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PART III

Laws, Regulations and Rules passed thereunder.

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JAMMU AND KASHMIR GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE RAMBAN
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BYE-LAWS, 2019

Notification

Ramban, the 6th September, 2019.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (9) of rule 3 read with clauses (e), (f), (zf) and (zg) of rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rule, 2016, the Authority hereby make the following bye-laws ; namely :ô

CHAPTER I

1. *Short Title and Commencement.*ô (1) These bye-laws shall be called the Municipal Committee Ramban, Solid Waste Management Bye-Laws, 2019.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the J&K Government Gazette.

2. *Extent of Application.* These bye-laws shall be applicable within the territorial limits of Municipal Council, Ramban.

3. *Definitions.* (1) In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (1) **“Agency”** means Municipal Committee, Ramban ;
- (2) **“Aerobic composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen ;
- (3) **“Anaerobic digestion”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the absence of oxygen ;
- (4) **“Authorization”** means the permission given by the State Pollution Control Board, to the operator of a facility or Urban Local authority, or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of Solid waste ;
- (5) **“Biodegradable waste”** means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organism into simpler stable compounds ;
- (6) **“Bio-methanation”** means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane rich biogas ;
- (7) **“Brand owner”** means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label ;
- (8) **“Bulk Garden and Parks & Horticultural Waste”** means bulk waste from parks, gardens etc. including grass clippings, weeds, woody brown carbon-rich material such as branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw, dead leaves, tree trimmings, etc. which cannot be accommodated in the daily collection system for bio-degradable waste ;
- (9) **“Bulk Waste Generator”** means bulk waste generator defined under Rule 3(1)(8) of the Solid Waste Management

Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as 'SWM Rules') and any other waste generator including buildings occupied by the Central Government departments or undertakings, State Government departments or undertaking, Local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sport complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100 Kg. per day ;

- (10) **“C&D waste (Construction and Demolition waste)”** means Construction and Demolition Waste (Debris) that are non-hazardous in nature generated out of building materials, debris and rubble in the jurisdiction of Municipal Committee, Ramban.

- (11) **“Clean Area”** means the public place in front of and all around or adjacent to any premises extending to the kerb side and including the drain, foot path and kerb cleaned and so maintained in accordance with these bye-laws ;

- (12) **“Cleanliness Fee”** means an amount of fees collected by the managers/Organizers for cleaning the site by the Agency ;

- (13) **“Collection”** means lifting and removal of solid waste from source of waste generation, collection points or any other location ;

- (14) **“Collection Counter”** means where the user charges shall be remitted which will be available at all Zonal Officers and headquarters.

- (15) **“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.;

- (16) **“Community waste storage bin”** means any storage facility setup and maintained by the Municipal Committee

Ramban, in the State collectively by owners and or/occupiers of one or more premises for storage of Municipal Solid Waste in a segregated manner in the road side/premises of anyone of such owners/occupiers or in their common premises ;

- (17) **“Composting”** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter ;
- (18) **“Co-processing”** means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500k/cal 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 ;
- (19) **“Containerised Hand Cart”** means the hand cart provided by the Municipal Council Ramnagar, or the agency/agent appointed by it for point-to-point collection of solid waste ;
- (20) **“Decentralized processing”** means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing the processing of biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal ;
- (21) **“Delivery”** means handing over any category of solid waste to worker of Municipal Committee, Ramban or any other person appointed, authorised or licensed by Municipal Committee, Ramban for taking delivery of such waste or depositing it in any vehicle provided by Municipal Committee, Ramban, or by any other authorised agency or licensed by Municipal Committee, Ramban, to do so ;
- (22) **“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 ;
- (23) **“Domestic hazardous waste”** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired

medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level ;

- (24) **“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, multistoried building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises ;
- (25) **“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. ;
- (26) **“Dump sites”** means a land utilized by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling ;
- (27) **“Event”** means any gatherings for the purpose of functions, celebrations, meetings, rallies, processions, open air theatre activities, cinema shootings in public places.
- (28) **“Extended producer responsibility”** (EPR) means responsibility of any producer of packaging products such as plastic, tin, glass, wrappers and corrugated boxes, etc., for environmentally sound management, till end-of-life of the packaging products ;
- (29) **“E-waste”** shall have the same meaning as defined under Rule 3(l) (r) of the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016.
- (30) **“Facility”** means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out ;
- (31) **“Familiarization/warning period”** means that specific period, during which there is a relaxation in the fines for contravention of these bye-laws ;

- (38) **“Incineration”** means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degraded waste materials at high temperatures ;
- (39) **“Inerts”** means wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains ;
- (40) **“Informal waste collector”** includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials ;
- (41) **“Leachate”** means the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it ;
- (42) **“Litter”** means all refuse and includes any other waste material which, if thrown or deposited as prohibited under these Bye-Laws, tends to create uncleanliness or a danger or nuisance to public health, safety or welfare.
- (43) **“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, washed, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public place.
- (44) **“Local body”** for the purpose of these bye-laws means JMC/SMC and other Local Bodies including, Municipal Councils, Municipal Committees, Town Area Committees, in the State.
- (45) **“Materials Recovery facility”** (MRF) means a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the local body or any other entity or any person or agency authorised by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorised informal sector of waste pickers, informal recyclers or any other work force engaged by the

local body or entity for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal ;

- (46) “**Neighbourhood**” means a clearly defined locality, with reference to its physical layout, character or inhabitants ;
- (47) “**New construction**” means all buildings under construction within the limits of the Municipal Committee, Ramban ;
- (48) “**Non-biodegradable waste**” means any waste that cannot be degraded by microorganisms into simpler stable compounds ;
- (49) “**Nuisance**” includes any act, omission, place or thing which comes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the sense of sight, smelling or hearing or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property ;
- (50) “**Nuisance Detectors**” (NOs) means those employees of the Municipal Committee, Ramban who are appointed to detect the acts of Public nuisance, etc. ;
- (51) “**Occupier/occupant**” includes any person who for the time being is in occupation of, or otherwise using, any land or building or part thereof, for any purpose whatsoever ;
- (52) “**Operator of a facility**” means a person or entity, who owns or operates a facility for handling solid waste which includes the Municipal Committee, Ramban and any other entity or agency appointed by the Municipal Committee, Ramban ;
- (53) “**Owner**” means any person who exercises the rights of an owner of any building, or land or part thereof ;
- (54) “**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 ;

- (55) **“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 Committee, Ramban.
- (56) **“Processing”** means any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products ;
- (57) **“Public place”** includes any road, arch road, viaduct, lane, footway, alley or passage, highway, causeway, bridge, square, alley or passage whether a thoroughfare or not over which the public have a right of passage, and such places to which the public has access such as parks, gardens, recreation grounds, playgrounds, beaches, water bodies, water courses, public plazas and promenades, government and municipal buildings, public hospitals, markets, slaughter houses, courts, etc. ;
- (58) **“Prescribed”** means prescribed by SWM Rules and/or these bye-laws ;
- (59) **“Receptacle”** means any storage container, including bins and bags, used for the storage of any category of MSW ;
- (60) **“Recycling”** means the process of transforming segregated non-biodegradable solid waste into new material or product or as raw material for producing new products which may not be similar to the original products ;
- (61) **“Recyclable Waste”** means the waste that is commonly found in the MSW. It is also called as "Dry Waste". These include many kinds of glass, paper, metal, plastic, textiles, electronics goods, etc.
- (62) **“Redevelopment”** means rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated ;

- (63) **“Refuse”** means any waste matter generated out of different activities, processes, either Bio-degradable/Non-biodegradable/recyclable in nature in either solid or semi-solid form which cannot be consumed, used or processed by the generator in its existing form.
- (64) **“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 ;
- (65) **“Residual solid waste”** means and includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing ;
- (66) **“Rule”** means Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 ;
- (67) **“Sanitation”** means the promotion of hygiene and the prevention of disease and other consequences of ill health relating to environmental factors ;
- (68) **“Sanitary Landfill Facility”** means a waste disposal site for the deposit of residual solid waste in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and air fugitive dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, slope instability and erosion ;
- (69) **“Sanitary land filling”** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion ;
- (70) **“Sanitary waste”** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste ;

- (71) “**Sanitary worker**” means a person employed by the municipal corporation for collecting or removing MSW or cleansing the drains in the municipal/corporation areas ;

- (72) “**Schedule**” means the Schedule appended to these rules ;

- (73) “**Storage**” means the temporary containment of solid waste in a manner so as to prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odour ;

- (74) “**Secondary storage**” means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility ;

- (75) “**Segregation**” means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes ;

- (76) “**Service provider**” means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc. ;

- (77) “**Solid waste**” means and includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non-residential wastes, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste, Hazardous waste excluding industrial waste, bio-medical waste and e-waste, battery waste, radio-active waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities ;

- (78) “**Sorting**” means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, cardboards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling ;

- (86) “**Transfer station**” means a facility created to receive solid waste from collection areas and transport in bulk in covered vehicles or containers to waste processing and, or, disposal facilities ;
- (87) “**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 ;
- (88) “**User fee/Charges**” means fees or charges imposed by Municipal Committee, Ramban through general or special order of the Competent Authority from time-to-time, on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services ;
- (89) “**Vacant Plot**” means any Land or open space belonging to a private party/person that is not occupied by them/him ;
- (90) “**Vermi composting**” means the process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms ;
- (91) “**Waste hierarchy**” means the priority order in which the solid waste is to be managed by giving emphasis to prevention, reduction reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least ;
- (92) “**Waste generator**” means and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishments including Indian Railways, defence establishments, which generate solid waste or other institutions i. e. Hotels, restaurants, malls, private/government business/ industrial establishments falling within the limits of Municipal Committee, Ramban.

- (93) **“Waste picker”** means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation, streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

CHAPTER II

SEGREGATION AND PRIMARY STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE

4. *Segregation and storage of solid waste at source.*ô (1)

It shall be necessary for all waste generators to separate and store the solid waste coming out of their own places regularly into three streams namely :ô

- (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 Municipal Committee, Ramban, from time to time.

(2) Every bulk waste generator is to separate and store the solid waste coming out of their own places into three streams namely :ô

- (a) non-biodegradable or dry waste ;
- (b) biodegradable or wet waste ;
- (c) hazardous waste in suitable bins ; and handover segregated waste to authorised waste processing or disposal facilities or deposition centres through the authorised waste collection agency with paying the carrying charges specified by Municipal Committee, Ramban from time to time.

(3) The colour of bins for storage of segregated waste shall be green- for biodegradable waste or wet waste blue - for non- biodegradable or dry waste and black- for domestic hazardous waste.

(4) All resident welfare and market associations shall 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 of 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 Municipal Committee, Ramban.

(5) All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sq. m. area shall 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 Municipal Committee, Ramban.

(6) All hotels and restaurants shall ensure segregation of waste at source, 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 of 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 Municipal Committee, Ramban.

(7) No person shall organize an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating Municipal Committee, Ramban along with payment of user fee as prescribed in the schedule, at least three working days in advance and the person or the organizer of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by Municipal Committee, Ramban.

(8) 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.

(9) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of segregate 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 Municipal Committee, Ramban.

(10) Waste generator of garden and horticulture waste generated from his premises shall store such waste separately in his own premises and dispose of the same as per the directions of Municipal Committee, Ramban from time to time.

(11) Domestic Hazardous Waste shall be stored and delivered by every waste generator to the collection vehicle which shall be provided weekly/periodically by Municipal Committee, Ramban or any other Agency authorised by it for collection of such waste, or to a centre designed for collection of such waste for disposal in a manner that is mandated by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir or State Pollution Control Board.

(12) Construction and Demolition Waste shall be stored and delivered separately as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(13) No untreated bio-medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with solid waste. Such waste shall be disposed off in accordance with the respective rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(14) Every owner/occupier of any premises other than designated slaughter houses and markets, who generates poultry, fish and slaughter waste as a result of any commercial activity, shall store the same separately in closed, hygienic condition and deliver it at a specified time, on a daily basis to the Municipal Committee, Ramban collection vehicle provided for this purpose. Depositing of such waste in any community waste bin is strictly prohibited.

(15) Segregated bio-degradable solid waste if not composted by the generators, shall be stored by them within their premises and its delivery shall be ensured to the municipal worker/vehicle/waste picker/waste collector or to the bio-degradable waste collection vehicle provided for specified commercial generators of bulk bio-degradable waste at such times as may be notified from time to time.

CHAPTER III

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

5. *Collection of Solid Waste.* (1) In compliance with SWM Rules, 2016, door to door collection of segregated solid waste shall be implemented in all areas or Wards of Municipal Committee, Ramban, to collect garbage from every house, including slums and informal settlements on a daily basis by integrating the informal door to door collection system with Municipal Committee, Ramban collection system.

(2) In order to collect garbage from every house, area-wise specific time slot shall be set and published at conspicuous parts of that area and on the website of Municipal Committee, Ramban. Commonly, time for house to house garbage collection shall be set from 5.30 A. M. to 10.30 A. M. for summer and for winter 7:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. For collection of garbage from trading establishments, shops in commercial areas or any other institutional waste generators, commonly the time shall be from 7.30 A. M. to 11.00 A. M. However, sweeping can be undertaken twice daily, if required at public and commercial places. The timing for collection of garbage from the trading establishments, shops in commercial areas or any other institutional waste generators shall be decided by the Municipal Committee, Ramban accordingly.

(3) Arrangements shall be made for collection of residual solid waste from bulk waste generators, which are processing waste *in-situ*.

(4) Residual solid waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market shall be collected on day to day basis.

(5) Horticulture and garden waste shall be separately collected and disposed off. One or two days in a week shall be specified for this purpose.

(6) To make optimum use of bio-degradable waste from fruits and vegetable markets, meat and fish markets, bulk horticulture and garden waste and to minimize the cost of collection and transportation, such waste shall be processed or treated within the area where waste is generated.

(7) 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.

(8) Waste generators shall be responsible to deposit their segregated waste in the Auto-Tipper/Rickshaws etc. deployed by Municipal Committee, Ramban. Segregated waste from multistoried buildings, apartments, housing complexes may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location.

(9) Changing needs and advances in technology shall be taken into consideration for selection of collection equipment and vehicles. Auto-Tippers or vehicles of specific capacity with hydraulically operated hopper covering mechanism from top having two compartments for carrying biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste separately with a hooter shall be deployed for collection of waste.

(10) Automatic voice recorded device, bell or horn having sound not more than the permissible noise level shall be installed on every garbage collection vehicle used by waste collectors.

(11) Route plans for each primary collection and transportation vehicle shall be provided by Municipal Committee, Ramban or by the notified authorised waste collector. These plans in tabular as well as GIS map form, duly approved by Municipal Committee, Ramban shall mention starting point, start time, waiting points, waiting time on route, end point and end time of the specified route. Municipal Committee, Ramban or the notified authorised waste collector shall provide a 'Board' at each street to display time-table of primary collection and transportation vehicles to allow residents avail the facility at prescribed time. Such information shall also be uploaded on the website of Municipal Committee, Ramban and published in the local leading newspaper periodically for the information of General Public.

(12) In narrow streets that cannot be serviced by auto tipper or the vehicle, a 3-Wheeler or smaller motorized vehicle with hydraulically operated hopper covering mechanism from top having two compartments for carrying wet and dry waste separately with a hooter, compatible with mobile transfer station shall be deployed.

(13) In congested and narrower streets that cannot even be serviced by 3-Wheeler or smaller vehicle, cycle rickshaws or any other type of suitable equipment shall be deployed.

(14) Smaller, narrow and congested streets/lanes where even a 3-wheeler/ rickshaw etc. cannot operate, vantage points shall be designated at the start of the locality/street where the collection vehicle shall be parked and the helper/driver of vehicle shall carry a whistle and walk in the locality to announce arrival of vehicle for collecting solid waste. Time table for such collection system shall be displayed at the notice board and uploaded on the website of Municipal Committee, Ramban.

(15) Auto tippers, 3-wheelers, rickshaws and any other type of collection vehicles engaged in this service shall collect waste only from households and not from any other source viz. dhalaos, open sites, ground, bins and drains etc.

(16) Municipal Committee, Ramban or its notified authorised waste collectors shall be responsible to cover all the streets/lanes of each zone for the primary collection.

CHAPTER IV

SECONDARY STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE

6. *Storage of solid waste in the secondary storage points.*

(1) Segregated solid waste collected from doorsteps shall be taken to waste storage depots, community storage bins or fixed or mobile transfer stations or the locations specified by Municipal Committee, Ramban for secondary storage of waste.

(2) Such secondary storage points shall have covered containers (of specified colour) for separate storage of :

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

(3) Different containers shall be used in the areas demarcated by Municipal Committee, Ramban to keep segregated waste in the following manner :ô

- (a) green- for biodegradable waste ;
- (b) blue - for non-biodegradable ;
- (c) black - for domestic hazardous waste ;

Municipal Committee, Ramban shall separately notify, from time to time, mandatory colour coding and other specifications of receptacles prescribed for storage and delivery of different types of solid waste to enable safe and easy collection without any mixing or spillage of waste, which generators of different types of solid waste shall have to adhere to.

(4) Municipal Committee, Ramban on its own or through outsourcing agencies shall maintain the storage facilities for solid waste in a manner that does not create unhygienic and unsanitary conditions around it.

(5) Containers of various sizes in the secondary storage depots shall be provided by Municipal Committee, Ramban 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 user friendly and shall be so designed that it ensures compaction of waste and that the waste stored is not exposed to open atmosphere.

(8) All the housing cooperative societies, associations, residential and commercial establishments and gated communities etc. shall have the responsibility to put coloured bins as prescribed by these bye-laws 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) Municipal Committee, Ramban or its specified agency shall carry out washing and disinfection of all the bins on a weekly basis.

(10) Recycling Centers for Dry Waste (Non-Biodegradable Waste)ô

(a) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall convert its existing Dhalaos or identify specific location as per requirement, as 'Recycling Centersø which shall be used for segregation of dry waste received through street/door to door waste collection service. Recycling centers may be increased depending on the quantity of dry waste received.

(b) Dry (non-biodegradable) waste from street/door-to-door collection system and from commercial establishments shall be transferred only to these designated recycling centersø These designated centers shall receive only dry waste.

(c) There shall also be a provision for the households to directly deposit or sell their recyclable dry waste to the authorised agents and/or authorised waste dealers of Municipal Committee, Ramban at these recycling centers at pre-notified rates. A weighing scale and a counter shall be provided at each recycling unit for this purpose. The authorised agents and/or authorised waste dealers shall be allowed to dispose off or sell the recyclable waste to the secondary market or recycling units only in consonance with the provisions of SWM Rules, 2016. The authorised agents and/or authorised waste dealers will be entitled to retain sales realization thereof.

(11) Deposition Centre for specified Domestic Hazardous Wasteô

(a) For the collection of domestic hazardous waste, a deposition centre will be set up at a suitable location for receiving the

specified domestic hazardous waste. Such facility shall be set in each ward in a manner as per guidelines prescribed and notify the timing of receiving of such waste.

- (b) Municipal Committee, Ramban may also give the responsibility to its agency or concessionaire to collect domestic hazardous waste from all waste generators in segregated manner.
- (c) Such waste shall be transported separately to the hazardous waste disposal facility set up by the Government.

CHAPTER V

TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID WASTE

7. *Transportation of solid waste.* (1) Vehicles used for transportation of waste shall be covered in such manner that the collected waste is not exposed to open environment. The vehicles may also include compactors and mobile transfer stations depending upon choice of technology by Municipal Committee, Ramban.

(2) The storage facilities set up by Municipal Committee, Ramban shall be attended daily for clearing waste. The areas around the place where the bins or containers are kept shall also be cleaned.

(3) Collected segregated bio-degradable waste from residential and other areas shall be transferred to the processing plants like compost plants, bio-methanation plants or any such other facilities in a covered manner.

(4) Wherever applicable, for bio-degradable waste, preference shall be given for on-site processing of such waste.

(5) Collected non-bio-degradable waste shall be transported to the respective processing facilities or secondary storage facilities.

(6) Construction and Demolition Waste shall be transported as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(7) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall make arrangements for transportation of inerts in a proper manner. The street sweeping waste and removable drain silt shall be removed immediately after the work is over.

(8) Transportation vehicles shall be so designed that multiple handling of waste, prior to final disposal, is avoided.

(9) The collection vehicles engaged for the purpose shall deposit/transfer waste only at the MTS (Mobile Transfer Station) or FCTS (Fixed compactor Transfer Stations) wherever provided.

(10) In case MTS/FCTS is not stationed at the designated location at that point of time for any reason, then the 'loaded vehicle' shall go to the next designated location of the MTS or FCTS or the site specified by Municipal Committee, Ramban to unload the waste.

(11) Fixed compactor transfer station shall be transported through hook loader.

(12) MTS or FCTS shall transport the waste directly to compost plant, waste to energy plant or any other site/plant designated by Municipal Committee, Ramban.

(13) There should be no inter-mixing of waste from various sources during the transportation of waste.

(14) The services of street level collection and transportation of waste shall be provided every day including holidays.

(15) MTS engaged in this service shall receive waste only from designated auto tippers, 3-wheelers or vehicle/bins collecting waste from street level operations.

(16) Dedicated MTS shall be deployed at specified locations to receive waste from the Auto Tippers, 3-Wheelers, Rickshaws etc. engaged

in street-level and door-to-door collection of solid waste from households and commercial establishments as per the approved route plans.

(17) Design of MTS and FCTS shall allow unloading of waste from primary collection vehicles by consuming minimum time and without littering waste.

(18) Garbage spilled near MTS and FCTS, while transferring the solid waste, should be cleaned so that no spillage is left. Disinfectant should be used after cleaning process at that location.

(19) Municipal Committee, Ramban or its specified agency shall install CCTV cameras at all secondary storage facilities.

CHAPTER VI

PROCESSING OF SOLID WASTE

8. *Processing of solid waste.*ô (1) Municipal Committee, Ramban 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 :ô

- (a) to minimise transportation cost and environmental impacts, preference shall be given to decentralised processing such as bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable waste ;

- (b) through medium/large composting bio-methanation plants at centralised locations ;

- (c) through waste to energy processes by refuse derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feed stock to solid waste based power plants ; and/or

(d) through construction and demolition waste management plants.

(2) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall endeavour to create a market for consumption of RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel). The cement factories are liable to take RDF from municipal dumping sites who have to use RDF to the order of 5% of the total fuel burnt by them in their kilns.

(3) In waste to energy plant by direct incineration, absolute segregation shall be mandatory and be part of the terms and conditions of the relevant contracts.

(4) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall ensure that recyclables such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile etc. go to authorised recyclers.

9. *Other guidelines for processing of solid waste.* (1) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall enforce processing of bio-degradable waste on site of generation of such waste through composting or bio-methanation, as far as possible, at RWAs (Resident Welfare Associations), group housing societies, markets, gated communities and institutions with more than 5000 sq. m. areas, all hotels and restaurants, banquet halls and places of such nature. Preference shall be given for on site processing of biodegradable waste generated by other waste generators as well.

(2) Bulk generators who fail to install waste processing units within their premises shall be liable for fine to install such processing units with time line envisaged in the notices. If they perpetually fail to establish waste disposal system within six months after first notice issued to them, the Municipal Committee, Ramban are empowered to seal such erring bulk waste generating business establishments.

(3) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall enforce that markets dealing with vegetables, fruits, flowers, meat, poultry and fish waste while processing bio-degradable waste ensure hygienic conditions.

(4) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall enforce processing of horticulture, parks and garden waste separately in the parks and gardens by the generators.

(5) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall involve communities in waste management and promote home composting, bio gas generation, decentralized processing of waste at community level, subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility.

(6) The waste generator has to pay user charges/sanitation fee to the local bodies inspite of the fact if they process their waste at their institutional level.

CHAPTER VII

DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

10. *Disposal of Solid waste.* Municipal Committee, Ramban shall undertake on its own or through any other agency, the construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure for disposal of residual waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains in a manner prescribed under SWM Rules and any other obligation imposed by any other law for the time being in force.

CHAPTER VIII

USER FEE AND LEVYING OF SPOT FINE/PENALTY

11. *User fee for collection, transportation, disposal of solid waste.* (1) User fee shall be fixed for providing services for garbage collection, transportation and disposal from waste generators by Municipal Committee, Ramban. The rates of user fee are specified in Schedule-I.

(2) The user fee so fixed shall be collected from waste generators by Municipal Committee, Ramban or the authorised agency or person as may be authorised by Director of Urban Local Bodies, Jammu in this behalf.

(3) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall prepare the database of all the waste generators for the purpose of levying user fee, and evolve appropriate mechanism for billing/collection/recovery of user charges, within three months from the date of notification of these bye-laws. The database shall be updated regularly.

(4) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall adopt different methods for collection of user fee including online payment.

(5) Special days in a month, preferably in first week of each month, shall be fixed for collection of user fee.

(6) There shall also be a system of yearly or half yearly payment. If the user fee is 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.

(7) The user fee mentioned in Schedule-I shall stand automatically increased by 5% after every 3 years with effect from 1st January of the year.

(8) The user fee shall be collected only by the institution/person authorised by the competent authority by a general or special order in this behalf.

(9) In case of default of payment of user fee/fine, the competent authority may recover the same from the defaulter as an arrear of land revenue as per the provision of Land Revenue Act, 1996. However, Municipal Corporation, Jammu/Srinagar shall be allowed to effect the recovery under the provisions of Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Corporation Act, 2000.

12. *Fine/Penalty for contravention of SWM Rules.* (1) Whosoever' contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of SWM Rules or these bye-laws shall be imposed with fine as mentioned in Schedule-II appended to these bye-laws.

(2) In case of repeated contravention or non-compliance as mentioned in clause (a) above, fine amount for every such default shall be levied per day or month, as the case may be.

(3) The Commissioners shall designate officers for levying fine or penalty by a general or special order in this behalf. The fine/penalty amount is specified in Schedule-II.

(4) The fine or penalty mentioned in Schedule-II shall stand automatically increased by 5% after every 3 years with effect from 1st January of the year.

(5) The fine shall be levied and collected on the spot by the designated officers. In case of non-payment of fine at the spot, the procedure for prosecution prescribed under provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall follow.

(6) In realization of fines imposed on defaulters, the J&K State Pollution Control Board shall not renew the licenses of hotels and other business units unless an NOC is not procured by the business unit/s from the concerned Municipal Committee, Ramban.

(7) Fine shall be imposed on the hospitals and allied concerns if they are found mixing bio-medical wastes with municipal solid waste.

(h) Charges for the material recovery by rag pickers or waste dealers to be decided by the Municipal Committee, Ramban.

(8) Concession to bulk purchasers of compost/plastic/tin and recyclables on the price of by product, if any, as a result of processing of Solid Waste shall be decided by the Municipal Committee, Ramban.

(j) The cement manufacturing units shall be responsible to lift the RDF from municipal dumping sites and their license renewals be linked with Municipal Committee, Ramban NOC.

(9) Tippers ferrying building material and causing avoidable waste on the streets shall be liable for fine to be decided by the Municipal Committee, Ramban but not less than Rupees Five Hundred (500/-) per default.

13. Responsibilities of Waste Generators. (1) Prohibition of littering

(a) Littering in any public place : No person shall litter in any public place except in authorised public or private litter receptacles. No person shall repair vehicles, wash/clean utensils or any other object or keep any type of storage in

any public place except in such public facilities or conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes.

- (b) Littering on any property : No person shall litter on any open or vacant property except in authorised private or public receptacles.
- (c) Litter-throwing from vehicles : No person, whether a driver or passenger in a vehicle, shall litter upon any street, road, sidewalk, playground, garden, traffic island or other public place. No vehicle shall be washed on roads, river banks, near public parks, water bodies.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Litter by owned/pet animals : It shall be the responsibility of the owner of any pet animal including dog, cat etc. to promptly scoop/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 preferably by their own sewage system.
- (f) Disposal of waste in drain etc. No person shall litter in any drain/river/open pond/water bodies.

(2) Burning of waste : Disposal by burning of any type of solid waste at public places or at any private or public property is strictly prohibited.

(3) "Clean Area" : Every person shall endeavour that any public place in front of or adjacent to any premises owned or occupied by him including the footpath and open drain/gutter and kerb is free of any waste, either in solid or liquid form.

(4) For Public Gatherings and Events organised in public places for any reason (including for processions, exhibitions, circuses, fairs, political

rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protests and demonstrations, etc.) where the permission from the Police Department and/or from the Municipal Committee, Ramban is required, it will be the responsibility of the organiser of the event or gathering to ensure the cleanliness of that area as well as all appurtenant areas.

(5) Refundable Cleanliness Deposit, as may be notified by the Municipal Committee, Ramban, will be taken from the organiser, by the concerned zonal office for the duration of the event. This deposit will be refunded on the completion of the event after it is noted that the said public place has been restored back to a clean state, and any waste generated as a result of the event has been collected and transported to designated sites. This deposit will be only for the cleanliness of the public place and does not cover any damage to property. In case the organisers of the event wish to avail of the services of the Municipal Committee, Ramban for the cleaning, collection and transport of waste generated as a result of that event, they must apply to the Chief Executive Officer/ Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Ramban for availing the services and pay the necessary charges as may be fixed by the Competent Authority for this purpose.

(6) Dumping of solid waste on vacant plot and depositing construction and demolition waste at non-designated locations shall be dealt with by the Municipal Committee, Ramban in the following manner :ô

- (a) The Municipal Committee, Ramban may serve a notice on the owner/occupier of any premises, requiring such owner/occupier 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, such person shall be liable to pay penalties as prescribed from time to time.

(c) If the person on whom the notice is served fails to comply with any requirements imposed by such notice, the Municipal Committee, Ramban may

(i) Enter on the premises and clear the waste ; and

(ii) Recover from the occupier the expenditure incurred in having done so.

(7) Duty of manufacturers or brand owners of disposable products and sanitary napkins and diapers

(a) All manufacturers/sole distributors/whole sellers of disposal products such as tin, glass, plastics packaging, wrappers etc., or brand owners who introduce such products in the market within the jurisdiction of Municipal Committee, Ramban shall provide necessary financial assistance to Municipal Committee, Ramban for establishment of waste management system. Municipal Committee, Ramban may also coordinate with the concerned departments of Central Govt. and/or the Govt. of J&K for implementation of this provision.

0.5% of Annual turnover shall be chargeable from them for establishment/maintenance of solid waste management facilities to be deposited with the concerned corporation/local body.

(b) All such brand owners who sell or market their products in such packaging material which are non-biodegradable shall put in place a system to collect back the packaging waste generated due to their production.

(c) Manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers shall explore the possibility of using all recyclable materials in their products or they shall provide a pouch or wrapper for disposal of each napkin or diapers along with the packet of their sanitary products.

(d) All such manufacturers, brand owners or marketing companies shall educate the masses for wrapping and disposal of their products.

(8) All industrial units using fuel and located within one hundred Km. from a solid waste based refuse derived fuel plant shall make arrangements to replace at least five percent of their fuel requirement by refused derived fuel so produced.

14. *Responsibilities of Municipal Committee, Ramban.* (1) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall within its territorial area, be responsible for ensuring regular system of surface cleaning of all common streets/roads, public places, temporary settlements, slum areas, markets, its own parks, gardens, drains etc. by employing human resources and machines and shall be bound to collect the garbage from the declared storage containers, and transport it every day to the final disposal point in closed vehicles for which Municipal Committee, Ramban may engage private parties on contract or Public Private Partnership mechanism with the prior approval of Govt., apart from its own cleaning staff and vehicles. In addition, Municipal Committee, Ramban shall identify all the commercial areas for carrying out sweeping twice a day.

(2) Municipal Committee, Ramban or the authorised agency engaged by it shall provide and maintain sufficient number of community litter bins of sufficient size on public roads, in surroundings of railway stations, bus stops, religious places, in commercial areas etc.

(3) Municipal Committee, Ramban for the purpose of managing solid waste activities in decentralized and regular manner shall designate one 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.

(4) The competent authority shall designate sufficient Senior Officer/s, preferably not below the rank of to be decided by the Municipal Committee, Ramban, as Nodal Officer/s to monitor the progress of segregation, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste.

(5) Each ward shall be divided into sweeping beats based on the prescribed parameter and deploy manpower accordingly or rationalize the existing deployment and monitor their work by using latest technology. Wherever it is unable to get sweeping through its own staff, it may outsource through contract. Each beat shall be inspected by the supervising officials on daily basis prescribed as per directions.

(6) Municipal Committee, Ramban, shall employ latest road/street cleaning machines, mechanical sweepers or other equipments which improves the efficiency of sweeping and drainage cleaning.

(7) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall create awareness and sensitization through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign and educate the waste generators and other stakeholders about the various provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules and these bye-laws with special emphasis on user fee and fines/penalties.

(8) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall encourage waste generators to treat wet waste at source. It may consider creating systems for incentives for adoption of decentralized technologies such as bio-methanation, composting etc. Incentives may be like awarding and recognizing the households. RWAs and institutions etc. by giving certificates by publishing their names on respective websites or rebate in property tax etc.

(9) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall ensure that the authorities of Agriculture Department, Floriculture Department, Horticulture, SKAUST are supplied with sufficient quantity of compost generated out of organic waste to phase out the use of chemical fertilizers and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by them and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector and shall take up with the Directorate of Horticulture, Agriculture and Floriculture for use of compost.

(10) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall make efforts to streamline and formalize solid waste management systems and endeavour that the informal sector workers in waste management (waste pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of solid waste management.

(11) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall 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.

(12) Municipal Committee, Ramban shall ensure occupational safety of its own staff and staff of outsourced agency involved in collection transport and handling of waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipments.

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1	2	3	
oo			
4.	Guest House/Dharamshalas/Hostels/ Paying Guest	1000	500
5.	Restaurant up to sitting of 50 person	1000	500
6.	Restaurant with sitting of more than 50 person	2000	1000
7.	Hotel (Up to 3 star)	1000	1000
8.	Hotel (above 3 star)	5000	5000
9.	Commercial offices, government officers, bank, insurance offices, coaching classes, educational institutes etc.	500	100
10.	Kinder Garten, Cretches etc.	--	--
11.	Clinic, dispensary, laboratories,	1000	500
12.(a)	Nursing homes (up to 50 beds) only non-bio medical waste.	1000	500
12.(b)	Hospitals, Nursing Homes (above 50 beds)	4000	4000
13.	Small and cottage industry, workshop (only non-hazardous waste)	1000	500
14.	Godowns, cold storages (only non-hazardous waste)	2000	1000
15.	Automobiles, showrooms	2000	1000
16.	Service Stations, Automobile Workshops	1000	500
17.	Marriage/Party Halls, Festivals Halls, Party Lawns, exhibition and fairs.	2000	1000
18.	Clubs, cinemas halls, pubs, multiplexes and other such places.	2000	1000
19.	Any other non-commercial, commercial, religious or charitable institution not covered in any of above categories.	500	500
20.	Dairies & Kennels	1000	500

1	2	3	4	5
		accordance with the Rule		
		o Failure to deal with horticulture waste and garden waste in accordance with the Rule	Non-Residential	1000
3.	Rule 4 (1) (c) of SWM Rules	Failure to deal with construction and demolition waste in accordance with the Rule	Residential	2000
			Non-Residential	5000
4.	Rule 4 (2) of SWM Rules	Open burning of solid waste	Violator	5000
5.	Rule 4 (4) of SWM Rules	Organizing an event or gathering of more than one hundred person at any unlicensed place without following the prescribed procedure	Person(s), who has/ve organised 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	5000
6.	Rule 4 (5) of SWM Rules	Street vendor failing to	Violator	500

1	2	3	4	5
		deal with waste in accordance with the Rule		
7.	Bye-Law 13 (i) read with Rule 15 (g) of SWM Rules	Littering	Offender	500
8.	Rule 4 (6) of SWM Rules	Failure to deal with waste in accordance with the Rule	Resident Welfare Association Market Association	5000 10,000
9.	Rule 4 (7) of SWM Rules	Failure to deal with waste in accordance with the Rule	Gated Community Institution	10,000 15,000
10.	Rule 4 (8) of SWM Rules	Failure to deal with waste in accordance with the Rule	Hotel Restaurant	20,000 10,000
11.	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	50,000

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5 Name of the officer-in-charge dealing
with Solid Waste Management

Phone No.

Fax No.

E-mail :

6 Number of households in the
city/town

Number of non-residential premises
in the city

Number of election/administrative
wards in the City/town

7 Quantity of Solid Waste
Estimated Quantity of Solid Waste
generated in the local body area
per day in metric tones

Quality of Solid Waste collected
per day

Per capita waste collected per day

Quality of solid waste processed

Quality of solid waste disposal at
dumpsite/landfill

8 Status of solid waste
management service

Segregation and storage
of waste at source

1

2

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Percentage of residential and
non-residential premises covered in
door to door collection through:

Motorized vehicle

Contained tricycle/Handcart

Other device

If not, method of primary
collection adopted

Sweeping of streets

Length of roads, streets, lanes,
bye-lanes in the city that need
to be cleaned

Frequency of street sweeping and
percentage of population covered

Total used

Manual sweeping

Mechanical Sweeping

Whether long handle broom used
by sanitation workers

Whether each sanitation worker is
given handcart/tricycle for
collection of waste

Whether handcart/tricycle is
containerized

Whether the collection tools
synchronizes with collection/waste
storage containers utilized

Secondary Waste Storage facilities

No. and type of waste storage
depots in the city/town

1

2

ooo

Whether lifting of solid waste from
storage depots in manual or mechanical,
give percentage

(%) of manual lifting of solid waste

(%) of mechanical lifting

If mechanical specify the method used

Whether solid waste is lifted from door
to door and transported to treatment plant
directly in a segregated form

Waste transportation per day Type
and number of vehicles used

Animal cart

Tractors

Non-tipping Truck

Tipping Truck

Dumper Placers

Refuse Collectors

Compactors

Others

JCB/Loader

Frequency of transportation
of waste

1

2

oo

Quantity of waste transported
each day

Percentage of total waste
transported daily

Waste Treatment Technologies used

Whether solid waste is processed

If yes, Quantity of waste
processed daily

Whether treatment is done by local
body or through an agency

Land (s) available with the local
body for waste processing

Land currently utilized for
waste processing

Solid Waste processing facilities
in operation

Solid Waste processing under construction

Distance of processing facilities
from city/town boundary

Details of technologies adopted

Composting

Vermi composting

Bio-methanation

Refuse Derived Fuel

1

2

oo

Waste to Energy technology such as
incineration, gasification, pyrolysis or
any other technology

Co-processing

Combustible waste supplied to
Cement plant

Combustible waste supplied to
solid waste based power plants

Others

Solid waste disposal facilities

No. of dumpsite sites available
with the local body

No. of sanitary Landfill sites
available with the body

Area of each such sites available
for waste disposal

Area of land currently used
for waste disposal

Distance of dumpsites/landfill
facility from city/town

Distance from the nearest habitation

Distance from water body

Distance from state/national highway

Distance from Airport

