



GIFT City

Public Health, Hygiene & Sanitation Bye-Laws

May 2025



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GIFT NOTIFIED AREA
NOTIFICATION – Date 06/05/2025
Gujarat Municipalities Act -1963
GIFT Notified Area Committee – GIFT City, Gandhinagar

GIFTCL/PMC/Notified Committee/2020/01/03/204

A notification bearing no. KV/328 of UD UHD/MSM/e-file/18/2024/5578/M dated 9th September 2024 was issued by the UDUHD, GoG in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (a) and (c) of Sub-Section (1) of 264B of the said Act, delegating its power, functions and duties of Section 87 of the said Act as specified in 87 C (a) and 87 C (b) to be exercisable by GIFT Notified Area Committee for GIFT Notified Area.

According to the section 275 (1) &(3) of the Gujarat Municipalities Act 1963, the draft Public health bye laws for GIFT City is laid open for public inspection at the office of GIFTCL during office working hours except on public holidays and festivals within a period of one (1) month from the date of publication of the draft plan in the Official Gazette of the Government of Gujarat. Any person in his relation to the undersigned shall express in writing objections/suggestions regarding the Public health Byelaws for GIFT City.

Signature
(Smt R.D.Singh)
Member Secretary

GIFT Notified Area Committee
GIFT City, Gandhinagar

Place:
GIFT Notified Area Committee
GIFT Office,
GIFT City, Gandhinagar,
Gujarat- 382355.

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CHAPTER – (1)– GENERAL

1.1 Preamble

Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT City) is committed to creating a world-class urban environment that ensures exceptional living standards for its residents, businesses, and visitors. Guided by the principles of sustainability, environmental responsibility, and public health, GIFT strives to establish itself as a benchmark for modern, efficient, and sustainable urban living.

As part of its transition to deliver municipal functions under the Gujarat Municipalities Act of 1963, and in accordance with the resolutions of the 6th GIFT Notified Area Committee meeting (May 2024), GIFT City has prioritized key areas like water and sanitation, waste management, and environmental hygiene for improving the overall public health. To institutionalize these efforts, GIFT city has introduced the Citizen's Charter and Public Health Bye-laws, forming a comprehensive framework to promote effective, transparent, and user-centric service delivery.

The Public Health Bye-laws presented herewith, aim to establish enforceable standards for hygiene, sanitation, and disease prevention, ensuring a safe, clean, and sustainable urban environment. These regulations provide clear guidance to residents, businesses and institutions, including visitors on practicing appropriate behaviours and participate in maintaining public health and environment within GIFT City. Through this framework, GIFT city seeks to strengthen urban governance, empower its people, and ensure that public health remains a core pillar of its sustainable growth and development. The Bye-laws are specifically tailored to the needs of GIFT City, drawing on established frameworks from the other cities of Gujarat as well as from the leading global practices.

GIFTCL shall bear primary responsibility for Public Health Management within its boundaries. To this end, it has developed the Public Health Bye-laws in accordance with the relevant provisions of applicable acts, rules, and regulations.

1.2 Objectives of the Public Health Bye Laws

The key objectives of the public health Bye-laws are:

- a. To establish standards/benchmarks for critical services such as solid and liquid waste management, water supply and consumption, and public health and hygiene, ensuring consistent delivery and compliance with legal and public health requirements.
- b. To establish clear roles and responsibilities for both GIFTCL as well as users on maintaining sanitation, hygiene and waste management and participate in improving the quality of life with in GIFT City.
- c. To establish a legal framework that empowers GIFTCL to enforce the Bye-laws and ensure adherence to public health standards across the city.

1.3 Short Title and Commencement

The "Public-Health Bye-laws 2025 for The GIFT City of Gujarat State" shall be now referred as the Bye-laws from now on in this document. They shall come into force on and from _____.

GIFTCL shall notify and publish the Bye-laws, including their provisions, applicability, and scope, on its website and through various mediums, including print and digital platforms. GIFTCL shall also periodically disseminate information on the different stages of implementation to ensure awareness among residents, workers, and visitors in GIFT City.

(Approved by GIFTCL notified committee under Resolution No. _____ dated _____ and confirmed by the Government of Gujarat under the Notification No. _____ of this _____ day of (Year).

1.4 Applicability, Scope and Right to Interpret

These Bye-laws shall apply to all users and entities whose actions, directly or indirectly, affect the environment, public health, or the well-being of people in GIFT City, including those operating within the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and Domestic Tariff Area (DTA). In case of ambiguity or disputes regarding the interpretation of these Bye-laws, the decision of GIFTCL shall be final and binding.

Offences committed by minors shall not be subject to fines under these Bye-laws, except at the discretion of GIFTCL. However, warnings may be issued, and appropriate remedial or corrective measures may be imposed to prevent recurrence.

1.5 Procedure for Adopting the Bye-laws

GIFTCL shall conduct stakeholder consultations on the draft Bye-laws, inviting suggestions and feedback from residents, businesses, and other relevant entities. Based on the inputs received, necessary revisions may be incorporated. The finalized draft shall then be submitted to the GIFT Notified Committee for approval. Upon receiving approval, the Bye-laws shall be officially notified and published through appropriate channels, including print and digital media.

CHAPTER – (2) – DEFINITIONS

2.1 In these Bye-laws and the attached Schedule, the following terms shall have the meaning as defined below:

1. **"Act"** means, The Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963 unless otherwise specifically mentioned.
2. **"Aerobic composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/breaking down of organic matter in the presence of oxygen;
3. **"Agency/agent"** means any entity/person appointed or authorized by GIFTCL to act on its behalf, for discharge of duties or functions i.e. sweeping of streets, collection of waste, collection of charges / fines, and other such delegated responsibilities etc.;
4. **"Alternate Collection System"** refers to a specialized waste collection service for specific waste types that are not compatible with the Automated Waste Collection System (AWCS) or standard segregation protocols within GIFT City. This service, provided by GIFTCL or its authorized agency, allows waste generators to request on-call collection at a fee determined by GIFTCL.
5. **"Anaerobic digestion"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition/ breaking down of organic matter in absence of oxygen;
6. **"Authorization"** means the permission given by the State Pollution Control Board, Pollution Control Committee or GIFTCL as the case may be, to the operator of a facility, or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of solid waste;
7. **"Authorized official"** means a person/employee authorized by GIFTCL in terms of these Bye-laws to execute work, conduct an inspection and monitor and enforce compliance with these bye-laws;
8. **"Automated Waste Collection System"** Automated Waste Collection System (AWCS) means a pneumatic waste collection system installed and facilitated by GIFTCL as one of the primary waste collection systems across GIFT City. It enables the automated collection of waste through chutes or designated pneumatic collection outlets at the building level and designated collection points in non-domestic areas;
9. **"Building Management Committee"** refers to an entity—such as a registered cooperative service society, Section 8 company, association, facility management company, trust, or any other recognized form—established by the owners, occupants, developer, or co-developer. The BMC is tasked with the operation, maintenance, and management of all infrastructure services and common areas of the respective projects/buildings within both SEZ and DTA areas of GIFT City, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
10. **"Bulk waste generator"** means the owner, occupier or any other person representing owners and occupiers of House(s)/Flat(s), Group of Houses/Flats, housing society(s) / complex(s), Restaurant(s); Hotel(s), Market(s), Industrial Estate(s) and Shopping Complex(s) / Mall(s) and includes buildings occupied by the Central Government Ministries, Departments or Undertakings, State Government Departments or Undertakings, Local Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings or Private Companies, Hospital(s), Nursing Home(s), School(s), College(s), University(s), Other Educational Institutions, Hostel(s), Hotel(s), Commercial Establishment(s), Places of Worship, Stadia and Sports complexes, clubs, gymkhanas, marriage halls, recreation/entertainment complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 50/100 kg per day; or other establishment sources / premises

that are specifically identified and notified by GIFTCL.

11. **"Burning of waste"** means the incineration or combustion of any form of waste, including solid, liquid, or hazardous materials, either in open spaces or unauthorized facilities, resulting in the release of pollutants and greenhouse gases that harm air quality, public health, and the environment;
12. **"Bye-laws"** means regulatory framework notified by the authority such as state /local government, notified area townships or special economic zones for facilitating the implementation of the public health rules /bye-laws in their jurisdiction.
13. **"Central Waste Handling Facility (CWHF)"** means a centralized establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, material recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out;
14. **"Chutes"** means a ventilated, 2 fraction dual vertical shaft pipe passing from floor to floor of a building with openings as required to connect with hoppers and terminating at its lower end at the roof of the refuse storage chamber in compliance standards specified by GIFTCL;
15. **"Collection of waste or primary collection"** refers to the transfer of municipal solid waste from the point of generation or designated collection points to a processing or treatment facility, ensuring that waste is not disposed of in an open or untreated manner. GIFTCL shall facilitate the primary collection of waste through the Automated Waste Collection System (AWCS) and, in areas not connected to AWCS, through vehicular collection, including point-to-point waste collection, to ensure an efficient and systematic waste management process;
16. **"Common utility tunnel"** This is a common tunnel running across the city which houses all the necessary utilities- water, sanitation, waste collection, storm water, DCS, electricity, etc.
17. **"Competent Authority"** means any person/persons or authority/authorities who is authorized by the GIFTCL, to perform the functions as specified under the Bye-laws.
18. **"Composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter, including composting at source, which refers to the on-site processing of organic waste at the point of generation. Composting may be carried out through various methods such as vermicomposting, aerobic composting, and anaerobic composting, thereby reducing the need for external transportation and promoting sustainable waste management.
19. **"Contractor"** means a person or firm that undertakes a contract to provide materials or labor to perform a service or do a job for service providing authority;
20. **"Daily collection"** means routine collection system where frequency of waste collection is consistent everyday (daily basis) during the defined time.
21. **"Decentralized processing"** means establishment of dispersed facilities for localized processing of biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal;
22. **"Developer"** shall mean any person or entity that acquires plots from GIFTCL, undertakes necessary development in accordance with applicable regulations, and subsequently leases or sells developed units to end users.
23. **"Disinfection"** means final step in the tertiary wastewater treatment process, when chlorine or sodium hypo-chloride is added to the treated water to kill disease causing

- organisms. Ultraviolet light is another means of disinfection;
24. **"Disposal"** means the final and safe disposal of post-processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
 25. **"Domestic Tariff Areas"** refers to the designated zone where businesses operate under standard Indian trade regulations, subject to applicable taxes, duties, and compliance requirements. The DTA covering over a 625 acres facilitates domestic economic activities by providing necessary infrastructure, services, and commercial operations, supporting the overall business ecosystem within GIFT City.
 26. **"Drain"** includes a sewer, tunnel, pipe, ditch, gutter or channel and any cistern, flush tank, septic tank or other device for carrying off or treating sewage, offensive matter, polluted water, sullage, waste water, rain water or sub-soil water and any culvert, ventilation shaft or pipe or other appliance or fitting connected therewith, and any ejectors, compressed air mains, sealed sewage mains and special machinery or apparatus for raising collecting expelling or removing sewage or offensive matter from any place;
 27. **"Dump"** means placing waste anywhere other than approved receptacle, or a place designated as a waste handling facility or a waste disposal facility by GIFTCL;
 28. **"Dump sites"** shall mean the land used for the disposal of solid waste without adherence to the principles of sanitary landfilling, as managed or overseen by the designated authority within GIFT City.
 29. **"Extended Producer Responsibility"** means responsibility conferred upon "manufacturers", or "producers", or "brand owners", or similar stakeholder for collection, segregation, recycling or any other assigned activity beyond manufacturing until environmentally sound management of their end-of-life products, as defined in regulations notified by the Government of India, including: Plastic Waste Management and Handling Rules-2016 and any amendments thereof; E-Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2016, and any amendments thereof; Any other rules that may be notified and/or amended from time to time.
 30. **"Fine"** means a penalty imposed and compounded by GIFTCL for non-compliance with these rules and/or bye-laws, requiring the offender to remit a prescribed sum as a consequence of the violation.
 31. **"Generator of waste"** means any user/entity generating municipal solid waste within the limits of GIFT City.
 32. **"Hygiene"** means practices and behaviors implemented to maintain cleanliness, sanitation, and health standards in public spaces and communities. It includes waste management, water and air quality control, vector control, sanitation infrastructure, and public awareness initiatives to prevent the spread of diseases and promote overall public health and well-being.
 33. **"Household"** means a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both;
 34. **"House-gully"/lane/Service Lane** means a passage or strip of land, constructed, set apart or utilized for the purpose of serving as a drain or of affording access to the latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filthy or other polluted matter by persons employed in the

- removal of cleaning thereof or in the removal of such matters there from;
35. **"Incineration"** means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures;
 36. **"Inert"** means wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;
 37. **"Infectious diseases"** means communicable diseases comprising of clinically evident illness resulting from the infection, presence and growth of pathogenic biological agents in an individual host organism. In certain cases, infectious diseases may be asymptomatic for much or even all of their course in a given host;
 38. **"Informal waste collector"** includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in collection, sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials;
 39. **"Landfill"** means a waste disposal site for the deposit of residual solid waste in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and air fugitive dust, windblown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, slope instability and erosion;
 40. **"Litter"** means all refuse and other such waste material which, tends to create nuisance, dirt, insanitary conditions, ugliness and endangers cleanliness, public orderliness & movement, environment, public health, safety, life and welfare if dropped, thrown, scattered, deposited or left un-cleaned or unpicked as against the prohibition under these Bye-laws;
 41. **"Littering"** means carelessly spreading litter so that falls, descends, blown, seeps, percolates or otherwise escapes or is likely to fall, descend, blown, seep, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public or private place; Or causing, permitting or allowing litter to fall, descend, blow, seep, percolate or otherwise escape into or onto any public or private place;
 42. **"Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)"** means and includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other nonresidential wastes, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste excluding industrial waste, bio-medical waste and e-waste, battery waste, radio-active waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities mentioned in rule 2 (Application) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
 43. **"Machine hole"** is a small, typically cylindrical, access point to the underground utility tunnel of GIFTCL where the service lines are laid.
 44. **"Market"** includes any place where persons assemble for the sale or offering for sale of meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, animals intended for human consumption, or any other articles of human necessity, with or without the consent of the owner of such place, notwithstanding the absence of common regulations for buyers and sellers, and regardless of whether any control is exercised over the business or persons frequenting the market by the owner or any other entity.
 45. **"Material Recovery Facility" (MRF)** means a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the competent authority, urban local bodies, village panchayats, or any authorized entity, person, or agency to facilitate segregation, sorting, and recovery of recyclables from various waste components. This process may involve authorized informal waste pickers, informal recyclers, or other designated workforce

- before the waste is processed or disposed of.
46. **"Nuisance"** nuisance" includes any act, omission, place or thing which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the sense of sight, smelling or hearing, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property.
 47. **"Occupier/ Occupant"** includes-
 - a. any person who for the time being is paying or is liable to pay to the owner the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building in respect of which such rent is paid or is payable; in occupation of, or otherwise using, any land or building or part thereof, for any purpose whatsoever;
 - b. an owner in occupation of, or otherwise using his land or building;
 - c. rent- free tenant of any land or building;
 - d. licensee in occupation of any land or building; and
 - e. any person who is liable to pay to the owner damages for the use and occupation of any land or building;
 48. **"On-site sanitation"** refers to a system for the collection, treatment, and disposal of human excreta and wastewater at the source of generation without being transported through a sewer network. It includes facilities such as septic tanks, pit latrines, bio-toilets, and other decentralized sanitation solutions designed to safely manage waste while preventing environmental contamination.
 49. **"Pollution"** refers to the introduction of substances, contaminants, or pollutants into the environment—whether in air, water, or land—that cause harm or adverse effects to human health, ecological balance, or the overall quality of the environment. It includes physical, chemical, and biological agents that degrade natural resources and disrupt environmental sustainability.
 50. **"Premises"** includes buildings, flats in a building, house, outhouse, and any other structure whether of masonry, brick, mud, wood, metal or any other material whatsoever and lands of any tenure whether open or enclosed whether built upon or not being used for the time being for purposes of residence, trade, industry, service, business, government or any other public or private purpose including weddings, banquets, meetings, exhibitions, organized events, etc. It also includes any portion of a public road that is permitted by GIFTCL to be used for the time being for parking of vehicles, street vending, storage of materials at a work site or for any public or private purpose whatsoever other than the movement of vehicles;
 51. **"Primary waste treatment"** means mechanical separation of solids, grease and scum from waste water. With the aid of flocculating agents, primary treatment can eliminate 50-65% of the suspended solids. Solids removed by primary treatment may comprise as much as 30-40% of the original Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) of the water;
 52. **"Private street"** means any road, footway, square, court, alley, or passage, whether or not it is a thoroughfare, that is not vested in or maintained by the municipality and does not qualify as a public street under the provisions of this Act.
 53. **"Processing"** means any scientific process by which solid waste is treated for processing for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products or making it suitable for land filling;
 54. **"Public place"** means any place which is open to the use and enjoyment of the public, whether it is actually used or enjoyed by the public or not;

55. **"Public health"** means the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals and it includes environmental health, community health, behavioral health, health economics, public policy and occupational health;
56. **"Public street"** shall be defined as a street vested in or maintained by the municipality, over which the public has a right of way, or one that has been leveled, paved, metaled, channeled, sewerred, or repaired using municipal or public funds, and shall be subject to regular street sweeping and maintenance
57. **"Redevelopment"** means rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated;
58. **"Reduce"** means minimizing the amount of waste generated at the source by adopting efficient processes, using fewer resources, and avoiding unnecessary consumption to decrease the overall volume of waste requiring management.
59. **"Recycle"** means the process of collecting, segregating, and converting waste materials into new products or raw materials, reducing the consumption of natural resources and
60. **"Reuse"** means the repeated use of items or materials in their existing form for the same or a different purpose, thereby extending their lifecycle and reducing the need for disposal or the consumption of new resources, minimizing the volume of waste sent to landfills.
61. **"Sanitation"** means the promotion of hygiene and the prevention of disease and other Causes of ill health related to environmental factors. However, the relevant provisions in respect of sanitation and health; in "Gujarat Municipal Corporation/ Council/ Municipality/ Urban Local Body Sanitation and Public Health Bye-laws" and "Gujarat Municipal Corporation/ Council/ Municipality/ Urban Local Body Malaria and other Mosquito borne Diseases Bye-laws etc."; shall continue to prevail, as usual.
62. **"Sanitation workers"** means a person, engaged in or employed for any sanitation work and includes waste pickers and also those persons who were engaged in cleaning of sewers and septic tank, but excludes domestic workers.
63. **"Schedule"** means the schedule of fines appended to these Bye-laws;
64. **"Scheduled collection"** means the collection of generated waste from designated collection points at fixed intervals in accordance with a predetermined schedule, either on a daily basis or at specified periodic intervals, as prescribed under these Bye-laws;
65. **"Secondary storage"** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
66. **"Segregation"** means the sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste at the source of generation, including biodegradable waste (such as agricultural and dairy waste), non-biodegradable waste (including recyclable and non-recyclable combustible waste), sanitary waste, non-recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous waste, and construction and demolition waste, in accordance with these Bye-laws;
67. **"Septic tank"** is defined as a water-tight receptacle designed to receive the discharge from a plumbing system. Within the tank, sewage undergoes decomposition through bacterial activity before being drained, typically by means of a soak-away system.
68. **"Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)"** means a centralized facility designed for the collection, treatment, and safe disposal of sewage through a series of tanks, screens, filters, and other

- processes to remove pollutants. The treatment shall ensure compliance with the standards prescribed by the respective State Pollution Control Board and applicable guidelines.
69. **"Sewers"** means a system of pipes used for collecting domestic and industrial waste, as well as storm water run-off;
70. **"Sewerage"** means a system of sewers, the removal of waste materials by means of a sewer system
71. **"Sorting"** means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, cardboards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling; means separating organic, inorganic, recyclable and hazardous wastes into categories to facilitate recycling;
72. **Special Economic Zone (SEZ)** within GIFT City is a designated area established to attract foreign direct investment and promote export-oriented economic activities. Spanning approximately around 261 acres, the SEZ is intended for businesses engaged in trading, services, and warehousing aimed at exports, offering a globally competitive ecosystem with state-of-the-art infrastructure and regulatory incentives.
73. **"Storm water drain"** means a pipeline or channel system that carries surface water and/or runoff to public waters, but does not feed into sewer system;
74. **"Street"** includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, gully, passage, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way and also the roadway or footway over any bridge or causeway.
75. **"Street sweeping"** means the wastes collected from streets, walkways, traffic islands, public places including landscape and hardscape across GIFT City;
76. **"Transportation"** means conveyance of solid waste, either treated, partly treated or untreated from a location to another location in an environmentally sound manner through specially designed and covered transport system so as to prevent the foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions and accessibility to vectors, animals and birds;
77. **"Users"** refers to all individuals who reside, work, or visit GIFT City for any purpose. The term encompasses all persons interacting with the urban environment of GIFT City, making them responsible for adhering to public health bylaws set forth by GIFTCL. This includes, but is not limited to:
- Residents who are individuals/households, permanently or temporarily residing within GIFT City, including tenants, property owners, and lessees.
 - Employees and Workers who are engaged in professional, commercial, or service-based occupations within GIFT City.
 - Visitors include individuals accessing GIFT City for business, tourism, official work, or any other activities/purpose.
 - Contractors and Service Providers include entities or individuals authorized by GIFTCL to deliver services on its behalf or to supplement existing service delivery within GIFT City.
78. **"User charges"** means the fees or charges notified by GIFTCL from time to time for any utility services for the users of GIFT City as prescribed under relevant laws, rules, and regulations;
79. **"Vector-borne diseases"** are human illnesses caused by parasites, viruses, and bacteria that are transmitted by vectors. Vectors are living organisms, such as mosquitoes, ticks, fleas, and sandflies, that can transmit infectious pathogens between humans or from

animals to humans. These diseases pose significant public health concerns and are influenced by environmental and climatic factors;

80. **"Vehicle"** means a carriage, truck, hand-cart, bicycle, tricycle, auto-rickshaw, motor vehicle and every wheeled conveyance which is used or is capable of being used on a street;
81. **"Water-borne diseases"** are illnesses caused by the ingestion or contact with water contaminated by harmful microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, or chemical pollutants. These diseases spread primarily through the consumption of unsafe drinking water or exposure to water contaminated by fecal matter, industrial waste, or other hazardous substances, leading to infections such as cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and diarrhea, as recognized by public health standards and guidelines;
82. **"Waste collection service provider"** means any entity, agency, or authority authorized under GIFTCL to provide waste collection, transportation, and related waste management services within its jurisdiction in accordance with these Bye-laws and other applicable laws, rules, and regulations;
83. **"Waste generator"** refers to any individual, group of individuals, residential premises, or non-residential establishments, including but not limited to Indian Railways and Defense establishments, which generate solid waste. This encompasses all entities responsible for generating waste through their activities, whether domestic, commercial, institutional, or industrial;
84. **"Waste handlers"** means a person or groups of persons formally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood;
85. **"Waste pickers"** means a person or groups of persons involved in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood;

CHAPTER – (3)– MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

3.1 Classification of waste

Waste shall be classified in accordance with the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016, as follows:

1. **“Ashes”** shall consist of residues arising from the burning of wood, coal, charcoal, coke and other combustible materials used for cooking and heating in houses, institutions and small industrial establishments. This also includes fine powdery residue; cinders and clinker which are often mixed with small pieces of metal and glass.
2. **“Automobile Waste”** shall consist of wastes generated from automobile workshops, garages, repairers on street, small mechanic shops, etc. and shall include all the types of wastes generated from above activities including tyres, tubes, batteries, 2/3/4 wheeler vehicle components, waste clothes, used oils, greases and any such wastes generated from above activities;
3. **“Bio-degradable Waste”** shall consist of the following wastes generated within the limits of the GIFT City like green and garden waste, kitchen waste such as tea leaves, egg shells, fruit and vegetable peels, animal waste including tissues, blood, meat, fish and bones and other food waste, garden and leaf litter, including flowers, animal litter, soiled paper, coconut shells and any other waste which is bio-degradable in nature including food waste.
4. **“Bio-medical waste”** shall consist of any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological materials from an institution which includes but not limiting to hospital, nursing home, clinic, dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house/hostels, pathological laboratory, blood bank etc. This waste shall be broadly categorized into the following as per the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules 2016:
 - Human anatomical waste consisting of human tissues, organs, body parts
 - Animal waste (animal tissues, organs, body parts carcasses, bleeding parts, fluid, blood and experimental animals used in research, waste generated by veterinary hospitals colleges, discharge from hospitals, animal houses/hostels)
 - Microbiology & biotechnology waste (wastes from laboratory cultures, stocks or specimens of micro-organisms live or attenuated vaccines, human and animal cell culture used in research and infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories, wastes from production of biological, toxins, dishes and devices used for transfer of cultures)
 - Waste sharps: (needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, glass, etc. that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used and unused sharps)
 - Discarded Medicines and Cytotoxic drugs (wastes comprising of outdated, contaminated and discarded medicines)
 - Solid waste (Items contaminated with blood, and body fluids including cotton, dressings, soiled plaster casts, lines, beddings, other material contaminated with blood)
 - Solid waste (wastes generated from disposable items other than the waste sharps such as tubes, catheters, intravenous sets etc.).
 - Liquid waste (waste generated from medical/pathological laboratory and washing, cleaning, house-keeping and disinfecting activities)
 - Incineration ash (ash from incineration of any bio-medical waste)

- Chemical waste (chemicals used in production of biological, chemicals used in disinfection and as insecticides, etc.)
5. **“Bulk garden and horticulture waste”** shall consist of bulk waste from parks, gardens, traffic islands etc. and includes grass clippings, weeds, woody ‘brown’ carbon-rich material such as pruning, branches, twigs, wood chipping, straw or dead leaves and tree trimmings, which cannot be accommodated in the daily collection system for biodegradable waste.
 6. **“Bulky waste”** shall consist of commercial/residential waste which, by virtue of its mass, shape, size or quantity is, in the opinion of the GIFTCL, inconvenient to remove in the routine/daily collection services provided by the GIFTCL;
 7. **“Commercial waste”** shall consist of wastes generated from offices, wholesale and retail stores, markets, warehouses and other commercial establishments engaged in any commercial activities. These wastes include garbage and rubbish;
 8. **“Construction and Demolition waste (C & D waste)”** shall consist of waste materials generated by the construction, refurbishment, repairs and demolition of houses, commercial buildings and other structures. It shall mainly consist of the following:
 - Major components (cement concrete, bricks, cement plaster, plaster of paris, steel (from R.C.C, door/window frames, roofing support, railings of staircases etc.), rubble, stone (marble, granite, sandstone etc.), timber/wood (especially demolition of old buildings, roofing materials)
 - Minor components (conduits (iron, plastic), pipes (GI, iron, plastic), electrical and plumbing fixtures, panels (wooden, laminated), other waste (glazed tiles, glass panes etc.)
 9. **“Dead animals”** shall consist of animals and pests that die naturally or are accidentally killed. It does not include carcass and animal parts from slaughter houses;
 10. **“Domestic/Non Domestic Hazardous waste”** shall consist of any waste which by reason of any of its physical, chemical, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive characteristics causes danger or likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or when in contact with other wastes or substances. It shall consist of the following:
 - Household cleaners such as abrasive powders, aerosol cans, ammonia and ammonia-based cleaners, chlorine bleaches, drain openers, furniture polish, glass cleaners, oven cleaner, shoe polish, silver polish, spot removers, toilet bowl cleaners, upholstery and carpet cleaners.
 - Personal care products like medicated shampoos, nail polish remover, all cosmetic items
 - Automotive products like brake and transmission fluids, car batteries, fuels such as spent diesel, kerosene and gasoline, waste engine and lubricating oils, oil filters and car care products and consumables
 - Paint products like enamel, oil based, latex or water-based paints, paint solvents and thinners, oils, glues and their empty containers
 - Miscellaneous products like batteries from flash lights and button cells, photographic chemicals, acid used for toilet cleaning, pesticides, herbicides and ant, cockroach and mosquito killers and their empty cans, chemical fertilizers, incandescent light bulbs, all types of tube lights, compact fluorescent lamps, led bulbs and tubes, sodium and mercury vapor lamps and any type of lighting devices not specified above, Styrofoam and soft foam packaging from new equipment including thermocol material, injection

needles and syringes; sharps etc. after mutilating them, discarded and outdated medicines including liquids and tablets, thermometers and mercury containing products.

11. **“Dry Waste”** in context of GIFT City shall consist of following wastes generated within the limits of The GIFTCL;
 - Paper products- Newspaper, computer printouts, writing paper, envelopes, car park coupons, brochures or pamphlets, magazines, books, cardboard and paper packaging (such as cereal boxes and drink cartons) paper food wrappers and other paper products
 - Metal products- Cans or containers made of metal such as soft drink cans, milk powder tins and food cans.
 - Plastic & rubber products- Bottles or containers made of plastic such as detergent containers, milk containers, mineral water bottles, soft drink bottles, juice bottles, plastic bags, plastic packaging and all other plastic products.
 - Glass products- Jars, bottles, window glass, porcelain, ceramic and fish tanks but excluding light bulbs.
 - Cloth waste- refers to discarded textile materials made from natural or synthetic fibers, including old or torn clothing, discarded bed linens, curtains, and towels, scraps or remnants from tailoring and stitching activities, promotional materials like banners or flags made from cloth fabric and upholstery.
12. **“E-waste”** shall consist electrical and electronic equipment as per the E-waste Management and Handling Rules, 2022, whole or in part or rejects from their manufacturing and repair process, which are intended to be discarded.
13. **“Hair waste”** refers to the cut hair that is discarded during haircuts, trims, or styling services at hair salons or barber shops. It typically includes strands of hair that accumulate from customers' haircuts or grooming procedures. This also includes waste emerging from grooming services of pets.
14. **“Hotel and Kitchen Waste”** refers to the biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste generated from food preparation, consumption, and disposal in households, hotels, restaurants, and food service establishments. It includes organic waste such as vegetable peels, food scraps, leftover meals, eggshells, and spoiled food, as well as non-biodegradable materials like plastic, glass, metal, and packaging waste. (As per SWM Rules, 2016 (MoEFCC) and CPCB guidelines)
15. **“Inert waste”** means wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;
16. **“Plastic Waste”** shall consist of any plastic products such as carry bags, pouches or multilayered packaging, which have been discarded after use or after its indented life is over. Include NWPP bags;
17. **“Recyclable waste”** shall consist of following wastes generated within the limits of The GIFT city
 - Paper products- Newspaper, computer printouts, writing paper, envelopes, car park coupons, brochures or pamphlets, magazines, books, cardboard and paper packaging (such as cereal boxes and drink cartons) paper food wrappers and other paper products
 - Metal products- Cans or containers made of metal such as soft drink cans, milk powder

- tins and food cans.
 - Plastic & rubber products- Bottles or containers made of plastic such as detergent containers, milk containers, mineral water bottles, soft drink, bottles, juice bottles, plastic bags, plastic packaging and all other plastic products.
 - Glass products- Jars, bottles, window glass, porcelain, ceramic and fish tanks but excluding light bulbs.
 - Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D Waste)
 - All types of E – Wastes
18. **“Restricted Waste”** consist of waste consist of Bulky Waste, Bio-medical Waste, C&D Waste, Dead animal waste, Domestic Sewage Waste, E-Waste, Hazardous Waste; or any other waste further notified by GIFTCL by virtue of its mass, shape, size, quantity or characteristics is in the opinion of the GIFTCL, inconvenient to process through AWC services provided by the GIFTCL
 19. **“Sanitary waste”** is a category of solid waste that primarily includes waste contaminated with human or bodily fluids, originating from hygiene-related activities. It includes sanitary napkins and pads used for menstrual hygiene, used diapers (baby and adult) and pet diapers, tampons and applicators, used condoms, bandages and dressings, soiled or used materials for medical or first-aid purposes, bladder pads and incontinence Sheets, cotton swabs and other hygiene products;
 20. **“Septage waste”** shall consist of septic tank sludge that is a combination of raw primary sludge and an aerobically produced raw sludge and which has an offensive odour, appearance and contains significant levels of grease, grit, hair, debris and pathogenic microorganisms. This waste shall be further categorized into the following:
 - (1) Domestic septage
 - (2) Industrial septage
 - (3) Grease septage
 21. **“Sewage”** Sewage shall mean a combination of liquid and solid waste, including human excreta and waterborne waste generated from households, commercial establishments, and institutions. It shall include waste from food preparation, dishwashing, bathing, laundry, and sanitation activities, and may contain industrial effluents, storm water, and other pollutants. The collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage shall be carried out in accordance with applicable environmental regulations and standards prescribed by the competent authority.
 22. **“Slaughter house/Meat waste”** shall consist of the waste generated at slaughter houses, stalls and outlets;
 23. **“Sludge”** means the heavier solids that separate from wastewater inside the septic tank and sink to the bottom. These solids are subject to continual decomposition activity by bacteria in the tank; however, since breakdown is never complete solids accumulate and must be periodically removed by pumping;
 24. **“Street sweeping”** shall consist of wastes collected from streets, walkways, alleys, parks and vacant lots;
 25. **“Textile/Chindi Waste”** shall consist of unusable cloth waste generated from the textile manufacturing, storage, whole sale and retail sale, trading, of all types of textiles, including their end products or intermediate products which are not useful and is generated as waste.

26. **“Wet Waste”** refers to organic waste that is biodegradable in nature and can decompose naturally over time. It includes kitchen waste- leftover food, fruit and vegetable peels, meat waste, egg shells, used tea leaves, coconut shells, etc.; Garden waste- grass clippings, dry or wet leaves, flowers, and small branches, Inert waste-dust, dirt, and debris from cleaning and sweeping activities, hair and nail waste- human or animal hair, nail clippings, and similar organic matter and ashes-residues from burnt organic material, such as from stoves or fireplaces;
27. **“Utility Waste”** shall consist of the waste from public infrastructure projects like construction of roads, bridges, toll booths etc. carried out by central or state Government contractors/agencies/agents/individuals;

3.2 Generators of waste

For the purpose of these Bye-laws any owner, occupier, president, secretary, director, trustee, manager, chief executive officer or any person representing or for the time being in charge, control or management etc. of the subject group specified below shall be considered as generator. The categories and definitions given below are not exhaustive and subject to change/modification by direction of the GIFTCL or any person authorized by GIFTCL, who may, by notification specify the category which may be applicable to any person or persons or specify any parameters, including the nature, quantum or frequency of waste generated, to determine the categorization of any particular generator or group of generators.

3.3 Classification of generators: The residents, workers and visitors across GIFT city have been classified as:

A. Domestic Waste Generators include

- 1) Individuals, individual households,
- 2) Residential multi storied buildings & apartments,
- 3) Low-income settlements

B. Non-Domestic Waste Generators include

- 4) Hotels, Hostels, Guest Houses, Restaurants, Cafes & Eateries
- 5) Shops, Offices and other commercial establishments including meat stalls, slaughterhouses, and kiosks
- 6) Event halls, party plots, community halls, clubs, etc.
- 7) Construction Sites
- 8) Institutional (Educational, Research, Training)
- 9) Hospitals, Healthcare Institutions, Dispensaries and Drugs stores Veterinaries, Blood Banks, Pathological Laboratories and Research Institution
- 10) Automobile workshops and garages
- 11) Religious places
- 12) Salons, Barbershop, Beauty and Spa Centers, Beauty Schools, Animal Grooming Services

C. Others include

- 13) Public Use – Streets, parks and gardens within public realm, open grounds, Landscape & Hardscape,
- 14) Public and private gardens and other horticultural uses
- 15) Administrative buildings and offices (GIFTCL)

The detailed definition of the generators is as below:

1. **"Individual"** means and includes any person living /visiting/working within the jurisdiction of the GIFT city & **"Individual Households"** means and includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit within the GIFT city. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, a single room that is occupied (or if vacant intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. For the purpose of this bye-laws owner or occupier of the house or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator.
2. **"Residential Multi storied buildings & apartments"**, means and includes all the persons living in multistoried building, apartments. For the purpose of this bye-laws the owner, occupier, president, secretary or any person representing building management committee shall be considered as generator.¹

¹ **Note:** In absence of a building management committee or as required, generators shall be requested to appoint/sublet a sanitation co-coordinator/operator/agency for the purpose of provision of these bye laws by GIFTCL

3. **"Low Income Settlements"** means and includes all the LIG apartments and informal settlements ²within the jurisdiction of GIFTCL. For the purpose of this bye laws, owners of individual households or person representing them shall be considered as the generator.
4. **"Hotels, Hostels, Guest houses, Restaurants, Cafes and other eateries"** means and includes all the 5/4/3/2/1star hotels, hotels/hostels excluding star category, guest houses, lodging facilities, bed and breakfast facilities, home stays, restaurants, snack centers, bakeries, canteens, food courts and all other eateries which need a license to operate from the concerned department of GIFTCL or any other authorized agencies. For the purpose of this bye laws owner/licensee will be considered as the generator.
5. **"Shops, Offices and other commercial establishments, meat stalls and slaughter houses, kiosks"** means and include all the establishments which require shops and establishment registration from the concerned department in GIFTCL. For the purpose of this bye laws, the owner/occupier/manager or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator.
6. **"Event halls, party plots, community halls, clubs, etc."** This category of generators shall also include organizers of public gatherings and events organized in public places including processions, exhibitions, circuses, fairs, political rallies, commercial, religious, socio-cultural events, protests and demonstrations etc. For the purpose of this bye laws the owner/manager/organizer of the above facility will be considered as the generator.
7. **"Construction sites" means and include: -**
 - Small generators of Construction and Demolition waste means and includes residential and commercial generators undertaking or implementing revision or construction activities with permission from GIFTCL that create small quantity of construction waste, less than two tons.
 - Bulk Generator of Construction & Demolition Waste" means and includes Developers from private sector/government owned or controlled sector, requiring permission from GIFTCL for construction.
8. **"Institutional (Educational, Research, Training)"** means and include entities that provide educational related services to individuals or instructional related to services to individuals and shall include early child hood, primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher educational institutions including special schools and universities. for the purpose of this bye laws the chief functionary of the institution/managing trustee of the trust or the person representing the chief functionary shall be considered as the generator.
9. **"Hospitals, Healthcare Institutions, Dispensaries and Drugs stores Veterinaries, Blood Banks, Pathological Laboratories and Research Institution"** means and includes hospital, nursing home, clinic dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological, laboratory, blood bank, drug stores or any other institution which generates bio-medical waste. For the purpose of this bye laws the owner/occupier/Chief Functionary of the facility or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator.
10. **"Automobile Workshops and Garages"** means and includes any commercial establishment where automobiles are repaired, serviced or parked. For the purpose of this Bye-laws owner, occupier or chief functionary of the facility or the person representing them shall be

² **Informal Settlements/Dwellers"** refers to areas that are developed without proper legal recognition or adherence to formal planning regulations. These may include labor colonies, slums, or squatter settlements which are typically makeshift or semi-permanent housing arrangements for workers involved in construction projects.

considered as the generator.

11. **"Religious Places"** means and include an establishment or location where a group of people come to perform acts of religious study, honor or devotion. For the purpose of these bye laws the owner, person in-charge, trustee, manager or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator.
12. **"Salons, Barbershop, Beauty and Spa Centers, Beauty Schools, Animal Grooming Services"** – refers to establishments that provide grooming, personal care, and wellness services for individuals and animals. For the purpose of these bye laws the owner, person in-charge, manager or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator.
13. **"Public Spaces"** means and includes pedestrian areas and vehicular areas, plazas, planted areas, traffic islands, streetscape and other public utility areas outside basement extent of buildings across GIFTCL. For the purpose of this bye laws, head/person in charge of these departments/sections/subsections of such offices/buildings or any person representing them shall be considered as generator.
14. **"Public and Private Garden and Horticulture Uses"** means and includes a plot of land owned by GIFTCL or in private domain used for landscaping and recreational purposes. For the purpose of this bye laws the owner, person-in charge or the person representing them shall be considered as the generator.
15. **"Administrative buildings and offices"** means and includes all types of administrative buildings, units and offices – comprising of all the departments/sections or subsections working in these buildings and offices, belonging to GIFTCL. For the purpose of this bye laws, head/person in charge of these departments/sections/subsections of such offices/buildings or any person representing them shall be considered as generator.

3.4 Segregation of Municipal Solid Waste

GIFTCL shall be responsible for the collection, transportation, centralized processing, treatment, and disposal of municipal solid waste in compliance with the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016. GIFTCL will ensure that waste is segregated at the source of generation and remains segregated throughout the entire solid waste management value chain. The active participation of users is essential in reducing the burden on landfills. The following Bye-laws shall apply to the segregation of solid waste within GIFT City:

3.4.1 All waste generators as classified in 3.3 shall segregate solid waste at the source into the following five categories:

- (1) Wet Waste
- (2) Dry Waste
- (3) Domestic/Non-Domestic Hazardous waste
- (4) E-waste
- (5) Sanitary waste

In addition to the above-mentioned categories, the following waste generators shall segregate waste as specified below:

3.4.2 All generators connected to the AWCS must separately segregate restricted waste from the five above categories. Restricted waste includes bulky waste that may damage the AWCS due to their size, weight, shape, quantity, or other characteristics. This also encompasses construction and demolition (C&D) waste and dead animal waste. Such restricted waste must be stored separately which will be collected by GIFTCL, and must not be disposed of within the AWCS system.

3.4.3 Bulk and small generators of construction and demolition (C&D) wastes shall segregate the solid waste at its source into the following categories as per the C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016:

- (1) Reusable in the same site/Reusable in other construction sites/Recyclable Waste
- (2) Inert waste for land filling purpose/borrow site
- (3) Large generators shall segregate this waste into four streams: Concrete, Soil, Steel, wood and plastics and other construction and demolition waste such as bricks and mortar.

3.4.4 Hospitals, healthcare facilities, veterinary clinics, blood banks, pathological laboratories, research institutions, and all other generators of biomedical waste of biomedical waste shall segregate biomedical waste as defined under the Biomedical Waste Management (BMW) Rules, 2016. Biomedical waste shall not be mixed with any other category of waste. It shall be segregated at the point of generation and stored, transported, treated, and disposed of in compliance with Schedule I of the BMW Rules, 2016. The containers or bags used for segregation shall be labeled and color-coded in accordance with the specifications outlined in Schedule I and Schedule IV of the BMW Rules, 2016.

- 3.4.5 Event halls, party plots, community halls, clubs shall segregate left over food which suitable and safe for human consumption from the other food and wet waste.
- 3.4.6 Religious establishments shall segregate flower waste and other biodegradable offerings from wet waste. The responsibility for processing this waste lies with the generators. Disposal of such waste into water bodies or storm water drains shall constitute an offence.
- 3.4.7 Automobile workshops and garages shall additionally segregate the hazardous waste such as automobile parts, batteries, engine oil etc. from the above-mentioned categories.
- 3.4.8 Public and Private gardens and other horticulture uses shall segregate garden waste from the above-mentioned categories and shall practice at source composting.
- 3.4.9 Shops, Offices and other commercial establishments including meat stalls, slaughterhouses, and kiosks shall additionally segregate the waste as below mentioned:
1. Liquid slaughter waste (animal blood, waste water from washing and cleaning, fats, grease, oil residues, bodily fluids and dissolved organic matters)
 2. Solid slaughter waste (animal remains and other rejected parts for human consumption)
- 3.4.10 Salons, barbershop, beauty and spa centers, beauty schools, animal grooming services shall segregate hair waste from the above-mentioned categories.

3.5 Actions and Penalties for Non-Compliance with MSW Segregation Bye-laws (Bye-laws 3.4.1 to 3.4.10)

Non-compliance with Bye-laws 3.4.1 to 3.4.10 on municipal solid waste segregation shall be considered an offence. Upon the first instance of violation, the offender will be issued a notice warning them to comply with the regulations. If the offender continues to violate the bye-laws, fines shall be imposed and compounded as per the schedule below:

Schedule of fines for non-compliance of segregation of MSW as mentioned under Bye-laws 3.4.1-3.4.10

Sr.No	Bye-law No.	Offence	Applicable to	Actions and Penalty (INR)			
				First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Fourth Instance
1	3.4.1 to 3.4.10	Non-Segregation of solid waste as detailed in byelaw from 3.4.1 to 3.4.10	Domestic waste generator	Notice	1,000	2,000	4,000
			Non-Domestic waste generator	Notice	1,500	3,000	5,000

3.6 Storage of Municipal Solid Waste

The storage of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) within GIFT City must adhere to proper segregation and containment practices to prevent contamination and promote efficient waste management and prevent any harm to public health and hygiene. The following Bye-laws shall be adhered to regarding storage of waste:

3.6.1 Storage of MSW by all waste generators classified under 3.3 and connected to AWCS shall be as prescribed below:

1. The aforementioned generators shall store waste within their premises in a segregated manner as specified in 3.4, using separate bins, bags, or bins of adequate capacity, placed in designated storage areas at all floor levels. The materials/equipment's required for the storage shall be managed by the aforementioned generators.
2. The segregated waste shall be disposed within the respective chutes as per the SWM Ready Reckoner of GIFTCL.
3. The building management committee/users shall ensure appropriate mechanisms for transferring restricted waste from various floors of the building to the ground-level storage in a segregated manner. The waste must be securely stored in covered containers to prevent spillage, environmental contamination and access by pets or stray animals.
4. The storage areas of the restricted waste shall be at a designated location on the ground floor that is accessible by waste transportation vehicle from where the waste can be collected.
5. Sanitary waste, including sanitary pads, diapers, tampons, and medical sanitary waste, shall be stored in designated, covered bins lined with biodegradable or disposable bags, clearly labeled and segregated as outlined above. Sharps, including razors and needles, shall be stored in puncture-proof containers to prevent injury and contamination.
6. The building management committee/users shall ensure that all waste storage areas, including ground-level storage, adhere to fire safety standards to prevent potential fire hazards. These storage areas shall be appropriately ventilated, have accessible fire safety equipment and have clear signage on them indicating "No smoking areas" or "Fire Hazard Areas".
7. Building management committee shall regularly train their staff on safe handling and storage of waste including fire safety protocols to be followed by them.
8. Feeding stray animals in open areas is strictly prohibited to prevent them from feeding on waste, reducing spillage and aiding in pest control.

3.6.2 Storage of MSW by all waste generators classified under 3.3 and not connected to AWCS shall be as prescribed below:

1. Above mentioned generators shall store the waste in a segregated manner as prescribed in 3.4 in separate bins/bags/sacks or community bins of sufficient size.
2. These storage areas shall have appropriate containers/bins that are recognizable or appropriately labelled/colored/marked like green for wet waste, blue for dry waste, red for sanitary waste, black for domestic/non domestic hazardous waste and yellow for e-waste.
3. The building management committee/users shall ensure appropriate mechanisms for transfer of segregated waste from floor-level storage to ground-level storage. The waste must be securely stored in covered containers to prevent spillage and environmental contamination.
4. The building management committee/users shall ensure that all waste storage areas, including ground-level storage, adhere to fire safety standards to prevent potential fire hazards. These storage areas shall be appropriately ventilated, have accessible fire

safety equipment and have clear signage on them indicating “No smoking areas” or “Fire Hazard Areas”.

5. Above mentioned generators shall manage the storage of wet waste by ensuring:
 - a. Prevention of spillage and leakage of leachate.
 - b. Avoid prolonged storage durations to prevent rapid decomposition and pest attraction.
 - c. Proper disposal of waste with minimal moisture content by draining excess liquids in the sewerage before depositing wet waste in the bins or designated storage areas.
 - d. Implementation of pest control mechanisms, such as sealed bins and barriers, to prevent the attraction of insects, rodents, pets and stray animals.
 - e. Storage areas are covered or sheltered to protect waste from rain.

In addition to the above-mentioned categories, following generators will store the waste as mentioned below:

3.6.3 Storage of MSW by Shops, Offices and other commercial establishments including meat stalls, slaughterhouses, and kiosks shall be carried out as prescribed below:

1. The aforementioned generators shall store wet waste in leak-proof, odor-proof, and covered containers. These Containers must be emptied daily to prevent pest attraction, decomposition, and odor nuisances.
2. Above generators must maintain strict cleanliness standards within and around their premises and the storage areas at all time.
3. Generators must ensure proper drainage systems are in place for managing blood and liquid waste. Such waste must be channeled directly to designated waste treatment facilities and not stored or spilled in open areas. This measure is essential to prevent pest attraction, vector breeding, and public health hazards.
4. During monsoons, additional precautions must be taken to prevent waterlogging in waste storage areas and avoid spillage of blood and organic waste into storm water drains and surface runoff.
5. Open burning of waste such as animal fat, bones, or other residues is strictly prohibited.

3.6.4 Storage of MSW by event/marriage halls, party plots, community halls, clubs, etc. shall be carried out as prescribed below:

1. The above generators shall store segregated waste into covered bins of appropriate size, placed within the premises to ensure easy access for collection which are fire-proof, pest-proof, and weather-protected to prevent spillage, leakage, or contamination.
2. Bulky waste, including decorations, furniture, or equipment used during events, shall be stored separately, and generators shall ensure their appropriate disposal or recycling through authorized agencies or channels.
3. Generators are encouraged to collaborate with NGOs, food banks, or shelters to donate surplus food, which is safe for consumption, ensuring it does not enter the waste stream.
4. Open dumping or burning of any type of waste within or outside the premises is strictly prohibited.
5. The above generators shall actively reduce the generation of plastic and single-use waste by avoiding the use of non-biodegradable materials such as single-use plastics, Styrofoam, or disposable cutlery and promote adoption of eco-friendly alternatives.
6. The above generators shall be responsible for managing, transporting, and disposing of waste exceeding 50/100 kg per day, ensuring compliance with prescribed waste management regulations at their own cost.

3.6.5 Storage of MSW by religious places shall be carried out as prescribed below:

1. The above generator shall store the segregated waste within their premises by ensuring adequate space for waste storage secured against weather and pests.
2. The generators shall not dispose of waste, particularly organic offerings, in open water bodies, streets, or public spaces. Religious places shall be encouraged to conduct on-site composting within the premises wherever feasible.
3. During festivals or special events, generators shall make arrangements to store additional waste and coordinate with service provider for timely collection and disposal to avoid accumulation.
4. Large-scale religious places shall implement effective food waste management practices to minimize wastage. They are encouraged to collaborate with NGOs or community organizations to ensure that any surplus food, if safe for consumption, is promptly donated to charitable organizations, shelters, or food banks. Under no circumstances should edible surplus food enter the waste stream.

3.6.6 Storage of MSW by bulk and small generators of construction and demolition waste by construction sites shall be carried out as prescribed below:

1. Every waste generator shall keep the construction and demolition waste within the premise or get the waste deposited at collection points or handover it to the authorized processing facilities as notified by GIFTCL. The same shall be stored within the generators' premises with adequate protection from erosion and scattering.
2. The above generators shall store C&D waste in an appropriate manner to limit dust dispersion and create enclosures around waste stored and sprinkle water to suppress dust dispersion and diffusion within the air.
3. For bulk waste generators:
 - a. Bulk waste generators must submit a comprehensive waste management plan to GIFTCL for approval prior to the commencement of construction, demolition, or remodeling activities. The generator shall ensure that all relevant authorities are duly informed of the activities and associated timelines.
 - b. Waste generated from utility services (e.g., road construction, water pipes, underground cables, and pipelines) shall be managed by the concerned department or contractor. The waste must be stored in such a manner that does not cause inconvenience to the public or nearby premises.
 - c. The waste generator shall bear the responsibility for reusing the C&D waste to the maximum extent possible. Any residual waste shall be disposed of at the generator's cost and responsibility.

3.6.7 Storage of MSW by hospitals and other health care institutions and all other generators of biomedical wastes shall be carried out as prescribed below:

1. All the other categories of waste shall be stored separately within the premises in their own separate bins/bags/sacks/heaps or any other convenient containers as prescribed in Schedule III of the BMW Rules 2016, which are color coded and dated, following the protocols mention in BMW Rules, 2016.
2. The Bio-medical waste shall be stored as per the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016. No untreated bio-medical waste shall be kept stored beyond a period of 48 hours. Provided that if for any reason it becomes necessary to store the waste beyond such period, the authorized person must take permission of the prescribed authority and take measures to ensure that the waste does not adversely affect public health and environment.

3.6.8 Storage of MSW by Automobile workshops and garages shall be carried out as prescribed below:

1. Hazardous waste shall be stored in sealed containers in a well-ventilated, designated area to avoid leakage, fire hazards or contamination of the environment.
2. It must be disposed by the generator according to applicable safety regulations as per the SWM 2016 Rules.

3.6.9 Storage of MSW by public and private gardens and other horticulture uses shall be carried out as prescribed below:

1. Generators shall store segregated waste in leak-proof, weather-proof, and covered containers on-site to prevent attracting pests, termites and other vectors.
2. Both public and private garden and horticulture waste generators shall conduct on-site composting of organic waste to reduce landfill burden and enhance soil health.
3. Generators will require to recycle the bulky waste, including tree branches and wood. Burning of such waste shall be strictly prohibited.

3.7 Actions and Penalties for Non-Compliance with MSW Storage Bye-laws (Bye-laws 3.6.1 to 3.6.9)

Non-compliance with Bye-laws 3.6.1 to 3.6.9 on MSW storage shall be considered as an offence. Upon the first instance of violation, the offender will be issued a notice warning them to comply with the regulations. If the offender continues to violate the bye-laws, fines shall be imposed and compounded up to three times as per the schedule below:

Schedule of fines for non-compliance of storage of MSW as mentioned under Bye-laws 3.6.1, 3.6.2, 3.6.5, 3.6.8 & 3.6.9:

Sr.no	Bye-law No.	Offence	Applicable to	Actions and Penalties (INR)			
				First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Fourth Instance
1.	3.6.1, 3.6.2, 3.6.5, 3.6.8 & 3.6.9	Non-Compliance of storage of MSW as mentioned under for the prior mentioned Bye-laws nos.	Domestic waste generator	Notice	1,000	2,000	4,000
			Non-Domestic waste generator	Notice	1,500	3,000	5,000

Schedule of fines for non-compliance of storage of MSW as mentioned under Bye-laws 3.6.3, 3.6.4, 3.6.6 & 3.6.7:

Sr.no	Bye-law No.	Offence	Applicable to	Actions and Penalties (INR)			
				First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Fourth Instance
2.	3.6.3, 3.6.4, 3.6.6, & 3.6.7	Non-Compliance of storage of MSW as mentioned under for the prior mentioned Bye-laws nos.	Non-Domestic waste generator	Notice	50,000	60,000	75,000

3.8 Collection & Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste

Collection and transportation of MSW shall be as per the chapter 5 of the Citizen's Charter that specifies collection as per the waste categories and also outlines its collection methodology and frequency. Below mentioned are the waste collection schedules for generators of waste across GIFTCL.

Collection schedule for users connected by AWCS				
S. No.	Waste Type	Type of Waste generator	Collection type	Service Frequency
1	Bio-degradable waste (Wet)	Domestic/non-domestic	AWCS	Daily
2	Non-biodegradable waste (Dry)	Domestic/non-domestic	AWCS	Daily
3	Bulky waste *	Domestic/non-domestic	Alternate collection system	On-call at chargeable basis
4	Hazardous waste*	Domestic	Alternate collection system	On-call at chargeable basis
		Non-Domestic	Generator's Responsibility	-
5	Construction and Demolition waste*	Domestic/non-domestic	Alternate collection system	On-call at chargeable basis
6	Sanitary waste**	Domestic/non-domestic	-	-
7	Dead Animal waste*	Domestic/non-domestic/Others	Stray animals – alternate collection system.	On-call at chargeable basis
			Pet animals – Generators responsibility	-
8	E-waste*	Domestic/non-domestic	Alternate collection system	On-call at chargeable basis
* It is within the responsibility of generators to dispose of the waste generated in compliance with prevailing environmental norms and solid waste management rules 2016 or bye-laws authorized by GIFTCL.				
** For sanitary waste, all generators will have to conduct on-site processing only. Refer section 3.10 for details.				

Collection schedule for users not connected by AWCS				
S. No.	Waste Type	Waste generator (type)	Collection type	Frequency
1	Bio-degradable waste (Wet)	Domestic/non-domestic	Vehicular collection	Daily***
2	Non-biodegradable waste (Dry)	Domestic/non-domestic	Vehicular collection	Daily***

Collection schedule for users not connected by AWCS				
S. No.	Waste Type	Waste generator (type)	Collection type	Frequency
3	Bulky waste*	Domestic/non-domestic	Alternate collection system	On-call at chargeable basis
4	Hazardous waste *	Domestic	Alternate collection system	On-call at chargeable basis
		Non-Domestic	Generator's Responsibility	-
5	Sanitary waste**	Domestic/non-domestic	Generators Responsibility	-
6	Dead Animal waste *	Domestic/non-domestic	Stray animals – alternate collection system.	On-call at chargeable basis
			Pet animals – Generators responsibility	-
7	E-waste*	Domestic/non-domestic	Vehicular collection	On-call at chargeable basis
8	Construction and Demolition waste*	Domestic/non-domestic	Alternate collection system	On-call at chargeable basis
* It is within the responsibility of generators to dispose of the waste generated in compliance with prevailing environmental norms authorized by GIFTCL.				
** For sanitary waste, all generators will have to conduct on-site processing only. Refer section 3.10 for details.				
*** In areas of high demand such as commercial areas/food plazas/markets, waste collection may be provided twice a day depending on the demand.				

All generators must comply with below mentioned Bye-laws to ensure safe waste collection and transportation within GIFT City. Noncompliance with these bye-laws shall be considered a violation.

3.8.1 Generators connected to AWCS shall adhere to the following measures to ensure the safe collection and transportation of MSW:

1. Deposit segregated waste in accordance with the Ready Reckoner of Solid Waste Management Rules, ensuring no spillage or damage to the chute.
2. Building Management Committee/Users shall be responsible for ensuring that only segregated waste is disposed of in the AWCS system. Building Management Committee may impose fines on the responsible individuals in cases of non-compliance.
3. Any instance of damage, choking, or blockage in the AWCS chute observed by a user shall be immediately reported to Building Management Committee.
4. The Building Management Committee/Users shall be responsible for ensuring the proper functioning and maintenance of the AWCS and chute system. Failure to keep the AWCS and chute system operational or to report any operational and maintenance (O&M) issues to GIFTCL in a timely manner shall result in fines imposed on the Building Management Committee.
5. If Building Management Committee employs dedicated personnel for door-to-door

(D2D) collection of segregated waste within building premises, it shall ensure the provision of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment's (PPE) and other necessary safety measures.

6. Generators with access to AWCS only at ground-floor level shall ensure the deposition of segregated waste as per the schedule prescribed by GIFTCL.
7. The Building Management Committee shall establish and enforce rules for the appropriate use of the AWCS system by residents and support staff. The Building Management Committee shall also develop a building-level enforcement mechanism for compliance.
8. Generators shall notify authorized waste collection agents or agencies before waste accumulates in an unhygienic manner. The Building Management Committee shall ensure proper storage and disposal of restricted waste, including Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste, E-Waste, and Domestic and Non-Domestic Hazardous Waste, through GIFTCL or any other agency authorized by GIFTCL.

3.8.2 Generators not connected to AWCS shall adhere to the following measures for the safe collection and transportation of MSW:

1. Every generator shall deliver segregated waste to the designated collection system at the prescribed times and locations as notified by GIFTCL.
2. Generators shall notify authorized waste collection agents or agencies before waste accumulates in an unhygienic manner.
3. Waste shall not be handed over in a manner that endangers the health of waste generators, collectors, the collection agency, or the public; obstructs traffic; harms the environment; creates a nuisance; emits foul odor; or results in littering.
4. Only waste categorized under the prescribed segregation system shall be handed over to the collection agency. Mixed or unsegregated waste shall not be accepted.
5. Generators shall not engage in disputes with or obstruct collection staff. If collection personnel refuse to collect improperly segregated waste, generators must comply with segregation requirements before attempting disposal again.
6. Any violation related to improper waste handling, disposal, or non-compliance with prescribed waste management guidelines shall be deemed an offence and subject to penalties.

3.8.3 Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste:

1. All generators shall store C&D waste separately and arrange for its collection by an authorized agency or transport it to a designated disposal site or transit station as specified by GIFTCL.
2. Bulk waste generators shall be the generators responsibility where they are required to directly deposit C&D waste at sites notified by GIFTCL or avail a collection service authorized by GIFTCL. Under no circumstances generators shall dump C&D waste in open spaces within GIFT City.

3.8.4 Domestic and Non-Domestic Hazardous Waste:

1. Every generator shall segregate and store hazardous waste separately. Collection of this waste shall be provided periodically by GIFTCL or an authorized agent/agency through designated vehicles.
2. Dumping hazardous waste in open areas, drains, water bodies, or any unauthorized locations, including the burning of waste is strictly prohibited.

3.8.5 Bio-Medical Waste (BMW)

1. Healthcare facilities including all generators under Sr.No. 9 of section 3.3 shall be responsible for the collection and transportation of BMW, as per the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.
1. The above generators shall not mix or dispose of such waste with general solid waste or enter it into the municipal waste management system or dump in open or water bodies or burn the waste within GIFT City.

3.8.6 Automobile and Garage Waste

1. The generators under S.No. 10 as per section 3.3 shall be responsible for the collection and disposal of automobile and garage waste independently.
2. The above generators shall not deposit effluents, hazardous waste, oil waste, batteries, or any other category-specific waste in public or community bins or dump in open or water bodies or burn the waste within GIFT City.

3.8.7 Garden and Horticulture Waste

1. Bulk generators of garden and horticulture waste shall undertake on-site composting. Private generators are encouraged to adopt on-site composting. In cases where on-site composting is not feasible due to space constraints, generators shall avail collection services from GIFTCL on a chargeable basis
2. Burning of garden and horticulture waste is strictly prohibited.
3. Illegal cutting of trees within GIFTCL is prohibited and shall be penalized.

3.8.8 Hair and Salon waste

1. Generators listed under Sr. No. 12 of Section 3.3 shall be solely responsible for the collection and disposal of hair and salon waste, without reliance on any external services.
2. Such generators shall not deposit the aforementioned waste in public or community bins, nor shall they dispose of it in open areas or water bodies within GIFT City.

3.8.9 Hotel and Kitchen waste

1. Bulk waste generators listed under S.No. 4 of Section 3.3, generating bulk food waste, shall be solely responsible for its collection and disposal or shall hand it over to a collection agency authorized by GIFTCL.
2. Such generators shall not dispose of the aforementioned waste in public or community bins, nor shall they dump it in open areas or water bodies within GIFT City.

3.8.10 Sanitary Waste

1. All generators of sanitary waste shall be solely responsible for the collection and disposal of such waste within their premises.
2. Such generators shall not dispose of the aforementioned waste in public or community bins, nor shall they discharge it into open areas or water bodies within GIFT City.

3.9 Actions and Penalties for Non-Compliance with Bye-laws 3.8.1 to 3.8.10

Non-compliance with Bye-laws 3.8.1 to 3.8.10 on collection and transportation of waste shall be considered as an offence. Upon the first instance of violation, the offender will be issued a notice warning them to comply with the regulations. If the offender continues to violate the bye-laws, fines shall be imposed and compounded up to three times as per the schedule below:

Schedule of fines for non-compliance of collection and transportation of MSW as mentioned under Bye-laws 3.8.1 to 3.8.10

Sr.no	Bye-law No.	Offence	Applicable to	Actions and Penalties (INR)			
				First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Fourth Instance
1	3.8.1 to 3.8.10	Non-Compliance of Bye-laws 3.8.1 to 3.8.10	Domestic waste generators	Notice	500	1,000	1,500
			Non-Domestic waste generator	Notice	7,500	15,000	30,000

3.10 Processing & Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste

- 3.10.1 Processing and disposal of MSW by generators at S.No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 14 and 15- individuals/individual households; residential multi-storied buildings; low-income settlements; hotels, hostels, guest houses, restaurants, cafes and eateries; Shops, Offices and other commercial establishments including meat stalls, slaughterhouses, and kiosks; Institutional (Educational, Research, Training); religious places, public and private gardens & horticulture uses and administrative buildings:
1. The above generators are encouraged to adopt on-site composting for wet waste through voluntary citizen action to minimize waste reaching landfills.
 2. The above generators are encouraged to establish material recovery or sorting facilities within their premises, enabling the recovery of recyclable waste by engaging with authorized recyclers to maximize waste value.
- 3.10.2 Processing and disposal of MSW by generators at S.No. 4,5,7; who are identified as bulk waste generators such as- hotels, hostels, guest houses, restaurants, cafes, eateries; Shops, Offices and other commercial establishments including meat stalls, slaughterhouses, and kiosks; public/private gardens & horticulture centers:
1. The above generators shall adopt on-site composting for wet waste and shall set-up and maintain their own wet-waste processing facilities within their premises.
 2. GIFTCL shall undertake periodic checks and inspections to ensure that such onsite processing facilities are established, operational and are processing the entire wet waste generated by the generator in accordance with the CPHEEO manual.
 3. Failure to establish, operate, or comply with prescribed standards shall result in a fine.
- 3.10.3 Processing and disposal of MSW by generators at S.No. 6- Event halls, party plots, community halls and clubs;
1. The generators of surplus food are encouraged to collaborate with NGOs, food banks, or shelters for the donation of food that is safe for consumption, thereby preventing it from entering the waste stream. They shall also explore on-site processing options or partner with authorized agencies for food waste management, retaining full responsibility for such actions.
 2. The generators shall establish material recovery or sorting facilities within their premises to enable the recovery of recyclable waste and shall engage with authorized recyclers to maximize the value and diversion of waste from landfills.
- 3.10.4 Processing and disposal of MSW by generators at s - Hospitals and other health care institutions and all other generators of biomedical wastes:
1. The above-mentioned generators shall establish their own Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) management system, either by setting up on-site processing facilities or by entering into contracts with government-authorized agencies.
 2. Open dumping, disposal, or burning of Bio-Medical Waste by the above generators is strictly prohibited within and outside the jurisdiction of GIFT City. Violation of this rule will result in penalties as per the regulations laid down by GIFTCL.

3.10.5 Processing and disposal of MSW by generators at serial no. 7, - bulk and small generators of construction and demolition waste by construction sites;

1. All bulk waste generators engaged in construction activities shall prepare and submit a comprehensive Waste Management Plan to GIFTCL. The plan must detail the methods for storage, segregation, processing, and final disposal of C&D waste throughout the project cycle.
2. Compliance with the approved plan shall be mandatory, and any deviation may result in penalties. The bulk waste generators are encouraged to utilize construction and demolition (C&D) waste for filling activities to minimize the burden on C&D waste management facilities.
3. Non-bulk waste generators shall collaborate with the Gandhinagar Municipal Corporation for the processing of their waste in accordance with applicable regulations.
4. Bulk waste generators shall bear sole responsibility for the processing of their waste, thereby reinforcing their accountability. They are also encouraged to maximize waste reuse at the source to reduce the environmental impact and promote sustainability.
5. GIFTCL shall conduct random site inspections to ensure adherence to waste management guidelines.
6. Generators shall be required to maintain detailed records of C&D waste generation, storage, processing, and disposal for auditing purposes.
7. Open dumping or improper disposal of any waste by generators is strictly prohibited to prevent environmental and public health hazards.

3.10.6 Processing and disposal of MSW by generators at serial no. 10, - Automobile workshops and garages

1. The waste generators shall bear sole responsibility for the processing, management, and disposal of the waste generated, thereby reinforcing the accountability of the generators in accordance with applicable regulations.
2. Open dumping, improper disposal, or abandonment of any automobile and garage-related waste, including but not limited to oils, solvents, tires, batteries, and other hazardous materials, by the generators is strictly prohibited to prevent environmental degradation and mitigate public health hazards.
3. The generators are strongly encouraged to implement practices that minimize waste generation, including but not limited to recycling, reusing materials, or utilizing waste-to-energy technologies where feasible, in order to promote sustainability and reduce the environmental impact.

3.10.7 Processing and disposal of MSW by generators at serial no. 12, - Salons, Barber shops, Beauty and Spa Centers, Beauty Schools, Animal Grooming Services.

1. The waste generators from salons, barber shops, beauty and spa centers, beauty schools, and animal grooming services shall bear sole responsibility for the processing, management, and disposal of the waste generated, thereby ensuring their accountability in accordance with applicable regulations.
2. Open dumping, improper disposal, or abandonment of any waste generated from salon, beauty, and grooming services, including but not limited to hair, chemicals, cosmetics, and animal waste, is strictly prohibited to prevent environmental degradation and mitigate public health hazards.

3.10.8 Processing and disposal of Sanitary Waste

1. The processing and disposal of sanitary waste shall be carried out at the source through the incineration process. Developers and building management committees of all building premises shall be responsible for procuring and operating an incinerator dedicated solely to the disposal of sanitary waste.
2. Following the incineration process, the resulting ashes which is inert in nature can be collected under the regular waste collection where it can be diverted to landfill.

3.11 Actions and Penalties for Non-Compliance with Bye-laws 3.10.1-3.10.8

Non-compliance with Bye-laws 3.10.1- 3.10.8 shall be considered as an offence. Upon the first instance of violation, the offender will be issued a notice warning them to comply with the regulations. If the offender continues to violate the bye-laws, fines shall be imposed and compounded up to three times as per the schedule below:

Schedule of fines for non-compliance of processing and disposal of MSW as mentioned under Bye-laws 3.10.1-3.10.8

Sr.no	Bye-law No.	Offence	Applicable to	Actions and Penalties (INR)			
				First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Fourth Instance
1.	3.10.1-3.10.8	Non-Compliance of Bye-laws 3.10.1-3.10.8	Non-Domestic waste generator as specified under bye-law 3.10.1-3.10.8	Notice	5,000	7,500	10,000

CHAPTER – (4) – E – WASTE AND PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.1 Responsibilities of GIFTCL for E-waste management include: -

1. Ensure the provision of collection services for e-waste generated from end-of-life products and facilitate its proper channelization to registered dismantlers or recyclers, either directly or through authorized collection agencies."
2. Establish collection centers to facilitate e-waste disposal in coordination with authorized collection or recycling agencies."
3. Collaborate with producer brands to facilitate authorized e-waste collection and ensure its proper disposal in compliance with applicable regulations.

4.2 All users must comply with the segregation, storage, and collection of e-waste. Failure to do so shall be considered an offence.

4.3 For the management of Plastic waste, no users shall;

1. Use, stock, distribute, or sell plastic carry bags, plastic sheets, or multi-layered packaging that do not conform to the permissible minimum thickness and size prescribed under the Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016.
2. Use plastic carry bags without authorization of the ULB. Unauthorized retailers and vendors found using plastic carry bags shall be penalized as per these Bye-laws and the PWM Rules, 2016.
3. Use, manufacture, stock, distribute, or sell single use plastic in GIFT City.
4. Sell or provide commodities to consumers in plastic carry bags, plastic sheets, or multi-layered packaging that are manufactured, labeled, or marked in contravention of the PWM Rules, 2016.
5. Fail to display a notice at a prominent place stating that plastic carry bags are provided only on payment and subject to restrictions under these Bye-laws.
6. Burn plastic waste in open/public places/private premises.

4.4 Actions and Penalties for Non-Compliance with Bye-laws 4.3

Non-compliance with Bye-laws 4.3 shall be deemed an offence, subject to spot fines imposed by GIFTCL or its authorized agency/team. Offences may be identified through direct observation by GIFTCL or its designated team/agency or based on grievances reported by all the users within GIFT City.

Schedule of fines for non-compliance of plastic waste management as mentioned under Bye-laws 4.3:

S.No.	Bye-law No.	Offence	Penalty (INR)
1	4.3(1)	Use, stock, distribute, or sell non-compliant plastic carry bags, plastic sheets, that do not conform to the permissible minimum thickness and size prescribed under the Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016.	1,000
2	4.3 (2)	Unauthorized retailers or vendors using plastic carry bags or packaging that do not comply with prescribed standards in accordance with these Bye-laws and the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.	1,000

3	4.3(3)	Use, stock, distribute, or sell single-use plastic	1,000
4	4.3(4)	Sale of commodities in non-compliant plastic packaging that do not conform to the permissible minimum thickness and size prescribed under the Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016.	1,000
5	4.3(5)	Failure to display a notice regarding plastic carry bag usage restrictions	1,000
6	4.3(6)	Burning plastic waste in open/public/private premises	1,000

CHAPTER – (5) – LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Bye-laws mentioned below under this chapter no. 9 shall be applicable to all the generators classified as in section 3.3 of chapter 3.

5.1 For safe containment and management of liquid waste all generators shall;

1. Avail a sewer connection mandatorily for the discharge of sewage. Unauthorized disposal of liquid waste into open drains, public spaces, or water bodies is strictly prohibited.
2. Obtain prior approval from GIFTCL for a sewer connection by following the prescribed application process outlined in the Ready Reckoner for Sewage Services. All connections must adhere to GIFTCL's standards and design specification.
3. Not construct on-site sanitation facilities, such as septic tanks or soak pits within GIFT City premises unless approved by GIFTCL.
4. Avail temporary sewage connections for all under-construction sites. Unauthorized discharge of wastewater during construction activities will be considered a violation.
5. Not dispose of any waste into the sewerage system other than what is permitted. Any violation shall constitute an offence.
6. Use portable and environmentally safe sanitation solutions for events or any temporary requirements with prior approval from GIFTCL.

5.2 For operations and maintenance (O&M) of sewer lines;

1. The developers/ building management committee/users shall be responsible for the operation, maintenance, and repair of the sewer network within their premises up to the nearest machine hole connected to GIFTCL's main sewer line.
2. The developers/ building management committee/users shall comply with the operation and maintenance guidelines for sewer networks as specified in Clause 5 of the Ready Reckoner for Sewage Services and shall engage qualified personnel only for O&M works.
3. Cleaning and desludging of machine holes or sewer chambers within any generator's premises shall be carried out by only by an authorized agency by GIFTCL or service provided by GIFTCL at a charge determined by GIFTCL.
4. The developers/ building management committee/users must ensure that cleaning and desludging are performed through mechanized methods to minimize human intervention, in compliance with The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013. The developers/ building management committee/users shall avoid ad-hoc practices of allowing cleaners or workers to enter machine holes and prevent any human entry directly without any safety as per the prescribed guideline under National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) program.

5.3 Waste water treatment and reuse:

1. Bulk waste generators must ensure wastewater is treated before discharge into the sewerage system. Reuse of treated water for landscaping, cleaning, and other non-potable purposes is encouraged to reduce reliance on fresh water.
2. Generators at Sr.No. 4, 5, and 6 who are notified as bulk generators by GIFTCL shall construct grease, oil and grit interceptor chamber before connecting to the main sewer. Grease and oil interceptor chambers shall be constructed of impervious material capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature and of substantial construction; water tight and equipped with easily removable covers which when bolted in place shall be gas tight and water tight.
3. Generators at S.No. 9 (healthcare facilities, healthcare institutions, dispensaries and drugs stores, veterinaries, blood banks, pathological laboratories and research institution), shall mandatorily treat their waste water before letting into sewer mains.

4. Generators listed under S.No. 9, including healthcare facilities, dispensaries, drug stores, veterinary clinics, blood banks, pathological laboratories, and research institutions, must mandatorily treat their wastewater before discharging it into the sewer mains.
5. Discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater/effluent into open drains, storm water systems, natural water bodies, or groundwater is strictly prohibited. Violators will be subject to penalties and immediate remediation.
6. All generators must comply with the use of treated wastewater supplied by GIFTCL for non-potable purposes such as flushing, landscaping, and cleaning.
7. The developers/ building management committee/users shall raise awareness on wastewater reuse and ensure clear communication to differentiate potable and non-potable water uses.
8. Generators shall integrate Building Management Systems (BMS) with GIFTCL's SCADA for wastewater quality monitoring.

5.4 Actions and Penalties for Non-Compliance with Bye-laws 5.1 to 5.3

Non-compliance with Bye-laws 5.1 to 5.3 shall be considered as an offence. Upon the first instance of violation, the offender will be issued a notice warning them to comply with the regulations. If the offender continues to violate the bye-laws, fines shall be imposed and compounded up to three times as per the schedule below:

Schedule of fines for non-compliance of liquid waste management as mentioned under Bye-laws 5.1-5.3:

Sr.No.	Bye-Laws	Offences	Applicable to	Actions and Penalties (INR)		
				First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance
1	5.1 (1)	Unauthorized disposal of liquid waste into open drains, public spaces, or water bodies.	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000
			Non-Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000
2	5.1(2)	Connection to the sewer system without obtaining prior approval from GIFTCL or failing to comply with the prescribed application process and design specifications.	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000
			Non-Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000
3	5.1(3)	Unauthorized Construction of On-Site Sanitation Facilities	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000
			Non-Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000
4	5.1(4)	Failure to Obtain Temporary Sewage Connections & Unauthorized Discharge	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000
			Non-Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000

Sr.No.	Bye-Laws	Offences	Applicable to	Actions and Penalties (INR)		
				First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance
5	5.1(5)	Disposal of prohibited waste (such as hazardous chemicals, solid waste, or untreated effluents) into the sewerage system.	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000
			Non-Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000
6	5.1(6)	Setting up or using unapproved sanitation solutions for events or temporary setups without prior approval from GIFTCL	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000
			Non-Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000
7	5.2(1-2)	Failure to maintain the sewer network, comply with O&M guidelines, or engage qualified personnel for sewer maintenance within the building premises	Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	3,000
			Non-Domestic generator	5,000	10,000	15,000
8	5.2(3)	Unauthorized Cleaning and Desludging of Machine Holes or Sewer Chambers	Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	3,000
			Non-Domestic generator	5,000	10,000	15,000
9	5.2(4)	Allowing or facilitating manual entry into machine holes or sewer chambers in violation of The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, and NAMASTE program guidelines.	Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000
			Non-Domestic generator	50,000	1,00,000	1,50,000
10	5.3(2)	Failure to construct and maintain grease, oil, and grit interceptors as required.	Non-Domestic generator/Bulk identified by GIFTCL	5,000	10,000	15,000
11	5.3(3)	Non-compliance by healthcare and related facilities in treating	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000

Sr.No.	Bye-Laws	Offences	Applicable to	Actions and Penalties (INR)		
				First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance
		wastewater before discharge.	Non-Domestic generator/Bulk identified by GIFTCL	5,000	10,000	15,000
12	5.3 (1 &4)	Discharging untreated or partially treated wastewater into the sewerage system, open drains, stormwater systems, natural water bodies, or groundwater.	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000
			Non-Domestic generator/Bulk identified by GIFTCL	50,000	1,00,000	1,50,000
13	5.3 (5)	Failure to use treated wastewater supplied by GIFTCL for designated non-potable purposes.	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000
			Non-Domestic generator/Bulk identified by GIFTCL	10,000	15,000	20,000

CHAPTER – (6) – WATER SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION

6.1 For water supply connection and regulating the water usage;

1. All users categorized as Domestic, Non-Domestic, and Others shall apply for a new water connection by following the procedures outlined in Annexure 3 of the Ready Reckoner for water supply services mandatorily.
2. Under-construction sites are required to obtain a temporary water supply connection by submitting the requisite water demand plan throughout the project cycle. Groundwater extraction for construction purposes is strictly prohibited.
3. Bore wells or any form of groundwater extraction within the premises of GIFT City for all domestic and non-domestic uses is prohibited unless specifically permitted by GIFTCL.
4. The buying or selling of bulk water or packaged drinking water (in bulk) within GIFT City premises is strictly prohibited.

6.2 For monitoring water quality monitoring at user end;

1. The developers/building management committee/users shall be responsible for implementing and maintaining tertiary-level water treatment for drinking water.
2. The developers/building management committee/users shall install and maintain Building Management System (BMS) integrated with GIFTCL's SCADA system for real-time water quality monitoring.
3. The developer/ building management committee/users shall provide a quarterly water sample analysis report conducted by an MoEF-approved Schedule II auditor/laboratory, or as directed by GIFTCL representatives, to ensure water quality standards are maintained.

6.3 For the operations and maintenance of water supply network;

1. The developers/building management committee/users shall be responsible for operation, maintenance, and repair of the water supply network within building premises, up to its connection with the utility tunnel.
2. The developers/building management committee/users shall adhere to the operations and maintenance guidelines outlined in Clause 6.2 of the Ready Reckoner for Water Supply Service while GIFTCL shall be responsible for the operation, maintenance, and repair of the city-level water supply pipeline up to the building package level.
3. The developer/ building management committees/users shall employ qualified maintenance personnel, including engineers, foremen, operators, and mechanics, for effective management of all systems or reach out to GIFTCL to avail a service or a chargeable basis.
4. The developers/building management committee/users shall ensure regular maintenance and cleaning of water storage facilities shall be ensured by the building management committees /users.

6.4 Water Metering

1. All users shall ensure that water meters are installed and functional at all times.
2. Users must promptly notify GIFTCL for maintenance or repairs required in the water meter installed, which will be provided at a cost determined by GIFTCL.
3. All users shall not be tampering or damage water meters, doing so will be considered a violation.

6.5 Water Billing

1. The developers/ building management committee/users shall ensure the timely payment of water supply charges, billed monthly by GIFTCL. Failure to comply may lead to penalties or service disruption.

2. The developers/ building management committees/users who exceed the water consumption limits set in their agreements shall be charged a higher tariff for excess usage. Repeated over-consumption will incur additional penalties to encourage limit in water consumption and demand.

6.6 Actions and Penalties for Non-Compliance with Bye-laws 6.1 to 6.5

Non-compliance with Bye-laws 6.1 to 6.5 shall be considered as an offence. Upon the first instance of violation, the offender will be issued a notice warning them to comply with the regulations. If the offender continues to violate the bye-laws, fines shall be imposed and compounded up to three times as per the schedule below:

Schedule of fines for non-compliance of water supply and connection as mentioned under bye-laws 6.1-6.5:

Sr.No.	Bye-law No.	Offence	Applicable to	Actions and Penalties (INR)		
				First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance
1	6.1 (1-2)	Illegal water connection or puncturing water supply mains for extraction.	Domestic generator	500	750	1,000
			Non-Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	4,000
2	6.1(3-4)	Construction of bore-wells and extraction of ground water for self-consumption/comm ercial purposes	Domestic generator	10,000	15,000	25,000
			Non-Domestic generator	20,000	25,000	35,000
3	6.2 (1-3)	Non- Compliance to water quality monitoring mechanism as described by GIFTCL	Domestic generator	500	750	1,000
			Non-Domestic generator/Bul k identified by GIFTCL	1,000	2,000	4,000
4	6.3 (1-4)	Non- compliance with the operations and maintenance guidelines as mentioned in Clause 6.2- Operation and Maintenance of ready reckoner for water supply service.	Domestic generator	500	750	1,000
			Non-Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	4,000
5	6.4(1-3)	Tampering with water meter	Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	4,000
			Non-Domestic generator	2,000	4,000	6,000
6	6.5 (1)	Delay in payment of monthly bill for the	Domestic generator	500	750	1,000

		service of water supply	Non-Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	4,000
7	6.5 (2)	Wastage of water	Domestic generator	500	750	1000
			Non-Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	4,000

CHAPTER – (7) – MAINTAINING PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE

The following Bye-laws on maintaining public health and hygiene shall apply to all users across GIFTCL.

7.1 For the prevention and control of water and vector borne diseases within GIFT City, all users shall;

1. Prevent water logging, accumulation, and spillage of water or wastewater, overwatering of landscapes within their premises or in open/public places.
2. Maintain drainage systems within premises to prevent water stagnation and blockages, ensuring vector-free conditions.
3. Clean and maintain water storage tanks regularly, ensuring no contamination occurs. During extreme weather events, secure tanks properly to prevent contamination from surface runoff.
4. Prevent contamination of freshwater/drinking water by wastewater.
5. Prevent mosquito breeding in artificial ponds, fountains, swimming pools and similar water features by undertaking regular cleaning and anti-larvae measures within the premises.
6. Avoid waste dumping and littering by ensuring proper storage, preventing accumulation or disposal of waste within premises, open spaces, streets, public areas, or water bodies.
7. Regularly clean and disinfect composting areas, waste storage areas and prevent leachate spillage and odor nuisance.
8. Use designated public sanitation facilities, including public toilets and litter bins, and refrain from urinating, spitting, vomiting, or littering in open areas. In case of any accidental instance, users shall be responsible for promptly cleaning and sanitizing the affected area.
9. Ensure pet waste in open/public spaces is cleaned and sanitized by owners.
10. Promptly and hygienically remove dead animals and pests, such as rats, rodents, lizards, pigeons, or other birds, from the premises, ensuring proper disposal by burying them or utilizing GIFTCL-provided collection services. Ensure that dead animals are not left exposed in open areas or near water bodies to prevent contamination and vector breeding.

7.2 For prevention and control of Air Pollution within GIFT City, all users shall;

1. Avoid burning of any type of waste in public and open spaces or in their private premises within GIFT City.
2. Refrain from any activity that results in the emission of air pollutants, including ash, grit, soot, or smoke from chimneys, appliances, or any other sources on the premises, in quantities that may adversely affect public health within GIFT City. Emission levels shall comply with the standards prescribed under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and guidelines set by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).
3. Refrain from buying, selling, or using firecrackers within GIFT City, except with prior authorization/permission from GIFTCL.
4. Refrain from smoking in public areas not designated for smoking in accordance with the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA).

7.3 For prevention and control of air pollution through construction/demolition activity, the bulk generators of C&D waste shall;

1. Undertake construction/demolition activities only after obtaining the necessary license/permission from GIFTCL.
2. Transport construction materials such as soil, sand, cement, and aggregates in a covered manner to prevent the dispersion of particulate matter into the air.
3. Carry out construction activities such as casting, mixing, grinding, and cutting of building materials in a way that prevents air pollution. Methods like covering the construction sites or using enclosures around construction operations may be adopted to limit dust emissions.

4. Ensure that no loose soil, construction waste, or building materials are stored openly on construction sites. All materials must be secured and covered to prevent dust dispersion.
5. Install dust control systems, such as sprinkling water or using dry fog systems to reduce airborne dust. Alternatively, the use of dust suppressants may be employed as needed.

7.4 For prevention and control of noise pollution, all users shall:

1. Refrain from using noise-generating devices or creating noise in open and public spaces that can harm public peace, health, or the environment, and exceed the permissible decibel levels as prescribed in the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
2. Obtain permits from GIFTCL before using loudspeakers or any other noise-generating devices and ensure noise levels are maintained within in permissible levels as prescribed in the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.

7.5 Actions and Penalties for Non-Compliance with Bye-laws 7.1 to 7.4

Non-compliance with Bye-laws 7.1 to 7.4 shall be deemed an offence, subject to spot fines imposed by GIFTCL or its authorized agency/team. Offences may be identified through direct observation by GIFTCL or its designated team/agency or based on grievances reported by users within GIFT City and is applicable to all users.

Schedule of fines for non-compliance of maintaining public health and hygiene as mentioned under Bye-laws 7.1-7.4:

S. No.	Bye-law No.	Offences	Penalty (INR)
1	7.1 (1)	Water logging, accumulation, and spillage of water or wastewater within premises/public places	5,000
2	7.1 (2)	Failure to maintain drainage systems leading to water stagnation	5,000
3	7.1 (3)	Failure to clean and maintain water storage tanks regularly	5,000
4	7.1 (4)	Contamination of freshwater/drinking water by wastewater	5,000
5	7.1 (5)	Allowing mosquito breeding in artificial water features (ponds, pools, fountains, etc.)	5,000
6	7.1 (6)	Waste dumping/littering in open spaces, streets, public areas, or water bodies	5,000
7	7.1 (7)	Failure to clean and disinfect waste storage areas and prevent odor nuisance	5,000
8	7.1 (8)	Open defecation, urination, littering or spitting in public places	5,000
9	7.1 (9)	Failure to clean pet waste in open/public spaces	5,000
10	7.1 (10)	Improper disposal of dead animals leading to hygiene issues	5,000
11	7.2 (1)	Burning of waste in open/ private/public spaces	5,000
12	7.2 (2)	Emitting air pollutants beyond permissible limits	5,000
13	7.2 (4)	Smoking in No-Smoking Zones	5,000
14	7.3 (1)	Unauthorized construction/demolition activities	5,000
15	7.3 (2)	Transporting construction materials/construction debris in an uncovered manner	5,000

16	7.3 (3 & 4)	Failure to cover construction sites, loose construction materials in open spaces, leading to dust pollution	5,000
17	7.3 (5)	Failure to implement dust suppression measures at construction sites	5,000

7.6 Actions and Penalties for Non-Compliance with Bye-laws 7.1 to 7.4

Non-compliance with the below mentioned regulations shall be deemed as an offence, subject to spot fines imposed by GIFTCL or its authorized agency/team. These enforcement actions are applicable regardless of whether such infractions are concurrently recognized as offences by other regulatory bodies, including police, municipal authorities, and environmental agencies. While enforcement of these regulations typically involves collaboration among various authorities to ensure public safety and adherence to legal standards, within GIFT City, GIFTCL retains the authority to enforce compliance. These enforcement measures apply to all users and entities operating within GIFT City.

Schedule of fines for non-compliance of maintaining public health and hygiene as mentioned under Bye-laws 7.1-7.4:

S. No.	Bye-law No.	Offences	Penalty (INR)
1.	7.2 (3)	Buying, selling, or using firecrackers without authorization in Gift City	5,000
2.	7.4 (1)	Creating noise in open/public spaces beyond permissible limits	5,000
3.	7.4 (2)	Using loudspeakers without permit from GIFTCL	5,000

CHAPTER – (8) – IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS UNDER THIS BYE-LAWS

- 8.1 Any infringement of the provisions of these bye-laws or the failure to follow any instructions, notifications, specifications, directions or order issued by the GIFTCL or by any person/agency authorized by GIFTCL duly empowered under these bye-laws, shall be considered as offense under these Bye-laws. Users/generators found in violation shall face punitive as well as corrective actions as detailed in the Bye-laws.
- 8.2 GIFTCL shall enforce these Bye-laws through digital surveillance and monitoring systems, and through the deployment of authorized personnel or agencies to identify and prevent violations. GIFTCL shall also undertake extensive Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) initiatives to ensure awareness and compliance of the Bye-laws. Upon the conclusion of the prescribed transition period, these Bye-laws shall come into full force and effect as per the timeline specified by GIFTCL.
- 8.3 GIFTCL shall prepare and issue detailed orders in respect of the implementation of the Bye-laws:
1. Procedures to be followed for the implementation of the provisions of these Bye-laws.
 2. Delegation of powers to the Officers / Employees of the GIFTCL, to impose and collect fines for breach of bye-laws; and to conduct surprise checks, enter, inspect and seize documents/ samples or offending goods/ articles or attach property on reasonable suspicion or complaint regarding breach of bye-laws.
 3. Formation of or empowerment of any existing department/team or engage any third-party agency as “Public Health and Environment team” or other groups/individual having citizen’s participation for ensuring enforcement and monitoring of these bye-laws which may include power to issue notices or impose charges.
 4. Procedures to be followed for the levy of the fine and compounding the same including the procedure relating to:
 - a. Issuance of notices for violation of bye-laws
 - b. Creating an accounting system for fine collection within the GIFTCL
 - c. Creation of designated payment mechanisms, including digital platforms, bank transfers, cash or any other official payment system
 - d. Collection of fine on the spot;
 - e. Giving of valid receipt for the same;
 - f. Collection of fines if unpaid; shall be reflected, through the subsequent years property tax bill following due procedure;
 - g. Attachment of property on non-payment of fees or charges and release of property after due receipt thereof;
 - h. Entry, inspection and seizure of documents/ samples or offending goods/ articles;
 - i. Termination of contract with operators in repeated breach of bye-laws;
 - j. Disciplinary action against employees for breach of bye-laws;
 - k. Removal of nuisance;
 - l. Incentivizing reporting of violations and breaches by users
 - m. Filing of complaint in court in the applicable jurisdiction;
 - n. Procedures/mechanisms for dispute resolution and appeal mechanisms

- 8.4 GIFTCL shall have the authority to take any necessary measures, execute works, or implement corrective actions, irrespective of whether the person responsible has been prosecuted or penalized. Such actions shall be taken in the interest of maintaining environmental standards, public safety, and compliance with these Bye-laws.
- 8.5 No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceedings shall lie against GIFTCL, its officers, employees, or any authorized person acting on behalf of GIFTCL for any action taken in good faith under these Bye-laws or in compliance with directions issued thereunder.
- 8.6 The provisions of these Bye-laws shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law in force. GIFTCL reserves the right to initiate legal proceedings under any applicable law, including but not limited to: The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, The Indian Penal Code, 1860, The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and other mentioned in Annexure 2.

CHAPTER – (9) – ANNEXURES

Annexure 1- Schedule of Offences

Annexure 1 – Schedule of Offences							
S. No	Bye-law No.	Offence	Applicable to	Actions and Penalties (INR)			
				First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Fourth Instance
Segregation of Municipal Solid Waste							
1	3.4.1 to 3.4.10	Non-Segregation of solid waste as detailed in byelaw from 3.4.1 to 3.4.10	Domestic	Notice	1,000	2,000	4,000
			Non-Domestic	Notice	1,500	3,000	5,000
Storage of Municipal Solid Waste							
2.	3.6.1, 3.6.2, 3.6.5, 3.6.8 & 3.6.9	Non-Compliance of storage of MSW as mentioned under for the prior mentioned Bye-laws nos.	Domestic	Notice	1,000	2,000	4,000
			Non-Domestic	Notice	1,500	3,000	5,000
3.	3.6.3, 3.6.4, 3.6.6, & 3.6.7	Non-Compliance of storage of MSW as mentioned under for the prior mentioned Bye-laws nos.	Non-Domestic	Notice	50,000	60,000	75,000
Collection and Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste							
4.	3.8.1 to 3.8.10	Non-Compliance of Bye-laws 3.8.1 to 3.8.10	Domestic waste generators	Notice	500	1,000	1,500
			Non-Domestic waste generator	Notice	7,500	15,000	30,000
Processing of Municipal Solid Waste							
5.	3.10.1 to 3.10.8	Non-Compliance of Bye-laws 3.10.1-3.10.8	Non-Domestic waste generator as specified under bye-law 3.10.1-3.10.8	Notice	5,000	7,500	10,000
E – Waste and Plastic Waste Management							
6.	4.3(1)	Use, manufacture, stock, distribute, or sell non-compliant plastic	All users	1,000			

		carry bags, plastic sheets, that do not conform to the permissible minimum thickness and size prescribed under the Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016.		
7.	4.3 (2)	Unauthorized retailers and street vendors using plastic carry bags or packaging that do not comply with prescribed standards in accordance with these Bye-laws and the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.	All users	1,000
8.	4.3(3)	Use, manufacture, stock, distribute, or sell single-use plastic	All users	1,000
9	4.3(4)	Sale of commodities in non-compliant plastic packaging that do not conform to the permissible minimum thickness and size prescribed under the Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016.	All users	1,000
10.	4.3(5)	Failure to display a notice regarding plastic carry bag usage restrictions	As per chapter 3.3- Sr.No. 4 & 5	1,000
11.	4.3(6)	Burning plastic waste in open/public/private premises	All users	1,000

Liquid Waste Management							
12.	5.1 (1)	Unauthorized disposal of liquid waste into open drains, public spaces, or water bodies.	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000	-
13.	5.1(2)	Connection to the sewer system without obtaining prior approval from GIFTCL or failing to comply with the prescribed application process and design specifications.	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000	-
14.	5.1(3)	Unauthorized Construction of On-Site Sanitation Facilities	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000	-
15.	5.1(4)	Failure to Obtain Temporary Sewage Connections & Unauthorized Discharge	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000	-
16.	5.1(5)	Disposal of prohibited waste (such as hazardous chemicals, solid waste, or untreated effluents) into the sewerage system.	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000	-
17.	5.1(6)	Setting up or using unapproved sanitation solutions for events or temporary setups without prior approval from GIFTCL	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000	-

18.	5.2(1-2)	Failure to maintain the sewer network, comply with O&M guidelines, or engage qualified personnel for sewer maintenance within the building premises	Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	3,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	5,000	10,000	15,000	-
19.	5.2(3)	Unauthorized Cleaning and Desludging of Machine Holes or Sewer Chambers	Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	3,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	5,000	10,000	15,000	-
20.	5.2(4)	Allowing or facilitating manual entry into machine holes or sewer chambers in violation of The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, and NAMASTE program guidelines.	Domestic generator	10,000	20,000	30,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	50,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	-
21.	5.3(2)	Failure to construct and maintain grease, oil, and grit interceptors as required.	Non-Domestic generator/Bulk identified by GIFTCL	5,000	10,000	15,000	-
22.	5.3(3)	Non-compliance by healthcare and related facilities in treating wastewater before discharge.	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator/Bulk identified by GIFTCL	5,000	10,000	15,000	-
23.	5.3 (1 &4)	Discharging untreated or partially treated	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000	-

		wastewater into the sewerage system, open drains, stormwater systems, natural water bodies, or groundwater.	Non-Domestic generator/Bulk identified by GIFTCL	5,000	10,000	15,000	-
24.	5.3 (5)	Failure to use treated wastewater supplied by GIFTCL for designated non-potable purposes.	Domestic generator	5,000	7,500	15,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator/Bulk identified by GIFTCL	10,000	15,000	20,000	-
Water Supply and Consumption							
25.	6.1 (1-2)	Illegal water connection or puncturing water supply mains for extraction.	Domestic generator	500	750	1,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	4,000	-
26.	6.1 (3-4)	Construction of bore-wells and extraction of ground water for self-consumption/commercial purposes	Domestic generator	10,000	15,000	25,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	20,000	25,000	35,000	-
27.	6.2 (1-4)	Non- Compliance to water quality monitoring mechanism as described by GIFTCL	Domestic generator	500	750	1000	-
			Non-Domestic generator/Bulk identified by GIFTCL	1,000	2,000	4,000	-
28.	6.3 (1-4)	Non- compliance with the operations and maintenance guidelines as mentioned in Clause 6.2- Operation and Maintenance of ready reckoner for water supply service.	Domestic generator	500	750	1,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	4,000	-

29.	6.4 (1-3)	Tampering with water meter	Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	4,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	2,000	4,000	6,000	-
30.	6.5 (1)	Delay in payment of monthly bill for the service of water supply	Domestic generator	500	750	1,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	4,000	-
31.	6.5 (2)	Wastage of water	Domestic generator	500	750	1,000	-
			Non-Domestic generator	1,000	2,000	4,000	-
Maintaining Public Health and Hygiene							
32.	7.1 (1)	Water logging, accumulation, and spillage of water or wastewater within premises/public places	All users	5,000			
33.	7.1 (2)	Failure to maintain drainage systems leading to water stagnation	All users	5,000			
34.	7.1 (3)	Failure to clean and maintain water storage tanks regularly	All users	5,000			
35.	7.1 (4)	Contamination of freshwater/drinking water by wastewater	All Users	5,000			
36.	7.1 (5)	Allowing mosquito breeding in artificial water features (ponds, pools, fountains, etc.)	All users	5,000			
37.	7.1 (6)	Waste dumping/littering in open spaces, streets, public	All Users	5,000			

		areas, or water bodies		
38.	7.1 (7)	Failure to clean and disinfect waste storage areas and prevent odor nuisance	All users	5,000
39.	7.1 (8)	Open defecation, urination, littering or spitting in public places	All Users	5,000
40.	7.1 (9)	Failure to clean pet waste in open/public spaces	All Users	5,000
41.	7.1 (10)	Improper disposal of dead animals leading to hygiene issues	All Users	5,000
42.	7.2 (1)	Burning of waste in open/private/public spaces	All Users	5,000
43.	7.2 (2)	Emitting air pollutants beyond permissible limits	All Users	5,000
44.	7.2 (3)	Buying, selling, or using firecrackers without authorization	All Users	5,000
45.	7.2 (4)	Smoking in No-Smoking Zones	All Users	5,000
46.	7.3 (1)	Unauthorized construction/demolition activities	All users	5,000
47.	7.3 (2)	Transporting construction materials/construction debris in an uncovered manner	All users	5,000
48.	7.3 (3 & 4)	Failure to cover construction sites, loose construction materials in open spaces, leading to dust pollution	All users	5,000

49.	7.3 (5)	Failure to implement dust suppression measures at construction sites	All users	5,000
50.	7.4 (1)	Creating noise in open/public spaces beyond permissible limits	All Users	5,000
51.	7.4 (2)	Using loudspeakers without permit from GIFTCL	All Users	5,000

Annexure 2- Acts, Rules and Regulations applicable under the Public Health Bye-Laws

S. No	Acts
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976 2. The Gujarat Housing Board Act, 1961 3. The Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging, House Rates Control act, 1947 4. 'The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013' 5. The Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963 6. The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board Act, 1979 7. The Gujarat Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act, 1976 8. The Gujarat Ownership Flat Act, 1973 9. The Gujarat Regularization of Un authorization Development Act, 2001 10. Shops and Establishment Act 11. Bombay Police Act 12. Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996 13. Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951 14. Insecticides Act, 1968 15. Cinemas (Regulation) Act 16. Food Safety and Standards act, 2006 17. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 18. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 19. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 20. The Epidemic Disease Act, 1897 20. The Notifiable Diseases Act
2	Rules
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 and Draft MSW Rules 2015 2. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975 3. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1982 4. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 5. The Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 6. The Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 7. The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001 8. The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 9. The Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage (Amendment) Rules, 2003 10. The E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 11. The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011
3	Circulars/ Press Notes/ Manuals/ Reckoners/ Guidelines
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant Circulars by SWM department of Concerned authorities 2. Relevant Circulars by Public Health Department of Concerned authorities 3. Circulars and rules by various other government agencies like GPCB and GUDC 4. Relevant press notes by different departments 5. Existing reckoners for sewage, SWM, and water supply as per GIFTCL 6. Existing guidelines on environmental health and safety

