

Sambalpur Municipal Corporation, Sambalpur

Solid Waste Management Bye – laws, 2017

No : 3618 Dated:09.06.2017

Whereas, the draft Solid Waste Management Bye – laws, 2017 as required by Section 657 of Odisha Municipal Corporation Act, 2003 (Odisha Act 19 of 2003), was published in the extraordinary issue No. 844 of Odisha Gazette dtd 27.04.2017 under notification of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation No. 1795/SMC Dtd. 22.03.2017 inviting objections and suggestions from the persons likely to be affected thereby, before expiry of the period of thirty days from the date of publication of the said notification.

And whereas, copies of the said Gazette in respect of said draft Bye -laws were made available to the public on 27.04.2017.

And whereas, no objections and suggestions have been received in respect of the said draft Bye-laws within the stipulated period by the Sambalpur Municipal Corporation.

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by section 657,658 and 659 read with sections from 336 to 345 of the Odisha Municipal Corporation Act, 2003 (Odisha Act 19 of 2003) and in pursuance of Rule 15 clauses(e), (f) and (zf) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 made by Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) published in the Gazette of India, Part II – Section 3(ii) dated the 8th April 2016, the Sambalpur Municipal Corporation hereby makes the following bye-laws having been approved and confirmed by the Government for Solid Waste Management in the Sambalpur Municipal Corporation.

CHAPTER – 1

GENERAL

1. **Short Title and Commencement:** (1) These bye-laws may be called as Sambalpur Municipal Corporation, Solid Waste Management bye-laws, 2017.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their Publication in the Odisha Gazette.
2. **Application:** These bye-laws shall apply to every domestic, institutional, commercial, and other non residential solid waste generators within the Municipal Corporation area of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation (herein after referred to as the Municipal Corporation) except industrial waste, hazardous waste, hazardous chemicals, bio-medical waste, e-waste, lead acid batteries and radio-active waste, as those are covered under separate rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
3. **Definitions :-** (1) In these bye-laws, unless there is anything repugnant on the subject or context-
 - (a) “aerobic composting” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;
 - (b) “anaerobic digestion” means a controlled process of digestion involving microbial decomposition of the organic matter in the absence of oxygen;
 - (c) “bio-degradable substance” means a substance which can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;

- (d) “bio-medical waste” means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological or in health camps;
- (e) “bio-methanation” means a process, which entails the enzymatic decomposition of organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich biogas;
- (f) “bulk garden and horticultural waste” means bulk waste from parks, gardens etc. including grass clippings, weeds, woody ‘brown’ carbon-rich material such as pruning, branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw, dead leaves, tree trimmings, etc. which cannot be accommodated in the daily collection system for bio-degradable waste;
- (g) “collection” means lifting and removal of solid waste from collection points or any other location;
- (h) “collection at Source” means the collection of municipal solid waste by the Municipal Corporation directly from the premises of any building or common premises of a group of buildings. This is also referred to as “door to door collection”;
- (i) “composting” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
- (j) “construction and Demolition waste” means waste from building materials, debris and rubble resulting

from construction, remodelling, repair and demolition operations;

- (k) “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;
- (l) "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;
- (m) "door to door collection" means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments , offices , institutional or any other non residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society , multi storied building or apartments , large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises;
- (n) “door-to-door collection system or vehicle” means the bell-ringing vehicle (includes a carriage, cart, van, truck, hand-cart, bicycle, cycle-rickshaw, auto-rickshaw, motor vehicle and every wheeled conveyance which is used or is capable of being

used on a street) provided by the Municipal Corporation for point to point collection of Municipal Solid Waste;

- (o) “domestic hazardous waste” means waste contaminated with hazardous chemicals or infectious waste such as discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles, gauge and syringes, etc. generated at the household level;
- (p) “dry waste” means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc;
- (q) “dump sites” means a land utilised by urban local body for unscientific disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;
- (r) “E-waste” means waste electrical and electronic equipment in whole or in part or rejects from their manufacturing, refurbishment and repair process which are intended to be discarded as waste;
- (s) “facility” means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out;

- (t) “fine” means penalty imposed on waste generator or operator of waste processing and disposal facilities under these bye-laws for non – compliance of the directives contained in these bye-laws;
- (u) “handling” includes all activities relating to sorting, segregation, material recovery, collection, secondary storage, shredding, baling, crushing, loading, unloading, compacting, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste;
- (v) “incineration” means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures;
- (w) “inert waste” means waste which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible and includes non-recyclable fraction of construction and demolition waste, street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;
- (x) “institutional generators” includes occupier of the institutional buildings such as building occupied by the Central Government Departments, State Government Departments, public or private sector companies, marriage halls, hospitals, education institutions, hotels and restaurants, etc.;
- (y) “land filling” means disposal of solid waste on land in facility designed with protective measures against pollution of surface water, ground water and air fugitive dust, wind-blown litter, foul smell,

fire hazard, bird menace, pests and rodents, green house gas emission, slope instability and erosion;

- (z) "leachate" means the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material in it;
- (aa) "litter" means all refuse and include any other waste material which, if thrown or deposited as prohibited under these bye-laws, tends to create nuisance, or a danger to life, environment, public health, safety and welfare;
- (ab) "littering" means putting 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, be washed, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public place;
- (ac) "municipal solid waste" includes commercial and residential waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non residential waste, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, construction and demolition waste generated in Municipal Corporation area in either solid or semi solid form excluding hazardous industrial waste but including treated bio-medical waste;

- (ad) “non-biodegradable waste” means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro organisms into simpler stable compounds;
- (ae) “operator of a facility” means a person who owns or operates a facility for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste and also includes any other agency authorised as such by the Municipal Corporation for management and handling of solid waste in the respective areas;
- (af) “pelletisation” means a process whereby pellets are prepared which are small cubes or cylindrical pieces made out of solid waste and includes fuel pellets which are also referred as refuse derived fuel;
- (ag) "primary collection" means collecting, lifting and removal of segregated solid waste from source of its generation including households, shops, offices and any other non-residential premises or from any collection points or any other location specified by the Municipal Corporation;
- (ah) “processing” means the process by which waste materials are transformed into new or recycled products;
- (ai) “recycling” means the process of transforming segregated solid waste into raw materials for producing new products which may or may not be like its original products;

- (aj) “redevelopment” means rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated;
- (ak) "Refused 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 ;
- (al) “residual waste” means and includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing
- (am) “sanitation” means the promotion of hygiene and the prevention of disease and other consequences of ill health related to environmental factors;
- (an) “sanitary waste” means waste comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
- (ao) “Schedule” means schedule appended to these bye-laws;
- (ap) “secondary collection” means collection of solid waste deposited at secondary waste storage depots or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
- (aq) "secondary storage" means the temporary containment of solid waste at a public place in a

- covered bin or container in a manner so as to prevent littering, vectors, stray animals and odour;
- (ar) "segregation" means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable waste or wet waste, non biodegradable waste or dry waste including recyclable waste, combustible waste, sanitary waste, non recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous waste, e-waste and construction and demolition waste;
- (as) "source" means the premises in which waste is generated;
- (at) "storage" means the temporary containment of municipal solid waste in a manner so as to prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odour;
- (au) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, gully, passage, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way and also the roadway or footway over any bridge or causeway;
- (av) "stabilisation of waste" means the biological decomposition of biodegradable waste to a stable state where it generates no leachate or offensive odours and is fit for application to farm land ,soil erosion control and soil remediation;
- (aw) "transportation" means a specially designed transportation system to carry municipal solid

waste from one place to another hygienically so as to prevent foul odour, littering, unsightly conditions, accessibility to vectors, etc.;

- (ax) “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;
- (ay) “treated bio-medical waste” means the waste generated in hospitals and health care institutions which have been prescribed as treated in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- (az) “user fee” means a fee imposed through these bye-laws by the urban local body on the waste generator;
- (ba) “vermi composting” is the process of the conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms ;
- (bb) “waste generator” means and includes every person or group of persons or residential and commercial establishments including Indian Railways, defense cantonments, industries, hospitals, hotels etc. which generate solid waste;
- (bc) “Waste pickers” means a person or groups of persons engaged in collection of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation as well as picking up of waste from the

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

(2) The words and expressions used but not defined herein shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in Odisha Municipal Corporation Act, 2003 (Odisha Act 11 of 2003) or the Odisha Municipal Corporation Rules, 2004 or the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 or the Construction and Demolition waste Management Rules, 2016 made by the Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) respectively published in the Gazette of India in Part II-Section 3(ii) vide G.S.R No.1357(E) dated the 8th April, 2016 and in Part II-Section 3(ii) vide G.S.R. No. 317(E) dated the 29th March, 2016.

CHAPTER II

MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

4. Municipal Solid Waste Management: The Municipal Corporation shall establish an integrated Solid Waste Management (SWM) system with an aim to reduce the amount of waste being disposed, while maximizing resources recovery and efficiency. The preferred waste management system shall focus on the following points, namely:-

- i. Reduction and reuse at source: The most preferred option for Solid Waste Management shall be prevention of waste generation. It will be helpful in reducing the handling, treatment, and disposal costs and specially reduce various environmental impacts such as leachate, air emissions and generation of greenhouse gases.
- ii. Waste recycling: Recovery of recyclable material resources through a process of segregation, collection and re-processing to create new products shall be the next preferred alternative.
- iii. Waste to composting: As far as possible the organic fraction of waste shall be composted and used to improve soil health and agricultural production adhering to norms.
- iv. Waste-to-Energy: Where material recovery from waste is not possible, energy recovery from waste through production of heat, electricity or fuel may be preferred. Bio-methanation, waste incineration, production of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and co-processing of the sorted dry rejects from municipal solid waste are to be commonly adopted “Waste to Energy” technology.
- v. Waste disposal: Remaining residual waste, which are ideally comprised of inerts, shall be disposed in sanitary landfills constructed in accordance with stipulations of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- vi. The integrated Solid Waste Management system shall be environment friendly. Waste minimization, waste recycling, waste-to-energy strategies and landfill gas capture and use which are promoted in the Solid Waste

Management Rules, 2016 are strategies for reduction of greenhouse gases.

CHAPTER III

SEGREGATION AND PRIMARY STORAGE OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

5. Segregation and storage of municipal solid waste at

source: (1) It shall be necessary for all waste generators that they separate and store the municipal solid waste coming out of their own places regularly into three streams namely:-

- a) non-biodegradable or dry waste
- b) biodegradable or wet waste
- c) domestic hazardous waste

and deposit it into covered waste bins, and handover segregated waste to designated waste collectors as per the direction of the Municipal Corporation from time to time.

(2) Similarly every institutional waste generators of solid waste are to separate and store the municipal solid waste coming out of their own places into three streams namely:-

- a) non-biodegradable or dry waste
- b) biodegradable or wet waste
- c) hazardous waste

in suitable bins and handover segregated waste to authorized waste processing or disposal facilities or

deposition centres through the authorized waste collection agency with paying the carrying charges specified by the Municipal Corporation.

- (3) Waste generators shall be encouraged to segregate waste and store at source in three separate colour bins i.e. green- for biodegradable waste, blue - for non-biodegradable, red- for domestic hazardous waste.
- (4) All institutions with more than 5,000 sqm area shall, within one year from the date of notification of these bye laws and in partnership with the Municipal Corporation, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the Municipal Corporation.
- (5) No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Municipal Corporation, at least three working days in advance and such person or the organiser of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the Municipal Corporation.

- (6) Used sanitary waste are to be securely wrapped as and when generated in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a news paper or suitable biodegradable wrapping material and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste or dry waste.
- (7) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc., and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the urban Municipal Corporation.
- (8) Store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (9) Bulk waste generators of garden and horticulture waste like park, stadium etc. shall store separately in their premises and dispose of the same as may be prescribed by the Municipal Corporation from time to time.
- (10) No untreated bio- medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with municipal solid waste and such waste shall follow the rules specifically separately specified for the purpose.

CHAPTER IV

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

- 6. Collection of municipal solid waste:-** (1) Abiding by Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, door to door collection of segregated solid waste shall be implemented in all areas or wards of the Municipal Corporation, to collect garbage from every house, including slums and informal settlements on a daily basis.
- (2) In order to collect garbage from every house, area wise specific time shall be set and well published. Commonly, time for house to house garbage collection will be set from 6 am to 11am. For collection of garbage from trading establishments, shops in commercial areas or any other institutional waste generators, commonly the time shall be from 7am to 12 pm.
- (3) Large institutional premises, residential complexes shall be motivated and incentivized to process bio-degradable waste within their campus to the extent it is feasible to do so.
- (4) Bell or horn whose sound is not more than the permissible noise levels shall also be installed on every garbage collection vehicle used by waste collectors.
- (5) Arrangements shall be made for collection of waste from institutional generators like hotels, restaurants, office complexes, educational institutions, marriage halls, hospitals' non- biomedical waste and commercial areas along with slums and scattered areas, settlements etc.
- (6) Waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market shall be collected on day to day basis.

- (7) Bulk horticulture, garden waste (not from individual household) shall be separately collected and disposed following proper norms. A day in a week will be fixed for this purpose.
- (8) However to make optimum use of bio-degradable waste from fruits and vegetable markets, meat and fish markets, horticulture waste from parks and gardens, and to minimize the cost of collection and transportation to the extent feasible such waste subsequently shall be processed or treated within the market area and horticulture waste within parks and gardens.
- (9) Manual handling of waste in the containers shall be prohibited. If unavoidable due to constraints, manual handling shall be carried out under proper protection with due care for safety of workers.

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY STORAGE OF MUNICIPAL WASTE

- 7. Storage of municipal solid waste in the secondary storage points:-** (1) Segregated solid waste collected from doorstep shall be taken to waste storage depots for secondary storage of waste.
- (2) Secondary storage depots shall have covered containers for separate storage of, namely
- a) non-biodegradable or dry waste
 - b) biodegradable or wet waste
 - c) domestic hazardous waste in suitable bins.

- (3) Different containers shall be used in the areas demarcated by Municipal Corporation to encourage segregation of waste, green- for biodegradable waste, white- for non-biodegradable, black- for domestic hazardous waste.
- (4) The Municipal Corporation, on its own or through outsourcing agencies shall establish and maintain the storage facilities for municipal solid waste in a manner that does not create unhygienic and unsanitary conditions around it.
- (5) Containers of various sizes in the secondary storage depots shall be provided by Municipal Corporation or any assigned agencies in different colours as mentioned in these bye-laws.
- (6) Storage facilities shall be created and established by taking into account quantities of waste generation in a given area and the density of population;
- (7) Storage facilities shall be so designed that waste stored are not exposed to open atmosphere and shall be user friendly.
- (8) All the cooperative societies, associations, residential and commercial establishments shall have the responsibility to put similar pattern containers as used by Municipal Corporation and to keep adequate number of containers in appropriate places in their own complexes, so that the daily waste generated there can be properly deposited.

(9) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits etc. and deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by Municipal Corporation.

CHAPTER VI

TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL WASTE

- 8. Transportation of municipal solid waste:-** (1) Vehicles used for transportation of waste shall be covered meaning not exposed to open environment.
- (2) The storage facilities set up by Municipal Corporation shall be daily attended for clearing waste. The areas around where the bins or containers are placed shall also be cleaned.
- (3) Collected segregated bio-degraded waste from residential and other areas shall be transferred to the processing plants like compost plants, biomethanation plant or any such facilities in a covered manner.

- (4) Wherever applicable, for bio- degradable waste preference shall be given for on-site processing of such waste.
- (5) Collected non-bio-degradable waste to be transported to the respective processing facilities or material recovery facilities or secondary facilities.
- (6) Construction and demolition waste are to be transported as per the provision of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (7) The Municipal Corporation shall arrange to transport inert waste i.e. non recyclable, street sweepings, and silt collected from the surface drains in a proper manner.
- (8) Transportation vehicles shall be so designed that multiple handling of waste, prior to final disposal, is avoided.

CHAPTER VII

PROCESSING OF MUNICIPAL WASTE

- 9. Processing of municipal solid waste:** The Municipal Corporation shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own 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 de-centralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as- a) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-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;

CHAPTER VIII

DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

10. Disposal of waste:

The Municipal Corporation shall undertake of its own or through any other agency, the construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure for disposal of residual waste in a manner prescribed under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

CHAPTER IX

MONITORING BY WARD COMMITTEE

11. Constitution of Ward Sanitation Committee: A Ward Sanitation Committee shall be constituted in each ward of this Municipal Corporation. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall

have 11 to 15 members. The members of the WSC would comprise of ward corporator, tax collector or a designated officer by Municipal Corporation for each ward, representatives of Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs) of the ward, representatives from slum sanitation committee, representatives of Community Based Organisations (SHGs, youth club etc), local leaders, senior citizens etc. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation activity in the ward.

CHAPTER X

USERS' FEE AND FINE

12. User fee for collection, transport, disposal of municipal

solid waste:- (1)(a) For the purpose of collection of garbage from house to house and institutional waste generators, fixed user fee shall be collected from every waste generator by the Municipal Corporation or the authorised agency or the Ward Sanitation Committee or person of the ward or area authorized in this behalf.

(b) The Municipal Corporation shall adopt different method for collection of sanitation user charges and or fine through online payment, collection by a particular desk officer at Municipal Corporation office or branch offices tie up with other collection counters like water charges or electricity or post office as per convenience.

- (c) In slum areas special days in a month i.e. in first week of each month shall be fixed for collection of sanitation user charges organised by ward sanitation committee in their respective ward.
- (d) There will be a system of one time or half yearly payment. If the user charges are paid in advance for the entire year then amount for ten months will be charged instead of twelve months. Similarly for six months advance payment, five and half months demand amount will be charged instead of six months.
- (e) The ward sanitation committee of each ward of the Municipal Corporation shall decide, impose and collect fine charges determined by Municipal Corporation from time to time from such a offender person on the spot, as per the procedure prescribed by the Municipal Corporation.

(2)The user fees are fixed for providing services for garbage collection, transportation and disposal from different customers or waste generators by the Municipal Corporation. The Municipal Corporation may modify the user fee from time to time as and when required subject to minimum charges fixed by the State Government as in the **Schedule 1**.

(3)Fine charges shall be collected from the offender as per this solid waste management bye-laws. The Municipal Corporation may modify the fine charges from time to time

as and when required subject to minimum fixed by the State in the **Schedule 2**.

CHAPTER XI

STAKEHOLDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

a) Responsibilities of various stakeholders:-

(1) Responsibilities of Waste Generators:

- (a) No waste generator shall throw the waste generated by him on the street, open spaces, drain or water bodies.
- (b) No person shall let the dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine, polluted water from their own house, organisation, commercial establishments to accumulate in their own compound nor let it flow on common streets in a way that the environment gets polluted by foul smell or poses a threat to public health.
- (c) To wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable bio-degradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste.
- (d) All citizens shall have the responsibility to dispose of the recyclable waste generated in their complexes to the waste pickers authorised by the Municipal Corporation or waste collector or containers of the Municipal Corporation and not put it on the road under any circumstances.
- (e) All waste generators shall pay user fees as specified in these bye-laws.

- (f) No waste generator shall throw, burn or burry the solid waste generated by him on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies,
- (g) No dead animals or their remains to be thrown in any public places or any such place, which create any kind of pollution squalor.
- (h) If any person is found violating activities prohibited for doing, fine charges shall be collected from the offender by the Municipal Corporation.

(2) Responsibility of Ward Sanitation Committee:

- (a) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation and cleanliness activities in ward.
- (b) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall act as a grievances redressal point on sanitation issues at ward level.
- (c) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have the power to impose fine on any offender and also have the power to waive of penalties.
- (d) The Ward Sanitation Committee will promote home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygiene around the facility.
- (e) The Ward Sanitation Committee will give warning to any offenders of these bye-laws. After two warning by the Ward Sanitation Committee or the Municipal

Corporation, fine charges shall be collected from the violator as per the provisions of these bye-laws.

(3) Responsibility of the Municipal Corporation:

- (a) The Municipal Corporation shall within its territorial area , be responsible for ensuring daily and throughout the year system of cleaning of all common roads, places, temporary settlements, slums, areas, markets, its own parks, gardens, tourist spots, cemeteries and shall be bound to collect the garbage from the nearest declared storage containers, and transport it every day to the final disposal point in closed vehicles for which the municipal authority may engage private parties on contract or Public Private Partnership mode, apart from its own permanent cleaning staff and vehicles.
- (b) The Municipal Corporation or the authorized agency engaged by the Municipal Corporation shall provide and maintain suitable community bins on public roads or other public spaces.
- (c) The Municipal Corporation for the purpose of managing such sanitation activities in decentralised and regular manner shall to designate one ward officer, in every ward to supervise the spots of containers, public toilets, community toilets or urinals in public places, transfer station for public garbage, landfill processing units etc. for final disposal of city's garbage.
- (d) The designated ward officer by the Municipal Corporation shall also be a member of the concerned Ward Sanitation Committee which shall act as the first

point of grievance redressal on sanitation issues of the concern ward and meet complains of citizens on issues of sanitation.

- (e) The Municipal Corporation shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the technologies and the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- (f) The Municipal Corporation shall create awareness through Information, Education and communication (IEC) campaign and educate the waste generators on minimal generation of waste, not to litter, re-use the waste to the extent possible, practice segregation of wet bio-degradable waste, dry recyclable and combustible waste and domestic hazardous waste at source, wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable bio-degradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste, storage of segregated waste at source and payment of monthly user fee.
- (g) Chemical fertilizers shall be replaced by use of compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the Municipal

Corporation and any other places within two years of notification.

- (h) Promote recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- (i) The Municipal Corporation shall make efforts to streamline and formalize Solid Waste Management systems and endeavor that the informal sector workers in waste management (rag pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of Solid Waste Management in cities.
- (j) 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.
- (k) Ensure occupational safety of the Municipal Corporation own staffs and staffs of outsource agency involved in collection, transport and handling waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipments,
- (l) In case of an accident at any solid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the officer-in-charge of the facility shall report to the Municipal Corporation immediately which shall review and issue instructions if any, to the in-charge of the facility.

CHAPTER-XII

MISCELLANEOUS

14. If any doubt or difficulty arises in the interpretation of implementation of these bye- laws the question shall be referred to the State Government whose decision shall be final.

Schedule-1

| User Charges for Solid Waste Management from various waste generators (per month) | | |
|--|--|--|
| Sl. No. | Categories | Municipal Corporation |
| 1 | Houses (applicable to built up area of single storied and carpet area of multi storied buildings) | |
| i | < 500 sqft. | Rs 30/- |
| ii | > 500 sqft. to 1200 sqft. | Rs 60/- |
| iii | > 1200 sqft. to 3000 sqft. | Rs 100/- |
| iv | > 3000 sqft. | Rs 150/- |
| Note: In case of multi storied apartment built up carpet area of houses to be calculated and user charges for all houses together will be collected from concern society. | | |
| 2 | Commercial establishments, shops, eating joints (Dhabas/Sweets shop/ Coffee house etc.) area occupied | |
| i | Upto 100 sqft. | Rs. 60/- |
| ii | >100 to 200 sqft. | Rs.100/- |
| iii | > 200 to 500 sqft | Rs. 150/- |
| iv | > 501 to 1000 sqft. | Rs 400/- |
| v | > 1000 sqft. | Rs. 400 + Rs 5/- per each additional 10 sqft above 1000 sqft |

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| 3 | Guest House | Rs 750/- |
| 4 | Hostel (Not inside any institution campus for example working women's hostel, private hostels etc.) | |
| i | Up to 20 beds | Rs 500/- |
| ii | > 20 beds | Rs. 500 + Rs 5/- per bed |
| 5 | Hotel/Restaurant/ Bar | |
| A | Un starred (built up area) | |
| i | upto 1000 sqft | Rs 750/- |
| ii | > 1000 sqft. | Rs 1000/- |
| B | Star Hotels | |
| i | Up to 3 star | Rs.1500/- |
| ii | More than 3 stars | Rs 4000/- |
| 6 | Commercial Offices, Government/ private Offices, Banks, Insurance offices, etc. (built up area) | |
| i | upto 1000 sqft | Rs. 200/- |
| ii | More than 1000 sqft | Rs.200 + Rs. 2 /- per each additional 10 sqft above 1000 sqft |
| 7 | Educational Institutions (play school/ Coaching Classes , school and colleges) both Govt. and Non Govt. * (declaration in shape of affidavit by the authority of the educational organisation on number of students) | |
| A | Non residential | |
| i | up to 100 students | Rs. 500/- |
| ii | > 100 to 500 students | Rs. 800/- |
| iii | > 500 to 1000 students | Rs. 1500 /- |
| iv | > 1000 students | Rs. 1500 + Rs. 100 /- per each additional 100 more students above 1000 |
| B | Residential | |
| i | up to 100 students | Rs. 1000/- |
| ii | > 100 to 500 students | Rs. 2000 /- |
| iii | > 500 to 1000 students | Rs. 4000/- |
| iv | > 1000 students | Rs. 4000 + Rs. 200/- per each additional 100 more students above 1000 |
| 8 | Health Care Establishments (Clinic, Dispensary, Laboratories, Diagnostic Centres / Pathological Centres/ Hospital Nurshing Home) only for MSW i.e. non-biomedical waste | |
| A | Non- beded HCS | Rs 1000/- |
| B | With beds Health Care Establishments | |
| i | < 50 beds | Rs 2000/- |
| ii | > 50 beds upto 100 beds | Rs 3000/- |

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| iii | > 100 beds | Rs. 3000 + Rs. 20 /- per each additional one bed above 100 beds |
| 9 | Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) (occupied area) (only non- hazardous) * | |
| i | upto 1000 sqft | Rs 2500/- |
| ii | > 1000 sqft | Rs. 2500 + Rs. 3 /- per each additional 10 sft above 1000 sqft |
| 10 | Godown, Ware house, cold storage (occupied area) (only non hazardous) | |
| i | Up to 1000 sqft | Rs. 100 /- |
| ii | > 1000 sqft | Rs. 100 + Rs. 3 /- per each additional 10 sqft above 1000 sqft |
| 11 | Marriage Hall, Kalyani Mandap, Festival Hall, Exhibition and Fair Hall, Open space (with temporary tent/standard arrangement for functions/onetime event) for each day(occupied area) * It excludes the same facilities of star and un stared hotels | |
| i | Up to 300 sq meter | Rs 2000/- |
| ii | > 300 sq meter | Rs. 2000 + Rs. 10 /- per each additional one sqm above 300 per sqm |
| 12 | Petrol Pumps (Occupied area) | |
| i | Upto 2000 sqft | Rs 500/- |
| ii | > 2000 sqft | Rs. 500 /- + Rs. 5 /- per each additional 10 sqft above 500 sqft |
| 13 | Beauty parlour, spa (AC) | Rs 200/- |
| | Beauty parlour, spa, saloon (Non AC) | Rs 150/- |
| 14 | Printing Press (Non hazardous waste) | |
| i | Up to 500 sqft | Rs 300/- |
| ii | > 500 sqft | Rs. 300 + Rs 3 /- Per each additional 10 sqft above 500 sqft |
| 15 | Designated Road side vendors | Rs 150/- |
| 16 | Motor vehicle Service Centre (Garage/fabrication shop/ Service Centre) | |
| i | Up to 1000 sqft | Rs 500/- |
| ii | upto 2000 sqft | Rs. 1000/- |
| iii | > 2000 sqft | Rs. 1000 + Rs. 5/- per each additional 10 sqft above 2000 sqft |
| 17 | Transport company | Rs 1500/- |

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| 18 | Shops in Hat (daily/ weekly market) | |
| i | up to 200 sqft | Rs. 100/- |
| ii | > 200 to 500 sqft | Rs. 200/- |
| iii | > 500 sqft | Rs. 500/- |
| 19 | Meat shop/ fish shop/ chicken shop | Rs. 750/- |
| 20 | Wine shop | Rs. 750/- |
| 21 | Railway station and Bus stand | Rs. 2000/- |
| 22 | Cinema hall and multiplex (for seat) | Rs. 5/- |
| 23 | Other, which have not been mentioned above | According to the estimate of Municipal Corporation |
| * Hazardous waste to be treated and managed by the concerned waste generator | | |

Schedule 2

| Fine to be levied by the Municipal Corporation on the offenders (per day) | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Offensive Acts | Municipal Corporation |
| 1 | Littering | |
| i | Residents of residential houses | Rs 100/- |
| ii | Shopkeepers | Rs 1000/- |
| iii | Restaurant owners | Rs 2000/- |
| iv | Hotel owners | Rs 2000/- |
| v | Industrial establishments | Rs 5000/- |
| vi | Sweets, snacks, fast food, ice-cream, sugarcane and other juice and vegetable vendor carts | Rs 100/- |
| vii | The streets in front of meat shops by putting the bones of slaughtered animals, debris, blood, feathers, eggshells etc by shopkeepers | Rs 2000/- |
| viii | Outside marriage/ wedding places | Rs 5000/- |
| ix | By putting the peels and remains of the vegetables while selling vegetables in common places, land and road sides etc. | Rs 100/- |
| x | Putting garbage on the common roads, ways, footpath by private hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries etc. | Rs 2000/- |
| 2 | Non - segregation of waste at source | |
| i | Residents of residential houses | Rs 100/- |

| | | |
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| ii | Shopkeepers | Rs 1000/- |
| iii | Restaurant owners | Rs 2000/- |
| iv | Hotel owners | Rs 2000/- |
| v | Industrial establishments | Rs 5000/- |
| vi | Sweets, snacks, fast food, ice-cream, sugarcane and other juice and vegetable vendor carts | Rs 100/- |
| 3 | Not keeping a covered container of adequate capacity on the places of their work to keep the garbage contained at a place by category of consumer mentioned from serial no 1 (ii to vi) | Rs 2000/- |
| 4 | By running eateries/dhabas by encroaching common ways, roads, footpath and government lands etc. | Rs 1000/- |
| 5 | On spreading oil, mud and water while repairing scooter or cycle on the road by shopkeeper or hawkers | Rs 1000/- |
| 6 | On openly or putting tents to cook on common roads and ways and putting the remains on the streets | Rs 2000/- |
| 7 | On putting hair and garbage on the common streets by hair cutting saloon | Rs 100/- |
| 8 | On doing commerce by shopkeepers or professionals by encroaching on common roads, ways or empty government lands in front of shops by putting building material there | Rs 5000/- A case can also be filed on frequent violation of by laws |
| 9 | Municipal Corporation may put fine against persons defecating at open in a particular geographical area (slum, ward, sahi, pada etc.) where there is saturation of coverage of toilet either IHL or community or toilet unit | According to the estimate of Municipal Corporation |

By order of the Municipal Corporation

Commissioner
Sambalpur Municipal Corporation