

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN
TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL BENCH, DELHI**

Original Application No. 299/2026

IN THE MATTER OF:

Sanjay Kapoor

..... Applicant

Versus

Municipal Council, Kullu and others

..... Respondents

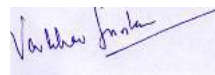
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Respondent No. 4

Dated: 27.06.2026

Place: Kullu



Through Counsel

Vaibhav Srivastava (Advocate)

Report of Joint Committee constituted by the Hon'ble NGT vide orders dated 08.05.2026 passed in OA No. 299 of 2026 titled "Sanjay Kapoor V/s Municipal Council, Kullu & Ors"

1.0. Background and the orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal:

The matter is related to a petition filed by the applicant Sh. Sanjay Kapoor alleging the use of Nehru Park, Kullu for dumping sand, grit and boulders and for parking idle mobile toilets which resulted in deterioration of public assets and partial conversion of the park into a dumping ground. It has also been alleged that the MC, Kullu has started raising construction for making shed for establishing a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) within the park.

The Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 08/05/2026 has observed that:

Para 06: *"The green belts parks in the cities residential areas urban bodies are essential as they act as lungs of the area and help in maintaining the air quality in the area and the green belts parks are required to be protected and no encroachment and raising of construction can be allowed over the same. Reference in this regard may be made to observations made by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Bangalore Medical Trust Vs. B.S. Muddappa & Ors. (1991) 4 SCC 54 and Lal Bahadur Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors. (2018) 15 SCC 407 and observations made by this Tribunal in order dated 28.10.2025 passed in O.A. No. 734/2024 RWA Sector Sigma 2 Vs. Union of India & Ors."*

While issuing notices to respondents in this matter, Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 08/05/2026 has directed, as follows:

Para 08: *"In view of the averments made in the application, we also consider it appropriate that a Joint Committee be constituted to verify the factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action. Accordingly, we constitute a Joint Committee comprising of representatives of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPSPCB) and the District Magistrate, Kullu and direct the same to meet within two weeks, undertake visits to the site, look into the grievances of the applicant, associate the applicant and representative*

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of the concerned project proponent, verify the factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action and to submit its report within one month."

Para 09: *The HPSPCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance."*

2.0. Action Taken in compliance to the Orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal:

2.1. Constitution of the Joint Committee:

A Joint Committee comprising of the following members was constituted:

- Shri Anurag Chander Sharma, IAS, District Magistrate, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh;
- Dr. Narender Sharma, Scientist 'F' and Regional Director, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Regional Directorate, Chandigarh (Member nominated by Member Secretary, CPCB, Delhi);
- Er. Sunil Sharma, Regional Officer, Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPSPCB), Kullu (Member nominated by Member Secretary, HPSPCB, Shimla)

2.2. Meeting of the Joint Committee:

A meeting of the Joint Committee was convened on 16-05-2026 & 24.06.2026 (Through Virtual mode) at 11:00AM in the office of District Magistrate, Kullu. The Additional Deputy Commissioner, Kullu and Junior Engineer, Municipal Council, Kullu and officers of HPSPCB were also present during the meeting.

The following discussions were held during the meeting of Joint Committee:

- i. The representative of Executive Officer, Municipal Council, Kullu apprised that:
 - Earlier the solid waste was managed by the Municipal Council, Kullu at old waste processing facility located in Village- Pirdi, P.O. Mohal, Tehsil & Distt. Kullu (H.P.), but same was discontinued in the year 2018 in view of the orders passed by the Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 492/2014 titled Court on its own motion

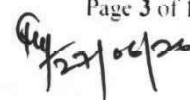
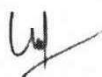
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v/s State of H.P. & Ors and dismissal of appeal by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide orders dated 13-12-2018 in Civil Appeal No. 10224 of 2018.

- Thereafter, a Material Recovery Facility (the present site under reference in the matter of OA No. 299 of 2026) was established near Nehru Park at Sarwari in the year 2019 to comply with the statutory duties, in terms of Solid Waste Management Rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The waste after segregation at MRF was sent to Waste Processing Plant at Rangree till 15.July, 2024 and thereafter Municipal Council, Manali vide letter dated 04-07-2024 refused to accept waste at Rangree site w.e.f. 15-07-2024 (**copy of letter issued by Executive Officer, Municipal Council, Manali is enclosed as Annexure-1**). Consequently, there was no option available with Municipal Council, Kullu for processing of waste and resultantly the waste got accumulated at said MRF site creating unhygienic conditions in surroundings.
- He further informed that in order to address the aforesaid situation at existing MRF the Municipal Council, Kullu has now made a proposal for providing Integrated Solid Waste Management Services (including door to door collection, source segregation, transportation and scientific processing and disposal of solid waste) for Kullu Town, including expansion of MRF (Material Recovery Facility) to rectify the deficiencies in existing solid waste management system (**Copy of Notice Inviting Proposal for providing integrated Solid Waste Management Services is enclosed as Annexure-2**).
- He also stated that, the Municipal Council, Kullu is facing acute constraints in identifying adequate land for establishment of solid waste management infrastructure and shortage of space at existing MRF; therefore, in these circumstances, the Municipal Council has proposed expansion of existing Material Recovery Facility (MRF) at Sarwari exclusively for the purpose of scientific processing and management of municipal solid waste in accordance with the applicable environmental norms and statutory requirements.
- The representative of Executive Officer, Municipal Council further submitted that the proposed additional facility is intended for remedy and to streamline deficiencies arising out of the operations undertaken by the previous contractor/vendor and to implement an integrated Solid Waste Management system encompassing door to door collection, segregation, transportation, processing, recycling, and scientific disposal of waste.

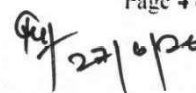


- He also submitted that, for improving the existing waste handling conditions and ensuring compliance with environmental standards, the Municipal Council, Kullu is required to construct leachate collection pits, impervious tipping floors, and allied infrastructure for installation and operation of machinery such as shredders, composting units, weighing bridge, and other processing equipment for scientific processing of Solid Waste.
- He also clarified that said park is not a notified park only 25% of the total area of the park is proposed to be utilized for expansion of the Material Recovery Facility, while the remaining area shall continue to remain available for public use and a proper separation wall of adequate height will be constructed towards park.
- It was further submitted by Municipal Council, Kullu that the proposed project is being undertaken in larger public interest to ensure scientific waste management, environmental protection, prevention of unregulated dumping, and maintenance of public hygiene and sanitation in the town of Kullu.
- The present proposal aim to address the immediate problem of solid waste management in Kullu town as there is no other option available. However, in the long run, Municipal Council, Kullu intends and committed to set up a Solid Waste Management facility at appropriate place which will be fully compliant to Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 and all other statutory provisions. Due to non-availability of suitable site in Municipal Council area as well as in the surrounding Panchayat areas, the present proposal is the only solution to address the current problem.
- He also submitted that the matter of expansion of said MRF is also sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of H.P. in CWPIIL No. 49/2026 and listed on dated 30.07.2026.

ii. **The District Magistrate, Kullu apprised that:**

- The existing MRF site near Sarwari is being used as Material Recovery Facility (MRF) by Municipal Council, Kullu since 2019 and there is no other suitable land available within territorial jurisdiction of Municipal Council, Kullu for establishing Material Recovery Facility (MRF).
- The District Administration had also made serious efforts for identification of suitable land after closure of Pirdi site for establishing Solid Waste Management





Facility in and outside the jurisdiction of Municipal Council, Kullu but there were various issues involved w.r.t feasibility of site and various local issues involved in transfer of land. The status of such identified land and issues involved are tabulated as under:

Sr. No.	Location of land identified	Type of land	Area	Reason for rejection of site (Annexure-3 colly.)
1.	Balh Panchayat, Maharaja koti, Distt Kullu.	3 rd class forest land	01-86-14 Hectare.	The Forest Right Committee did not issue necessary NOC/certificate for SWM site.
2.	Miyan Behar in Gram Panchayat, Peej	-Do-	00-80-93 Hectare.	Gram Sabha rejected the proposal of SWM site in 2018.
3.	Shastri Nagar Nallah, ward no.11 MC Kullu.	AJ Banjr	NA	The Forest Right Committee did not issue necessary NOC/certificate for SWM site.
4.	Sari, GP Sari Upmahall Dobha, Fathi Sari Distt Kullu	3 rd class forest land	00-80-89 Hectare.	The Forest Right Committee did not issue necessary NOC/certificate for SWM site.
5.	Near Math area in Gram Panchayat, Kothi Sari.	-Do-	NA	Gram Panchayat rejected the proposal

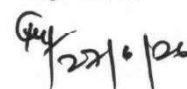
				of SWM site in 2019.
6.	Jia site at Jia Panchayat	Banjr Kadim	08-08-18 Bigha.	Gram Panchayat rejected the proposal of SWM site in 2024 NOC is still awaited.

- The District Magistrate further apprised that land mentioned at Sr. No.6 was recently identified near Village Jia near Bhuntar for establishment of the Solid Waste Processing Facility for MC, Kullu but NOC (No Objection Certificate) has not been issued by Gram Panchayat till date. This site is located approx. 13 km away from the Kullu Town and also requires construction of a dedicated road & bridge and high cost for transportation of waste to the site and the site is also located close to river Parvati.
- He further apprised that considering peculiar topography and geographical constraints in hilly region of Distt- Kullu, coupled with the limited availability of suitable non-forest land, the Municipal Council, Kullu is bound to initiate expansion of existing Material Recovery Facility for scientific management of waste as there are serious anomalies at existing site due to absence of adequate infrastructure for waste management and space constraint.
- He further apprised that the identification and transfer process of new site will take at least 2 two years' time hence, keeping in view of the present situation and non-availability of any other suitable land there is no other option than to carry out expansion of the existing MRF site at Sarwari to ensure scientific management of solid waste being generated from Kullu Town.

iii. **The Regional Officer, HPSPCB, Kullu apprised that:**

- The State Pollution Control Board has already issued various Show Cause Notices to the Executive Officer, Municipal Council, Kullu for violations of Solid Waste Management Rules. (The copies of last three Show Cause Notices are enclosed as **Annexure-4**)
- He further apprised that the State Board had already imposed Environmental Compensation amounting to **Rs. 29,00,000/- (Rs. Twenty Nine Lacs only)** on Municipal Council, Kullu for violations of Solid Waste Management Rules.





iv. **The Regional Director, CPCB, informed that:**

- It is mandatory for Municipal Corporations to ensure strict compliance of new Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, which have become effective from April 1, 2026, for collection, segregation, sorting, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste.
- He further informed that the Criteria and actions to be taken for solid waste management in hilly and island area have been clearly defined in the SWM Rules, 2026 which are required to be strictly followed.

2.3. Site Visit:

The Joint Committee carried out inspection of sites under reference i.e. Material Recovery Facility of Municipal Council, Kullu and Nehru Park, Kullu on same day i.e. 16.05.2026.

The applicant Sh. Sanjay Kapoor along with other representatives of the area were also associated during site inspection. The attendance sheet is attached as **Annexure-5**.

The geo-tagged photographs taken by the Joint Committee during site inspection, illustrating the present condition of the site, are enclosed as **Annexure-6**.

2.4. Findings/Observations of the Joint Committee:

The following are the findings of the Joint Committee:

- i. The Municipal Council (MC), Kullu has established the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) at a distance of approximately 15-20 metres from the Sarwari River, adjoining Nehru Park.
- ii. The Municipal Council, Kullu has not obtained the requisite mandatory authorization from the Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPSPCB) for the operation of this facility;
- iii. The said MRF facility is presently being utilized for dumping mixed municipal solid waste. No functional material recovery or segregation equipment was found at the site;

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- iv. The Leachate was observed emanating from the wet waste stored at the facility, with no provision for its collection and treatment. During the rainy season, this leachate may potentially flow into the nearby Sarwari River.
- v. No functional infrastructure or treatment facility for processing wet waste was found available at the site.
- vi. Foul/unpleasant odour and flies were observed in the areas surrounding the site.
- vii. As per Rule-3 (ze) of SWM Rules, 2026, "*Material Recovery Facility (MRF) means a facility where solid waste other than the wet waste and horticulture waste can be temporarily stored by the local body or any entity authorized by the local body, to facilitate segregation and sorting of the collected waste including biodegradable plastic as well as compostable plastic, and transfer of recyclable and non-recyclables to authorized recyclers or waste processors from various components of waste*". However, it was observed that this MRF Facility is not being used as MRF facility but as waste dumping shed.
- viii. No weigh bridge, logbooks and records are being maintained at this site by Municipal Council, Kullu.
- ix. The representatives of Municipal Council, Kullu informed the Joint Committee that approximately 263 tonnes of waste had been transported to M/s Jupiter Infra, Siswan Road, Panchkula, Haryana for further processing and utilization as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF).
- x. The representative of Municipal Council, Kullu further informed that approximately 150 tonnes of segregated waste and 25-30 tonnes of wet waste are presently stored at the site.
- xi. The total quantity of solid waste generated from the 11 wards of Kullu is approximately 7-8 tonnes per day. In the absence of any operational machinery for segregation of waste at the site, and without regular waste treatment, this site may eventually develop into a legacy waste dump in the future.
- xii. It was observed that approximately 25% of the Nehru Park area has been used for the construction of an access road leading to the MRF shed and for the development of an additional shed within the park premises. During the inspection, the Joint Committee observed that the foundation work for the proposed shed had already been completed. **However, no active construction activity was observed at the site at the time of inspection.**


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The continued non-establishment of a scientifically managed waste processing facility would not only aggravate the existing environmental and public health hazards, but would also amount to a direct violation of the statutory obligations cast upon the Municipal Council under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The present deficiencies in waste management have led to recurring complaints from the local inhabitants on account of unbearable foul smell, scattered waste, unhygienic surroundings, and nuisance caused by improper handling and temporary dumping of municipal waste. **The situation, if not immediately addressed through establishment of an integrated and scientifically regulated Solid Waste Management system, is likely to result in serious environmental public health hazard.**

3.0. Suggestions for Remedial Measures:

Accordingly, in order to improve the prevailing situation at the existing Material Recovery Facility and in view non-availability of alternate suitable land and to ensure strict compliance with statutory environmental laws, the Joint Committee is of view that expansion of Material Recovery Facility at Sarvari may be allowed to Municipal Council, Kullu. The Joint Committee further suggests following remedial measures to be implemented by the Municipal Council, Kullu for scientific management of Solid Waste:

1. The Municipal Council, Kullu shall clear the dumped waste at the existing shed and dispose -off the same scientifically through authorized facility/ recyclers.
2. The Municipal Council, Kullu shall ensure functioning of existing shredder and bio-composter properly and ensure to process the 100% daily incoming waste in scientific manner to avoid any adverse impact on surrounding area.
3. The Municipal Council, Kullu shall provide impervious tipping floors and lined leachate collection pit and drainage systems to prevent seepage, contamination of surface and ground water.
4. The Municipal Council, Kullu shall provide the proper waste processing machinery including shredders, baler, composting units, weigh bridge, and other allied infrastructure for efficient scientific treatment of waste:

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5. The Municipal Council, Kullu shall adopt systematic door-to-door collection, segregation at source, covered transportation, and time-bound lifting of waste to eliminate Garbage Vulnerable Points/open dumping of waste.
6. Implement odour-control and sanitation mechanisms including regular disinfection, bio-culture treatment, and covered waste handling arrangements;
7. The Municipal Council, Kullu shall obtain consent/authorization of State Board.
8. The Municipal Council, Kullu shall develop environmental safeguards including vector control measures, fire safety mechanisms, and green buffer zones of local species by Miyawaki plantation method around the facility.
9. In the long run, Municipal Council, Kullu shall set up a dedicated Solid Waste Management facility at appropriate place which will be fully compliant to Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 and all other statutory provisions.
10. The Municipal Council, Kullu shall follow the advisory for management of Solid Waste in hilly areas issued by Central Pollution Control Board.

CPCB Member has suggested following remedial measures in addition to the above:

- i) As apprised by Deputy Commissioner, Kullu that despite making various efforts during last five years, no other alternative site could be identified for processing and disposal of MSW Solid Waste Management in Kullu. **Further, during the inspection carried out by the Joint Committee, the applicants and other local residents present at the site categorically stated that they would not permit the establishment of an MSW management facility in any of the 11 wards of Kullu.** In view of the above, the District Administration, Kullu has proposed to continue operations at the existing site by undertaking necessary improvements and strengthening the infrastructure to ensure the management of municipal solid waste generated in Kullu.

However, in this regard, CPCB member is of the view and suggesting that since mixed waste accumulated at site has to be processed, this site at the most can be used for scientific disposal of the mixed waste lying at site by making improvements suggested by the District Administration.

Thereafter, the existing facility be utilized exclusively as a Material Recovery Facility (MRF), as defined under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, without any encroachment upon the adjoining Nehru Park area and after obtaining authorization from State Pollution Control Board, since the space available for the waste processing facility and Material Recovery Facility (MRF) at the present site adjacent to Nehru Park is insufficient to provide the requisite buffer zone around the facility, as observed during the joint inspection conducted by CPCB and HPSPCB on 14.09.2024 and again during the site visit of the Joint Committee on 16.05.2026.

- ii) *MC, Kullu has informed that the existing Nehru Park, which has been utilized for the expansion of the Material Recovery Facility under reference in the present matter, is not a notified park. In this regard, it is submitted that irrespective of the legal or notified status of the said site/park, the prescribed buffer zone criteria applicable to the activities presently being carried out by MC, Kullu at the facility must be complied with, without any relaxation.*
- iii) *CPCB has prepared and circulated an advisory on 22/06/2026 (Annexure-7) for management of solid waste in hilly area in accordance with provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 including the criteria for Solid Waste Management in Hilly Area as mandated under the Rule 12 of SWM Rules, 2026. It is suggested that the advisory circulated by CPCB should be followed by District Administration and other state agencies as per mandate given in SWM Rules, 2026, for identifying a suitable site/sites for management of municipal solid waste of Kullu.*
- iv) *Another matter regarding proposed Material Recovery Facility (MRF) shed in the same park (Nehru Park) is under consideration of Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh in WPIL No. 49 of 2026; Senior Citizen Council Kullu and another vs. State of H.P. and others. The Hon'ble High Court in its order dated 08/05/2026 (Annexure-8) has directed that "Status quo shall be maintained regarding the park in question."*

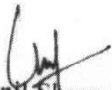
The next date of hearing in this matter before the Hon'ble High Court is July 30, 2026.

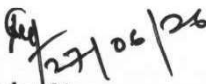
It is therefore suggested that the MC, Kullu must ensure to maintain the status quo, in compliance to the orders of Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh.

v) **HPSPCB shall ensure compliance of the following directions of CPCB vide File No.: EQ-99/19/2024-UPC-II-HO-CPCB-HO/2488 dated 13/06/2025 (Annexure-9), issued for Enforcement of Provisions of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules:**

- a) To assess fresh waste generated during tourist and non-tourist season.
- b) To make provisions for 100% door to door collection and segregation of waste. Records & logbooks to be maintained by ULB.
- c) To set up material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials. Existing waste processing facilities to be made functional.
- d) To identify locations where wastes are dumped and ensure that no fresh /legacy waste/leachate should overflow into river/water body and immediate measures should be taken to stop the overflow.
- e) To direct concerned department/agency in Himachal Pradesh to provide designated space for establishment for waste processing facilities of adequate capacity.
- f) To ensure that Leachate from waste processing site is collected and treated or option to be explored for treatment at nearby STP. In no case, leachate should find its way into any water body.
- g) To ensure that ULBs obtain authorization under SWM Rules, 2016 for waste processing facilities from HPSPCB.
- h) To ensure that site of Buffer zone for Solid Waste processing and disposal Facility having more than 5 tons per day capacity is maintained as per CPCB guidelines on "Provision of buffer zone around waste processing and disposal facilities" issued under SWM Rules, 2016 by concerned ULB.
- i) To direct ULBs to identify Hotspots locations of 'garbage vulnerable points' and take action for regular lifting /clearing of waste. Adequate number of Bins should be kept at a by the ULBs for collection of dry and wet waste at all public places.
- j) To ensure that adequate provision be made by ULBs for odour management at waste processing facilities as per CPCB guidelines.
- k) Additional arrangements shall be made for treatment of waste generated in tourist season.

The above factual report of the Joint Committee along with suggestive remedial measures, is being submitted for the consideration of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, which may kindly be taken on record.


Er. Sunil Sharma,
Regional Officer,
HPSPCB, Kullu


Dr. Narender Sharma,
Regional Director, CPCB,
RD, Chandigarh


Anurag Chander Sharma IAS,
District Magistrate, Kullu

संख्या: एम०सी०एम०/ई०ए०-2024- 4984-4994
कार्यालय नगरपालिका परिषद् मनाली,
जिला कुल्लू हिमाचल प्रदेश।

सेवा में,

1. खण्ड-विकास अधिकारी नगर,
स्थित पतलीकुल्ह, जिला कुल्लू हिमाचल प्रदेश।
2. कार्यकारी अधिकारी,
नगरपालिका परिषद् कुल्लू, जिला कुल्लू हिमाचल प्रदेश।
3. सचिव,
नगर पंचायत भुंतर, नगर पंचायत बंजार, जिला कुल्लू हिमाचल प्रदेश।
4. अध्यक्ष,
विशेष क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण (SADA)
कसोल, मनिकरण।

दिनांक, मनाली 04 जुलाई 2024

विषय: कूड़े-कर्कट के निस्तारण के संबंध में।

महोदय/महोदया

उपरोक्त विषय के संदर्भ में आपके सूचनार्थ प्रस्तुत है, कि उपायुक्त कुल्लू के दिशा-निर्देशों और नगरपालिका की साधारण बैठक दिनांक 06-06-2024 के पारित निर्णय जिसमें की कूड़ा-कर्कट संयंत्र उपरांत रांगड़ी, मनाली में जो अन्य क्षेत्रों नगर परिषद्, नगर पंचायत, पंचायत क्षेत्रों/TDC क्षेत्र तथा सरचू इत्यादी क्षेत्रों से आने वाले कूड़ा-कर्कट को दिनांक 15/07/2024 से किसी भी प्रकार का कूड़ा-कचरा स्वीकार नहीं किया जाएगा। यह निर्णय रांगड़ी की साइट की पूरी क्षमता भर जाने और कूड़े के निष्पादन में उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों के कारण लिया गया है, जिससे ब्यास नदी की ओर कचरा जाने की संभावना व्यक्त की गई है। इस स्थिति के परिणामस्वरूप, नगरपालिका परिषद् पर राष्ट्रीय हरित न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा 4 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपये का जुर्माना भी लगाया गया है।

अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस संदर्भ में आप संबंधित अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों से आने वाले कूड़ा-कर्कट को दिनांक 15/07/2024 के बाद कूड़ा-कर्कट संयंत्र रांगड़ी में न भेजने की उचित कार्यवाही करने की अनुकम्पा करें।

01/07
कार्यकारी अधिकारी
नगरपालिका परिषद् मनाली।

पृष्ठांकन: संख्या: तथैव 4984-4994 दिनांक, मनाली 04 जुलाई 2024
प्रतिलिपि:

1. उपायुक्त कुल्लू, जिला कुल्लू, हिमाचल प्रदेश को सूचनार्थ हेतु प्रेषित है।
2. उपमंडल अधिकारी नागरिक मनाली, जिला कुल्लू, हिमाचल प्रदेश को सूचनार्थ हेतु प्रेषित है।
3. उपमंडल अधिकारी नागरिक केलोग, जिला लौहल -स्पीती, हिमाचल प्रदेश को सूचनार्थ हेतु प्रेषित है।
4. पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी कुल्लू, जिला कुल्लू, हिमाचल प्रदेश को सूचनार्थ हेतु प्रेषित है।
5. पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी स्थित केलोग, जिला लौहल -स्पीती, हिमाचल प्रदेश को सूचनार्थ हेतु प्रेषित है।
6. प्रधान/उप प्रधान नगर पालिका परिषद् मनाली को सूचनार्थ हेतु प्रेषित है।
7. मैसर्स नेक्स्टजेन केमिकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को निर्देश दिया जाता है कि 15 जुलाई 2024 से अन्य क्षेत्रों से आने वाले कूड़ा-कचरा स्वीकार न करें।

01/07
कार्यकारी अधिकारी
नगरपालिका परिषद् मनाली।

OFFICE OF THE MUNIICIPAL COUNCI KULLU, DISTRICT KULLU, (HP) 175101
No. UD-MCK-SI(SWM Tender)2026-384-43

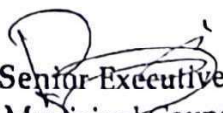
Dated: 13 May, 2026

Notice Inviting Request for Proposal for Providing Integrated Solid Waste Management Services including Segregated Door-to-Door Collection, Street Sweeping, Drain Cleaning, Transportation, Processing and Scientific Disposal

Online bids are hereby invited on behalf of MUNICIPAL COUNCIL KULLU from eligible entities for the work mentioned below-

Name of Work	Project Capacity (In TPD)	Bid Security/ EMD (In INR)	Performance Security	RFP Document Fee
Providing Integrated Solid Waste Management Services including Segregated Door-to-Door Collection, Street Sweeping, Drain Cleaning, Transportation, Processing and Scientific Disposal For Municipal Council Kullu.	15 TPD	Rs. 10,00,000/- Ten Lakh	Rs. 50,00,000/- Fifty Lakh	Rs. 10,000/- (Ten Thousand Rupees Only) (Excluding GST)

1. RFP documents can be seen on the website: <https://hptenders.gov.in> and will be available for downloaded w.e.f 14.05.2026 to 26.05.2026 from the portal <https://hptenders.gov.in> by the eligible entities registered on the portal.
2. Document Fee has to be paid online through RTGS/NEFT/Net Banking during the "Downloading of RFP Document & Payment of RFP Document Fees of" Rs. 10,000/- (Ten Thousand Rupees Only) (Excluding GST).
3. The prospective bidder shall be required to submit an EMD amounting to Rs. 10,00,000/- in the form of Bank Guarantee /Third Party FD from a nationalized bank/Scheduled Bank in India in favour of The Senior Executive Officer, Municipal Council Kullu .
4. The prospective bidder shall be required to submit a Performance Security amounting to Rs. 50,00,000/- in the form of Bank Guarantee/Third Party FD to the Authority as per terms of the Agreement.
5. The RFP may be postponed or cancelled at any time due to administrative reasons and no claim shall be entertained on this account.
6. In case any corrigendum/addendum is issued subsequently, the same shall be uploaded on the HP e- Tender Portal only. Accordingly, all prospective bidders are advised to regularly monitor the e-tender portal till the final date of submission of bids for any updates, amendments.
7. Possession of DSC and registration of the Concessionaire on the portal i.e., <https://hptenders.gov.in> is a prerequisite for e-tendering. For further details and e-tendering schedule, visit website <https://hptenders.gov.in>


Senior Executive Officer
Municipal Council Kullu.
Sr. Executive Officer
Municipal Council Kullu
Dist. Kullu (H.P.)

Sr. No.	Location of land identified	Type of land	Area	Reason for rejection of site with annexure
1.	Balh Panchayat, Maharaja koti, Distt Kullu.	3 rd class forest land	01-86-14 Hectare.	FRC rejected the proposal of SWM site in 2017.
2.	Miyan Behar in Gram Panchayat Peej	-Do-	00-80-93 Hectare.	Gram Sabha rejected the proposal of SWM site in 2018.
3.	Shastri Nagar Nallah, ward no.11 Mmc Kullu	AJ Banjir	NA	FRC rejected the proposal of SWM site in 2018.
4.	Sari. GP Sari Upmahall Dobha, Fathi Sari Distt Kullu	3 rd class forest land	00-80-89 Hectare.	FRC rejected the proposal of SWM site in 2019.
5.	Near Math area in Gram Panchayat, Kothi Sari,	-Do-	NA	Gram Panchayat rejected the proposal of SWM site in 2019.
6.	Jia site at Jia Panchayat	Banjir Kadim	08-08-18 Bigha.	Gram Panchayat rejected the proposal of SWM site in 2024 NOC is still awaited.


 Sr. Executive Officer
 Municipal Council Kullu
 Distt. Kullu (H.P.)

अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम 2006।

वन अधिकार समिति

ग्राम सभा 6/10/17

प्रतिलिपि प्रस्ताव

प्रस्ताव संख्या 9

दिनांक 22.03.2017

गणपति 1521/2800

वन अधिकार समिति ग्राम सभा 6/10/17 की
 बैठक आज दिनांक 22.03.2017 को वजे स्थान 6/10/17 श्री / श्री मति
 की अध्यक्षता में की गई जिसमें 6/10/17
 परम्परा वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम 2006 के अन्तर्गत ग्राम/गावों के अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य
 जंगल/ वन क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित वन अधिकारों के दावे हेतु प्राप्त
 आवेदना पर चर्चा की गई जिसमें 6/10/17 6/10/17 6/10/17
 के निर्माण के लिए 01-86-14 हेक्टर वन के
 उपयोग भूमि की मंजूरी प्रस्तावित है।

वन अधिकारों के प्रस्तावों के सभी दस्तावेजों के अध्ययन तथा उस पर
 प्रस्तुत चर्चा के उपरान्त यह समिति इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि 6/10/17
 का जंगल/ वन क्षेत्र में 6/10/17 6/10/17
 के लिए अधिकार हेतु दावा
 नियमानुसार सही पाया गया/ सही नहीं पाया गया। तदनुसार समिति इस दावे को पारित
 करते हुए इस उप खण्ड स्तर की समिति को प्रेषित करती है/ तदनुसार समिति इस दावे
 को निरस्त करती है।

स्थान 6/10/17
 दिनांक 22.03.2017

ग्राम पंचायत एवं विकास अधिकारी
 ग्राम पंचायत
 विकास खण्ड कुल्लू (हि0प्र0)

Gandhi



कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत, पीज

"ग्रामीण विकास"
"भारत विकास"

विकास खण्ड कुल्लू, जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0)

आज दिनांक 30/10/2018 को प्रधान की प्रत्येक दिने की अध्यक्षता में हुई
में उपस्थित 09/372 सदस्यों द्वारा पारित प्रस्ताव संख्या सं0 5 की कार्यात्मक प्रतिनिधि ।

ग्राम पंचायत पीज, काठी पीज में नगर परिसर कुल्लू का
बुडा सभ्य है निम्न स्थान के सदस्य में ।

यह कि सर्व सभ्यता से ग्राम सभा में प्रस्ताव पारित
किया गया कि कार्यकारी अधिकारी नगर परिसर कुल्लू के
फर संख्या 1128 दिनांक 13/10/2018 के सदस्य में निम्न
ग्राम पंचायत पीज, काठी पीज में बुडा सभ्य खेलने के
लिए गया है। इस हेतु नगर परिसर कुल्लू के ग्राम पंचायत
पीज से NCC वांछित है। उपरोक्त विषय को चर्चा हेतु
ग्राम सभा में रखा गया जिस पर चर्चा उपरान्त ग्राम
सभा द्वारा सर्व सभ्यता से प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया कि
ग्राम सभा पीज उपरोक्त विषय हेतु मांगी गई NCC
के लिए सहमत नहीं है। प्रस्ताव सर्व सभ्यता से स्वीकार
है।

प्रतिनिधि:- रमेश बिजान्त अधिकारी ग्राम सभा, जिला रमेश कुल्लू
की सेवा में आदेशानुसार कार्यवाही हेतु विनम्र निवेदन सहित
प्रेषित ।



ग्राम पंचायत पीज
विकास खण्ड कुल्लू

सांग

शास्त्री नगर वन अधिकार समिति की अध्यक्षता में महिला प्रखर
शास्त्री नगर विकास समिति ने गुहला नज्दरी बैठक दिनांक
11-11-2018 को महिला प्रखर सांसात्विक गन्त में
समाप्त हुई।

पाईद की राहुल वैदु वीडियो 11 न अगस्त 3
के दमाण में लागा कि व्यापारिक अर्थव्यवस्था नगर परिषद
कुछ ने पत्र संख्या 4016 दिनांक 15-10-2018 को भुलित
किमा है कि शास्त्री नगर गोल में व्यास की छोर पर
कुडा बैस्ट संपन्न व उन्निपरा साईट का निगम किमा
जागा है ताकि इधर का कुडा करकर नही इम्पकिमा जा
सके। इसके लिए वनाधिकार समिति से अनापति
प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने हेतु कहा गया है।

सभा ने पुर जोर बैस्ट संपन्न स्थापना
का विरोध किमा कि इस से गुहला शास्त्री नगर व
गांधी नगर में प्रदूषण फैलैगा और न्याय नदी का जल
भी प्रदूषित होना इसलिये वनाधिकार समिति
तैसा कोई अनापति जारी न करे। भाग सभा ने
इसका कडा विरोध किमा इसलिये सर्वसम्मत
निर्णय लिमा गया कि जहां पर भरी भावदीकि
वीथ कुडा संपन्न स्थापित नही होना कहा
वन अधिकार समिति नगर परिषद को समझ रहे
सुचित करे।

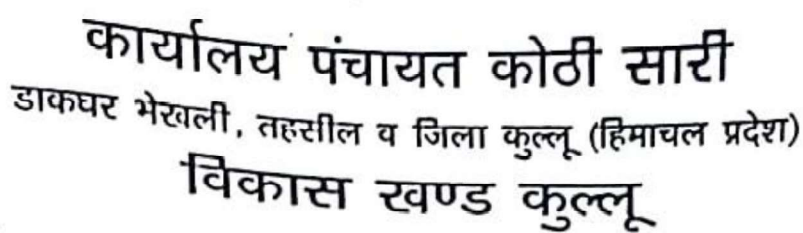
प्रस्ताव: 2

सभा में अध्यक्ष नगर परिषद, कार्यकारी
अधिकारी व सहभागी अभिमानों द्वारा उपस्थित न
रुहने वारे भी शेष वक्त किमा गया भी कि जनता
की मौका पर काम व भोगे निगमने या स्वीकार
करने का काम अंदरुन रहा। साधारण सभा ने पुनः
पाईद वीडियो 11 से उपरोक्त अधिकारियों को उपस्थित
अगली बैठक में सुनिश्चित करे की बात ताकि
जनता की समस्याएं मौका पर निगमने जाये।

प्रस्ताव: 3

लोडर शास्त्री नगर व मैडनहाऊस
से ऊपर अपर शास्त्री नगर के वारिषों ने
शिवगता की कि वरसात व वारिष में राहों
पौलियां पूरा पानी एक दूसरे की घरो कमरे





दिनांक 19/2/2019

उपस्थिति/पंचायत बैठक/ग्राम सभा बैठक _____

अध्यक्षता प्रधान/उपप्रधान _____

महोदय - अगर पालिका परिषद कुछ इसी गैंग बंचायत को ही माली के गैंग मानती हो तो वह दुर्भाग्यवश के अंतर्गत आता है मैं कुछ बर्कट की डंपिंग, कुछ सैबली राइफ के चौकी के नीचे पर गंदगी डंप करने के लिए सिराफान को फिर हिल किया गया था इस स्थान के लोग हमारी पंचायत के गैंग भाषाई की दूरी माला 50 मीटर पर रहती है तथा यह स्थान गहरा-नाला भी नहीं है मेल ले कि कुछेक को चारों तरफ फैलने से रोकना ही सम्भव है इस स्थान में हमें भरे पड़े हैं इस स्थान का निरीक्षण S.D.M. कुछ इसी स्थान में का स्थान पर आकर किया गया। जिस में पाया गया कि यह स्थान न तो गंदगी डंपिंग के लायक है जिन कारणों से केवल पंचायत की आम जनता व पंचायत प्रोहीमिडिओ द्वारा इस स्थान को डंपिंग वगैरह पर नडा कोष किया गया।

अतः महादम से प्रपिना है कि उपरोक्त कार्य को शुरू

ક્રમ ૧૧ રેખા જામડો ।

८५-११११५ ।

प्रतिलिपि :

- प्रतिलिपि :
- 1) अध्यापक जगजित सिंह, किरपट, गुरुदास
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- _____ सही है।



पंचायत सहायक/सचिव
पंचायत जोटी सारी
विकास खण्ड कुल्लू (हि.प्र.)

[illegible]

प्रेषक,

कमांक एम0सी0 के0 एम0ई0 (सी) 5140-42 दिनांक 21/12/2018

कार्यकारी अधिकारी,
नगर परिषद कुल्लू।

प्रेषित,

खंड विकास अधिकारी,
विकास खंड कुल्लू।

विषय: -

CWPII No. 269/2017 - Court on its own motion v/s
State of H.P. and Ors.

महोदय

उपरोक्त विषय के संदर्भ में अतिरिक्त दण्डाधिकारी कम प्रोजेक्ट निदेशक डी0 आ0 डी0 ए0 कुल्लू के पत्र सं0 No. DRDA/Kullu/SBM/5-2018/6575 दिनांक 19.12.2018 जिसकी प्रति आप के कार्यालय को भी प्रेषित की गई है। नगर परिषद कुल्लू द्वारा ग्राम पंचायत बल्ह में टुकड़ा नं0 1, 22 बीघा जो कि विकास खंड कुल्लू के अर्न्तगत आता है जिस में SWM की स्थापना के लिए वन विभाग को भूमि का स्थानांतरण शहरी विकास विभाग के नाम करने के लिए आन लाईन केस भेजा गया है जिसमें वनाधिकार समिति का NOC वांछित है। अतः आप से अनुरोध है कि वनाधिकार समिति का NOC नगर परिषद कुल्लू को शीघ्र अति शीघ्र उपलब्ध करवाने की कृपा करें।

भवदीय,

कार्यकारी अधिकारी,

नगर परिषद कुल्लू।

कमांक एम0सी0 के0 एम0ई0(सी) 2018/5140-42/ दिनांक 21/12/2018.

प्रतिलिपि:-

1. प्रधान सचिव शहरी विकास विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार शिमला को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।
2. अतिरिक्त प्रधान मुख्य अरण्यपाल हि0प्र0 शिमला को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।
3. निदेशक शहरी विकास विभाग हि0प्र0 शिमला को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।
4. उपायुक्त कुल्लू को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।
5. अतिरिक्त जिला दण्डा अधिकारी एवं प्रोजेक्ट निदेशक डी0 आर0 डी0 ए0 कुल्लू को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।
6. उपमण्डल अधिकारी (ना०) उपमंडल कुल्लू को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।
7. प्रधान/ उप- प्रधान नगर परिषद कुल्लू को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित है।

कार्यकारी अधिकारी,
नगर परिषद कुल्लू।

**Joint Inspection Report Of The Land Proposed To Be Diverted
For The Construction Solid Waste Management Project at Fati-
Ballh, Kothi- Maharaja, Tehsil & Distt. Kullu (H.P.).**

Dated: 18/10/2018

A Joint inspection of un-demarcated protected forest land measuring 00-29-24 Ha required for The Construction Solid Waste Management Project at Fati-Ballh, Kothi-Maharaja, Tehsil & Distt. Kullu (H.P.) was carried out in the presence of user agency, Revenue and Forest Authority.

The user agency has proposed only one aligned option as there is no other option available.

On the basis of said inspection it is certified that the forest land proposed to be diverted is inescapable and is minimum and contains around 70 nos. of wild trees. There is no land available in the vicinity which can be used for this purpose. The land is not affected by any burial ground, park or public Bauri (spring).

The Joint Inspection Committee therefore recommends diversion of 00-29-24 Ha of forestland (revenue details enclosed herewith) under section 2 of Forest Conservation Act (FCA) 1980.


Divisional Forest Officer,
Forest Division Kullu, Kullu.


Range Forest Officer
Forest Range Kullu, Kullu.


SDM, Kullu
Kullu


Executive Officer
Municipal Council Kullu

**Joint Inspection Report Of The Land Proposed To Be Diverted
For The Construction Solid Waste Management Project at Gram
Panchayat-Sari Up-mahaal-doba, Fati- Sari, Tehsil & Distt.
Kullu (H.P.).**

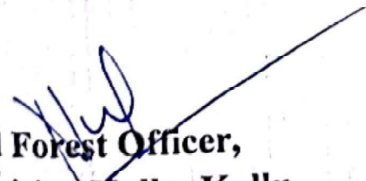
Dated: 18/10/2018

A Joint inspection of un-demarcated protected forest land measuring 00-80-89 Ha required for The Construction Solid Waste Management Project at Gram Panchayat- Sari Upmahaal – Doba, Fati- Sari, Tehsil & Distt. Kullu (H.P.) was carried out in the presence of user agency, Revenue and Forest Authority.

The user agency has proposed only one aligned option as there is no other option available.

On the basis of said inspection it is certified that the forest land proposed to be diverted is inescapable and is minimum and contains around 200 nos. of chir pine (pinus roxburghii) trees. There is no land available in the vicinity which can be used for this purpose. The land is not affected by any burial ground, park or public Bauri (spring).

The Joint Inspection Committee therefore recommends diversion of 00-80-89 Ha of forestland (revenue details enclosed herewith) under section 2 of Forest Conservation Act (FCA) 1980.


**Divisional Forest Officer,
Forest Division Kullu, Kullu.**


**Range Forest Officer
Forest Range Kullu, Kullu.**


**SDM, Kullu
Kullu**


**Executive Officer
Municipal Council Kullu**

26

**Joint Inspection Report Of The Land Proposed To Be Diverted
For The Construction Solid Waste Management Project at
Mahaal and Fati- Peej, Tehsil & Distt. Kullu (H.P.).**

66

Dated: 18/10/2018

A Joint inspection of un-demarcated protected forest land measuring 00-80-93 Ha required for The Construction Solid Waste Management Project at Mahaal and Fati -Peej, Tehsil & Distt. Kullu was carried out in the presence of user agency, Revenue and Forest Authority.

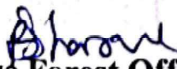
The user agency has proposed only one aligned option as there is no other option available.

On the basis of said inspection it is certified that the forest land proposed to be diverted is inescapable and is minimum and contains around 200 nos. of chir pine (pinus roxburghii) trees. There is no land available in the vicinity which can be used for this purpose. The land is not affected by any burial ground, park or public Bauri (spring).

The Joint Inspection Committee therefore recommends diversion of 00-80-93 Ha of forestland (revenue details enclosed herewith) under section 2 of Forest Conservation Act (FCA) 1980.


**Divisional Forest Officer,
Forest Division Kullu, Kullu.**


**SDM, Kullu
Kullu**


**Range Forest Officer
Forest Range Kullu, Kullu.**


**Executive Officer,
Municipal Council Kullu
(H.P.)**



H.P. STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Regional Office: HIMUDA, Shopping Complex Hall No-5, Beasa

Moar- KulluDistt-Kullu, Pin-175101 (Phone: 01902-223149)

Website: <http://hppcb.nic.in> e-mail: pcbokullu1@gmail.com

No- PCB/RO Kullu/ (10) MC, Kullu/Vol-VI/2023

4210

Dated: 06/03/2026

**Show Cause Notice under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
w.r.t. non-compliances of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.**

To

The Executive Officer,
Municipal Council,
Kullu, Distt. Kullu (H.P.).

Whereas under the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Solid Waste is required to be managed in a scientific manner.

Whereas, as per provisions of aforesaid Rules, the Municipal Authority is responsible for infrastructure development for the collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste.

Whereas the inspection of the area Municipal Council, Kullu was carried out by the official of this office on 28.02.2026 and during the course of inspection the following violations has been observed:

1. The new shredder at temporary Material Recovery Facility and plastic waste shredder provided in composting shed were non-functional.
2. The solid waste was placed outside Material Recovery Facility along the road to ISBT, Kullu and workers were manually segregating the aforesaid solid waste.
3. The Bio-Composting facility provided by the Municipal Council, Kullu, was not in operation the mix waste was found stacked inside the wet waste treatment facility shed. In addition to this no provisions has been made by the Municipal Council, Kullu for treatment of leachate generated from wet waste till date despite of time to time directions issued by this office.
4. The foul odour was observed in the vicinity and no record/ logbook w.r.t. record of the spraying of the deodorizer/ chemicals for controlling of odour has been provided.
5. The Municipal Council, Kullu has not provided Solid Waste Processing & Disposal Facility as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and buffer zone guidelines of CPCB.
6. The Municipal Council, Kullu has not achieved 100% segregation & collection of solid waste through door to door as the littering of waste observed at various hotspots i.e. around Shitla Mata bridge, opposite hotel Rock & River, parking Lower Dhalpur, public toilet near Sarwari, behind Bipasha Complex & Near Hanumani Baag. All these aforesaid solid waste hotspots are along the bank of river Beas & Sarwari Nallah. In addition to the above, the solid waste was found dumped/ littered below the footstep bridge at Lower Dhalpur, Kullu and no corrective measures have been taken to stop the overflowing of solid waste to Sarwari Nallah near water ATM at aforesaid hotspot.

7. No compartments has been provided for storage of fraction of solid waste i.e. recyclable waste, domestic hazardous waste and e-waste in the MRF/ storage area.
8. No monthly report/ details w.r.t. processing & disposal of solid waste from the MRF site is submitted.

(Photographs are enclosed as Annexure-1).

Whereas, the facts stated above tantamount to violation of the provisions section 15 of Environmental Protection Act 1986 and Sections 24 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 rendering you liable for penalty which shall not be less than Rupees ten thousand, but which may extend to Fifteen Lakh Rupees for each such contravention/non-compliance. The unit shall also be liable to pay additional penalty of ten thousand rupees for each day in case, such contravention or non-compliance continues.

Whereas, in addition to above, under section 15B of Environment Protection Act 1986 and Section 48 (1) & (2) where contravention of any provision of this Act has been committed by any Department of the Central Government or State Government, the Head of the Department, any officer, other than Head of the Department, such officer shall be liable to pay the penalty equal to one month of his basic salary. The Environmental Compensation shall be imposed on the unit based on the 'Polluter Pays Principle', as per methodology approved by Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 593/2017 titled "Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. vs. Uol& Ors." as per 'pollution index' (PI) of the industry and for every day violation period and as per the orders of the Hon'ble NGT in order in O.A. No. 606 of 2018, O.A. No. 256 of 2013 & MA no. 79/2023 of O.A. No. 758 of 2022 as the case may be;

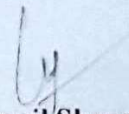
Therefore, you are hereby directed to comply with the provisions of the aforesaid act and take necessary measures to ensure the compliance of environmental standards/ submit action plan within **15 days** on the following to this office.

1. Ensure 100% processing of incoming waste on daily basis and ensure that no heap of fresh waste shall be accumulated outside of the aforesaid MRF and along the road to ISBT, Kullu and repair the shredder as soon as possible.
2. Lift/process the heap of solid waste stacked outside of MRF facility and make both the shredder functional.
3. Ensure 100% source segregation & collection of Solid Waste & clear the littered solid waste from the garbage hotspots.
4. Provide the own Solid Waste Management Facility as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 & Buffer Zone guidelines of CPCB and apply for consent/ authorization of the State Board.
5. Provide the adequate mechanism for collection & treatment of the leachate generated from the wet waste.
6. Make the composting facility functional immediately.
7. Enforce door to door segregation of waste and ensure that no mix waste is sent/received at the temporary facility and also ensure that the facility shall function strictly as per MSW, Rules, 2016 and take all necessary remedial measures in this regards.
8. Ensure daily spray of the adequate chemicals three times in a day and carryout spray of suitable insecticide for control of flies and mosquitoes in and around the facility.

9. Provide the adequate weighing bridge and maintain record of incoming waste, disposal of recyclable waste and RDF sent to cement plant also submit the data of incoming waste, disposal of recyclable waste and RDF sent to cement plant on monthly basis.
10. Submit the data of the legacy waste recovered from bio-mining and quantity of waste sent to cement plant and action plan for disposal of inert waste disposal.
11. Provide the warning sign boards and CCTV cameras in the area.

You are further directed to show cause why the above mentioned regulatory action/penal action should be not taken against you for the afore-stated violation.

Please note that in the event of failure to comply with the above directions/ failing to provide the information solicited from you/ response, within a period of **15 days**, appropriate regulatory action or legal proceedings or both shall be initiated against you for the above mentioned violations/non-compliances, entirely at your own risk and cost.


(Er. Sunil Sharma)
AEE-cum-Regional Officer,
HPSPCB, Kullu.

 H.P.S.P.C.B.	H.P. STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD Regional Office: HIMUDA, Shopping Complex Hall No-5, Beasa Moar- KulluDistt-Kullu, Pin-175101 (Phone: 01902-223149) Website: http://hppcb.nic.in e-mail: pcbrokekullu1@gmail.com
---	---

**Show Cause Notice under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
w.r.t. non-compliances of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.**

To

**The Executive Officer,
Municipal Council,
Kullu Distt. Kullu (H.P.)**

Whereas under the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Solid Waste is required to be managed in a scientific manner.

Whereas, as per provisions of aforesaid Rules, the Municipal Authority is responsible for infrastructure development for the collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste.

Whereas the inspection of the area Municipal Council, Kullu & legacy waste site at Pirdi was conducted on dated 30.03.2026 by the undersigned and during the course of inspection the following violations has been observed:

1. The legacy waste at Pirdi site has been found processed however, additional unprocessed legacy waste was also found stacked near the shed. In addition to this, inert waste with plastic content was being used for land levelling within the site and park area, which requires proper screening. Further, leachate was found accumulated within the site, which needs to be properly collected, treated, and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.
2. The new shredder at temporary Material Recovery Facility and plastic waste shredder provided in composting shed were non-functional.
3. The solid waste was placed outside Material Recovery Facility along the road to ISBT, Kullu has been found lifted however, some waste was found stacked outside of the composting shed. The workers were found manually segregating the dry solid waste stored inside the storage shed.
4. The Bio-Composting facility provided by the Municipal Council, Kullu, was not in operation as the mix waste was found stacked inside the wet waste treatment facility shed. In addition to this no provisions has been made by the Municipal Council, Kullu for treatment of leachate generated from wet waste till date despite of time to time directions issued by this office.
5. The foul odour was observed in the vicinity and no record/ logbook w.r.t. record of the spraying of the deodorizer/ chemicals for controlling of odour has been provided.
6. The Municipal Council, Kullu has not provided Solid Waste Processing & Disposal Facility as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and buffer zone guidelines of CPCB.

7. The Municipal Council, Kullu has not achieved 100% segregation & collection of solid waste through door to door as the littering of waste observed at various hotspots i.e. around Shitla Mata bridge, opposite hotel Rock & River, parking Lower Dhalpur, public toilet near Sarwari, behind Bipasha Complex & Near Hanumani Baag. All these aforesaid solid waste hotspots are along the bank of river Beas & Sarwari Nallah. In addition to the above, the solid waste was found dumped/ littered below the footstep bridge at Lower Dhalpur, Kullu and near Beasa more.
8. No compartments has been provided for storage of fraction of solid waste i.e. recyclables waste, domestic hazardous waste and e-waste in the MRF/ storage area.
9. No monthly report/ details w.r.t. processing & disposal of solid waste from the MRF site is submitted.

(Photographs are enclosed as Annexure-1).

Whereas the facts stated above tantamount to violation of the provisions section 15 of Environmental Protection Act 1986 and Sections 24 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 rendering you liable for penalty which shall not be less than Rupees ten thousand, but which may extend to Fifteen Lakh Rupees for each such contravention/non-compliance. The unit shall also be liable to pay additional penalty of ten thousand rupees for each day in case, such contravention or non-compliance continues.

Whereas, in addition to above, under section 15B of Environment Protection Act 1986 and Section 48 (1) & (2) where contravention of any provision of this Act has been committed by any Department of the Central Government or State Government, the Head of the Department, any officer, other than Head of the Department, such officer shall be liable to pay the penalty equal to one month of his basic salary. The Environmental Compensation shall be imposed on the unit based on the 'Polluter Pays Principle', as per methodology approved by Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 593/2017 titled "Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. vs. UoI& Ors." as per 'pollution index' (PI) of the industry and for every day violation period and as per the orders of the Hon'ble NGT in order in O.A. No. 606 of 2018, O.A. No. 256 of 2013 & MA no. 79/2023 of O.A. No. 758 of 2022 as the case may be;

Therefore, you are hereby directed to comply with the provisions of the aforesaid act and take necessary measures to ensure the compliance of environmental standards/ submit action plan within **15 days** on the following to this office.

1. Ensure complete clearance and scientific handling of legacy waste and RDF at the Pirdi site and collect, treat, and dispose the accumulated leachate in an environmentally sound manner.
2. Ensure 100% processing of incoming waste on daily basis and ensure that no heap of fresh waste shall be accumulated outside of the aforesaid MRF and along the road to ISBT, Kullu.
3. Process the solid waste stacked outside of MRF facility and make both the shredder functional.
4. Ensure 100% source segregation & collection of Solid Waste & clear all identified garbage hotspots.

5. Establish a compliant Solid Waste Processing & Disposal Facility as per SWM Rules, 2016 and CPCB guidelines; obtain necessary authorization/consent.
6. Provide the adequate mechanism for collection & treatment of the leachate generated from the wet waste.
7. Make the composting facility functional immediately.
8. Enforce door to door segregation of waste and ensure that no mix waste is sent/received at the temporary facility and also ensure that the facility shall function strictly as per MSW, Rules, 2016 and take all necessary remedial measures in this regards.
9. Ensure daily spray of the adequate chemicals three times in a day and carryout spray of suitable insecticide for control of flies and mosquitoes in and around the facility.
10. Provide the adequate weighing bridge and maintain record of incoming waste, disposal of recyclable waste and RDF sent to cement plant also submit the data of incoming waste, disposal of recyclable waste and RDF sent to cement plant on monthly basis.
11. Submit the data/ detail of the legacy waste recovered from bio-mining and quantity of waste sent to cement plant and action plan for disposal of inert waste disposal.
12. Install warning signboards and CCTV cameras at the facility and vulnerable locations.

You are further directed to show cause why the above mentioned regulatory action/penal action should be not taken against you for the afore-stated violation.

Please note that in the event of failure to comply with the above directions/ failing to provide the information solicited from you/ response, within a period of **15 days**, appropriate regulatory action or legal proceedings or both shall be initiated against you for the above mentioned violations/non-compliances, entirely at your own risk and cost.


 (Er. Sunil Sharma)
 AEE-cum-Regional Officer,
 HPSPCB, Kullu.

Endst. No- PCB/RO Kullu/(10) MC, Kullu/Vol-VI/2023 5793-98

Dated: 3.3.2026

Copy to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. The Deputy Commissioner, Kullu, Distt, Kullu (H.P.).
2. Case file.


 (Er. Sunil Sharma)
 AEE-cum-Regional Officer,
 HPSPCB, Kullu.



H.P. STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Regional Office: HIMUDA, Shopping Complex, Hall No-5,

Kullu, Pin-175101 (H.P.) Phone: 01902-223149

Website: <http://hppcb.nic.in> e-mail: pcbrokekullu1@gmail.com



Show Cause Notice under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 w.r.t. non-compliances of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026.

To

The Executive Officer,
Municipal Council, Kullu,
Tehsil & Distt. Kullu (H.P.).

Whereas, as per the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, the Solid Waste is required to be managed in a scientific manner.

Whereas, as per provisions of aforesaid Rules, the Municipal Authority (Local body) is responsible for infrastructure development for the collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste.

Whereas, inspection of the Municipal Council, Kullu area was conducted by the official of this office on dated 30.04.2026. During the course of inspection, the following observations were made:

1. The shredder provided at the Material Recovery Facility and plastic waste shredder provided in composting facility were non-functional at the time inspection.
2. The solid waste was found littered outside of the Material Recovery Facility, Sarwari, Kullu and along the road leading to ISBT, Kullu.
3. The composting facility provided near the MRF was not in operation and the wet waste found stacked near the entry gate of shed.
4. The untreated leachate generated from the stacked bio-degradable waste found flowing in open and no arrangements made by MC till date despite of repeated directions.
5. The various Garbage Vulnerable Points observed along the Sarwari Nallah which indicates that there is no 100% waste collected by the MC.
6. The foul odour due to non-processing of the bio-degradable waste observed in the vicinity of the said MRF site.
7. The Municipal Council has not applied for the mandatory consent of the State Board till date despite of repeated directions, which indicated your derelictions of duties.
8. No monthly reports/ details w.r.t. quantity of incoming, processed and disposed solid waste received from your end so far.

Whereas, the facts stated above tantamount to violation of Rule 39 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 and of the provisions under Sections 24, of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 rendering you liable for penalty under Sections 43 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (as amended in the year 2024) which shall not be less than Rupees ten thousand, but which may extend to Fifteen Lakh Rupees for each such

contravention/non-compliance. The unit shall also be liable to pay additional penalty of ten thousand rupees for each day in case, such contravention or non-compliance continues.

Whereas, in addition to above, under Section 48 (1) & (2) where contravention of any provision of this Act has been committed by any Department of the Central Government or State Government, the Head of the Department, any officer, other than Head of the Department, such officer shall be liable to pay the penalty equal to one month of his basic salary, and Environmental Compensation shall be imposed on the unit based on the 'Polluter Pays Principle', as per methodology approved by Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 593/2017 titled "Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. vs. UoI & Ors." as per 'pollution index' (PI) of the industry and for every day violation period and as per the orders of the Hon'ble NGT in order in O.A. No. 606 of 2018, O.A. No. 256 of 2013 & MA no. 79/2023 of O.A. No. 758 of 2022 as the case may be;

Therefore, you are hereby directed to comply with the provisions of the aforesaid act and take necessary measures to ensure the compliance of environmental standards/ submit action plan within **two weeks** to this office on the following points:-

1. Submit monthly data to this office w.r.t. quantity of incoming solid waste, processed along with disposal proof of wet waste and quantity of legacy waste processed along with disposal proof.
2. Install a weigh bridge and maintain the logbook w.r.t. quantity of daily incoming waste, processed waste, RDF send to cement plant etc.
3. Make the shredder functional provided at the site for effective management of solid waste.
4. Completely lift the solid waste littered/dumped at the aforesaid location immediately.
5. Make corrective measures to control the foul odour in the vicinity of the site.
6. Submit the point wise compliance of Rule-39 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and provide own solid waste management facility as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 & CPCB guidelines.
7. Make the composting facility functional immediately without delay.
8. Provide adequate leachate collection pit lined with HDPE sheets.
9. Install warning sign boards and cctv cameras at the facility and in the town to overcome the GVPs (Garbage Vulnerable Points).

You are further directed to show cause as to why above mentioned regulatory action/penal action should be not taken against you for the afore-stated violation.

Please note that in the event of failure to comply with the above directions, failing to provide the information solicited from you within a period of **two weeks**, appropriate regulatory action or legal proceedings or both shall be initiated against you for the above mentioned violations/non-compliances, entirely at your own risk and cost.

(Er. Sunil Sharma)
Regional Officer,
HPSPCB, Kullu.

Endst. No- PCB/RO Kullu/(10) MC, Kullu/Vol-VI/2023-301-03 Dated: 08/05/2026

Copy forwarded to following for kind information and further necessary action please,

1. The Member Secretary, HPSPCB, Shimla-09 (HP).
2. The District Magistrate, Kullu, Distt. Kullu-175101 (HP).

(Er. Sunil Sharma)
Regional Officer,
HPSPCB, Kullu

Attendance sheet of spot inspection carried out by the Joint Committee constituted by the Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 299/2026 on 16.05.2026 at Sarwari, Kullu (H.P.).

Sr. No.	Name of the Official	Designation of the official	Name of the Department	Email ID	Contact Number	Signature
1.	Dr. Narendra Sharma	Regional Director	CPCB	narendrasharma.cpcb@gov.in	981404372	
2.	Ashwani Kumar	AEC	Dist. Admin		94180 75566	
3.	Sunil Sharma	AEE	HP PCB, Kullu		9817180863	
4.	SANJAY KAPOOR	Petitioner			9418543084	
5.	Bhupakeshwar Sharma	Advocate		bhupakeshwar@gmail.com	94180-21818	
6.	Bachin Thakur	JEMC Kullu	MC		83602-81581	
7.	TIRATH RAI	Blind School	Sarwari	nab.kullu@gmail.com	9816738710	
8.	RAHUL MAHAJAN	RESIDENT	SARWARI		82190-84848	
9.	SHANVI KUMAR	RESIDENT	SARWARI		9817033068	
10.	Pooja Rani	Shop	Sarwari			
11.	Aditya	Resident	Sarwari		9459049008	

Annexure-6



Fig: The photographs illustrating the conditions of MRF site of Municipal Council, Kullu.

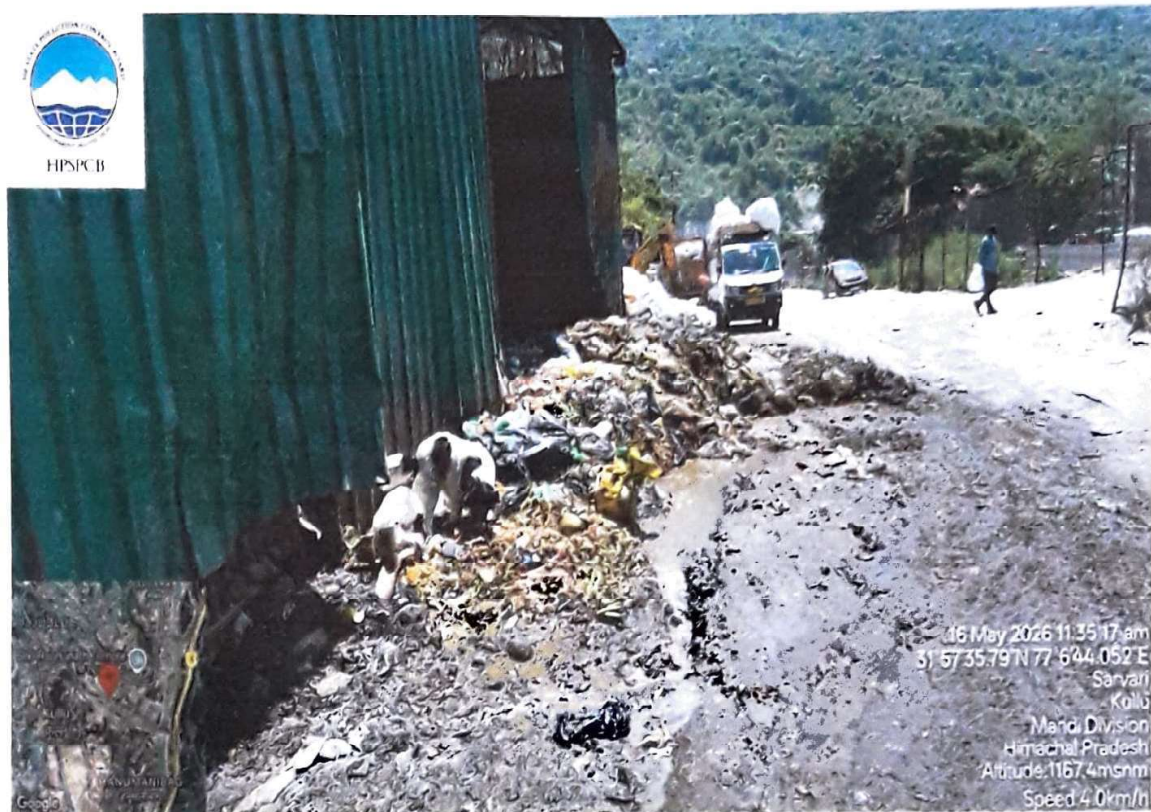


Fig: The photograph illustrating the leachate flowing in open generated from stored bio-degradable waste.

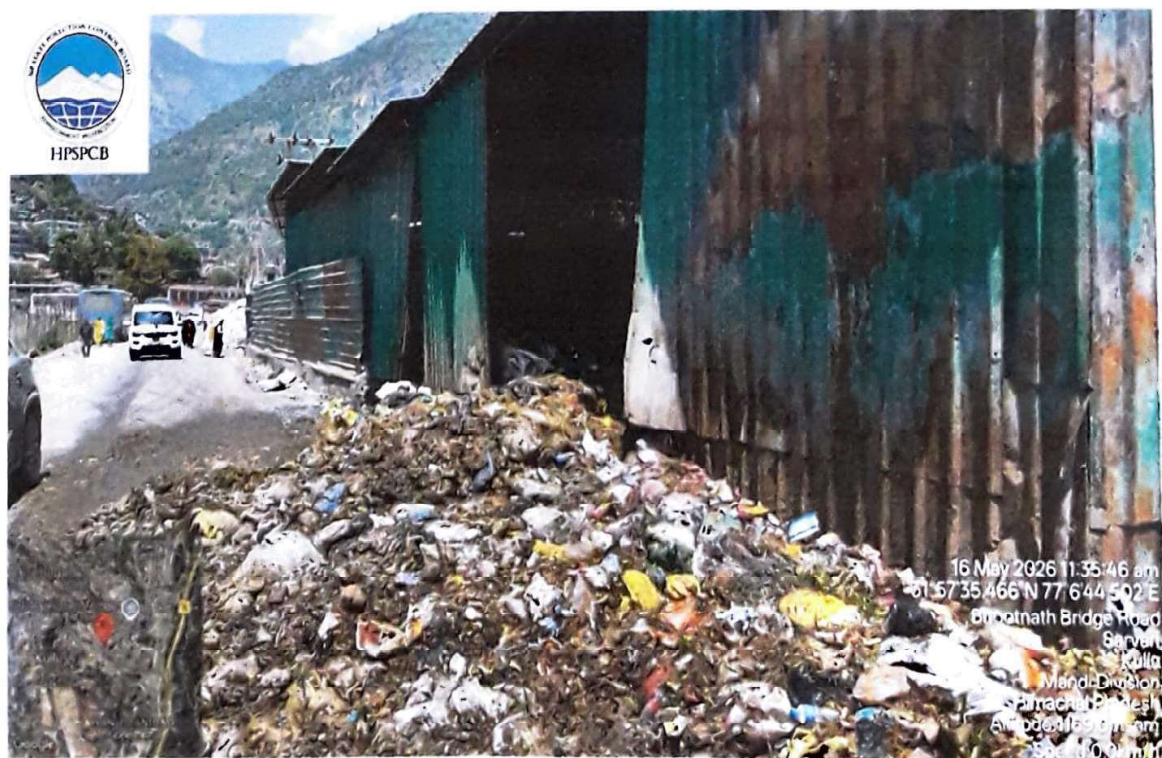




Fig: The photographs illustrating the condition of wet waste at the site.

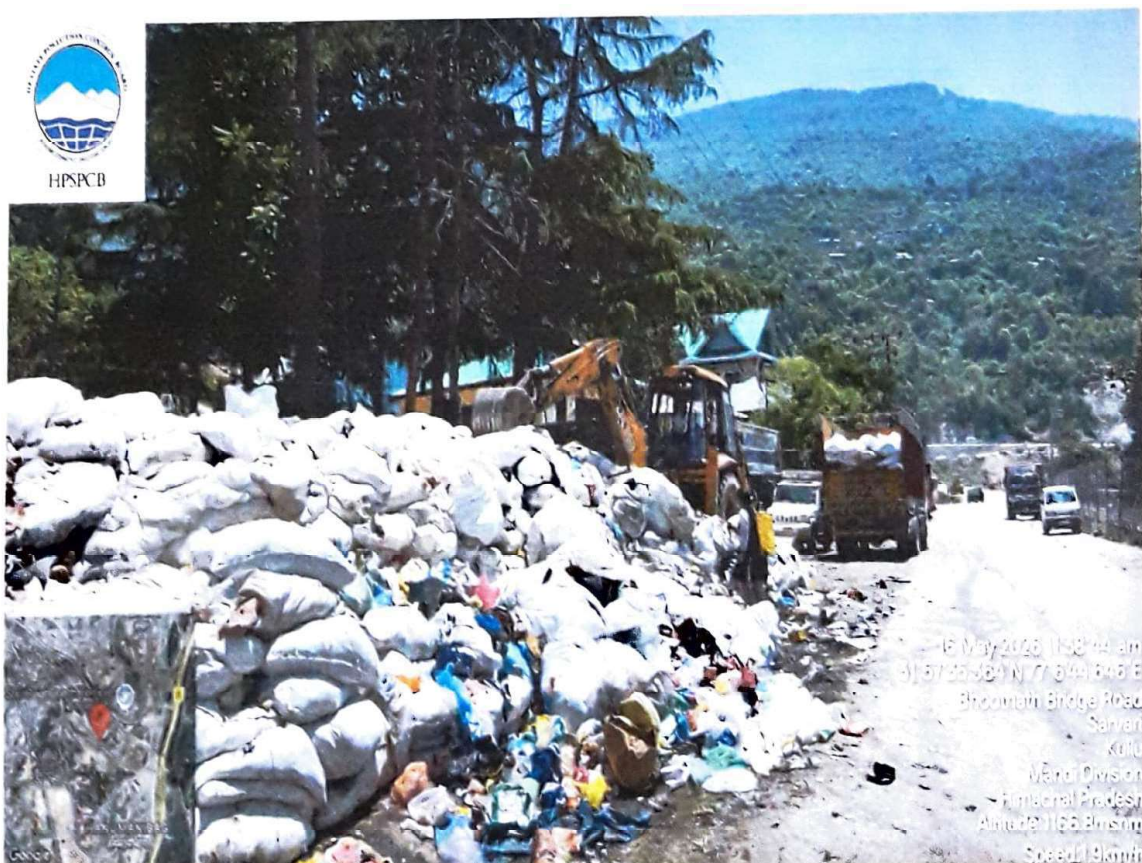
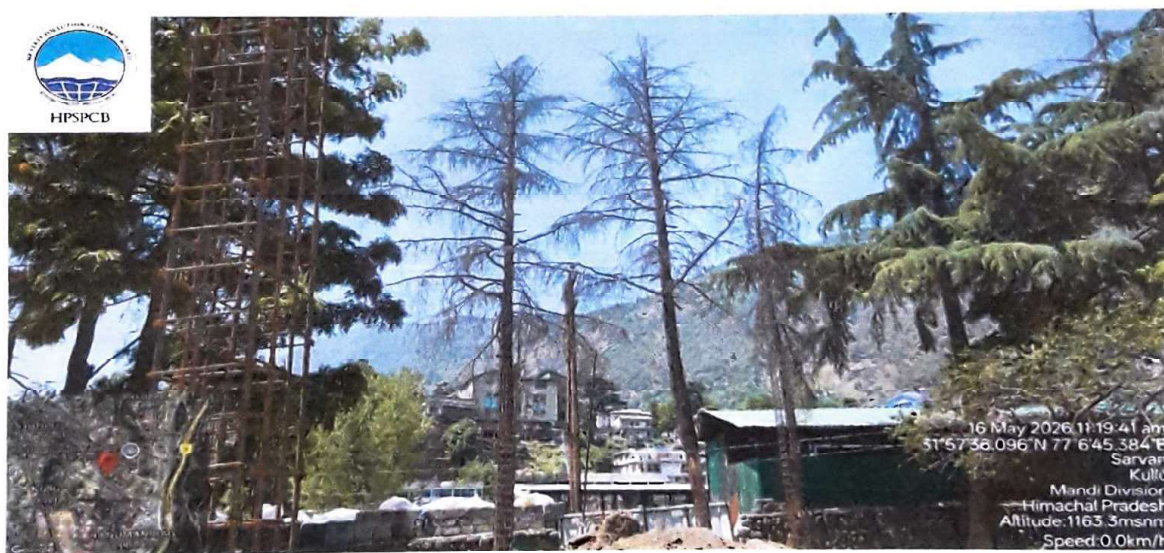
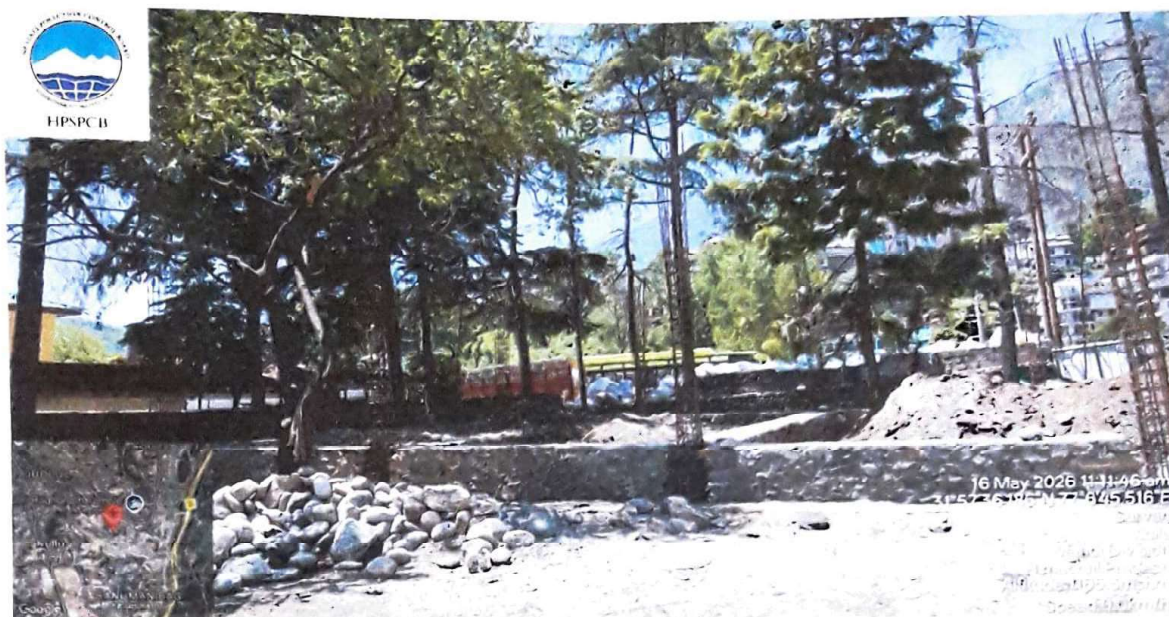


Fig: The photograph illustrating the waste stacked in open by MC, Kullu.



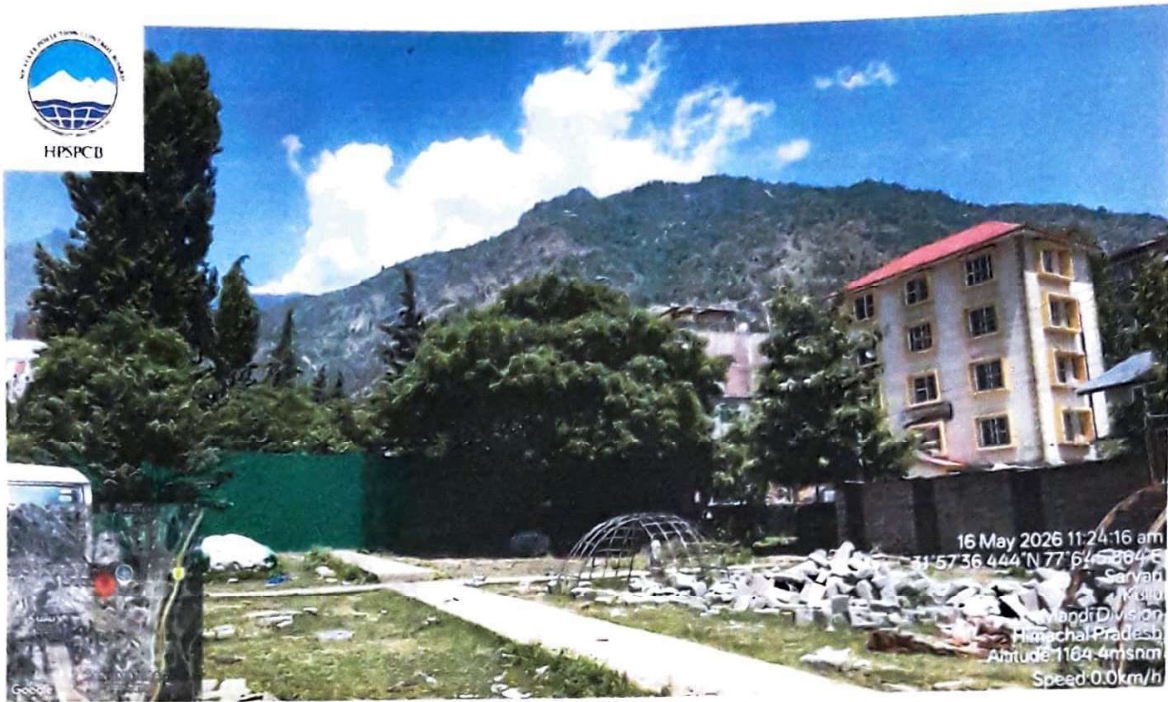


Fig: The photographs illustrating the construction carried out by MC, Kullu at the park.

ADVISORY FOR MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE IN HILLY AREAS



CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

East Arjun Nagar, Delhi – 110032

June, 2026

ADVISORY FOR MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE IN HILLY AREAS

1. Introduction

Solid Waste Management (SWM) in hilly regions presents unique challenges due to difficult terrain, limited land availability, and seasonal tourism pressures. Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste tarnishes the pristine landscape but also poses environmental pollution. Most of the major rivers in India originate in the Mountains, yet solid waste is frequently observed to be dumped along their banks. The leachate generated from such dumping contaminates rivers, thus contaminating the primary source of water supply for regions located downstream. Inadequate treatment or disposal of solid waste in mountains not only creates risks for ecosystems and human health in mountain regions, but also for downstream areas. It is essential to protect the mountain eco-systems and prevent problems from migrating the downstream. This document outlines the challenges of solid waste management in hilly areas and highlights specific interventions required to address them effectively.

2. Key Challenges in SWM in Hilly Regions

The following are the key challenges faced in management of solid waste in hilly regions:

- a) **Terrain and Accessibility:** Hilly areas often have steep slopes, narrow roads, and difficult terrain make waste collection and transportation logistically complex and costly.
- b) **Land Availability:** Limited land and environmental sensitivity restrict the establishment of landfills or processing facilities.
- c) **Tourism Impact:** During tourist seasons, a significant quantity of solid waste is produced, which makes it hard for the existing facilities and resources to manage.
- d) **Climate:** Harsh weather conditions such as heavy rainfall, hinder waste management operations.
- e) **Remoteness of settlements:** Scattered and low-density population in the areas generates low volumes of waste, making centralised collection and treatment inefficient.
- f) **Lack of road networks:** Poor connectivity hampers access to remote areas, complicating waste collection and transport.
- g) **High cost for SWM:** Infrastructure and service provision costs are significantly higher compared to plains. The absence of dedicated budgetary allocations further obstructs effective implementation.

3. Rule Provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026

The key rule provisions of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2026 are as follow:

Rule 35 (2) (i): Department of Urban Development and Department responsible for municipal administration or local self-government in urban areas, including peri urban areas, in the States and Union Territories shall ensure implementation of these rules by all local authorities;

Rule 36 (3) (i): The Department of Rural Development and Department responsible for sanitation and solid waste management in rural areas in the States and Union territories shall ensure implementation of these rules by all local authorities;

Rule 41 (1): The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall enforce these rules in their State and review the implementation of these rules at least twice a year in close coordination with concerned Department dealing with Municipal Administration or the local self-government or Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department as well as Department of Rural Development or the Department dealing with solid waste management in rural areas;

Rule 12: In the hilly areas and island areas, the duties and responsibilities of the local authorities shall be as under:

- (i) may levy and collect fee from visitors or tourists (not permanent residents in the municipal limits) for handling and management of solid waste and may also take measures to regulate the number of visitors in accordance with the waste handling capacity of the local authority;
- (ii) construction of landfill on hilly and island areas shall be avoided. A transfer station at a suitable enclosed location shall be setup to collect residual waste from the processing facility and inert waste. A suitable land shall be identified in the plain areas down the hill, within 25 kilometres for setting up sanitary landfill. The residual waste from the transfer station shall be disposed of at this sanitary landfill;
- (iii) in case of non-availability of such land, efforts shall be made to set up regional sanitary landfill for the inert and residual waste;

- (iv) local body shall frame bye-laws and prohibit citizens from littering solid waste on the streets and give directions to the tourists not to dispose any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, beverage containers including soft drink bottles, cans, tetra packs, any other plastic or paper waste in the hilly areas or down the hills and instead direct to deposit such solid waste in litter bins that shall be placed by the local body at all tourist destinations;
- (v) local body shall arrange to convey the provisions of solid waste management under the bye-laws to all tourists visiting the hilly areas at the entry point in the town as well as through the hotels, guest houses where they reside and by putting suitable hoardings at tourist destinations;
- (vi) local body may levy solid waste management charge from the tourist at the entry point to make the solid waste management services sustainable;
- (vii) the department in- charge of the allocation of land assignment shall identify and allot suitable space on the hills for setting up decentralised waste processing facilities. Local body shall set up such facilities. Step garden system may be adopted for optimum utilisation of hill space.

Schedule II (I): Criteria for special provisions for hilly areas, specifies that Cities and towns located on hills and islands shall have location-specific methods evolved for final disposal of solid waste by the local body with the approval of the concerned SPCB or the PCC. The local body shall set up processing facilities for utilisation of biodegradable organic waste. The non-biodegradable recyclable materials shall be stored and sent for recycling periodically. The inert and non-biodegradable waste (non-recyclable, non-energy recoverable) shall be used for building roads or filling-up of appropriate areas on hills. In case of constraints in finding adequate land in hilly areas, waste not suitable for road-laying or filling up shall be disposed of in regional landfills in plain areas.

4. Preference on Processing Technologies

The Urban local bodies shall, facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines and standards issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from time to time prescribed by the

Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts.

The processing technologies that can be adopted include:

- a) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable wastes;
- b) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns or other industrial processes which use furnaces, after approval of such processes by Central Pollution Control Board and on adhering to standards prescribed in the rules.

The District Panchayats shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology and adhering to the guidelines and standards issued by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.

Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as

- a) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable waste;
- b) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns or other furnaces.

5. Criteria for Selection of Waste Processing Technology

Multiple technologies can be selected for city for processing solid wastes in an integrated way depending upon the quantity and characteristics of waste. The options for integrated technologies based on the population and waste generation are tabulated below:

Sl. No	Population range	Waste generation (TPD)	Composition	Technology Options
1	Above 2 Million	> 1100	Biodegradables 35 to 50%	IWP comprising of BM, CC, RDF; WtE, RDF to Cement industry, and Plastic to fuel oil
2	1 - 2 Million	550 to 1100	Biodegradables 40 to 55%	IWP comprising of BM, CC, RDF; WtE (> 500 TPD), RDF to Cement industry and Plastic to fuel oil
3	1-10 lac	30 to 550	Biodegradables 40 to 55%	IWP comprising of BM, CC, RDF; as feed stock to power plant, cement industry, and Plastic to fuel oil
4	0.5 - 1 Lac	10 to 30	Biodegradables 45 to 60%	BM, VC or CC, RDF
5	< 50,000	<10	Biodegradables 45 to 65%	BM, VC / CC, RDF
6	Hill Towns	(50-200)	Biodegradables 35 to 50%	BM, VC / CC, RDF as feed stock for Plastic to fuel oil

Where,

- ✓ BM: Biomethanation,
- ✓ CC: Composting,
- ✓ VC: Vermi composting
- ✓ RDF: Refuse derived fuel,
- ✓ IWP: Integrated Waste Management Plant,
- ✓ WtE: Waste to Energy Plant

The Integrated Waste Management Plant and Waste to Energy Plant are not a practical option for hilly regions because of the sparse population and low quantity of waste generated. The Hilly areas having land crisis, the technologies like biomethanation, vessel composting, static pile composting, RDF, etc. can be used.

For further information, the document on selection criteria for processing technology prepared by CPCB, in compliance with Hon'ble National Green

Tribunal order in the matter O.A. 199 of 2014, Almitra H. Patel Vs Union of India may be referred. the

6. Advisory for SWM in Hilly Region

For planning and designing a waste management plan in Hilly areas, a preliminary survey must first be conducted to decide the appropriate waste processing technology which may suit local requirements based on the key challenges. If the quantity of waste generated is below the threshold needed for efficient processing, a regional plan may be developed by clustering multiple towns together to achieve the desired volume. If excessive waste generation is observed, decentralized treatment methods such as vermicomposting or biogas production can be adopted in localized pockets — for example, within garden premises, large residential complexes, or community spaces. This approach ensures flexibility: smaller towns can collaborate to meet minimum requirements, while larger urban areas can reduce strain on centralized facilities by promoting sustainable, community-level waste treatment solutions.

6.1 The advisory for management of solid waste in the urban local bodies and district panchayats of Hilly regions are as follow:

- a. **Segregation of Waste:** Awareness campaigns shall be conducted to encourage effective segregation waste at the household level into wet waste, dry waste, sanitary waste and special care waste, in compliance with the SWM Rules, 2026.
- b. **Decentralized wet waste processing:** Wet waste shall be composted in decentralized, small scale facilities such as composting and biogas plants, thereby reducing transportation requirements and dependence on large landfills. These processing facilities shall not be located near water bodies, flood-prone zones, densely populated areas or sensitive sites such as schools, hospitals etc.
- c. **Material Recovery Facilities (MRF):** Material Recovery Facility shall be established for segregation, shredding and baling of recyclable plastics, Refused Derived Fuel (RDF), glass metals and other recyclables, ensuing systematic recycling.

- d. **Supply Chain Strengthening:** Recyclables and RDF shall be directed to the authorized waste processors or facilities with arrangements for onward transfer, in consultation and approval with the respective SPCB/PCC.
- e. **Inert waste Management:** Transfer stations shall be established at a suitable enclosed location to collect the inert waste. Suitable land within 25 kilometres shall be identified for sanitary landfills, in consultation with respective SPCB/PCC. Where the land is unavailable, regional sanitary landfill shall be developed. Utilization of inert waste in construction (road sub-bases, levelling) shall be explored, alongside zero-landfill strategies for mountainous regions.
- f. **Transfer stations:** Transfer stations shall not be located near water bodies, flood-prone zones, densely populated areas or sensitive sites such as schools, hospitals etc. Adequate land shall be allocated, fenced and equipped with signage boards displaying operational guidelines, segregation instructions, and grievance redressal contacts.
- g. **Clustering Municipalities:** Small municipalities may collaborate to share resources and establish common waste processing facilities. Cluster-based RDF aggregation hub shall be developed, with the concerned Dept. and SPCB/PCC facilitating agreements between the local bodies and RDF-utilizing entities (e.g. cement plants, Waste-to-Energy facilities).
- h. **Framing bye-laws:** Urban Local body/local authorities/Rural local bodies shall frame bye-laws prohibiting littering and directing citizens and tourists to deposit waste in designated bins. Penalty for non-compliance and user fees on the waste generator may be imposed to recover costs of collection, transportation, processing and disposal.
- i. **Tourists Awareness:** Urban Local body/local authorities/local Panchayats shall disseminate bye-laws provisions to tourists at the entry points, hotels, guest houses and tourist destinations through signage and hoardings.
- j. **SWM Charges on Tourists:** Tourist may be levied solid waste management services charges at entry points, with proceeds utilised for developing waste management infrastructure.
- k. **Land Identification:** Department in-charge of the allocation of land assignment shall identify and allot suitable and adequate hill spaces for

decentralised waste processing facilities. Step garden system may be adopted for optimum land utilisation.

- l. **Dumpsites near surface water bodies:** Sites near surface water bodies shall be prioritized for remediation. The measures include collection & treatment of leachate, barricades to prevent waste (leachate) inflow, bioremediation and management of wet waste, RDF and inert waste as per advisories.
- m. **Tourism Waste Management Plans:** Tourist areas shall have specific waste management plans, including decentralized composting units. Compost generated shall be linked with horticulture, agriculture, and forestry departments to promote resource recovery and circular economy.
- n. **Incentive-Based (Recovery and Recycling) Systems:** Urban Local body/Local authorities/ Rural local bodies may adopt buy-back, collect-back, or Deposit Refund System (DRS) for materials such as plastic bottles, PET containers, and other packaging. Consumers can return used items at designated points in exchange for a refund or incentive, reducing littering and ensuring a steady supply of recyclables to authorized facilities. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and local entrepreneurs may be engaged to generate livelihoods, enhance community participation and support sustainable SWM in hilly regions.
- o. **Disaster preparedness**
 - i. **Pre-monsoon preparedness:** All drains, storm water channels, and waste-vulnerable points shall be cleared to prevent clogging and flooding. Vulnerable waste storage and transfer locations must be identified and secured in advance to minimize risks of leachate runoff and slope erosion.
 - ii. **Climate resilient infrastructure:** Composting units, MRFs, and transfer stations shall be designed with adequate storm water management systems, retaining walls, protective sheds and waterproofing measures to withstand heavy rainfall conditions. During the monsoon season, it must be ensured that waste is transported and stored under covered conditions to prevent spillage, leachate generation, and subsequent contamination of the surrounding environment.

6.2 Bulk Waste Generators

As per rule 3(i) of the SWM Rules, 2026, the bulk waste generator covers the entities, given below, if they satisfy at least one of the following criterion;

- (i) buildings with floor area of 20,000 sq.m. or above; or
 - (ii) water consumption of 40000 litres per day; or
 - (iii) solid waste generation of 100 kg per day, namely: -
- (a) Institutional users including buildings occupied by the, -
- (i) Central Government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings;
 - (ii) local bodies;
 - (iii) public sector undertakings or private companies;
 - (iv) schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions; and
 - (v) community places or like;
- (b) Commercial users including, -
- (i) commercial establishments including railways, bus stations or depots,
 - (ii) airports, ports;
 - (iii) industrial units and industrial areas;
 - (iv) malls, multiplexes;
 - (v) hotels;
 - (vi) hospitals, nursing homes;
 - (vii) hostels;
 - (viii) wholesale markets, including “Mandis”, for agricultural and horticultural produce, fish and meat;
 - (ix) Stadium, sports complexes;
 - (x) Community halls, convention halls, auditorium;
 - (xi) Marriage or banquet halls;
 - (xii) conference centres, Expo centres, exhibition areas; and
 - (xiii) tourist spots.
- (c) Residential societies.

Further, rule 6 of the SWM Rules, 2026 stipulates the responsibilities of the Bulk Waste Generators as: Every bulk waste generator shall register themselves with the concerned local body through the centralised online portal. The certificate of registration shall specify conditions required to be fulfilled for registration to remain valid.

The advisory for management of solid waste by the Bulk Waste Generators in Hilly regions are as follow:

A. Waste Collection and Processing

- i. Every Bulk Waste Generator shall make necessary arrangements for collecting and handing over of dry waste, sanitary waste, special care waste, to the local body or agency authorised by it.
- ii. Arrangements shall be made to collect and process wet waste or horticulture waste, wherever
- iii. applicable, in a decentralised manner through composting, biomethanation or any other technology approved.

B. Residual Waste Management:

- i. The residual solid waste or inerts generated during waste processing in decentralised facilities shall be handed over to authorised waste collectors or an agency designated by local body.

7. Roles and responsibilities of Stakeholders under SWM Rules, 2026

- a) The Department of Urban Development and Department responsible for municipal administration or local self-government in urban areas including peri urban areas, the Department of Rural Development and the Department responsible for sanitation and solid waste management in rural areas, along with respective SPCB/PCC in the State / UT, shall ensure implementation of this advisory in the hilly regions.
- b) The provisions w.r.t. preparation of State policy and strategy on solid waste management, setting up material recovery facilities (MRFs) or secondary storage facilities, etc. and enforcement of the provisions of the rules are also laid down under SWM, Rules, 2026 and are collective responsibility of the State's agency - UDDs, ULBs and concerned SPCB/PCC under Rule 35,39 & 41 of SWM, Rules, 2026.
- c) The District Magistrate or District Collector or Deputy Commissioner shall review the performance of local bodies, at least once in a quarter on waste segregation, collection, sorting, processing, treatment and disposal and take corrective measures in consultation with Department of Urban Development and Department responsible for local self-government in urban areas as well as Department of Rural Development and Department responsible for solid waste management in rural areas and to undertake inspection or audit of solid waste processing or recycling facilities, ensure

operation of sanitary landfill & any other common waste management facility in their jurisdiction under Rule 37 of SWM, Rules, 2026.

8. Best Practices adopted in Hilly Regions

Solid Waste Management in hilly areas has been implemented through a combination of policy enforcement, community participation, financial sustainability, decentralized infrastructure, and innovative technologies across the States of Sikkim, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Goa. The best practices adopted in these regions range from plastic ban and deposit-refund systems to eco bricks, SHG-led operations, and tourism-linked waste governance, yielding the following lessons:

- a) Strong local governance accelerate compliance.
- b) Community mobilization (SHGs, Gram Sabhas, NGOs) ensures sustainability.
- c) User fees and recycling revenue reduce dependency on grants.
- d) Low-cost, decentralized technologies (eco bricks, bamboo bins, compost pits) are effective in difficult hilly terrains.
- e) Linking SWM with tourism and ecology builds stronger ownership (heritage villages, pilgrims zones) generated revenue and strengthen compliance.
- f) Circular Economy practices (reuse, recycle, RDF) reduce landfill dependency.

The brief details of the best practices adopted in the States are detailed as **Appendix. I to XI**. The comparative matrix of best practices in the hilly regions of aforementioned states and with their possibility of replication depending on their suitability in the respective hilly region, is summarised below:

Comparative matrix of best practices adopted in the hilly regions of States

Location / Case	Key Initiatives	Waste Management System	Impact	Lessons Learned	Replicability
Gangtok, Sikkim	Plastic ban (bags, bottles, thermocol); Awareness campaigns; Enforcement with fines	226 workers, 30 vehicles; 90% door-to-door segregated collection; 50 TPD plant at Martam; Material Recovery Facility	Reduced single-use plastic; Compost sold to tea gardens; Lower disposal costs	Citizen participation + govt leadership crucial	Replicable in other hilly tourist towns
Gerethang, Sikkim	Ban on SUPs; Promotion of leaf plates; Penalties; User fee collection	Segregation centre built; User-fee based collection	Reduced SUPs in social functions; Financial sustainability	Gram Sabha resolutions + penalties effective	Rural Gram Panchayats with strong local governance
Mangam Nagar Panchayat, Sikkim	Digital awareness; Home composting; SHG/NGO mobilization	Only segregated waste collected; Wet waste to manure	Behaviour change; Increased manure; Less landfill waste	“No Segregation, No Collection” works	Urban local bodies
Padamchen Village, Sikkim	User charges; Resource Recovery Vehicle; WWF partnership; “Garbage Mela”	Dedicated RRV; 4R approach; Zero landfill goal	Wildlife conservation; Financial sustainability; High ownership	Community events strengthen compliance	Eco-sensitive villages near forests
Yuksam Dubdi GP, Sikkim	Dedicated SWM fund; Bye-laws; Vermicomposting; LED repair	Waste register; Composting; Reuse clothes; Soak pits	Reduced landfill waste; Circular economy practices	Corpus fund ensures continuity	Tourist-heavy villages, small settlements
Darjeeling, West Bengal	SWM units; Plastic segregation; SHG collectors; Digital fee app	Household composting; Plastic booths; Centralized sorting	Better segregation; Livelihoods for SHGs; Transparent fees	SHG involvement + digital systems effective	Semi-urban/rural hilly blocks

Location / Case	Key Initiatives	Waste Management System	Impact	Lessons Learned	Replicability
Kalimpong, (Lava Block), West Bengal	Eco brick model; SHG mobilization; Ban on SUPs; Women-led governance	Plastic to eco bricks; User fees; Rotational collection	Reduced litter; Revenue from eco bricks; Women empowerment	Low-cost tech + decentralized ops work	Remote hilly regions, tourism blocks
Char Dham, Uttarakhand	QR-based deposit refund system; Reverse vending machines	Refund via UPI; 45 centers; AI-enabled machines	20 lakh bottles recovered; 66 MT CO ₂ avoided; Jobs created	Incentives drive compliance	Pilgrimage/tourist hotspots
Wayanad, En Ooru, Kerala	Strict segregation; Plastic-free zone; Tourism-funded	25 bins; Composting; Bottle booths; Shuttle service	Financial sustainability; Eco-tourism appeal	Tourism revenue sustains SWM	Heritage villages, eco-tourism sites
Mizoram (ULBs)	Dustbin campaign; Swap & Save; Cloth banners; SHG cotton bags	Compost pits; Buy-back schemes; Door-to-door collection	80% plastic reduction; Livelihoods; Strong youth engagement	Youth clubs + SHGs effective	Small towns, village councils
Coonoor, Tamil Nadu	Plastic ban; NGO partnership; Dumpsite → RRC	7 TPD dry waste; 10 TPD wet waste; Compost + AFR	Compost production; Circular economy	NGO partnerships strengthen SWM	Hill towns with NGOs
Panchgani, Maharashtra	Door-to-door segregation; Digital dashboards; Biomethanation	6 TPD biomethanation; Compost pits; Plastic upcycling	20 MT plastic diverted; Real-time monitoring	Tech integration improves efficiency	Urban hill stations
Sangti Village, Arunachal	Source segregation; SHG-led recycling; Penalties	Compost locally; Dry waste → MRF; Monthly clean-ups	183 tonnes diverted; Revenue from recyclables	Traditional governance + SHGs effective	Remote mountain villages
Mansari, Himachal Pradesh	Community-led dry waste management; MRF	Segregation by type; E-waste storage; RDF processing	Local employment; Circular economy	Detailed segregation improves recycling	Villages with community hubs

Location / Case	Key Initiatives	Waste Management System	Impact	Lessons Learned	Replicability
Mawlynnong, Rongram, Meghalaya	Bamboo dustbins; Pig farm composting; Task force raids	Weekly collection; Segregation sheds	Plastic reduction; Community composting	Traditional eco-practices effective	Rural eco-tourism villages
South Goa Panchayats, Goa	Local MRFs; RDF → cement plants	Composting; Regional hub at Cacora	Reduced landfill waste; Sustainable RDF use	Regional hubs + co-processing effective	Hilly talukas with cement industry access

APPENDIX-I

BEST PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF SIKKIM**1. Gangtok**

Gangtok generates about 50 tonnes of municipal solid waste per day. To safeguard its hilly ecosystem, the city has adopted a plastic-free initiative supported by an organized collection and processing system. Sikkim pioneered this effort by banning disposable plastic bags in 1998, and Gangtok further strengthened it with additional measures such as prohibiting packaged drinking water in government offices and thermocol plates and cutlery.

Solid Waste collection is carried out through door-to-door collection covering about 90% of households, handled by 226 sanitation workers and 30 vehicles. Segregation of waste is practised in most wards, ensuring effective downstream processing. At the 50 TPD waste processing plant at Martam, waste is segregated into biodegradable and recyclable fractions. The biodegradable waste is converted into compost, which is sold to tea gardens, while recyclable materials are sent to recycling facilities. Enforcement is strengthened through fines and awareness campaigns involving schools, taxi drivers, and market associations.

These initiatives have significantly reduced single-use plastic, lowered waste disposal costs, and minimized the land required for dumping an important advantage in hilly regions with limited land availability and high landslide risk. Gangtok's model demonstrates the effectiveness of combining plastic bans, citizen participation, segregation, and decentralized processing. It offers a replicable approach for other hill towns grappling with similar solid waste management challenges.

2. Gerethang Labing GPU, Gyalshing District,

Gerethang Labing Gram Panchayat has adopted an eco-friendly solid waste management approach aimed at achieving zero waste and a clean rural environment. A Segregation Centre has been established on about 0.5-acre land, supported by Resource Recovery Centre caretaker and user fee contributions. A major initiative is the ban on thermocol plates, plastic cups, spoons, and bottles. In their place, biodegradable alternatives such as leaf plates promoted during social gatherings and public events. Violations of the ban are penalized with a fine of ₹500 to ensure compliance.

This initiative has resulted to a reduction in single-use plastic waste in rural and hilly areas, thereby minimizing environmental pollution in fragile mountain ecosystems. At the same time, it has revived the use of traditional biodegradable materials such as leaf plates, which are eco-friendly and well-suited to local conditions.

Additionally, the establishment of local waste segregation infrastructure, combined with financing through fees, ensures systematic waste management and provides a mechanism for operation and maintenance of waste management services at the community level.

3. Mangan Nagar Panchayat, North Sikkim

Mangan Nagar Panchayat has implemented a source segregation-based waste management system, ensuring that households segregate waste into wet and dry fractions. To build awareness, extensive campaigns were conducted through videos, social media, and direct community engagement, educating residents on segregation practices and home composting of kitchen waste.

Garbage vehicles collect only segregated waste, with wet waste transported to an Organic Waste Converter (OWC) for processing into manure. The Panchayat actively involves Self-Help Groups (SHGS), NGOs, and community associations to drive behavioural change and strengthen participation.

The initiatives have resulted in (i) better waste segregation at the source, which significantly reduces the waste sent to landfills; (ii) Processing of organic waste into compost / manure using OWC technology, promoting resource recovery and sustainable utilization; and (iii) Community participation, with behavioural change among residents ensuring long-term success of solid waste management systems in remote and hilly towns.

4. Padamchen Village, Pakyong District, Sikkim

Padamchen village, situated at an altitude of about 8,440 ft, has developed an innovative community-based solid waste management system through strong institutional and public participation. To ensure financial sustainability, the Gram Panchayat introduced user charges ₹100 for households and ₹200 for shops / homestays and procured a Resource Recovery Vehicle (RRV) under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) for waste collection and transportation.

Strict penalties against burning or indiscriminate dumping of waste were enforced through Gram Sabha resolutions. The village partnered with World Wide Fund for Nature to strengthen waste management initiatives and formed a 16-member “Swachhata Sahayogi” team to support operations. An awareness programme, the “Garbage Mela” was introduced to promote waste segregation, discourage open dumping, and reduce human–wildlife conflicts, particularly to protect the endangered red panda habitat.

These initiatives have created a sustainable financing model for waste management through user fees and strong local governance, ensuring regular collection and systematic services. The community awareness, enforcement measures, and institutional partnerships, which enhance public participation and compliance. By promoting the 4R

principles (Reduce, Refuse, Reuse, and Recycle) the initiative helps protect fragile mountain biodiversity and ecosystems through environmentally responsible waste management practices.

5. Yuksam Dubdi Gram Panchayat, Sikkim

Yuksam, a major tourist destination and gateway to the Kanchenjunga National Park, has established a community-driven solid waste management system to address the growing challenge of waste generation from tourism. To sustain operations, a corpus fund of ₹50,000 annually from each Gram Panchayat and ₹2,500 per month for worker wages was created to support waste management activities.

A Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) was set up to manage waste collection, segregation, storage, and recycling. The facility maintains waste registers, organizes storage systematically, and promotes community vermicomposting for wet waste. Innovative practices include repairing discarded LED bulbs for redistribution to schools and underprivileged households, reusing old clothes, and constructing over 200 soak pits for greywater management.

These initiatives promote decentralized waste processing and recycling through RRCs, enabling efficient local-level handling of waste. They also encourage circular economy practices such as repair, reuse, and composting, which reduce waste generation and recover valuable resources. Importantly, strong citizen participation and financial cooperation ensure the sustainability of waste management systems in tourism-intensive hilly regions, where waste generation is high and infrastructure is limited.

BEST PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL

1. Rangli–Rangliot Development Block, Darjeeling

Rangli–Rangliot Development Block in Darjeeling district, West Bengal, has implemented a decentralized Solid Waste Management (SWM) and Plastic Waste Management (PWM) system to address waste challenges in its hilly terrain. Waste is segregated at the household level into biodegradable and non-biodegradable fractions, with households encouraged to compost biodegradable waste within their premises. Trained waste collectors from Self-Help Groups (SHGs) visit households twice a month to collect non-biodegradable waste and spread awareness about cleaning and drying plastic before disposal. In market areas, shopkeepers store biodegradable and dry waste separately, and waste collectors visit two to three times a week for collection.

Plastic waste is further processed through SWM Units, while a dedicated Plastic Waste Management Unit at Takdah functions as a micro-level segregation booth. Plastics such as PET, LDPE, HDPE, and multilayered varieties are segregated and stored before being transported to Sonada for recycling. Waste from households and markets is moved through local vehicles to SWM units, and plastic waste is subsequently transferred to the central PWM unit for processing.

To strengthen financial transparency, the initiative introduced digital user-fee collection via a mobile application with QR-based payments, enabling accurate record keeping even in areas with poor connectivity. This system has improved plastic waste segregation, recycling, and scientific disposal, while fostering community participation and reducing plastic pollution in the fragile mountain ecosystem of Darjeeling.

2. Lava Development Block, Kalimpong

Lava Development Block in Kalimpong district, a tourism-intensive hilly region with a population of about 45,000, has implemented an innovative Plastic Waste Management initiative under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen). Given the scattered settlements and difficult terrain, conventional waste collection systems such as e-carts were not feasible. To overcome this challenge, the block administration mobilized Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and formed a workforce known as “Swachhata Sathis”, who conduct door-to-door awareness campaigns and collect plastic waste from households.

The collected plastic waste is transported to a centralized Plastic Waste Management Unit, where it is processed into Ecobricks—a simple, cost-effective technology in which plastic waste is compacted into bottles and reused as building material. These ecobricks are utilized for constructing benches, compost pits, and decorative structures at tourist locations, and are also sold at ₹5 per piece, generating revenue for the Panchayat Samiti

and incentives for SHG workers. Waste collection is organized through a route-mapped vehicle system covering seven Gram Panchayats on a fortnightly cycle, reducing transportation costs and improving efficiency in the hilly terrain.

The initiative operates on a community-managed, user-fee based financing model, ensuring sustainability without relying solely on government funding. It also promotes gender-inclusive participation, with more than 250 SHG women engaged in waste collection, segregation, ecobrick production, and manufacturing of cloth and paper bags as alternatives to plastic. Additionally, the block has introduced low-cost greywater filtration units for reuse in irrigation, helping conserve water in the hills.

Together, these measures have significantly reduced plastic litter, improved cleanliness in this tourist destination, generated livelihood opportunities, and created a replicable model of sustainable waste management for rural and hilly regions.

BEST PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF UTTARAKHAND

1. Char Dham Yatra routes

The Government of Uttarakhand, through the Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board, launched QR-based Digital Deposit Refund System (DDRS) in partnership with Recykal to tackle plastic waste pollution along the ecologically fragile Char Dham Yatra routes i.e. Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, and Yamunotri. Under this innovative system, pilgrims and tourists pay a refundable deposit of ₹10 on packaged beverages, which is returned via UPI-based digital payment when empty bottles are deposited at designated collection points or AI-enabled reverse vending machines. The initiative incentivizes responsible disposal of plastic bottles while strengthening recycling and waste collection in high-altitude pilgrimage regions.

During the 2024 pilgrimage season, a robust infrastructure was established, including 45 collection centres along the routes and four AI-enabled reverse vending machines (Reclaim Pro) for instant refund processing. The system integrates pilgrims, shopkeepers, transporters, and sanitation workers, ensuring plastic waste is collected, tracked, and recycled through a transparent digital mechanism even in remote mountainous terrain.

The initiative channelized over 40,754 kg of plastic waste, recovered over 20 lakh bottles, and issued over four lakh digital refunds. It further helped avoid nearly 66 MT of CO₂ emissions, generated over 110 seasonal jobs annually, and improved the income of local waste workers by nearly 37.5%. Overall, the program boosted plastic recovery rates by 300% compared to the baseline, while saving the government approximately ₹3.73 crore in waste management costs.

The initiative has delivered environmental, economic, and social benefits reducing litter along pilgrimage routes and rivers, improving recycling efficiency, and strengthening stakeholder participation including pilgrims, priests, retailers, mule operators, and sanitation workers. Integration of QR-based traceability, digital refunds, and AI-enabled vending machines has ensured transparency, accountability, and operational efficiency, with the application maintaining 99.9% uptime despite challenging terrain.

The success of the program led to the Char Dham Yatra 2024 being declared a Plastic Regulated Zone, demonstrating the effectiveness of combining technology with behavioural incentives. The model is now under consideration for replication in other pilgrimage destinations, tourist towns, and urban areas across India, highlighting its scalability and potential to transform plastic waste management in environmentally sensitive regions.

2. Kedarnath (Rudraprayag), Gangotri (Uttarkashi), and Badrinath (Chamoli)

In the pilgrimage towns namely Kedarnath, Gangotri, and Badrinath, the Digital Deposit Refund System (DDRS) initiative has encouraged responsible waste disposal by offering monetary rewards for recycling plastic bottles. The program successfully collected and recycled 13.8 lakh PET bottles i.e. about 69% out of 20.12 lakh issued, thereby reducing plastic pollution and preventing the use of nearly 20 sq km of landfill space. It has also generated economic opportunities for local stakeholders and strengthened community engagement through technology-driven participation.

- i. **Nagar Panchayat Gangotri:** An initiative addressed the issue of discarded clothes traditionally thrown by pilgrims into the Ganga River. Around 22 tonnes of clothing waste were collected and redistributed to local weavers, who used them to produce mats and rugs. This practice not only protected the fragile river ecosystem but also promoted recycling and created livelihood opportunities for local artisans.
- ii. **Nagar Palika Parishad Bageshwar:** Since 2017, women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have played important role in door-to-door waste collection, user charge collection, and community awareness campaigns. Their active involvement has significantly improved sanitation in 11 municipal wards, while also generating sustainable livelihoods and promoting gender inclusion in waste management activities.
- iii. **Nagar Palika Parishad Joshimath, Chamoli:** Joshimath has adopted an effective system for managing dry waste through compaction and segregation at Material Recovery Facilities. Since 2011–12, the municipality has compacted and sold over 13,24,793 kg of inorganic waste, generating revenue while ensuring environmentally safe disposal and reducing dependence on landfills.
- iv. **Nagar Palika Parishad Mussoorie, Dehradun:** Mussoorie has adopted source segregation at households and commercial establishments. Established 20 TPD Material Recovery Facility (MRF), where dry waste is sorted into categories such as plastic, paper, glass, metal, and cloth before being sent to authorized recyclers. In addition, introduced QR-code-based household tracking and GPS monitoring of waste collection vehicles, enabling real-time route tracking. Mussoorie generates 20–35 TPD of waste depending on the tourist season, all of which is processed systematically. Regular IEC campaigns, plantation drives, and RRR awareness programs further encourage community participation and promote sustainable waste management practices.

BEST PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF KERALA

1. En Ooru Tribal Heritage Village, Wayanad

En Ooru Tribal Heritage Village, located in Pookode, Wayanad district, is the state's first tribal heritage village showcasing the culture, lifestyle, art, and traditions of indigenous tribal communities. To maintain environmental sustainability in this eco-sensitive tourist area, the village has implemented a structured solid waste management system integrated with tourism management and community participation.

Waste is segregated at source, with 25 bins placed across the premises to separate biodegradable, non-biodegradable, and recyclable waste. The collected waste is temporarily stored in designated waste management sheds for sorting prior to processing. Organic waste from kitchens and gardens is processed through composting and reused for landscaping and maintaining green spaces within the village. For handling specific waste streams, 11 sanitary napkin incinerators have been installed to ensure safe disposal of sanitary waste, while five booths have been set up to collect glass and plastic bottles for recycling. The village has been declared a plastic-free zone, with visitors encouraged to use reusable bottles and bags.

The initiative operates through a self-sustaining financial model supported by tourism revenue, including a ₹50 entry fee and ₹40 jeep shuttle fee per visitor, which contributes to waste management and operational costs. Supporting infrastructure includes warehouses for storage of equipment, awareness signage promoting responsible waste disposal, and a trained cleaning team for daily waste segregation and sanitation. Eco-friendly mobility measures, such as electric autos within the premises, help reduce pollution and vehicle traffic. The village also conducts cleanliness drives with NSS volunteers and students, while recyclable materials are handed over to Haritha Karma Sena of Vythiri Panchayat for recycling. These measures ensure effective waste management, environmental protection, and sustainable tourism practices in the ecologically sensitive Wayanad region.

APPENDIX-V

BEST PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF MIZORAM**1. Aizawl**

The Dustbin Campaign was launched on World Environment Day 2025, in Aizawl by the Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA), as a community-driven initiative to promote cleanliness in urban areas. The campaign encourages individuals, institutions, and organizations to actively participate in maintaining public hygiene by ensuring proper use and maintenance of dustbins, timely waste disposal, and prevention of littering in public spaces.

Through volunteer participation and awareness activities, the initiative promotes responsible waste disposal behaviour among citizens and strengthens public involvement in sanitation management. This approach has helped reduce open littering, improve waste collection efficiency, and contribute to the development of a cleaner and more sustainable urban environment.

2. Saitual ULB

The Saitual ULB has adopted environmentally responsible practices through awareness campaigns and community engagement programmes. A key initiative is the avoidance of flex banners, which are non-biodegradable. Since 2023, the ULB has replaced them with cloth banners, thereby reducing plastic waste generation and promoting environmentally friendly alternatives during public events and campaigns.

Another innovative initiative is the establishment of Children Sanitation Clubs in various Village Council areas. These clubs, comprising children aged 5–15 years, voluntarily participate in cleanliness drives and sanitation awareness activities within their localities. This initiative promotes early environmental education and encourages young citizens to actively participate in maintaining a clean and healthy environment.

3. Phullen ULB

In Phullen town, the Town Sanitation Committee initiated a programme to reduce the use of SUP bags in local markets. A circular was issued restricting the use of SUP bags, and reusable cotton carry bags were introduced as a sustainable alternative. Cotton cloth was procured using committee funds, and local Women SHGs were engaged to stitch the bags, thereby creating livelihood opportunities.

Awareness campaigns were conducted through face-to-face communication, local newspapers, and social media platforms to educate shopkeepers and consumers about the harmful effects of plastic. Within the first month, more than 500 cotton bags were sold,

and within three months, the use of plastic bags in the market had reduced by approx.. 80%, demonstrating the effectiveness of community-driven plastic reduction initiatives.

4. Khawzawl ULB

In Khawzawl district, the Urban Local Body implemented a decentralized waste management initiative through the installation of more than 700 home compost pits in collaboration with the Rural Development Department. Village Councils facilitated the construction of compost pits in households with adequate space for organic waste management.

The initiative significantly reduced wet waste generation at the household level, with wet waste collection reduced by more than half. By converting organic waste into compost at source, the programme promotes sustainable waste management, lowers transportation costs, and minimizes pressure on municipal waste collection systems.

5. Siaha ULB

The Local Administration Department of the Mara Autonomous District Council launched a Plastic Buyback Project in Siaha town on 1 July 2025 to address the plastic pollution. Under this initiative, residents are encouraged to segregate and sell plastic waste to the authorities at predetermined rates, thereby creating a financial incentive for proper waste disposal and recycling.

Plastic items such as bottles, polythene bags, sachets, and thermoset plastics are purchased at rates ranging from ₹10 to ₹30 per kg, depending on type and processing. This incentive-based system encourages residents to collect and segregate plastic waste instead of dumping it in open areas, thereby improving recycling rates and reducing environmental pollution.

6. Biate Town

Biate town has implemented an organized, community-driven solid waste management system under the Mizoram Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011. Separate bins for plastic waste have been installed in 14 localities, and an e-waste collection centre has also been established where hazardous and electronic waste on weekly basis. Plastic waste is reused for town beautification projects, adding aesthetic value while reducing landfill disposal.

The town has established a Biate Town Sanitation Task Force and Area Sanitation Committees to oversee sanitation activities and organize regular mass cleaning drives. A 100% door-to-door waste collection is practiced with a monthly user fee of ₹50, while households segregate waste into wet and dry fractions. Organic waste is processed in a vermicomposting plant, while recyclable dry waste is sent to recycling agencies. This

strong community ownership and decentralized waste management approach has significantly improved sanitation and waste handling in the town.

APPENDIX-VI

BEST PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU

1. Coonoor Municipality

Coonoor Municipality, located in the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu, has implemented a comprehensive solid waste management system suited to its environmentally sensitive hill ecosystem. The district administration banned 19 single-use plastic items in 2018, including plastic cups, straws, and carry bags. The municipality reinforced this through a resolution imposing penalties for violations, including ₹1,000 for retail vendors, ₹5,000 for wholesale vendors, and ₹20,000 for marriage halls found using banned plastic items. Regular awareness programmes under Swachh Bharat Mission (U) 2.0, monthly plastic collection drives, and campaigns by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board e-bikers have further strengthened compliance and promoted alternatives to single-use plastics.

Coonoor adopted the innovative concept of a “Bin-Free Town” in 2016, removing public waste bins to discourage open dumping and animal scavenging. Instead, the municipality strengthened door-to-door waste collection and encouraged households to practice source segregation into wet and dry waste. Community participation has been promoted through the People’s Movement for Clean Cities initiative, along with regular awareness programmes and cleanliness drives.

Coonoor’s public–private partnership with the NGO “Clean Coonoor” converted the former Ottupattarai dump yard into a waste recovery centre and garden, showcasing an effective decentralized waste processing model. The facility processes 7 TPD of dry waste and 10 TPD of wet waste, producing nearly 50 tonnes of compost monthly for farmers and horticulture departments. The Municipality gratefully acknowledges the sustained efforts of “Clean Coonoor” and community stakeholders in transforming a legacy dumpsite into a productive facility.

At the facility, waste is sorted to recover recyclables like aluminium, steel, and glass for authorized recyclers, while non-recyclable combustible waste is baled and sent to cement industries as Alternate Fuel Resource. Through decentralized processing, recycling, composting, and community engagement, Coonoor has reduced landfill dependence and advanced a circular economy model.

APPENDIX-VII

BEST PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA**1. Panchgani City, Maharashtra – Sustainable Solid Waste Management in a Hill Station**

Panchgani, a hill station in Satara district of Maharashtra at an altitude of 1,334 m, has developed a sustainable solid waste management system under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) and Swachh Survekshan. The municipality has introduced innovative practices in sanitation, waste segregation, plastic waste management, and decentralized processing, making it a model for other hill towns.

The municipality ensures 100% door-to-door collection of segregated waste from 2,824 households and 227 commercial establishments, generating about 6.21 tonnes of waste per day (5.01 TPD wet waste and 1.2 TPD dry waste). Waste is transported to a centralized Swachh Bharat Point for further processing. Organic waste is treated through a 6 TPD biomethanation plant, converting wet waste into biogas used for in-house SWM operations, while additional organic waste is processed in 7 TPD composting pits to produce compost. Dry waste is segregated and recycled, ensuring minimal landfill disposal.

Panchgani has adopted innovative circular economy practices, including converting multi-layered plastic waste into benches and interlocking tiles used in tourist areas, thereby diverting nearly 20 tonnes of plastic from landfills. Community participation is strengthened through Swachhagrahis (trained SHG members) conducting awareness campaigns and behaviour change campaigns. The municipality has further introduced digital waste intelligence technology (Recity platform) for real-time monitoring of waste segregation and collection, along with digital profiling of sanitation workers to track welfare measures and training. Through community engagement, technological integration, decentralized processing, and plastic upcycling.

APPENDIX-VIII

BEST PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH**1. Sangti Village, West Kameng District**

Sangti Village in West Kameng district has developed a community-driven waste management system rooted in local participation and traditional governance. All waste generators, including households, shops, monasteries, schools, and homestays, practice source segregation. Wet waste is composted locally, while dry waste is stored in sacks and collected periodically by male villagers on a rotational basis, transported to the Material Recovery Facility using a community-provided vehicle.

Over 100 SHG members under Sangti Valley PLF and Namdoling PLF carry out secondary segregation of dry waste into nearly 20 recyclable categories on culturally significant Monpa holy days. Recyclables are sold to scrap dealers in Dirang, entering recycling chains in Assam, with revenues transferred to PLFs, thereby sustaining participation and strengthening women's leadership.

The system is supported by strong governance through the Village Water and Sanitation Committee, which oversees monthly clean-up drives and enforces compliance via user fees and penalties. Households contribute ₹50 per month and commercial establishments ₹100, while strict fines of ₹500 for minor violations and ₹5,000 for serious offences maintain discipline. As of July 2025, over 183 tonnes of waste have been diverted from open dumping and burning.

With support from the Deputy Commissioner and partner foundations, infrastructure is being strengthened through baling machines and plans for a Waste-to-Resource Centre, making Sangti a replicable model for remote mountain villages.

APPENDIX-IX

BEST PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH**1. Mansari Village, Kangra District – Community-Based Dry Waste Management**

Mansari Village in Kangra district has established a community-based dry waste management system that reduces landfill pressure, supports recycling industries, and generates local employment. The Material Recovery Facility (MRF) serves as the central hub, with a vehicle collecting segregated dry waste from around 100 commercial establishments and three Gram Panchayat namely Gojra, Karjan, and Soyal for daily transport to the facility.

At the MRF, trained workers conduct detailed secondary segregation. Plastics are divided into five categories, metals into three, and paper into cardboard and mixed paper. Glass is sorted by colour and brand, while e-waste is safely stored for authorized recyclers. Textile waste is reused or upcycled, including as filling material for mattresses and pillows, promoting circular economy practices.

The facility is equipped with a shredder, generator, and baling machine to improve efficiency and reduce transport costs. Single-use plastics are compacted and sent to Baddi for conversion into Refuse-Derived Fuel. Through structured collection, efficient segregation, and resource recovery, the Mansari model demonstrates how community participation and decentralized infrastructure can deliver a sustainable dry waste management system in rural areas.

BEST PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF MEGHALAYA

The Government of Meghalaya has undertaken measures to eliminate single-use plastics through coordinated enforcement and awareness initiatives. District Level Task Forces comprising officials from the Deputy Commissioner's office, Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board, Municipal Boards, Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council, Police Department, and other members conduct regular inspections, raids, and seizure drives across markets and commercial areas to ensure compliance with plastic waste management regulations.

Further, enforcement, awareness campaigns are carried out during inspection drives to educate shopkeepers and vendors on the hazards of single-use plastics. Traders are advised against stocking or selling banned items and encouraged to adopt eco-friendly alternatives such as cloth bags and reusable packaging. This combined approach of strict enforcement and behavioural change communication has strengthened public participation and improved compliance.

Community-driven practices further highlight Meghalaya's approach. In Rongram (West Garo Hills), municipal authorities manage systematic waste collection from markets and households, with additional collection during the weekly Friday market. In Mawlynnong (East Khasi Hills), recognized for its cleanliness, traditional methods are used i.e. bamboo cones serve as dustbins, biodegradable waste is composted or fed to pig farms, and non-biodegradable waste is stored until designated collection days.

These examples demonstrate how community participation and traditional knowledge contribute to effective waste management in rural areas.

APPENDIX-XI

BEST PRACTICES ADOPTED IN THE STATE OF GOA**1. Dry Waste Management in Hilly Panchayats of South Goa**

In the hilly Panchayats of South Goa, a structured dry waste management system has been established through decentralized Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and a centralized hub at Cacora. Dry waste collected from households and commercial establishments is first segregated at local MRFs and then transported to the Cacora facility, where recyclables are further sorted and sent to authorized vendors, ensuring systematic resource recovery.

The non-recyclable fraction is processed as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF). At Cacora, this waste is compacted and baled before being transported to cement industries in Karnataka for co-processing in kilns. This approach prevents landfill disposal and supports energy recovery through industrial utilization.

Best practices include decentralized MRFs that promote segregation and reduce transport costs, household composting to manage wet waste at source, and the role of Cacora as a regional hub for dry waste. Co-processing of RDF in cement plants provides an environmentally sound solution, minimizing landfill dependency and advancing circular waste management practices.



**Senior Citizen Council Kullu and another vs.
State of H.P. and others**

CWPIL No. 49 of 2026

[Item S-4]

08.05.2026 Present:

Mr. Sunil Mohan Goel, Sr. Advocate, with M/s Raman Jamalta, Paras Dhaulta, Abhinav Mohan Goel & Abhijeet Singh Chauhan, Advocates, for the petitioners.

Mr. Varun Chandel, Additional Advocate General, for respondents No. 1 & 2.

Ms. Salochna Rana, Advocate, for respondent No.4.

Inter alia, it is contended that the Nehru Park, measuring approximately five bighas, is situated in the centre of the town and earlier also there had been issues regarding its maintenance. A representation had been sent in the year 2019 regarding dumping of garbage and the pathetic condition of the unused toilet in the said park and, resultantly, at the highest level of the P.M.'s Office, renovation work was started. The laying of track with pavers has been completed and the work of plantation was carried out, while referring to Annexure P-7. It is submitted that now, vide invitation for bids dated 13th April, 2026, a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) shed is proposed to be set up in the said park, which is evident from Annexure P-8. Reference has also been made to the preliminary work which has already started, showing that digging has been carried out by the authorities in the park and

town. The representation mentioned in paragraph 7, dated 17th April, 2026, has also been placed on record and is accordingly numbered as Annexure P-11.

Notice. Mr. Varun Chandel, learned Additional Advocate General and Ms. Salochna Rana, Advocate, appear and waive service of notice on behalf of respondents No. 1 & 2 and respondent No.4, respectively. On taking steps within one week, issue notice to respondent No.3, returnable for 15th June, 2026. In the meantime status quo shall be maintained regarding the park in question.

List on 15th June, 2026.

(G.S. Sandhawalia)
Chief Justice

(Bipin C. Negi)
Judge

8th May, 2026
(Tarun Singh)



केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA.

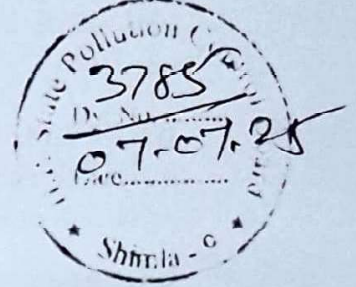
File No.: EQ-99/19/2024-UPC-II-HO-CPCB-HO

Date: 13/06/2025

By Registered Post /Email

To,

The Chairman,
Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPSPCB)
"Him Parivesh", Phase-III, New Shimla-171009,
Himachal Pradesh



SUB: DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986 FOR ENFORCEMENT OF PROVISIONS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (SWM) RULES, 2016 REGARDING FRESH WASTE PROCESSING AND BIO MINING OF LEGACY WASTE.

WHEREAS, the Central Government has notified the standards for discharge of environmental pollutants from various categories of industries under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules framed there under; and

WHEREAS, the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, which inter-alia state procedures for Solid Waste Management; and

WHEREAS, under Rule 16(a) of Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM Rules), 2016, the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee (SPCB PCC) shall enforce these rules in their State through local bodies in their respective jurisdiction and review implementation of these rules at least twice a year in close coordination with concerned Directorate of Municipal Administration or Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department; and

WHEREAS, under Rule 16(b) of SWM Rules, 2016, SPCB PCC shall monitor environmental standards and adherence to condition as specified under Schedule I and II for waste processing and disposal facilities; and

WHEREAS, under Rule 15(zj) of SWM Rules, 2016 local authorities and village Panchayats shall investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and whosoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites; and

Contd ...

‘परिवेश भवन’ पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली - 110032.

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110 032.

दूरभाष /Tel : 43102030, 22305792. वेबसाइट/Website www.cpcb.nic.in

-2-

WHEREAS, CPCB issued "Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste (Old Municipal Solid Waste)", February 2019 under the provision of SWM Rules 2016, to ensure that concerned local authorities engaged in the biomining process of legacy waste follow for compliance; and

WHEREAS, CPCB issued "Guidelines on the provision of buffer zone around waste processing and disposal facilities during March 2019 (amended in April 2019) under the provisions of SWM Rules, 2016; and

WHEREAS, Rule 20 (a to f) of SWM Rules prescribe criteria and actions to be taken for solid waste management in hilly areas by local authorities; and

WHEREAS, CPCB, issued direction under section 5 of the E(P) Act, 1986 for bio mining of legacy waste vide dated 27.01.2021, for fire incidents at MSW dumpsites vide dated 26.5.2022 and for setting up of Material Recovery facility (MRF) prior to WTE plants/energy Recovery System vide dated 19.3.2019; and

WHEREAS, Meeting of National Apex Committee under NCAP was held on 07/9/2024 wherein CPCB was directed to carry out inspection of major cities situated along river Beas in Himachal Pradesh; and

WHEREAS, CPCB & Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board (HPSPCB) officials jointly inspected solid waste management facilities & disposal in four major cities situated on the bank of River Beas namely Kullu, Manali, Mandi & Pandoh in Himachal Pradesh; and

WHEREAS, following non-compliance were observed as per the Report of the Joint inspection carried out by CPCB & HPSPCB on 14.09.2024 & 17.09.2024:

1) KULLU

(Fresh Solid Waste Management)

- i. *The fresh Waste generated in Kullu is about 7-8 TPD. The Waste Processing site & MRF are situated on the bank of River Sarvari, a tributary of river Beas.*
- ii. *The Municipal Council, Kullu, is yet to achieve 100% segregation and door-to-door collection of solid waste.*
- iii. *About 2-3 tons of wet waste is processed through composting, dry waste is stored at site, non-recyclables are sent to cement plants.*
- iv. *MC, Kullu has not obtained authorization from HPSPCB, for operating the waste processing facility.*
- v. *Despite waste processing facility (including MRF) having capacity of more than 5 tons per day, MC, Kullu has not complied with the CPCB guidelines on "Provision of buffer zone around waste processing and disposal facilities" issued under SWM Rules, 2016.*

Contd ...

-3-

- vi. *Space for Waste processing facility & MRF, is not adequate. The shredder at MRF site was not functional during inspection.*
- vii. *The composting unit, is not being operated & maintained properly due to which leachate is generated and stored in an earthen pit without treatment resulting into foul odor at site. No provision has been made at site for treatment of leachate.*
- viii. *No weigh bridge, Logbooks and records are maintained at the site.*
- ix. *Additional garbage hot spots were observed along the river Sarwari and Beas.*

KULLU

(Legacy Waste Management)

- i. *The Legacy waste site, Pirdi is situated on the bank of the river Beas where approximately 51,000 MT of waste has been dumped.*
- ii. *Bio mining of approx. 46,000 tonnes has been completed at the site. Approx. 628 metric tonnes of RDF has been sent to a cement plant, all other materials recovered from the bio-mining waste are still lying at legacy waste site.*
- iii. *The boundary wall constructed along the river, was found damaged.*
- iv. *There is no system for collection and treatment of leachate at the site, indicating potential flow of leachate into the Beas River during the rainy season.*
- v. *MC, Kullu has not complied with CPCB "Guidelines for disposal of legacy waste" and also directions issued for biomining under section 5 of the E(P) Act, 1986 vide dated 27.01.2021*

2). MANALI

(Fresh Solid Waste Management):

- i. *The Waste generated in Municipal Council Manali is about 8-10 TPD (upto 35 TPD in tourist season). There is no designated space for processing of fresh solid waste and it is disposed at Legacy waste Rangree site which is situated on the bank of river Beas.*
- ii. *The Municipal Council, Manali is yet to achieve 100% segregation and door to door collection of solid waste.*
- iii. *MC, Manali has not obtained authorization from HPSPCB for the waste processing facility.*
- iv. *MC, Manali has not complied with the CPCB's Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste as the fresh waste is being disposed at legacy waste site.*
- v. *There is a problem with foul odor coming from the plant due to unscientific waste dumping, no waste processing, leachate and the receipt of mixed waste at the facility.*

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-4-

MANALI**(Legacy Waste Management)**

- i. Legacy waste site, Rangree site is situated on the bank of the Beas River. Approximately 96200 MT of waste is accumulated at this site.
- ii. Around 36000 MT legacy waste has been processed so far since there is no sanitary landfill site available, inert waste generated during processing of legacy waste, has also been dumped at the same site.
- iii. There is a discharge of untreated leachate into river Beas as there is no scientific mechanism for collection and treatment of leachate.
- iv. The retaining structure built along the Beas River around the legacy waste site is insufficient, leading to waste overflow towards the river.
- v. MC, Manali has not complied with CPCB Guidelines for disposal of legacy waste & directions issued for biomining under section 5 of the E(P) Act, 1986 vide dated 27.01.2021

3) MANDI:**(Fresh Solid Waste Management)**

- i. The Waste generated in Municipal Council Mandi is about 18 TPD.
- ii. There is no designated site for processing of fresh solid waste, hence it is being dumped at the Bindrabani legacy waste site. Only manual recovery observed but no operational mechanical material recovery facility (MRF) is present at the site.
- iii. MC, Mandi has not obtained authorization from HPSPCB, for operating waste processing facility.

MANDI:**(Legacy Waste Management)**

- i. Around 80000 MT legacy waste is lying at the Bindrabani site, Mandi located adjacent to River Beas.
- ii. The Leachate is being discharged into the drain situated along the National Highway adjacent to River Beas. There is no system in place for the collection, storage & treatment of leachate.
- iii. The Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) installed for leachate treatment was not operational.
- iv. Plant and machinery were observed at site, but no waste processing was taking place.
- v. The composting pits at the site are filled with inert waste and are not being used for waste composting.
- vi. MC, Mandi has not complied with CPCB Guidelines for disposal of Legacy waste (Old MSW) and the directions issued for biomining under section 5 of the E(P) Act, 1986 vide dated 27.01.2021

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4) PANDOHI:**(Fresh Solid Waste management)**

- i. *Pandoh is a gram panchayat in Mandi district situated on the bank of river Beas near Pandoh dam . The Waste generated in Gram Pachyat Pandoh has not been not assessed .*
- ii. *There is no waste processing site in Pandoh Panchayat.*
- iii. *It was informed that the Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat Pandoh has submitted a request letter to the Secretary of Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) in Chandigarh, via the SDM of Sadar, District Mandi, seeking a designated space for a dumping site .*
- iv. *The solid waste generated in Pandoh is collected in two pits located on the banks of the River Beas and is then burned in those pits.*
- v.

WHEREAS, indiscriminate Disposal of Waste along River Beas is not only in violation of SWM Rules 2016 but also poses a major threat to the water quality of the River; and

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above, and in exercise of powers delegated to the Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the following directions are issued for compliance:

HPSPCB to ensure following actions on immediate basis for management of solid waste by local authorities/ Gram Panchayat of **Kullu, Manali, Mandi & Pandoh** :

A. *For management of fresh waste*

- i. To assess fresh waste generated during tourist and non-tourist season
- ii. To make provisions for 100% door to door collection and segregation of waste. Records & logbooks to be maintained by ULB.
- iii. To set up material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials. Existing waste processing facilities to be made functional.
- iv. To identify locations where wastes are dumped and ensure that no fresh /legacy waste/leachate should overflow into river/water body and immediate measures should be taken to stop the overflow.
- v. To direct concerned department/agency in Himachal Pradesh to provide designated space for establishment for waste processing facilities of adequate capacity.
- vi. To ensure that Leachate from waste processing site is collected and treated or option to be explored for treatment at nearby STP. In no case, leachate should find its way into any water body.
- vii. To ensure that ULBs obtain authorisation under SWM Rules, 2016 for waste processing facilities from HPSPCB.

Contd ...

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- viii. To ensure that site of Buffer zone for Solid Waste processing and disposal Facility having more than 5 tons per day capacity is maintained as per CPCB guidelines on "Provision of buffer zone around waste processing and disposal facilities" issued under SWM Rules, 2016 by concerned ULB.
- ix. To direct ULBs to identify Hotspots locations of 'garbage vulnerable points' and take action for regular lifting /clearing of waste. Adequate number of Bins should be kept at a by the ULBs for collection of dry and wet waste at all public places.
- x. To ensure that adequate provision be made by ULBs for odour management at waste processing facilities as per CPCB guidelines.
- xi. Additional arrangements shall be made for treatment of waste generated in tourist season.
- xii. To direct concerned State Govt department to identify and provide space for setting up of waste processing facilities as per SWM Rules to concerned ULB/Gram Panchayat.
- xiii. To direct Municipal Corporations (MCs) to set up Material Recovery Facilities for sorting of dry waste and to guide Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs) for onsite treatment of wet waste.

B. For management of legacy waste:

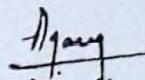
- (i) HPSPCB to ensure that concerned Local Authorities engaged in the bio-mining process of legacy waste follow procedures as per CPCB "Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste"
- (ii) To ensure that directions issued by CPCB under E(P) Act, 1986 for bio mining of legacy waste vide dated 27.01.2021 including the following are complied with:
 - Preparation of plan for utilization/disposal of screened fractions.
 - Adequate provisions for leachate treatment to be made at legacy waste dumpsite
 - Analysis of various screened fraction materials i.e. RDF, fine earth/bio earth etc., prior to its disposal/utilization.
 - Maintenance of records / documents for disposal/utilization of the RDFs or fine earth and other materials.
- (iii) HPSPCB to ensure that necessary action for bio mining and bio-remediation of legacy waste dumpsites is taken by the concerned Local Authorities in compliance with Provisions of SWM Rules, 2016
- (iv) To ensure that inert waste arising out of biomining be disposed of as per provisions specified under Rule (20) of SWM Rules, 2016.
- (C) To identify locations of legacy waste dumpsites where legacy waste/leachate has potential of overflowing into river/water body and immediate measures should be taken to stop the overflow.

Contd ...

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- (D) An action taken report to be submitted along with detailed action plan to be prepared by Kullu, Manali, Mandi and Pandoh ULB/Gram Panchayat with specific timelines for treatment of fresh and legacy waste as mentioned in point (A) to (C) above. HP SPCB to ensure effective implementation of the same.
- (E) To ensure that local authorities adhere to the criteria and actions to be taken for solid waste management in hilly areas as stipulated under Rule 20 of SWM Rules, 2016.

Himachal Pradesh SPCB is hereby directed to acknowledge receipt of these directions and submit action taken report within 30 days to Central Pollution Control Board from receipt of these directions.


(Amandeep Garg)
Chairman