

MANIPUR



GAZETTE

**EXTRAORDINARY
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**

No. 145

Imphal, Thursday, October 19, 2023

(Asvina 27, 1945)

**OFFICE OF THE
MAYANG IMPHAL MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
MAYANG IMPHAL, MANIPUR**

NOTIFICATION

Mayang Imphal, the 16th August, 2023

No. 7/6/SWM/MIMC-2016 : WHEREAS, the draft "Mayang Imphal Municipal Council Solid Waste Management Rules, 2020" was published under Section 209 (i) (xiii) of the Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994 in the Manipur Gazette, Extra Ordinary No. 372 dated 09.11.2022 under the Notification of even No. dated 07.11.2022 thereby inviting claims and objections from the public within 15(fifteen) days from the date of publication of the said Notification in the Official Gazette;

AND WHEREAS, no claim and objection from the public have been received by the Office of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council on the said draft, "Mayang Imphal Municipal Council Solid Waste Management Rules, 2020" within the stipulated period.

AND WHEREAS, the Government of Manipur, Secretariat: MAHUD Department has conveyed approval to the publication of the Final "Mayang Imphal Municipal Council Solid Waste Management Rules, 2020" vide letters No. MiscM-601/3/2021-MAHUD-MAHUD dated 20.02.2023 and 7/39/2020-DIR (MAHUD) dated 03.04.2023.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 209 (i) (xiii) of the Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994, the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council hereby makes the following bye-laws with the approval of the Government for management and handling of municipal solid waste, cleanliness and sanitation of the areas covered by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council namely :-

**"THE MAYANG IMPHAL MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BYE-LAWS, 2020"**

**N. ANITA DEVI,
Executive Officer,
Mayang Imphal Municipal Council.**



CHAPTER - I

GENERAL

1. Short title and commencement
 - 1) These bye-laws may be called the *Mayang Imphal Municipal Council Solid Waste Management Bye-laws, 2020*.
 - 2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. Applicability: These bye-laws shall be applicable within the territorial limits of Mayang Imphal Municipal Council (hereinafter referred to as Council) and to every public place, to every generator of solid waste and to every premises under the ownership or occupation of any person within the territorial limits of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council.
3. Definitions:

In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires:-

 - (1) "Act" means the *Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994*;
 - (2) "Aerobic composting" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;
 - (3) "Agency/Agent" means any entity/person appointed or authorized by municipality to act on its behalf, for discharge of duties or functions i.e. sweeping of streets, collection of waste, collection of charges/fines, etc.
 - (4) "Anaerobic digestion" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen;
 - (5) "Assistant Engineer" means the Assistant Engineer of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council appointed under the provisions of the Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994;
 - (6) "Authorization" means the permission given by the State Pollution Control Board to the operator of a facility or urban local authority, or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of solid waste;
 - (7) "Authorised Waste Collector" means an occupier approved by the prescribed authority to collect; receive; store; transport; dispose and related operations in accordance with these bye-laws and the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board, as the case may be;
 - (8) "Bio-degradable substance" means a substance which can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;
 - (9) "Bio-degradable waste" means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds; for example the waste of plant and animal origin e.g. kitchen waste, food & flower waste, leaf litter, garden waste, animal dung, fish/meat waste and any other material that gets degraded/decomposed by the action of micro-organism;
 - (10) "Bio-methanation" means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane rich biogas;
 - (11) "Brand owner" means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label;
 - (12) "Buffer zone" means zone of no development to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding 5 TPD of installed capacity. This will be maintained within total area allotted for the solid waste processing and disposal facility;
 - (13) "Bulk waste generator" means and includes buildings occupied by the Central government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, restaurants, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes, clubs, gymkhanas, shopping complex/malls, marriage halls, recreation/entertaining complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100kg per day;
 - (14) "Bulk garden and horticultural waste" means bulk waste from parks gardens, traffic islands, road medians etc. including grass and wood clippings, weeds 'brown' carbon rich material such as pruning, branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw or dead leaves and tree trimmings, which cannot be accommodated in the daily collection system for bio-degradable waste;
 - (15) "Bye-laws" means regulatory framework notified by urban local body for facilitating the implementation of these bye-laws effectively in their jurisdiction.
 - (16) "Collection" means lifting and removal of solid waste from source of waste generation, collection points or any other location;
 - (17) "Collection at source" means lifting and removal of solid waste from collection points or any other location;
 - (18) "Combustible waste" means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg and excluding chlorinated materials like plastic, wood pulp, etc;
 - (19) "Competent Authority" means the Executive Officer of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council or any person authorized by him.
 - (20) "Composting" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
 - (21) "Community Waste Storage Bin" means any storage facility set up and maintained by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council or collectively by owners and/or occupiers of one or more premises for storage of solid waste in a segregated manner on the roadside/in premises of any one of such owners/occupiers or in their common premises as authorized by the competent authority;

- (22) "Community service" means to serve the community by sweeping of road, cleaning of walls, tree guard portion etc.;
- (23) "Composting" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
- (24) "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;
- (25) "Construction and demolition waste" means the waste comprising of building materials, debris and such rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure;
- (26) "Co-processing" means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500k/cal as raw material or as a source of energy or both to replace or supplement the natural mineral resources and fossil fuels in industrial processes;"
- (27) "Construction" means the process of erecting of building or built facility or other structure, or building of infrastructure including alteration in these entities,
- (28) "Decentralized processing" means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing the processing of biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal;
- (29) "Delivery" means handing over any category of solid waste to workers of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council or any other person appointed, authorized or licensed by the Council for taking delivery of such waste or depositing it in any vehicle provided by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council or by any other authorized agency or licensed by the Council to do so;
- (30) "Dispose" means the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
- (31) "Domestic hazardous waste" means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level;
- (32) "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;
- (33) "Drain" includes a sewer, a house drain, a drain of any other description, a tunnel, a culvert, a ditch, a channel and any other device for carrying off sullage, sewage, offensive matter, polluted water, waste water, rain water or sub-soil water;
- (34) "Dry waste" means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc.;
- (35) "Dump sites" means a land utilized by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;
- (36) "E-Waste" means waste electrical and electronic equipment in whole or in part or rejects from their manufacturing, refurbishment and repair process which are intended to be discarded as waste;
- (37) "Executive Officer" means Executive Officer of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council appointed under the provisions of the Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994;
- (38) "Extended producer responsibility" (EPR) means responsibility of any producer of packaging products such as plastic, tin, glass and corrugated boxes, etc., for environmentally sound management, till end-of-life of the packaging products;
- (39) "Facility" means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out;
- (40) "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 bye-laws;
- (41) "Form" means a Form appended to these bye-laws;
- (42) "Garbage vulnerable points" means secondary collection points;
- (43) "Generator of waste" means any person generating municipal solid waste within the limit of Mayang Imphal Municipal Council;
- (44) "Handling" includes all activities relating to sorting, segregation, material recovery, collection, secondary storage, shredding, baling, crushing, loading, unloading, transportation, processing and disposal of solid wastes;
- (45) "Hazardous waste" means any waste, which by reason of any of its physical, chemical, reactive, toxic harmful, explosive or corrosive characteristic causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or when in contact with other wastes or substances and shall include waste specifically listed in Schedule IV of these Bye-laws;
- (46) "Household Sanitary Waste" means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, adult nappies, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste etc. generated at domestic/household level;
- (47) "House gully/lane/service lane" means a passage or strip of land constructed, set apart or utilized for the purpose of serving as a drain or of affording access to the latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filthy or other polluted matter by persons employed in the removal of cleaning thereof or in the removal of such matter there from;

- (48) "Inerts" means waste which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;
- (49) "Inert solid waste" means any solid waste or remnant of processing whose physical, chemical and biological properties make it suitable for sanitary land filling;
- (50) "Incineration" means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures;
- (51) "Informal waste collector" includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials;
- (52) "Kangshi-gari" means the bell ringing vehicles provided by Municipality or its agents for door to door collection of municipal waste;
- (53) "Land filling" means disposal of solid waste on land in facility designed with protective measures against pollution of surface water, ground water and air fugitive dust, wind-blown litter, foul smell, fire hazard, bird menace, pests and rodents, greenhouse gas emission, slope instability and erosion;
- (54) "Leachate" means the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it;
- (55) "Litter" means all refuse and includes any other waste material which, if thrown or deposited as prohibited under these bye-laws, tends to create nuisance or danger to any person, animal, environment or public health, safety and welfare;
- (56) "Littering" means causing, putting, burying, permitting or allowing litter in such a location that it falls, descends, blows, is washed, percolates or otherwise escapes or is likely to fall, descend, blow, be washed, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any open or public place;
- (57) "Local body" for the purpose of these bye-laws means the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council;
- (58) "Market" includes any place where persons assemble for the sale of, or for the purpose of exposing of sale, meat, meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, animals intended for human food or any other articles of human needs whatsoever, with or without the consent of the owner of such place notwithstanding that there may be no common regulation for the concourse of buyers and sellers and whether or not any control is exercised over the business of, or the person frequenting, the market by the owner of the place or by any other person;
- (59) "Material recovery facility (MRF)" means a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the local body or any other entity mentioned in rule 2 of the *Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016* or any person or agency authorised by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorised informal sector of waste pickers, informal recyclers or any other work force engaged by the local body or entity mentioned in rule 2 for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal;
- (60) "Municipality" means Mayang Imphal Municipal Council constituted under the provisions of the Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994;
- (61) "Municipal Area" means the territorial area of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council as notified from time to time by the State Government;
- (62) "Municipal solid waste" includes commercial and residential waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non-residential waste, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, construction and demolition waste generated in municipal area in either solid or semi-solid form excluding hazardous industrial waste but including treated bio-medical waste;
- (63) "Non-biodegradable waste" means any waste that can't be degraded by micro-organism into simpler stable compounds;
- (64) "Nuisance" includes any act, omission, place, animal or thing which cause or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offense to the sense of sight, smell, hearing, breath, modesty and dignity or disturbance to movement, work, rest or sleep, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property;
- (65) "Operator of a facility" means a person or entity, who owns or operates the concession for handling, collection, sorting, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste and it also includes any other agency or agency appointed by the local body;
- (66) "Owner" includes –
- a person who for the time being is receiving or is entitled to receive, the rent of any land or building or any part of any land or building whether on his own account or on account of himself and others or as an agent, trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, guardian or as a receiver or who would so receive such rent or he entitled to receive it if the land, building or part thereof were let to a tenant, and
 - the head of a Government department in respect of properties under their respective control;
- (67) "Occupier/occupant" includes –
- any person who for the time being is paying or is liable to pay to the owner the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building in respect of which such rent is paid or is payable; in occupation of, or otherwise using, any land or building or part thereof, for any purpose whatsoever;
 - an owner in occupation of, or otherwise using his land or building;
 - a rent-free tenant of any land or building;
 - a licensee in occupation of any land or building; and
 - any person who is liable to pay to the owner damages for the use and occupation of any land or building;

- (67A) "Orphaned products" means non-branded or assembled electrical and electronic equipment as specified in Schedule I of the 'E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016' or those produced by a company, which has closed its operations;
- (68) "Person" means any person or persons and shall include any shop or establishment or firm or company or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not and their agents, assignee etc.;
- (69) "Plastic" means material which contains as an essential ingredient a high polymer such as polyethylene terephthalate, high density polyethylene, Vinyl, low density polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene resins, multi-materials like acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polyphenylene oxide, polycarbonate, Polybutylene terephthalate;
- (70) "Plastic sheet" means Plastic sheet is the sheet made of plastic;
- (71) "Plastic waste" means any plastic discarded after use or after their intended use is over;
- (72) "Point to point collection" means the system of collection of municipal solid waste from specific pick-up points as designated by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council, up to which the generator much bring the collected and stored waste for delivery in vehicles so provided/appointed by the municipality;
- (73) "Premises" means any land or building or part of a building and includes –
 (a) the garden, ground and out-houses, if any, appertaining to a building or part of a building; and
 (b) any fittings affixed to building or part of a building for the more beneficial enjoyment thereof;
- (74) "Prescribed" means prescribed by Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and/or these bye-laws;
- (75) "Primary collection" means collecting, lifting and removal of segregated solid waste from source of its generation including households, shops, offices and any other non-residential premises or from any collection points or any other location specified by the local body;
- (76) "Processing" means any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products;
- (77) "Public nuisance" means any act, omission, offence or wrong doing which causes or is likely to cause nuisance (as defined) in any public place;
- (78) "Public place" means any such place which is open to the use and enjoyment of the public, whether it is actually used or enjoyed by the public or not;
- (79) "Receptacle" means container, including bins and bags, use for the storage of any category of municipal waste as prescribed by the municipality from time to time;
- (80) "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;
- (81) "Recycler" means any person, from formal or informal sectors, who is engaged in recycling and reprocessing of waste or assemblies or their components and having facilities as elaborated in the guidelines of Pollution Control Board;
- (82) "Recyclable waste" means dry, segregated waste which can be transformed into a new product or raw material for producing new products;
- (83) "Redevelopment" means rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated;
- (84) "Refuse" means any waste matter generated out of different activities, processes, either degradable/non-degradable garbage and rubbish/inert in nature in either solid or semi-solid form which can't be consumed, used or processed by the generator in its existing form;
- (85) "Refused derived fuel (RDF)" means fuel derived from combustible waste fraction of solid waste like plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, other than chlorinated materials, in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, shredding, dehydrating and compacting of solid waste;
- (86) "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;
- (87) "Sanitary land filling " means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion;
- (88) "Sanitary Waste" means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
- (89) "Sanitary worker" means a person employed by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council /agency for collecting or removing solid waste or cleansing the drains;
- (90) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to these bye-laws;
- (91) "Secondary collection point" means collection of solid waste deposited at secondary waste storage depots or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
- (92) "Secondary storage" means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
- (93) "Segregation" means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non-biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes;

- (94) "Service provider" means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc;
- (95) "Solid Waste" means and includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non-residential wastes, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste 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 of the Solid Waste Management Rule, 2016.
- (96) "Sorting" means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, cardboards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling;
- (97) "Source" means the premises in which waste is generated;
- (98) "Stabilizing" 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;
- (99) "Storage" means the temporary containment of solid waste in a manner so as to prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odour;
- (100) "Street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, gully, passage, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way and also the roadway or footway over the bridge or causeway;
- (101) "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 and 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;
- (102) "Tipping fee" means a fee or support price determined by the local authorities or any state agency authorised by the State Government to be paid to the concessionaire or operator of waste processing facility or for disposal of residual solid waste at the landfill;
- (103) "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;
- (104) "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;
- (105) "Treated bio-medical waste" means the waste generated in hospitals and health care institutions which have been prescribed as treated in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rule, 2016;
- (106) "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;
- (107) "ULB" means Urban Local Body (Mayang Imphal Municipal Council);
- (108) "User fee/Charges" means fees or charges imposed by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council through general or special order of the Competent Authority from time-to-time, on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services;
- (109) "Vacant Plot" means any land or open space belonging to a private party/person/Govt. agency that is not occupied;
- (110) "Vermi composting" means the process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms;
- (111) "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;
- (112) "waste hierarchy" means the priority order in which the solid waste is to be managed by giving emphasis to prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least;
- (113) "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 the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

The words and expressions used herein but not defined shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Construction and Demolition Waste management Rules, 2016, Bio-Medical Waste Management Rule, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rule, 2016, E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 made by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India.

CHAPTER - II

RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

4. Responsibilities of Waste Generators:

- 1) Prohibition of littering
 - (a) *Littering in any public place:* No person shall litter in any public place except in authorized public or private litter receptacles. No person shall repair vehicles, wash/clean utensils or any other object or keep any type of storage in any public place except in such public facilities or conveniences specifically provided for any of these purposes.
 - (b) *Littering on any property:* No person shall litter on any open or vacant property except in authorized private or public receptacles.
 - (c) *Litter-throwing from vehicles:* No person, whether a driver or passenger in a vehicle, shall litter upon any street, road, sidewalk, playground, garden, traffic island or other public place.
 - (d) *Litter from goods vehicles:* No person shall drive or move any truck or other goods vehicle unless such vehicle is so constructed and loaded as to prevent any load, contents or litter from being blown off or deposited upon any road, sidewalks, traffic island, playground, garden or other public place.
 - (e) *Litter by owned/pet animals:* it shall be the responsibility of the owner of any pet animal including dog, cat etc. to promptly scoop/clean up any litter created by such pet on the street or any public place and take adequate steps for the proper disposal of such waste preferably by their own sewage system.
 - (f) *Disposal of waste in drain etc.:* No person shall litter in any drain/river/open pond /water bodies.
- 2) *Burning of waste:* Disposal by burning of any type of solid waste at public places or at any private or public property is prohibited.
- 3) "Clean Area": Every person shall endeavor that any public place in front of or adjacent to any premises owned or occupied by him including the footpath and open drain/gutter and kerb is free of any waste, either in solid or liquid form.
- 4) For Public Gatherings and Events organised in public places for any reason (including for processions, exhibitions, circuses, fairs, political rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protests and demonstrations, etc.) where the permission from the Police department and/or from the Council is required, it will be the responsibility of the organiser of the event or gathering to take permission from the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council minimum 7 working days prior to the date of event/function and shall themselves will make the arrangement for segregation and storage of waste at the place of event/function. The segregated waste shall be handed over to waste collector of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council. The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council can grant the permission for days, for weeks, for months or for one year. It shall charge a fees for holding the function/event. In case of non-compliance, fine as per Schedule II.
- (5) Refundable Cleanliness Deposit, as may be notified by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council, will be taken from the organizer, by the concerned zonal office for the duration of the event. This deposit will be refunded on the completion of the event after it is noted that the said public place has been restored back to a clean state, and any waste generated as a result of the event has been collected and transported to designated sites. This deposit will be only for the cleanliness of the public place and does not cover any damage to property. In case the organisers of the event wish to avail of the services of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council for the cleaning, collection and transport of waste generated as a result of that event, they must apply to the Executive Officer of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council pay the necessary charges as may be fixed by the Competent Authority for this purpose.
- (6) Dumping of solid waste on vacant plot and depositing construction and demolition waste at non-designated locations shall be dealt with by the Council in the following manner:
 - a) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council may serve a notice on the owner/occupier of any premises, requiring such owner/occupier to clear any waste on such premises in a manner and within a time specified in such notice.
 - b) If the person on whom the notice has been served fails to comply with the requirements imposed by the notice, such person shall be liable to pay penalties as prescribed from time to time.
 - c) If the person on whom the notice is served fails to comply with any requirements imposed by such notice, the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council may enter on the premises and clear the waste; and Recover from the occupier the expenditure incurred in having done so.
- 7) Duty of manufacturers or brand owners of disposable products and sanitary napkins and diapers:
 - (a) All manufacturers of disposable products such as tin, glass, plastics packaging, etc., or brand owners who introduce such products in the market within the jurisdiction of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall provide necessary financial assistance to the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council for establishment of waste management system. The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council may also coordinate with the concerned departments of Central Govt. and/or the Govt. of Manipur for implementation of this provision.
 - (b) All such brand owners who sell or market their products in such packaging material which are non-biodegradable shall put in place a system to collect back the packaging waste generated due to their production.
 - (c) Manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers shall explore the possibility of using all recyclable materials in their products or they shall provide a pouch or wrapper for disposal of each napkin or diapers along with the packet of their sanitary products.
 - (d) All such manufacturers, brand owners or marketing companies shall educate the masses for wrapping and disposal of their products.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNCIL:

- 1) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall within its territorial area, be responsible for ensuring regular system of surface cleaning of all common streets/roads, public places, temporary settlements, slum areas, markets, its own parks, gardens, drains etc. by employing human resources and machines and shall be bound to collect the garbage from the declared storage containers, and transport it every day to the final disposal point in closed vehicles for which Mayang Imphal Municipal Council may engage private parties on contract or Public Private Partnership mechanism, apart from its own cleaning staff and vehicles. In addition, Council shall identify all the commercial areas for carrying out sweeping twice a day.
- 2) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council or the authorized agency engaged by it shall provide and maintain sufficient number of community litter bins of sufficient size on public roads, in surroundings of bus stops, religious places, in commercial areas etc.
- 3) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council for the purpose of managing solid waste activities in decentralized and regular manner shall designate one ward officer in every ward to supervise the spots of containers, public toilets, community toilets or urinals in public places, transfer station for public garbage, landfill processing units etc.
- 4) The competent authority shall designate sufficiently senior Officer/s, preferably not below the rank of Assistant Engineer or equivalent, as Nodal Officer/s to monitor the progress of segregation, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste.
- 5) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall create awareness and sensitization through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign and educate the waste generators and other stakeholders about the various provisions of SWM Rules and these bye laws with special emphasis on user fee and fines/penalties.
- 6) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall encourage waste generators to treat wet waste at source. It may consider creating systems for incentives for adoption of decentralized technologies such as bio-methanation, composting etc. Incentives may be like awarding and recognizing the households, leikai and institutions etc. by giving certificates, by publishing their names on respective websites or rebate in property tax etc.
- 7) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall phase out the use of chemical fertilizers and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by it and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- 8) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall make efforts to streamline and formalize solid waste management systems and endeavor that the informal sector workers in waste management (waste pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of solid waste management.
- 9) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council 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.
- (10) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall ensure occupational safety of its own staff and staff of outsourced agency involved in collection, transport and handling of waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipment.
- (11) 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 Mayang Imphal Municipal Council immediately which shall review and issue instructions, if any, to the in-charge of the facility.
- (12) **Regular checks:** The Executive Officer or any other officer authorised by the Executive Officer shall conduct regular checks in various parts of the wards and other places of collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste to supervise compliance of various provisions of *Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016* and these bye laws.
- (13) The Council shall develop a public grievance redressal system (PGRS) by setting up of call centre at its head quarter. The PGRS may include SMS based service, mobile application or web based services.
- (14) **Transparency and Public Accessibility:** To ensure greater transparency and public accessibility, the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall provide all necessary information through its website.
- (15) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall perform all other duties mentioned in *Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016* which have not been specifically mentioned in these bye-laws.

CHAPTER-III

SEGREGATION AND PRIMARY STORAGE OF MUNICIPAL WASTE

6. Segregation, storage, delivery and collection of solid waste at source:-
- (1) Every waste generator of Municipal solid waste shall separate the waste at source of generation into the following categories as applicable and shall store separately, without mixing it for segregated storage in authorised storage bins, private/public receptacles for handing over or delivering to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as directed by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council from time to time.
 - Bio-degradable (wet) waste,
 - Specified domestic hazardous waste,
 - Fully treated Bio-medical waste (as per applicable rules),
 - Construction and demolition waste,
 - Bulk garden and horticulture waste including tree and plant trimmings,
 - All other non-biodegradable (dry) waste including recyclable and non-recyclable waste. Sanitary waste like napkins, diapers, tampons etc shall be securely wrapped in pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners or in suitable wrappers as instructed by the official/authority and shall be stored with the dry waste for handing over.
 - All bulk generators shall manage the waste at their premises as per instructions notified by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council from time to time.
 - (2) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council may separately notify different stages for implementation of the bye-law taking into account the level of awareness among generators of waste as well as availability of infrastructural support in their operational local body.
 - (3) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall separately from time to time the mandatory color coding and other specifications of receptacles prescribed for storage and delivery of different types of solid waste to enable safe and easy collection without any mixing or spillage of waste, which generators of different types of solid waste shall have adhere to.
 - (4) **Delivery of segregated premises waste :** It shall be the duty of every generator of municipal solid waste, either owner or occupier of every land and building to collect or cause to be collected from their respective land, premises and building, to segregate waste and to store and deliver the same to the municipal worker/vehicle/waste picker/waste collector deployed by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council for the purpose.
 - (5) **Delivery of segregated event waste :** No person shall organize an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council, at least three working days in advance and such person or the organizer of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the Council.
 - (6) **Bio-degradable (wet) waste:** Segregated Bio-degradable municipal solid waste (Schedule III) if not composted by the generator, shall be stored by them within their premises and its delivery shall be ensured to the municipal worker/vehicle/waste picker/waste collector or to the bio-degradable waste collection vehicle provided for specified commercial generators bulk bio-degradable waste at such times as may be notified from time to time.
 - (7) **Composting by all generators :** Local composting of waste shall be promoted to minimize transportation of waste.
 - (8) **Bulk garden and horticultural waste shall be kept un-mixed and composted at source:** The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall also notify instructions /guidelines with regard to pruning of trees and storage and delivery of tree trimmings including segregated garden and horticultural waste by charging suitable fees as notified by it from time to time, for collection and transport to its facility.
 - (9) **Storage of segregated non-biodegradable or dry waste, at source :**
 - (a) All dry waste including recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste, sanitary waste etc. shall be segregated from the wet waste and secured within the site for disposal to a public dry waste bin or municipal dry waste collection vehicle.
 - (b) Sanitary waste like napkins, diapers, tampons etc. shall be securely wrapped in pouches provided by the manufacturer or brand owners or in suitable wrappers as instructed by the official/authority and shall be stored with the dry waste for handing over.
 - (c) All recyclable and non-recyclable dry waste shall be stored and delivered by every generator of waste to the dry waste collection vehicle, which shall be provided by the municipality and its agents at such spots and at such times as may be notified by them from time to time for collection of such waste by the municipality.
 - (d) **Burning of Waste :** Disposal by burning of any type of solid waste at roadsides, or at any private or public property is prohibited and penalty will be levied on defaulters.
 - (10) **Specified household hazardous waste :** The domestic hazardous waste specified in Schedule IV shall not be mixed with the dry or wet waste and shall be stored separately. The household domestic hazardous wastes shall be handed over to the collection vehicle provided for periodic/weekly collection as notified by the municipality or any agency authorized by State Pollution Control Board or to a centre designated for collection of such waste for disposal.

- (11) **Placement of dustbins at household/Premises:**
 (a) Separate bins shall be kept at household/premise level for dry and wet waste.
 (b) The separate bins shall be kept near the entry gate, in case of individual household or individual shops and at a designated location on the ground floor, in case of multistoried building or apartments, hostel, large residential, commercial, institutional complex or premises.
 Provided that, in case of buildings other than individual households, the designated location shall be easily accessible from the street for collection of waste.
 Provided further that, for multistoried building or apartments, large residential, commercial, institutional complex or premises, the bin shall be installed as per the mandatory colour coding notified by the municipality for storage and delivery of different types of solid wastes.
- (12) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall bear the responsibility of collection and disposal of sanitary and domestic biomedical waste like expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used needles and syringes etc. to the nearest Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility or as prescribed by the Government or the Manipur Pollution Control Board (MPCB).
- (13) It will be the responsibility of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council to provide adequate number of litter bins at commercial areas and all important public places such as places of worship, parks, bus-stand, railway station, etc. At each location two types of litter bins shall be provided; 'Green' for disposing wet wastes and 'Blue' for disposing dry waste.
- (14) In commercial areas and important public places, litter bins shall be placed every 200 meters by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council. In other areas they shall be placed every 500 meters.
- (15) Every street vendors and hawkers, will buy their own two dustbins for wet and dry waste disposal.
- (16) It shall be the responsibility of the street vendors and hawkers to segregate waste into wet and dry and transfer the waste every day in a collection vehicle designated by the Council.
- (17) Slaughter waste from meat, poultry and fish shops shall be stored separately in a bin and shall be collected in a separate collection vehicle designated by the corporation and disposed appropriately.

CHAPTER- IV

PROCESSING AT SOURCE

7. **On-site composting of bio-degradable waste :**
- 1) In house composting of waste by the generators of bio-degradable waste shall be promoted to minimize transportation of wet waste. Waste generators may have composting facility on-site or may deliver the same to collection vehicle for transfer of the waste to municipality composting centre or its contractor's composting centre.
 - 2) The waste generators may adopt any of the techniques available for bio-degradable waste such as composting, vermin-composting, mechanized composting, biogas plant etc. as per mentioned in Solid Waste management Rule, 2016 and may also choose to use other natural methods/resources for bio-degradation of waste by obtaining the required authorizations.
 - 3) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall encourage the system and disburse information about composting through composting centers and its website.

CHAPTER - V

MANAGEMENT OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE

8. The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall perform the duties as specified below in accordance with the provisions of these bye-laws.
- 1) Provide or allocate suitable land for development of common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in their respective jurisdictions as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board.
 - 2) Collect other solid waste (other than the bio-medical waste) from the health care facilities as per the *Solid Waste Management Rule, 2016 (Schedule V)*.
 - 3) Any other function stipulated under the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

CHAPTER - VI

MANAGEMENT OF PLASTIC WASTE

9. (1) **Plastic waste management:** - The plastic waste management by the Council in their respective jurisdiction shall be as under:
- a. Plastic waste, which can be recycled, shall be channelized to registered plastic waste recycler and recycling of plastic shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS 14534:1998 titled as Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics, as amended from time to time;
 - b. Local bodies shall encourage the use of plastic waste (preferably the plastic waste which cannot be further recycled) for road construction as per Indian Road Congress guidelines or energy recovery or waste to oil etc. The standards and pollution control norms specified by the prescribed authority for these technologies shall be complied with;
 - c. Thermo set plastic waste shall be processed and disposed of as per the guidelines issued from time to time by the Central Pollution Control Board; and
 - d. The inert from recycling or processing facilities of plastic waste shall be disposed of in compliance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 or as amended from time to time.
- (2) **Mayang Imphal Municipal Council:**
- (i) shall be responsible for development and setting up of infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the plastic waste either on its own or by engaging agencies or producers;
 - (ii) shall be responsible for setting up, operationalization and co-ordination of the waste management system and for performing the associated functions, namely:-
 - (a) Ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste;
 - (aa) ensuring that the provisions of this rules, as amended, are adhered to;
 - (b) ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment during this process;
 - (c) ensuring channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers;
 - (d) ensuring processing and disposal on non-recyclable fraction of plastic waste in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board;
 - (e) creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities;
 - (f) engaging civil societies or groups working with waste pickers; and
 - (g) ensuring that open burning of plastic waste does not take place.
 - (iii) The municipality for setting up of system for plastic waste management shall seek assistance of producers and such system shall be set up within one year from the date of final publication of *Plastic Waste Management Rule, 2016* in the Official Gazette of India.
- (3) Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall prepare and submit an annual report in Form V to the concerned Secretary/Commissioner, Municipal Administration, Housing & Urban Development Department, Govt. of Manipur under intimation to the concerned State Pollution Control Board by the 30th June, every year.

CHAPTER =VII

MANAGEMENT OF E-WASTE

10. The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall ensure that :
- (1) if found to be mixed with Municipal Solid Waste is properly segregated, collected and is channelized to authorised dismantler or recycler;
 - (2) e-waste pertaining to orphan products is collected and channelized to authorised dismantler or recycler.

CHAPTER-VIII

MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE

11. Construction and demolition waste shall be stored and delivered separately at such spot and at such time as notified by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council or its agent from time to time for collection of such waste. Small generators (household level) shall be responsible to segregate the construction and demolition waste at source by contacting municipality or the agent who shall then send a vehicle to pick up such segregated construction and demolition waste on payment of necessary charges by the said generator and transport this waste to a processing centre.
12. The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall:
- (1) issue detailed directions with regard to proper management of construction and demolition waste within its jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the *Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016* and the municipality shall seek detailed plan or undertaking as applicable, from generator of construction and demolition waste;
 - (2) chalk out stages, methodology and equipment, material involved in the activity and final clean up after completion of the construction and demolition;
 - (3) seek assistance from concerned authorities for safe disposal of construction and demolition waste contaminated with industrial hazardous or toxic material or nuclear waste if any;
 - (4) shall make arrangements and place appropriate containers for collection of waste and shall remove at regular intervals or when they are filled, either through own resources or by appointing private operators;
 - (5) shall get the collected waste transported to appropriate sites for processing and disposal either through own resources or by appointing private operators;
 - (6) shall give appropriate incentives to generator for salvaging, processing and or recycling preferably in-situ;
 - (7) shall examine and sanction the waste management plan of the generators within a period of one month or from the date of approval of building plan, whichever is earlier from the date of its submission;
 - (8) shall keep track of the generation of construction and demolition waste within its jurisdiction and establish a data base and update once in a year;
 - (9) shall devise appropriate measures in consultation with expert institutions for management of construction and demolition waste generated including processing facility and for using the recycled products in the best possible manner;
 - (10) shall create a sustained system of information, education and communication for construction and demolition waste through collaboration with expert institutions and civil societies and also disseminate through their own website;
 - (11) shall make provision for giving incentives for use of material made out of construction and demolition waste in the construction activity including in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads.

CHAPTER - IX
MUNICIPAL WASTE COLLECTION

13. Collection of Waste:-
- (1) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall be responsible for collection and composting of horticulture wastes from public parks and gardens. Tree leaves from trees on the roads and other public spaces shall also be collected and composted by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council.
 - (2) In order to collect garbage from every house, area-wise specific time slot shall be set and published at conspicuous parts of that area of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council. Commonly, time for house to house garbage collection will be set from 6 am to 11 am. For collection of garbage from trading establishments, shops in commercial areas or any other institutional waste generators, commonly the time shall be from 7 am to 12 noon.
 - (3) Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall bear the responsibility of collection and disposal of C&D waste generated from its own activities and activities of other government departments working in the municipal area.
 - (4) Arrangements shall be made for collection of residual solid waste from bulk waste generators, which are processing waste in-situ.
 - (5) Residual solid waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market shall be collected on day to day basis.
 - (6) Horticulture and garden waste shall be separately collected and disposed of. One or two days in a week will be specified for this purpose.

- (7) To make optimum use of bio-degradable waste from fruits and vegetable markets, meat and fish markets, bulk horticulture and garden waste and to minimize the cost of collection and transportation, such waste shall be processed or treated within the area where waste is generated.
- (8) Waste generators shall be responsible to deposit their segregated waste to the Kangshi-gari or other vehicle deployed by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council or by the notified authorized waste collector. Segregated waste from multi-storied buildings, housing complexes may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location.
- (9) In narrow streets that cannot be serviced by auto tipper or the vehicle, a 3-Wheeler or smaller motorized vehicle with hydraulically operated hopper covering mechanism from top having two compartments for carrying wet and dry waste separately with a hooter, compatible with mobile transfer station shall be deployed.
- (10) Mayang Imphal Municipal Council or its notified authorized waste collectors shall be responsible to cover all the streets/lanes of each zone for the primary collection.

CHAPTER- X

SECONDARY STORAGE OF SOLID WASTE

14. 1) Storage of solid waste in the secondary storage points:-

- (1) Segregated solid waste collected from doorsteps shall be taken to the locations specified by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council for secondary storage of waste.
- (2) Such secondary storage points shall have covered containers (of specified colour) for separate storage of: (a) non-biodegradable or dry waste, (b) biodegradable or wet waste, (c) domestic hazardous waste.
- (3) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council on its own or through outsourcing agencies shall maintain the storage facilities for solid waste in a manner that does not create unhygienic and unsanitary conditions around it.
- (4) Storage facilities shall be created and established by taking into account quantities of waste generation in a given area and the density of population;
- (5) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council or its specified agency shall carry out washing and disinfection of all the bins on a weekly basis.
- (6) The municipality shall notify charges/fine against littering of waste on non-designated places.
- (7) In exceptional cases, until the services of a door-to-door collection system is not in place due to certain reason, waste should be stored at designated points/bins on commercial areas or any other public place for the time being. Community waste storage bins shall be maintain by the municipality, where segregated waste shall be deposited by the generator, and from where municipality shall collect such waste.
- (8) Every owner/occupier of any premises other than designated slaughter houses/poultry and fish markets, who generates poultry, fish and slaughter waste as a result of any commercial activity, shall store the same separately in closed, hygienic condition and deliver it at a specified time to municipal collection vehicle provided for this purpose. Deposit of such waste in any community bin is prohibited and shall attract fines as indicated in the schedule of fines.

2) Recycling Centres for Dry Waste (Non-Biodegradable Waste)

- (1) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall set up 'Recycling Centres' which shall be used for segregation of dry waste received at secondary facility or wherever specified by the concerned authority.
- (2) There shall also be a provision for the households to directly deposit or sell their recyclable dry waste to the authorized agents and/or authorized waste dealers of the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council at these recycling centres at pre-notified rates. A weighing scale and a counter shall be provided at each recycling unit for this purpose. The authorized agents and/or authorized waste dealers shall be allowed to dispose of or sell the recyclable waste to the secondary market or recycling units only in consonance with the provisions of *Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016*. The authorized agents and/or authorized waste dealers will be entitled to retain sales realization thereof

3) Deposition Centre for specified Domestic Hazardous Waste

- (1) For the collection of domestic hazardous waste, a deposition centre will be set up at a suitable location for receiving the specified domestic hazardous waste or as per guidelines prescribed by the Government. Such facility shall notify the timing of receiving of such waste.
- (2) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council may also give the responsibility to its agency or concessionaire to collect domestic hazardous waste from all waste generators in segregated manner.
- (3) Such waste shall be transported separately to the hazardous waste disposal facility set up by the Government.

CHAPTER - XI TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL WASTE

15. Transportation of solid waste:-

- (1) Vehicles used for transportation of waste shall be covered in such manner that the collected waste is not exposed to open environment.
- (2) The storage facilities set up by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall be attended daily for clearing waste. The areas around the place where the bins or containers are kept shall also be cleaned.
- (3) Collected segregated bio-degradable waste from residential and other areas shall be transferred to the processing plants like compost plants, bio-methanation plants or any such other facilities in a covered manner.
- (4) Wherever applicable, for bio-degradable waste, preference shall be given for on-site processing of such waste.
- (5) Collected non-bio-degradable waste shall be transported to the respective processing facilities or secondary storage facilities.
- (6) Construction and Demolition Waste shall be transported as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (7) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall make arrangements for transportation of inert in a proper manner. The street sweeping waste and removable drain silt shall be removed immediately after the work is over.
- (8) The collection vehicles shall transport the waste directly to compost plant, waste to energy plant or any other site/plant designated by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council.
- (9) There should be no inter-mixing of waste from various sources during the transportation of waste.
- (10) The services of street level collection and transportation of waste shall be provided every day including holidays.

CHAPTER - XII

PROCESSING OF SOLID WASTE

16.

1) Processing of solid waste:

- (1) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or through any agency for optimum utilization of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board:-
 - a) to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts, preference shall be given to decentralized processing such as bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable waste;
 - b) through medium/large composting/bio-methanation plants at centralized locations;
 - c) through waste to energy processes by refuse derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants; and/or
 - d) through construction and demolition waste management plants.
- (2) In waste to energy plant by direct incineration, absolute segregation shall be mandatory and be part of the terms and conditions of the relevant contracts.
- (3) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall ensure that recyclables such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile etc. go to authorized recyclers.

2) Other guidelines for processing of solid waste –

- (1) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall enforce processing of bio-degradable waste on site of generation of such waste through composting or bio-methanation, as far as possible, at localities, group housing societies, markets, and institutions with more than 5000 sq.m. areas, all hotels and restaurants, banquet halls and places of such nature. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of biodegradable waste generated by other waste generators as well.
- (2) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall enforce that markets dealing with vegetables, fruits, flowers, meat, poultry and fish waste while processing bio-degradable waste ensure hygienic conditions.
- (3) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall enforce processing of horticulture, parks and garden waste separately in the parks and gardens as far as possible.
- (4) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall involve communities in waste management and promote home composting, bio gas generation, decentralized processing of waste at community level, subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility.

CHAPTER - XIII DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

17. Disposal of solid waste

- (1) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall undertake on its own or through any other agency, the construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure for disposal of residual waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains in a manner prescribed under SWM Rules, 2016 and any other obligation imposed by any other law for the time being in force.
- (2) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall earmark a specific area for the disposal of C&D (construction & demolition) waste at suitable and specific site.
- (3) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall also ensure that inert waste collected from road sweepings, desilting of drains, digging of roads and public spaces for various activities etc. is collected and disposed in a time-bound manner at a designated site. It can also use these wastes, if it deems appropriate, for filling of low-lying areas.
- (4) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall explore all opportunities for the gainful utilization of the C&D waste.

CHAPTER -XIV USER FEE AND LEVYING OF SPOT FINE / PENALTY

18. 1) User fee for collection, transportation, disposal of solid waste:-

- (1) User fee shall be fixed for providing services for garbage collection, transportation and disposal from waste generators by Corporation/Council/Nagar Panchayat. The rates of user fee are specified in *Schedule-I*.
- (2) The user fee so fixed shall be collected from waste generators by the Mayang Imphal Municipal Council or the authorised agency or person as may be authorized by Commissioner in this behalf.
- (3) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall prepare the database of all the waste generators for the purpose of levying user fee, and evolve appropriate mechanism for billing/collection/ recovery of user charges, within three months from the date of notification of these bye-laws. The database shall be updated regularly.
- (4) The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall adopt different methods for collection of user fee including online payment.
- (5) Special days in a month, preferably in first week of each month, shall be fixed for collection of user fee.
- (6) The user fee mentioned in *Schedule -I* shall stand automatically increased by 5% per year with effect from 1st January of each successive year.
- (7) The user fee shall be collected only by the institution/person authorized by the competent authority by a general or special order in this behalf.

2) Fine / Penalty for contravention of provisions of these bye-law:

- (1) Whosoever contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of these bye-laws shall be imposed with fine as mentioned in *Schedule-II* appended to these bye-laws.
- (2) In case of repeated contravention or non-compliance as mentioned in clause (1) above, fine amount for every such default shall be levied per day or month, as the case may be.
- (3) The Executive Officer shall designate officers for levying fine or penalty by a general or special order in this behalf. The fine/penalty amount is specified in *Schedule-II*.
- (4) The fine or penalty mentioned in *Schedule-II* shall stand automatically increased by 5% per year with effect from 1st January of each successive year.
- (5) The fine shall be levied and collected on the spot by the designated officers. In case of non-payment of fine at the spot, the procedure for prosecution prescribed by the Executive Officer.

CHAPTER- XV MISCELLANEOUS

1. If any doubt or difficulty arises in the interpretation or implementation of these bye- laws, the same shall be placed before the Executive Officer whose decision in the matter shall be final.
2. Co-ordination with Government Bodies: The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall co-ordinate with other government agencies and authorities, to ensure compliance of these bye-laws within areas under the jurisdiction or control of such bodies. In case of any difficulty matter shall be placed before Government of Manipur.
3. The competent authority may issue general or special orders from time to time for proper implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and these bye-Laws.
4. Annual Report : The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall submit its annual report in Form IV [Rule 24(2) of SWM Rule, 2016] to the State Pollution Control Board and and to the Director (MAHUD), Government of Manipur on or before the 30th day of June every year. [Rule 24(2) of the Solid Waste management Rule, 2016].

SCHEDULE - I
[(Bye-Law 19, 1(1))]

The Mayang Imphal Municipal Council shall levy the following user fees for waste management:

Sl. No.	User's Category	Fee per month(INR) (for delivering in a segregated manner)
A.	Residential	
1.	Household (area less than 2000 Sq.ft)	100/-
2.	Household (area more than 2000 sq.ft)	150/-
3.	Slums and Below Poverty Line Residence	50/-
B.	Non-residential/Commercial/Institutions	
1.	Street Vendor	
	a) Without structure (roadside)	50/-
	b) With structure	100/-
2.	Eating joints, Restaurants, Cafes, Dhaba, Sweet Shop, coffee house, provisional stores etc.	300/-
3.	Pan shop, Tea shop	200/-
4.	Shops (Daily needs, cloth, books etc.)	200/-
5.	Vegetable & fruit shops, pan leaves, variety shops (wholesale)	600/-
6.	Meat, Fish and Poultry Shops	300/-
7.	Sweet/Snack shop (big)	300/-
8.	Offices (2 rooms)	100/-
9.	Offices (3 to 5 rooms)	300/-
10.	Offices (6 to 10 rooms)	450/-
11.	Offices (more than 10 rooms)	450/- for 10 rooms + 50/- per additional room.
12.	Bank	300/-
13.	Bank floor area more than 1000 sq. ft.	600/-
14.	Government School	300/-
15.	Private school upto 100 students on producing student's enrolment register	300/-
16.	Private schools more than 100 to 300 students	600/-
17.	Private Schools more than 300 students to 500 students	900/-
18.	Private Schools more than 500 to 1000 students	1200/-
19.	Private Schools more than 100 and above	1500/-
20.	Bakeries (small)	300/-
21.	Bakeries (manufacturing units)	900/-
22.	PG Hostel/ Guest House (upto 10 rooms)	450/-
23.	PG Hostel/ Guest House (upto 11-20 rooms)	900/-
24.	PG Hostel/ Guest House (more than 21 rooms)	1200 for 21 rooms + 100 per additional rooms.
25.	Dharamsala	500/-
26.	Factories (Manufacturing unit) other than notified in any other category.	1200/-
27.	Workshop (Tyre)	200/-
28.	Workshop (motor repairing)	300/-
29.	Workshop (motor repairing + spare part shop)	450/-
30.	Workshop (vehicle show room + spare parts)	600/-
31.	Work shop (those not touching NH or SH)	300/-
32.	Star hotel or equivalent hotel	1200/-
33.	Hotel (fooding)	450/-
34.	Hotel (Fooding & lodging upto 10 rooms)	600/-
35.	Hotel (Fooding lodging upto 11-20 rooms)	1200/-
36.	Hotel (Fooding lodging more than 20 rooms)	1200 + 100 per additional rooms.
37.	Restaurants (Big)	900/-
38.	Cinema Hall	900/-

C.	Health Services Institutes (except non-biomedical waste)	
1.	Hospital/Nursing Home (upto 50 beds)	1000/-
2.	Hospitals/Nursing Home (upto 51-100 beds)	2000/-
3.	Clinics	1000/-
4.	Clinics with Laboratory	1200/-
D.	Others	
1.	Religious Places	200/-
2.	Small scale industries, cottage units, workshops, petrol pumps (only non-hazardous waste)	600/-
3.	Cold storage, godowns and storage areas where large amount of waste is generated	1500/-
4.	Marriage halls, Event halls, Exhibition and Fairs	1000/-
5.	Mall (covered area upto 1500 sq. ft.)	1000/-
6.	Mall (covered area above 1500 sq.ft.)	1500/-
7.	Scrap Dealer	500/-
8.	Vehicle on demand for Dumper	3000/- per trip.
9.	Vehicle/Cess Pool for emptier of Septic Tank	4000/- per trip
10.	Any other establishment(s) not mentioned in the Schedule.	As decided by Council with a general or special order.

SCHEDULE - II
[(Bye-Law 19, 2)]

Sl. No.	Offences	Amount of fine/penalty (INR) (ULB population above 1 lakh)	Amount of fine/penalty (INR) (ULB population below 1 lakh)
Littering and creating nuisance			
1.	Littering on road/ streets/ public spaces	500	200
2.	Spitting on road/ streets/ public spaces.	250	100
3.	Bathing on road/ streets/ public spaces.	300	100
4.	Urinating/ Defecating on road/streets/ public spaces.	500	200
5.	Washing vehicles on road/ streets/ public spaces	300	100
6.	Feeding animals/birds in non-designated points.	400	200
7.	Washing utensils/cloths/any other objects at non-designated points	300	100
8.	Street vendor like fast food, chat, ice-cream, juice corner etc.	250	100
9.	Disposal of dung in open space/ public place.	1000	600
10.	Disposal of construction & demolition waste in open space/road side/ public place by resident.	1000	600
11.	Littering of waste like dung, construction and demolition waste on road while transporting through private tractor/vehicle.	2000	1000
12.	Disposal of waste water from house in un-authorized place.	1000	500
13.	Disposal of sewer in un-authorized place.	2000	1000
14.	Disposal of solid waste/waste water in drain/river/ water body.	2000	1000
15.	Not keeping of closed dust bins in adequate nos. & quantity by shopkeepers, restaurant & hotel owners and street vendors.	1000	500
16.	Spilling of oil, dust, waste water & other materials on roadside by two wheeler and bicycle mechanics.	1000	500
17.	Disposal of skin, feather, blood, flash or any other material of animal(s) by shopkeeper.	1000	500

Segregation, Storage, Delivery and Collection violations			
18.	For delivering of non-segregated waste and not storing in separate bins :		
	a) Individual	300	200
	b) Bulk generator	1000	500
19.	For not delivering bio-degradable waste in segregated manner as specified	400	200
20.	For not storing and delivering of construction and demolition waste in segregated manner.	2000	1000
21.	For not delivering "dry" waste in a segregated manner as specified.	200	100
22.	For not delivering garden waste & tree trimmings as specified.	200	100
23.	For burning waste.	500	200
Specific Categories/Situations			
24.	For not delivering (non-household) fish, poultry and meat waste in a segregated manner as specified.	500	300
25.	For a vendor/hawker without a container/waste basket.	500	200
26.	For not keeping a house gully clean.	400	200
27.	For littering/defecation by pet/owned animals.	600	300
28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing an event or gathering of more than one hundred person at any unlicensed place without following the prescribed procedure - For not cleaning up after public gathering/events within 4 hours 	2000	1500
		1000	700
29.	Selling or marketing of disposable products without a system of collecting back the packaging waste generated due to their production	2000	1000
30.	Manufacturer and/or Brand owner and/or marketing companies - Failure to take measure in accordance with the Rule	3000	2000

SCHEDULE - III
[Bye-Law 6(6)]

Illustrative list of biodegradable and recyclable waste

Biodegradable Waste	Recyclable Waste
<p>"Bio-degradable waste" means the organic waste a part of MSW. They are also called as "Wet Waste". The biodegradable waste is type of waste typically originating from plant or animal sources, which may be degraded by other living organism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen waste including : tea leaves, egg shells, fruit, vegetable peels and left over • Meat and bones • Garden and leaf litter including flowers • Animal litter • Soiled paper • House sweeping dust • Coconut shells • ashes 	<p>"Recyclable Waste" means the waste that is commonly found in the MSW. They are also called as "Dry Waste". These can be transformed through a process into raw materials for producing new products, which may or may not be similar to the original product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper • Paper, books and magazines • Glass • Metal objects and wire • Plastic • Cloth rags • Leather • Rexene • Rubber • Wood/furniture • Packaging materials

SCHEDULE – IV
[Bye-Law 6 (10)]
Illustrative List of Specific Domestic Hazardous Waste

- Aerosol cans
- Batteries from flashlights and button cells
- Bleaches and household kitchen and drain cleaning agents & its containers
- Car batteries, oil filters and car care products and consumables
- Chemicals and solvents and their containers
- Cosmetic items, chemical based insecticides and their containers
- Light bulbs, tube lights and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)
- Discarded medicines and its containers
- Paints, moils, lubricants, glues, thinners and their containers
- Pesticides and herbicides and their empty containers
- Photographic audio/video tapers and their containers, chemicals
- Styrofoam and soft foam packaging of furniture, packaging and equipment
- Thermometers and mercury-containing products
- E-waste such as personal computers, telephones, MP3 players, audio equipment, televisions, calculators, Gps automotive electronics, digital cameras and player and recorders using video media such as DVDs, VCRs or camcorders.

SCHEDULE – V
[Bye-Law 8, 2)]

a) "Bio-medical Waste" means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological.

- **Category No. 4 : Waste Sharp :-** Needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, glass etc. that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used and unused sharps;
- **Category No. 5 : Discarded Medicines and Cytotoxic drugs** (waste comprising of outdated, contaminated and discarded medicines);
- **Category No. 6 : Solid Waste :-** (Items contaminated with blood, and body fluids including cotton, dressings, soiled plaster casts, lines, beddings, other material contaminated with blood);
- **Category No. 7 : Solid Waste :-** (Waste generated from disposable items other than the waste sharps such as tubing's, catheters, intravenous sets etc.

(b) "General Waste" consists of all the waste other than bio-medical waste and which has not been in contact with any hazardous or infectious, chemical or biological secretions and does not includes any waste sharps. This waste consists of mainly:

1. News paper, paper and card boxes (dry waste);
2. Plastic water bottles (dry waste);
3. Aluminum cans of soft drinks (dry waste);
4. Packaging materials (dry waste);
5. Food Containers after emptying residual food (dry waste);
6. Organic / Bio-degradable waste - mostly food waste (wet waste);
7. Construction and Demolition wastes

These general wastes are further classified as dry wastes and wet wastes and should be collected separately.

c) "Other Wastes" consist of used electronic wastes, used batteries, and radio-active wastes which are not covered under biomedical wastes but have to be disposed as and when such wastes are generated as per the provisions laid down under *E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2001, and Rules/guidelines under Atomic Energy Act, 1962, respectively.*

FORM - IV
(Ch-XV,4 of these Bye-law)
[Rule 24(2) of SWM Rule, 2016]

(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/Town	
2	Population	
3	Area in Sq. Km.	
4	Name & Address of Local Body Telephone No. Fax No. E-Mail :	
5	Name of Officer-in-charge dealing with solid waste management (SWM) Phone No. Fax No. E-Mail :	
6	No. Households in the city/town No. of non-residential premises in the city No. of election/administrative wards in the city/town	
7	Quantity of solid waste (solid waste)	
	Estimated Quantity of solid waste generated in the local body area per day in metric tones.	/tpd
	Quantity of solid waste collected per day	/tpd
	Per capita waste collected per day	/gm/day
	Quantity of solid waste processed	/tpd
	Quantity of solid waste disposed at dump site/landfill	/tpd
8	Status of solid waste management service	
	Segregation and storage of waste at source	
	Whether SOLID WASTE is stored at source in domestic/commercial/institutional bins If yes,	Yes/No
	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/institutional bins.	%
	Percentage of households dispose or 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/No	
Percentage of premises segregating the waste at source	%	

Door to door collection of solid waste					
Whether door to door collection (D2D) of solid waste is being done in the city/town	Yes/No				
If yes					
No. of wards covered D2D collection of waste					
No. of households covered					
No. of non-residential premises including commercial establishments, hotels, restaurants, educational institutions/offices etc. covered					
Percentage of residential and non-residential premises covered in door to door collection through :					
Motorised vehicle	%				
Containerized tricycle/handcart	%				
Other device	%				
If not, method of primary collection adopted					
Sweeping of streets					
Length of roads, streets, lanes, bye-lanes in the city that need to be cleaned	km				
Frequency of street sweepings and percentage of population covered	Frequency	Daily	Alternate days	Twice a week	Occasionally
	% of population covered				
Tools used:					
Manual sweeping :	%				
Mechanical sweeping :	%				
Whether long handle broom used by sanitation workers :	Yes/No				
Whether each sanitation worker is given handcart/tricycle/ for collection of waste :	Yes/No				
Whether handcart/tricycle is containerized :	Yes/No				
Whether the collection tool synchronizes with collection/waste storage containers utilized :	Yes/No				
Secondary waste storage facilities					
No. and type of waste storage depots in the city/town :	No. Capacity in m ³				
Open waste storage sites					
Masonry bins					
Cement concrete cylinder bins					
Dhalao/covered rooms/space					
Covered metal/plastic containers					
Upto 1.1 m ³ bins					
2 to 5 m ³ bins					
Above 5 m ³ containers					
Bin-less city					
Bins/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 :					
Total waste actually stored at the waste storage depots daily :					

Give frequency of collection of waste from the depots : No. of bins cleared	Frequency	Number of bins
	Daily	
	Alternate day	
	Twice a week	
	Once a week	
	Occasionally	
Whether storage depots have facility for storage of segregated waste in green, blue and black bins	Yes/No (If yes, add details) No. of green bins : No. of blue bins : No. of black bins :	
Whether lifting of solid waste from storage depots is manual or mechanical. Give percentage (%) of manual lifting of solid waste (%) of mechanical lifting	% %	
If mechanical – specify the method used	Front end loaders/Top loaders	
Whether solid waste is lifted from door to door and transported to treatment plant directly in a segregated form	Yes/No (If yes, specify)	
Waste transportation per day Type and number of vehicles used	No. Trips made Waste transported	
Animal cart Tractors Non tipping Truck Tipping truck Dumper Placers Refuse collectors Compactors Others JCB/loader		
Frequency of transportation of waste	Frequency of waste transported Daily : Alternate day : Twice a week : Once a week : Occasionally :	
Quantity of waste transported each day	/tpd	
Percentage of total waste transported daily	%	
Waste treatment technologies used		
Whether solid waste is processed	Yes/No	
If yes, quantity of waste processed daily	/tpd	
Whether treatment is done by local body or through an agency.		
Land(s) available with the local body for waste processing (in Hectares)		
Land currently utilized for waste processing		
Solid waste processing facilities in operation		
Solid waste processing facilities under construction		
Distance of processing facilities from city/town boundary		
Details of technologies adopted		
Composting :	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Qty. of residual waste landfilled	
Vermi composting	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Qty. of residual waste landfilled	

	Bio-methanation	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Qty. of residual waste landfilled
	Refuse Derived Fuel	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Qty. of residual waste landfilled
	Waste to Energy technology such as incineration, gasification, pyrolysis or any other technology (give detail)	Qty. raw material processed Qty. final product produced Qty. sold Qty. of residual waste landfilled
	Co-processing	Qty. raw material processed
	Combustible waste supplied to cement plant	
	Combustible waste supplied to solid waste based power plants	
	Others	Qty.
	Solid waste disposal facilities	
	No. of dumpsites available with the local body	
	No. of sanitary landfill sites available with the local body	
	Area of each such sites available for waste disposal	
	Area of land currently used for waste disposal	
	Distance of dumpsite/landfill facility from city/town	Km
	Distance from the nearest habitation	Km
	Distance from the water body	Km
	Distance from state/national highway	Km
	Distance from airport	Km
	Distance from important religious places or historical monument	Km
	Whether it falls in flood prone area	Yes/No
	Whether it falls in earthquake fault line area	Yes/No
	Quantity of waste landfilled each day	TPD
	Whether landfill site is fenced	Yes/No
	Whether lighting facility is available on site	Yes/No
	Whether weigh bridge facility available	Yes/No
	Vehicles and equipment used at landfill (specify)	Bulldozer, Compactors etc. available
	Manpower deployed at landfill site	Yes/No (If yes, attach details)
	Whether covering is done on daily basis	Yes/No
	If not, frequency of covering the waste deposited at the landfill	
	Cover material used	
	Whether adequate covering material is available	Yes/No
	Provision of gas venting provided	Yes/No (If yes, attach technical data sheet)
	Provision for leachate collection	Yes/No (If yes, attach technical data sheet)
9	Whether an Action Plan has been prepared for improving solid waste management practices in the city/town	Yes/No (If yes, attach Action Plan Details)
10	What separate provisions are made for : Daily related activities : Slaughter House waste : C&D waste (construction debris) :	Attach details on Proposals, Steps taken Yes/No Yes/No Yes/No
11	Details of Post Closure Plan	Attach Plan
12	How many slums are identified and whether these are provided with solid waste management facilities	Yes/No (If yes, attach details)
13	Give details of : Local body's own manpower deployed for collection including street sweeping, secondary storage, transportation, processing and disposal of waste.	

