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असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 27 जनवरी, 2026

का.आ. 388(अ).— ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2024 के प्ररूप वाली अधिसूचना जो की ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 को अधिक्रांत करेगी , भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा, अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि 5369 (अ), तारीख 9 दिसंबर, 2024 के द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में प्रकाशित की गई थी, जिसमें इससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना वाले सभी व्यक्तियों से, उक्त अधिसूचना वाले राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ जनता को उपलब्ध कराए जाने की तारीख से साठ दिन की अवधि समाप्त होने से पूर्व, आपत्तियाँ और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए गए थे;

और, उक्त अधिसूचना वाले राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ जनता को 14 दिसंबर, 2024 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और, उक्त अवधि के भीतर उक्त प्ररूप अधिसूचना के संबंध में जनता से प्राप्त आपत्तियों और सुझावों पर केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा सम्यक्र रूप से विचार किया गया है;

प्ररूप – 6

[अध्याय 4, नियम 21 देखें]

दुर्घटना रिपोर्टिंग

	दुर्घटना की तारीख और समय	
0.	दुर्घटना की ओर ले जाने वाली घटनाओं का क्रम	
1.	दुर्घटना में शामिल अपशिष्ट	
2.	मानव स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर दुर्घटनाओं के प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन	
3.	आपातकालीन उपाय किए गए	
4.	दुर्घटना के प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए उठाए गए कदम	
5.	ऐसी दुर्घटना की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदम	
ii	तारीख: ..... स्थान: ……	हस्ताक्षर: …… … पदनाम: ……

[फा. सं. 18/3/2022-एचएसएम]

नीलेश कुमार साह, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 27 th January 2026

S.O. 388(E).— Whereas the draft of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2024, was notified, by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, *vide* notification number S.O. 5369 (E), dated the 9th December, 2024, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), inviting objections or suggestions from the persons likely to be affected thereby, before the expiry of the period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Official Gazette containing the said notification on the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2024 in supersession of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 were made available to the public;

AND WHEREAS, the copies of the Official Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public on the 14th December, 2024;

AND WHEREAS, the objections and suggestions received from the public in respect of the said draft notification within the said period have been duly considered by the Central Government;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3, 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and in suppression of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, except as respect of things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules for management of solid waste, namely:-

Chapter I

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

(2) They shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of April 2026.

2. Application.— These rules shall apply to every urban body as well as rural local body, including all entities within their jurisdictions whether being controlled and managed by the government; private sector or in Public Private Partnership; special notified areas; notified industrial areas or townships; special economic zones; food parks; areas under the control of Indian Railways including railway stations, railway tracks and land parcels adjacent to railway tracks; airports; airbases; harbours and ports including dry ports; defence establishments; public and private establishments; State and Central Government organisations; places of pilgrim, religious and historical importance and all land owners public or private, individual or body corporate in possession of land parcels, and to every domestic, institutional, commercial and any other non-residential solid waste generator. The rule does not cover industrial waste, hazardous waste, hazardous chemicals, bio medical waste, e-waste, battery waste and radio-active waste, that are covered under separate rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act,1986**.**

3. Definitions.— (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "**aerobic composting**" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;

(b) "**agri-residue**" means crop residue or crop waste material generated from agricultural or horticultural crop fields or orchard, after harvest of crops e.g. straw, husk, etc;

(c) "**anaerobic digestion**" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen;

(d) "**authorisation**" means the permission given by the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, under these rules to the operator of a facility or urban local authority or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of waste;

(e) "**biodegradable waste**" means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;

(f) "**bio-methanation**" means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane rich biogas;

(g) "**brand owner**" means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label;

(h) "**buffer zone**" means a zone to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding five tons per day of installed capacity and the guidelines for size and activities to be carried out inside buffer zone shall be developed by the Central Pollution Control Board based upon capacity and pollution load in order to minimize impact on environment and the buffer zone shall be maintained within the total area allotted for solid waste processing and disposal facility;

(i) "**bulk waste generator**" covers the entities, given below, if they satisfy at least one of the following criterion; (i) buildings with floor area of 20,000 sq.m. or above; or (ii) water consumption of 40000 litres per day; or (iii) solid waste generation of 100 kg per day, namely:-

(a) Institutional users including buildings occupied by the,-

(i) Central Government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings;

(ii) local bodies;

(iii) public sector undertakings or private companies;

(iv) schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions; and

(v) community places or like;

(b) Commercial users including,-

(i) commercial establishments including railways, bus stations or depots, airports, ports;

(ii) industrial units and industrial areas;

(iii) malls, multiplexes;

(iv) hotels;

(v) hospitals, nursing homes;

(vi) hostels;

(vii) wholesale markets, including "Mandis", for agricultural and horticultural produce, fish and meat;

(viii) Stadium, sports complexes;

(ix) Community halls, convention halls, auditorium;

(x) Marriage or banquet halls;

(xi) conference centres, Expo centres, exhibition areas; and

(xii) tourist spots.

(c) Residential societies.

(j) "**bye-laws**" means regulatory framework notified by local body, including census town and notified area townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction;

(k) "**census town**" means an urban area as defined by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India;

(l) "**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;

(m) "**composting**" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;

(n) "**contractor**" means a person or firm that undertakes a contract to provide materials or labour to perform a service or do a job for service providing authority;

(o) "**co-processing**" means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg as raw material or as a source of energy or both to replace or supplement the natural mineral resources and fossil fuels in industrial processes;

(p) "**decentralised processing**" means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing the processing of wet waste or horticulture waste as well as segregation and sorting of dry waste, sanitary waste, and special care waste closest to the source of generation so as to optimize transportation of waste for recycling or processing or disposal;

(q) "**disposal**" means the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains in sanitary landfills as specified in Schedule II to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;

(r) "**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;

(s) "**dry waste**" means waste other than wet waste sanitary waste, special care waste and includes recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste;

(t) "**dump sites**" means a land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;

(u) "**facility**" means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out;

(v) "**fine**" means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these rules or bye- laws;

(w) "**Form**" means a form appended to these rules;

(x) "**handling**" includes all activities relating to sorting, segregation, material recovery, collection, secondary storage, shredding, baling, crushing, loading, unloading, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste;

(y) "**horticultural waste**" means plants-based waste from parks, gardens, traffic islands, road medians etc. including grass and wood clippings, weeds, pruning, branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw or dead leaves and tree trimmings, which cannot be accommodated in the daily collection system for wet waste;

(z) "**inerts**" means wastes which are non bio-degradable, non-recyclable or non-combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;

(za) **"incineration"** means a process that burns or combusts solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures;

(zb) "**informal waste collector**" includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in collecting, segregating, sorting, sale and purchase of waste materials including recyclable materials;

(zc) "**leachate**" means the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it;

(zd) "**local body**" includes the municipal corporation, nagar nigam, municipal council, nagarpalika, municipal board, nagar panchayat and town panchayat, census towns, notified areas and notified industrial townships, panchayati raj institutions which include Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti Zila Parishad or District Panchayat, as the case may be;

(ze) "**material recovery facility**" means a facility where solid waste other than wet waste and horticulture waste , can be temporarily stored by the local body or any entity authorised by local body to facilitate segregation and sorting of collected waste including biodegradable plastic as well as compostable plastic , and transfer of recyclables and non recyclables to authorised recyclers or waste processors from various components of waste;

(zf) "**non-biodegradable waste**" means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;

(zg) "**operator of a facility**" means a person or entity, who owns or operates a facility for handling solid waste which includes the local body and any other entity or agency appointed by the local body;

(zh) "**primary collection**" means collection of segregated solid waste from source of its generation including households, markets, institutions, other commercial establishments or any other non-residential premises including industry or industrial areas or from any designated collection points specified by the local body to secondary storage points or secondary transfer station or like

(zi) "**processing**" means any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products;

(zj) "**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 or may not be similar to the original products;

(zk) "**redevelopment**" means rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated;

(zl) "**refused derived fuel (RDF)**"means fuel derived from combustible waste fraction of solid waste like plastic, wood, pulp or inorganic waste, other than chlorinated materials, in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, shredding, dehydrating and compacting of solid waste ;

(zm) "**Registered Environment Auditor**" means Environment Auditor as defined under the Environment Audit Rules, 2025, as amended from time to time;

(zn) "**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;

(zo) "**sanitary land filling**" means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert waste 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;

(zp) "**sanitary waste**" means waste comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;

(zq) "**sanitary products**" means products comprising of diapers, condoms, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, incontinence sheets;

(zr) "**schedule**" means the Schedule appended to these rules;

(zs) "**secondary storage**" means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or material recovery facilitates or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;

(zt) "**segregation**" means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely wet waste including agriculture and dairy waste, dry waste including recyclable waste, non- recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non recyclable inert waste, special care waste, and construction and demolition waste;

(zu) "**service provider**" means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage handling , electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc.;

(zy) "**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 waste, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical 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 mentioned in rule 2;

(zw) "**sorting**" means separating various components and categories of recyclables and non-recyclables such as paper including paperboard, plastic, metal, glass, etc., from waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling or processing or disposal;

(zx) "**special care waste**" means and includes discarded paint drums, pesticide cans or containers or bottles, compact fluorescent lamp or bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, waste batteries, used or waste needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, or any other waste notified by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time, generated at the household level;

(zy) "**stabilising**" 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;

(zz) "**State Pollution Control Board**" means the State Pollution Control Board constituted under Section 4 of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974) and includes in relation to Union territory, the Pollution Control Committee;

(zza) "**street vendor**" means any person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in a street, lane, side walk, footpath, pavement, public park or any other public place or private area, from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place. It includes hawker, peddler, squatter and all other synonymous terms which may be local or region specific; and the words "street vending" with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall be construed accordingly;

(zzb) "**tipping fee**" means a fee or support price determined by the local bodies or authorities or any state agency authorised by the State Government or the Union territory administration to be paid to the concessionaire or third party and operator of waste processing facility or for disposal of residual solid waste at the landfill;

(zzc) "**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;

(zzd) "**transportation**" means conveyance of solid waste, either treated, partly treated or untreated from a location to another location in an environmentally sound manner through specially designed and covered transport system so as to prevent the foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions;

(zze) "**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;

(zzf) "**user fee**" means a fee imposed by the local body on the waste generator to cover for full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services;

(zzg) "**vermi composting**" means the process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms;

(zzh) "**waste generator**" means and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishments including Indian Railways, defense establishments, which generate solid waste;

(zzi) "**waste hierarchy**" means the priority order in which the solid waste should 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;

(zzj) "**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 including the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood;

(zzk) **"waste to energy"** means and includes use of solid waste for generation of energy and includes co-processing through use of high calorific value non-biodegradable and non-recyclable fractions of solid waste for generation of heat through incineration (thermal process) for generation of electricity or use of biodegradable fraction of solid waste for anaerobic digestion (biomethanation) for generation of biogas (methane) including compressed biogas, Bio Compressed Natural Gas for use either directly or converted to electricity using appropriate generators;

(zzl) "**wet waste"** means and includes organic waste including kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste , meat waste, fruits waste, flower waste, and such similar waste and biodegradable waste.

(2) Words and expressions used herein but not defined, but defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986,

the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the respective Acts.

4. Solid Waste Management.— The solid waste management by local authorities, in their respective jurisdiction, shall *inter alia* include environmentally sound management of solid waste such as dry waste, wet waste, special care waste, sanitary waste, horticultural waste as well as of sanitary landfill management and existing or legacy waste dumpsite remediation.

Chapter II
Environmentally sound management of solid waste

5. Duties of waste generator. — (1) Every waste generator shall,-

(a) adopt measures to prevent or reduce environmental pollution caused by solid waste;
(b) segregate and store the waste generated by them in four separate streams at source namely wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste; and handover segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local authorities from time to time;
(c) wrap securely the used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads etc., in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material as instructed by the local bodies or authorities and shall place the same in the sanitary waste bin separate from bins meant for dry waste or wet waste or special care waste;
(d) store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in their own premises and shall dispose of as per the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025;
(e) store horticulture waste or garden waste generated from their premises or land separately in their own premises and dispose of as per the directions of local bodies authorities from time to time;
(f) not throw, burn or bury the solid waste generated by them, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or dispose in the drain or water bodies;
(g) 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 local body;
(h) pay such user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies;
(i) keep suitable containers for storage of segregated solid waste viz. wet waste, dry waste, special care waste and sanitary waste segregated waste to authorised waste collectors or through waste collection vehicles as notified by the local body;
(j) not organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the local body, 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 local body and the waste generated shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed under these rules.
(k) shall not mix biomedical waste covered under Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 with solid waste, provided it is identified as an occupier under Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(2) All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sq.m. area and all resident welfare associations, market associations, hotels, restaurants, shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules in the Official Gazette and in partnership with the local body, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, 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 the local body.

6. Duties of bulk waste generator.— Every bulk waste generator shall,-

(a) register themselves with the concerned local body through the centralised online portal. The certificate of registration shall specify conditions required to be fulfilled for registration to remain valid. Any change in the information provided during registration and the conditions specified in the registration shall be notified to the local body;

(b) make necessary arrangements for collecting and handing over of dry waste, sanitary waste, special care waste, to the local body or agency authorised by it;

(c) make necessary arrangements to collect and process wet waste or horticulture waste if applicable, generated by them, in a decentralised manner through composting or biomethanation or any other approved technology;

(d) set up and operate wet waste processing facility of adequate capacity, including for horticulture waste to ensure processing of complete wet waste generated by them, in case of all new bulk waste generators. In case of existing bulk waste generators, who are not able to set up and operate decentralised wet waste processing, they shall get the exemption from the local body, and such bulk waste generators shall procure Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates from local body concerned for processing of wet waste equivalent to complete wet waste generated by them;

(e) fulfill Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility for (i) processing of wet waste and (ii) ensure environmentally sound management of collected dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste. The calculation for Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility obligation for total solid waste generated by bulk waste generator shall be estimated based upon norms issued by Central Pollution Control Board in consultation with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation from time to time;

(f) procure Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility Certificates from local body for undertaking environmentally sound management by collection and transportation of dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste and wet waste, in case wet waste is not processed by bulk waste generator, and by sending to registered waste processing facility for further processing and treatment of waste;

(g) not engage with any entity not having registration mandated under these rules;

(h) submit annual returns by 30th June every year on the centralised online portal in respect of the Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility obligation including procurement of Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate for total calculated solid waste generated by them and the annual returns shall be submitted to local bodies for further processing and same shall be made available in public domain on the website of local body on a yearly basis;

(i) give the residual solid waste generated or inerts during waste processing in case of decentralised waste processing facilities to authorised waste collectors or an agency authorised by local body or local body;

(j) in case of construction of new units, promptly clean up and move away the solid waste generated by them and left during the course of construction, and have it managed in compliance with these rules;

(k) ensure that solid waste is not littered during the transportation and the solid waste generated during journey and at bus stations and railway station is managed as per the provisions of these rules, in case of entities engaged in public transport including roadways and railways;

(l) in accordance with the relevant rules, develop and operate facilities for collecting and processing or disposal of various category of solid waste in case of entities engaged in construction projects including development and redevelopment of residential, institutional areas, community facilities, infrastructure such as roads, transmission lines or engaged in the operation and management of public facilities including such as airports, bus stops or railway stations, shopping malls;

(m) not mix biomedical waste covered under Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 with solid waste provided it is identified as an occupier under Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. In such cases, the Biomedical Waste Generator shall provide information, while filing annual returns, on the quantity of biomedical waste generated and handed over to authorised Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility entities for collection, treatment or disposal under Bio-medical Waste Management Rule 2016.

7. Duties of operator of solid waste processing facilities.-The operator of every waste processing facilities shall,-

(a) register with the local body through the centralised online portal in case of wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste, special care waste, horticulture waste processing facilities including Waste to energy, Compressed Bio-Gas plant, composting, incinerators, common biomedical waste facilities;

(b) ensure that treatment standards are such that no harm is caused to human health or environment, and shall meet the standards as laid down in Schedule II and Schedule III;

(c) file quarterly returns by 15th of the first month of the next quarter and annual returns by 30th June every year to the concerned local body in Form III, and the local body shall validate the returns filed before further onward processing, in respect of the quantity or volume of wet waste, dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste, horticulture waste received for processing, as applicable; quantity of solid waste processed; details of non-recyclable and non-energy recoverable dry waste and inerts sent to sanitary or operational landfills; availability, quality and sale or use of organic manure or compost produced from processing of wet waste and horticulture waste; and other relevant details. Such data shall also be made available in the public domain and published on the website;

(d) give the residual solid waste or inerts generated during waste processing to authorised waste collectors or an agency authorised by local body or local body ;

(e) design and set up the facility as per the technical guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard from time to time and the manual on solid waste management prepared by Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs or Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS);

(f) obtain authorization under the rules by making an application Form I through local body for setting and operation of waste processing units from the State Pollution Control Board,;

(g) be responsible for the safe and environmentally sound operations of the solid waste processing facilities as per the standards prescribed in the rules and following the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs or Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), from time to time;

(i) register all biomethanation or Compressed Biogas or biogas plants on the GOBARDHAN portal and link to centralised online portal;

(j) not deal with any other waste processing facility not having registration mandated under these rules;

(k) ensure engagement of trained manpower for operation of waste processing facilities;

8. Duties of the local body involved in collection, segregation and transportation of solid waste.— Every local body or the concessionaire or third party authorised by local body involved in collection, segregation and transportation of solid waste,-

(a) shall register themselves on the centralised online portal;

(b) shall ensure that the collection, segregation, transportation and processing of solid waste is done in an environmentally sound manner, in accordance with the guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs or Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS);

(c) shall be responsible for handing over the collected solid waste to the registered waste processing facility;

(d) shall generate Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates for procurement by bulk

waste generators as per scheme given in sub-rule 38 of Rule 39 of these rules , in accordance with the guidelines laid down by Central Pollution Control Board in this regard;

(e) shall generate the Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates against the wet waste and horticulture waste only after the registered and authorised wet waste treatment or processing or recycling facilities to whom the wet waste is given for processing or treatment submits report providing details regarding quantity of wet waste or horticulture waste received and processed, on the centralised online portal;

(f) shall ensure transportation of wet waste to registered wet waste processing facility, dry waste to registered Material Recovery Facility or processing facility, sanitary waste and special care waste to registered recycler or processor or incinerator or common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility or Secondary storage points or transfer stations;

(g) shall file quarterly by 15th of the first month of the next quarter and annual returns by 30th June every year to the concerned local body and the local body shall validate the return filed before onward processing, in respect of the quantity or volume of wet waste, dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste received from the waste generator or bulk waste generator; details of each of the waste generator or bulk waste generator from whom the wet waste, dry waste, special category waste, sanitary waste, horticulture waste is collected; details of registered or authorised waste treatment or processing or recycling facilities to whom the wet waste, dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste, horticulture waste is given for processing; and other relevant details. Such data shall also made available in the public domain and published on the website;

(h) shall be responsible for taking the following measures,-

(i) discharging its duties in accordance with the manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management by Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) as amended from time to time;

(ii) taking measures to prevent scattering, running off and spilling of solid waste, or other measures to prevent pollution of the environment;

(iii) ensuring that the collection of solid waste from waste generators is carried out at regular intervals;

(iv) ensuring that the vehicles used for the collection and transportation of solid waste are equipped with appropriate size and capacity to provide separate compartments for wet waste and dry waste and provide necessary arrangements for separate collection of sanitary waste, special care waste, and horticultural or agricultural waste;

(v) ensuring that no intermixing of waste streams during collection & transportation occurs during transportation;

(vi) ensuring that waste stream remains segregated until it reaches the designated waste processing facility;

(vii) ensuring that the person involved in the collection & transportation are provided with appropriate Personal protective equipment and are trained properly;

(viii)ensure that the concessionaire or third party authorised by local body for undertaking solid waste management, shall register with the local body through centralised online portal and follows the guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and adheres to the standard prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board

(ix) ensuring that the fleet engaged in collection and transportation are equipped with tracking devices for cities having population more than 50,000. Depending on requirement, same may be extended to local bodies having population less than 50,000 also.

9. Duties of the entity involved in sorting of recyclable or non-recyclable waste at Material Recovery Facility.— (1) Each entity involved in sorting of waste, into recyclable or non-recyclable waste, preferably from dry waste shall be registered with the local body.

(2) It shall be the responsibility of the entity to,-

(a) ensure that a facility operates in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs;

(b) ensure that hazardous waste generated from any activity of the entity is managed as per the provisions under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement)

Rules, 2016.

(3) The sorted recyclable or non-recyclable waste shall be channelized to the registered waste processing entities or recycling entities.

(4) The entity shall report to the concerned local body through the online portal regarding the quantity of solid waste received, quantity of solid waste sorted and channelized to registered waste processors or sanitary landfills on a quarterly basis by 15th of first month of next quarter.

(5) Facility or entity shall not deal with any other entity not having registration mandated under these rules.

(6) Ensure engagement of trained personnel for operation of Material Recovery Facility.

(7) The registered material recovery facilities may provide the following services, where possible, for channelization of waste for waste processing especially in those waste streams where extended producer responsibility has mandated under separate rules notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986,-

(i) act as an uptake point for plastic waste processors or waste processors of other waste such as e-waste or producers, importers and brand owners or obligated entities mandated to fulfil extended producer responsibility under separate rules notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(ii) act as a deposition centre for e-waste, special care waste, sanitary waste or other waste for which separate rules have been notified under Environment Protection Act, for further channelization of wastes towards processing;

(iii) act as drop off centres or deposition centres to promote circularity in waste following principle i.e. Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle

(8) The local body shall determine the cost of service provided by the Material Recovery Facility and also the cost of the collected waste as mentioned in sub-rule (7) above, following due procedure of the local body.

10. Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility Certificate for processing of waste.—

(1) Only local body is mandated to generate Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate on centralised online portal for fulfilment of Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility obligation of bulk waste generator as per scheme given in sub-rule (38) of Rule 39.

(2) The local body shall register themselves on the centralised online portal prior to generation of Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates for solid waste collected from bulk waste generator and handed over to the registered waste processing facilities or recyclers.

(3) The following formula shall be used to estimate the Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates:

Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates (kilograms) = Quantity of solid waste collected, transported and sent to registered processors or recyclers by local body (kgs)

(4) Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates generated against the wet waste shall be generated by the local body only after the corresponding registered wet waste treatment or processing facilities to whom the waste was handed over submits report providing details of quantity of wet waste received and processed, on the centralised online portal.

(5) All such transactions shall be recorded and submitted by local body or the registered third party or the concessionaire on the centralised online portal at the time of filing annual returns.

(6) Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates generated by the local body in a particular year shall be valid for meeting the obligations of bulk waste generators for a period of three years.

(7) The cost of the Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate to be charged by the local body shall be finalized as per guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board in consultation with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS).

(8) Local body shall collect the cost of Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates from bulk waste generators for fulfillment of their Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility obligations.

(9) The cost charged by local body for Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate shall be shared with the concerned concessionaire or the third party authorised by the local body as well as with the State Pollution Control Board and could be used by local body towards development and maintenance of solid waste collection, transportation, processing infrastructure, or audit of concessionaire or the third party by State Pollution Control Board in accordance with the guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.

(10) In case of non-compliance by the obligated entity, environmental compensation shall be levied.

11. Duties of the industrial units and waste to energy plants located within specified distance from refuse-derived fuel plants based on solid waste.— (1) The industrial units utilizing solid fuel shall use Refuse-Derived Fuel or Segregated Combustible Fraction or agri-residue, as the case may be, as per the table given below. The industrial units using solid fuel and located within specified distance from a solid waste based refuse-derived fuel plant shall make arrangements to replace their solid fuel requirement with combustible fraction produced from solid waste conforming with standards prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board.

TABLE

S. No.	Combustible Fraction of solid waste	Calorific value	Intended use	Specified distance	Fuel Substitution Schedule
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Segregated Combustible Fraction or agri-residue	> 1500 Kcal / kg net	Waste to energy plants or industries with boilers of heating requirements	100 km	• At least six percent of fuel intake from the date rules come into effect • At least ten percent of fuel intake after three years from the date rules come into effect • At least fifteen percent of fuel intake after six years from the date rules come into effect
2	Refuse-Derived Fuel Grade I	> 4500 Kcal / kg net	For direct co-processing in cement kilns	400 km	
3	Refuse-Derived Fuel Grade II	3750 to 4500 Kcal / kg net	For direct co-processing in cement kilns	400 km	
4	Refuse-Derived Fuel Grade III	3000 to 3750 Kcal / kg net	For co-processing directly or after processing with other waste materials in cement kilns	400 km	

(2) All such industrial units shall register with the concerned State Pollution Control Board and shall file annual returns on use of Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) or Segregated Combustible Fraction (SCF) or agri residue through centralised online portal by 30th June every year.

(3) All Refuse-Derived Fuel plants and Material Recovery Facility cum Refuse-Derived Fuel plants shall register and report availability of Refuse-Derived Fuel along with quality report of the available Refuse-Derived

Fuel or Segregated Combustible Fraction as per guidelines issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, on the centralised online portal on a monthly basis.

(4) Refuse-Derived Fuel plants to report real time on the availability and off take of Refuse-Derived Fuel through centralised online portal.

(5) Refuse-Derived Fuel or Segregated Combustible Fraction plants supplying waste to WtE Plants to ensure that the calorific value is at least 1500 Kcal/kg.

(6) Refuse-Derived Fuel or Segregated Combustible Fraction plants supplying waste to Cement Plants to ensure that the calorific value is 3000 Kcal/kg.

12. Criteria and actions to be taken for solid waste management in hilly and island areas.— In the hilly areas and island areas, the duties and responsibilities of the local authorities shall be as under,-

(i) may levy and collect fee from visitors or tourists (not permanent residents in the municipal limits) for handling and management of solid waste and may also take measures to regulate the number of visitors in accordance with the waste handling capacity of the local authority;

(ii) construction of landfill on hilly and island areas shall be avoided. A transfer station at a suitable enclosed location shall be setup to collect residual waste from the processing facility and inert waste. A suitable land shall be identified in the plain areas down the hill , within 25 kilometers for setting up sanitary landfill. The residual waste from the transfer station shall be disposed of at this sanitary landfill;

(iii) in case of non-availability of such land, efforts shall be made to set up regional sanitary landfill for the inert and residual waste;

(iv) local body shall frame bye-laws and prohibit citizens from littering solid waste on the streets and give directions to the tourists not to dispose any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, beverage containers including soft drink bottles, cans, tetra packs, any other plastic or paper waste in the hilly areas or down the hills and instead direct to deposit such solid waste in litter bins that shall be placed by the local body at all tourist destinations;

(v) local body shall arrange to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the bye-laws to all tourists visiting the hilly and island areas at the entry point in the town as well as through the hotels, guest houses where they reside and by putting suitable hoardings at tourist destinations ;

(vi) local body may levy solid waste management charge from the tourist at the entry point to make the solid waste management services sustainable;

(vii) the department in- charge of the allocation of land assignment shall identify and allot suitable space on the hills and islands for setting up decentralised waste processing facilities. Local body shall set up such facilities. Step garden system may be adopted for optimum utilisation of hill space;

(viii) villages on Islands shall have designated waste collection points where segregated non-biodegradable waste is temporarily stored before transportation for further processing, as per the guidelines issued by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;

(ix) fishermen, boat operators, and tourism operators in coastal areas on islands shall manage solid waste generated in responsible manner by handing over the waste to local body or agency authorised by local body or depositing at designated collection points and shall not litter the waste on coast or at sea;

(x) decentralised processing of waste by hotels and restaurants to be encouraged as per site specific requirements, as per guidelines developed by concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.

13. Criteria for waste to energy process.—(1) Non-recyclable waste having calorific value of 1500 Kcal/kg or more shall not be disposed of on landfills and shall only be utilised for generating energy either or through refuse derived fuel or by giving away as feedstock for preparing refuse derived fuel as per standards prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(2) High calorific waste covered in sub-rule (1) of rule 11 shall be used for co-processing in cement or thermal power plants or waste to electricity plants or by other industries approved by Central Pollution Control Board. Such units for continued operation need to adhere to the environmental standards prescribed in the rules.

(3) The local body or an operator of facility designated by the local body proposing to set up waste to energy plant which has calorific value of 1500 Kcal per kg or more shall submit an application in Form I to the State Pollution Control Board, as the case may be, for authorization under the rules. The State Pollution Control Board, on receiving such application for setting up of waste to energy facility, shall examine the same and grant permission within sixty days.

(4) Establishment, operation and maintenance of waste to energy facilities shall be authorised by concerned State Pollution Control Board, in accordance with the guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board in this regard.

Chapter III
Sanitary landfills

14. Establishment, Operation and Maintenance of Sanitary Landfill.— (1) Urban Development Department or the Department in charge of Municipal Administration or Local Self Government, as well as Rural Development Department or the Department in charge of solid waste management in rural areas of State Government or Union territory administration or the Panchayati Raj Department shall identify land for the establishment of Sanitary Landfill, in accordance with regional or cluster approach as per State Solid Waste Management Policy and Strategy in urban areas as well as rural areas.

(2) The department in- charge of the allocation of land assignment at district level shall be responsible for making available the land parcel to the concessionaire or third party identified by State Government or Union territory administration Urban Development Department or the Department in charge of solid waste management in rural areas in the concerned urban local body or the rural local body under whose jurisdiction the land parcel is present.

(3) The concerned local body shall identify eligible agencies for establishment, construction, operation and maintenance of Sanitary Landfill as per Schedule II following time line prescribed in Schedule I;

(4) Only non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable dry waste, non-combustible, non-energy recoverable dry waste, non-reactive inert waste, pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities, residual waste and inerts shall be disposed of in the sanitary landfill. No wet waste or construction and demolition waste shall be disposed in the sanitary landfill:

Provided that the concerned department shall determine and notify Sanitary Landfill user fee, on weight basis, on the concerned urban local body or rural local body or the third party or concessionaire engaged by urban or rural local body, on the quantum of unsegregated waste or recyclable or energy recoverable waste or unprocessed wet waste or construction and demolition waste sent for disposal to the Sanitary Landfill, till the time adequate waste processing facilities are put in place, after which, unsegregated waste cannot be disposed of in the sanitary landfill;

Provided further that operator of the sanitary landfill shall send the unsegregated waste or recyclable or energy recoverable waste or unprocessed wet waste or construction and demolition waste for further processing to respective processing facilities;

Provided further that in case linkage of the sanitary landfill operator with waste processing is not existing, the concerned urban local body or rural local body or the third party or concessionaire engaged by urban or rural local body shall not be permitted to deposit such waste at the operational landfill;

(5) The Sanitary Landfill user fee levied for unsegregated waste or recyclable or energy recoverable waste or unprocessed biodegradable waste or construction and demolition waste shall be higher than the collection,

transportation and waste processing costs. The user fee so collected shall be deposited in a separate account operated by the local body and shall be used towards processing of unsegregated waste or recyclable or energy recoverable waste or unprocessed biodegradable waste at the sanitary landfill and further development solid waste management infrastructure of the local body.

(6) Agencies identified for operating the Sanitary Landfill shall charge fees for inerts and other allowed waste disposed at sanitary landfill by local body or third party or concessionaire authorised by it, in accordance with guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board and recommendations of State Pollution Control Board in this regard. Such sanitary landfill user fees to be levied shall be determined by the Urban Development Department or the Department responsible for municipal administration in the State Government and Union territory Government, based upon guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board.

(7) The concerned State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee or an registered environment auditor, shall undertake audit on the operation of sanitary landfill for environmentally sound disposal of non-recyclable and non-energy recoverable dry waste and inerts as per guidelines prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board. The audit report for a particular financial year shall be uploaded by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee on the centralised online portal by 31st December of the next financial year.

(8) The operator of Sanitary Landfill shall register under these rules on the centralized portal and shall file annual returns in prescribed proforma regarding quantum of waste deposited on centralised online portal by 30th June every year.

(9) Sanitary Landfill shall be operated in an environmentally sound manner as per the guidelines prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(10) The operator of the Sanitary Landfill shall submit quarterly report on details of operation of sanitary landfill to the District Magistrate and on the centralised online portal .

(11) The concerned District Magistrate shall ensure that the Sanitary Landfill is operated as per provisions of these rules.

15. Environmentally sound management of existing solid waste dumpsites including solid waste dumped on land under the jurisdiction of entities. — (1) All existing solid waste dumpsites or garbage vulnerable points to be geographically mapped and assessed for accumulation of solid waste by 31 October 2026 in urban areas and rural areas. This shall be done by the concerned local body in their jurisdiction. This information shall be made available on the centralised online portal as well as the website of the local body.

(2) All legacy solid waste dumpsites to be biomined and bioremediated, as practicable and update the progress of the same on centralised online portal as well as on the website of the local body every quarter by 30th of the first month of next quarter.

(3) Local bodies should prepare time bound Action plan for bio mining or bioremediation of dumpsites following procedures as per Central Pollution Control Board Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy waste and the same shall be uploaded on the Centralised Online Portal.

(4) The local body shall ensure the following while undertaking bio-mining and bioremediation of legacy waste dumpsite:

(i) analysis of various screened fractions materials. Refuse-Derived Fuel, fine earth, bio earth etc prior to its disposal or utilisation given in Guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board;

(ii) plan for utilisation or disposal of screened fractions

(iii) maintenance of records or documents for disposal or utilisation of Refuse-Derived Fuel or fine earth and other materials

(iv) adequate provisions for leachate treatment

(v) undertake fire prevention measures on dumpsite as prescribed in Schedule IV.

(5) The concerned local body shall undertake compulsory disclosure by project executing agency of the

proposed destination or processes to be used for different fractions of biomined solid waste from legacy waste dumpsites such as fine soil, Refuse-Derived Fuel and Construction & Demolition waste.

(6) Leachate generated from the dumpsite and any fine soil to be sent for use in agricultural fields will be tested for environmental safety as per standard prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board. Refuse-Derived Fuel to be channelized for energy recovery and construction & demolition waste to be sent for processing as per the standards prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(7) Local Body shall not dispose fresh solid waste and other waste including construction and demolition waste on legacy waste dumpsites where biomining and bioremediation is being undertaken.

(8) The concerned local body shall ensure, through a third party authorised by State Pollution Control Board, that biomining or bioremediation of legacy waste is done in an environmentally sound manner as prescribed in these rules and shall file quarterly returns by 30th of subsequent month on centralised online portal as well as on the website of the local body.

(9) The concerned State Pollution Control Board shall enforce prescribed environmental norms for biomining or bioremediation or closure as prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(10) The concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee or the Registered Environment Auditor authorised by it, shall undertake annual audit on the progress achieved in bio-mining and bio-remediation of existing dumpsites or closing of dumpsite, as applicable. An audit report for a particular financial year shall be uploaded by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee on the centralised online portal as well as on the website of the local body by 31 December of the next financial year.

(11) The concerned State Government or land owning agency may consider using the vacant land of dumpsite after clearing waste or legacy waste, for the establishment of solid waste management infrastructure, subject to applicable regulations.

Chapter IV
Implementation Framework

16. Centralised Online Portal. — (1) Central Pollution Control Board shall establish and operate an online system for the registration as well as for filing annual returns of all obligated entities under these rules within six months of commencement of these rules. The system shall also ensure registration as well as for filing annual returns by local bodies and the concerned entities for solid waste management within six months of commencement of these rules.

(2) The dashboard of centralised online portal shall provide details of solid waste management including solid waste generated, collected, processed and landfilled at national, state and district level including data for urban local bodies and rural local bodies. Such data shall be made available in the public domain.

(3) The portal shall provide details of sanitary landfills and legacy waste dumping sites, as applicable. Such data shall be made available in the public domain.

(4) The State Pollution Control Board and local bodies or authorities shall use centralised online portal for registration of obligated entities. The portal shall have separate modules for obligated entities for specifying solid waste management activities.

(5) The Centralised online portal would act as the single point data repository with respect to orders and guidelines related to implementation of these rules.

(6) Centralised online portal shall reflect the details of the solid waste received, sorted and sent to processors and to Sanitary Landfill Facility or operational landfills.

(7) Centralised online portal shall also reflect the details regarding the audit of the entities involved in solid waste management including collection, treatment or processing or recycling and disposal.

(8) The Central Pollution Control Board may charge fees from the obligated entities for the use of the portal as per the guidelines prepared by Central Pollution Control Board except for local bodies, State Government and Central Government.

(9) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade may assist Central Pollution Control Board in the development of centralised online portal.

17. Imposition of Environmental Compensation.— (1) The Environmental Compensation shall be levied based upon polluter pays principle on persons, who are not complying with the provisions of these rules, including the following activities:-

(a) entities carrying out activities without registration as mandated under these rules;

(b) entities providing false information or willful concealment of material facts by the entities registered under these rules;

(c) entities submitting forged or manipulated documents by the entities registered under these rules;

(d) entities engaged in collection, segregation, sorting, transportation, processing and and disposal of solid waste .

(2) Central Implementation Committee constituted by Central Pollution Control Board under these rules shall prepare guidelines for imposition and collection of environment compensation from entities involved in collection, sorting, transportation and treatment or processing of solid waste and disposal, in case of violation or non-compliance under these rules.

(3) The environment compensation shall be levied by the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee for non-compliance of responsibilities and obligations set out under these rules, as per guidelines prepared by Central Pollution Control Board based upon the provisions in these rules. In case, the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee does not take action in reasonable time, the Central Pollution Control Board shall issue directions to the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.

(4) The funds collected under environmental compensation shall be kept in a separate escrow account by State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, for the purpose and the funds collected shall be utilized related to collection, segregation, transportation and treatment or processing of solid waste and disposal. Modalities for utilization of the funds for solid waste management would be recommended by the Central Implementation Committee and approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(5) In addition to the provisions of Environmental Compensation in sub-rule (1) of rule 17, action under section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, may also be taken.

18. Committee for Effective Implementation at Central level.— (1) A committee shall be constituted by the Central Pollution Control Board under chairpersonship of the Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board to recommend measures to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for effective implementation of these rules.

(2) The committee shall monitor the implementation of these rules and also take such measures as required for removal of difficulties.

(3) The committee shall also be tasked with the guiding and supervision of the development and operation of the online centralised portal.

(4) The committee shall comprise of representatives from concerned Central Ministries or Departments, all State Pollution Control Board, expert institutions such as National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and stakeholders such as associations representing obligated entities, treatment facility providers and any other stakeholders as invited by the chair of the committee.

19. Committee for Effective Implementation at State level.— (1) A committee shall be constituted under chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary or the Head of the Union territory administration of the concerned State or the Union territory, as the case may be, to recommend measures to State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee or Central Pollution Control Board for effective implementation of these rules.

(2) The committee shall monitor the implementation of these rules and also take such measures as required for removal of difficulties at the state level.

(3) The committee shall comprise of representatives from concerned State Departments, State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, expert institutions such as National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and stakeholders such as obligated entities, treatment facility providers and any other stakeholders as invited by the chair of the committee.

20. Annual report.— (1) Every registered bulk waste generator shall submit online annual report in the format prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board and the operator of waste treatment facility shall prepare and submit online an annual report in Form III to the local body concerned and the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee concerned by the 30th June of every year.

(2) Every urban local body and Panchayat or Panchayati Raj Institutions at District Level shall prepare and submit an annual report through the centralised online portal to the Urban Development Department and to Rural Development Department, respectively, and also to the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 30th June every year.

(3) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee concerned shall cause the report submitted by the urban local body and District level Panchayati Raj Institutions to be audited by itself or through a Registered Environment Auditor engaged by it and copy of the report of such audit and the annual report shall be made available on website of State Pollution Control Board concerned.

(4) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall prepare and submit online an annual report through the centralised online portal to the Central Pollution Control Board on the implementation of these rules and action taken against non-complying local body by the 31st day of July of each year in Form V.

(5) The Central Pollution Control Board shall prepare a consolidated annual report on the implementation of these rules and submit to the Central Government (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affair and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation) along with its recommendations on or before the 31st August of every year. The annual report shall be reviewed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change during the meeting of Central Monitoring Committee.

21. Accident reporting.— 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 local body in Form VI and the local body shall review and issue instructions if any, to the in- charge of the facility.

Chapter V
Roles and Responsibilities

22. Duties of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.— (1) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall be responsible for overall monitoring of the implementation of these rules in the country. It shall constitute a Central Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change comprising officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary from the following, namely,-

(a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
(b) Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
(c) Department of Rural Development
(d) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
(e) Department of Fertilizers
(f) Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(g) Department of Agricultural Research and Education
(h) Central Pollution Control Board
(i) Three State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees, by rotation
(j) Urban Development Department of three State Governments by rotation
(k) Rural Development Departments from two State Governments by rotation
(l) Department dealing with local self-government in urban areas of three State Governments by rotation

(m) Department dealing with local self-government in rural areas of three State Governments by rotation
(n) Three Urban Local bodies by rotation
(o) Three district level panchayat raj institutions by rotation
(p) Two industry associations
(q) Two subject experts

(2) This Central Monitoring Committee shall meet at least once a year to monitor and review the implementationof these rules. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may co-opt other members, if needed. The Committee shall be reconstituted every three years.

23. Duties of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.— The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs shall coordinate with State Governments and Union territory administrations to,-

(i) take periodic review of the measures taken by the States or Union territory and local bodies for improving solid waste management as well as implementation of solid waste management projects funded by the Ministry and external agencies at least once ina year and give advice on taking corrective measures;
(ii) facilitate preparation of action plans, through States or Union territory Urban Development Department or Department dealing with local self government in urban areas, by all the local bodies in urban areas to comply with the provisions under these rules for urban areas;
(iii) facilitate filing of annual reports, through States or Union territory Urban Development Department or Department dealing with local self government in urban areas, by all local bodies regarding compliance of the provisions under these rules by 30th June of the next financial year;
(iv) Develop guidelines for solid waste management in urban areas including projection of waste generation in all urban areas, assessment of waste management infrastructure in all urban areas, policy on waste to energy in consultation with stakeholders within one year from the date of publication of these rules, and shall undertake this exercise every five years and upload on the centralised online portal thereafter;
(v) facilitate States and Union territories in formulation of state policy and strategy on solid waste management in urban areas including projection of waste generation in all urban areas, assessment of waste management infrastructure in all urban areas, policy on waste to energy in consultation with stakeholders taking into account guidelines on solid waste management by 30th September 2026, and shall undertake this exercise every five years;
(vi) promote research and development in solid waste management sector and disseminate information to States and local bodies;
(vii) assist and facilitate training and capacity building of local bodies and other stakeholders by respective States or Union territory;
(viii) provide or facilitate access to technical guidelines and project finance to States, Union territories and local bodies for solid waste management to facilitate compliance of provisions under these rules including meeting of timelines and standards;
(ix) assist States or Union territory in facilitating integration of informal sector of waste processors including waste pickers by local bodies;
(x) develop overall implementation guidelines i.e. Manual on Solid Waste Management and other required Advisories including model bid documents and concession document or Request for proposal;
(xi) facilitate provision of adequate coverage of environmentally sound waste management systems across the country;
(xii) develop effective strategy for awareness generation on use of by-products out of solid waste;
(xiii) conduct suitable capacity building and training of personnel engaged in solid waste management at State or Urban Local Body level;
(xiv) disseminate national and international successful models to urban local bodies;
(xv) development of guidance or best practices for waste management, particularly on segregation, to be used as reference by local bodies.
(xvi) to set up Material Recovery Facilities in all cities as per timelines prescribed in Schedule I ;
(xvii) Facilitate the inclusion of the provisions of these rules in bye-laws of urban local bodies;
(xviii) prepare guidelines for user fees including the Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility Certificate cost to be paid by bulk waste generator in consultation with Central Pollution Control Board taking into consideration establishment, operation and maintenance of solid waste management infrastructure and associated activities for solid waste management;

(xix) review technologies including new technologies related to treatment of solid waste for techno-economic viability;

(xx) issue guidelines about technologies and standards with regard to recycling or recovery or treatment or processing of solid waste;

(xxi) prepare and update guidelines from time to time for composting for different sizes of facilities in residential and gated communities;

drive circular economy initiatives across all solid waste components and value chain through effective implementation of this rules.

24. Duties of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.— The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, shall,-

(i) take periodic review of the measures taken by the State or Union territory and local bodies for improving solid waste management as well as implementation of solid waste management projects funded by the Ministry and external agencies at least once ina year and give advice on taking corrective measures;

(ii) facilitate States and Union territories in formulation of state policy and strategy on solid waste management in rural areas taking into account the provisions under these rules including rural perspective and urban-rural linkages to achieve scale of economy;

(iii) ensure that States and Union territories prepare and upload state policy and strategy on solid waste management in rural areas based on provisions under these rules by 31st September 2026;

(iv) promote research and development in solid waste management in rural areas and disseminate information to States and local bodies;

(v) undertake training and capacity building of rural local bodies and other stakeholders;

(vi) provide technical guidelines and project finance to the States or Union territories for rural local bodies on solid waste management to facilitate meeting timelines and standards of these rules;

(vii) develop effective strategy for awareness generation on use of by-products out of solid waste;

(viii) conduct suitable capacity building and training of personnel engaged in solid waste management at State or Panchayati Raj Institution level;

(ix) disseminate national and international successful models to Panchayati Raj Institutions or Gram Panchayats;

(x) to set up Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) covering all rural areas as per Schedule I;

(xi) prepare guidelines for user fees including the cost of Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility Certificate charge to be paid by bulk waste generator in consultation with Central Pollution Control Board taking into consideration establishment, operation and maintenance of solid waste management infrastructure and associated activities for solid waste management.

25. Duties of the Department of Fertiliser, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.— (1) The Department of Fertiliser through appropriate mechanisms shall,-

(i) incentivise by-products;

(ii) ensure promotion of co-marketing of compost with chemical fertilisers in the ratio of 3 to 4 bags : 6 to 7 bags by the fertiliser companies to the extent compost is made available for marketing to the companies;

(iii) promote home composting through incentives;

(iv) ensure reporting of offtake of organic manure by fertilizer companies by the 30th June every year on the centralised online portal;

(v) develop guidelines for grading of organic manure for differential pricing.

(2) may consider providing subsidy for uptake of organic fertilizer by fertilizer companies;

(3) may promote sale of organic manure with chemical fertilizers by the fertilizer companies to the extent organic manure or compost is available to the fertilizer companies;

(4) may extend market development assistance for organic manure and city compost. Information about any such assistance every year shall be uploaded on its website by the 30th June of the next financial year including quantity of organic manure that got such assistance.

26. Duties of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.— (1) The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, through appropriate mechanisms shall,-

(i) develop or update standards under Fertilizer (Control) Order for the use of organic manure produced by composting or biogas or biomethanation facilities and upload on the centralised online portal by the 30th June, 2026;

(ii) prepare guidelines for application of organic manure generated out of biodegradable waste i.e. the ratio of use of organic manure vis-a-vis chemical fertilizers on agricultural land and upload on the centralised online portal by the 30th June ,2026;

(iii) develop or update guidelines for quality checks of organic manure produced by composting or biogas or biomethanation facilities and upload on the centralised online portal by the 30th June, 2026;

(iv) develop or update guidelines for preparation of organic manure from wet waste and upload on the centralised online portal by the 30th June, 2026;

(v) promote developing compost testing facilities;

(vi) set up laboratories or empanel third party by engagement with State Agriculture departments in all districts by 30 September, 2026 to test quality of organic manure produced by local authorities or their authorised agencies or any entity;

(vii) prepare guidelines for home composting, both urban and rural areas;

(2) Develop Standard Operating Procedures for all types of organic manure making units for meeting Fertilizer (Control) Order standards.

(3) Develop guidelines for grading of organic manure of all types.

27. Duties of the Ministry of Power.— The Ministry of Power through appropriate mechanisms shall decide tariff or charges for the power generated from the waste to energy plants based on solid waste and regular revision thereafter and compulsory purchase of power generated from such waste to energy plants by distribution company.

28. Duties of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.— The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources, through appropriate mechanisms, shall, promote innovative ways of recycling or environmentally sound disposal of different kinds of solid waste;

29. Duties of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.—Development of certification and operate skill development programmes including recognition of prior learning programmes and training manuals for manpower engaged in waste management sector such as operating Material Recovery Facility and other waste processing facilities.

30. Duties of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.— The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas shall,- (i) incentivise biogas plants; buy out biogas and prepare or publish annual reports on such measures; converge with stakeholder Ministries for promoting biomethanation and prepare or publish annual reports on such measures and ensure pipeline connectivity for Compressed Biogas plants for off-take of Compressed Biogas.

31. Duties of the Department of Revenue Ministry of Finance.—The Ministry of Finance may give duty incentives for import of machinery or equipment of waste processing plants; give tax incentives for waste processing plants.

32. Duties of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.— The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade shall provide facility of National Single Window System (NSWS) for authorization of waste processing facilities by State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees.

33. Duties of the Ministry of Education and Education Department in State and Union territory

Governments.— Ensure inclusion of solid waste management in school curriculum appropriately.

34. Duties of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.—Ensure the provisions of these rules are included in the bye-laws of rural local bodies.

35. Duties of the Department of Urban Development and Department responsible for municipal administration or local self-government in urban areas in the States and Union territories.— (1) Department of Urban Development or the Department responsible for municipal administration or local self-government in urban areas, including peri urban areas, in the State or Union territory shall,-

(i) prepare a state policy and strategy on solid waste management for urban areas in convergence with State or Union territory Rural Development Department for rural areas in order to ensure implementation of these rules inter alia covering projection of waste generation, assessment of waste management infrastructure, requirement of collection and transportation solid waste, establishment of Material Recovery facilities, requirement of biomethanation plants for wet waste processing, waste to energy plants, establishment of collection centres for special care waste, establishment of incinerators and linkages with common biomedical waste processing facilities for sanitary waste management, establishment and operation and maintenance of sanitary landfills, use of IT enabled governance for effective monitoring and tracking, incentives for private developers for waste processing especially for biomethanation, establishment of compost testing facilities, levy of user fee and sanitary landfill fee, integration of waste pickers involved in solid waste management, viz., collection, segregation and sorting of waste, channelization, decentralised wet waste management, through identification, enumeration and registration with local body or third party agency authorised by local body, self-help groups and similar groups working in the field of solid waste management consistent with these rules taking into account national guidelines on solid waste management of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs within one year of date of notification of these rules in the Official Gazette and upload it on the centralised online portal, and shall undertake this exercise after every 5 years;

(ii) emphasize on waste reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste to ensure inerts and non biodegradable and non-recyclable, non-energy recoverable waste going to the landfill to minimise impact of solid waste on human health and environment;

(iii) integrate in state policies and strategies the informal sector of waste processors including waste pickers, waste collectors and recycling industry in reducing waste and provide broad guidelines in this regard;

(iv) explore generation of carbon credits from solid waste management by local bodies.

(2) Department of Urban Development and Department responsible for municipal administration or local self-government in urban areas, including peri urban areas, in the States and Union Territories shall,-

(i) ensure implementation of these rules by all local authorities;

(ii) take measures for viability gap funding in case of collection, segregation, sorting, transportation, processing or treatment and disposal facilities;

(iii) plan activities for improving acceptability of organic manure– prepare and disseminate guidelines and framework for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities;

(iv) ensure that the fee collected shall be used in installation, operation and maintenance of infrastructure and activities related to solid waste management;

(v) ensure the implementation or upgradation of solid waste management and improve coverage of solid waste management infrastructure to meet the hundred per cent segregation, collection, sorting, transportation treatment or processing and disposal capacity;

(vi) set up a State Level Steering Committee on circular economy in solid waste processing or recycling & reuse;

(vii) provide incentives (such as tax benefits) for residential societies and other bulk waste generators for having in-situ wet waste treatment facilities;

(viii) ensure that all local bodies onboard online centralised portal regarding all solid waste management infrastructure and activities including collection, sorting, transportation, processing and disposal within one year from the publication of these rules and get it annually updated by the 30th June of the every year;

(ix) give recognition awards acknowledging the best performing urban local body in the State or Union territory;

(x) shall engage with District Magistrates along with Municipal Commissioners or Chief Executive Officers of each Urban Local Body to organize one week campaign to review the status and operational conditions of solid waste management infrastructure facilities as well as activities in all the urban areas in fourth week of June each year;

(xi) encourage Public-Private Partnership mode models for solid waste management;

(xii) direct the town planning department of the State or Union territory to ensure that master plan of every city in the State or Union territory have provisions for setting up of solid waste processing and disposal facilities except for the cities who are members of common waste processing facility or regional sanitary or operational landfill for a group of cities; to upload all the master plans by 30 September 2026;

(xiii) ensure identification and allocation of suitable land for setting up solid waste management infrastructure to local authorities in order to implement provision of these rules and incorporate them in the master plans (land use plan) of the State or as the case may be, cities through metropolitan and district planning committees or town and country planning department;

(xiv) direct the town planning department of the State and local bodies to ensure that a separate space for segregation,storage, decentralised processing of solid waste is demarcated in the development plan for group housing or commercial, institutional or any other non-residential complex which are exceeding 200 dwelling or having a plot area exceeding 5,000 square meters and bulk waste generators ensure the uploading of such information on the centralised online portal;

(xv) direct the new as well as existing developers of Special Economic Zone, Industrial Estate, Industrial Park to comply with all the provisions relating to bulk waste generators;

(xvi) facilitate establishment of common regional sanitary or operational landfill for a group of cities and towns falling within a distance of 50 km (or more) from the regional facility on a cost sharing basis and ensure professional management of such sanitary or operational landfills and upload all information on the centralised online portal;

(xvii) arrange for capacity building of local bodies in solid waste management including segregation, collection, sorting, transportation or processing of such waste;

(xviii) notify buffer zone for the solid waste processing and disposal facilities of more than five tons per day in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board following the guidelines published by Central Pollution Control Board in this regard and upload the information on the centralised online portal in respect of all such facilities;

(xix) ensure registration of waste pickers working with the local authority or authorised third party or concessionaire agency including self help groups and upload information on the centralised online portal by 30th June every year;

(xx) focus on zero waste to landfill approach through the community participation including Resident Welfare Associations, market associations and concessionaire or third party;

(xxi) carry out regular circularity based assessments at State level with ranking system;

(xxii) create effective strategy for awareness creation on use of by-products out of wet waste processing to public;

(xxiii) get competitions organized for the recognition of best schools, hospitals, institutions in terms of solid waste management at the state as well as district level.

(xxiv) The department in-charge of the allocation of land assignment shall be responsible for providing suitable land for setting up of the solid waste processing and treatment facilities and notify such sites by the State Government or Union territory administration

36. Duties of the Department of Rural Development and Department responsible for local self-government in rural areas in the States and Union territories.— (1) The Department of Rural Development and or the Department responsible for sanitation and solid waste management in rural areas, including villages in peri urban areas, in the State or Union territory shall prepare a state policy and strategy on solid waste management in rural areas in convergence with the Urban Development Department or the Department dealing with municipal administration or local self-government covering projection of waste generation, assessment of waste management infrastructure, namely,—

(i) vehicles for collection and transportation, collection and segregation centres, compost pits; and

(ii) biogas units for wet waste, gap analysis, linkage with waste processing infrastructure in urban areas, integration of waste pickers involved in solid waste management, viz., collection, segregation and sorting of waste, channelization, decentralised wet waste management, through identification, enumeration and registration with local body or third party agency authorised by local body, self-help groups and similar groups working in the field of solid waste management consistent with these rules taking into account guidelines on solid waste management issued by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation within one year from date of notification of these rules in the Official Gazette and upload it on the centralised online portal, and shall undertake this exercise after every five years.

(2) The Department of Rural Development be designated as nodal department and Department dealing with panchayati raj institutions or local self-government in rural areas, including villages in peri urban areas, as co-nodal department for ensuring implementation of provisions under these rules in rural areas.

(3) The Department of Rural Development and Department responsible for sanitation and solid waste management in rural areas in the States and Union territories shall,—

(i) ensure implementation of these rules by all local authorities;

(ii) take measures for viability gap funding in case of collection or treatment facilities;

(iii) plan activities for improving acceptability of organic manure – prepare and disseminate guidelines and framework for Information, Education and Communication activities;

(iv) ensure that the fee collected shall be used in installation, operation and maintenance of infrastructure related to solid waste management;

(v) Special attention needs to be given to villages in peri-urban areas to ensure the implementation or upgradation of solid waste management and improve coverage of solid waste management infrastructure to meet the hundred percent segregation, collection, sorting, transportation, treatment or processing and disposal capacity;

(vi) set up a State Level Steering Committee on circular economy in solid waste processing or recycling & reuse;

(vii) provide incentives (such as tax benefits) for residential societies and other bulk waste generators for having in-situ wet waste or horticulture waste treatment facilities;

(viii) shall ensure that all local bodies onboard online centralised portal regarding all solid waste management infrastructure including collection, sorting, transportation, processing and disposal by 30 June 2026 and get it annually updated by 30th June every year;

(ix) give recognition awards acknowledging the best performing rural local body in the State or Union territory;

(x) shall organise one-week campaign to review the status and operational conditions of solid waste management infrastructure facilities as well as activities in all the rural areas in fourth week of June each year;

(xi) create Public-Private Partnership mode models for solid waste management infrastructure;

(xii) set the way forward for biogas economy by drawing up a policy and strategy for implementation;

(xiii) provide incentives to private developers to invest in the biogas or biomethanation and composting economy;

(xiv) explore generation of carbon credits from solid waste management by local bodies;

(xv) impose fines or taxes on indiscriminate dumping of waste;

(xvi) develop district level waste processing parks, under the District Collector for enabling local bodies to meet statutory requirements;

(xvii) monitor dry waste processing and rejects at the local body level to reduce landfilling;

(xviii) mandate and enforce segregation, integration of informal sector and capacity building initiatives through inclusion in contracts;

(xix) impose penalties in case of non-compliance;

(xx) set up material recovery facilities, connected to waste processing facilities;

(xxi) engage with District level Panchayati Raj Institutions for developing dashboards for digitally capturing waste collection and management records.

(4) Suitable State department may be designated as Nodal department to coordinate with other departments through a high-level committee for required infrastructural and policy needs.

(5) The specific measures for preventing and controlling environmental pollution by rural household waste shall be formulated in local regulations.

37. Duties of the District Magistrate or District Collector or Deputy Commissioner.— The District Magistrate or District Collector or as the case may be, the Deputy Commissioner shall,-

(i) facilitate identification and allocation of suitable land for setting up solid waste processing and disposal facilities to local authorities in his district in close coordination with State Urban Development Department or State Rural development Department and upload on centralised online portal by the 30th June every year;

(ii) review the performance of local bodies, at least once in a quarter on waste segregation, collection, sorting, processing, treatment and disposal and take corrective measures in consultation with Department of Urban Development and Department responsible for local self-government in urban areas as well as Department of Rural Development and Department responsible for solid waste management in rural areas and upload the minutes of review meeting on the portal of local body;

(iii) include the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid waste in their plans for economic and social development and adopt economic and technical policies and measures that facilitate the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid waste.

(iv) District Collector or Sub Divisional Magistrate may undertake inspection or audit of solid waste processing or recycling facilities falling under their jurisdiction. District Collector shall ensure that the sanitary landfill is operated as per provisions of these rules.

(v) District Magistrate or District Collector or Deputy Commissioner shall ensure urban rural convergence of Sanitary landfills, common waste processing plants (of any kind) and any other common waste management facility.

38. Duties of the Central Pollution Control Board.— (1) The Central Pollution Control Board shall,-

(i) co-ordinate with the State Pollution Control Boards and the Pollution Control Committees for implementation of these rules and adherence to the prescribed standards by all stakeholders;

(ii) formulate the standards for ground water, ambient air, noise pollution, leachate in respect of all solid waste processing and disposal facilities;

(iii) review environmental standards and norms prescribed for solid waste processing facilities or treatment technologies and update them as and when required;

(iv) review through State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees, at least once in a year, the implementation of prescribed environmental standards for solid waste processing facilities or treatment technologies andcompile the data monitored by them;

(v) monitor through State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees the implementation of these rules by local bodies;

(vi) prepare an annual report on implementation of these rules on the basis of reports received from State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the report shall also be put in public domain by the 30th September every year;

(vii) publish guidelines for maintaining buffer zone around waste processing and disposal facilities for different sizes of facilities handling more than five tons per day of solid waste;

(viii) publish guidelines, from time to time, on environmental aspects of processing and disposal of solid waste to enable local bodies as well as other entities to comply with the provisions of these rules;

(ix) provide guidance to States or Union territories on inter-state movement of waste; and

(x) formulate and prescribe proforma for Solid Waste Action Plan for Urban local Bodies and District Panchayats and Gram Panchayats in consultation with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Department of Drinking water and Sanitation, within six months from the date of notification of these rules in the Official Gazette.

(2) The Central Pollution Control Board shall develop mechanism for exchange of certificates on the centralised online portal as provided under these rules.

(3) The Central Pollution Control Board shall constitute a Central implementation committee under the chairmanship of Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board for the effective implementation of these rules and make recommendations for making it robust. The committee shall meet at least once in six months to submit its report and recommendations to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(4) The Central Pollution Control Board shall review the proposals of State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees on use of any new technologies for processing recycling and treatment of solid waste and prescribe performance standards, emission norms for the same within six months;

(5) The Central Pollution Control Board shall develop and upload on online centralised portal training materials and standard operating procedures from environmental safeguard perspective.

(6) The Central Pollution Control Board shall develop guidelines for regular monitoring framework and testing protocol for organic manure.

(7) The Central Pollution Control Board shall develop the reporting modules regarding the quantity of solid waste in water bodies as well as on lands to be reported by concerned stakeholders having the jurisdiction over such water bodies or lands.

(8) The Central Pollution Control Board shall issue guidelines for authorisation of agencies for establishment of electronic platform for trade of certificates, mandated under these rules, between obligated entities, after approval of Central Government.

(9) The Central Pollution Control Board shall prepare forms and issue guidelines in respect of all such provisions which have been mentioned under these rules.

(10) The Central Pollution Control Board shall drive and monitor the circular economy initiatives across all waste components and value chain through effective implementation of all the provisions of various waste management rules.

(11) The Central Pollution Control Board through State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee or through Registered Environment Auditors engaged by it, may conduct third party audit of waste processing facilities and upload the said audit report on the centralised online portal, as required.

(12) Development of standard environmental norms for Waste to Energy plants and Compressed Biogas plants to be developed by Central Pollution Control Board by the 1st October, 2026.

(13) Central Pollution Control Board may coordinate with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade in the development of facility for obtaining authorization for waste processing facilities through National Single Window System.

39. Duties of urban local bodies.— (1) All local bodies are responsible for undertaking solid waste management as provided under these rules in order to protect and improve quality of environment in the area under their jurisdiction.

(2) All Urban Local bodies shall prepare solid waste action plan as per proforma prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board , guided by state policy and strategy on solid waste management within one year from the date of notification of state policy and strategy *inter alia* covering the following elements:

(i) total waste generation in the area under jurisdiction with ward wise break up;

(ii) Five-year projection for waste generation;

(iii) ward-wise collection (including for special care waste) and transportation plan;

(iv) ward-wise mapping of solid waste management infrastructure;

(v) ward-wise mapping of market places, community service infrastructure such as bus stands, railway stations, places of religious significance ;

(vi) mapping of occupiers identified along with quantity of biomedical waste under Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 obligated to hand over biomedical waste generated from their premises to registered Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility.

(vii) plan for collection and transportation of waste from garbage vulnerable points and hot spots for littering;

(viii) mapping of solid waste ingress points in water bodies and plan for stopping ingress of solid waste in water bodies through placement of appropriate barriers;

(ix) schedule for cleaning surface water bodies and drains from floating solid waste;

(x) schedule for street sweeping and placement of waste bins as per prescribed norms;

(xi) mapping of vacant plots of land under public or private ownership vulnerable for open dumping of solid waste including railway land and land with public authorities;

(xii) plan for environmentally sound management of sanitary waste including sanitary pads, diapers, as per guidelines prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board through the use dedicated incinerators designed for the purpose or common biomedical waste treatment facilities, or units using recycling technologies approved by Central Pollution Control Board;

(xiii) plan for collection and environmentally sound management of Special care waste;

(xiv) requirement for solid waste management infrastructure including for collection, transportation, segregation, storage, as required including for Special care waste and sanitary waste, before processing and recycling (including both wet and dry waste) and environmentally sound disposal of waste in sanitary landfills.

(3) All Urban Local bodies shall register with State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee concerned on the centralised online portal and upload the city solid waste action plan on centralised online portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(4) All Urban Local bodies shall arrange for door to door collection of segregated solid waste composed of wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste, from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises, multi-storey buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., on their own or through designated third party agency.

(5) All Urban Local bodies shall frame by-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules by 31st March 2027.

(6) prescribed from time to time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorised agency;

(7) All local bodies shall direct waste generators not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or bury waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, waste bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to third party or waste collectors authorised by the local body

(8) It shall be the responsibility of the local bodies to develop and set up infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the solid waste either on its own or by engaging agencies and ensure geo-tagging of solid waste management infrastructure as well as facilities.

(9) All local bodies shall take measures for hundred percent coverage of solid waste management within their jurisdiction in a centralised or decentralised manner in an effective and efficient manner.

(10) All Urban Local bodies shall undertake assessment of solid waste generated, including legacy solid waste, in a year by the 30th June of next financial year and also develop projection of quantity of waste to be generated in accordance with the guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board.

(11) All Urban Local bodies shall assess the solid waste management infrastructure available for collection, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal and report it on the centralised portal by 30th June every year and also display the same on their website.

(12) All Urban Local bodies shall appoint the nodal officer for solid waste management within their jurisdiction.

(13) All Urban Local bodies shall ensure that waste from public places is collected based on the schedule prepared by the local body, which shall be uploaded on the centralised online portal.

(14) Management and maintenance of facilities, equipment and infrastructure for collection, storage, transportation and treatment of solid waste shall be reported as part of the annual returns by 30th June of the following financial year on the centralised online portal.

(15) All Urban Local bodies shall direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping

and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local body.

(16) All Urban Local bodies shall ensure that the waste from daily sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily is collected separately, regularly in a periodic manner depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation.

(17) All Urban Local bodies shall ensure that solid waste is transported in an environmentally sound manner to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility.

(18) All Urban Local bodies shall phase out the use of chemical fertilizer and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction.

(19) All Urban Local bodies shall ensure that the waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market is collected on day to day basis, and shall promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or biomethanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions.

(20) All Urban Local bodies shall prepare inventory of all registered biomethanation plants and waste to energy plants, sanitary landfills, solid waste processing facilities within their jurisdictions and upload on the centralised online portal within a period of one year from date of notification of these rules in the Official Gazette and update annually by 31st March every year.

(21) All Urban Local bodies shall set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body and upload the details on the centralised online portal by the 30th June, every year.

(22) All Urban Local bodies shall ensure that the horticulture, parks and garden waste is collected separately and composted in the parks and gardens, as far as possible or processed using prescribed technologies and upload and update on the centralised online portal by the 30th June, every year.

(23) All Urban Local bodies shall ensure that segregated wet waste is transported to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such biodegradable waste processing facility; preference shall be given for onsite processing of wet waste.

(24) All Urban Local bodies shall involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, biogas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility.

(25) All Urban Local bodies shall make an application in Form I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility under their jurisdiction, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tones per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be.

(26) All Urban Local bodies shall submit application for renewal of authorisation to concerned State Pollution Control Board at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation.

(27) All Urban Local bodies shall prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th June of the succeeding year on the centralised online portal with copy endorsed to State Urban Development Department or rural development department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee *inter alia* covering,-

(i) solid waste generated in a year, including legacy solid waste;
(ii) solid waste management infrastructure available for collection, segregation, processing;
(iii) projection of solid waste to be generated;
(iv) status on framing and implementation of byelaws
(v) management of waste by bulk waste generators in a centralised or decentralised manner.

(28) All Urban Local bodies shall educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the segregated waste without mixing during primary collection and secondary collection primary to processing or disposal facility and file annual returns in this regard.

(29) All Urban Local bodies 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 and file annual returns in this regard.

(30) All Urban Local bodies shall ensure that provisions for setting up of centres for collection, segregation and storage of segregated waste, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex and file annual returns in this regard;

(31) All Urban Local bodies shall prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for violation of provisions of these rules inter alia on bulk waste generators, for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per their bye-laws and file annual returns in this regard;

(32) All Urban Local bodies shall create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following, namely: -

(a) not to litter;

(b) minimise generation of waste;

(c) reuse the waste to the extent possible;

(d) practice segregation of waste into wet, dry (recyclable, non recyclable), sanitary waste and special care waste;

(e) practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;

(f) wrap used sanitary waste securely as and when generated, in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body;

(g) store of segregated waste at the source in different bins;

(h) hand over the segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and

(i) pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.

(33) Urban Local bodies shall prohibit the mixing of road sweeping dust with wet waste. The road sweeping dust collected and deposited at landfill shall be reported by the landfill operator on the centralised online portal.

(34) Urban local bodies with a population more than five lakhs shall establish central control rooms in order to undertake monitoring of solid waste management activities using digital and information technology for tracking of collection vehicles using geographical positioning system, mapping of solid waste management infrastructure, as per timeline prescribed in Schedule I.

(35) Urban Local bodies shall establish a grievance redressal mechanism for solid waste management including by online mode within a period of one year from date of notification of these rules in the Official Gazette. All local bodies shall file annual returns by 30th June of the succeeding financial year on the centralised online portal regarding the status of grievances.

(36) Urban Local bodies shall identify bulk waste generator through detailed survey and update the list on the portal, every year, by 1st April. The identified bulk waste generators shall be geo-tagged. Local bodies shall map all bulk waste generators, hotels, roadside eateries, commercial or institutional premises generating organic and bulk waste.

(37) Urban Local bodies shall notify cost for the Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate, taking into consideration operation and maintenance of solid waste management that shall be levied on bulk waste generators for ensuring long term sustainability and assured service delivery. Local bodies shall also notify suitable fine provisions in the by-laws.

(38) Urban local body shall issue Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate to bulk waste generator as per scheme given below,-

(i) issue a Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate to the bulk waste generator for total solid waste (wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste, special care waste) against payment of a fee by bulk waste generator;

(ii) shall notify the cost-for Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate in the bye-laws or appropriate regulation of the local body after approval of State or Union territory Government, based upon the norms issued by Central Pollution Control Board in consultation with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation;

(iii) the Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificate issued to bulk waste generator may further specify the break up of solid waste for such bulk waste generator and in case of wet waste, sanitary waste include details of registered waste processors to whom the waste has been handed over for processing, in case of dry waste, the details of registered recyclers to whom dry waste has been handed over shall be provided;

(iv) the local body shall ensure that waste collected from bulk waste generator is processed in accordance with these rules

(v) shall on a periodic basis undertake audit of the actual waste generated by different types of bulk waste generators on an annual basis, the details of the actual waste generated as against norms fixed by Central Pollution Control Board shall be submitted to State Pollution Control Board for collation, synthesis and submission of appropriate recommendation from the State or Union territory to Central Pollution Control Board.

(39) Urban Local bodies shall undertake and report the generation of solid waste in each ward in urban or rural area on online portal on annual basis based on average waste generation by different establishments.

(40) Urban Local bodies shall report the solid waste generation and collection on a monthly basis on a centralised online portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board.

(41) Urban Local bodies shall set up zone-wise decentralised composting units, where appropriate, through community participation, segregated wet waste from individual community or units should be collected and disposed into these decentralised composting units.

(42) Urban Local bodies shall have adequate number of dustbins in and around the premises such as bus stops, railway stations, metro stations and public areas

(43) Urban Local bodies shall establish Material Recovery Facilities based on quantum of waste generation either on its own or in Public-Private Partnership mode and upload and update on the centralised online portal by the 30th June every year

(44) All such Material Recovery Facilities shall reflect the waste received, availability and transportation of segregated waste to recyclers or end of life disposal entities including incinerators, and sanitary landfill sites on the centralised online portal on monthly basis.

(45) Urban Local bodies shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology and adhering to the guidelines and standards issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Central Pollution Control Board from time to time. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts.

The processing technologies that can be adopted include:

(a) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable wastes;
(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 or other industrial processes which use furnaces, after approval of such processes by Central Pollution Control Board and on adhering to standards prescribed in the rules.

(46) Urban Local bodies shall collect and transport dry waste, wet waste and Special care waste, sanitary waste from households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises, multi-storey buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes and the like in compartmentalised and covered vehicle in way that segregated solid waste is not mixed, to the respective processing facility on its own or through third party.

(47) Urban Local bodies shall set up material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for storing of recyclables and to enable collection of sorted recyclables from material recovery facilities to authorised recyclers.

(48) Urban Local bodies shall by itself or through third party shall provide for services for collection of solid waste particularly the special care waste along with setting up of deposition centres in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of five square kilometers or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving special care waste at such centres and give directions for waste generators to deposit special care waste at these centres for their safe disposal

(49) Urban Local bodies shall allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non- reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule II, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill.

(50) The tipping fee paid shall be reported in the annual return filed by waste processing unit operator and landfill operator.

(51) Urban Local Bodies shall ensure that the bins at public location for storage of wet waste shall be painted green, those for storage of dry waste shall be printed blue and if required in public toilets bins painted in red may be placed for sanitary waste.

(52) Urban Local bodies along with concerned departments of State or Union territory governments shall map Refuse-Derived Fuel plants Urban Local Body-wise with production capacity and utilization or offtake by industries.

(53) Urban Local Bodies shall prepare ward wise database and upload on the centralised online portal of all personnel including in informal sector such as waste pickers or collectors involved in collection, segregation, sorting, transportation and processing or recycling or disposal activities of solid waste.

(54) Local bodies shall integrate waste pickers or informal waste collectors by establishing a system to recognize them or organisations representing them, promoting their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste, reflecting it on the centralised portal.

40. Duties of local bodies in rural areas.— (1) All local bodies in rural areas are responsible for undertaking solid waste management as provided under these rules in order to protect and improve quality of environment in the area under their jurisdiction.

(2) The District Panchayat shall,-

(i) prepare solid waste action plan in prescribed pro forma guided by state policy and strategy on solid waste management within one year from the date of notification of state policy and strategy inter alia covering the following elements:

(a) total waste generation in the area under jurisdiction with gram panchayat's ward wise break up;

(b) Five-year projection for waste generation;

(c) collection (including for special care waste) and transportation plan;

(d) mapping of solid waste management infrastructure;

(e) mapping of market places, community service infrastructure such as bus stands, railway stations, places of religious significance;

(f) plan for collection and transportation of waste from garbage vulnerable points to plastic waste management unit and hot spots for littering;

(g) mapping of solid waste ingress points in water bodies and plan for stopping ingress of solid waste in water bodies through placement of appropriate barriers;

(h) schedule for cleaning surface water bodies and drains from floating solid waste;

(i) schedule for street sweeping and placement of waste bins as per prescribed norms;

(j) mapping of vacant plots of land under public or private ownership vulnerable for open dumping of solid waste including railway land and land with public authorities;

(k) requirement for solid waste management infrastructure including for collection, transportation, segregation, storage, as required before processing and recycling (including both wet and dry waste) and environmentally sound disposal of waste.

(ii) register with State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee concerned on the centralised online portal and upload the solid waste action plan on centralised online portal developed by Central Pollution Control Board,

(iii) be encouraged to establish systems to undertake monitoring of solid waste management activities using digital and information technology for tracking of collection vehicles using geographical positioning system, mapping of solid waste management infrastructure, within twelve months from date of these rules coming into effect;

(iv) file annual returns to State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee on the centralised online portal regarding solid waste management infrastructure or facilities or units under its jurisdiction by 30th June every year.

(v) assess the solid waste management infrastructure available for collection, segregation and processing and report on their websites by 30th June of next financial year.

(vi) set up gram panchayat wise or zone wise centralised composting units, through community participation, segregated wet waste from individual community or units should be collected and disposed into these decentralised composting units as per time line prescribed in Schedule I.

(vii) material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for storing of recyclables and to enable collection of sorted recyclables from material recovery facilities to authorised recyclers as per time line prescribed in Schedule I. District Panchayats shall establish Materials Recovery Facility based on quantum of waste generation either on its own or in Public-Private Partnership as per time line prescribed in Schedule I and upload and update on the centralised online portal by 30th June every year.

(viii) all such material recovery facilities shall reflect the waste received, availability and transportation of segregated waste to recyclers or end of life disposal entities including incinerators or cement kilns on the centralised online portal on quarterly basis.

(ix) management and maintenance of facilities, equipment and infrastructure for collection, storage, transportation and treatment of solid waste shall be reported on the centralised online portal in respect of all district level Panchayati raj Institution and file annual returns by 30th June of the following financial year.

(x) facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology and adhering to the guidelines and standards issued by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.

Preference shall be given to decentralised 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-stabilization 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 or other furnaces;

(xi) facilitate collection and transportation of solid waste from households including commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises, buildings, in compartmentalised and covered vehicle to the respective processing facility;

(xii) provide services for collection of solid waste particularly the special care waste along with setting up of deposition centres;

(xiii) facilitate that dry waste is transported to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility as per time line prescribed in Schedule I;

(xiv) prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th June of the succeeding year on the centralised online portal with copy endorsed to State Rural Development Department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee;

(xv) establish a grievance redressal mechanism for solid waste management including by online mode within a period of one year from date of notification of these rules in the Official Gazette. All local bodies shall file annual returns by 30th June of the succeeding financial year on the centralised online portal regarding the status of grievances;

(xvi) shall engage with second tier panchayat for ensuring with regard solid waste management in villages;

(xvii) shall prepare wardwise database and upload on the centralised online portal of all personnel including informal sector such as waste pickers or collectors involved in collection, segregation, sorting, transportation and processing or recycling or disposal activities of solid waste.

(xviii) shall integrate waste pickers or informal waste collectors by establishing a system to recognize them or organisations representing them, promoting their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste, reflecting it on the centralised portal as per timelines given in Schedule I;

(xix) all local bodies in rural areas shall create public awareness through information, education and communication and educate the waste generators on solid waste management.

(3) The Gram Panchayat shall,-

(i) ensure solid waste management at the village level as per the provisions of these rules;

(ii) plan and implement solid waste management for village area under their jurisdiction after development of Gram Panchayat level action plan for solid waste management;

(iii) either on its own or by engaging agencies shall set up, operationalise and coordinate solid waste management in rural areas and for performing the associated functions, namely:

(a) ensure segregation, collection, storage, transportation of solid waste and channelization of recyclable solid waste fraction to recyclers having valid registration, ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during the process;
(b) establish, operate and maintain solid waste management infrastructure as required;
(c) create awareness among stakeholders about their responsibilities;
(d) ensuring that open dumping and burning of solid waste does not take place;
(e) engage with civil society groups working with waste pickers.

(iv) submit data to District Panchayat on solid waste management for filing of annual report under the rules.

41. Duties of the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.— (1) The State Pollution Control Boardor Pollution Control Committee shall,-

(i) enforce these rules in their State and review the implementation of these rules at least twice a year in close coordination with concerned Department dealing with Municipal Administration or the local self government or Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department as well as Department of Rural Development or the Department dealing with solid waste management in rural areas;

(ii) monitor environmental standards and ensure adherence to conditions as specified under the Schedule II and Schedule III for waste processing and disposal sites;

(iii) examine the proposal for authorization and registration of waste processing facilities after the receipt of the application for the same in Form I from the local body or any other agency authorised by the local body and make such inquiries as deemed fit;

(iv) while examining the proposal for authorization, consider the requirement of consents under respective enactments and views of other agencies like the State Urban Development Department, the Town and Country Planning Department, District Planning Committee or Metropolitan Area Planning Committee, as may be applicable, Airport or Airbase Authority, the Ground Water Board, Railways, power distribution companies, highway department and other relevant agencies shall be taken into consideration and they shall be given four weeks time to give their views, if any;

(v) issue authorization within sixty days in Form II to the local body or an operator of a facility or any other agency authorised by local body stipulating compliance criteria and environmental standards as specified in Schedules II and III including other conditions, as may be necessary;

(vi) synchronize the validity of the said authorization with the validity of the consents;

(vii) suspend or cancel the authorization issued, if the local body or operator of the facility fails to operate the facility as per the conditions stipulated:
provided that no such authorization shall be suspended or cancelled without giving notice to the local body or operator, as the case may be; and

(viii) on receipt of application for renewal, renew the authorization for the next five years, after examining every application on merit and subject to the condition that the operator of the facility has fulfilled all the provisions of the rules, standards or conditions specified in the authorization, consents or environment clearance;

(ix) The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall, after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant and for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant or renew an authorization;

(x) In case of new technologies, where no standards have been prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, shall approach Central Pollution Control Board for getting standards specified;

(xi) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, shall monitor the compliance of the standards as prescribed or laid down and treatment technology as approved and the conditions stipulated in the authorization and the standards specified in Schedules II and III under these rules as and when deemed appropriate but not less than once in a year;

(xii) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee may give directions to local bodies for the safe handling and disposal of special care waste deposited by the waste generators at special care waste deposition facilities;

(xiii) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall regulate inter-state movement of waste as per guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board;

(xiv) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall issue authorization and register waste processing or recycling and disposal facilities through centralised online portal and the district wise, local authority-wise information shall be made available on the centralised online portal by 30th June every year;

(xv) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee may charge registration fee for processing of applications for registration as well as an annual fee for processing of returns filed under the rules as per guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board, a part of the fee charged will be shared with Central Pollution Control Board for operation and maintenance on centralised online portal;

(xvi) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall ensure compliance of these rules by registered entities;

(xvii) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee or Registered Environment Auditor engaged by it, shall verify compliance by entities registered on centralized online portal through inspection and periodic audit;

(xviii) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee or Registered Environment Auditor engaged by it, shall carry out audit of data, including using information from Goods and Services Tax Network portal, by itself or a designated agency, for the registered entity under these rules;

(xix) The State Pollution Control Board shall compile and forward the quarterly reports submitted by entities involved in recycling of solid waste to Central Pollution Control Board and publish online;

(xx) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee will ensure a regular dialogue between relevant stakeholders involved in the fulfilment of obligations under these rules;

(xxi) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall monitor all the solid waste processing and treatment facilities for their compliance of emissions and discharge norms and get the facilities audited once every year.

(xxii) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee concerned shall cause the annual report submitted by the urban local body and panchayat at district level to be audited by itself or through a Registered Environment Auditor engaged by it, and copy of the report of such audit and the annual report shall be made available on website of State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee concerned.

(2) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee may facilitate tie-up of local bodies with cement kilns or waste to energy plants for RDF use.

(3) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as required, may by itself or through Registered Environment Auditor engaged by it, undertake physical verification and audit of waste processing entities and solid waste management activities undertaken by local authorities and obligated entities in rural and urban areas.

(4) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall impose Environmental Compensation based upon polluter pays principle, on persons who are not complying with the provisions of these rules, as per guidelines notified by the Central Pollution Control Board including for indiscriminate dumping of solid waste by local authorities.

(5) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall, by itself or through a Registered Environment Auditor engaged by it, undertake audit of solid waste processing facilities authorised under the rules every year by 30th September.

(6) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall publish the audit reports of solid waste processing facilities by 31st December every year on centralised online portal.

(7) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall ensure that solid waste processing facilities are maintained by skilled or semi-skilled professionals, and certified professionals.

(8) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall ensure geo-tagging of solid waste infrastructure and processing facilities.

(9) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall work out technical guidelines regarding the prevention and control of solid waste generated from industrial areas.

(10) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall ensure compliance by industries on the use of Refuse-Derived Fuel.

(11) The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall ensure testing of organic manure produced at solid waste management facility to ensure quality of organic manure.

(12) The State Pollution Control Board shall ensure the test reports to be uploaded on the online portal in respect of organic manure on monthly basis by the facility operators.

(13) The State Pollution Control Board shall prepare inventory of all registered biomethanation plants and waste to energy plants, sanitary landfills, solid waste processing facilities and upload on the centralised online portal by 30th June every year.

Schedule I

Time line for implementation

[See Chapter I rule 3 (q), Chapter III rule 14(3), Chapter V rule 23(1)(xvi), rule 24(1)(x), rule 39(34), rule 40(2)(vi), rule 40(2)(vii), rule 40(2)(xiii), rule 40(2)(xix)]

S. No.	Population	Time line
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Urban areas	
1	Million plus cities	Eighteen months from the date of these rules coming into effect
2	5-10 lakh	Twenty four months from date of these rules coming into effect
3	All urban areas	Thirty six months from date of these rules coming into effect
4		
	Rural areas	
1	With a population of 20000 and above	Eighteen months from date rules coming into effect
2	10000-20000	Twenty four months from date rules coming into effect
3	Up to 10000	Thirty six months from date rules coming into effect

SCHEDULE II
Specifications for Sanitary Landfills
[see Chapter II, rule 7(1)(b), Chapter III, rule14 (3), Chapter V rule 39(49), rule 41(1)(ii), 41(1)(v)]

(A) Criteria for site selection.-

(i) The department in the business allocation of land assignment shall provide suitable site for setting up of the solid waste processing and treatment facilities and notify such sites.

(ii) The sanitary landfill site shall be planned, designed and developed with proper documentation of construction plan as well as a closure plan in a phased manner. In case a new landfill facility is being established adjoining an existing landfill site, the closure plan of existing landfill should form a part of the proposal of such new landfill.

(iii) The landfill sites shall be selected to make use of nearby waste processing facilities. Otherwise, waste processing facility shall be planned as an integral partof the landfill site.

(iv) Landfill sites shall be set up as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and Central Pollution Control Board.

(v) The existing landfill sites which are in use for more than five years shall be improved in accordance with the specifications given in this Schedule.

(vi) The landfill site shall be large enough to last for at least 20-25 years and shall develop 'landfill cells' in a phased manner to avoid water logging and misuse.

(vii) The landfill site shall be 100 meter away from river, 200 meter from a pond, 200 meter from Highways, Habitations, Public Parks and water supply wells and 20 km away from Airports or Airbase. However in a special case, landfill site may be set up within a distance of 10 and 20 km away from the Airport or Airbase after obtaining no objection certificate from the civil aviation authority or Air force as the case may be. The Landfill site shall not be permitted within the flood plains as recorded for the last hundred years, zone of coastal regulation, wetland, Critical habitat areas, sensitive eco-fragile areas.

(viii) The sites for landfill and processing and disposal of solid waste shall be incorporated in the Town Planning Department'sland-useplans.

(ix) A buffer zone shall be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding five tonnes per day of installed capacity. This will be maintained within the total area of the solid waste processing and disposal facility. The buffer zone shall be prescribed on case to case basis by the local

body in consultation with concerned State Pollution Control Board.

(x) The biomedical waste shall be disposed of in accordance with the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time. The hazardous waste shall be managed in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time. The E-waste shall be managed in accordance with the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time.

(xi) Temporary storage facility for solid waste shall be established in each landfill site to accommodate the waste in case of non-operation of waste processing and during emergency or natural calamities.

(B) Criteria for development of facilities at the sanitary landfills. -

(i) Landfill site shall be fenced or hedged and provided with proper gate to monitor incoming vehicles, to prevent entry of unauthorised persons and stray animals.

(ii) The approach and or internal roads shall be concreted or paved so as to avoid generation of dust particles due to vehicular movement and shall be so designed to ensure free movement of vehicles and other machinery.

(iii) The landfill site shall have waste inspection facility to monitor waste brought in for landfilling, office facility for record keeping and shelter for keeping equipment and machinery including pollution monitoring equipment. The operator of the facility shall maintain record of waste received, processed and disposed.

(iv) Provisions like weigh bridge to measure quantity of waste brought at landfill site, fire protection equipment and other facilities as may be required shall be provided.

(v) Utilities such as drinking water and sanitary facilities (preferably washing or bathing facilities for workers) and lighting arrangements for easy landfill operations during night hours shall be provided.

(vi) Safety provisions including health inspections of workers at landfill sites shall be carried out.

(vii) Provisions for parking, cleaning, washing of transport vehicles carrying solid waste shall be provided. The wastewater so generated shall be treated to meet the prescribed standards.

(C) Criteria for specification for landfilling operation and closure on completion of landfilling.-

(i) Waste for land filling shall be compacted in thin layers using heavy compactors to achieve high density of the waste. In high rainfall areas where heavy compactors cannot be used, alternative measures shall be adopted.

(ii) Till the time waste processing facilities for composting or recycling or energy recovery are set up, the waste shall be sent to the sanitary landfill. The landfill cell shall be covered at the end of each working day withminimum10cmof soil, inertdebris or construction material.

(iii) Prior to the commencement of monsoon season, an intermediate cover of 40-65 cm thickness of soil shall be placed on the landfill with proper compaction and grading to prevent infiltration during monsoon. Proper drainage shall be constructed to divertrun-off away from the active cell of the landfill.

(iv) After completion of landfill, a final cover shall be designed to minimise infiltration and erosion.The final cover shall meet the following specifications, namely.-

(a) The final cover shall have a barrier soil layer comprising of 60 cm of clay or amended soil with permeability coefficient less than1 $x10^{-7}$cm sec.

(b) On top of the barrier soil layer, there shall be a drainage layer of 15cm.

(c) On top of the drainage layer, there shall be a vegetative layer of 45 cm to support natural plant growth and to minimise erosion.

(D) Criteria for pollution prevention.- In order to prevent pollution from landfill operations, the following provisions shall be made, namely.-

(i) The storm water drain shall be designed and constructed in such a way that the surface runoff water is diverted from the land fillings and leachates from solid waste locations do not get mixed with the surface runoff water.Provisions for diversion of storm water discharge drains shall be made to minimise leachate generation and prevent pollution of surface water and also for avoiding flooding and creation of marshy conditions.

(ii) Non-permeable lining system at the base and walls of waste disposal area. For landfill receiving residues of waste processing facilities or mixed waste or waste having contamination of hazardous materials (such asaerosols, bleaches, polishes, batteries, waste oils, paint products and pesticides) shall have liner of composite barrier of 1.5 mm thick high density polyethylene geo-membrane or geo-synthetic liners, or equivalent, overlying 90 cm of soil (clay or amended soil) having

permeability coefficient not greater than 1 x 10-7 cm/sec. The highest level of water table shall be at least two meter below the base of clay or amended soil barrier layer provided at the bottom of landfills.

(iii) Provisions for management of leachates including its collection and treatment shall be made. The treated leachate shall be recycled or utilized as permitted, otherwise shall be released into the sewerage line, after meeting the standards specified in Schedule-II. In no case, leachate shall be released into open environment.

(iv) Arrangement shall be made to prevent leachate runoff from landfill area entering any drain, stream, river, lake or pond. In case of mixing of runoff water with leachate or solid waste, the entire mixed water shall be treated by the concerned.

(E) Criteria for water quality monitoring.-

(i) Before establishing any landfill site, baseline data of ground water quality in the area shall be collected and kept in record for future reference. The ground water quality within 50 meter of the periphery of landfill site shall be periodically monitored covering different seasons in a year that is, summer, monsoon and post-monsoon period to ensure that the groundwater is not contaminated.

(ii) Usage of groundwater in and around landfill sites for any purpose (including drinking and irrigation) shall be considered only after ensuring its quality. The following specifications for drinking water quality shall apply for monitoring purpose, namely :-

S.No.	**Parameters**	**IS10500:2012, Edition2.2(2003-09) Desirable limit (mg/l except for pH)**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**
	Arsenic	0.01
	Cadmium	0.01
	Chromium (as Cr^{6+})	0.05
	Copper	0.05
	Cyanide	0.05
	Lead	0.05
	Mercury	0.001
	Nickel	-
	Nitrate as NO_3	45.0
	pH	6.5-8.5
	Iron	0.3
	Total hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	300.0
	Chlorides	250
	Dissolved solids	500

	Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH)	0.001
	Zinc	5.0
	Sulphate (as SO_4)	200

(F) Criteria for ambient air quality monitoring.-

(i) Landfill gas control system including gas collection system shall be installed at landfill site to minimize odour, prevent off-site migration of gases, to protect vegetation planted on the rehabilitated landfill surface. For enhancing landfill gas recovery, use of geo membranes in cover systems along with gas collection wells shouldbeconsidered.

(ii) The concentration of methane gas generated at landfill site shall not exceed 25 per cent of the lower explosive limit.

(iii) The landfill gas from the collection facility at a landfill site shall be utilized for either direct thermal applications or power generation, as per viability. Otherwise, landfill gas shall be burnt (flared) and shall not be allowed to escape directly to the atmosphere or for illegal tapping. Passive venting shall be allowed in case if its utilisation or flaring is not possible.

(iv) Ambient air quality at the landfill site and at the vicinity shall be regularly monitored. Ambient airquality shall meet the standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board for Industrial area.

(G) Criteria for plantation at landfill Site.- A vegetative cover shall be provided over the completed site in accordance with the following specifications, namely:-

(a) Locally adopted non-edible perennial plants that are resistant to drought and extreme temperatures shall be planted;

(b) The selection of plants should be of such variety that their roots do not penetrate more than 30 cms. This condition shall apply till the landfill is stabilized;

(c) Selected plants shall have ability to thrive on low-nutrient soil with minimum nutrient addition;

(d) Plantation to be made insufficient density to minimise soil erosion.

(e) Green belts shall be developed all around the boundary of the landfill in consultation with State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees.

H. Criteria for post-care of landfill site.- (1) The post-closure care of landfill site shall be conducted for at least fifteen years and long term monitoring or care plan shall consist of the following, namely:-

(a) Maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of final cover, making repairs and preventing run-on and run-off from eroding or otherwise damaging the final cover;

(b) Monitoring leachate collection system in accordance with the requirement;

(c) Monitoring of ground water in and around landfill;

(d) Maintaining and operating the landfill gas collection system to meet the standards.

(2) Use of closed landfill sites after fifteen years of post-closure monitoring can be considered for human settlement or otherwise only after ensuring that gaseous emission and leachate quality analysis complies with the specified standard sand the soil stability is ensured.

I. Criteria for special provisions for hilly and island areas.-Cities and towns located on hills and islands shall have location-specific methods evolved for final disposal of solid waste by the local body with the approval of the concerned State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee. The local body shall set up processing facilities for utilisation of biodegradable organic waste.The non-biodegradable recyclable materials shall be stored and sent for recycling periodically. The inert and non-biodegradable waste (non-recyclable, non-energy recoverable) shall be used for building roads or filling-up of appropriate areas on hills. In case of constraints in finding adequate land in hilly areas, waste not suitable for road-laying or filling up shall be disposed of in regional land fills in plain areas.

J. Closure and Rehabilitation of Old Dumps.-Solid waste dumps which have reached their full capacity or those which will not receive additional waste after setting up of new and properly designed landfills should be closed and rehabilitated by examining the following options:

(i) Reduction of waste by biomining and waste processing followed by placement of residues in new landfills

(ii) Any other method suitable for reducing environmental impact to acceptable level.

SCHEDULE III

[see Chapter II, rule 7(1)(b), Chapter V, rule 41(1)(ii), 41(1)(v), 41(1)(xi)]
Standards of processing and treatment of solid waste

A. Standards for composting.-The waste processing facilities shall include composting as one of the technologies for processing of bio degradable waste. In order to prevent pollution from compost plant, the following shall be complied with namely:-

(a) The incoming organic waste at site shall be stored properly prior to further processing. To the extent possible, the waste storage area should be covered. If, such storage is done in an open area, it shall be provided within permeable base with facility for collection of leachate and surface water run-off into lined drains leading to a leachate treatment and disposal facility;

(b) Necessary precautions shall be taken to minimise nuisance of odour, flies, rodents, bird menace and fire hazard;

(c) In case of breakdown or maintenance of plant, waste intake shall be stopped and arrangements be worked out for diversion of waste to the temporary processing site or temporary landfill sites which will be again reprocessed when plant is inorder;

(d) Pre-process and post-process rejects shall be removed from the processing facility on regular basis and shall not be allowed to pile at the site. Recyclables shall be routed through appropriate vendors. The non-recyclable high calorific fractions to be segregated and sent to waste to energy or for Refuse-Derived Fuel production, co-processing in cement plants or to thermal powerplants. Only rejects from allprocesses shall be sent for sanitary landfill site(s).

(e) The windrow area shall be provided with impermeable base. Such a base shall be made of concrete or compacted clay of 50cm thick having permeability coefficient less than10^{-7}cm/sec. The base shall be provided with one to two percent slope and circled by lined drains for collection of leachate or surface run-off;

(f) Ambient air quality monitoring shall be regularly carried out. Odur nuisance at down-wind direction on the boundary of processing plant shall also be checked regularly.

(g) Leachate shall be re-circulated in compost plant for moisture maintenance.

(h) The end product compost shall meet the standards prescribed under Fertilizer Control Order notified from time to time.

(i) In order to ensure safe application of compost, the following specifications for compost quality shall be met, namely:-

Parameters	Organic Compost (FCO2009)	Phosphate Rich Organic Manure(FCO 2013)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Arsenic(mg/Kg)	10.00	10.00
Cadmium(mg/Kg)	5.00	5.00
Chromium(mg/Kg)	50.00	50.00
Copper(mg/Kg)	300.00	300.00
Lead(mg/Kg)	100.00	100.00
Mercury(mg/Kg)	0.15	0.15
Nickel(mg/Kg)	50.00	50.00
Zinc(mg/Kg)	1000.00	1000.00

C/N ratio	<20	Less than 20:1
pH	6.5-7.5	(1:5 solution) maximum 6.7
Moisture, percent by weight, maximum	15.0-25.0	25.0
Bulk density (g/cm3)	<1.0	Less than 1.6
Total Organic Carbon, per cent by weight, minimum	12.0	7.9
Total Nitrogen (as N), per cent by weight, minimum	0.8	0.4
Total Phosphate (as P205) percent by weight, minimum	0.4	10.4
Total Potassium (as K20), percent by weight, minimum	0.4	-
Colour	Dark brown to black	-
Odour	Absence of foul Odor	-
Particle size	Minimum 90% material should pass through 4.0 mm IS sieve	Minimum 90% material should pass through 4.0 mm IS sieve
Conductivity (as dsm-1), not more than	4.0	8.2

*Compost (final product) exceeding the above stated concentration limits shall not be used for food crops. However, it may beutilized for purposes other than growing foodcrops.

B. Standards for Compressed Biogas (Compressed Bio-Gas or bio-compressed natural gas) plants and household Bio-digester.- Environmental Guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board for Compressed Biogas (Compressed Bio-Gas or bio-compressed natural gas)Plant and household biodigester as amended from time to time shall be followed. FOM & LFOM production shall be in conformity with requirements of Gazette Notification No. 2051 dated 14.7.2020 & No. 1972 dated 1.6.2021, respectively or enriched manure as governed by Fertilizer Control Order, 1985, as amended from time to time.

C. Standards for treated leachates. –The disposal of treated leachates shall meet the following standards, namely: -

S.No	Parameter	Standards (Mode of Disposal)		
		Inland surface water	Public sewers	Land disposal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

1.	Suspended solids, mg/l,max	100	600	200
2.	Dissolved solids(inorganic)mg/l,max.	2100	2100	2100
3	pH value	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0
4	Ammonical nitrogen(asN),mg/l,max.	50	50	-
5	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N), mg/l,max.	100	-	-
6	Biochemical oxygen demand (3daysat27^{0}C)max.(mg/l)	30	350	100
7	Chemical oxygen demand,mg/l, max.	250	-	-
8	Arsenic(as As),mg/l, max	0.2	0.2	0.2
9	Mercury (as Hg),mg/l, max	0.01	0.01	-
10	Lead (as Pb),mg/l,max	0.1	1.0	-
11	Cadmium (as Cd),mg/l, max	2.0	1.0	-
12	Total Chromium (as Cr),mg/l, max.	2.0	2.0	-
13	Copper (as Cu),mg/l, max.	3.0	3.0	-
14	Zinc (as Zn),mg/l, max.	5.0	15	-
15	Nickel (as Ni),mg/l, max	3.0	3.0	-
16	Cyanide (as CN),mg/l, max.	0.2	2.0	0.2
17	Chloride (as Cl),mg/l, max.	1000	1000	600
18	Fluoride (as F),mg/l, max	2.0	1.5	-
19	Phenolic compounds (as C6H5OH) mg/l, max.	1.0	5.0	-

Note:While discharging treated leachates into inland surface waters, quantity of leachates being discharged and the quantity of dilution water available in the receiving waterbody shall be given due consideration.

D. Standards for incineration.- The Emission from incinerators/thermal technologies in Solid Waste treatment or disposal facility shall meet the following standards, namely:-

Parameter	**Emission standard**	
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**
Particulates	50mg/Nm^3	Standard refers to half-hourly average value
HCl	50mg/Nm^3	Standard refers to half-hourly average value

SO2	200mg/Nm^3	Standard refers to half-hourly average value
CO	100mg/Nm^3	Standard refers to half-hourly average value
	50mg/Nm^3	Standard refers to daily average value
Total Organic Carbon	20mg/Nm^3	Standard refers to half-hourly average value
HF	4mg/Nm^3	Standard refers to half-hourly average value
NOx(NO and NO2 expressed as NO2)	400mg/Nm^3	Standard refers to half-hourly average value
Total dioxins and furans	0.1ngTEQ/Nm^3	Standard refers to 6-8 hours sampling. Please refer guidelines for 17 concerned congeners for toxic equivalence values to arrive at total toxic equivalence.
Cd + Th + their compounds	0.05mg/Nm^3	Standard refers to sampling time anywhere between 30 minutes and 8 hours
Hg and its compounds	0.05mg/Nm^3	Standard refers to sampling time anywhere between 30 minutes and 8 hours
Sb + As + Pb + Cr + Co + Cu + Mn + Ni + V + their compounds	0.5mg/Nm^3	Standard refers to sampling time anywhere between 30 minutes and 8 hours.
Note.-*All values corrected to 11% oxygen on a dry basis.*		

Note:

(a) Waste to Energy plants should have provision for segregating of waste in case they receive waste less than 1500 Kcal/kg. Waste having less than 1500 Kcal or kg shall not be fed into the boiler of the waste to electricity plant or Incinerator. Suitably designed pollution control devices shall be installed or retrofitted with the incinerator to achieve the above emission limits.

(b) Waste to be incinerated shall not be chemically treated with any chlorinated disinfectants.

(c) Incineration of chlorinated plastics shall not be carried out.

(d) if the concentration of toxic metals in incineration ash exceeds the limits specified in the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time, the ash shall be sent to the hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility.

(e) Only low sulphur fuel like Light Diesel Oil, Low Sulphur Heavy Stock, Diesel, bio-mass, coal, Liquefied Natural Gas, Compressed Natural Gas, Refuse Derived Fuel and bio-gas shall be used as fuel in the incinerator.

(f) The CO2 concentration in tail gas shall not be more than seven percent.

(g) All the facilities in twin chamber incinerators shall be designed to achieve a minimum temperature of 950°C in secondary combustion chamber and with a gas residence time in secondary combustion chamber not less than 2 (two) seconds.

(h) Incineration plants shall be operated (combustion chambers) with such temperature, retention time and turbulence, as to achieve Total Organic Carbon (TOC) content in the slag and bottom ash less than three percent, or the loss on ignition is less than five percent of the dry weight.

(i) Odour from sites shall be managed as per guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board issued from time to time.

SCHEDULE IV

[see Chapter III, rule 15(4)(v)]

Measures for fire prevention and management at waste dump sites

(a) On-site emergency plan

(i) State Urban Development department to conduct comprehensive risk assessment studies and accordingly prepare detailed on-site emergency plan for each dumpsite covering following issues.

a) Potential risks or emergencies due to fire, obnoxious or flammable emissions, odour, vector borne diseases, rodents, birds, seasonal effects and other potential risks at dumpsite, likely affected geographical area including population, flora, fauna around the dumpsites. Detailed remedial measures for mitigating emergency situations to be monitored by control rooms available for such emergency situations

b) The onsite emergency plans to be integrated with exiting off site district disaster management plans in respective districts by District collector or District emergency authority designated by the State government.

c) The State or Union territory authorities to prepare on site & off site emergency management plans preferably through an expert agency on the subject.

d) Till the time preparations of such on site and off site plans takes place, interim measures to be taken

(b) Disposal of waste

(i) Fresh waste not to be disposed where bioremediation is undertaken

(ii) Organic waste from slaughter houses, fish market, industrial waste not to be disposed at the dumpsite

(iii) To ensure industrial waste, e-waste, lithium battery is not dumped at the site

(iv) Waste unloaded at the site to be visually examined for potential fire sources, if fire sources located should be neutralised with cover material immediately.

(v) Emergency tipping area to be provided to set aside from immediate working area where incoming loads of material known to be inflammable, or suspected of being so, can be deposited, inspected and dealt with.

(vi) Adequate compacting of waste to be done to minimise formation of air or methane pockets which can lead to subsurface fire at site.

(C) Landfill gas monitoring at dumpsite

(i) Landfill gas detectors on downwind side to be installed at site so that area with high gas concentrations can be identified and preventive actions be undertaken.

(ii) Further, temperature at windrows to be monitored with non-contact infrared thermometer and record be maintained for any major deviations. The temperature to be in the range of 35 degrees Celsius to 59 degrees Celsius.

(iii) Treated leachate water to be sprayed on the waste when temperature rise is observed at the bioremediation site. Suitable mechanism should be in place for this.

(iv) Installation of CCTV cameras at the site and provision of fencing & frequent patrolling to be done for checking unauthorised entry at dumpsite.

(v) Regular monitoring of landfill gas at source needs to be carried out at the dumpsites till bioremediation is completed at sites. Landfill gas monitoring data should be available with Local bodies. Quarterly monitoring reports to be submitted by Urban Local Body to concerned State Pollution Control Board.

(D) Provisions for fire extinguishing

(i) Adequate arrangement of sand or chemical fire extinguisher media such as foam or powder at site to be made to douse the fire in case afire incident reported. Usage of water to douse the fire should be avoided.

(ii) Isolation and allowing rapid natural burnout or smothering with soil to be done for dousing fire at dumpsite.

(iii) Dedicated fire tenders (preferably chemical extinguishing media and adequate fire safety measures are to be deputed, specifically during summer season when dumpsite fire is more likely to take place.

(iv) All mobile equipment or vehicles should be fitted with fire extinguisher and spark arresters.

(E) Health and safety of workers

(i) Fire protection measures and safety equipment to be provided to all workers at the site and checked before entry to the dumpsite. workers to be trained for detection of fire and necessary action to be taken in case of fire.

(ii) Periodic training of workers be conducted in safe handling of waste, Personal protective equipment, safety issues etc

(iii) Periodic mock drills to be conducted to prevent fire accidents at dumpsites. Quarterly fire safety and hazardous emissions audits to be conducted

Form-I

[See Chapter II, rule 13(3), Chapter V, rule 39(25), rule 14(1)(iii)]

Application for obtaining authorization under solid waste management rules

For processing/recycling/treatment and disposal of solid waste

To,

The Member Secretary

State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee,

Of _____

Sir,

I/We hereby apply for authorization under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 for processing, recycling, treatment and disposal of solid waste.

1.	Name of the local body/agency appointed by them/operator of facility	
2.	Correspondence address Telephone No. Fax No. ,E-mail:	
3.	Nodal Officer and designation (Officer authorised by the local body or agency responsible for operation of processing/treatment or disposal facility)	
4.	Authorization required for setting up and operation of facility (Please tick mark)	Waste processing recycling treatment disposal at landfill
5.	Attach copies of the documents Site Clearance (local body) Proof of Environmental Clearance Consent for establishment Agreement between municipal authority and operating agency Investment on the project and expected return	
6.	**Processing or recycling or treatment of solid waste** i. Total Quantity of waste to be processed per day Quantity of waste to be recycled Quantity of waste to be treated Quantity of waste to be disposed into landfill ii. Utilization Program for waste processed (Product Utilization) iii. Methodology for disposal (attach details) Quantity of leachate	

	Treatment technology for leachate iv. Measures to be taken for prevention and control of environmental pollution v. Measures to be taken for safety of workers working in the plant **vi.** Details on solid waste processing or recycling or treatment or disposal facility (to be attached)	
7.	**Disposal of solid waste** Number of sites identified Quantity of waste to be disposed per day Details of methodology or criteria followed for site selection (attach) Details of existing site under operation Methodology and operational details of landfilling Measures taken to check environmental pollution	
8.	Any other information	

Date:

Signature:

Time:

Designation:

Form- II

[see Chapter V, rule 14(1)(v)]

Format for issue of authorisation

File No.: _____

Dated:_____

Authorisation No_____

To

Ref: Your application number _____dt. _____

The _____State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee after examining the proposal hereby authorises_____ having administrative office at _____to set up and operate waste processing/recycling/ treatment/disposal facility at_____

The authorisation is hereby granted to operate the facility for processing, recycling, treatment and disposal of solid waste.

The authorisation is subject to the terms and conditions stated below and such conditions as may be otherwise specified in these rules and the standards laid down in Schedules II and III under these rules.

The _____State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committees of the UT may, at any time, revoke any of the conditions applicable under the authorisation and shall communicate the same in writing.

Any violation of the provision of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 will attract the penal provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).

(Member Secretary)

State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee of the UT

(Signature and designation)

Date:

Place:

Form – III

[see Chapter II, rule 7(1)(c) and Chapter IV, rule 20(1)]

Format of annual report to be submitted by the operator of facility to the local body

1.	Name of the City or Town and State	
2.	Population	
3.	Area in sq. kilometers	
4.	Name & Address of the local body Telephone No. Fax No. E-mail:	
5.	Name and address of operator of the facility	
6.	Name of officer in-charge of the facility Phone No: Fax No: E-mail:	
7.	Number of households in the city or town , Number of non-residential premises in the city Number of election or administrative wards in the city or town	
8.	Quantity of Solid waste Estimated Quantity of solid waste generated in the local body area per day in metric tones Quantity of solid waste collected per day tonnes per day) Per capita waste collected per day (/gm/day) Quantity of solid waste processed tonnes per day)	

	Quantity of solid waste disposed at landfill (tonnes per day)	
9.	Status of Solid Waste Management service	
10.	Segregation and storage of waste at source Whether solid waste is stored at source in domestic or commercial or institutional bins Percentage of households practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins Percentage of non-residential premises practice storage of waste at source in commercial or institutional bins Percentage of households dispose of throw solid waste on the streets Percentage of non-residential premises dispose of throw solid waste on the streets Whether solid waste is stored at source in a segregated form If yes, Percentage of premises segregating the waste at source Door to Door Collection of solid waste	
11.	Whether door to door collection Door to Door Collection of solid waste is being done in the city or town	
12.	if yes Number of wards covered in Door to Door Collection collection of waste No. of households covered No. of non-residential premises including commercial establishments ,hotels, restaurants educational institutions or offices etc covered Percentage of residential and non-residential premises covered in door to door collection through : Motorized vehicle Containerized tricycle or handcart Other device	
13.	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	

14.	Frequency of street sweepings and percentage of population covered Tools used Manual sweeping (%) Mechanical sweeping (%) Whether long handle broom used by sanitation workers (yes or no) Whether each sanitation worker is given handcart or tricycle for collection of waste (yes or no) Whether handcart / tricycle is containerized (yes or no) Whether the collection tool synchronizes with collection or waste storage containers utilized (yes or no)	Frequency Daily/Alternate days/twice a week/occasionally % of population
15.	Secondary Waste Storage facilities No. and type of waste storage depots in the city or town Open waste storage sites Masonry bins Cement concrete cylinder bins Dhalao or covered rooms or space Covered metal or plastic containers Upto 1.1 m3 bins 2 to 5 m3 bins Above 5m3 containers Bin-less city No. Capacity in m3 Bin or population ratio Ward wise details of waste storage depots (attach) : Ward No: Area: Population: No. of bins placed Total volume of bins placed Total storage capacity of waste storage facilities in cubic meters	
16.	Total waste actually stored at the waste storage depots daily	

	Give frequency of collection of waste from the depots Number of bins cleared	Frequency No. of Bins Alternate day Twice a week Once a week Occasionally
17.	Whether storage depots have facility for storage of segregated waste in green, blue and black bins	Yes or No (if yes, add details) No. of green bins: No. of blue bins: No. of black bins:
18.	Whether lifting of solid waste from storage depots is manual or mechanical. Give percentage	(%) of Manual Lifting of Solid Waste (%) of Mechanical lifting
19.	If mechanical – specify the method used Whether solid waste is lifted from door to door and transported totreatment plant directly in a segregated form	front-end loaders or Top loaders Yes or No (if yes, specify)
20.	Waste Transportation per day Type and Number of vehicles used (pl tick or add) Animal cart Tractors Non tipping Truck Tipping Truck Dumper Placers Refuse collectors Compactors Others JCB or loader Frequency of transportation of waste	No. Trips made waste transported Frequency (%) of waste transported Daily Alternate day Twice a week Once a week Occasionally
21.	Quantity of waste transported each day Percentage of total waste transported daily %	tpd

	Waste Treatment Technologies used Whether solid waste is processed	
22.	If yes, Quantity of waste processed daily Land(s) available with the local body for waste processing (in Hectares) Land currently utilized for waste processing Solid waste processing facilities in operation	/tpd
23.	Solid waste processing facilities under construction Distance of processing facilities from city/town boundary Details of technologies adopted Composting , vermi composting	 Quantity raw material processed Quantity final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled Quantity raw material processed Quantity final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled
24.	Bio-methanation Refuse Derived Fuel Waste to Energy technology such as incineration, gasification, pyrolysis or any other technology (give detail) Co-processing	Quantity raw material processed Quantity final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled Quantity raw material processed Quantity final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste Landfilled Quantity raw material processed Quantity final product produced Quantity sold Quantity raw material processed

25.	Combustible waste supplied to cement plant Combustible waste supplied to solid waste based power plants Others	
26.	Solid waste disposal facilities No. of dumpsites sites available with the local body No. of sanitary landfill sites available with the local body Area of each such sites available for waste disposal	
27.	Area of land currently used for waste disposal Distance of dumpsite or landfill facility from city or town (kms) Distance from the nearest habitation (kms) Distance from water body (kms) Distance from state or national highway Distance from Airport kms Distance from important religious places or historical monument kms Whether it falls in flood prone area	
28.	Whether it falls in earthquake fault line area Yes or No Quantity of waste landfilled each day tpd Whether landfill site is fenced	
29.	Whether Lighting facility is available on site Yes or No Whether Weigh bridge facility available Yes or No Vehicles and equipments used at landfill (specify) Bulldozer, Compacters etc. available Manpower deployed at landfill site	
30.	Whether covering is done on daily basis Yes or No If not, Frequency of covering the waste deposited at the landfill Cover material used	
31.	Whether adequate covering material is available Yes or No	Yes or No

	Provisions for gas venting provided Yes or No, (if yes, attach technical data sheet) Provision for leachate collection	Yes or No, (if yes, attach technical data sheet) Yes or No, (if yes, attach technical data sheet)
32.	Whether an Action Plan has been prepared for improving solid waste management practices in the city	Yes or No (if Yes attach Action Plan details)
33.	What separate provisions are made for : Dairy related activities : Slaughter houses waste : C&D waste (construction debris) :	Attach details on Proposals, Steps taken, Yes or No Yes or No Yes or No
34.	Details of Post Closure Plan	Attach Plan
35.	How many slums are identified and whether these are provided with Solid Waste Management facilities :	Yes or No (if Yes, attach details)
36.	Give details of manpower deployed for collection including street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, processing and disposal of waste	
37.	Mention briefly, the difficulties being experienced by the local body in complying with provisions of these rules	
38.	Mention briefly, if any innovative idea is implemented to tackle a problem related to solid waste, which could be replicated by other local bodies.	

Dated : Signature of operator

Place:

Form – IV

[see, Chapter IV, rule 20(2) and Chapter V, rule 40(2)(xv)]

Format for annual report on solid waste management to be submitted by the local body

CALENDAR YEAR:

DATE OF SUBMISSION OF REPORT:

1.	Name of the City or Town and State	
2.	Population	
3.	Area in sq. kilometers	

4.	Name & Address of the local body Telephone No. Fax No. E-mail:	
5.	Name of officer in-charge dealing with solid waste management (Solid Waste) Phone No: Fax No: E-mail: Details of Solid Waste Management Cell No. of Staff:	
6.	Number of households in the city or town , Number of non-residential premises in the city Number of election or administrative wards in the city or town	
7.	Quantity of Solid waste Estimated quantity of solid waste generated in the local body area per day in metric tones Quantity of solid waste collected per day (tonnes per day) Per capita waste collected per day (gm/day) Quantity of solid waste processed (tpd) Quantity of solid waste disposed at dumpsite or landfill (tonnes per day)	

8.	Status of Solid Waste Management (SWM) service Segregation and storage of waste at source Whether solid waste is stored at source in domestic or commercial or institutional bins Percentage of households practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins Percentage of non-residential premises practice storage of waste at source in commercial or institutional bins Percentage of households dispose of throw solid waste on the streets Percentage of non-residential premises dispose of throw solid waste on the streets Whether solid waste is stored at source in a segregated form If yes, Percentage of premises segregating the waste at source Door to Door Collection of solid waste	
9.	Whether door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city or town	
10.	If yes Number of wards covered in door to door collection collection of waste No. of households covered No. of non-residential premises including commercial establishments ,hotels, restaurants educational institutions or offices etc covered Percentage of residential and non-residential premises covered in door to door collection through : Motorized vehicle Containerized tricycle orhandcart Other device	
11.	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	
12.	Frequency of street sweepings and percentage of population covered Tools used Manual sweeping (%) Mechanical sweeping (%) Whether long handle broom used by sanitation workers (yes or no) Whether each sanitation worker is given handcart or tricycle for collection of waste (yes or no) Whether handcart or tricycle is containerized (yes or no) Whether the collection tool synchronizes with collection or waste storage containers utilized (yes or no)	Frequency Daily or Alternate days or twice a week or occasionally % of population
13.	Secondary Waste Storage facilities No. and type of waste storage depots in the city or town Open waste storage sites Masonry bins Cement concrete cylinder bins Dhalao or covered rooms or space Covered metal or plastic containers Upto 1.1 m3 bins 2 to 5 m3 bins Above 5m3 containers Bin-less city No. Capacity in m3 Bin or population ratio Ward wise details of waste storage depots (attach) : Ward No: Area: Population: No. of bins placed Total volume of bins placed Total storage capacity of waste storage facilities in cubic meters	
14.	Total waste actually stored at the waste storage depots daily	

	Give frequency of collection of waste from the depots Number of bins cleared	Frequency No. of Bins Alternate day Twice a week Once a week Occasionally
15.	Whether storage depots have facility for storage of segregated waste in green, blue and black bins	Yes or No (if yes, add details) No. of green bins: No. of blue bins: No. of black bins:
16.	Whether lifting of solid waste from storage depots is manual or mechanical. Give percentage	(%) of Manual Lifting of Solid Waste (%) of Mechanical lifting
17.	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	front-end loaders or Top loaders Yes or No (if yes, specify)
18.	Waste Transportation per day Type and Number of vehicles used (pl tick or add) Animal cart Tractors Non tipping Truck Tipping Truck Dumper Placers Refuse collectors Compactors Others JCB or loader Frequency of transportation of waste	No. Trips made waste transported Frequency (%) of waste transported Daily Alternate day Twice a week Once a week Occasionally
19.	Quantity of waste transported each day Percentage of total waste transported daily % Waste Treatment Technologies used Whether solid waste is processed	/tonnes per day

20.	If yes, Quantity of waste processed daily Land(s) available with the local body for waste processing (in Hectares) Land currently utilized for waste processing Solid waste processing facilities in operation No. and capacity of Material Recovery Facilities No. Capacity (MT) Waste segregated (MT) No. and capacity of Manual Material Recovery Facilities No. Capacity (MT) Waste segregated (MT)	/tonnes per day
21.	Solid waste processing facilities under construction Distance of processing facilities from city or town boundary Details of technologies adopted Composting, vermi composting	 Quantity of raw material processed Quantity of final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled Quantity of raw material processed Quantity of final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled
22.	Bio-methanation Refuse Derived Fuel	Quantity of raw material processed Quantity of final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled Quantity of raw material processed Quantity of final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of residual waste landfilled

	Waste to Energy technology such as incineration, gasification, pyrolysis or any other technology (give detail) Number and capacity of Operational Waste to energy Plants Name and address with Extended Producer Responsibility registration number under Plastic Waste Management Rules, Capacity (MT), Plastic Waste processed (MT), Energy produced Number and capacity of operational waste to Oil units Name and address with Extended Producer Responsibility registration number under Plastic Waste Management Rules, Capacity (MT), Waste processed (MT), Oil generated	Quantity of raw material processed Quantity of final product produced Quantity sold Quantity of raw material processed
23.	Combustible waste supplied to cement plant Combustible waste supplied to solid waste based power plants Others	
24.	Solid waste disposal facilities No. of dumpsites sites available with the local body No. of sanitary landfill sites available with the local body Area of each such sites available for waste disposal Quantity of inert material disposed (MT) from recyclers and other waste processor in sanitary landfill	
25.	Area of land currently used for waste disposal Distance of dumpsite or landfill facility from city or town (kms) Distance from the nearest habitation (kms) Distance from water body (kms) Distance from state or national highway Distance from Airport kms	

	Distance from important religious places or historical monument kms Whether it falls in flood prone area	
26.	Whether it falls in earthquake fault line area Yes or No Quantity of waste landfilled each day tpd Whether landfill site is fenced Scientific Landfill site (number and capacity) Capacity (MT) Waste received (MT)	
27.	Legacy waste site (number and amount of legacy waste) Waste processed to RDF (MT) Solid waste in RDF (%) Waste remaining (MT)	
28.	Whether Lighting facility is available on site Yes or No Whether Weigh bridge facility available Yes or No Vehicles and equipments used at landfill (specify) Bulldozer, Compacters etc. available Manpower deployed at landfill site	
29.	Whether covering is done on daily basis Yes or No If not, Frequency of covering the waste deposited at the landfill Cover material used	
30.	Whether adequate covering material is available Yes or No Provisions for gas venting provided Yes or No, (if yes, attach technical data sheet) Provision for leachate collection	Yes or No Yes or No, (if yes, attach technical data sheet) Yes or No, (if yes, attach technical data sheet)
31.	Whether an Action Plan has been prepared for improving solid waste management practices in the city	Yes or No (if Yes attach Action Plan details)
32.	What separate provisions are made for: Dairy related activities: Slaughter houses waste: C&D waste (construction debris):	Attach details on Proposals, Steps taken, Yes or No Yes or No Yes or No

33.	Details of Post Closure Plan	Attach Plan
34.	How many slums are identified and whether these are provided with Solid Waste Management facilities:	Yes or No (if Yes, attach details)
35.	Give details of manpower deployed for collection including street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, processing and disposal of waste	
36.	Give details of: Contractor or concessionaire's or third party's manpower deployed for collection including street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, processing and disposal of waste Details of human resource including waste pickers in informal sector (concessionaire or third party or own resource) deployed for a. Collection b. Street sweeping c. Transportation d. Segregation e. Processing f. disposal (ii) Details of waste pickers engaged in solid waste management (ward wise) No. of waste pickers	
37.	Mention briefly, the difficulties being experienced by the local body in complying with provisions of these rules	
38.	Mention briefly, if any innovative idea is implemented to tackle a problem related to solid waste, which could be replicated by other local bodies.	
39.	Enforcement of Solid Waste Management Rules	
40.	Please confirm if Bye- laws have been framed (Yes or No)	
41.	No. of violations & action taken on non-compliance of provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026	

42.	Total no of Violations (eg. Burning or Littering waste)	
43.	Actions Taken (Fines or penalties Imposed Rs.)	
44.	Data on ingress of littered solid waste in water bodies Ingress points for solid waste in Drain and Water Body Number of ingress points Measures taken to stop ingress of solid waste Surface water bodies including river stretches Number of surfaces water bodies Quantity of waste collected Number of drains cleaned from solid waste Total length of drains Total length of drains cleaned from solid waste Solid waste collected (MT) Silt collected	

Signature of Chief Execrative Officer EO or Municipal Commissioner or Executive Officer or Chief Officer

Date:

Place:

Form – V

[see, Chapter IV, rule 20(4)]

Format of annual report to be submitted by the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee to the Central Pollution Control Board

PART A

To

The Chairman

Central Pollution Control Board

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar

DELHI- 110 0032

1	Name of the State or Union territory	
2	Name & address of the State Pollution Control Board	
3	Number of local bodies responsible for management of solid waste in the State or Union territory under these rules	
4	No. of authorisation application received	
5	Details of Solid Waste Management (State Level) Collection Segregation Processing Disposal	
6	Summary of the mechanisms put in place for management of solid waste in your State or Union territory along with the details of agencies involved (Please attach the details)	
7	Please attach details of infrastructure put in place for management of solid waste generated in your State or Union territory	
8	Total no. of Material Recovery Facilities No. of Mechanical Material Recovery Facilities with capacity No. of Manual Material Recovery Facilities with capacity	
9	A Summary Statement on progress made by local body in respect of solid waste management	Please attach as Annexure-I
10	A Summary Statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of waste collection, segregation, transportation and disposal	Please attach as Annexure-II
11	A summary statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of implementation of Schedule II and Schedule III	Please attach as Annexure-III
	Date: ……. Place: ……..	Chairman or the Member Secretary State Pollution Control Board or

		Pollution Control Committee

Total Numbers of the Urban Local Bodies in the area under jurisdiction	
No. of Urban Local Bodies who have submitted Annual Report	
Total Numbers of the Gram Panchayat (GPs) in the area under jurisdiction	
Total number of Panchayati Raj Institution at District Level	
No. of Panchayati Raj Institution at District Level who have submitted annual report	
Please confirm that all Gram Panchayat or Urban Local Bodies have provided complete information in stipulated time as per format prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (Yes or No)	
Please provide no. of Urban Local Bodies or Gram Panchayats which have not submitted complete information within the stipulated time frame	
Please provide total amount of environment compensation levied on Panchayati Raj Institution at District Level or Urban Local Bodies who have not submitted annual report as per prescribed timelines under the rules	
Quantity of Solid Waste generated (Tonnes)	
Quantity of Solid Waste collected (Tonnes)	
Quantity of Solid Waste Segregated (Tonnes)	
Please confirm that all Local Bodies or Gram Panchayats have carried out Assessment of Solid Waste Generation & Characterization as per methodology specified by Central Pollution Control Board (Yes or No)	
Please upload Solid Waste Characterization Report as per methodology specified by Central Pollution Control Board	
Please confirm that data validation and reconciliation for Urban Local Body and Panchayati Raj Institution at District Level has been done as per methodology specified by Central Pollution Control Board (Yes or No)	
Audit & Levying of Environmental Compensation	
EC levied on violating Entities	
ENFORCEMENT OF SWM RULES	
No. of local bodies which have framed bye-laws	
No. of violations & action taken on non-compliance of provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026	
Total no. of violations (Burning or Littering or non-registration and other non-compliance)	
Action Taken (Fine Imposed or Closures issued)	

PART B

Towns or cities

Total number of towns or cities

Total number of local bodies

Number of class I & class II cities or towns

Authorisation status (names or number)

Number of applications received

Number of authorisations granted

Authorisations under scrutiny

SOLID WASTE Generation status

Solid waste generation in the state (Tonnes per day)

collected

treated

landfilled

Compliance to Schedule I, II and III of SW Rules (Number or names of towns or capacity)

Good practices in cities/towns

House-to-house collection

Segregation

Storage

Covered transportation

Processing of Solid Waste (Number or names of towns or capacity)

Solid Waste processing facilities setup:

Sl. No	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF or Pelletization	Biomethenation

Processing facility operational:

Sl. No	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF or Pelletization	Biomethenation

Processing facility under installation or planned:

Sl. No	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF or Pelletization	Biomethenation

Waste-to-Energy Plants: (Number or names of towns or capacity)

Sl. No	Plant Location	Status of operation	Power generation (MW)	Remarks

Disposal of solid waste (number or names of towns or capacity):

Landfill sites identified

Landfill constructed
Landfill under construction
Landfill in operation
Landfill exhausted
Landfilled capped

Solid Waste Dumpsites (number or names of towns or capacity):
Total number of existing dumpsites
Dumpsites reclaimed or capped
Dumpsites converted to san

itary landfill

Monitoring at Waste processing or Landfills sites

Sl.No	Name of Facilities	Ambient air	Ground water	Leachate quality	Compost quality	VOCs

Status of Action Plan prepared by Municipalities
Total number of municipalities:
Number of Action Plan submitted

Form – VI
[see, Chapter IV, rule 21]
Accident Reporting

1	Date and time of accident	
2	Sequence of events leading to accident	
3	The waste involved in accident	
4	Assessment of the effects of the accidents on human health and the environment	
5	Emergency measures taken	
6	Steps taken to alleviate the effects of accidents	
7	Steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such an accident	
i.	Date: …… Place: ……	Signature:……..…… Designation: ……

[F. No 18/3/2022-HSM]

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