

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI  
Original Application no. 689/2024**

**IN THE MATTER OF:-**

**President (Shiv Nuala Committee)**

**.....Applicant**

Versus

**State of Himachal Pradesh**

**.....Respondent**

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**Place :-Chamba, Himachal Pradesh.**

**Date :-01.10.2024**

**Filed By:**

*Hebarnal*  
**District Magistrate, Chamba**

**Filed Through:**

*Divyanshu*

**Divyanshu Kumar Srivastava (D/1383/2015), Advocate  
48, Lawyers Chamber, Supreme Court of India**

**9711872319**

**Dksrivastava0511@gmail.com**

**Fact finding report dated 01.10.2024 regarding Mani Mahesh Yatra-2024 in compliance to the orders dated 23.07.2024 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi in Original application no. 689/2024**

In compliance to the orders dated 23.07.2024 of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi in Original application no. 689/2024 the Joint Committee constituted by the Hon'ble NGT in the said matter visited Bharmour and Manimaheshlake and also undertook a physical inspection of the trek route and camp sites connected with the Yatra on 23.08.2024 along with the various stakeholders connected with the organization of the Yatra including Sub Divisional Magistrate Bharmour and other departmental representatives. Information about the various aspects of the Yatra organization raised in OA no. 689/2024 was also sought from the stakeholder departments. A meeting in this regard was also convened on 25.09.2024 to collect and collate the information from various sources in order to compile the report sought from the Committee. The factual report in the matter is submitted as under. It is further submitted that as the Manimahesh Trek falls in the Bharmour Division of Forest Department, the DFO Bharmour has been made the member to the committee proceedings instead of the DFO Chamba.

**Introduction about the Yatra**

ManimaheshDal lake, situated in Bharmour Sub-Division of Chamba District of the state of Himachal Pradesh is one of the chief pilgrimage spots in India. The holy lake is situated at an altitude of 13,500 feet at the foot of the Manimahesh Kailash peak (18,564 ft) which is believed to be the abode of Lord Shiva. The lake is situated about twenty-six kilometers by the shortest route from the sub divisional headquarter Bharmour out of which 13 kms is motorable uptoHadsar which serves as the base camp of the trek to the Holy Lake. From Hadsar, which lies at an altitude of approximately 7500 ft AMSL, a 13 km walking

trail which criss-crosses the Budhil stream originating in the Holy Manimahesh Dallake and the surrounding glaciers leads upto the Lake. On this trek there are 3 major campsites, namely Dhanchho, Sundrasi and Gaurikund, where commercial establishments and langars are set up in addition to the Manimahesh Dal lake, which itself serves as a campsite. In addition to the main Hadsar- Manimahesh Dal lake trek route there are 2 other trek routes to the Holy Manimahesh Dal lake namely:

1. The Kalah Route: This route is approachable from Holi, the Tehsil headquarters of Holi Tehsil of Bharmour Sub division which lies at a distance of 38 kms from Bharmour. A trek of approximately 17 kms from the roadhead at Upper Tiyari leads to the Manimahesh Dal over the Kalah pass which lies at an altitude of 4608 metres AMSL.
2. The Parikrama route- The trek on this route starts at Kugti village which is 26 kms from Bharmour. The trek is 28 kms in length with the highest point located at Dham Ghodi pass which is 4650 metres AMSL.

Due to the longer distance and relative difficulty of the treks over the above 2 alternative routes, 90% of the trekkers and pilgrims prefer the main Hadsar track to the Manimahesh Dal lake.

The Manimahesh Yatra is held every year in the month of Bhadon (भाद्रपद) as per the Hindu calendar i.e in the months of August/September, traditionally for about 15 days from Janmashtami to Radha Ashtami. This year the Yatra was organized from 26<sup>th</sup> August to 11<sup>th</sup> September 2024. It is submitted that although the official period of the Yatra is about 15 days only, yet the area is visited by the pilgrims as well as trekkers from about May-June onwards after the melting of winter snow along the route upto October- November till the area becomes snow bound again. It is estimated 6 lakh people undertook the Yatra this

year during the official period of the Yatra, which is more than the entire population of the District Chamba.

The organization of the Yatra during the official period is entrusted to the Mani Mahesh Trust Bharmour (henceforth referred as MMT) which was constituted by the Government of Himachal Pradesh in 2007 with the objective of facilitating the pilgrims undertaking the annual Shri Mani Mahesh Yatra as well as to undertake development of religious places connected with the Yatra. ADM Bharmour and SDM Bharmour are designated as the Chairperson and Member Secretary of the MMT which also includes other Govt. officers as well as nominated non official members. The Deputy Commissioner Chamba in his capacity as the Commissioner Temples exercises overall supervision over the functioning of the Trust as well as the organization of the Annual Yatra.

The entire land of the Yatra trek route and campsites is classified as forest land in revenue record. Significantly, nearly half area of this trek route mainly that falling on the right bank of the Budhil Nallah, is part of Demarcated Protected Forest of Bharmour Forest division and remaining area as a Protected area of the Kugti Wild Life Sanctuary which is under management of the Chamba Wildlife Division of the State Forest Department.

### **Factual Report About Toilet Availability and Sanitation**

Temporary toilet facilities are provided along the Yatra trek route by Govt agencies as well as the Langar organisers. This year as per information provided by the MMT and verified on ground following number of temporary toilets were established along the Yatra trek route by different Govt agencies:

Sr. No.	Location	Toilet seats established	Toilet seats established	Toilet seats established	Total no. of Toilet seats

		by HP Public Works Deptt	by HP Rural Development Deptt	by HP Jal Shakti Deptt	established by different Deptts.
1.	Manimahesh Dal	24	5	Nil	29
2.	Gaurikund	32	5	2	39
3.	Sundrasi	5	Nil	Nil	05
4.	Dhanchho	20	11	2	33
5.	ShivGharat	Nil	2	Nil	02
6.	Tosh Ka Goth	Nil	2	Nil	02
	Grand Total	81	25	04	110

In addition, all Langar organisers seeking permission to set up Langars are required to install temporary toilets as per their covered area as per the following scale:

Covered Area of Langar	No. of Toilets to be installed		
	Male	Female	Total
15-50 sqmt	1	1	2
51-100 sqmt	1	2	3
More than 100 sqmt	2	3	5

Accordingly the Langar organizations were required to install toilets as per following details at various locations along the trek route:

Sr. No.	Location	Toilets required to be established by Langar Organizations		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	Manimahesh Dal	16	18	34
2.	Gaurikund	22	25	44
3.	Sundrasi	09	10	19
4.	Dhanchho	42	47	89
	Total	89	100	189

However, a verification report of the toilets actually installed by the Langar organizations reveals that only 94 no. toilets were installed by the Langar organizations along the Yatra route as per following detail:

Sr. No.	Location	Toilets actually established by Langar Organizations		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	Manimahesh Dal	5	6	11
2.	Gaurikund	12	16	28
3.	Sundrasi	4	5	9
4.	Dhanchho	21	25	46
	Total	42	52	94

Thus a total of 204 (110 + 94) number of toilets were installed along the Yatra route. During the multiple physical inspections conducted, it was seen that the toilets installed were inadequate to cater to the load of around 6 lakh pilgrims who visited Manimahesh this year and the number of toilets needs to be

increased significantly for the next year. Although running water facility had been made available in the toilets, it was seen that toilets required vigorous and regular cleaning by the sanitation staff deployed.

In addition to the toilets on the Yatra trek route, 114 toilet seats in fixed and mobile toilets were provided by the HP Deptt of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj along the Highway within Sub Division Bharmour upto Hadsar and other roadside habitations such as Bharmour, Bharmani, Hadsar, Lahal etc.

Sanitation workers were deployed by MMT during the Yatra duration from 22.08.2024 to 14.09.2024 through contractor for the cleaning of the toilets as well as for waste management as per following detail:

<b>Sanitation Staff Details</b>			
Sr. No.	Location	Sanitary Workers (Nos.)	Supervisors (Nos.)
1.	Bharmour	20	01
2.	Bharmani Mata	06	01
3.	Hadsar	14	01
4.	Donaali & Goi Nalla	06	01
5.	Dhanchho	14	01
6.	Sundrasi	06	01
7.	Gaurikund	14	01
8.	Dal Lake	14	01

<b>Total:-</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>08</b>
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Waste segregation at source along the Yatra trek route was undertaken by MMT in association with the NGO Healing Himalayas. Consequently, different categories of waste as per following description were collected during the Yatra and have been brought down to roadhead at Hadsar for scientific disposal:

Sr. No.	Nature of Segregated Waste Collected	No. of Bags	Quantity of Waste Collected(in Kgs)
1.	PET(Plastic Bottles)	685	2360
2.	Tetra Packs	36	155
3.	Glass	37	357
4.	Multi Layer Plastic	453	3047
5.	Metal	52	359
6.	Shoes/Slippers	29	291
7.	Cloth	19	217
8.	Low Quality Waste (Mix Waste)	21	283
9.	Other	247	1787
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>8856</b>

During the visits, the waste segregation and collection efforts were found to be working successfully with regular awareness of shopkeepers and

langar owners being carried out, daily collection of segregated waste by the sanitation staff deployed and proper storage of the waste being collected.

However, certain spots along the route were found to have anaccumulated waste, for which cleanliness drives were directed to be organised by involvement of the local population. As informed by MMT authorities, anaccumulated waste cleanup along the Yatra route has been planned from 02.10.2024 to 07.10.2024 in association with NGO Dhauladhar Cleaners and other volunteers/voluntary organisations to remove the waste.

In order to ascertain the water quality of the Manimahesh Lake and the downstream areas, HPSPCB Regional Office Chamba collected water samples from the Manimahesh Lake and the streams linked thereto and got them tested at the HPSPCB Regional Lab at Dharamshala. Result of the test is enclosed herewith as *Annexure-I*. The comparative results of samples as per CPCB prescribed Designated Best Use Water Quality Criteria (copy enclosed) are analyses as follows:

Sr no	Sampling location	pH	TSS (mg/l )	COD (mg/l )	BOD (mg/l )	TC MPN/10 0 ml	FC MPN/10 0 ml	Remarks
1.	Dal Lake Manimahe sh	6.9 8	0.7	2.4	0.2	2200	18	As per CPCB water quality criteria designated best use of

								water, the results are conforming to Class C (Drinking water source after conventional treatment & disinfection).
2.	D/s of Dal Lake before confluence of Goya Nallah originating from Kamal kund	6.78	0.4	3.2	0.3	350	1.8	As per CPCB water quality criteria designated best use of water, the results are conforming to Class A (Drinking water

								source without conventional treatment but after disinfection )
3.	D/s of Dhanchho at Hadsar of Manimaresh Nallah(Go ya Nallah)	6.6	197.5	-	0.4	9200	18	As per CPCB water quality criteria designated best use of water, the results are conforming to Class C (Drinking water source without conventional treatment but after

								disinfection )
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According to the **Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) Water Quality Criteria**, the lake's water conforms to **Class C**, indicating that it is suitable as a **drinking water source** after conventional treatment and disinfection.

**Key Observations:**

**1. Presence of Total Coliform (TC):**

- The water quality assessment shows higher-than-expected Total Coliform (TC) levels.
- Coliform bacteria are typically present in the environment, naturally found in **soil and vegetation**.
- **Heavy rainfall** is likely responsible for the increased TC levels, as it can wash soil containing coliforms into water bodies like Manimahesh Lake.

Notably, there is **no evidence at the catchment of Manimahesh lake of human sewage waste or animal waste**contaminating the lake. Further it may be elevated coliform levels are from **natural sources** rather than anthropogenic pollution.As per primary water Quality Criteria for bathing water (water used for organised outdoor bathing) byMinistry Of Environment And Forests Notification New Delhi, the 25th September, 2000 (*copy enclosed as Annexure II*).It is fit for organised outdoor bathing. Therefore, the results of the tests are required to be seen in that perspective.

**Commercial Activities along Yatra Route**

It is a fact that commercial activities are taking place along the Yatra trek route on forest and wildlife sanctuary land. Such commercial activity is mostly in the form of shops selling eatables-packaged as well as freshly prepared, prasad shops and those providing night halt facilities and bedding to the Yatris. Besides, mule transport, both for passengers as well as for goods is also a significant commercial activity on this route. The shops on the trek route start coming up with the opening up of the trek route after winter. Maximum commercial activity in the area takes places during the official period of the Yatra corresponding to the influx of maximum visitors in this area. Most shop owners belong to the adjoining Gram Panchayats of Hadsar, Chobia, Kugti and other GPs in Bharmour Tehsil. These Gram Panchayats have traditional association with the Yatra with some of the families functioning as '*chelas*' for certain religious rituals associated with the Mela. No permission is sought by the owners for the setting up of shops in the area from any authority. However, for past some years, a nominal fee is charges from the shopkeepers by MMT. This year a sanitation fee of Rs.10/sqft. of covered area was imposed by MMT on commercial establishments at the following scale:

Covered area in sq. Ft.	Sanitation Fee
Upto 50 sq. ft.	Rs. 500
Upto 100 sq. ft	Rs. 1000
Upto 200 sq. ft.	Rs. 2000
More than 200 sq. ft.	Rs. 3000

Further, this year a mapping exercise to ascertain the number, ownership, location with GPS coordinates, covered area and nature of such

businesses and langars was undertaken through a committee of officials appointed by Chairman MMT. The results of this exercise reveals that **there are 440 no. of business establishments** along the Yatra trek route from Hadsar to the Manimaheshlake. Further, an amount of Rs. 2,55,500 was collected from such establishments as sanitation fee against the due amount of Rs. 7,87,000. The remaining amount could not be collected as the shopkeepers refused to pay the amount. The same could not be enforced on account of the peculiar geographical conditions and to avoid law & order situation in the area. Similarly, a sanitation-cum-registration fee of Rs. 700/mule and Rs. 100/porter was imposed by MMT during the Yatra. An amount of Rs 2,43,000 was collected on account of the registration of 348 no. mules and Rs. 13,500 on account of the registration of 135 no porters in this manner. However, the coverage on this count is also partial as around 1200 mules are estimated to ply on this route during the Yatra period.

The rates charged by the taxis for local trips, shopkeepers for cooked items and bedding as well as passenger transport by mules/horses and goods transport by mules/porters were fixed by MMT in consultation with the local stakeholders and widely publicized during the Yatra.

### **Constraints in Yatra Organization and Management**

There are several constraints for the creation of infrastructure along the Yatra route as well as for the Yatra management as detailed below:

1. Difficult topography of the area
2. Harsh Climatic Conditions
3. Limited working season

4. Difficulty in creating permanent infrastructure as trek route is partly as DPF (Demarcated Protected Forest) under Bharmour Territorial division and Partly as a Protected area of Kugati WLS (Wildlife Sanctuary)
5. High cost of transportation and construction
6. No telecommunication facilities
7. In addition to the above factors, there was huge jump seen in the number of pilgrims coming for the Manimahesh Yatra during this year with around 6 Lakh pilgrims as against the estimated 4 lakh pilgrims in the previous year 2022-23.

### **Recommendations for SOP for the Yatra**

There is a need to balance the interests of the lakhs of pilgrims visiting the Manimahesh Dal, the local stakeholders traditionally associated with the Yatra and deriving economic sustenance from the Yatris and ensuring that pristine environment of this eco sensitive zone is preserved. Accordingly, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

### **Standard Operating Procedure for Environment Protection and Commercial Activity Regulation:**

#### **1. Regulation of Human Activity**

- i. **Entry and Activities:** The Forest and Wildlife Department will regulate entry and human activities on the Yatra trek route in accordance with forest laws during the non-Yatra period. During Non- Yatra Period, a Kiosk cum Help desk at Hadsar will be established where registration of Trekker and Yatris will be done by Forest Department. Further Eco-development Committee will be created at Hadsar in partnership of local people and Forest department. Nominal fee will be charged as Eco-Cess to yatris and

trekkers and fund will be utilised for cleaning and maintenance of trek route during Non- Yatra period, creation and maintain of temporary facilities for the trekkers, tourist and yatri along trek route. Eco-tourism principles will be followed to minimize the environmental footprint. However, as during the Yatra period, the number of pilgrim increase manifold thus a joint collaboration of Forest, Police and Administration shall manage the entry of pilgrims on the different trek routes to Manimahesh Dal.

- ii. **Carrying Capacity:** An annual exercise will be conducted to estimate the carrying capacity of the trek route. Based on this, a daily limit on the number of trekkers/tourists/yatri will be established to prevent overuse and ensure environmental sustainability.
- iii. **Online Registration:** A mandatory online registration system will be enforced for all trekkers/tourists/yatri. This will ensure proper tracking of visitors, compliance with the daily limit, and facilitate disaster preparedness. The system will be managed by the MMT and an online website for the same has already been created where facility of self-registration has been provided.
- iv. **Responsibilities:** During the non-Yatra period, the Forest Department shall be responsible for managing the entry of trekkers and tourists on the trek. However, as during the Yatra period, the number of pilgrim increase manifold, a joint collaboration of Forest, Police and Administration shall manage the entry of pilgrims on the different trek routes to Manimahesh Dal.

## 2. Regulation of Commercial Activity

- i. **Permissions and Space Allocation:** No person shall conduct commercial activities on government land along the Yatra route without due permission.

Specific spaces will be earmarked for setting up temporary commercial structures (e.g., food stalls, shops) to serve trekkers/tourists/yatris. No permanent construction is allowed except for concrete/stone platforms to support temporary shops. As the trek routes are essentially forest land, therefore the DFO Bharmour shall be the responsible authority to permit the establishment of temporary commercial establishments for the benefit of trekkers/tourists/yatris.

- ii. **Auctioning of Commercial Spaces:** The designated spaces for commercial activity can be considered for auctioning following a transparent process. Revenue generated from the auctions may be utilised by the DFO Bharmour for:
  - Sanitation and waste management.
  - Environmental conservation and other facilities for trekkers/tourists/yatris.
- iii. **Product Restrictions:** Commercial establishments will be subject to strict controls on the types of products they can sell. Specifically:
  - The sale of food products in non-biodegradable packaging shall be prohibited.
  - Priority will be given to vendors offering hot cooked food to reduce packaging waste.
  - Efforts to be made to reduce Single Use Plastic products.
- iv. **Monitoring and Compliance:** The Local Administration will conduct routine inspections to ensure that commercial activities comply with these

and other extant regulations for environment protection. Violators may face fines or suspension of their permits.

- v. **Prohibition in Sensitive Areas:** No commercial or langar activity will be permitted in the catchment area of Manimahesh Dal to preserve water quality and the sanctity of the location.
- vi. **Langars:** The MMT shall continue to regulate the establishment of langars along the Yatra route as they provide essential services to the yatris and function only during the Yatra period. Similar guidelines with regards to sanitation and environment protection shall also apply to the langars as are being proposed for the commercial establishments.

### 3. Environment Protection Measures

- i. **Sanitation and Environment Fee:** A mandatory sanitation and environment protection fee will be charged from each trekker/tourist/yatri during the registration process as well as commercial establishments permitted by the Forest Department and the Langars permitted by the MMT. These funds will be used for:
  - Implementing sanitation measures (e.g., waste management systems, portable toilets).
  - Environmental conservation efforts (e.g., trail maintenance, resource protection).
- ii. **Regulation Period:** The rules and regulations outlined in this SOP will be enforced from May to October, when the area is accessible. Adjustments may be made based on weather or environmental conditions.

### 4. Monitoring and Enforcement

- i. The Forest and Wildlife Department, along with the Police, will conduct regular patrols to ensure compliance with environmental and commercial regulations.
- ii. The MMT will review compliance reports and take corrective actions where necessary.
- iii. Commercial activity will be closely monitored, and licenses may be revoked for non-compliance with environmental and product restrictions

In addition, the Committee also makes the following recommendations for ensuring better sanitation facilities in the Manimahesh Dal Lake trek:

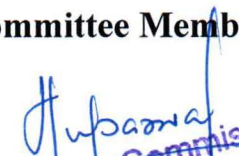
1. Adequate number of toilets using appropriate technology will be constructed along the Yatra route and in the campsites. The provision of 200 toilets for around 6 lakh pilgrims is less and the number of toilets shall be increased keeping in view the carrying capacity calculations as carried out by the expert agencies.
2. Scientific management of waste including Waste segregation at source will be carried out along the Yatra route as has been started during this year in collaboration with Healing Himalayas. The learnings from this year will be utilized to further strengthen the system. Promote the use of reusable and biodegradable materials like patta plates for food among pilgrims and set up awareness campaigns to educate visitors about the importance of keeping the area clean.
3. Sanitation staff for toilets and waste management in adequate numbers will be engaged. Placement of Green-Warriors at frequent interval involving NGO to promote and encourage yatri/trekkers/ tourist and temporary shop owners to comply with green practices.

4. Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPSPCB) will collect water samples from both the lake and downstream (D/s) areas during the Mani Mahesh Yatra. This will allow for a comprehensive assessment of water quality and identifying any pollution caused by the influx of pilgrims and activities during the yatra.
5. Stringent penalties for unauthorized waste dumping will be enforced to promote responsible waste disposal practices.
6. A Material Recovery Facility (MRF) will be established at Hadsar for scientific solid waste management of the waste generated due to trekking activities during Yatra period and at other times.
7. Awareness campaigns to educate the community about the Solid Waste Management & environmental protection of this eco sensitive area in association with NGOs/CBOs and other stakeholders will be organized.

**Signature of Committee Members**

Date : 01-10-2024

Place: Chamba

  
~~Deputy Commissioner~~  
Chamba  
District Magistrate,  
Chamba, Himachal Pradesh.

  
01/10/2024

Deputy Conservator Forest,  
Bharmour Division, Chamba



Assistant Environmental Engineer,  
HP State Pollution Control Board,  
Regional Office, Chamba

## Designated Best Use Water Quality Criteria

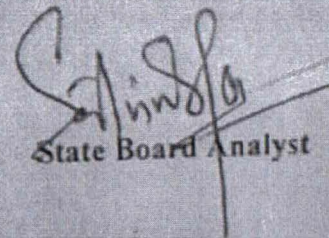
Designated-Best-Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	<b>A</b>	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	<b>B</b>	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	<b>C</b>	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	<b>D</b>	pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	<b>E</b>	pH betwvn 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25C micro mhos/cm Max.2250 Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l



**H.P.STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
 Regional Laboratory, Him Parivesh Bhawan, Near GSSS, Dari, Dharamshala  
 Distt. Kangra (H.P)176057. Phone 01892-222478

Samples in reference to Hon'ble NGT in OA no 689/2024 Shiva Nauala Committee

Sno	Report no	Sampling Location	pH	TSS mg/l	COD mg/l	BOD mg/l	TC MPN/100ml	F MPN/
1	R-405	Dal Lake Manimahesh	6.98	0.7	2.4	0.2	2200	
2	R-406	D/S of Dal Lake before confluence of Nallah (Kamal Kund)	6.78	0.4	3.2	0.3	350	
3	R-407	D/S of Dhansho at Harsar of Manimahesh Nallah	6.60	197.5	-	0.4	9200	

  
 State Board Analyst

## MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

## NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2000

G.S.R. 742(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, namely.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2000.  
(2) Save as otherwise provided in this notification, they shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986,—
  - (1) In Schedule I, after serial number 89 relating to Noise standards for fire crackers and the entries relating thereto, the following serial numbers and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

**“90. Standards for coal mines****1. Air Quality Standards**

The Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), Respirable Particulate Matter (RPM), Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) concentration in downwind direction considering predominant wind direction, at a distance of 500 metres from the following dust generating sources shall not exceed the standards specified in the Tables I, II and III given below:

**Dust Generating Sources**

Loading or unloading, Haul road, coal transportation road, Coal handling plant (CHP), Railway siding, Blasting, Drilling, Overburden dumps, or any other dust generating external sources like coke ovens (hard as well as soft), briquette industry, nearby road etc.

**93. Primary Water Quality Criteria for Bathing Waters.**

In a water body or its part, water is subjected to several types of uses. Depending on the types of uses and activities, water quality criteria have been specified to determine its suitability for a particular purpose. Among the various types of uses there is one use that demands highest level of water quality or purity and that is termed as "Designated Best Use" in that stretch of water body. Based on this, water quality requirements have been specified for different uses in terms of primary water quality criteria. The primary water quality criteria for bathing water are specified along with the rationale in table 1.

**Table 1.**

**PRIMARY WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR BATHING WATER  
(Water used for organised outdoor bathing)**

CRITERIA		RATIONALE
1. Fecal Coliform MPN/100 ml:	500 (desirable) 2500 (Maximum Permissible)	To ensure low sewage contamination. Fecal coliform and fecal streptococci are considered as they reflect the bacterial pathogenicity.
2. Fecal Streptococci MPN/100 ml:	100 (desirable) 500 (Maximum Permissible)	The desirable and permissible limits are suggested to allow for fluctuation in environmental conditions such as seasonal change, changes in flow conditions etc.
2. pH:	Between 6.5 -8.5	The range provides protection to the skin and delicate organs like eyes, nose, ears etc. which are directly exposed during outdoor bathing.
3. Dissolved Oxygen:	5 mg/l or more	The minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of 5 mg/l ensures reasonable freedom from oxygen consuming organic pollution immediately upstream which is necessary for preventing production of anaerobic gases (obnoxious gases ) from sediment.
4. Biochemical Oxygen demand 3 day, 27°C:	3 mg/l or less	The Biochemical Oxygen Demand of 3 mg/l or less of the water ensures reasonable freedom from oxygen demanding pollutants and prevent production of obnoxious gases";

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# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 25 सितम्बर, 2000

सा. का. नि. 742(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1996 (1996 का 29) की धारा 6 और धारा 25 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1996 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्—

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) संशोधन नियम, 2000 है।

(2) इस अधिसूचना में अन्यथा जैसा उपबंधित है उसके सिवाय, वे राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 में,—

(1) अनुसूची 1 में पटाखों के लिए शोर मानकों से संबंधित क्रम संख्याक 89 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्याक और उनसे संबंधित प्रविष्टियां अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

“90. कोयला खानों के लिए मानक

### 1. वायु क्वालिटी मानक

निम्नलिखित धूल उत्पादक स्रोतों से 500 मीटर की दूरी पर प्रबल हवा की दशा पर विचार करते हुए नीचे की ओर हवा की दिशा में निलंबित कणिकीय पदार्थ (एस. पी. एम.), अन्तः श्वसनीय कणिकीय पदार्थ (आर. पी. एम.), सल्फर डाईआक्साइड (एस ओ<sub>2</sub>) और नाइट्रोजन आक्साइड (एन ओ<sub>2</sub>) का संकेन्द्रण नीचे दी गई मारणी-I, और II, और III में विनिर्दिष्ट मानकों से अधिक नहीं होगा।

### धूल उत्पादन के स्रोत

लदाई या उतराई, कर्षण मड़क, कोयला परिवहन मड़क, कोयला हथालने का संयंत्र (मी. एच. वी.) रेल सरकवां, विस्फोट, छेदन, अधिक ऊंचे ढेर या कोई अन्य धूल उत्पादन के बाहरी स्रोत जैसे कोक भट्टी (कठोर तथा मुलायम), इष्टिका उद्योग, पास की मड़क आदि।

- टिप्पण :—1. जहां उपचारित बहिस्त्राव ऐसे नगर सीवर में डाला जाता है जो अंतिम उपचार संयंत्र में जाता है, वहां जैव-रसायन आक्सीजन मांग (बी ओ डी) की 100 मि.ग्रा./लि. तक और रसायन आक्सीजन मांग (सी ओ डी) की 400 मि.ग्रा./लि. तक छूट दी जा सकेगी।
2. बहिस्त्राव की क्वालिटी (एक लिटर प्रति किलोग्राम उत्पाद) संयुक्त सूती वस्त्र उद्योग संयुक्त ऊनी वस्त्र उद्योग और टैक्सटाइल प्रसंस्करण उद्योग में क्रमशः 100, 250 और 80 होगी।

### 93. स्नान-जल के लिए प्राथमिक जल क्वालिटी मानदंड

जलाशय या उसके भाग में के जल का कई प्रकार से उपयोग किया जाता है। जल के उपयोगों और क्रियाकलापों के प्रकार पर निर्भर रहते हुए जल क्वालिटी की कसौटी किसी विशिष्ट प्रयोजन के लिए उसकी उपयुक्तता अवधारित करने के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट कर दी गई है। विभिन्न प्रकार के उपयोगों में एक उपयोग यह भी है जो जल के उच्चतर स्तर की क्वालिटी या शुद्धता की मांग करता है और उस जलाशय के विस्तार में उसे "अभिहित सर्वोत्तम उपयोग" के रूप में जाना जाता है। इस पर आधारित प्राथमिक जल क्वालिटी की कसौटी के निबंधनों के अनुसार विभिन्न उपयोगों के लिए जल क्वालिटी अपेक्षाएं विनिर्दिष्ट की गई हैं। सारणी 1 में स्नान-जल के लिए प्राथमिक जल क्वालिटी की तर्कयुक्त कसौटी विनिर्दिष्ट की गई है।

#### सारणी 1

#### स्नान-जल के लिए प्राथमिक जल क्वालिटी मानदंड

(संगठित बाह्य स्नान के लिए प्रयुक्त जल)

मानदंड		तर्कआधार
1. फिकल	500 (वांछनीय)	निम्न मल जल संदूषण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए,
कोली फॉर्म	2500 (अधिकतम अनुज्ञेय)	फिकल कोलीफॉर्म और फिकल स्ट्रेप्टोकोक्की के
एम. पी. एन./100 मि.लि.		बारे में यह माना गया है कि वे जीवाणु रोगोत्पादकता
2. फिकल स्ट्रेप्टोकोक्की	100 (वांछनीय)	को दर्शित करते हैं। वांछनीय और अनुज्ञेय सीमाएं
एम. पी. एन./100 मि.लि.	500 (अधिकतम अनुज्ञेय)	पर्यावरणिय दशाओं में उतार-चढ़ाव
		को अनुज्ञात करने के लिए मुझाव देती हैं जैसे कि
		मौसमी परिवर्तन, बहाव की दशाओं में परिवर्तन
		आदि।
2. पी. एस.	6.5 से 8.5 के बीच	यह रेंज त्वचा और आँख, नाक, कान आदि जैसे
		कोमल अंगों को संरक्षण प्रदान करती है जो बाह्य
		स्नान के दौरान सीधे प्रभावित होते हैं।
3. घुली हुई आक्सीजन		5 मि.ग्रा./लि. के न्यूनतम घुली हुई आक्सीजन
		संकेन्द्रण ठीक ऊपरीधारा में आर्गनिक प्रदूषण युक्त
		आक्सीजन लेने से युक्तियुक्त मुक्ति सुनिश्चित करते
		हैं जो तलछट से अनाइरोबिक गैसों (आबनोक्सीयस
		गैसों) के उत्पादन को निवारित करने के लिए
		आवश्यक है।
4. जैव-रसायन		3 मि.ग्रा./लि. या इससे कम जल की जैव रसायन
आक्सीजन मांग (बी ओ डी)		आक्सीजन मांग आक्सीजन डिमांडिंग प्रदूषकों
(27° से. पर 3 दिन)		से युक्तियुक्त मुक्ति सुनिश्चित करती है और
		आबनाक्सीयस गैसों के उत्पादन को रोकती है।"
(2) अनुसूची 6 के शोर मान दंडों से संबंधित भाग ड में, मोटरगाड़ियों के लिए शोर सीमा से संबंधित भाग क के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अन्तः		
स्थापित किया जाएगा :—		

"कक. 1 जनवरी, 2003 से मोटर यानों के लिए शोर सीमा

मोटर यानों के लिए निम्नलिखित शोर सीमा 1 जनवरी, 2003 से लागू होगी। अनुसरण किए जाने वाली परीक्षण पद्धति भा मा.

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI  
Original Application no. 689/2024**

**IN THE MATTER OF:-**

**President (Shiv Nuala Committee)**

**....Applicant**

Versus

**State of Himachal Pradesh**

**....Respondent**

**VAKALTNAMA**

KNOW ALL to whom these presents shall come that I/we SH. MUKESH REPASWAL (IAS) working as District Magistrate, Chamba in the State of Himachal Pradesh, do hereby appoint **SHRI DIVYANSHU SRIVASTAVA (D/1383/2015)**, hereinafter called the Advocate to be My/our Advocates in the above noted case and authorize them/him:

- a) To act, appear and plead in the above noted case in this court in any other court in which the same may be tried or heard and also in the appellate courts.
- b) To sign, file, verify and present pleading, applications, appeals, cross-objections or petitions for execution, review, revision, withdrawal, compromise or other petition, replies, objections affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said case in all its stages.
- c) To file and take back documents.
- d) To withdraw, or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration any differences or disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case.
- e) To take out execution proceedings.
- f) To deposit, draw and receive moneys, cheques and grant receipts therefor and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution of the said case.
- g) To appoint and instruct any other Legal Practitioner authorising him to exercise the powers and authorities hereby conferred upon the Advocate whenever he may think fit to do so and to sign the power of attorney on my/our behalf.

And I/we the undersigned do hereby agree to ratify and confirm acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter my/our own acts as if done by me/us to all intents and purposes.

And I/we undertake that I/we or my/our authorised agent would appear in the court on all hearings and will inform the Advocate for appearance when the case is called.

And I/we the undersigned do hereby agree not to hold the Advocate or his substitute responsible for the result of the said case in consequence of his absence from the court when the said case is called up for hearing, or for any negligence of the said Advocate or his substitute.

And I/we the undersigned do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or any part of the fee agreed by me/us to be paid to the Advocate remaining unpaid, he shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said case until the same is paid up. If any costs are allowed for an adjournment, the Advocate would be entitled to the same.

IN WITNESS WHERE OF I/we do hereunto set my/our hand to these presents of which have been understood by me/us this **01st day of October, 2024.**

ACCEPTED:

*Divyanshu*

**(DIVYANSHU KUMAR SRIVASTAVA)**

48, Lawyer's Chamber, Supreme Court,

*Superna*  
**Deputy Commissioner**  
**Chamba**  
**CLIENT**