

**Policy Documents for the Scientific  
Handling and Reuse of Liquid Waste, Solid  
Waste and Ground Water extraction by  
Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/  
Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls, In Case  
of Haryana**

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# Haryana State Policy for the Scientific Handling and Reuse of Liquid Waste, Solid Waste and Ground Water extraction by Bulk Waste Generators, In Case of Haryana

## 1. Introduction

The food and beverage industry in India are growing at a faster rate with varied culinary habits and changing life style. In India there are vast variety of hotels and restaurants, Majority of hotels and restaurants are small traditional hotels which are found along the highways, these outlets provide inexpensive accommodation for travellers and source all of their food locally, according to the estimated 300,000 hotels in India, only 2,050 are considered the modern or “organized” hotel sector. (Mishra, 2011) Nevertheless, as foreign and domestic travel has increased manifold in recent years.

As this sector is experiencing very high demand and highly unorganised it is very difficult to assess the number of Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls.

## 2. Preamble

- (1) This Policy may be called the **Haryana State Policy for the Scientific Handling and Reuse of Liquid Waste, Solid Waste and Ground Water extraction by Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls**, In Case of Haryana, 2019 prepared and promulgated for sustainable management of Solid & Liquid waste and Management of Ground water extraction in the state of Haryana.
- (2) It extends to the whole of Haryana.

## 3. Definitions

- (1) As used in this Policy, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and terms defined have the meanings ascribed to them in this document,
  - a. “**Act**” shall mean the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);
  - b. “**Registering Authority**” Shall mean Urban Local Body (within the ULB Area) and District Administrative (Outside the limit of ULB)
  - c. “**Bulk Waste Generator for the Liquid Waste**” shall mean any waste generator generating waste water, or specified by the Directorate of Urban Local Body/ Urban Local Body; also the below mentioned commercial establishment are Bulk Waste Generator in-spite of generating any quantum of waste.
    - i. Restaurants
    - ii. Dhaba
    - iii. Motel
    - iv. Hotels
    - v. Marriage Gardens
    - vi. Banquet Halls
  - d. “**Bulk Waste Generator for Solid Waste**” shall mean any waste generator that generate Solid Waste equivalent to or exceeding 100 kgs in one day or specified by the Directorate of Urban Local Body/ Urban Local Body; also the below mentioned commercial establishment are Bulk Waste Generator in-spite of generating any quantum of waste.
    - i. Restaurants
    - ii. Dhaba
    - iii. Motel
    - iv. Hotels
    - v. Marriage Gardens
    - vi. Banquet Halls

- e. **“Processing Facilities”** shall mean facilities established to handle the Solid and Liquid waste in a safe manner;
  - f. **“Recycling Facilities”** shall mean facilities established to recycle the Solid and Liquid waste into useable materials as approved under respective national standards;
  - g. **“Service Provider”** shall mean entities that provide services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage *inter alia* that generate construction and demolition waste during the course of provision of service, that includes excavation, demolition and civil work;
  - h. **“Waste Water”** Shall mean any water that has been used in Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls/Bulk Waste Generator.
  - i. **“Treatment”** for Liquid Waste shall mean the waste water having BOD/COD ratio<sup>1</sup> equal or more than 0.5
  - j. **“Treatment”** for Solid Waste shall mean as per SWM Rules, 2016.
  - k.
- (2) Acronyms Used in this Policy, unless the context otherwise requires, shall mean the following
- a. **“BOD”** is Biochemical Oxygen Demand,
  - b. **“COD”** is Chemical Oxygen Demand,
  - c. **“Treated Waste Water”** Shall mean any Waste Water Treated using scientifically using ETP’s/STP’s.
  - d. **“FOG”** is Fat, Oil and Grease,
  - e. **“ETP”** is Effluent Treatment Plant,
  - f. **“STP”** is Sewage Treatment Plant,
  - g. **“CGWB”** is Central Ground Water Board,
  - h. **“CPCB”** is Central Pollution Control Board,
  - i. **“SPCB”** is State Pollution Control Board (Haryana Pollution Control Board),

## 4. Environmental Issues

The disposal of waste is major issues in Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls, these commercial establishment generate varied kind of waste mostly kitchen waste, sewerage and dry waste. Some 18,000 tonnes of carbon emissions are generated by food-related road traffic each year, much of it linked to restaurants; 75 per cent of the 600,000 tonnes of glass bottles junked every year by restaurants, cafés, bars, hotels and clubs never gets even close to a recycling plant; and a third of the food ordered by the trade is thrown away. So, right now, that distracting dinner for two is very much part of the problem. (McIvor, 2010).

Most of the Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls which are located in vicinity of highways are far from settlement of urban areas, due to this very same reason these areas lack sewer network and at times lack solid waste management facility.

Analysing the waste from a food and beverage outlet will give a better understanding of the waste profile in order to devise ways of reducing and utilizing the waste. Environmental impacts of food waste in landfills are far greater than of packaging in landfills. In fact, food waste is 5 times more impactful in a landfill than packaging waste.

Food waste in landfills creates methane gas, which is a greenhouse gas 20 times more potent than CO<sub>2</sub>. All the resources that go into growing, producing, and shipping food is wasted if it’s not consumed and thrown away. Wastewater is generated from washing of raw food materials, washing of utensils, washing of floors, etc. which is also a major environmental concern.

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<sup>1</sup> Typical values for the ratio of BOD/COD for untreated municipal wastewater are in the range from 0.3 to 0.8. If the BOD/COD ratio for untreated wastewater is 0.5 or greater, the waste is considered to be easily treatable by biological means. If the ratio is below about 0.3, either the waste may have some toxic components or acclimated micro-organisms may be required in its stabilization

## 5. Waste Water Management

Waste water out of Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls can be divided into two grey water and sewer. Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls wastewater is the raw sewage which contain high density organic, suspended solids, oil and grease. It has high BOD, COD, suspended solids, oil and grease which pose serious harm to the environment and human health. This type of wastewater not only increases the load of wastewater treatment plants, but also affects the discharge capacity of urban drainage pipe, add to the pipe clearing cost, deteriorate the water quality, and threaten the environment and human health. Oils, fats and grease coat the inside of wastewater pipe. Solid food particles in wastewater stick to the oil and grease on the inside of the pipe which clogs the pipes in the facility.

The primary source of wastewater in a restaurant is washing of utensils, washing of hands by customers and occasionally washing of floors.

Washing and cleaning of a variety of items including cooking pots, serving pots, different varieties of utensils etc are done in Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls. Therefore, the Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls wastewater composition is greatly dependent on the variety of items washed. The wastewater generated is of interest from the standpoint of environmental impact in terms of both wastewater volume and contaminant loading. The major contaminants in the wastewater are suspended solids, oil and grease, leftovers, Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Chemical Oxygen Demand.

## 6. Effects of untreated waste water

The common wastes out of waste water that can affect the system are;

### A. Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG):

The Fats, Oils and Grease are the substance which can cause serious issues to the efficiency of the sewer system and also is major cause of blockage after plastics, these blockage causes serious issues such as causing sewage spills, manhole overflows or sewage backup (backflow).

### B. Solids:

Untreated waste makes water turbid and reduces light penetration and hence reduces the photosynthetic process of micro plants in the water body. They can also constrict sewer flows and contribute to bad odour.

### C. BOD/COD:

The BOD/COD ratio is the conventional index. As a first approximation it could be said that higher this ratio, better the biodegradability. Lower this ratio, lower the biodegradability. However, this general expected behaviour has to be checked by pilot scale experimentation for industrial effluents characterized by a small BOD/COD ratio. The principal deleterious effect of this effluent on streams and water courses is their deoxygenating which poses as a threat to the aquatic life and our limited water resources. Typical values for the ratio of BOD/COD for untreated municipal wastewater are in the range from 0.3 to 0.8. If the BOD/COD ratio for untreated wastewater is 0.5 or greater, the waste is considered to be easily treatable by biological means. If the ratio is below about 0.3, either the waste may have some toxic components or acclimated micro-organisms may be required in its stabilization.

Type of wastewater	BOD/COD	BOD/TOC
Untreated	0.3 – 0.8	1.2 – 2.0
After primary settling	0.4 – 0.6	0.8 – 1.2
Final effluent	0.1 – 0.3	0.2 – 0.5

## 7. Treatment of Waste Water

The treatment unit should comply with all the rules, regulation and standards prescribed by the CPCB/SPCB, the local Authority should monitor the treatment by these Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls. These above-mentioned establishments will have to install the waste water treatment facility mandatorily irrespective of any quantity of generation waste water.

- I. All these Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls should mandatorily be connected to either the sewer system leading to the ETP & STP or these Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to install respective own modular ETP & STP and the treated waste water to be holded in storage tank and has to transported and discharged in nearest ETP & STP, these activities will be done using a monitoring mechanism in place.
- II. As per the existing/prevaling policy and rules all the **Bulk Waste Generator for the Liquid Waste are the ones** generating waste water have to install individual ETP/STP to treat the waste water,
- III. As per this policy all the **Bulk Waste Generator** (Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls) in-spite of any quantum of waste, has to install ETP/STP. This ETP/STP can be individual or shared facility (the treatment capacity of common ETP/STP should be combined capacity needed among the shared users/ Bulk Waste Generator).
- IV. These modular ETP & STP can be installed as a common facility by a group of establishments or by an individual establishment. The waste water from kitchen should be pre-treated for removal of oil & grease, this can be done using a trap system, the outgoing streams of the O&G trap, Guest Room, Common Toilet, Floor washing including all the other sources should connect to the ETP & STP.
- V. Within 60 days of Notification of this Policy all the Bulk Waste Generators described in this Policy shall treat the liquid waste by installing the modular STP/ETP.
  - This ETP/STP can be a common facility, Two or more can share the same facility with mutual consent with their terms and conditions.
  - Capacity of the above-mentioned ETP/STP will be total capacity needed for the sharing members (users/ Bulk Waste Generators)
- VI. The Out flow of the waste water should be monitored by the Local authority in collaboration with CPCB/SPCB and treatment should be enforced to level that 100% ( as per the "**Policy on Reuse of Treated Waste Water**") of treated waste water is under the prescribed limit of use as non-potable water. This non-potable water should be used in road medians, parks garden etc.
- VII. The Registering Authority will have to provide dining and board Registration. The Registration will be done in consideration with the rules and regulation as amended time to time.
- VIII. For the Withdrawal of Ground Water, all the Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls have to provide the following details:
  - a. Availability of Tapped Water
  - b. Availability of any other resource

Ground Water Extraction will only be allowed if there is no availability of any other source of water (Tapped water). Penalties and Violation in this regard will be as per the Water Act, 1974, Groundwater regulation policy, guidelines being framed by Agriculture & Framers Welfare Department, Restaurants , Eating Houses ,Sweet Shops, Dhabas and Hotels [RESDH Sector]& Banquet Halls /Party Lawns are required to comply with the Effluent Standards , provide Effluent Treatment System and also comply with other requirements as mentioned in the Table given below:

S. No	Parameters	Standards Applicable				
		Mega and Metropolitan Cities	Class cities	1	Others	Deep marine outfall

	pH	5.5 – 9.0	5.5 – 9.0	5.5 – 9.0	5.5 – 9.0
	BioChemical oxygen Demand (BOD)	10	20	30	30
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	20	30	50	50
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	50	100	150	150
	Nitrogen total	10	15	-	-
	Phosphorus – total (for discharge into ponds and lakes)	1.0	1.0	1.0	-
	Fecal Coliform (FC) (most probable Numer per 100 milliter, MPN/100 ml)	Desirable - 100, Permissible - 230	Desirable - 230, Permissible - 1000	Desirable - 1000, Permissible - 10, 000	Desirable - 1000, Permissible - 10, 000

IX. CPCB's Norms for discharge of effluent into different receiving environments are to be adopted as per follows:

S.No.	Parameter	Inland Surface Water	Public Sewers	Land for Irrigation	Marine/ Coastal areas
	2		3		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	Colour and odour	See 6 of Annexure-1		See 6 of Annexure- 1	See 6 of Annexure- 1
2	Suspended solids mg/l, max.	100	600	200	(a) For process waste water (b) For Cooling water effluent 10 percent above total suspended matter of influent.
3	Particle Size of suspended solids	Shall pass 850 micron IS Sieve	-	-	(a) Floatable solids, solids max, 3mm (b) Settleable solids, max 856 microns
4	pH value	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.0
5	Temperature	Shall not exceed 5 <sup>0C</sup> above the receiving water temperature			Shall not exceed 5 <sup>0C</sup> above the receiving water temperature

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Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls**

S.No.	Parameter	Inland Surface Water	Public Sewers	Land for Irrigation	Marine/ Coastal areas
	2		3		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6	Oil and grease, mg/l max,	10	20	10	20
7	Total residual chlorine, mg/l max	1	-	-	1
8	Ammoniacal nitrogen (as N); mg/l, max, mg/l, max	50	50	-	50
9	Total kjeldahl nitrogen (as N); mg/l, max, mg/l, max	100	-	-	100
10	Free ammonia (as NH <sub>3</sub> ), mg/l, max	5.0	-	-	5.0
11	Biochemical oxygen demand (3 days to 27°C)	30	350	100	100
12	Chemical oxygen demand, mg/l, max	250	-	-	250
13	Arsenic (as As)	0.2	0.2	0.2	.2
14	Mercury (As Hg), mg/l, max	0.01	0.01	-	0.01
15	Lead (As Pb), mg/l, max	0.1	1.0	-	2.0
16	Cadmium (As Cd), mg/l, max	2.0	1.0	-	2.0
17	Hexavalent Chromium (As Cr), mg/l, max	0.1	2.0	-	1.0
18	Total chromium (as Cr) mg/l, max	2.0	2.0	-	2.0
19	Copper (as Cu) mg/l, max	3.0	3.0	-	3.0
20	Zinc (as Zn) mg/l, max	5.0	15	-	15
21	Selenium (as Se)	0.05	0.05	-	0.05
22	Nickel (as Ni) mg/l, max	3.0	3.0	-	5.0
23	Cyanide (as CN) mg/l, max	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
24	Fluoride (as F) mg/l, max	2.0	15	-	15
25	Dissolved Phosphates (as P), mg/l, max	5.0	-	-	-
26	Sulphide (as S) mg/l, max	2.0	-	-	5.0
27	Phenolic compounds (as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub> ) mg/l, max	1.0	5.0	-	5.0
28	Radioactive materials:	10 <sup>-7</sup>	10 <sup>-7</sup>	10 <sup>-8</sup>	10 <sup>-7</sup>



S.No.	Parameter	Inland Surface Water	Public Sewers	Land for Irrigation	Marine/ Coastal areas
	2		3		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	a) Alpha emitters micro curie mg/l max b) Beta emitters micro curie mg/l	10 <sup>-6</sup>	10 <sup>-6</sup>	10 <sup>-6</sup>	10 <sup>-6</sup>
29	Bio- assay test	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent
30	Manganese	2mg/l	2mg/l	-	2mg/l
31	Iron (as Fe)	3 mg/l	3 mg/l	-	3 mg/l
32	Vanadium (as V)	0.2mg/l	0.2mg/l	-	0.2mg/l
33	Nitrate Nitrogen	10 mg/l	-	-	20 mg/l

The above-mentioned guidelines are to be adopted or along with the amendments time to time.

## 8. Solid Waste Management

Solid waste can be further classified into:

1. Biodegradable (Wet) waste comprising of food, vegetable and non-vegetarian waste, this waste arises out of kitchen and prepared and left-over food.
2. Non-biodegradable (Dry) waste comprising of plastic bottles, papers, plastic wrappers, HDPE, LLDPE bags etc, this waste arises of packing materials, beverage containers etc.

According to SWM Rules 2016 and Swachh Bharat Mission guidelines the establishments/ generator has to segregate the waste, these guidelines also further state that Bulk Waste Generator have to treat their own waste.

Restaurants generate a tremendous amount of solid wastes including paper, cardboard, plastics, wood, food wastes, glass, metals, special wastes and hazardous wastes. Simple procedures such as assessing and monitoring the types and amounts of garbage thrown away each day can lead to significant savings for the restaurant, as well as the local bodies. The first step in reducing the amount of waste a restaurant produces is to conduct a waste audit, Every Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls should submit their waste audit to the Local Authority, these waste audit should consist daily details of the following;

Table 1: Solid Waste Audit Table

S.No.	Date	Wet Waste Produced	Dry Waste Produced	Total Waste Generated	Total wet waste feeded in to Composting unit	Total dry waste supplied to authorised recycler/ SWM Concessionaire/ ULB
1						
2						

*\*All the generator have to install weigh scale at their premised for the waste audit, these weigh scale should be authorised by the legal and metrological department.*

These waste audit will provide the physical attributes to waste production at these Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls, these above-mentioned establishments involved food and beverage services operation throw a whopping amount of recyclable garbage which could be part

of the circular economy of waste. Various by products can be derived out of these wastes such as Biogas, compost, recyclable plastics in present day scenario most of this garbage is either dumped hazardingly at Un-authorized location or find their place at the local designated dumpsite/landfill.

In present day scenario 75% of material in today's landfill is recyclable or compostable, while 50-70% of the weight of a foodservice operation's garbage consists of compostable food items. Food packaging makes up most of the remaining weight of the garbage's bins, but account for around 70% of the volume of foodservice trash. (Consulting, 2013), A foodservice operation without recycling, composting or any waste reduction program can reduce their disposal cost by at least half by implementing simple, structured recycling practices and thus reduce the load on the local designated dumpsite/landfill.

## 9. Treatment of Solid Waste

The solid waste treatment should be taken up effectively,

- I. A compact biogas plant for Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls where ever the land is available along with the guidance from CPCB/SPCB based on the waste generation, the generation of waste can be assessed using the waste audit.
- II. On Site-Composting unit for Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls is mandatory in case of shortage of space mechanical composting unit should be in place (for more then 12 Seats) or similar affordable scientific system in case of Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls having seating capacity 12 Seats or less.
- III. Source reduction, reduction of wastage of food and reduction in packaging items. Plastic based packaging systems should not be used at any cost.
- IV. Donation to food banks (in association of ULB and NGOs the extra food which has shelf life and for human consumption and is edible should be given as assistance to the people in need)
- V. Collection for delivery to farms (feed animals), this should be allowed in case of smaller establishment only with 12 seats of less.
- VI. Collection for solid waste Dry Waste for RDF and wet waste for Compost in case of active ISWM project in the vicinity, the collection will be done by the concessionaire along with the assistance from ULB, the user fee will be collected on the mutual agreement with Concessionaire and ULB.

## 10. Ground Water Management

The surface water shortage and shortage in supply of potable water in terms of Treated Tap Water of absence of such system has resulted in the exploitation of ground water. The Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls Industry is one of the industries which is always in lime light for extensively using the ground waste resources. These industries are water intensive industry, washing of plates regular washing and cleaning of floor using water is also degrading the ground water level. Most of the Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls also use ground water for maintaining the lawns and gardens, for this recycled water can be best option.

Haryana is on the verge of severe water crisis with ground waste depleting at a rapid rate and completely drying up in some areas leading to the alarming emergence of few dark zones according to the CGWB. Use of ground water is one of the major reason for depletion of ground water.

The Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to maintain the daily details of the water usage and submit the monthly report to the Local Authority/ Urban Local Body in below mentioned table.

Table 2: Water Resource Management table

S.No.	Water Treated Usage in liter	Source: Tap Water, in KL (Kilo liter)	Water Source: Ground Water, Usage in KL (Kilo liter)	Water Source: Tanker Supply, Usage in KL (Kilo liter)	Ground recharge available	water facility
1						
2						

The Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to provide the water demand to the Local Authority, also Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to declare the water source to the local authority. Demand and water usage should be monitored by the Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls using authorised meters by the concerned Authority.

- I. Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to take the necessary approvals and permission from Ground Water Authority before sinking of well no activity can be started before necessary approvals and permission from Ground Water Authority.
- II. The restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to install authorised water meter at the connection to monitor the extraction and have to report the same in above mentioned table.
- III. In case if Treated Tap Water pipe line is available the Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls cannot apply for sinking of well.
- IV. In case if the Treated Tap Water pipe line is commissioned at later stage the Restaurants/ Dhaba/ Motel/ Hotels/ Marriage Gardens/ Banquet Halls will have to ensure the closure and filling of well.

## 11. Annexure – I

### Schedule of Fines- Penalization to the violators

#### Annexure – V, Haryana State Policy and Strategy on Solid Waste Management (As per draft Model Municipal Solid Waste cleanliness and Sanitation Rules/Bye-laws)

#### A. SCHEDULE – I (Schedule of Fines)

Sr.No.	Rule/ Byelaw No.	Sub-Division/ Description of Rules/Byelaws	Municipal corporation Population >= 10 Lakhs	Municipal corporation population >= 1 Lakh< 10 Lakhs	Municipality Population < 1 Lakhs
<b>Rule/ Byelaws No. 4 : 1: Littering, Creating Nuisance and clean Aangan Violation</b>					
1	No.4.1 to 4.4	Littering on roads / streets	Rs.500	Rs.200	Rs.100
2	No. 4.5 Creating Nuisance	Spitting	Rs.250	Rs.100	Rs.50
3		Bathing	Rs.300	Rs.100	Rs.50
4		Urinating	Rs.500	Rs.200	Rs.100
5		Defecating	Rs.500	Rs.200	Rs.100
6		Feeding animals / birds in non- designated Local Body	Rs.500	Rs.200	Rs.100
7		Washing Utensils/ clothes/ any other object	Rs.300	Rs.100	Rs.50
<b>Rule/ Byelaws No. 5: Segregation, storage, delivery and collection violations</b>					
8	No. 5.1 and 5.2	For delivering waste that is not segregated and not stored in separate bins: 1) Individual 2) Bulk Generator	Rs.200 Rs.1000	Rs.100 Rs.500	Rs.50 Rs.300
9	No. 5.3	For not delivering bio-degradable waste in a segregated manner as specified	Rs.300	Rs.100	Rs.50
10	No. 5.7	For not storing and delivering construction and demolition waste in segregated manner	Rs.2000	Rs.1500	Rs.500
11	No. 5.8	For not delivering “Dry” waste in a segregated manner as specified	Rs.200	Rs.100	Rs.50
12	No. 5.9	For not delivering garden waste and tree trimmings as specified	Rs.200	Rs.100	Rs.50
13	No. 5.10	For burning waste	Rs.500	Rs.200	Rs.100
<b>Rule/ Byelaws No. 7: Specific Categories/ Situations</b>					
14	No.7.2	For not delivering (non-household) fish, poultry and meat waste in a segregated manner as specified	Rs.750	Rs.300	Rs.150
15	No.7.3	For a vendor /Hawker without a container / waste basket	Rs.750	Rs.300	Rs.150
		For a vendor/hawker who doesn't deliver waste in a segregated manner as specified	Rs.750	Rs.300	Rs.150
16	No.7.4	For not keeping a house gully clean	Rs.500	Rs.200	Rs.100
17	No.7.5	For littering/defecation by pet /owned animals	Rs.1000	Rs.500	Rs.300

Sr.No.	Rule/ Byelaw No.	Sub-Division/ Description of Rules/Byelaws	Municipal corporation Population >= 10 Lakhs	Municipal corporation population >= 1 Lakh< 10 Lakhs	Municipality Population < 1 Lakhs
18	No.7.6	For not cleaning up after public gatherings / events within 4 hours	Forfeiture of the cleanliness deposit		

## B. SCHEDULE – II

### Illustrative list of bio-degradable and recyclable waste

Biodegradable waste “Biodegradable waste” means wet waste of plants and animals’ origin.	Recyclable waste “Recyclable waste” means dry waste that can be transformed through a process into raw material for producing new products which may or may not be similar to the original product.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kitchen waste including tea leaves, egg shells, fruit and vegetables peels</li> <li>• Meat and bones</li> <li>• Garden and leaf litter, including flowers</li> <li>• Soiled paper</li> <li>• House dust after cleaning</li> <li>• Coconut shells</li> <li>• ashes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• newspapers</li> <li>• papers, books and magazines</li> <li>• metal objects and wires</li> <li>• plastic</li> <li>• cloth bags</li> <li>• leather</li> <li>• Rexene</li> <li>• Rubber</li> <li>• Wood/furniture</li> <li>• Packaging</li> </ul>

## C. SCHEDULE – III

### Specified Hazardous waste

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aerosol cans</li> <li>• Batteries and button cells</li> <li>• Bleaches and household kitchen and dry-cleaning agents and its containers</li> <li>• Car batteries, oil filters and car care products and consumables</li> <li>• Chemical and solvents and their containers</li> <li>• Cosmetic items, chemical-based insecticides and their containers</li> <li>• Light bulbs, tube-lights and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)</li> <li>• Discarded medicines and their containers</li> <li>• Paints, oils lubricants, glues, thinners and their containers</li> <li>• Pesticides, herbicides and their containers</li> <li>• Photographic audio/video tapes and their containers</li> <li>• Styrofoam and soft foam packaging of furniture, packaging and equipment</li> <li>• Thermometers and mercury-containing products</li> </ul>
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## D. SCHEDULE – IV

### List of Bio-Medical waste (Extract from the Bio-Medical waste rules)

Bio Medical waste
<p>Bio medical waste means any waste which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining there to or in the production or testing of biological.</p> <p>Category No.4 Waste Sharps (Needles, syringes, scalpels, blades etc., that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used and unused sharps)</p> <p>Category No. 5 Discarded medicines, cytotoxic drugs (waste comprising of outdated, contaminated and discarded medicines)</p> <p>Category No. 6 Solid Waste</p>

(Items contaminated with blood and body fluids including cotton, dressings, soiled plaster casts, lines, beddings and 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..)

## 12. Annexure – II

According to the Water (Prevention And Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

[Act No. 6 of year 1974]

### CHAPTER VII

#### PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE

**<sup>2</sup>[41. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH DIRECTIONS UNDER SUB-SECTION (2) OR SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 20, OR ORDERS ISSUED UNDER CLAUSE (c) OF SUB-SECTION (1) OF 32 OR DIRECTIONS ISSUED UNDER SUBSECTION (2) OF SECTION 33 OR SECTION 33A.**

(1) Whoever fails to comply with any direction given under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 20 within such time as may be specified in the direction shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both and in case the failure continues, with an additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure continues after the conviction for the first such failure.

(2) Whoever fails to comply with any order issued under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 32 or any direction issued by a court under sub-section (2) of section 33 or any direction issued under section 33A shall, in respect of each such failure and on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year and six months but which may extend to six years and with fine, and in case the failure continues, with an additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure continues after the conviction for the first such failure.

(3) If the failure referred to in sub-section (2) continues beyond a period of one year after the date of conviction, the offender shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to seven years and with fine.]

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<sup>2</sup> Subs. by Act 53 of 1988, s. 21, for s. 41.

## 42. PENALTY FOR CERTAIN ACTS.

(1) Whoever –

(a) destroys, pulls down, removes, injures or defaces any pillar, post or stake fixed in the ground or any notice or other matter put up, inscribed or placed, by or under the authority of the Board, or

(b) obstructs any person acting under the orders or directions of the Board from exercising his powers and performing his functions under this Act, or

(c) damages any works or property belonging to the Board, or

(d) fails to furnish to any officer or other employee of the Board any information required by him for the purpose of this Act, or

(e) fails to intimate the occurrence of an accident or other unforeseen act or even under section 31 to the Board and other authorities or agencies as required by that section, or

(f) in giving any information which he is required to give under this Act, knowingly or wilfully makes a statement which is false in any material particular, or

(g) for the purpose of obtaining any consent under section 25 or section 26, knowingly or wilfully makes a statement which is false in any material particular, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to <sup>3</sup>[ten thousand rupees] or with both.

(2) Where for the grant of a consent in pursuance of the provisions of section 25 or section 26 the use of a meter or gauge or other measure or monitoring device is required and such device is used for the purposes of those provision, any person who knowingly or wilfully alters or interferes with that device so as to prevent it from monitoring or measuring correctly shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to <sup>1</sup>[ten thousand rupees] or with both.

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<sup>3</sup> Subs. by Act 53 of 1988, s. 22, for "one thousand rupees"

#### **43. PENALTY FOR CONTRAVENTION OF PROVISIONS OF SECTION 24**

Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 24 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than <sup>1</sup>[one year and six months] but which may extend to six years and with fine.

#### **44. PENALTY FOR CONTRAVENTION OF SECTION 25 OR SECTION 26.**

Whoever contravenes the provision of section 25 or section 26 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than <sup>4</sup>[one year and six months] but which may extend to six years and with fine.

#### **45. ENHANCED PENALTY AFTER PREVIOUS CONVICTION.**

If any person who has been convicted of any offence under section 24 or 25 or section 26 is again found guilty of an offence involving a contravention of the same provision, he shall, on the second and on every subsequent conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than <sup>5</sup>[two years] but which may extend to seven years and with fine:

PROVIDED that for the purpose of this section no cognizance shall be taken of any conviction made more than two years before the commission of the offence which is being punished.

#### **45A. PENALTY FOR CONTRAVENTION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.**

<sup>6</sup>[Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or fails to comply with any order or direction given under this Act, for which no penalty has been elsewhere provided in this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both and in the case of a continuing contravention or failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which such contravention or failure continues after conviction for the first such contravention or failure.]

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<sup>4</sup> Sub. by Act 53 of 1988, s.23, for "six months" .

<sup>5</sup> Subs. by s. 24, *ibid.*, for "one year".

<sup>6</sup> Ins. by s. 25, *ibid.*,



#### **46. PUBLICATION OF NAMES OF OFFENDERS.**

If any person convicted of an offence under this Act commits a like offence afterwards it shall be lawful for the court before which the second or subsequent conviction takes place to cause the offender's name and place of residences, the offence and the penalty imposed to be published at the offender's expense in such newspapers or in such other manner as the court may direct and the expenses of such publication shall be deemed to be part of the cost attending the conviction and shall be recoverable in the same manner as a fine.

#### **47. OFFENCES BY COMPANIES.**

(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to the company for the conduct of, the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge for that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

*Explanation*--For the purpose of this section,--

(a) "company" means any body corporate, and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) "director" in relation to a firm means a partner in the firm.

#### **48. OFFENCES BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.**

Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any Department of Government, the Head of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render such Head of the Department liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

#### **49. COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES.**

<sup>7</sup>(1) No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint made by—

(a) a Board or any officer authorised in this behalf by it; or

(b) any person who has given notice of not less than sixty days, in the manner prescribed, of the alleged offence and of his intention to make a complaint, to the Board or officer

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<sup>7</sup>Subs. by Act 53 of 1988, s. 26 for sub-section (1).

authorised as aforesaid, and no court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.]

<sup>8</sup>[(2) Where a complaint has been made under clause (b) of sub-section (1), the Board shall, on demand by such person, make available the relevant reports in its possession to that person:

Provided that the Board may refuse to make any such report available to such person if the same is, in its opinion, against the public interest.]

<sup>9</sup>[(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973], (2 of 1974) it shall be lawful for any <sup>10</sup>[Judicial Magistrate of the first class or for any Metropolitan Magistrate] to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or of fine exceeding two thousand rupees on any person convicted of an offence punishable under this Act.

#### **50. MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF BOARD TO BE PUBLIC SERVANTS.**

All members, officers and servants of a Board when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act (45 of 1860) and the rules made thereunder shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

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<sup>8</sup> Ins by s. 26, *ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> Sub-section (2) renumbered as sub-section (3) by s. 26, *ibid.*

<sup>10</sup>Subs. by Act 44 of 1978, s. 19, for certain words.

### 13. Annexure – III

Plastic Ban Notification issued by Urban Local bodies Department, Haryana. The plastic ban is important as gets littered very easily it also gets spilled to wind and contaminate natural environment, it is very difficult to dispose the plastic in environment friendly way so the consumption of plastic should be banned and only materials that are recyclables should use, keeping this in mind the government of Haryana has the below mentioned notification

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HARYANA GOVERNMENT  
URBAN LOCAL BODIES DEPARTMENT  
Notification  
The 20th August, 2013

No 2/8/2013-R II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3-A of the Haryana Non-Bio Degradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1998 (Act No. 8 of 1998), the Governor of Haryana hereby imposes the following prohibitions on the manufacture, sale, distribution, stocking, transportation and use of virgin and recycled plastic carry bags and recycled plastic containers with immediate effects, namely :—

- (a) No person shall manufacture, stock, distribute, sell or use carry bags and articles such as plates, cups, tumblers, spoons, forks and straws made of virgin or recycled plastic in the State.
- (b) No person shall use containers made of recycled plastic for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging of foodstuffs.
- (c) Conditions of manufacture of containers made of plastic:— Subject to the provisions of clause (a) above, any person may manufacture containers made of plastic, if the following conditions are satisfied, namely:—
  - (i) Containers made of virgin plastic shall be in natural shade or white;
  - (ii) Containers made of recycled plastic and used for purposes other than storing and packaging foodstuffs, shall be manufactured using pigments and colorants as per IS:9833: 1981 titled "List of pigments and colorants".
- (d) Recycling - Recycling of plastic except carry bags shall be undertaken strictly in accordance with the Bureau of Indian Standards specifications; IS: 14534: 1998 titled "The Guidelines for Recycling of Plastics" as is amended from time to time.
- (e) Marking/Codification - Manufacturers of recycled plastic containers shall code/mark containers as per IS: 14534: 1998 titled "The Guidelines for Recycling of Plastic" and the end product made out of recycled plastic shall be marked as "Recycled".

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub section (1) of Section 11 of the Haryana Non-Bio Degradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1998 (Act No. 8 of 1998), the Governor of Haryana is hereby authorizes the following Officers with their respective jurisdiction to compound any offence punishable under the Act, on the payment of the sum given in a schedule attached.

1. All District Magistrates in Haryana.
2. All Additional Deputy Commissioners in Haryana.
3. All District Development Panchayat Officers.
4. All Sub Divisional Magistrates.
5. All City Magistrates.
6. All Commissioners, Municipal Corporations.
7. Executive Officer of Municipal Council.
8. All Secretaries, Municipal Committees.
9. All Assistant Commissioners, Municipal Corporations.

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16. All Block Development and Panchayat Officers.
17. All Tehsildars.
18. All Naib Tehsildars.
19. All Regional Officers, Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
20. All Assistant Environmental Engineers, Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
21. All Scientist "B", Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
22. All Junior Environmental Engineers, Haryana State Pollution Control Board.
23. All Secretaries, Marketing Committees.

All the Officers mentioned above at Serial number 2 to 23 shall submit a monthly return to the concerned District Magistrate on the performa enclosed as Annexure A.

All the District Magistrates shall send a consolidated monthly return to the State Government on the performa enclosed as Annexure B.

**Schedule**

Serial Number	Quantity of prohibited variety of carry-bags	Amount in Rupees
1	2	3
1	Upto 100 gms	500
2	101-500 gms	1500
3	501 gms- 1 kg	3000
4	Above 1 kg to 5 kg	10000
5	Above 5 kg to 10 kg	20000
6	More than 10 kg	25000

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**Annexure B**

Monthly Return of the offences compounded under Haryana Non- Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1998 in District \_\_\_\_\_ Haryana.

To

The Principal Secretary to  
Government Haryana,  
Urban Local Bodies Department,  
Chandigarh.

Return for the month of \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_

Serial Number	Name and Designation of the Compounding Authority	Number of cases Challenged	Number of cases Forwarded to the court with date	Number of Compounded cases	Composition fee realised	Treasury Voucher Number and date	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Name

Place :  
Date :

Signature of the District Magistrate  
with seal

P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,  
Principal Secretary to Government  
Haryana, Urban Local Bodies Department.

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**Annexure A**

Monthly Return of the offences compounded under Haryana Non- Biodegradable Garbage Con  
Act. 1998.

To

The District Magistrate,

District \_\_\_\_\_

Return for the month of \_\_\_\_\_

Name and designation of

The Compounding Authority \_\_\_\_\_

Serial Number	Challan issued to (Party name)	Offences Committed	Composition fee realised	Treasury Voucher and Date, vide which Deposited	Remarks if an
1	2	3	4	5	6

Place :  
Date :

Name  
Signature of the Compounding  
Authority with seal