

The following draft notification, which the Central Government proposes to issue under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), is hereby published for the information of public likely to be affected thereby; and the notice is hereby given that the said draft notification shall be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of a period of thirty days from the date on which this draft has been made available to public through this website. The comments may be sent to Dr. A.B.Akolkar, MS, CPCB and Mr. R.N.Pankaj, DD (CP): adaba.cpcb@nic.in and rnpankajpcb@gmail.com

[To be published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
NOTIFICATION
New Delhi, _____ November, 2015

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

- (1) These rules may be called the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015
 - (2) Save as otherwise provided in this notification, they shall come in to force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

In Schedule 1 after serial number 92 relating to Standards for Effluents from Textile Industry and the entries relating thereto, the follow serial numbers and entries shall be inserted namely:

" 93. Primary Water Quality Criteria for Bathing Waters

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

Table 1.

| CRITERIA | | RATIONALE |
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| 1. Total Coliform (MPN/100ml) | 50 | Many glacial fed and spring fed rivers at the upstream, are direct source of drinking water. Contribution of Total Coliform in such pristine water is mainly through soil origin and may not be harmful while bathing. |
| 2. Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml) | <1.8 | Fecal Coliform is considered as they are indicators of the bacterial pathogenicity through human origin and their presence renders the river water to many water borne diseases like urinary tract infection, shigellosis, ear and eye infection, cholera, skin diseases and typhoid etc. thus, unsuitable for drinking purposes while bathing. |
| 3. Fecal Streptococci (MPN/100ml) | <1.8 | The <i>Fecal streptococci</i> are valuable pollution indicators of rivers, streams, lakes. The normal habitat of <i>Fecal streptococci</i> is the intestine of humans and animals. Ratio of Fecal Coliform/ Fecal streptococci may provide information on possible sources of pollution such as; human, duck, sheep, chicken, pig, cow, and turkey. Their presence renders the river water to many water borne diseases like Impetigo, meningitis, sinusitis, dental caries, endocarditis, erysipelas and narcotizing fasciitis, diseases of cattle and horses, thus, unsuitable for drinking purposes while bathing. |
| 4. pH value | 6.5-8.5 | The range provides protection to the skin and delicate organs like eyes, nose, ears etc. which are directly exposed during outdoor bathing |
| 5. Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l) | 5 or more | The maximum Dissolved Oxygen concentration of 5 mg/l ensures reasonable freedom from Oxygen consuming organic pollution immediately upstream which is necessary for preventing production of anaerobic gases (Obnoxious gases) from sediments. |
| 6. Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand 3 days, 27°C | 3 or less | The Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand of 3 mg/l or less of the water ensures reasonable freedom from oxygen demanding pollutants |

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| | | and prevent production of obnoxious gases. |
| 7. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) mg/l | <10mg/l | COD often is used as a measurement of pollutants in natural water to ensure no contamination from industrial source after treatment. Such levels of COD ensure no contamination from industrial source after treatment. |
| 8. Colour (Hazen) | 10-20 | Specially caused by chemical compound like creosols, phenols, naphtha, pyridine, and benzene, toluene etc. causing visible coloration of water, which is undesirable for drinking and bathing purposes. |
| 9. Odour | No noticeable offensive odour | Odour is recognized as a quality factor affecting acceptability of drinking water (and food prepared with it) fainting of fish and other aquatic organisms and aesthetics of bathing waters. Most organic and some inorganic chemicals contribute odour. These chemicals may originate from municipal and industrial waste discharges from natural sources such as decomposition of vegetable matter or from associated microbial activity, and from disinfectants or their products which is undesirable for drinking and bathing purposes. |
| 10. Floating Matter | Nothing Obnoxious or detrimental for use Purpose. | Floating material in bathing waters are of two types, particulate matter that includes grease balls and liquid components capable of spreading as a thin, highly visible film over large areas. It is important because it accumulates on the surface, is often highly visible, is subject to wind -induced transport, may contain pathogenic bacteria and / or viruses associated with individual particles, and can significantly concentrate metals and chlorinated hydrocarbons such as pesticides and PCBs. Colloidally dispersed oil and grease behave like other dispersed organic matter and are included in the material measured by the COD, BOD, tests. |
| 11.a) Floating Materials, Oil, grease and scum (including Petroleum Products) mg/l | <1.0 | |
| 11.b) Sludge deposits, Solid refuse floating solids, oil grease and scum | None except for such small amount that may result from discharge of approximately treated sewage and or industrial waste effluents | |

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| 12. Suspended Solids mg/l | <10 from sewage or industrial waste origin | Water high in suspended solids may be esthetically unsatisfactory for such purposes as bathing. Solids analyses are important in the control of biological and physical waste water treatment processes and for assessing compliance with regulatory agency waste water effluent limitations. |
| 13. Turbidity NTU (Nephalo Turbidity Unit) | 30 Measured at 0.9 depth | Turbidity in water is caused by suspended and colloidal matter such as clay; silt finely divided organic and inorganic matter, and plankton and other microscopic organisms. |
| 14. Aquatic life of Benthic Macro-invertebrates | | Benthic macro-invertebrates are the best suitable indicators of surface water quality. Their presence in bathing water with having high saprobic and diversity score ensures suitability of water quality standards for protection of aquatic life in bathing waters. |
| 14.a) Saprobic score range | 6.0 -7.0 | |
| 14. b) Diversity score range | 0.5-1.0 | |

[F.NO.- Q- 15017/18/2015-CPW]

(Dr. Rashid Hasan)
Advisor

Note: - The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (i) vide notification number S.O. 844 (E), 19th November, 1986 and subsequently amended vide notifications numbers S.O. 433 (E), dated 18th April 1987; S.O. 8(E) dated 3rd January, 1989; G.S.R. 176(E) dated 2nd April, 1996; G.S.R. 97 (E), dated the 18th February, 2009; G.S.R. 149 (E), dated the 4th March, 2009; G.S.R. 543(E), dated 22nd July, 2009; G.S.R. 739 (E), dated the 9th September, 2010; G.S.R. 809(E), dated, the 4th October, 2010, G.S.R. 215 (E), dated the 15th March, 2011; G.S.R. 221(E), dated the 18th March, 2011; G.S.R. 354 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2011; G.S.R. 424 (E), dated the 1st June, 2011; G.S.R. 446 (E), dated the 13th June, 2011; G.S.R. 152 (E), dated the 16th March, 2012; G.S.R. 266(E), dated the 30th March, 2012; and G.S.R. 277 (E), dated the 31st March, 2012; and G.S.R. 820(E), dated the 9th November, 2012; G.S.R. 176 (E), dated the 18th March, 2013; G.S.R. 535(E), dated the 7th August, 2013; G.S.R. 771(E), dated the 11th December, 2013; G.S.R. 2(E), dated the 2nd January, 2014; G.S.R. 229 (E), dated the 28th March, 2014; G.S.R. 232(E), dated the 31st March, 2014; G.S.R. 325(E), dated the 07th May, 2014, G.S.R. 612, (E), dated the 25th August 2014 and lastly amended vide notification G.S.R. 789(E), dated 11th November 2014.