

**DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND VILLAGE PANCHAYATS
OF CENSUS TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS: -**

The local authorities and Panchayats shall: -

- a) Prepare a solid waste management plan as per State policy and strategy on solid waste management six months from the date of notification of state policy and strategy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or Union territory Administration or agency by the State Government or Union territory Administration;
- b) Arrange for door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;
- c) Establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- d) Facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste.
- e) Frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;
- f) Prescribe from time to time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorised agency;
- g) Direct waste generators not to litter i.e. throw or dispose of any such waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, waste bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised the waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the local body;
- h) Setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable information or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the sources of generation or from material recovery facilities; bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed white and those for storage of other waste shall be printed black;
- i) Establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous waste at this centre for its disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square

kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centre.

- j) Ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;
- k) Direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local body;
- l) Provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors;
- m) Collect waste from vegetables, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;
- n) Collect separate waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation.
- o) Set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in case where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body;
- p) Collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible;
- q) Transport non bio-degradables waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for on site processing of such waste;
- r) Transport non-bio-degradable waste to the processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility;
- s) Transport construction and demolition waste as per the provision of the Construction and Demolition Waste management Rules, 2016;
- t) Involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;
- u) Phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- v) Facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control

Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as-

- a) Bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermin-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable waste;
- b) Waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns;
- w) Undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule I for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules;
- x) Make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that all funds for discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;
- y) Make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tones per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;
- z) Submit application for renewal of authorisation at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation;
- aa) Prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;
- bb) The annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary-in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or village panchayat or rural development department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 31st May of every year;
- cc) Educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;
- dd) Ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;
- ee) Ensure that provisions for setting up of centres for collection, segregation and storage of segregated waste, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex; and
- ff) Frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litter or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed; and

gg) Created public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following namely: -

- i) Not to litter;
- ii) Minimise generation of waste;
- iii) Reuse the waste to the extent possible;
- iv) Practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable (recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous waste at source;
- v) Practice home composting, vermin-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;
- vi) Wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owner or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste;
- vii) Storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;
- viii) Handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and
- ix) Pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.

hh) Stop land filling or dumping of mixed soon after the timeline as specified in rule 23 for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over;

ii) Allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;

jj) Investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites;

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