

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT

Solid Waste Management (Collection,
Transportation and Disposal) By laws-2026

Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat: _____

Legal Authority Section 202 & 217, HP Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994)	Aligned With Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E), 27 January 2026)
Supersedes Door-to-Door Garbage Collection & Disposal Bye-Laws 2018	Effective Date Date of adoption and publication in Rajpatra (HP Gazette)

NOTE: These Bye-Laws are framed in alignment with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E) notified on 27 January 2026), which supersede the SWM Rules, 2016. They apply to all municipal areas of the Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat under the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994.

CHAPTER I: GENERAL

1. Short Title, Commencement and Application

- (1) These Bye-Laws may be called the Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation and Disposal By laws-2026) of Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat Nerwa for Municipal Solid Waste Management and Disposal.
- (2) These Bye-Laws shall come into force on the date of their adoption and publication in the Rajpatra (Gazette of Himachal Pradesh Government).
- (3) These Bye-Laws shall apply to Nerwa municipal area.
- (4) These Bye-Laws are made in exercise of powers conferred by Sections 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994), read with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E), dated 27 January 2026).

2. Definitions

In these Bye-Laws, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Act" means the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act 1994 and Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994.

"Aerobic Composting" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen.

"Anaerobic Digestion" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen.

"Authorisation" means the permission given by the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee under SWM Rules, 2026 to the operator of a facility or urban local authority.

"Biodegradable Waste" means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds.

"Bio-methanation" means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of organic matter by microbial action to produce methane-rich biogas.

"Brand Owner" means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label.

"Bulk Waste Generator" means entities satisfying at least one of the following criteria: (i) buildings with floor area of 20,000 sq.m. or above; (ii) water consumption of 40,000 litres per day; or (iii) solid waste generation of 100 kg per day. This includes Central/State Government departments, local bodies, PSUs, private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes. [As per Rule 3(i) of SWM Rules 2026 - Revised from 100 kg/day under 2016 Rules]

"Bye-Laws" means the regulatory framework notified by local body for facilitating implementation of SWM Rules 2026 in their jurisdiction.

"Co-processing" means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg as raw material or energy source in industrial processes.

"Combustible Waste" means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg, excluding chlorinated materials.

"Composting" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter.

"Decentralised Processing" means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximising processing of wet waste or horticulture waste, and segregation of dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste, closest to source of generation so as to optimise transportation.

"Disposal" means the final and safe disposal of post-processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings in sanitary landfills as specified in Schedule II of SWM Rules 2026.

"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; including collection

from entry gate or designated location on ground floor in a housing society, multi-storied building, apartments, or large complex.

"Dry Waste" means waste other than wet waste, sanitary waste and special care waste; includes recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste. [Note: Re-defined under SWM Rules 2026 to exclude sanitary and special care waste]

"Dump Sites" means land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling.

"Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR)" means the obligation of bulk waste generators to ensure environmentally sound management of solid waste generated by them, including procurement of EBWGR certificates from local body. [New provision under SWM Rules 2026]

"Fine/Penalty" means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under these Bye-Laws for non-compliance.

"Inerts" means wastes which are non-biodegradable, non-recyclable or non-combustible street sweepings, dust and silt removed from surface drains.

"Informal Waste Collector" means individuals, associations or waste traders involved in collecting, segregating, sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials.

"Local Body / Municipality" means Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat of Himachal Pradesh.

"Material Recovery Facility (MRF)" means a facility where solid waste other than wet waste and horticulture waste can be temporarily stored to facilitate segregation, sorting, and transfer of recyclables and non-recyclables to authorised recyclers or waste processors.

"Non-biodegradable Waste" means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds.

"Registered Environment Auditor" means Environment Auditor as defined under the Environment Audit Rules, 2025 as amended from time to time.

"Residual Solid Waste" means waste and rejects from solid waste processing facilities that are not suitable for recycling or further processing.

"Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF)" means fuel derived from solid waste such as plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, excluding chlorinated materials, produced in the form of pellets or fluff.

"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 ground water, surface water and air pollution.

"Sanitary Waste" means waste comprising used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste. [Separately categorised under SWM Rules 2026]

"Secondary Storage" means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots, material recovery facilities or bins for onward transportation.

"Segregation" means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely: (i) wet waste including agriculture and dairy waste; (ii) dry waste including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste; (iii) sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste; (iv) special care waste; and (v) construction and demolition waste. [Four-stream segregation mandated under SWM Rules 2026]

"Special Care Waste" means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans or containers, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, waste batteries, used or waste needles and syringes and contaminated gauze, or any other waste notified by CPCB. [Replaces 'Domestic Hazardous Waste' under SWM Rules 2026]

"Tipping Fee" means a fee or support price paid to the concessionaire or third party and operator of waste processing facility or for disposal of residual solid waste at the landfill.

"User Fee" means a fee imposed by the local body on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services.

"Waste Generator" means every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishment including Indian Railways and defence establishments, which generate solid waste.

"Waste Hierarchy" means the priority order for managing solid waste: prevention > reduction > reuse > recycling > recovery > disposal. [New provision under SWM Rules 2026]

"Waste Picker / Collector" means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from source of generation, streets, bins, MRFs, processing and disposal facilities.

"Waste-to-Energy" means use of solid waste for generation of energy including co-processing through incineration or biomethanation.

"Wet Waste" means organic waste including kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste, meat waste, fruits waste, flower waste, and biodegradable waste. [New terminology under SWM Rules 2026 replacing 'biodegradable waste' for primary collection purposes]

Words and expressions used herein but not defined shall have the same meaning as in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994; and the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

CHAPTER II: MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

3. Integrated Solid Waste Management System

The Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat shall establish an Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) system with the aim of reducing the amount of waste being disposed, while maximising resource recovery and efficiency. The preferred Waste Hierarchy order, as mandated by SWM Rules 2026, shall be:

- Prevention — reducing waste generation at source (most preferred)
- Reduction and Reuse — minimising waste and reusing materials to the extent possible
- Recycling — recovery of recyclable material through segregation, collection and re-processing
- Composting / Bio-methanation — processing of organic fraction of waste; composting used to improve soil health
- Waste-to-Energy — energy recovery through heat, electricity or fuel where material recovery is not possible (e.g., biomethanation, incineration, production of RDF, co-processing)
- Disposal — residual inert waste disposed in sanitary landfills in accordance with Schedule II of SWM Rules 2026 (least preferred option)

(2) Decentralised Processing shall be prioritised, especially for wet waste and horticulture waste, to minimise transportation and maximise local resource recovery, in accordance with SWM Rules 2026.

(3) The ISWM system shall be environment friendly and promote greenhouse gas emission reductions through waste minimisation, recycling, waste-to-energy strategies and landfill gas capture.

CHAPTER III: COLLECTION & TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

4. Four-Stream Segregation and Primary Storage at Source

NOTE: Major Change from 2018 Bye-Laws: SWM Rules 2026 mandate FOUR-stream segregation (wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste, special care waste) instead of the previous three-stream system (biodegradable, non-biodegradable, domestic hazardous waste). 'Domestic Hazardous Waste' is now called 'Special Care Waste'.

(1) It shall be the prime responsibility of every waste generator/citizen to segregate the waste generated by them into FOUR separate streams and hand over segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors designated by the ULB or agency hired by ULB:

Waste Stream	Colour Code	Types of Waste	Handling
Wet Waste	Green Bin	Kitchen waste, food waste, vegetable waste, meat waste, fruit waste, flower waste, biodegradable waste, agriculture & dairy waste	Composting, biomethanation or decentralised processing
Dry Waste	Blue Bin	Recyclable waste (paper, plastic, glass, metal), non-recyclable combustible waste; excludes sanitary & special care waste	MRF, recycling facility, RDF plant
Sanitary Waste	Red Bin	Used diapers, sanitary napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and similar waste	Registered incinerator, common CBMWTF or authorised processor
Special Care Waste (formerly Domestic Hazardous Waste)	Black Bin	Discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFLs, expired medicines, broken thermometers, waste batteries, used needles/syringes	Designated Special Care Waste Deposition Centre

(2) Every waste generator shall keep suitable containers for the separate storage of each waste stream. Colour-coded bins shall be used as specified above.

(3) All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sq.m. area, and all resident welfare associations, market associations, hotels and restaurants shall, within one year from the date of notification of these Bye-Laws, ensure segregation of waste at source, facilitate collection in separate streams, and hand over recyclable material to authorised waste pickers or recyclers. Bio-degradable/wet waste shall be processed through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible.

(4) Sanitary waste shall be securely wrapped in the pouches provided by manufacturers or brand owners, or in suitable wrapping material as instructed by the ULB, and placed in the sanitary waste (red) bin separately from dry waste or wet waste.

(5) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for waste generated during the course of their activity and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot, container or vehicle as notified by the Municipality.

(6) Construction and Demolition waste shall be stored separately at source and disposed of as per the Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025.

(7) Horticulture and garden waste shall be stored separately at source and disposed of as per directions of the local body from time to time.

(8) No untreated bio-medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with municipal solid waste.

(9) No person shall burn or bury solid waste generated by them, or throw it on streets, open public spaces, drains or water bodies.

(10) No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Municipality at least three working days in advance. The organiser shall ensure segregation and proper handover of waste.

5. Primary Collection of Municipal Solid Waste

(1) Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat shall ensure daily door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from ALL households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storey buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, and housing complexes, waste may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location.

(2) Vehicles used for collection and transportation shall be 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 waste. No intermixing of waste streams shall occur during transportation.

(3) Collection vehicles shall be equipped with GPS tracking devices for ULBs. The same may be extended to smaller ULBs depending on requirement.

(4) Timings for door-to-door collection shall be fixed by the concerned ULB as follows:

- Residential areas: Generally 6:00 AM to 9:00 AM
- Commercial complexes, offices and secondary bins: 9:00 AM to 11:00 AM

(5) Collection vehicles such as tricycles, auto tippers etc. shall be equipped with audible alarms as per rules. Timings shall be strictly followed by sanitation workers.

(6) Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat shall establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and integrate authorised waste pickers in solid waste management, including provision of identity cards.

(7) Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat shall facilitate formation of Self-Help Groups and encourage integration of informal waste pickers in solid waste management.

(8) Street sweepings and horticulture waste shall be collected separately. Horticulture/garden waste shall be processed in parks and gardens as far as possible.

(9) Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat shall set up a ward-level SWM office / centre in each ward for grievance redressal and solid waste management.

6. Duties of Bulk Waste Generators

NOTE: New requirement under SWM Rules 2026: All Bulk Waste Generators must register on the centralised online portal and comply with Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR) obligations.

Every Bulk Waste Generator shall:

- (a) Register themselves with the concerned local body through the centralised online portal. Any change in registration information shall be notified to the local body.
- (b) Make necessary arrangements for collecting and handing over dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste to the local body or agency authorised by it.
- (c) Set up and operate a wet waste processing facility of adequate capacity (including for horticulture waste) to process all wet waste generated. Existing bulk waste generators unable to set up decentralised wet waste processing shall seek exemption from the local body and procure EBWGR certificates.
- (d) Fulfil Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR) for: (i) processing of wet waste; and (ii) environmentally sound management of dry waste, special care waste and sanitary waste, as per norms issued by CPCB.
- (e) Submit annual returns by 30th June every year on the centralised online portal in respect of EBWGR obligations. Annual returns shall be submitted to local bodies for further processing and made available in the public domain.

- (f) Not mix biomedical waste with solid waste if identified as an occupier under Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (g) Not engage with any entity not having registration mandated under these rules.

7. User Charges for Door-to-Door Collection Services

(1) User charges for door-to-door collection services shall be collected from every household and establishment in all wards within the municipal boundaries. The user charge schedule is as follows:

Sl.	Category	Monthly User Charge (INR)
1	Household (area less than 2,000 sq. ft.)	Rs. 50
2	Household (area more than 2,000 sq. ft.)	Rs. 100
3	Commercial Complex (Dhaba, sweet shop, coffee house, provisional stores)	Rs. 250
4	Pan Shop	Rs. 80
5	Tea Shop	Rs. 80
6	Shops (daily needs, clothes)	Rs. 150
7	Vegetables & Fruits Shops (Wholesale)	Rs. 1,000
8	Vegetables & Fruits Shops (Retail)	Rs. 300
9	Sweet/Snacks Shop (Big)	Rs. 400
10	Offices (2 rooms)	Rs. 100
11	Offices (3–5 rooms)	Rs. 250
12	Offices (6–10 rooms)	Rs. 1,000
13	Offices (11–20 rooms)	Rs. 2,000
14	Offices (more than 20 rooms)	Rs. 2,000 for 20 rooms + Rs. 100 per additional room
15	Bank (Floor area > 1,000 sq. ft.)	Rs. 750
16	Government Schools	Rs. 150
17	Private Schools (up to 100 students)	Rs. 300
18	Private Schools (more than 100 students)	Rs. 500
19	Bakeries (small)	Rs. 500
20	Bakeries (manufacturing units)	Rs. 1,200
21	PG Hostel/Guest House (up to 10 rooms)	Rs. 500
22	PG Hostel/Guest House (11–20 rooms)	Rs. 1,500
23	PG Hostel/Guest House (21–30 rooms)	Rs. 2,500
24	PG Hostel/Guest House (more than 30 rooms)	Rs. 2,500 for 30 rooms + Rs. 500 per additional room
25	Dharamsala	Rs. 550
26	Factories (Manufacturing unit)	Rs. 1,500
27	Workshop (Tyre puncture shop)	Rs. 100
28	Workshop (repair shop)	Rs. 250
29	Workshop (repair + spare parts shop)	Rs. 350
30	Workshop (vehicle showroom, repair + spare parts)	Rs. 750
31	Workshop (not touching any NH or SH)	Rs. 300

Sl.	Category	Monthly User Charge (INR)
32	Restaurants	Rs. 1,000
33	Restaurants + Bar	Rs. 1,500
34	Cinema Hall (Theatre, multiplex)	Rs. 1,500
35	Government College	Rs. 1,000
36	Private College	Rs. 1,500
37	Hospital/Nursing Home (up to 50 beds)	Rs. 1,000
38	Hospital/Nursing Home (51–100 beds)	Rs. 1,500
39	Hospital/Nursing Home (more than 100 beds)	Rs. 1,500 + Rs. 150 per additional bed
40	Clinics	Rs. 300
41	Clinics with medicine shops	Rs. 500
42	Chemist Shop	Rs. 300
43	Laboratory	Rs. 300
44	Banquet Hall/Hotel	Rs. 2,000 & Rs. 2,000 per trip on demand
45	Special Hotels (more than 50 rooms)	Rs. 15,000 & Rs. 2,000 per trip on demand
46	Bulk vehicle on demand (Dumper)	Rs. 3,000 per trip
47	Big Malls	Rs. 1,500 per floor
48	Meat Shops	Rs. 500
49	Confectionery + Veg Shop	Rs. 250
50	Scrap Dealers	Rs. 800
51	Street Vendor	Rs. 100
52	Cow dung from cattle at households	Rs. 350
53	Any other establishment not mentioned above	To be decided by ULB
54	Tailor	500
55	Beauty Parlour	300
56	Barbar	500
57	ATM	200

NOTE: User charges as prescribed above can be revised by the ULB from time to time keeping in view the 'Polluter Pays Principle' to meet the operation and maintenance cost of services under Solid Waste Management. User charges, contact persons and numbers shall be conveyed to the general public through display on vehicles, hoardings, pamphlets, etc.

(2) No manual loading or unloading of waste in compactor shall be practised with open hands or without safety measures, in accordance with SWM Rules 2026.

8. Secondary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste

(1) Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat shall develop secondary storage bins/points for collection of waste and shall monitor their condition regularly. Storage bins shall be:

- Designed on the basis of quantity of waste generated and population density
- Minimum 500 metres between two bins; within radius of 1 km, maximum 5 bins
- Covered with movable lid and connected with metallic or non-metallic road

- Colour-coded for different waste streams as per SWM Rules 2026
- Artistic in design to motivate citizens to use them

(2) Colour coding for secondary storage bins shall strictly follow SWM Rules 2026: Green for wet/biodegradable waste; Blue for dry waste; Red for sanitary waste; Black for special care waste.

(3) All cooperative societies, residential welfare associations and institutions shall place suitable bins approved by the ULB in their compounds for proper waste storage and collection.

(4) Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat shall establish Special Care Waste (formerly Domestic Hazardous Waste) Deposition Centres — at least one centre for every 20 sq.km. area — and notify timings for receiving such waste.

(5) Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat shall set up covered secondary storage facility for street sweepings and silt from surface drains where direct collection is not convenient.

(6) Bio-medical and industrial waste shall not be mixed with municipal solid waste. Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTF) shall be developed on cluster basis.

(7) Stray animals shall be restricted from roaming in and around waste disposal sites, secondary storage bins and public places.

9. Secondary Collection and Transportation

(1) Each secondary storage bin shall be attended daily by auto tipper, tractor or compactor.

(2) Closed vehicles shall be used for transportation of waste to prevent foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions. Separate compartments shall be maintained for different waste streams.

(3) Transport segregated wet waste to registered wet waste processing facility; dry waste to registered MRF or processing facility; sanitary waste and special care waste to registered recycler, processor, incinerator, or CBMWTF.

(4) Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat shall ensure safe storage and transportation of special care waste (formerly domestic hazardous waste) to authorised disposal facilities.

(5) GPS/GPRS tracking shall be installed in collection and transportation vehicles for ULBs having population above 50,000.

CHAPTER IV: PROCESSING & DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

10. Online Registration and Reporting

NOTE: New requirement under SWM Rules 2026: All local bodies, concessionaires, waste processing facility operators and bulk waste generators must register on the centralised online portal and file quarterly and annual returns.

(1) The Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat shall register on the centralised online portal as mandated by SWM Rules 2026.

(2) All waste processing facility operators shall register on the centralised online portal and file: (i) quarterly returns by 15th of the first month of the next quarter; and (ii) annual returns by 30th June every year, in respect of quantities of wet waste, dry waste, special care waste, sanitary waste and horticulture waste received and processed.

(3) Data filed by operators shall be made available in the public domain and published on the website of the local body.

11. Waste Processing

(1) Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat, with approval of State Pollution Control Board, shall develop solid waste processing plants to utilise daily generated biodegradable/wet waste so as to reduce the quantity going to sanitary landfill.

(2) The following processing methods shall be promoted, in accordance with SWM Rules 2026:

- Composting: Windrow composting plant, vermicomposting plant
- Bio-methanation: Bio-gas plants, Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plants
- Material Recovery Facilities (MRF): For dry waste segregation, sorting and channelisation
- Waste-to-Energy: Incineration (for non-recyclable, non-biodegradable waste with calorific value > 1500 kcal/kg), RDF plants
- Co-processing: Sending non-biodegradable dry waste as RDF to nearby cement factories

(3) Decentralised composting and community-level bio-gas generation shall be promoted actively, including home composting and horticulture waste processing within parks and gardens.

(4) All RDF/SCF plants shall register and report availability of RDF on the centralised online portal on a monthly basis.

(5) RDF or Segregated Combustible Fraction supplied to Waste-to-Energy plants shall have a minimum calorific value of 1500 Kcal/kg.

12. Waste Disposal

(1) Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat shall ensure that only the following categories of waste go to the sanitary landfill: non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible, non-energy recoverable dry waste; non-reactive inert waste; pre-processing rejects; and residues from waste processing facilities. NO wet waste or construction and demolition waste shall be disposed in the sanitary landfill.

(2) Sanitary landfills shall meet the specifications given in Schedule II of SWM Rules 2026.

(3) A Sanitary Landfill user fee shall be levied for unsegregated waste, recyclable or energy recoverable waste, unprocessed biodegradable waste or C&D waste sent to the sanitary landfill. The user fee for such waste shall be higher than the collection, transportation and waste processing costs, as per SWM Rules 2026.

- (4) Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat shall investigate all old open dump sites for potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and take necessary actions.
- (5) Open dumping shall be completely phased out in accordance with the timeline prescribed in Schedule I of SWM Rules 2026.
- (6) The operator of the Sanitary Landfill shall register under SWM Rules 2026 on the centralised portal and file annual returns by 30th June every year.

CHAPTER V: MONITORING BY WARD SANITATION COMMITTEE

13. Constitution of Ward Sanitation Committee

A Ward Sanitation Committee (WSC) shall be constituted in each ward of the Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat. The WSC shall have 11 to 15 members comprising:

- Ward member (Elected Representative)
- Sanitary Inspector
- Tax collector or designated officer of the ULB for each ward
- Representatives of Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs)
- Representatives from slum sanitation committees
- Representatives of Community Based Organisations (SHGs, youth clubs, etc.)
- Local leaders and senior citizens

The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee all sanitation activities in the ward and shall act as the first point of grievance redressal on sanitation issues.

14. Functions of Ward Sanitation Committee

- Oversee sanitation and cleanliness activities in the ward.
- Act as a grievance redressal point on sanitation issues at ward level.
- Impose fines on offenders as per these Bye-Laws, and also have the power to waive penalties in appropriate cases.
- Promote home composting, bio-gas generation and decentralised processing of waste at community level.
- Issue written warnings to offenders. After two warnings, penalty shall be collected as per these Bye-Laws.
- Monitor the door-to-door collection services, proper functioning of secondary storage bins and report deficiencies to the ULB.

CHAPTER VI: RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

15. Responsibilities of Waste Generators

- Segregate and store waste in FOUR separate streams at source — wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste — and hand over to authorised waste collectors as per ULB directions.
- Not throw, burn or bury solid waste on streets, open public spaces, drains or water bodies.
- Not let dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine or polluted water accumulate in own compound or flow on common streets.
- Securely wrap used sanitary waste in pouches provided by manufacturers or in suitable biodegradable wrapping material, and place in the sanitary waste bin.
- Dispose of recyclable waste to authorised waste pickers or collectors designated by the ULB.
- Pay user fees as specified in these Bye-Laws.
- Not throw or burn dead animals or their remains in any public place.
- Comply with directions of the Ward Sanitation Committee and the ULB.

16. Responsibilities of Bulk Waste Generators

- Register on the centralised online portal of the local body.
- Set up and operate wet waste processing facility of adequate capacity or procure EBWGR certificates from the local body.
- Hand over dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste to the local body or authorised agency.
- Submit annual returns by 30th June every year on the centralised online portal.
- Ensure that solid waste is not littered during transportation.
- Pay EBWGR certificate costs as determined by CPCB guidelines.

17. Responsibilities of Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat

- Register on the centralised online portal and comply with all reporting requirements under SWM Rules 2026.
- Ensure daily, year-round cleaning of all common roads, public places, temporary settlements, slums, markets, parks, gardens, tourist spots and cemeteries within its territorial area.
- Provide and maintain suitable colour-coded community bins on public roads or other public spaces.
- Ensure collection, transportation and processing of solid waste in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with guidelines of CPCB and MoHUA.
- Generate EBWGR certificates for procurement by bulk waste generators after waste is delivered to registered processing facilities.
- Designate one Ward Officer in every ward to supervise sanitation activities, waste containers, public toilets, transfer stations and disposal facilities.
- Facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities, adopting suitable technology and guidelines issued by MoHUA/CPCB.
- Conduct regular Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns on minimal waste generation, segregation, reuse, and user fee payment.
- Replace chemical fertilizers with compost in all parks and gardens within two years of notification.

- Ensure all workers handling solid waste are provided with personal protective equipment — uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate footwear and masks.
- Promote formalisation of informal waste sector and integration of waste pickers into the formal SWM system with identity cards and priority.
- File quarterly and annual returns as required under SWM Rules 2026.
- In case of accident at any solid waste facility, the officer-in-charge shall report to the Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat immediately.

CHAPTER VII: PROSECUTION & PENALTIES

18. Prosecution

(1) Prosecution may be made for violation of these Bye-Laws under:

- Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 (S.O. 388(E), dated 27 January 2026)
- Himachal Pradesh Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat Act, 1994
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

(2) Prosecution may also be initiated against officials or workers responsible for implementing services under these Bye-Laws if they fail to perform their tasks or delay implementation.

(3) Whosoever contravenes these Bye-Laws shall, in addition to penalties mentioned herein, be liable for disconnection of water supply, electricity and other civic amenities. The Executive Officer / Secretary of the ULB may request the competent authorities to withdraw any other service granted in favour of the offending institution, commercial establishment or person.

19. Schedule of Penalties

Fixed penalties for violation of these Bye-Laws are as follows:

Sl.	Offence	Penalty (Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat)
1	Littering by residents of residential colony	Rs. 500 per day
2	Open dumping by shopkeepers	Rs. 1,000 per day
3	Littering/open dumping by restaurant owners	Rs. 2,000 per day
4	Littering/open dumping by hotel owners	Rs. 2,000 per day
5	Littering/open dumping by industries	Rs. 5,000 per day
6	Street vendors (fast food, chat, ice cream, juice corners etc.)	Rs. 250 per day
7	Open defecation/urination in public place	Rs. 500 per offence
8	Disposal of dung in open/public space	Rs. 2,000 per day
9	Disposal of C&D waste in open space/roadside/public place by resident	Rs. 2,000 per day
10	Littering of dung, C&D waste on road while transporting by private vehicle/tractor	Rs. 2,000 per day
11	Disposal of waste water from house in non-authorised place	Rs. 2,000 per day
12	Disposal of sewer in non-authorised place	Rs. 5,000 per day
13	Not keeping closed dustbins in adequate number by commercial establishments	Rs. 5,000 per day
14	Spilling of oil, dust, water or other material by roadside mechanics	Rs. 1,000 per day
15	Disposal of skin, feather, blood, flesh or any other animal material by shopkeeper	Rs. 2,000 per day
16	Littering by pet animals (dogs, cow, etc.) due to owner negligence	Rs. 1,000 per day
17	Littering/disposal of waste at marriage halls, community places, exhibition halls, mela grounds	Rs. 5,000 per day

Sl.	Offence	Penalty (Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat)
18	Encroachment of road by dhabas or shops and disposing waste on roadside/open space	Rs. 1,000 per day
19	Encroachment by fruit/vegetable local vendors and disposing waste on roadside/open space	Rs. 250 per day
20	Encroachment by hair-cutting salons and disposing waste on roadside/open space	Rs. 250 per day
21	Encroachment and disposal of C&D waste in open space by businessmen/shopkeepers	Rs. 5,000 per day
22	Disposal of waste by private nursing homes/hospitals/clinics/dispensaries on roadside/open space	Rs. 5,000 per day
23a	Non-segregation of waste at source — Residents (1st offence)	Rs. 250
23b	Non-segregation of waste at source — Residents (2nd & subsequent offences in a month)	Rs. 500
24a	Non-segregation of waste at source — Shopkeepers (1st offence)	Rs. 500
24b	Non-segregation of waste at source — Shopkeepers (2nd & subsequent offences in a month)	Rs. 1,000
25a	Non-segregation of waste at source — Restaurant owners (1st offence)	Rs. 1,000
25b	Non-segregation of waste at source — Restaurant owners (2nd & subsequent offences)	Rs. 2,000
26a	Non-segregation of waste at source — Hotel owners (1st offence)	Rs. 1,500
26b	Non-segregation of waste at source — Hotel owners (2nd & subsequent offences)	Rs. 2,500
27a	Non-segregation of waste at source — Industrial establishments (1st offence)	Rs. 3,000
27b	Non-segregation of waste at source — Industrial establishments (2nd & subsequent offences)	Rs. 5,000
28a	Non-segregation of waste at source — Sweet/snack/fast-food vendors (1st offence)	Rs. 250
28b	Non-segregation of waste at source — Sweet/snack/fast-food vendors (2nd & subsequent)	Rs. 500
29	Failure of Bulk Waste Generator to register on centralised online portal	Rs. 5,000 per month of default
30	Failure of Bulk Waste Generator to file annual returns by 30th June	Rs. 2,000 per month of delay
31	Mixing of sanitary waste or special care waste in general waste stream	Rs. 500 per offence (residents); Rs. 2,000 per offence (commercial)

NOTE: Penalties at Sl. No. 29–31 are new additions under these Bye-Laws to align with obligations created by SWM Rules 2026, including mandatory online portal registration for Bulk Waste Generators and prohibition on mixing sanitary waste/special care waste streams.

CHAPTER VIII: REPEAL AND SAVINGS

20. Repeal

(1) Upon these Bye-Laws coming into force, the Door-to-Door Garbage Collection and Disposal Bye-Laws 2018 of this Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat, and any other rules, bye-laws or policies with regard to this matter adopted by the ULB, shall be repealed and shall be considered disaffirmed.

(2) Any work done or scheme implemented under the previous Bye-Laws shall not be invalidated unless it is directly contrary to the provisions of these Bye-Laws.

21. Power to Amend

The Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat may, from time to time, amend these Bye-Laws to bring them in conformity with any amendment to the Solid Waste Management Rules or directions of the Central Government, State Government, CPCB or National Green Tribunal.

ANNEXURE: SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM 2018 TO 2026 BYE-LAWS

The following table highlights the principal changes made to these Bye-Laws to align with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026:

Provision	Bye-Laws 2018 (SWM Rules 2016)	Bye-Laws 2026 (SWM Rules 2026)	Legal Basis
Segregation Streams	3 streams: Biodegradable, Non-biodegradable, Domestic Hazardous Waste	4 streams: Wet Waste, Dry Waste, Sanitary Waste, Special Care Waste	Rule 5(b) SWM 2026
Domestic Hazardous Waste	Separate stream with red bin	Renamed 'Special Care Waste'; managed through designated deposition centres	Rule 3(zx) SWM 2026
Colour Coding	Green, Blue, Red	Green (wet), Blue (dry), Red (sanitary), Black (special care)	Rule 8(h)(iv) SWM 2026
Bulk Waste Generator Threshold	Average waste generation > 100 kg/day	100 kg/day OR floor area ≥ 20,000 sq.m. OR water consumption ≥ 40,000 lpd	Rule 3(i) SWM 2026
Bulk Waste Generator Obligation	Segregate and hand over to ULB	EBWGR — must register online, set up decentralised wet waste processing or procure EBWGR certificates, file annual returns by 30 June	Rule 6 SWM 2026
Online Portal	Not required	Mandatory registration for local bodies, bulk waste generators, facility operators, concessionaires	Rules 6, 7, 8, 10 SWM 2026
Annual Returns	Not specified	Annual returns by 30 June; quarterly returns by 15th of first month of next quarter for facility operators	Rules 7, 8 SWM 2026
GPS Tracking	Not specified	Mandatory for collection/transport fleet in ULBs with population > 50,000	Rule 8(h)(ix) SWM 2026
Sanitary Waste	Included in dry/non-biodegradable stream	Separate stream (red bin); must be handed to registered incinerator/CBMWTF/processor	Rule 3(zp) SWM 2026
Disposal Reference	Schedule I of SWM Rules 2016	Schedule II of SWM Rules 2026	Rule 3(q) SWM 2026
C&D Waste Rules	C&D Waste Management Rules, 2016	Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025	Rule 5(d) SWM 2026
Tipping Fee	Not specified	Sanitary Landfill user fee mandated for unsegregated or unprocessed waste	Rule 12(3-6) SWM 2026
Environment Audit	Not specified	State PCB or Registered Environment Auditor shall undertake audit of sanitary landfill operations	Rule 12(7) SWM 2026
Waste Hierarchy	Not specified	Mandatory: Prevention > Reduction > Reuse >	Rule 3(zzi) SWM 2026

Provision	Bye-Laws 2018 (SWM Rules 2016)	Bye-Laws 2026 (SWM Rules 2026)	Legal Basis
		Recycling > Recovery > Disposal	

Secretary

Nagar Panchayat Nerwa
Himachal Pradesh