DRAFT RULES

MoEFCC publishes draft Solid Waste Management Rules, 2024, for urban and rural areas

S.O. 5369(E) proposes Solid Waste Management Rules, 2024: four-stream segregation, EBWGR certificates for bulk waste generators and limits on landfilling.

S.O. 5369(E), DATED December 9, 2024, publishes the draft Solid Waste Management Rules, 2024 of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, to address the adverse effects of unmanaged solid waste, implement principles of circular economy, and further strengthen monitoring, reporting and enforcement of rules covering both urban and rural areas. The rules would come into force from October 1, 2025.

THE CHANGE

Proposed: new Solid Waste Management Rules, 2024 for urban and rural areas, with four-stream segregation at source, Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates, refuse derived fuel substitution in industry, limits on what may be landfilled, and a centralized online portal.

KEY FACTS

TYPE
Draft rules

S.O. NUMBER
S.O. 5369(E)

DATED
December 9, 2024

APPLIES FROM
Proposed: October 1, 2025 (rule 1(2) of the draft: "from 01 October, 2025")

REFERENCES

S.O. 5369(E)

CG-DL-E-14122024-259407

MoEFCC publishes draft Solid Waste Management Rules, 2024, for urban and rural areas

S.O. 5369(E) · December 9, 2024

S.O. 5369(E), dated December 9, 2024, publishes the draft Solid Waste Management Rules, 2024 of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, to address the adverse effects of unmanaged solid waste, implement principles of circular economy, and further strengthen monitoring, reporting and enforcement of rules covering both urban and rural areas. The rules would come into force from October 1, 2025.

Every waste generator would segregate and store waste at source in four separate streams: wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste. Bulk waste generators, institutional and commercial users and residential societies with floor area of 20,000 sq.m. or above, water consumption of 5000 liters per day or solid waste generation of 100 kg per day, would register with the local body and carry an Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR): processing their wet waste on site, or buying EBWGR certificates from the local body, and handing their other waste to the local body for registered processors.

Non-recyclable waste having calorific value of 1500 Kcal/kg or more could not be landfilled, and industrial units using solid fuel within specified distances of refuse derived fuel plants would substitute part of their fuel: at least 6 % of fuel intake from the date the rules come into effect, at least 10 % after 3 years and at least 15 % after 6 years. Only non-recyclable and non-energy recoverable dry waste and inerts could go to sanitary landfills; existing dumpsites would be mapped by March 31, 2026 in urban areas and by October 31, 2026 in rural areas. Schedule X sets timelines by population, from six months after the rules come into effect for million plus cities to October 1, 2028 for rural areas of up to 10000 people.

The notice invites objections or suggestions within sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette are made available to the public. S.O. 388(E) of January 27, 2026, the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, cites this draft and records that its copies were made available to the public on December 14, 2024.

The notification (F. No 18/3/2022-HSM) appears in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), No. 4970, dated December 11, 2024; the e-Gazette put it online on December 14, 2024.

S.O. number	S.O. 5369(E)
Dated	December 9, 2024
Issued	December 11, 2024
Put online	December 14, 2024

Gazette ID	CG-DL-E-14122024-259407
Rule	Other waste rules
Type	Draft rules
What it does	Proposed: new Solid Waste Management Rules, 2024 for urban and rural areas, with four-stream segregation at source, Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates, refuse derived fuel substitution in industry, limits on what may be landfilled, and a centralized online portal.
Applies from	Proposed: October 1, 2025 (rule 1(2) of the draft: “from 01 October, 2025”)
Comments	• Closing date March 25, 2025, as MoEFCC states. MoEFCC's What's New lists it for comment from December 26, 2024 • Closing date February 12, 2025, worked out: 60 days from December 14, 2024, the day S.O. 388(E) says copies were made public
Made final by	S.O. 388(E) of January 27, 2026
Conditions	• Objections or suggestions within sixty days from the date on which copies of this notification as published in the gazette of India are made available to public (the notice's words), to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, New Delhi- 110 003, or by email to sohsmd-mef@gov.in. • Closing date, worked out (not printed): February 9, 2025, counted from the issue date, December 11, 2024; February 12, 2025, counted from the publish date, December 14, 2024. • S.O. 388(E) of January 27, 2026, the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, cites this draft and records that its copies were made available to the public on December 14, 2024; sixty days from that day, worked out: February 12, 2025.
Applies to	Every urban and rural local body and the entities within their jurisdictions; every domestic, institutional, commercial and other non-residential solid waste generator; bulk waste generators; operators of collection, sorting, processing, waste to energy and landfill facilities; industrial units using solid fuel.
Issued under	Sections 3, 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986)
Signed by	NARESH PAL GANGWAR, Addl, Secy.

The notification, entry by entry

Entry	Text
Chapter I, rule 1: Short title and commencement	These rules shall be called Solid Waste Management Rules, 2024. They shall come into force from 01 October, 2025.
Chapter I, rule 2: Application	Every urban body as well as rural local body, including all entities within their jurisdictions (industrial areas, SEZs, railways, airports, ports, defense establishments, places of pilgrims and others), and every domestic, institutional, commercial and any other non-residential solid waste generator, except hazardous chemicals, bio medical wastes and radio-active waste covered under separate rules.
Chapter I, rule 3: Definitions	a. to jjj. A “bulk waste generator” is an institutional or commercial user or residential society satisfying at least one of: buildings with floor area of 20,000 sq.m. or above; water consumption of 5000 litres per day; solid waste generation of 100 kg per day.
Chapter I, rule 4: Solid Waste Management	Environmentally sound management of dry waste, wet waste, special care waste, sanitary waste, horticultural waste and agri-residue, of sanitary or operational landfills, and remediation of legacy waste dumpsites.
Chapter II, rule 1: Duties of waste generator	Segregate and store waste in four separate streams at source: wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste; wrap used sanitary waste securely; not throw, burn or bury solid waste on streets, open public spaces, drains or water bodies; pay the user fee; give the local body at least three working days notice of an event of more than one hundred persons at an unlicensed place. Hotels, restaurants, resident welfare and market associations, gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sqm area ensure segregation within one year from the date of notification of these rules.
Chapter II, rule 2: Duties of bulk waste generator	Register with the local body through the centralized online portal; new bulk waste generators process all their wet waste on site, existing ones that cannot do so procure Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility (EBWGR) Certificates from the local body; fulfill EBWGR for processing of wet waste and for handing over dry waste, special care waste and sanitary waste to the local body; submit annual returns by 30th June; follow the timelines in Schedule X.
Chapter II, rule 3: Duties of operator of solid waste processing facilities	Register on the centralized online portal; meet the standards in Schedule II; file quarterly returns by 15th of the first month of the next quarter and annual returns by 30th June in Form III.
Chapter II, rule 4: Duties of local body and/or the concessionaire/ third party authorized by local body involved in collection, segregation and transportation of solid waste	Register; hand collected waste to registered processors or recyclers; generate EBWGR certificates against the waste handed over; collection vehicles with separate compartments; tracking devices on the fleet at least for cities having population more than 50,000.

Chapter II, rule 5: Duties of entity involved in sorting of recyclable/ non-recyclable waste at Material Recovery Facility MRFs	Register with the local body; send sorted waste to registered processors; report quarterly by 15th of first month of next quarter.
Chapter II, rule 6: Extended Generator Responsibility (EGR) Certificate for treatment of waste	Extended Bulk Waste Generator Responsibility certificates (kilograms) = Quantity of solid waste collected, transported and sent to registered processors/recyclers by local body or registered third party or the concessionaire (kgs). Generated only by the local body or its registered third party or concessionaire, as authorized by the SPCB; valid for the same year.
Chapter II, rule 7: Duties of industrial units and waste to energy plants located within specified distance from refuse derived fuel plants based on solid waste	Industrial units using solid fuel use RDF, SCF or agri-residue: SCF or agri-residue (> 1500 Kcal / kg net) within 100 km; RDF Grade I (> 4500), Grade II (> 3750) and Grade III (> 3000 Kcal / kg net) within 400 km, for cement kilns. The Table's fuel substitution schedule reads: at least 6 % of fuel intake from the date rules come into effect; at least 10 % after 3 years; at least 15 % after 6 years.
Chapter II, rule 8: Criteria and actions to be taken for solid waste management in hilly areas	No landfill on hilly areas; a sanitary or operational landfill on suitable land in the plains within 25 kilometers; local bodies may levy a solid waste management charge from tourists at the entry point.
Chapter II, rule 9: Criteria for waste to energy process	Non-recyclable waste having calorific value of 1500 Kcal/kg or more shall not be disposed of on landfills and shall only be used for energy or refuse derived fuel. Waste to energy plants of more than ten tons per day processing capacity need SPCB authorization in Form-I, granted within sixty days.
Chapter III, rule 1: Establishment, Operation and Maintenance of Sanitary/Operational Landfill	Only non-recyclable and non-energy recoverable dry waste and inerts go to the landfill; no wet waste or construction and demolition waste. A landfill user fee for unsegregated, recyclable, energy recoverable or unprocessed waste is set higher than the collection, transportation and processing costs. The SPCB audit report is uploaded by 31 December of the next financial year.
Chapter III, rule 2: Environmentally sound management of existing dumpsites	All existing dumpsites and garbage vulnerable points mapped and assessed by 31 March 2026 in urban areas and by 31 October 2026 in rural areas; legacy waste dumpsites biomined and bioremediated, with progress updated every quarter.
Chapter III, rule 3: Environmental sound management of solid waste in Treatment, Storage, Disposal Facility (TSDF)	Operators register, keep a manifest system and records, monitor emissions and leachates, and file annual returns to CPCB.
Chapter IV, rule 1: Role of local body in environmentally sound management of horticultural waste and agri-residue	Composting pits in large parks; annual returns by 30th June; no burning of agriculture and horticulture waste, with heavy penalty on persons involved.

Chapter V, rule 1: Duties of generator of Industrial Solid Waste	Industries meeting the bulk criteria register, process wet waste on site or procure EBWGR certificates, report by 30th June, and file annual returns on the EBWGR obligation.
Chapter VI, rule 1: Centralised Online Portal	Established by the Central Pollution Control Board within six months of commencement of these rules, with a public dashboard of solid waste generated, collected, processed and landfilled.
Chapter VI, rule 2: Imposition of Environmental Compensation	For activities without registration, false information, forged documents and unsound handling; levied by the SPCB, the District Collector, District Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer or Sub Divisional Magistrate as set out. Action under Sections 15, 15A, 15B, 15C, 15D, 15E and 15F of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 may also be taken.
Chapter VI, rules 3 to 6: Committees, annual report and accident reporting	Committees for Effective Implementation at Central and State level; State Pollution Control Boards report to CPCB by the 31st day of July each year in Form V, and CPCB to the Central Government on or before the 31st August; accidents reported to the local body in Form VI.
Chapter VII, rules 1 to 13: duties of Ministries and Departments	The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (a Central Monitoring Committee); the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation; the Department of Fertiliser; the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; the Ministry of Power (tariff for, and compulsory purchase of, power from waste to energy plants); the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (biogas); the Department of Revenue (duty and tax incentives); the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (single window clearance); the Ministry of Education (solid waste management in school curriculum); the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
Chapter VII, rules 14 to 20: duties of State departments, District Magistrates, CPCB, local bodies and SPCBs	State departments prepare a state policy and strategy on solid waste management; District Magistrates review local bodies at least once in a quarter; urban local bodies and District Panchayats prepare solid waste action plans within one year from the date of notification of the state policy and strategy; State Pollution Control Boards issue authorization within a period of sixty days in Form II and renew it for five years.
Schedule X: timelines	Urban areas: Million plus cities, six months from date rules coming into effect; 5-10 lakh, twelve months; all urban areas, eighteen months. Rural areas: with a population of 20000 and above, from 1st October 2025; 10000-20000, from 1st October 2027; Upto -10000 (as printed), from 1st October 2028.
Schedule I [see Chapter III, Rule (1)(3)]: Specifications for Sanitary/ Operational Landfills	Criteria A to J: site selection; development of facilities; landfilling operations and closure; pollution prevention; water quality and ambient air quality monitoring; plantation; post-care of at least fifteen years; hilly areas; closure and rehabilitation of old dumps.

Schedule II [see Chapter II, Rule (3) (b)]: Standards of processing and treatment of solid waste	A. Standards for composting; B. Standards for treated leachates; C. Standards for incineration.
Forms I to VI	Application for authorization; format for issue of authorization; annual reports of the operator of facility, the local body and the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee; accident reporting.

The notification (PDF, 3.3 MB)

Gazette of India, CG-DL-E-14122024-259407, published December 11, 2024.

Checked against the official copy on October 27, 2026.

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