byelaws.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **PROCESSING AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE**

13. Processing of different categories of Solid Waste: The Waste Generator, Local Body, Agent and/ or any person involved in handling or management of Solid Waste shall ensure that different categories of Solid Waste are processed in the following manner:

- 13.1. **Processing of the Biodegradable Waste:** Decentralized and/or centralized processing such as windrow composting, vermi-composting, microbial composting, aerobic composting, anaerobic digestion, bio-methanation or any other APSPCB/CPCB/CPHEEO approved process for bio-stabilization of Biodegradable waste shall be adopted for processing of Biodegradable waste.

- 13.2. **Processing of Recyclable Waste:** The Recyclable Non Bio-degradable Waste shall be sent to (i) Secondary Segregation centers , Material Recovery Facilities for sorting, shredding 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.

- 13.3. **Processing of Domestic Hazardous Waste:** The Domestic Hazardous Waste shall be processed at Treatment Storage Disposal Facility (TSDF) authorized by the State Pollution Control Board, incineration and/or any other suitable method determined by the Local Body. If it is not processed through these methods, it shall be transported to sanitary landfills.

- 13.4. **Processing of non-Recyclable Non-biodegradable waste:** The Non-Biodegradable Waste which cannot be recycled in accordance with Bye-law 13.2 and having calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg shall be used for waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel (if it is more than 100 TPD) for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns.

- 13.5. **Processing of Construction and Demolition Waste:** The Construction and Demolition Waste shall be processed in accordance with Construction and

Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 and shall be transported to appropriate processing plants, sanitary Landfills and/or other designated locations.

- 13.6. **Processing of slaughterhouse waste:** Waste generated from slaughterhouses, poultry and fish markets shall be processed or disposed through Rendering, composting, bio-methanation, controlled incineration or burial where stipulated scientific standards are followed.
- 13.7. **Processing of special waste:** to the extent possible, specific streams of Solid Waste such as leaf litter, coconuts and sugarcane shall be used to convert it to organic manure.
- 13.8. **Processing of un-segregated or mixed waste to generate electricity:** to the extent possible, the un-segregated waste or mixed waste ( all type of waste except metals and glass waste) shall be processed at waste to energy plant established by Local Body or any other authorized company for generating electricity.
- 13.9. **Disposal at Landfills:** The residual Solid Waste and inerts which cannot be processed in any of the methods set in Byelaws 13.1 to 13.8 above shall be disposed in a Sanitary landfill in a scientific manner.

**14. Other provisions relating to processing of Solid Waste:**

- 14.1. Within 6 (six) months from the effective date of the Byelaws, it shall be mandatory for new buildings, structures, gated communities, corporate houses, institutions and/or constructions which propose to have an area of 5000 sqm or more to (i) allocate space in proportion to the estimated quantum of Solid Waste that shall be generated, and (ii) set up processing units for onsite processing of Biodegradable Waste through composting, bio-methanation and/or any other technology approved by APSPCB/CPCB/CPHEEO or any other appropriate government authority.
- 14.2. The markets managed and/or set up by the Agricultural Produce Market Committee shall handover their Segregated Biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste to the collection vehicle that shall be provided by the Local Body on prior intimation, such markets shall be liable to pay the SWM User fee as set out in Schedule II.
- 14.3. The Local Body shall enforce processing of Bulk Horticulture and Garden Waste in parks, gardens and similar appropriate places, as far as possible.
- 14.4. The Local Body shall facilitate 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 Urban



Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests so that the dependency of waste disposals on the landfills can be minimized.

- 14.5. The Agents and/or Empanelled Vendors shall be allowed to dispose of or sell the Recyclable Waste to the authorized secondary market or recycling units which recycle waste in accordance with the provisions of the Byelaws and shall be entitled to retain the amounts realized from the sales.

**15. Disposal of biomedical, E-waste and hazardous Waste:**

- 15.1. Biomedical Waste, E-waste, Battery Waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be collected, processed and dispose of in accordance with the relevant rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- 15.2. Local Body shall undertake on its own or through any other Agency, the construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary Landfill in accordance with standards prescribed under SWM Rules/CPHEEO Manual and associated infrastructure for disposal of residual waste (i.e. Solid Waste which cannot be processed in accordance with Byelaws 13.1 to 13.7) and inerts.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **LITTERING AND PUBLIC NUISANCE**

**16. Prohibition of littering and provision of community bins**

- 16.1. **Littering in any public, open or vacant property:** No Person shall throw, deposit or cause to be thrown or deposited any solid waste in any public place, including in any type of water body (natural or manmade) except in a manner provided for in these Byelaws, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, The Arunachal Pradesh Municipal Council Act, 2007, Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, or any other applicable act or rules framed thereunder.
- 16.2. **Litter-throwing from vehicles:** No person, whether a driver or passenger in a vehicle, shall litter on any street, road, sidewalk, playground, garden, traffic island or other public place.
- 16.3. **Litter from goods vehicles:** No person shall drive or move any truck or other goods vehicle unless such vehicle is so constructed and loaded as to prevent any load,

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

- 16.4. **Litter by owned/pet animals:** It shall be the responsibility of the owner of any pet animal to promptly scoop or clean up any litter created by such pet on the street or any public place and take adequate steps for the proper disposal of such waste as biodegradable waste.
- 16.5. **Community bins in public places:** The Local Body shall provide and maintain suitable community bins/ Receptacles on public spaces such as roads, streets, gardens, parks and similar places, through itself or through an Agent where the public can deposit litter. Every community bin/ Receptacle shall be separate for Biodegradable and Non- biodegradable waste. Local Body and/or the Agent shall ensure that the community bins/ Receptacles are not overflowing or exposed to open environment and prevent their scattering by rag pickers, stray animals or birds etc.

#### **17. Prohibition of Public Nuisance**

- 17.1. No person shall create any Public Nuisance such as cooking, bathing, spitting , urinating , defecating, feeding animals/ birds or allowing their droppings, washing utensils 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.
- 17.2. **Nuisance Detectors:** The Local Body shall provide and strengthen the system of Nuisance Detectors by providing them the power to levy spot fines in accordance with Schedule III.

### **CHAPTER VII**

#### **IDENTIFICATION OF BULK WASTE GENERATORS AND THEIR DUTIES**

#### **18. Identification of a Bulk Waste Generator**

- 18.1. **Public notice and verification:** Within 30(thirty) days of these Byelaws coming into force, the Local Body shall issue a public notice in the format set out in Schedule IV informing the public about the provisions relating to Solid Waste management which are applicable to Bulk Waste Generators. In addition, the Local Body through itself or an Agent shall carry out field survey as per its own records to identify individual Bulk Waste Generators and issue notices to them as per the

format set out in Schedule V instructing them to comply with the applicable provisions of SWM Rules and these byelaws.

- 18.2. **Self declaration:** The individual waste generator identified by the Local Body shall have the option of self declaration as non-Bulk Waste Generator in accordance with the format set out by Local Body
- 18.3. **Penalties:** If any self-declaration is found untrue, the Occupier of the Premises shall be penalized in accordance with Schedule III and such amount shall be computed from the date of affect as per public notice under Byelaw 18.1 till the date of actual payment of penalty by such Bulk Waste Generator.

### 19. Duties of Bulk Waste Generators

- 19.1. All Bulk Waste Generators as defined under Bye-Law 3 (m) shall ensure segregation of solid Waste at source within their Premises in the manner set out in Byelaw 5 and facilitate collection, processing and disposal of segregated Solid Waste in the manner set out in these Byelaws. The Bulk Generators may obtain the services of an Empanelled Vendor for collection, processing and disposal of segregated Solid Waste on mutually agreed terms including fees for such services.
- 19.2. All Bulk Waste Generators shall process their biodegradable waste through composting, bio-methanation or any other methods approved by APSPCB/ CPCB within their respective premises, or if the Bulk Waste Generator is unable to process their Biodegradable waste onsite due to space constraints, the Local Body shall through itself or an Agent collect Biodegradable waste from such Bulk Waste Generators as per the Door-to-door Collection system.
- 19.3. All Bulk Waste Generators shall, either (i) by their own arrangements, process the Non-biodegradable waste in accordance, transportation and processing of their Non-biodegradable Waste in accordance with these Byelaws and SWM Rules or (ii) handover their Non-biodegradable Waste to the Local Body collection vehicle as a part of the Door-to-door Collection system on payment of SWM User fees as set out in Schedule II.
- 19.4. All Bulk Waste Generators shall handover their segregated Domestic Hazardous Waste and Sanitary Waste to the Local Body collection vehicle as a part of the Door-to-door Collection system on payment of SWM User fees as set out in Schedule II.

**CHAPTER VIII**  
**EVENTS AND PUBLIC GATHERINGS**

20. **Social gathering/events:** No person shall organize an event or gathering of more than 100 (one hundred) persons at any licensed or unlicensed place without intimating Local Body in plain paper at least 3(three) working days in advance. Such Person shall ensure segregation of Solid Waste at source and handing over of segregated Solid Waste in the manner set out in these Byelaws no later than 24 hours after the completion of the event. In case the organizers of such event wishes to avail the services of Local Body for the cleaning, collection and transport of Solid Waste generated as a result of that event, they shall apply to the concerned authority at the Local Body and pay the necessary charges in advance as may be fixed for this purpose by the Local Body.

21. **Public gatherings and events in public places:**

21.1. In the event of public gatherings and events in public places for any reason (including for processions, exhibitions, circus, fairs, political rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protests and demonstrations, etc) where police or Local Body 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 where the Solid Waste is segregated, collected and processed in accordance with these Byelaws no later than 24 hours after the completion of the event.

21.2. **Refundable Cleanliness Deposit:** The organizer of such public gatherings and events shall pay required deposit with the concerned office for the duration of the event, which shall be refundable on the completion of the event on notifying that the said public place has been restored back to a clean state, and any Solid Waste generated as a result of the event has been segregated, collected and transported to designated sites in accordance with these Byelaws, to the satisfaction of the official/authority concerned. In the event the public space is not restored back to a clean state within 24 hours of the completion of the event, the cleanliness deposit paid to the Local Body shall be forfeited and the organizer shall have no claim towards this amount.

21.3. **Services of the Municipal Corporations/ Municipality/ DUDAs:** In case the organizers of the public gatherings and events wishes to avail of the services of the Local Body for the cleaning, collection and transport of Solid Waste generated as a result of that event, they shall apply in advance to the concerned authority at the

Local Body and pay the necessary charges in advance as may be fixed for this purpose by the Local Body.

## **CHAPTER IX**

### **DUTIES OF THE WARD COMMITTEES AND VOLUNTEERS**

22. **Duties of Ward Committees:** The Ward Committees constituted under section 31 of A. P Municipal Council Act 2007 and section 64 of A.P Municipal Corporation Act 2019 shall work with the Local Body for proper solid waste management and sanitation work in the Ward. The Ward Committees shall play a supplementary role to the ULBs for effective implementation of the SWM Rules and Bye laws in their wards.
23. **Role to be played by volunteers:** Concerned citizens may also form Volunteer groups in each ward, to survey and provide regular reports for monitoring of cleanliness, collection of Solid Waste and to participate in the organization of cleanliness drives or awareness campaigns in their ward. The reports can pertain to route planning for Door-to-door Collection, suggestions for placement of Receptacles, recommend areas for cleanup service, requests for Nuisance Detectors at litter-prone spots among others.

## **CHAPTER X**

### **USER FEE FOR MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE**

24. Provisions with respect to user fee payable to Local Body
- 24.1. The SWM User Fee shall be payable for providing services for collection, transportation, processing and disposal of Solid Waste by the Local Body and/or Agent, as the case may be. The rates of SWM User fee as specified in Schedule II shall be the rates payable to the Local Body for the services provided by it, through itself or an Agent. The SWM User Fee mentioned in Schedule II shall stand automatically increased by 10% per year (to the nearest multiple of Rs. 10) with effect from January 1 of each successive year. The Local Body and/or the Agent shall advertise these rates on their website/ office notice board and other prominent places.

- 24.2. The Local Body and/or any other person authorized by the Local Body shall collect in person or through online payment the SWM User fee. Special days in a month, preferably in first week of each month, shall be fixed by the Local Body, for collection of SWM User Fee. The Local Body may evolve additional mechanisms for billing/ collection/ recovery of SWM User Fees, from time to time and these shall be notified through general or special order/notification.
- 24.3. In case of high-rise apartment/building or business cluster the owner of that building/apartment or business cluster shall collect monthly SWM user fee from the tenants or shopkeepers and deposit to the Local Body or to its authorized person.
- 24.4. The Local Body by itself or through an Agent shall prepare the database of all the Waste Generators for the purpose of levying SWM User Fee and this database shall be updated regularly and published on the website of Local Body.
- 24.5. A surcharge at the rate of 5% of the SWM User Fee per month shall be charged if these fees are not paid within 30(thirty) days of raising the demand for the amount by the Local Body.
- 24.6. In case of default of payment of SWM User fee for more than 3(three) months, the Local Body and/or Agent 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.
- 24.7. All the amounts collected as SWM User Fee by the Local Body under these Byelaws shall be transferred to a separate bank account maintained for funds for Solid Waste Management. These amounts shall be used towards the Municipal Corporations/ Municipality/ DUDAs operation and maintenance costs for providing Solid Waste management services under these Byelaws, salaries of personnel, incentives, grants and other uses as may be considered appropriate by the Local Body from time to time.

## **CHAPTER XI**

### **NON-COMPLIANCE OF BYELAWS, SPOT FINES AND PENALTIES**

#### **25. Spot fines**

- 25.1. The Nuisance Detectors shall have the power to levy spot fines for violations of Byelaw 16 (Littering) and Byelaw 17 (Public Nuisance), however, the amount of such spot fines shall not exceed the amount set out in Schedule III.

#### **26. Penalties:**

- 26.1. Whoever contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the SWM Rules and/or these Byelaws shall on conviction be punished with a fine as specified in Schedule III. In case of second contravention or non-compliance, the Local Body shall have the power to levy a fine which could be up to twice of the amount set out against the offence in Schedule III. In case of third contravention or non-compliance, the Local Body shall have the power to levy a fine which could be up to thrice of the amount set out against the offence in Schedule III. Thereafter, in case of fourth contravention, the Local Body shall have power to cancel trade license, recover the penalty amounts as per the different modes set out in Arunachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 2007, and/or take any other appropriate action as may be notified from time to time.
- 26.2. The fine or penalty mentioned in Schedule III shall stand automatically increased by 10% per year (to the nearest multiple of Rs.10) with effect from January 1 of each successive year. In addition, the Local Body, in accordance with applicable law, may at anytime alter or amend or vary any of the entries as mentioned in Schedule III of these Bye-Laws in order to increase the penalties.
- 26.3. The Local Body shall take appropriate action including penalties, initiation of disciplinary action, deductions from salaries against the employees of the Local Body, if any of them mix segregated Solid Waste at any point of collection or transportation, fails to pick up Solid Waste during the specified time-slots, or otherwise, violate the provisions of these Byelaws and SWM Rules.
- 26.4. In the event an Agent/Agency/Service Provider fails to comply with any of the provisions of the SWM rules and/or these Byelaws, the Local Body shall have the power to take any one or more of the following actions:
- (a) Levy a fine which may extend up to Rs 10,000 (Ten Thousand Rupees) for the first offence and for a second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend up to twice the penalty amount for the first offence,
  - (b) Termination of contract or arrangement with the Local Body for Solid Waste management services.
- 26.5. In the event the Ward Committee and/or any member thereof fails to discharge its functions relating to solid waste management as set out in these Byelaws, appropriate action as mandated under the Arunachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 2007 and/or any rules, notices or directions issued thereunder shall be taken by the Local Body against the Ward Committee or the defaulting member, as the case may be.

**27. Dumping of Solid Waste and Construction & Demolition Waste:**

26.1 The dumping of Solid Waste on vacant plot and depositing Construction & Demolition Waste at non-designated locations shall be dealt with by the Local Body in the following manner:

- (a) The Local Body may serve a notice on the relevant Waste Generator and/or Occupier of the Premises, as the case may be, requiring such Person to clear any waste on such premises in a manner and within a time specified in such notice.
- (b) If the Person on whom the notice has been served fails to comply with the requirements imposed by the notice, the Local Body shall take all or any of the following actions:
  - (i) Enter on the premises and clear the waste and recover from the Person the expenditure incurred in having done so; or
  - (ii) Impose penalties for dumping of Solid Waste or Construction and Demolition Waste, as the case may be in accordance with these Byelaws

## **CHAPTER XII**

### **OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF THE LOCAL BODY**

28. In addition to the responsibilities and duties set out in other Chapters of these Byelaws, the Local Body shall also have the following additional duties:

28.1. **Publicity and citizen information services:** the Local Body shall publicize the provisions of the Byelaws through the media, signs, advertisement, leaflets, announcement on radio and televisions, newspapers and through any other appropriate means, so that all citizens are made aware about the duties of citizens and the Municipal Corporations/ Municipality/ DUDAs in relation to segregation, recycling, littering, nuisance, penalties and fines. The Local Body shall provide information about composting, biogas generation, recycling and decentralized processing of waste at community level by conducting training classes, seminars and workshops.

28.2. **Designated officers:** The official/authority concerned shall designate officers under their control who shall be responsible for (i) implementing the responsibilities of the Local Body specified under these Byelaws (ii) address grievances of the Waste Generators and suggestions for improvements in the implementation of the Byelaws (iii) levy fines and penalties (iv) collect SWM User Fees, and (v) other functions as may be deemed appropriate by the Local Body, from time to time.



- 28.3. **Transparency and public accessibility:** To ensure greater transparency and public accessibility, the Local Body shall provide the following information, data and reports in relation to the activities under the Byelaws on its website. This information shall also be available in the offices of the Local Body during its working hours.
- (a) Name and contacts of the officers who shall be responsible for implementing the obligatory responsibilities of Local Body specified under these Byelaws.
  - (b) Monthly data about the quantity of each category of Solid Waste going to the different Landfills and waste processing sites.
  - (c) Statistics of complaints and actions taken by Local Body to address the complaints.
  - (d) Details of SWM User Fee, penalties and spot fines collected by and on behalf of the Local Body and the manner in which these amounts have been utilized on a monthly basis.
  - (e) Reports and status of compliance of various provisions of the SWM Rules and these Byelaws including results of regular and surprise checks by the Local Body.
- 28.4. **Extended Producer Responsibility:** The Local Body shall monitor and ensure compliance of the extended producer responsibility of manufacturers and producers under the SWM Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, E-waste Manage Rules, 2016 and Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2001.
- 28.5. **Regular cleaning:** The Local Body shall within its territorial area, be responsible for ensuring regular system of surface cleaning of all common streets, roads, public places, temporary settlements, markets, parks, gardens, drains, cremation grounds, cemetery etc.by employing manpower and machines, if necessary. The Solid Waste collected from these street sweepings shall not be mixed with the segregated waste collected from the Waste generators and shall be transported and processed separately.
- 28.6. **Integration of informal sector workers:** The Local Body shall ensure that informal sector workers in waste management are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are integrated into the formal system of Solid Waste management. Such integration can be implemented through the formal system of Solid waste management. Such integration can be implemented through registration of waste pickers/collectors with the Local Body, licensing of waste/scrap dealers, issuing identity cards to waste pickers/ collectors and/or enabling delivery of Solid Waste from waste pickers/collectors at Secondary Segregation and Storage units.

- 28.7. **Occupational Safety:** The Local Body shall ensure occupational safety of its own staff and staff of Agency involved in collection, transport and handling of Solid Waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipment. The Local Body shall also ensure that the operator of various waste processing facilities provides personal protection equipment including gloves, mask, foot wear and raincoats to all workers handling Solid Waste and these are used by the workforce.
- 28.8. **Grievance Redressal:** The Local Body shall develop public grievance redressal system(s) for registering complaints regarding non-collection of Solid Waste, violations of these Byelaws among others. These systems could be mobile applications, complaint centre in each municipal sub-divisions and/or any other mechanism which the Local Body may consider appropriate keeping in mind the population and quantity of solid waste generated. The grievance may be submitted through telephone, email, post, on the mobile application and/or in person by any citizen through telephone, email, on the mobile application and/or in person by any citizen within the territorial limits of the Local Body. The Local Body shall ensure that each grievance is redressed in a timely and efficient manner bearing in mind the type of grievance, inconvenience cause to public and the remedial action proposed to be taken.
- 28.9. **Training and public awareness:** Training shall be undertaken by the Local Body to educate its staff, informal waste pickers/ collectors on collecting and transporting of Solid Waste in a segregated manner and processing the Solid Waste in a manner set out in the SWM Rules and these Byelaws. The Local Body by itself or through experts in the field undertake awareness and outreach programmes about management of Solid Waste, responsibility of each stakeholder under the SWM Rules and these Byelaws, reduction and minimizing of Solid Waste. The Local Body shall prepare and publish on its website lists of composting experts, licensed scrap dealers, dealers of recyclables, container/ bin manufacturers, agencies with expertise in recycling, etc. who are registered by the Local Body so as to facilitate and support the citizens in processing their Solid Waste.
- 28.10. **Funds for Solid Waste management:** The Local Body shall make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of Solid Waste management services in the annual budget.
- 28.11. **Reduction of waste:** The Local Body 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, disposable products through awareness programs and provisions of incentives.

## CHAPTER XIII

### MISCELLANEOUS

29. **Co-ordination with government bodies:** The Local Body shall co-ordinate with other government agencies and authorities, to ensure compliance of these Byelaws within areas under the jurisdiction or control of such bodies.
30. **Review of implementation:** The Local Body shall review the effective implementation of these Byelaws, at least twice a year, and take appropriate steps to ensure course correction such as evaluation of Local Body achievements against its targets.
31. **Review of Byelaws:** The Department of Town Planning & Urban Local bodies/Urban Development Department shall also review and assess if the provisions of these Byelaws require any amendments or updating as and when necessary and, in any case, at least once every two years.
32. **Repeal and saving of Orders**
- 32.1. All Rules/Regulations framed before commencement of these byelaws are hereby repealed. Notwithstanding such repeal, the byelaws which were brought into force before these byelaws and any actions taken according to the applicable rules/regulations shall not be considered as void, due to these Byelaws coming into effect, provided that such actions do not violate these Byelaws.
- 32.2. Such repealing shall not be affecting on any action taken by Local Body before these Byelaws are implemented. Such repealing shall not affect anything or any action taken, or any acquired or incorporated rights, privilege, obligation or responsibility, approved sanction on-going or completed investigation or pending action.

## SCHEDULE I

### ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF BIODEGRADABLE WASTE, RECYCLABLE WASTE, DOMESTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE AND BIOMEDICAL WASTE

#### **Part A- Illustrative list of Biodegradable Waste:**

- a. Kitchen waste including tea leaves, egg shells, fruit and vegetable peels, leftover and/or stale food
- b. Fruit and vegetable market waste such as fruit and vegetable peels, rotten and/or spoilt vegetables and fruits.
- c. Meat and bones
- d. Garden and leaf litter, including flowers
- e. Coconut shells
- f. Wood/ leaf ashes

#### **Part B- Illustrative list of Recyclable waste:**

- a. Newspapers
- b. Paper, books and magazines
- c. Glass
- d. Metal objects and wire
- e. Plastic
- f. Aluminum cans
- g. Rexene
- h. Rubber
- i. Wood/furniture
- j. Fabrics
- k. Styrofoam
- l. Thermocol

#### **Part C- Illustrative list of Domestic Hazardous Waste:**

- a. Aerosol cans
- b. Batteries
- c. Bleaches and household kitchen and drain cleaning Agents
- d. Car batteries, oil filters and car care products and consumables
- e. CFL bulb & Tube lights
- f. Oils, Chemicals and solvents and their empty containers
- g. Cosmetic items, chemical- based Insecticides and their empty containers
- h. Medicines including expired medicines

- i. Paints, oils, lubricants, glues, thinners, and their empty containers
- j. Pesticides, herbicides, insecticides and their empty container
- k. Photographic chemicals
- l. Thermometers and mercury-containing products.
- m. Used needles & syringes.

**Part D- Illustrative list of Biomedical Waste:**

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

- a. Items contaminated with blood, body fluids like dressings, plastic casts, cotton swabs and bags containing residual or discarded blood and blood components.
- b. Expired or discarded medicines such as pharmaceutical waste like antibiotics, cytotoxic drugs including all items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs along with glass or plastic ampoules, vials etc.
- c. Discarded linen, mattresses, beddings contaminated with blood or body fluid.
- d. Tubing, bottles, intravenous tubes and sets, catheters, urine bags, needles, scalpels, blades, syringes (without needles and fixed needle syringes) and gloves.

## SCHEDULE II- SWM USER FEES

Solid Waste Management (SWM) User Fees/charges under these Bye-Laws: As per provision contain under Section 130 (ii) & 131 of the A.P Municipal Act, 2007 (Act No. 4 of 2008) and section 112 of A.P Municipal Corporation Act, 2019 (Act No. 8 of 2019) the following SWM Fees/Charges may be levied by Municipal Council/Municipal Corporation/DUDA's in their respective jurisdiction.

1	2	2
Sl. No.	Category of customer	Amount (from each premises) per month
1.	Individual Households	Rs. 100/-
2.	Commercial establishments, shops, eating places (Dhaba/sweet shops/coffeehouse etc)	Rs. 200/-
3.	Beauty parlours	Rs. 200/-
4.	Meat, Chicken & Fish shop	Rs. 200/-
5.	Street Vendors	Rs. 50/-
6.	Guest House	Rs. 500/-
7.	Hostel	Rs. 500/-
8.	Restaurant up to sitting of 50 persons	Rs. 500/-
9.	Restaurant up to sitting more than 50 persons	Rs.1000/-
10.	Hotel ( Unstarred)	Rs.1000/-
11.	Hotel (Up to 3 star)	Rs. 2000/-
12.	Hotel (over 3 star)	Rs. 3000/-
13.	Commercial offices, Government offices, Bank, Insurance offices, coaching classes, education institutes	Rs. 1000/-
14.	Malls & Mega Marts etc.	Rs. 3000/-
15.	Clinic, dispensary, Hospital (up to 50 beds)	Rs. 1000/-
16.	Clinic, dispensary, Hospital (more than 50 beds)	Rs. 2000/-
17.	Laboratories	Rs. 500/-
18.	Small and cottage industry workshops (only non-hazardous)	Rs. 500/-
19.	Marriage/party halls, festival halls, exhibition and fairs	Rs. 3000/-
20.	Clubs, Cinema halls, Pubs, Multiplexes and other such places	Rs.2000/-
21.	Other places not marked as above	As assessed by the urban body

Note: Late Payment Surcharge (LPSC) shall be charged at the rate of 5% of the user fee/charges if the user fee/charges are not paid within 30 days of raising the demand. The above fees/charges are suggestive. The Local Body shall asses their requirement and issues a separate notification in this regard in their respective area. In case of high-rise

apartment/building or business cluster the owner of that building/apartment or business cluster shall collect the monthly SWM user fee from the tenants or shopkeepers and deposit to the Local Body or to its authorized person.

### SCHEDULE III- SCHEDULE OF FINES AND PENALTIES

Offences under Bye-Laws: As per provision contain under Section 131 and sub section (1) & (2) of Section 229 of the A.P Municipal Act, 2007 (Act No. 4 of 2008) and section 411 of A.P Municipal Corporation Act 2019 (Act No.8 of 2019) certain offences are punishable with fines whoever contravene the provisions of rules, sub-rules or Bye-laws mentioned in the first column of the following table.

Sl.No.	Rule/Byelaw No.	Offences	Applicable to	Fine (in Rupees)
1	Byelaw 3.1 read with Rule 4 (1)(a) of SWM Rules	Failure to segregate and store waste and handover segregated waste - bio-degradable, non bio-degradable and domestic hazardous wastes	i) Residents of residential houses	Rs 200/-
			ii) Shopkeepers	Rs 200/-
			iii) Vegetable Vendors	Rs 200/-
			iv) Butcher shops	Rs 300/-
			v) Pubs and Bars	Rs 2000/-
			vi) Beauty parlors and saloons	Rs 2000/-
			vii) Industrial/office establishments	Rs 5000/-
2	Byelaw 3.2 & 3.4 read with Rule 4 (1) (b) and (d) of SWM Rules	A) Failure to wrap sanitary waste properly. B) Failure to deal with horticulture waste and garden waste in accordance with the Rule	i) Residential	Rs 200/-
			ii) Non Residential	Rs 500/-
3	Byelaw 3.4 & 5.12 read with Rule 4 (1) (c) of SWM Rules	Failure to deal with construction and demolition waste in his own premises and handover to the sanitary workers	i) Residential	Rs 1000/-
			ii) Non Residential	Rs 5000/-
4	Byelaw 19 read with Rule 4 (4) of SWM Rules	Organizing an event or gathering of more than one hundred person at any unlicensed place without intimating Local Body 3 days prior the event.	Person(s), who has/ve organized such event or gathering or, on whose behalf such event or gathering has been organized and the event manager(s), if any, who has/ve organized such event or gathering	Rs 10000/-
Event Organizer failing to segregate waste into-Biodegradable, non-biodegradable and Domestic hazardous waste before handing over to the sanitary worker				



5	Byelaw 4.1 read with Rule 4(5) of SWM Rules	Vendors or Street vendors failing to keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc.	Violator	Rs 200/-
6	Byelaw 4 & 15 read with Rule 15(g) of SWM Rules	Littering- on streets, open public spaces, drains, waste bodies and not segregate the waste at source	i) Residents of residential houses ii) Shopkeepers iii) Restaurant owners iv) Hotel owners v) Industrial/office establishments vi) Sweets, snacks, fast food, ice-cream, sugarcane and other juice and vegetable vendor carts vii) The streets in front of meat shops by putting the bones of slaughtered animals, debris, blood, feathers, eggshells etc by shopkeepers viii) Outside marriage/ wedding places ix) By putting the peels and remains of the vegetables while selling vegetables in common places, land and road sides etc. x) Putting garbage on the common roads, ways, footpath by private hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries etc.	Rs 500/- Rs 1000/- Rs 2000/- Rs 2000/- Rs 5000/- Rs 200/- Rs 2000/- Rs 5000/- Rs 100/- Rs 2000/-

7	Schedule-IV&V & other	Contravene to any notice issue in accordance with the Bye-laws by Local Body.	Applicable to all	Rs. 1000/-
8	Schedule-IV&V & other	Furnishing any false information to Local Body in related to Solid waste management.	Applicable to all	Rs.1000/-
<b>Fine shall be levied only once in a month for the following violations</b>				
7	Byelaw 21 read with Rule 4(6) of SWM Rules	Resident welfare and market associations failure to segregate waste at source and handover as - Biodegradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous waste	i) Resident Welfare	Rs 10000/-
			ii) Association	
			iii) Market Association	Rs 20000/-
8	Rule 4(7) of SWM Rules	Gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sqm area failure to segregate waste at source and handover as - Biodegradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous waste to sanitary workers	i) Gated Community	Rs 10000/-
			ii) Institution	Rs 20000/-
9	Byelaw 3.1 read with Rule 4 (8) of SWM Rules	Hotels and Restaurants failure to segregate waste at source and handover as - Biodegradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous waste to sanitary workers	i) Hotel	Rs 5000/-
			ii) Restaurant	Rs 2000/-
10	Rule 17 (2) of SWM Rules	Selling or marketing of disposable products without a system of collecting back the packaging waste generated due to their production	Manufacturer and/or Brand Owner	Rs 100000/-
11	Rule 17 (3) of SWM Rules	Manufacturer or Brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers failure to make their product either recyclable or separate pouch for disposal	Violator	Rs 50000/-
12	Rule 18 of SWM rules	Failure to replace fuel requirement by refuse derived fuel	Industrial unit	Rs 10000/-

## **SCHEDULE IV**

### **PUBLIC NOTICE NOTIFYING BULK WASTE GENERATOR**

Whereas the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2016 notified by the Government of India on April 08, 2016 mandate the Bulk Waste Generators of Solid Waste and specified new constructions to carry out certain waste management functions by themselves, the .....( name of the Municipal Council/ DUDA) , not withstanding any other rule/ provision, hereby directs all Bulk Waste Generators of Solid Waste defined as (i) generating solid waste exceeding 100 Kg ( from all waste streams) per day or (ii) gated communities, corporate campus, parks and institutions with an area of 5000 sqm or more to implement the provisions of the SWM Rules 2016 and the Byelaws thereof notified by the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/DUDA ( available at website at.....) not later than 60 days ( by date.....) from the date of this notice, including segregation of solid waste into 3 (three) categories/streams at source and in-premises processing and treatment of Biodegradable waste.

All waste generators falling within the definition of the Bulk Waste Generators shall be classified as such unless they submit within the notice period, self-declaration of generating solid waste exceeding 100 Kg ( from all waste streams) per day. Such self-declarations shall be submitted to the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/DUDA within 20 days (by date....) of this notice for enabling verification. Self-declarations sent/submitted after the due date shall be summarily rejected.

Any violation of the SWM Rules 2016 and/or Byelaws for Bulk Waste Generators after 60 days of this notice (after date.....) shall attract applicable penal charges/fines as stated in the Byelaws of the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/DUDA.

The declaration if found false at a later date shall attract penalties as per the Byelaws issued by the authority.

Place:

Authorized Signatory

**SCHEDULE V**  
**INDIVIDUAL NOTICE FORMAT**

To (name of the proposed Bulk waste generator)

Subject: Categorization as Bulk Waste Generator

Sir/Madam

Considering the activities/business carried out at your premises and/or area occupied by you, the competent authority has designated you as **Bulk Waste Generator**. Accordingly, you are directed to comply with the provisions of the SWM Rules, 2016, Byelaws and implement segregation of waste at source, segregated storage within premises and handover to Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/ DUDA and/or Agent by paying such fees as fixed by Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/ DUDA.

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

The self-declaration should be in a format developed by the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/ DUDA and submitted to designate officers and acknowledgement obtained, which shall serve as “Certificate of Non-Bulk Waste Generator” till a verification certificate is issued. In case your self-declaration is found untrue, the same shall be cancelled and penalties in accordance with the Byelaws shall be levied.

Authorized Signatory for the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/DUDA

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Secretary to Government of Arunachal Pradesh  
Department of Town Planning & Urban Local Bodies  
Itanagar