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राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

मंगलवार, 10 नवम्बर, 2026 / 19 कार्तिक, 1948

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

OFFICE OF THE NAGAR PANCHAYAT BHOTA, DISTT HAMIRPUR (H.P.)
Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation and Disposal) Bye-Laws, 2026

DRAFT

Dated the 2nd November, 2026

No. NPB/585/SWM/2026.—In exercise of the powers conferred under Sections 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994), read with the provisions

of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026**,** and in exercise of the powers vested in the **Secretary**, **Nagar Panchayat Bhota** the following draft Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation and Disposal) Bye-Laws, 2026 are hereby proposed for publication in the Rajpatra (e-Gazette), Himachal Pradesh, for information of the general public and for inviting objections and suggestions as required under Section 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994.

Any person likely to be affected by these draft Bye-Laws may submit his/her objections or suggestions, if any, in writing to the **Secretary, Nagar Panchayat Bhota,** within a period of 15 days from the date of publication of this notification in the Rajpatra (e-Gazette), Himachal Pradesh**.**

The objections or suggestions, if any, received within the aforesaid period shall be duly considered by the competent authority before finalization of the said Bye-Laws.

CHAPTER-I
GENERAL

1. Short Title, Commencement and Application.—(1) These Bye-Laws may be called the Solid Waste Management (Collection, Transportation and Disposal Bye-Laws-2026) of Nagar Panchayat Bhota 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 17-08-2026 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 Nadaunshall 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.—(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) Nagar Panchayat Bhotashall 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 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.
- Commercial complexes, offices and secondary bins: 8.30 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.

(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) Nagar Panchayat Bhota 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) Nagar Panchayat Bhota 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) Nagar Panchayat Bhota shall setup a ward-level SWM office/centre in each ward for grievance redressal and solid waste management.

6. Duties of Bulk Waste Generators.—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. No.	Category	Monthly User Charge (INR)
1.	Household (All Types)	Rs. 50
2.	Commercial Complex (Dhaba, sweet shop, coffee house, provisional stores, Snacks Shop)	Rs. 200
3.	Pan Shop	Rs. 100
4.	Tea Shop	Rs. 100
5.	Shops (daily needs, clothes, Stationery, Electronic, Beauty Parlour/Saloon, Tailor/Boutique, Photostat/Common Service Centre, Confectionery).	Rs. 100
6.	Vegetables & Fruits Shops (Wholesale)	Rs. 1,000
7.	Vegetables & Fruits Shops (Retail)	Rs. 200
8.	Offices (2 rooms)	Rs. 200
9.	Offices (3–5 rooms)	Rs. 300
10.	Offices (6–10 rooms)	Rs. 1000
11.	Offices (11–20 rooms)	Rs. 2000
12.	Offices (more than 20 rooms)	Rs. 2,000 for 20 rooms + Rs. 100 per additional room
13.	Bank	Rs. 500
14.	Government Schools	Rs. 200
15.	Private Schools (up to 200 students)	Rs. 400

16.	Private Schools (more than 200 students)	Rs. 1,000
17.	Bakeries	Rs. 250
18.	Bakeries (manufacturing units)	Rs. 1000
19.	PG Hostel/Guest House	Rs. 100 Per Room
20.	Dharamsala	Rs. 500
21.	Factories (Manufacturing unit) other than notified	Rs. 1,500
22.	Workshop (Tyre puncture shop)	Rs. 100
23.	Workshop (repair shop)	Rs. 250
24.	Workshop (repair + spare parts shop)	Rs. 350
25.	Workshop (vehicle showroom, repair + spare parts)	Rs. 500
26.	Restaurants	Rs. 1000
27.	Restaurants + Bar	Rs. 1,500
28.	Cinema Hall (Theatre, multiplex)	Rs. 1,500
29.	Government College	Rs. 1,000
30.	Private College	Rs. 1,500
31.	Hospital/Nursing Home (upto 50 beds)	Rs. 1,500
32.	Hospital/Nursing Home (51–100 beds)	Rs. 2,000
33.	Hospital/Nursing Home (more than 100 beds)	Rs. 2,000 + Rs. 250 per additional bed
34.	Clinics	Rs. 250
35.	Clinics with medicine shops	Rs. 300
36.	Chemist Shop	Rs. 200
37.	Laboratory	Rs. 200
38.	Banquet Hall/Hotel	Rs. 2,000 & Rs. 2,000 per trip on demand (extra when required)
39.	Special Hotels (more than 50 rooms)	Rs. 15,000 & Rs. 2,000 per trip on demand
40.	Bulk vehicle on demand (Dumper)	Rs. 3,000 per trip
41.	Big Malls	Rs. 2,000
42.	Meat Shops	Rs. 500
43.	Confectionery + Vegetable Shop	Rs. 250
44.	Scrap Dealers	Rs. 500
45.	Street Vendor	Rs. 100
46.	Cow dung from cattle at households	Rs. 500
47.	Any other commercial establishment not mentioned above	Rs.100
48.	Vehicle on demand (Dumper) for Dham purpose only	Rs. 1500
49.	Advocate Chamber	Rs. 100
50.	Liquor Shop (All Type)	Rs. 500
51.	Any other establishment not mentioned above	Rs. 100

(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) Nagar Panchayat Bhota 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 1km, 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) Nagar Panchayat Bhota 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) Nagar Panchayat Bhota shall setup 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) Nagar Panchayat Bhota 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.—(1) Nagar Panchayat Bhota 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) Nagar Panchayat Bhota, 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) Nagar Panchayat Bhota 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) Nagar Panchayat Bhota 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 Nagar Panchayat Bhota. 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.
- Setup 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 Nagar Panchayat Bhota :

- 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 Nagar Panchayat Bhota.

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 27th 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. No	Offence	Penalty (Nagar Panchayat Bhota)
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
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).

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 Nagar Panchayat Bhota, 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 Nagar Panchayat Bhota 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.

Sd/-
Secretary,
Nagar Panchayat Bhota,
Himachal Pradesh.

नियन्त्रक, मुद्रण तथा लेखन सामग्री, हिमाचल प्रदेश, शिमला–5 द्वारा मुद्रित तथा प्रकाशित
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक हस्ताक्षरित राजपत्र, वैबसाइट https://rajpatra.hp.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है एवम् ऑनलाइन सत्यापित किया जा सकता है।