

**DRAFT RULES FOR PUBLIC
COMMENTS**

**Municipal Solid Waste Management
Rules-2005**

To be executed in the Western Province

By

**Waste Management Authority (Western Province)
Chief Ministry, Western Province**

*Joint programme of the Government of Sri Lanka, Western
Provincial Council & USAID/USAEP*

01). Introduction

The “Solid Waste” problem has become one of the most significant acute environmental issues in the Western Province (WP) of Sri Lanka. The Province contributes more than 60% of the total nation quantity of solid waste generation. Due to the increasing of the present urbanization and industrialization rate the existing set up of Local Authorities though committed are unable to cope up with their waste disposal. Therefore, unscientific management of waste such as open dumping, open burning are the adopted disposal methods, which create numerous environmental problems such as ground and surface water pollution, increasing in spreading of vector born and other related diseases emission of noxious gases and affecting of aesthetic beauty of the province ect:

Considering the seriousness of the above issues, the Waste Management Authority of the Western Province (WMA (WP)) was established under a statute No: 09 of 1999, to keep cleaner environment and well being of the people as well as of flora and fauna in the province. However, the Authority actively commenced its operation in July 2004 with the recruitment of staff for the approved carder.

To address the present contest of waste management of the Province, innovative strategies for administration, technical and legal applications have been identified by the Authority. The “Waste Management Zonal Concept” is one of the strategies, which has been identified by the Authority to overcome the present shortcomings of the administration system in waste management of the Province. Under this concept the WMA (WP) introduced 07 “Waste Management Zones”, clustering all 45 Local Authorities to six (o6) Municipal Councils and Kalutara Urban Council. This concept facilitates sharing of available resources among the Local Authorities of each zone and working as groups in waste management

“Seven Steps of Waste Management ” is another strategy identified by the WMA to streamline the present existing practices of waste management in the Province. Under this, required rules, by-lows and guidelines have been formulated for waste segregation, collection, cleaning, transportation, and transferring, processing and final disposal of waste

The objective of this exercise was to strengthen the existing legal structure of the province with respect to the management of “Municipal Solid Waste” by introducing “Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules” for the execution of the above mentioned “Seven Waste Management Steps” through “Seven Waste Management Zones” of the Western Province. This will give extra strength by regulating the management and handling of Municipal solid waste within the Province. This program was technically and financially supported by the USAID- USAEP and the Central Government of Sri Lanka.

02). Short title and Commencement: -

- I. These rules are cited as Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules-2005 and are applicable to the segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and final disposal of Municipal Solid Waste generated within the Western Province and the
- II. These rules are coming into force on the date of the assent of the Chief Minister of the Western Province.

03). Application: -

These rules shall apply within the Western Province for segregation, collection, storage, transportation of Municipal Solid Waste through every Local Authority of the Seven Management Zones, and mass transportation, processing and final disposal of the collected Municipal Solid Waste wastes through both Local Authorities and the Waste Management Authority (WP). Application of these rules are a responsibility of all citizens, Local Authorities, Waste Management Zones, Waste Management Authority, Council of the Western Province and all other stakeholders involved in Municipal Solid Waste Management in the Western Province.

04). Responsibility of the Provincial Council

- I. As the Chairmen of the WMA(W.P), the Secretary of the relevant Ministry of the Provincial Council shall have the overall responsibility for the enforcement of these rules in the Province.
- II. The Chief Secretary of the Provincial Council shall have the responsibility to support financially to sustain the programme (or facilitate the execution of these rules within the Province).

05). Responsibility of the Waste Management Authority (W.P)

- I. The Waste Management Authority shall responsible to guide all Local Authorities and Waste Management Zones of the Western Province to

execute the “Waste Management Rules” identified under the Seven Waste Management Steps, (Schedule I-Rules of Seven Steps).

- II. The Waste Management Authority (W.P) shall responsible to regulate the operation of mass transportation and processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and management of final waste disposal facilities of MSW in the Western Province without being a nuisance to the general public and/or to the flora and fauna of the Province.
- III. The Authority (WMA, WP) shall have powers to specify guidelines/rules from time to time for;
 - (a). The establishment of final waste disposal sites
 - (b). Measures to be adopted during collection, transportation, storage, recovery, recycling or disposal of waste.
 - (C). Amended rules specified under Schedule 1 with the concurrence of the Chief ministry of the western Province
- IV. Waste Management Authority (W.P), shall coordinate with the Central Environment Authority of Sri Lanka and other Stakeholders with particular reference to implementation and review of Standards and Guidelines Best Practices and Compilation of Monitoring Data within the Western Province.

06). Responsibility of the Principal Local Authorities of Waste Management Zones

- I. The Principal Local Authority of each Zone shall coordinate and promote the execution of this Solid Waste Management Rules within the territory of the zone with the maximum participation of their respective Local Authorities.
- II. The Principal Local Authority along with the respective local authorities shall make an application form-1 for grant of authorization for setting up waste transportation or waste processing industry or establishing final disposal facility within the zone.
- III. The Principal Local Authority shall submit the performance of their zone, before 30th November each year.

07). Responsibility of Local Authorities

- I. All Local Authorities of the Western Province shall comply with these rules.

- II. Each Local Authority shall submit an “Implementation Plan” to the Waste Management Authority within six months from the day of the assent of this “Rules” by the chief minister of the Western Province through their respective Principal Local Authority. Once the “Implementation Plan” is approved by the Waste Management Authority of the Western Province, the “Implementation Plan” becomes enforceable. Thereafter, the “Annual Performance Report” shall be submitted to the Waste Management Authority (W.P), before 31st October, every year through their respective Principal Local Authority.
- III. Each Local Authority shall work together with other Local Authorities of the Waste Management Zones, and cooperate to the Principal Local Authority to develop zonal programmes.

08). Management of Municipal Solid Waste

- I. Any Municipal Solid Waste generator of the Western Province shall manage and handle in accordance with the “ Rules “ laid down in Schedule-I.
- II. Any person involved in Municipal Solid Waste handling processing, mass transportation and maintaining of disposal facility shall meet the “Rules” laid down in the Schedule-I.

09). Reports

- I. All Local Authority through their respective principle Local Authority of Waste Management zone shall submit an “Implementation Plan” within six months from the date of the assent of these “Rules” by the Chief Minister of the Western Province.
- II. Annually, each Local Authority of the Western Province, shall submit a report to the Waste Management Authority (W.P) about their Performance of rules and future activities to further establish these rules with a copy to their Principal Local Authority of the Waste Management Zone, before October 31st of every year.
- III. Annually each Principal Local Authority shall submit a brief summary of performance and future plans in implementation these rules before 30th of November each year.

10). Seven (07) “Waste Management Zones” in the Western Province

Waste Management Zone	Principal Local Authority	Other Local Authorities
Colombo	Colombo M.C.	Kelaniya P.S., Wattala- Mabola U.C, Watala P.S., Biyagama P.S., Peliyagoda U.C.
Dehiwela-Mount Lav.	Dehiwela-Mount Lav. Municipal Council	Kesbewa P.S., Homagama P.S., Maharagama U.C., Sethawakapura U.C., Seethawakapura P.S.
Jayawardanapura	Jayawardanapura M.C.	Kotikawatta P.S., Kolonnawa U.C., Kaduwela P.S., Dompe P.S.
Negombo	Negombo M.C.	Katana P.S., Divulapitiya P.S., Minuwangoda U.C., Minuwangoda P.S., Kadunayake Seeduwa U.C.
Moratuwa	Moratuwa M.C.	Panadura U.C., Panadura P.S., Bandaragama P.S., Horana U.C., Horana P.S.,
Gampaha	Gampaha M.C.	Gampaha P.S., Mirigama P.S., Attanagalla P.S. Mahara P.S., Je-Ela U.C., Je-Ela P.S.
Kalutara	Kalutara U.C.	Kalutara P.S., Beruwela U.C., Beruwela P.S. Dodangoda P.S., Matugama P.S., Agalawatta P.S., Walallawita P.S., Bulathsinhala P.S.

11). Seven (07) Waste Management Steps

These seven “Waste Management Steps” have been identified to streamline the management and handling of solid waste and to be executed with the participation of all the Local Authorities of 07 Waste Management Zones of the Western Province

STEP 01 – Properly Manage the MSW at Source:

Under this step segregation, reduction, reusing and recycling of all types of domestic, commercial & industrial solid waste, prohibiting the dumping of solid waste on streets or public places and open burning of wastes are being considered

STEP 02 - Proper Collection/Acceptance of MSW from the Source of Generation:

Under this step collection and acceptance of wastes from the source of generation as mentioned in the step 01 to be streamlined.

STEP 03 - Cleaning of Streets and Public Places.

Under this step, daily Cleaning of main roads, public places and their utility areas and cleaning of Provincial and other public roads, side walks (pavements), drains on a predefined time table, pruning of road trees, removal of tree cuttings and improving the aesthetic beauty of roads and public places are considered.

STEP 04 - Abolition of Open MSW Storage Bins

Abolishing of open storage waste bins from main roads, public places and introducing of close type appropriate waste receptacles are considered.

STEP 05 - Improving a System for Mass Transportation of MSW

Under this step prohibition of waste transportation in open vehicles and optimizing the efficiency of the vehicle usage for waste transportation are considered.

STEP 06 - Treat the Collected MSW as a “Resource”

Under this step encourage recovering of resources from collected MSW through re-using of MSW for composting, Power generation, production of biogas, bio-fuel, electricity, bio-gas and use of state-of-the-art technologies for this purpose and also recycling are considered.

STEP 07 - Improving a System for the Final Disposal of MSW

Under this step establishing of engineered and/or sanitary landfills and use of the state-of-the-art technologies for such events at zonal and/or regional level are considered.

SCHEDULE- 01

**Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules -2005
of Western Province**

**I the Chief Minister of the
Western Province by virtue of the power vested to me
under Section 20 (1) of the Waste Management Statute
Noof 2005 of the Western Province have made
the following rules**

**.....
Chief Minister of
Western Province**

On this.....day of.....200...

RULES

1. These rules may be cited as Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules-2005 of the Western Province for execution of Seven (07) Waste Management Steps in the Western Province.

STEP -01: Proper Management of MSW at Source

2. Every Municipal Solid Waste generator shall maintain at least two containers mainly for bio-degradable and non bio-degradable waste listed in Table 01. Those containers should have lids and be sufficient to accommodate the dally collected of waste. However, the generator can have more than one container for non bio-degradable waste for collection of valuables such as papers, plastics and glass etc. No occupier shall mix their toxic and/or clinical waste with Municipal Solid Waste.
3. Industries, medical and health care establishments shall separate their toxic and clinical waste from their Municipal Solid Waste streams and shall be stored and discharged as per the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) regulations for the Environmental Protecting License Procedures, published under the Extraordinary Gazette. No: 924/13 dated 23rd May 1996.
4. Electronic waste, bulk waste (Listed in Table-01) should be separated from daily collecting waste stream and should be handed over separately to the respective Local authority and/or authorized company or authorized person.
5. Demolishing or construction waste shall not be mixed with any of the above mentioned waste and shall be handed over to respective Local Authority or authorized company and/or authorized person to dispose.
6. Every local authority is responsible for the awareness of general public on waste segregation, reducing, recycling and reusing of MSW at source and pre inform the general public about the waste collection system and the schedule.

7. It shall be the responsibility of an occupier to avoid waste littering and ensure delivery of the waste in accordance with the collection and segregation system notified by the Local Authority.
8. No person shall discharge waste to streets, pavements, public or private roads or any other public places or premises, reservations, private or public drains, water ways, water reservoir and seashore, other than the dustbins or other receptacles especially set apart for that purpose.
9.
 - (a) No owner, lessee or occupier of any premises shall keep or allow to be kept within their premises any waste, noxious, clinical or offensive matter or a receptacle in which such matter has been placed, as to be a nuisance to his neighbors.
 - (b) If shall be lawful for the Commission/ Secretary of the Local Authority any person authorized by him/her in writing to enter upon any premises where any breach of subsection (a) hereof had been found and to remove the cause of such nuisance. The Local Authority may recover the expenses there by incurred from the occupier of that premises.
10. The occupier of any building shall be responsible for the repair, replacement and proper maintenance of a chute or chute chamber, which is serving such building or a part thereof.
11. No person shall litter or spit in buildings open to public or public places pavements, footways or conveyances.
12. No person shall burn waste in an open space.
13. No person shall berry any waste, which is consider as noxious, clinical or offensive waste or could transfer to that nature with time, leading to a nuisance to his/her neighbors or could affect the flora and fauna of the area.
14. No occupier of any premises shall discharge any offensive smelling liquid, semi solid into any street or open public drains.
15. No occupier of any premises shall;
 - (a). deposit or caused to be deposited any rubbish except in a covered vessel; and
 - (b). place or cause to be placed any receptacle except on the edge of street outside his or her premises at such hours daily as the Commissioner/ Secretary at the Local Authority announced/noticed time to time.

STEP -02: Proper Collection /Acceptance of MSW from the Source of collection/Generation

16. Every Local Authority shall organize door to door collection of Bio-degradable waste daily and the time and the method of collection shall be notified to the generator, in advance.
17. Every Local Authority shall organize door to door collection of non-bio degradable daily generated waste (Listed in table -01) at a minimum frequency of minimum 2 days a week and the frequency, time and the method of collection shall be notified to the generator, in advance.
18. Each Local Authority may levy a user fee (Service charge) in addition to any taxes from the rate payable for providing door to door waste collections service to maintain the sustainability of the service. The following range as “User Fee “may be applicable.

Premises	Monthly rate (Rs)	
	Maximum	Minimum
<u>House Hold</u>		
Area < 1000ft ²	50	30
1000ft ² < Area, 3000ft ²	100	50
Area>3000ft ²	150	
<u>Commercial</u>		
Area < 1000ft ²	100	50
1000ft ² < Area, 3000ft ²	250	100
Area>3000ft ²	750	250
<u>Industrial</u>		
Area < 1000ft ²	75	30
1000ft ² < Area, 3000ft ²	300	75
Area>3000ft ²	1000	300
<u>Hotels, Restaurants, Nursing Homes etc.</u>		
Area < 1000ft ²	150	50
1000ft ² < Area, 3000ft ²	400	150
Area>3000ft ²	1000	400
<u>Temples, Government Hospitals & Government Institution (Non profit oriented)</u>	Free of charge	Free of charge
<u>Daily generated bulk wastes from Hotels, Industries and Private</u>	Change could be estimated by the	Change could be estimated by the

<u>Hospitals etc.</u>	Local Authority	Local Authority
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**The actual amount shall be decided depending on quantity and the complexity of the waste*

19. Electronic waste, bulk waste (Listed in table -01) shall be collected by the Local Authority or their authorized company or a person from the area at regular intervals (**minimum frequency of one a week**) and the day and the time and the method of collection shall be informed to the general public in advance. The following “User Fee” may be collected by the Local Authority or its representative.

<u>Quantity of waste</u>	<u>Charge (Per trip) (Rs.)</u>
a) Less than a hand cart load (<0.25 Cu.m)	No charge
b) For a half a tractor load (- 0.5 Cu.m.)	200-400
c) For a tractor Load (-0.5 Cu.m.)	400-750
d) More than a tractor load	Multiplication of (b) or (c)

**The actual amount will be based on the complexity of the waste and the distance to the transfer station/ final disposal site.*

20. Demolishing & construction waste may be collected by the Local Authority or their authorized company or a person only on request and following user fee charge may be applicable base on the quantity.

Load of waste	Within 24 hours collection (Rs.)	Within one week collection (Rs.)
(a) Less than had cart Load (<0.25Cu.m)	300-500	50- 150
(b) For a half a tractor load (~ 0.5 Cu.m.)	500-750	150- 300
(c) For a tractor load (~ 1 Cu.m.)	1000-1500	300- 700
(d) More than a tractor Load	Multiplication of (b) or (c)	Multiplication of (b) or (c)

N.B. Actual charges will be based on the complexity of the material and the distance to the transfer station/final disposal site.

21. Local Authorities shall have a power to levy “Spot Fines” for littering and mixing of waste within the minimum and maximum laid down as below. For repeat offence within 3 months, the penalty should be doubled. This power shall be exercised by the officers not below the level of PHI.

Person	Offensive	Spot Fines (Rs)	
		Maximum	Minimum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House hold • Shops and establishments (utility Area < 3000) • Shops & Establishes (Utility Area>3000ft) 	Mixing of different types of municipal solid waste	250 1000 2500	100 250 500
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House hold • Shops and establishments (utility Area < 3000) • Shops & Establishes (Utility Area>3000ft) 	Littering	1000 2000 5000	250 1000 2000
Industries, Hospitals or medical centers	Mixing of MSW with industrial hazardous or hospital clinical waste	File action in courts	5000

22. All Local Authorities shall transfer 25% of the total income generated from “ User Fees “ and “ Sport Fines” to the Waste Management Authority of the Western Province and the Provincial Authority shall maintain a separate fund to be utilized to upgrade the Waste Management activities in the Western Province.

23. Bio medical waste and industrial waste shall not be mixed with Municipal Solid Wastes.

24. In order to encourage the citizens of the area, Local Authority shall organize awareness programs on segregations of waste and shall promote recycling and re-using of segregated materials. For this purpose regular meetings at frequent intervals (may be quarterly) shall be arranged by local authorities with representatives of local resident welfare associations and non –governmental organizations and details of those programs shall

be forwarded to the Waste Management Authority of Western Province, in advance.

25. No person shall collect or remove municipal solid waste from door steps except under the authority of license issued by the Waste Management Authority (WP) or by the written concurrence by the Commissioner/Secretary of the respective Local Authority and the Provincial or Local Authority shall provide an identity card for them to do so.
26. No waste collector shall operate their shops or waste collection yards adjoining to “A “ Grade road
27. No waste collector shall display their collected waste or keep collected waste in areas adjoining to other public roads.
28. (a) No waste collector shall keep or allow to be kept any waste or offensive matter within his premises to be in a filthy or noxious state or as mosquito breeding places so as to be nuisance to his neighbors.

(b) It shall be lawful for the Commissioner/ Secretary of the Local Authority or any person authorize by him to enter upon any premises where breach of subsection (a) hereof had been found and to remove cause of such nuisance, the Local Authority may recover the expenses there by incurred from the waste collector or the company.

STEP - 3 “Cleaning of Roads and Public Places”

29. Local Authorities shall responsible for cleaning and maintaining of all type of public roads pavements, culverts, drains and public places such as markets, parks seashore, lake views & tributary sides reservations at regular intervals within their areas of authorities.
30. Local Authorities shall prohibit littering of any type of domestic, trade, industrial and institutional waste on streets, public/open recreational places, drains and other water ways/bodies.
31. Local Authorities shall provide and maintain fixed sufficient number of waste bins on both side of the roads and all public places.
32. Local Authorities shall provide movable waste bins for use in public places at festival seasons and for special events etc.

33. No person shall grow or cut trees by the sides of roads, reservations, parks etc. without a written consent from the commissioner/ secretary of the respective Local Authority.
34. No occupier of any premises shall grow any plant or have a permanent obstacle to obstruct the utility area of any street or pavements in front, adjoining or abut of his/her premises.
35. No person, institution, dealer or organization shall display an advertisement, notice, poster or a decoration in a public place without a written consent from the Commissioner/ Secretary of the respective Local Authority. The consent shall be given for a specific period and thereafter person, institution, dealer or organization shall clear the decorations, advertisement, notice or a poster within 07 days after lapsing the period.
36. Local Authority may establish and maintenance exhibition places for advertisement within the area without prejudice to the provision of any other written law.
37. No occupier of any premises shall permit any rubbish to be deposited or remain on any street and it shall be the duty of such occupier to clean and keep free of such rubbish in streets including pavements and surface drains as front adjoins or a butts his/her premises.

STEP- 4 : “Abolishing of Open Waste Storages Bins”

38. Local Authorities shall abolish all permanent open waste storage sites/facilities in a phase manner with the replacement of the same by closed type fixed or movable receptacle or shall arrange direct transport of waste from sources to waste transfer station, treatment facility or to a final disposal site.
39. Local Authority or its authorized company or person, who wish to use closed waste receptacles in their territory is responsible for providing sufficient volume receptacles for both bio-degradable & non bio-degradable waste and maintain those receptacles, properly.
40. Local Authorities or its authorized institute or person, who wishes to use close temporary receptacles in their territories are responsible to aware the general public for proper using of closed type waste receptacles.
41. If receptacles are to be provided the Local Authority is responsible to establish those by taking in to consideration the quantities of waste

generations in a given area and the population densities. Those receptacles shall have “Easy to operate” design for handling, transfer and transport of waste and shall be so placed that it is accessible to users.

42. No Local Authority and/or authorized person shall operate a primary waste transfer station by the sides of “A” and “B” grade roads and shall have a phased programme for abolishing of all the other open waste receptacles or replace with closed type containers for both bio-degradable & non bio-degradable wastes within two years from the published date of these rules.
43. All Local Authorities and/or its authorized institutions shall provide close type appropriate waste receptacles for both bio degradable and non bio degradable waste at public places such as towns, hospitals, schools, recreational areas etc:
44. Local Authorities and/or authorized persons shall clean waste receptacles at regular intervals before it becomes a nuisance to the general public of the area.
45. Local Authorities and/or authorized persons shall provide additional waste receptacles and collect it at more regular manner in public places during the festival seasons.
46. All Local Authorities and/or its authorized persons shall make the general public of the area aware on proper using of those closed type waste receptacles and places where bins are located.
47. Local Authorities shall arrange the direct transportation of wastes from the source of generation to the waste transfer station (Radial Collections) and also the transportation of wastes from transfer stations to a final treatment plant/disposal facility (Central Collection).
48. No Local Authorities and/or authorized person shall split or dump or un loaded Municipal solid waste on the ground during the transfer of waste from Redial Collection to Central Collection

STEP- 5: Streamline the MSW Mass Transport System

49. Every Local Authority shall make shore that the collected Municipal Solid Waste are transported to a designated final disposal facility and shall maintain those records.

50. Every vehicle involved in mass transportation of municipal solid waste shall be maintained properly.
51. Vehicles used for transportation of waste shall be covered and waste shall not be visible to the general public.
52. Properly trained, experienced drivers and helpers shall be engaged in mass transportation of waste.
53. Waste shall be transferred only to the designated final disposal facility and every driver shall maintain records of the waste transportation and shall be handed over to the Commissioner/ Secretary of the Local Authority at weekly basis.
54. Every person involved in mass transportation of waste shall be registered in the Waste Management Authority of the Western Province and the Provincial Authority shall maintain their records and make available to Local Authority, if requested, the “ Registration fee” involved is calculated as follows :-

Sector	Registration fee	Annual fee	Mode of Registration
Company having more than 10 heavy vehicles	5000	2500	Direct WMA(WP)
Company having less than 10 heavy vehicles	2500	2000	do
Individual	2000	1500	do

55.
 - (a). No person or company shall transport municipal solid waste without permission or written consent from either chairman of Waste Management Authority Western Province or Commissioner/ Chairman of a Local Authority.
 - (b). Any breach of sub section (a) above occur or be suspected to have occurred from a vehicle whether it be moving or stationary, the driver or any person who has the charge or control thereof at the time shall be deemed to have committed such breach and shall be liable to convictions unless otherwise is proved by such person.

STEP – 6: Treating the Collected MSW as a “Resource”

56. All Local Authorities and/or Authorized persons are responsible to arrange primary level resource recovery facilities in their territory so as to minimize burden on landfill
57. All Local Authorities and/or authorized persons are responsible for promotion and marketing of recovered resources from the waste
58. Every operator of waste recycling or reusing facility shall register his/their business at Waste Management Authority of Western Province through Local Authority and the fee involved is calculated as follows.

Facility	Registration Fee	Annual Fee	Mode of Register
*Industry handle more than 30MT of MSW per month	3000	1000	Direct WMA (WP)
**Industry handle more than 03MT and less than 30 MT of MSW per week	2000	1000	Through Local Authorities
**Industry handle less than 03MT of MSW per day	2000	500	Through Local Authorities

59. Local Authorities shall organize community level treatment facilities for organic, biodegradable waste through processes of aerobic composting (passive composting, windrow composting, aerated pile and in vessel composting) or any other appropriate state – of - the - art technologies (bio-mechanization , vermin-composting etc.) in consultation with the Waste Management Authority of Western Province.
60. Local Authorities shall encourage to promote recycling industries for further use of recyclable material collected from their territory in consultation with Waste Management Authority of the Western Province.
61. Local Authorities shall maintain a directory of waste recyclers within their area and furnish the information to Waste Management Authority if requested.
62. Waste Management Authority of Western Province shall assist Local Authorities for finding waste recyclers if requested

63. Local Authorities shall promote the concept of reducing and reusing of waste in their territory and forward their activities, quarterly to the Waste Management Authority of the Western Province.
64. Local Authorities and /or authorized institutes or authorized persons shall arrange the disposal of non biodegradable reject/inert generated from their waste treatment facilities to a final waste disposal facility at regular basis and maintain records and make available to the Provincial and Local Authorities, monthly basis.
65. Every Local Authority or its authorized person shall operate their waste re use or recycling facility according to the Technical Guide line-June 2005 published to the Central Environmental Authority of Sri Lanka.
66.
 - (a) No company or person involved in treating the collected Municipal Solid Waste as a “Resource” shall keep or allow to be kept any waste or offensive matter within his premises to be in a filthy or noxious state or as Mosquito breeding places so as to be nuisance to his neighbors.
 - (b) It shall be lawful for the Commissioner/ Secretary of the Local Authority or any person authorize by him to enter upon any premises where breach of subsection (a) hereof had been found and to remove course of such nuisances, the Local Authority may recover the expenses thereby incurred from the company or the person involved in treating the collected MSW as a “Resource”

STEP- 7: Improving a System for the Final Disposal of MSW

66. Waste Management Authority of Western Province shall responsible for arranging final disposal facilities for Waste Management Zones, Local Authorities and Private Sector Municipal Solid Waste Operators.
67. All Local Authorities shall responsible to deliver their Municipal Solid wastes to the final waste disposal facility after recovering at all valuables from their MSW.

68. Waste Management Authority of the Western Province shall maintain and/or monitor final disposal facilities in the Western Province.
69. No company shall operate a final Municipal Solid Waste disposal facility within the Western Province except as Private Public Partnership Programme with the Waste Management Authority of the Western Province.
70. No Local Authority, company or person shall discharge their final waste except to a final disposal facility.
71. Final disposal site shall be operated according to the Technical Guidelines- June 2005 provided by the Central Environmental Authority of Sri Lanka.

I
Definitions: -

- I. “Authorisation” means the consent given by the chairman of Waste Management Authority or Commissioner/Chairman of a Local Authority to the “operator of a facility”.
- ~~III~~.II. “Bio machinations” means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane rich biogas;
- ~~IV~~.III. “Collection” means lifting and removal of solid wastes from collection points or any other location;
- ~~V~~.IV. “Composting” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
- ~~VI~~.V. “Demolishing and Construction Waste” means wastes from building materials, debris, and rubble resulting from construction,
- ~~VII~~.VI. “Electronic Waste”
- ~~VIII~~.VII. “Disposal” means final disposal of municipal solid wastes in terms of the specified measures to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water and ambient air quality;
- ~~IX~~.VIII. “Form” means a Form appended to these rules;
- ~~X~~.IX. “Generator of waste” means persons or establishments generating municipal solid wastes;
- ~~XI~~.X. “Receptacle” means temporary containment of municipal solid wastes in a manner so as to prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odour. The design and the dimension may

- be approval by the Director Waste Management Authority or Commissioner/Chairman of Local Authority.
- ~~XII.XI.~~ “Land filling” means disposal of residual solid wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and air fugitive dust, wind blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, bird menace, pest or rodents, green house gas emissions, slope instability and erosion;
- ~~XIII.XII.~~ “Local Authority” means Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Shabas constituted under the relevant statutes and, where the management and handling of Municipal Solid Waste is entrusted to a Municipal Council;
- ~~XIV.XIII.~~ “Municipal Solid Waste” includes commercial, industrial and residential wastes generated in a local authority area or notified areas in either solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous wastes but including treated bio-medical wastes;
- ~~XV.XIV.~~ “Operator of a facility” means a company or a person who owns or operates a facility for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes, appointed by a Local Authority for the management and handling of municipal solid waste in respective areas;
- XV. “Municipal Solid Waste” means municipal solid waste generated in a local authority area or notified areas in either solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous wastes but including treated bio-medical wastes;
- XVI. “Processing” means the process by which solid waste are transformed in to new or recycled products;
- XVII. “Recycling” means the process of transforming segregated solid wastes in to raw materials for producing new products, which may or may not be similar to the original products;
- XVIII. “Schedule” means compilation of rules for a specific waste.
- XIX. “Waste Management Zones” means a management setup of a group of Local Authorities formulated with the intention of managing their own wastes generated within a particular area of the Western Province. In the Province, there are seven such Waste Management Zones.
- XX. “Principal Local Authority” means, the Local Authority which is responsible for the all activities of each waste management zone. Colombo MC, Dehiwala MC, Mahara MC, Gampaha MC, Kotte MC, Negombo MC, and Kalutara UC are the Principal Local Authorities of the Western Province.
- XXI. “Gasification” means, gasifying the waste to generate gas or steam which can be use to generate temporary containment of municipal solid wastes in a manner so as to prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odour; electricity;
- XXII. “Transportation” means conveyance of municipal solid wastes from place to place hygienically through specially designed transport system so as to prevent foul odour, littering, unsightly conditions and accessibility to vectors;
- XXIII. “vermi composting” means a process using earthworms for conversion of bio-degradable wastes in to compost.
- XXIV. “Premises” means a house, group of houses, a flat, a shop, a factory, a workshop, restaurant, hotel and the land pertaining thereto.
- XXV. “Rubbish” means ashes, dust, sweepings refuse, sewage, soil, dung, filth, dirt or any other waste material

- XXVI. “Person” – means an individual or a company or body of persons or any government institution responsible for the activity.
- XXVII. “Occupier” means the owner or lessee or renter or resident of any premises.

Table 01: Municipal Solid Waste

No	Waste Category	Items
1	Daily generated easy Bio degradable Solid Waste	Vegetable & fruit refuse, meat & fish refuse, processed food refuse/left overs, animal dung, Garden litter, Tree cutting (<10kg), Animal carcass, Human feces, Diapers and other organic perishable materials generate less than 10kg per day.
2	Daily generated non /low biodegradable waste	Paper, hard papers, hardboards, plastics, polythene, fabric refuse/cuttings, coconut husks and shells, use coconut scraper refuse, metal, ceramics, ashes, sand, silts, gravels, filament bulbs, glass materials, inorganic foam materials, packing materials, rubbers and rubberized materials, coir based items, hair clippings, and other organic and non organic low or non bio degradable materials generate less than 10kg per day.
3	Electronic and Bulk Waste	Used furniture, tyres, refrigerators, mobile phones, radios, televisions, toy items, boxes and other containers, bulk packing materials, tree cuttings, and other wastes generate more than 10kg per day.
4	Demolishing/ Construction waste	Asbestos sheets, other roofing materials, soil/ earth removals, PVC pipes/gutters, demolished concrete and cement materials, iron bars, used building and building construction materials.
5	House hold clinical/toxic waste	Batteries, tub lights, burnt or used mineral oils, broken mercury thermo meters, electronic circuit boards, injection needles, pesticide weedicide fungicides and other toxic liquid containers Sanitary towels,

Hazardous waste

Hazardous wastes are defined as per the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No 924/13- Thursday, May 23, 1996, published by the Central Environmental Authority.