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PART-IIA

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

NOTIFICATIONS

The 8th June, 2026.

No.RDS.91/2014/608. - In exercise of the powers conferred under clause (a) of Section 11 of the Meghalaya Transfer of (Land Regulation) Act, 1971 (Act I of 1972) as amended, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to specify the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), as a Banking Company for the purpose of Clause (a) of Section 11 of the aforesaid Act.

SANJAY GOYAL,
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

The 5th June, 2026.

CORRIGENDUM

No.PLA.145/85/Pt/5. - Please *read* the number of post as **"3 (three)"** instead of "2 (two)" in respect of Senior Grade II: Special Officer/Senior Monitoring Officer & *Ex-Officio* Deputy Secretary appearing at **Sl.No.3** and **Column 4 of Schedule -I** of this Department's Notification **No. PLA.145/85/Pt/4, dated 7th May, 2026.**

C.V.D. DIENGDOH,
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Planning, Investment Promotion and Sustainable
Development Department.

The 3rd June 2026.

No.EDN.41/2025/35. - Consequent upon the extension of allowances to employees of Deficit Pattern Schools at par with those of Deficit Schools *vide* this Department's letter No.EDN.12/2024/39 dated 2nd September, 2025, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to discontinue the Deficit Pattern category of Grant-in-Aid, and accordingly no separate releases under this head shall be made henceforth. Further, contributions towards the Centralised Provident Fund (CPF), as applicable to Deficit School employees, shall be extended to employees of erstwhile Deficit Pattern Schools with effect from 1st July 2026.

VIJAY KUMAR MANTRI,
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Education Department.

The 11th June, 2026.

CORRIGENDUM

No.PER(ARC)6/2024/27. - The Name of Service for Sl.No.210 appearing in the Notification No.PER ARC)6/2024/14 dated 27th October, 2025 which is as under:-

Sl. No.	**Name of Service**	**Number of working days for service delivery after receipt of applications**	**Department/ Organizations**	**Designated Official**	**Appellate Authority**
210.	Application assistance to set up Industrial Manufacturing/ Service units.	90 days	Commerce & Industries Department	Director of Commerce & Industries	Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya, Commerce & Industries Department.

may kindly be read as follows:

Sl. No	**Name of Service**	**Number of Working days for service delivery after receipt of applications**	**Department/ Organizations**	**Designated Official**	**Appellate Authority**
210.	**Application for availing Financial Assistance by New Manufacturing/ Service units**	90 days	Commerce & Industries Department	Director of Commerce & Industries	Commissioner& Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya, Commerce & Industries Department.

C.V.D. DIENGDOH,
Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya
Personnel & Administrative Reforms (B) Department
(Administrative Reforms Cell).

The 3rd June, 2026.

No.EDN.103/2015/Pt.II/321. - In exercise of the powers conferred under the provisions of the Meghalaya (Taking over of District Council Lower Primary Schools) Act, 1993, and in order to remove any ambiguity regarding its applicability the Government hereby clarifies that all District Council Lower Primary teachers appointed prior to **2nd June, 1994** shall be deemed to fall within the ambit of the Act and not required to be placed before the Cabinet for approval.

This notification shall come into force with immediate effect.

VIJAY KUMAR MANTRI,
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Education Department.

The 10th June, 2026.

No.JHADC/POL/3/2024/6. - In partial modification of all previous orders and in pursuance of the powers vested under the **Jaintia Hills Autonomous District (Establishment of Elaka and Village and Election, Appointment, Powers, Functions and Jurisdiction of Dolloi/Sirdar and Waheh Shnong) Act, 2015,** the Executive Committee is pleased to fix and revise the rates of various administrative fees as shown below with immediate effect and until further orders:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Revised Rate Rs.
1.	**Application fees**	
	i) All Applications/Petition fees (except RTI applications)	200/-
	ii) Objection petition fee	2000/-
	iii) Appeal petition fee	5000/-
2.	**Spot Verification Fee**	
	i) Village boundary dispute verification	3000 per party
	ii) Spot verification for creation of new Village	5000/-
	iii) Recognition of new village	2000/-
	iv) Spot verification for dispute on election of Waheh Shnong (except under Court order).	3000 per party
3.	**Sanad Fees**	
	i) Elected Dalloi Sanad fee	10000/-
	ii) Elected Sirdar sanad fee	5000/-
	iii) Elected Waheh Shnong Sanad fee	1000/-
4.	**Identity Card Fees**	
	i) Dalloi/Sirdar/Waheh Shnong	300/-
5.	**Election Related Fees**	
	i) Nomination paper	1000/-
	ii)Nomination fees	7000/-

Secretary,
Executive Committee,
Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council, Jowai.

The 23rd June, 2026.

No.Health.99/2025/27: In the interest of public service and for strengthening rehabilitation services for victims of substance abuse in the State, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to allot Ward Nos. 10, 11 and 12 of the Reid Provincial Chest Hospital to the "Centre for Evolution" for the purpose of establishing and operating a rehabilitation center for victims of substance abuse.

The Centre shall provide rehabilitation services to individuals who have undergone thorough detoxification at Shillong Civil Hospital and psychiatric evaluation at MIMHANS. The rehabilitation programme shall utilize the "12 Steps Recovery Programme" for assisting victims in their recovery and reintegration into society.

The allotment shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Health & Family Welfare Department from time to time.

This Notification shall come into force with immediate effect.

SAMPATH KUMAR,
Additional Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Health & Family Welfare Department.

The 24th June, 2026

No. CTA -62/2011/Pt.II/592.-In pursuance of the provision of Sub-Rule 9 of Rule 8 of the Central Sales Tax (Meghalaya) Rule 1957, and in continuation of the cancellation effected on the official portal, it is hereby notified for general information that the **C-Form bearing No.MEGH/C/10/1001262** stand **cancelled.**

The cancellation has been carried out online by the jurisdictional Authority on the request of the dealer, as the Form was found to contain incorrect entry of data.

Dealers are cautioned against accepting the said C-Form for the purpose of trade. Accordingly, the aforesaid C-Form shall be treated as **invalid and inoperative for all purposes** with effect from the date of its issue.

Any person found fraudulently using or attempting to use the said cancelled C-Form shall render himself/herself **liable to action under the provisions of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and the Rules made thereunder.**

K. K. MARPNA,
Deputy Commissioner Taxes,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

The 3rd December, 2024.

No.DC.III/RA/230/2024/5:- Whereas in exercise of the Powers conferred by section 12 of the Khasi Hills Autonomous District (Khasi, Social Custom of Lineage) Act, 1997, the Executive committee, Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council through the Registration Authority is pleased to pass the following order:-

Khasi Hills Autonomous District (Khasi Social Custom of Lineage) Act, 1997.

Preamble:- Whereas it has become expedient to accept the petition for the change of surname from "Rynjah'' to "Wahlang''.

Shri Bajanai

Now, Therefore, it is satisfied that due procedure prescribed in the said Act was duly followed by the Petitioner that the proposed change of surname is not in contravention of the prevailing Khasi, Social Custom of Lineage in any way form hence the aforementioned Petitioner is allowed to assume the surname of Wahlang and shall henceforth be known as such for all intents and purposes.

A. L. BASAIAWMOIT,
Registration Authority,
Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council,
Shillong.

The 23rd June, 2026.

ADDENDUM

No.PHE.10/2023/Pt.II/25: In continuation to this Department's Notification No.PHE.10/ 2023/Pt.II/5-A, dated 16th December 2024 and pursuant to the instructions issued by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India on the "19 components of the Model of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Policy" the following additional provisions are hereby incorporated in the existing *Operation & Maintenance Policy and Manual for Rural Water Supply Systems* for implementation with immediate effect.

1. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) shall be responsible for overseeing the water supply across the State. In this regard, the roles and responsibilities of the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM), District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM), and Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC), along with their institutional linkages with the Department, are explicitly delineated in the State's Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Policy, in accordance with the Operational Guidelines of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

2. SERVICE DELIVERY & UTILITY DEVELOPMENT

1. **Preventive Maintenance :** Regular preventive maintenance shall be undertaken to minimize system failures and ensure uninterrupted service delivery.
2. **Adoption of Smart Technologies :** Smart technologies, including remote monitoring systems and automated billing mechanisms, shall be introduced to enhance operational efficiency and transparency.
3. **Local-Level Capacity and Resources** : Adequate availability of spare parts and deployment of skilled personnel at the local level shall be ensured to facilitate timely repairs and maintenance.
4. **Community Participation :** Active community involvement shall be encouraged in decision-making processes and in the management of water supply systems to strengthen ownership and accountability.

5. **Institutional Strengthening :** Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and local governance structures shall be strengthened to promote effective and sustainable management practices.

6. **Awareness and Behavioural Change :** Awareness programmes shall be implemented to promote water conservation and foster willingness among communities to contribute/pay towards service costs.

3. O&M MODELS

Hybrid Model : A hybrid O&M model shall be adopted, wherein the community collaborates with the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) to ensure effective and sustainable management of water supply systems.

- **Single Village Schemes (SVS) :** The Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) shall be responsible for carrying out O&M activities from the Central Clear Water Reservoir onwards, including the Feeder Main, Zonal Reservoirs, and the Distribution System.
- **Multi-Village Schemes (MVS) :** The VWSC shall undertake O&M responsibilities from the Zonal/Sub-Zonal Reservoirs onwards, covering the Distribution System.

4. SOURCE SUSTAINABILITY

Source Sustainability is to promote the long-term sustainability, reliability and resilience of drinking water sources by protecting, augmenting, regulating and managing water resources through integrated planning, digital monitoring and community participation, particularly for piped water supply schemes.

i. **Prioritization of Source Sustainability**

Prioritization of Source sustainability is very crucial in planning, operation and maintenance to ensure long term yield of water supply schemes.

ii. **Source Protection and Conservation**

Source protection interventions may include springshed and catchment protection, regulation of land-use activities and soil and water conservation work to prevent pollution, encroachment and degradation.

iii. **Convergent and Integrated Planning**

The State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) and District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) shall adopt a convergent planning approach with other line departments like Water Resources, Community and Rural Development, Basin, Soil and Water Conservation to address long-term source sustainability.

iv. **Community Capacity and Local Stewardship**

Village-level institutions shall be strengthened to support sustainable management of local water sources by engaging in capacity building, training and adopting traditional knowledge towards source sustainability initiatives.

v. **Leveraging Digital Tools for Data Accessibility**

Digital tools shall be used to improve data collection, accessibility and decision-making related to source sustainability and to support O & M planning.

vi. **Diversification and Alternative Water Sources**

To address contingencies during natural disasters, alternative water sources shall be explored with alternative options like desalination and use of treated wastewater wherever feasible.

vii. **Wastewater Treatment and Reuse**

Treatment and reuse of wastewater for non-potable purposes shall be promoted to reduce overall freshwater extraction.

viii. **Regulation of Water Abstraction**

The over abstraction of water will be guided as per the Meghalaya State Water Policy 2019 and the Central Ground Water Authority guidelines/criteria for evaluation of proposals/requests for ground water abstraction issued from time to time. The Deputy Commissioner-*cum*-Chairman of District Water Resource Development Committee (DWRDC) oversee the over abstraction of water and all issues related to water sources in the district.

ix. **Review and Adaptive Management**

Source sustainability measures shall be periodically reviewed considering hydrological trends, climate impacts and system performance and adaptive management strategies shall be adopted.

Source Sustainability Policy Measures

i. **Infrastructure Maintenance :** Ensure systematic upkeep and monitoring of water supply infrastructure throughout the entire lifecycle of the construction, thereby safeguarding functionality and longevity.

ii. **Water Harvesting :** Promote and adopt rainwater harvesting practices wherever feasible, to enhance groundwater recharge and reduce dependency on external sources.

iii. **Revival of Water Bodies :** Undertake initiatives to revive, restore, and conserve drying or degraded water bodies, ensuring ecological balance and sustainable water availability.

iv. **Water Quality Management :** Address issues of water contamination through preventive measures, regular monitoring, and corrective interventions to ensure safe and potable water for all communities.

5. WATER QUALITY FRAMEWORK

Water Quality Framework is formulated to comply with the following guidelines:

i. IS 10500:2012

Various Chemical and bacteriological parameters of drinking water are tested in the laboratories as per the IS 10500:2012 standards to ensure compliance within acceptable limits. In case of contamination, remedial measures shall be undertaken along with issuance of public advisories in coordination with district administration.

ii. Meghalaya State Water Policy, 2019

The Meghalaya State Water Policy, 2019 emphasizes protection of water sources from activities causing pollution and contamination.

iii. Concise handbook for monitoring water of piped drinking water supply to rural households under JJM Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance

This handbook serves as a guideline and protocol for the department to ensure water quality monitoring and surveillance up to the household levels, schools and anganwadi centres in the rural areas. It also outlines the sampling and testing protocols that should be conducted.

iv. Institutional Framework - Water quality monitoring shall be carried out through a **multi-tier system :**

a) Testing of water samples at households, anganwadi centres, schools, etc. through FTKs at village level.

b) Routine operational monitoring by PHE officials.

c) Laboratory testing by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) laboratories.

d) Independent and Public Health Surveillance, in coordination with health authorities (if required).

v. Data Management, Reporting and Disclosure

All information on water quality reports will be available online in the eGramswaraj portal under JJM with unique login id of village/panchayat.

vi. Frequency of chlorination

Chlorination must be practiced on a continuous basis, as per the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) Manual on Water Supply and Treatment and Concise handbook for monitoring water of piped drinking water supply to rural households under JJM Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance.

vii. Capacity Building and Laboratory Strengthening

PHE laboratories shall be strengthened by aligning with the accredited norms of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) along with capacity building training to lab personnel.

viii. Community Interface and Grievance Redressal

Consumers shall have access to water quality complaints developed as per Citizen Charter framework and awareness shall be conducted towards promoting safe water drinking water.

ix. Review and Continuous Improvement

Periodic reviews shall be conducted to monitor the emergence of new contaminants and to assess whether amendments to IS 10500:2012 are required.

6. FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

i. Provision for Revolving Funds for Recurring Capital Expenditure as per JJM guidelines 2.0 by approaching Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) for utilizing the 15th Finance Commission (15th FC) tied grants for the operations and maintenance (O&M) and recurring expenditure.

ii. The policy encourages community participation and performance-based management, which may include incentives for VWSCs that demonstrate effective financial and operational management.

Financial Sustainability Framework

This framework is to align with the broader **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) guidelines,** which emphasize community participation, transparency, accountability, and long-term viability of rural water supply systems:

i. **Financial Budgeting :** A structured financial budgeting plan shall be prepared at the village level to project future income and expenditure. This will ensure effective resource management and support the long-term sustainability of water supply schemes, in line with JJM's emphasis on decentralized planning.

ii. **User Charges and Energy Costs :** To promote community ownership and sustainable service delivery, a minimum user charge of ₹50 per household per month shall be collected which may be revised from time to time. These funds will be earmarked for routine operation and maintenance (O&M). The cost of energy (electricity and fuel) required for pumping and treatment shall be met through allocations from the State Government, thereby reducing financial stress on local institutions.

iii. **Revolving Funds for Capital Expenditure :** Revolving funds shall be established to meet recurring capital expenditure needs for water supply asset management. This mechanism will ensure timely repair, replacement, and augmentation of infrastructure, consistent with JJM's principle of financial resilience.

iv. **Financial Audits and Transparency :** Regular financial audits shall be conducted to ensure accountability and transparency. Audit findings will be shared with the Gram Panchayat and Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC), reinforcing JJM's mandate for community-led monitoring and governance.

7. HUMAN RESOURCES AND SKILLING

To build and strengthen technical and managerial capacities across all levels of stakeholders involved in water supply management, ensuring sustainability, efficiency, and community participation.

1. **Comprehensive Capacity Building :** The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) shall facilitate structured training programmes for engineers, contractors, consultants, NGOs/ISAs, plumbers, masons, electricians, pump operators, women engaged in Field Testing Kit (FTK) activities, and other sector stakeholders.
2. **Community Inclusion :** Representatives of the community shall be included in all capacity-building initiatives to promote participatory governance and strengthen local ownership of water supply systems.
3. **Development of Training Modules :** PHED shall prepare standardized and context-specific training modules covering technical, operational, and social aspects of water supply management, aligned with the Operational Guidelines of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).
4. **Systematic Training Implementation :** Training events shall be scheduled at regular intervals across districts and villages, ensuring equitable access and participation of all identified stakeholders.
5. **Resource Support and Knowledge Dissemination :** PHED shall provide qualified resource persons and ensure the dissemination of technical knowledge to support training programmes effectively.

Expected Outcomes

- Enhanced technical proficiency among engineers, contractors, and field-level workers.
- Strengthened community participation and ownership in water supply management.
- Improved efficiency in FTK-based water quality testing and monitoring.
- Sustainable and resilient water supply systems supported by skilled human resources.

8. CAPACITY BUILDING AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

i. Provisions for Capacity Building and Community Engagement will be with **NSQF- Aligned Nal Jal Mitra Programme** issued by Ministry of Jal Shakti in NJJM from time to time and the KRCs like SIRD identified by the state for inclusion of all activities.

ii. Provisions for Blended learning approach *i.e.,* combine traditional classroom training with online modules etc. will be conducted in ITIs and other Training Centres available within the district.

iii. **Training and Skill Development:** The Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC), with the support of the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), shall facilitate structured training programs for all local-level staff and watermen. These programs will focus on the operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes, thereby strengthening technical capacity and ensuring reliable service delivery.

iv. **Community Mobilization and Participation :** The VWSC shall undertake measures to mobilize the community towards achieving universal coverage of **Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs).** Efforts shall also be directed at encouraging:

a) Regular and timely payment of operation and maintenance (O&M) tariffs.

b) Disciplined and judicious use of treated water.

c) Adoption of metered consumption practices at the household level.

9. ASSET AND INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

This will provide a structured framework for effective management of water supply assets and inventories to ensure operational reliability, optimal utilization of public resources and sustained service delivery under all public water supply systems. The following provisions shall govern for effective asset and inventory management.

i. A comprehensive asset register shall be maintained at scheme, division and State levels, capturing essential details such as asset type, location, capacity, commissioning year, expected life and custodial responsibility.

ii. Mapping of Assets on PM-Gati Shakti Master Plan will be done through the Sujalam Bharat App provided by National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM).

iii. **"Sujalam Bharat" Digital Framework :** This digital platform provided by NJJM is designed to track and manage energy usage and water supply data (from source to tap) to improve efficiency and reduce, or better manage, energy costs.

iv. Asset Lifecycle Management through periodic assessment and preventive maintenance schedules shall be defined for all critical assets.

v. There shall be an inventory management for critical spares, operational consumables, treatment chemicals and other recurring assets maintaining certain minimum stock levels with records.

vi. Energy Audit of assets such as pumps, motors, treatment units, and electrical systems shall be conducted regularly along with Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited (MeECL), and its finding shall be linked with asset lifecycle management. Corrective actions like repair, retrofitting, replacement, etc. shall be done to ensure energy efficient and optimization of assets.

10. ZERO LEAKAGE POLICY

The Department shall prioritize detecting, reporting, and repairing leakages quickly to ensure efficient use of water resources, reduce non-revenue water, and enhance the sustainability and reliability of water supply services. To achieve this objective, the policy shall promote the use of advanced technologies such as leak-detection devices, pressure monitoring systems, and sensor-based monitoring tools to accurately identify leakage points within the network. The capacity of Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and local communities shall be strengthened through regular training, awareness building, and sensitization campaigns so that leakage issues are promptly reported and addressed.

Additionally, the practice of conducting regular water audits at the village level and at each household shall be encouraged to monitor consumption patterns, identify discrepancies, and ensure accountability in water use. Collectively, these measures will contribute to achieving a leak-free, efficient, and sustainable water distribution system.

The responsibility matrix and accountability for maintaining a zero-leakage system is decentralized, with specific roles :

Level	Responsible Entity	Key Responsibilities in Zero Leakage
National	National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM)	Policy formulation, funding linked to reforms, technical support, and third-party functionality assessments.
State	State Water & Sanitation (SWSM) / PHE Deptt.	Creating Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Mission policies, state-level monitoring, and capacity building.
District	District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM)	Monitoring functionality of schemes, managing Nodal teams for repairs.
Village	Gram Panchayat (GP) & VWSC	**Primary responsibility** for day-to-day operation, repairing leaks, managing tap connections, and maintaining the system.
Local	Nal Jal Mitra (Water Friends)	Technical team on the ground manage and repair local systems.

11. SCHEDULE OF SUPPLY

Schedule of Supply is to ensure a minimum water supply of 55 lpcd with equitable, reliable, predictable and transparent delivery of drinking water to all consumers, consistent with system capacity, source sustainability and public health requirements.

I. Types of Supply Schedule : It shall be categorised into two types as per the supply schedule:

a) **Continuous Supply :** Where system design, source availability and network condition permit, water supply shall be maintained on a continuous basis.

b) **Intermittent Supply :** Where continuous supply is not feasible, water shall be provided as per a fixed and notified schedule, clearly indicating:

i. Days and timings of supply and

ii. Area or zone-wise coverage.

c) Determination of supply schedule shall be based on:

i. Source yield and seasonal reliability,

ii. Storage and pumping capacity,

iii. Power availability and

iv. Condition of the distribution network.

II. Adherence and Monitoring :

a) Operating staff shall ensure strict adherence to the approved supply schedule.

b) Deviations from the schedule shall be recorded, analysed and corrective measures instituted to minimize recurrence.

III. Contingency Planning : The contingency plans for water supply emergencies, including droughts and infrastructure failure, will be managed through District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). Strategies will include activating emergency water supply through water tankers available in the district, repairing critical pumping infrastructure, monitoring spring rejuvenation and involving local community leaders (Sordars, Nokmas, etc.) to manage and ration water by District Technical Unit (DTU).

IV. Review and Improvement: There shall be Review and Improvement Plan to improve service equity, reliability and responsiveness.

12. WATER CONSERVATION, WASTAGE AND DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT

I. **Conservation Awareness Programs :** The policy emphasizes community orientation and sensitization on:

a) Water source sustainability, depleting groundwater levels;

b) Judicious water use, grey water management.

II. **Ecosystem Preservation** : Ecosystem preservation will be promoted through awareness campaigns, especially involving school children, marginalized groups, and community-based organizations to enhance behavioural change.

III. **Leak Detection Systems :** Leak detection will be supported through installation of Flow meters at key points (e.g., service reservoirs, trunk mains), Field inspections for signs like dampness, vegetation overgrowth, or flooding, Maintenance logs to track recurring leak-prone points.

IV. **Equitable Distribution :** It mandates periodic inspection of the distribution system. It promotes community-led monitoring through VWSCs to ensure fair access and reduce disparities in supply.

V. **Non-Revenue Water (NRW) Management :** A chapter on Water Audit outlines a strategy to manage NRW, which includes:

a) Leakages (35-50%);

b) Meter under-registration (10-15%);

c) Illegal/unmetered connections (3.5-6%);

d) Public use (1.5-3.5%).

Voluntary and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a pivotal role in advancing equitable water distribution. Their contribution is particularly significant in fostering public awareness on critical issues such as water conservation, efficient utilization of resources, and the necessity of paying affordable tariffs to ensure sustainability.

NGOs can facilitate the establishment of water users' committees, which serve as participatory platforms for local governance. These committees should be mandated to:

- Conduct periodic reviews of community-level challenges in water management.
- Provide advisory inputs to implementing agencies regarding infrastructure improvements and service delivery.
- Oversee the maintenance and upkeep of water utilities within their jurisdiction.
- Promote timely payment of water charges to ensure financial viability of services.
- Encourage hygienic practices and responsible water use among households.

By institutionalizing such mechanisms, NGOs can strengthen accountability, enhance community participation, and ensure that water distribution systems remain both socially equitable and economically sustainable.

13. WASTEWATER AND GREY WATER MANAGEMENT

There shall be a holistic framework towards safe collection, treatment, reuse and disposal of wastewater and grey water to protect public health, prevent environmental degradation and promote efficient and sustainable use of water resources. It shall apply to:

a) **Grey Water :** Wastewater generated from kitchens, bathing, washing and handwashing activities, excluding toilet waste.

b) **Waste Water** (**Black Water) :** Wastewater containing human excreta from toilets and urinals.

I. Principle of Management : Management of wastewater and greywater shall be emphasized on:

a) Source-level management,

b) Decentralized and sustainable treatment solutions and

c) Reuse of treated water as a resource.

Safe Disposal System by ensuring that wastewater generated from tap connections is treated and utilized as a resource will be promoted in convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen Phase II.

II. Grey Water Management:

a. Grey water shall be managed through on-site or community-level systems such as soak pits, leach pits, drainage channels and natural treatment systems.

b. Treated grey water may be reused for:

i. Kitchen gardens and agriculture,

ii. Plantation and green cover and

iii. Groundwater recharge, where feasible.

III. Wastewater (Black Water) Management:

a) Wastewater containing human excreta shall be safely managed through:

i. Septic tanks with soak pits,

ii. Decentralized wastewater treatment systems, or

iii. Sewerage systems, where available.

b) Discharge of untreated wastewater into open drains, surface water bodies, or groundwater shall not be permitted. Violators shall be penalized.

IV. Periodic Maintenance:

a) There shall be regular and periodic inspections to ensure that treatment efficiency and hygiene standards are maintained.

b) Roles and responsibilities for upkeep shall be clearly defined at the scheme and local levels.

14. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE IN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

The state faces intense rainfall that causes landslides, damaging intake structures, pump houses, and pipelines, particularly threatening the stability of water supply networks. Therefore, to strengthen the preparedness, response capacity and resilience of water supply systems against emergencies and disasters, ensuring continuity of essential drinking water services during natural and man-made disruptions, the following aspects of emergency response and disaster resilience in water supply systems shall be adopted.

i. **Emergency Response Plan Development :** A scheme-specific Emergency Response Plan (ERP) shall be formulated and maintained for all major water supply systems. It shall address potential emergency scenarios during natural disasters like landslides, floods, earthquakes, etc. Roles and responsibilities of all emergency personnel shall be clearly defined along responsive action plan.

ii. **Integrated Management:** The Meghalaya State Water Policy, 2019 focuses on climate- resilient engineering, such as improved storage (reservoirs), flood zone mapping, and securing water sources (spring rejuvenation).

iii. **Emergency Response Infrastructure** : The PHE department will manage emergencies with proactive repairs and quick restoration efforts by the District Technical Unit (DTU) which also involves the community like the Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC) to manage repairs and test water quality.

iv. **Water Quality and Public Health Safeguards :** During emergencies, temporary arrangements shall comply with minimum safety and public health requirements and consumers shall be duly informed accordingly.

15. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

There shall be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism to establish a transparent, robust and time-bound system for addressing consumer complaints and service-related issues in water supply, thereby ensuring accountability, responsiveness and continuous improvement in service delivery. The mechanism shall include:

a. **Robust and Transparent Grievance Redressal System :** This shall ensure clear procedures of receipt and registration of complaints, verification, corrective actions and communication of outcomes to the complainant.

b. **Contractor Accountability and Timelines :** Contractors engaged in maintenance or restoration of water supply assets shall adhere to timely rectification of faults and cooperate with departmental officers.

Failure to resolve grievances within stipulated timeframes may attract penal actions as per contractual provisions.

c. **Institutional Arrangement and Escalation :** Grievance redressal shall be organized through a multi-tier system with a clear pathway to higher authorities for timely intervention of unsolved grievances as mentioned in the citizen charter.

d. **Citizen Charter :** The Citizen Charter ensures that the GP serves as the primary unit for both implementing water infrastructure and providing services, supported by local monitoring tools.

The key aspects of the Citizen Charter at GP Level in JJM 2.0 are mentioned below:

A. Service Standards & Quality

I. **Quantity:** 55 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of potable water.

II. **Quality** : Regular testing of water samples (using Field Test Kits - FTKs) by trained local women (Nal Jal Mitra) to ensure BIS:10500 standards.

III. **Accessibility:** Piped tap connections inside every household (100% coverage).

B. Accountability Mechanisms:

i. **Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs):** As a standing committee of the GP, they are responsible for planning, implementation, operation, and maintenance of the village water system.

ii. **Jal Arpan Process** : A mandatory 15-day trial run involving GPs/VWSCs before the final handover of the system to ensure accountability.

iii. **Grievance Redressal**: Integration with the 'Meri Panchayat' platform for real-time complaints and feedback.

C. Transparency & Digital Governance:

i. **Sujalam Bharat & IMIS :** Use of a unique 'Sujal Gaon' ID for digital mapping of water systems from source to tap.

ii. **Jal Seva Ankalaan** : A GP-led digital tool for assessing the functionality of water services.

D. Operational & Financial Sustainability

i. **User Charges :** The GP/VWSC is mandated to collect user fees and manage a bank account for Operation & Maintenance (O&M).

ii. **Incentive Fund :** GPs that demonstrate successful water management and financial viability are eligible for cash incentives.

E. Citizen Participation

i. Preparation of the Village Action Plan (VAP) through Gram Sabhas.

ii. Mandatory 50% women participation in VWSCs.

16. PENAL PROVISIONS

Specific penalties for water wastage and misuse are enacted through State-level Bye-laws, Gram Sabha resolutions, or Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) regulations.

The framework for penalties at the GP level, reflecting a "zero-tolerance" approach towards irregularities in JJM 2.0 are as below:

A. Penalty for Wastage of Water into Open Area

i. **Action** : Allowing drinking water from household tap connections to overflow, using pipes to wash vehicles/driveways, or allowing leakage.

ii. **GP-Level Penalty :** The VWSC/Pani Samiti is empowered to levy fines as decided in the Gram Sabha resolution. This often includes nominal fines for first-time offenders.

iii. **Systemic Action :** In severe cases, or if habitual, the water supply connection can be disconnected temporarily.

B. Penalty for Illegal Withdrawal of Water

i. **Action** : Tapping into the main pipeline without authorization, using booster pumps, or diverting water from the source (e.g., tubewell/pond) for agricultural or commercial use.

ii. **GP-Level Penalty :** Immediate disconnection of the illegal connection, seizure of booster pumps, and imposition of a penalty determined by the VWSC.

iii. **Legal Action :** Penalties can be severe with stricter penalties for groundwater misuse, which can be high fines.

C. Dumping of Waste Near Water Source

i. **Action** : Dumping solid waste, plastic, or sewage near the water source, recharge pits, or distribution infrastructure.

ii. **GP-Level Penalty :** Penalties for polluting water sources are enforced under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) guidelines, which are linked to JJM 2.0. This includes fines for open dumping and liability for cleaning costs.

iii. **Legal Action** : The National Green Tribunal (NGT) mandates that states must fine those dumping waste into water bodies ponds, lakes, rivers).

D. Key Enforcement Mechanisms under JJM 2.0

i. **Gram Sabha Resolution** : The primary authority at the GP level is the resolution passed by the Gram Sabha setting the byelaws for water use, tariff, and penalties.

ii. **Nal Jal Mitra (NJM)** : The VWSC/Pani Samiti can utilize local "Nal Jal Mitras" (trained local operators) to monitor for leakages, illegal connections, and misuse.

iii. **Zero Tolerance** : As of 2025, the Centre has adopted a zero-tolerance approach, therefore GPs/VWSC are encouraged to enforce strict action, including the recovery of penalties from those causing irregularities.

17. TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

To enhance efficiency and sustainability in water management, the integration of advanced technologies will be prioritized. Smart meters, Internet of Things (IoT) devices, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems, and leak detection mechanisms will be deployed to identify leakage points and optimize resource utilization.

A centralized data management and information system will be established to consolidate operational data, support real-time monitoring, and facilitate evidence-based decision-making. This integrated approach will strengthen transparency, improve service delivery, and ensure the long-term resilience of water supply infrastructure.

18. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The State’s Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Framework ensures that all activities are conducted in strict compliance with the legal provisions established under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. This framework provides a structured mechanism for managing water supply systems, safeguarding community rights, and maintaining accountability within the boundaries of constitutional governance.

By aligning O&M practices with the Sixth Schedule, the framework reinforces transparency, legal conformity, and participatory management, thereby ensuring that service delivery remains both equitable and sustainable.

19. COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTRE, MONITORING PERFORMANCE

i. Command and Control Centres shall be established at the district level to centrally monitor and manage water supply networks and critical assets. They shall be included of District Technical Units (DTUs), field teams and departmental officials.

ii. The use of advanced technologies for real- time monitoring of assets and its performance shall be deployed to support efficient operation and management of water supply systems. Considering the complex hilly terrain of the area where network connectivity can be unreliable, the state is exploring state specific, resilient, and scalable digital technologies for monitoring, operation, and maintenance of water supply systems to be adopted by participating in various workshops, seminars conducted by Meghalaya State GIS & UAV Centre along technology partners including ESRI.

iii. The state also has the Meghalaya State Data Centre (MSDC) connected to the Statewide Area Network (MSWAN), Command and Control Centre will be considered after studying the feasibility and the cost aspects.

This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya,
Public Health Engineering Department.

The 29th June 2026.

No.MPCB/CL-2 (Pt-V)/2026-2027/53.- In exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-section (2) of Section 17 of the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Sub-section (2) of Section 17 of the Air Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and in supersession of the earlier Notification No. MPCB/CL-2/Pt-II/2010-2011/63 dated 11th August, 2010, published in the Gazette of Meghalaya dated 26th August, 2010, the Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board, pursuant to the approval granted in its 95th Board Meeting held on 13th May 2026, is pleased to notify the revised rates for the sampling and analysis of environmental samples, as specified in the **SCHEDULE** annexed hereto.

This notification shall come into force on the date of it's issue and shall remain in force until further orders.

DR. G. H. CHYRMANG
Member Secretary
Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board
Shillong.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Annexed to Notification No. MPCB/CL-2(Pt-V)/2026-2027/53 dated 29th June 2026)

Note:

i) Transportation charges, taxes and other charges, wherever applicable, shall be recoverable in addition to the rates specified in the Schedule.

ii) 50% concession on analytical charges shall be granted for samples forwarded by students/research scholars pursuing works related to environmental studies/projects.

A. SAMPLING CHARGES

(I)	**SAMPLING CHARGES FOR AMBIENT AIR / FUGITIVE EMISSION SAMPLES**	
Sl. No.	**Type of sampling**	**Charges in Rs.**
1.	**Ambient Air, Sampling charges**	
a.	Sampling (up to each 8 hrs) for suspended particulate matter and gaseous pollutants	3500.00
b.	Sampling (24 hrs) for suspended particulate matter and gaseous pollutants	10500.00
c.	Sampling of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) / Benzene Toluene Xylene (BTX)	4800.00
d.	Sampling (24 hrs) of Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons PAHs)	8600.00
e.	Sampling (24 hrs using PUF HVS) of Ambient Air for Dioxin- Furan (17 congeners of PCDDs-PCDFs)	20500.00
(II)	**SOURCE EMISSION MONITORING / SAMPLING CHARGES**	
S.No.	**Type of sampling**	**Charges in Rs.**
1.	**Source Emission Sampling**	
a.	Sampling / measurement of Velocity, Flow rate, temperature and molecular weight of Flue Gas (each specific location / each sample in duplicate for the mentioned parameter)	13000.00
b.	Sampling of SO_2 / NO_2	4800.00
c.	Sampling of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) / Benzene Toluene Xylene (BTX)	7200.00
d.	Sampling of Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	12000.00
e.	Sampling of emission from stationary source for Dioxin- Furan 17 congeners of PCDDs-PCDFs) using Manual Sampling Kit	25000.00
f.	Sampling of emission from stationery sources for halides and hydrogen fluoride (HCL & HF) using manual sampling kit Duplicate sample)	10000.00
g.	Sampling of emission from stationery sources for TOC using instrumental method	5000.00
(III)	**NOISE MONITORING CHARGES**	
Sl.No.	**Type of monitoring**	**Charges in Rs.**
1.	**Ambient Noise Level monitoring**	
a.	First Monitoring	7000.00
b.	Each Subsequent Monitoring within same premises	3500.00
c.	For 8 hours Continuous Monitoring or more	18000.00
2.	**Noise Level monitoring from stationary source**	
a.	First Monitoring	7000.00
b.	Each Subsequent Monitoring within same premises	3500.00

(IV)	SAMPLING CHARGES FOR WATER & WASTEWATER SAMPLES	
Sl.No.	**Type of sampling**	**Charges in Rs.**
1.	**Grab Sampling:**	
a.	Grab sampling / sample / place	1050.00
b.	For every additional Grab sampling / same place	500.00
2.	**Composite Sampling:**	
a.	Composite sampling / source / place up to 8 hrs.	2000.00
	- do - up to 16 hrs.	4000.00
	- do - up to 24 hrs.	5300.00
b.	For every additional composite sampling / same place but different source up to 8 hrs.	1050.00
	- do - up to 16 hrs.	2200.00
	- do - up to 24 hrs.	3000.00
3.	**Flow Rate measurement / source**	
	- once	850.00
	- every additional	300.00
(V)	**SAMPLING CHARGES FOR SOIL SAMPLES**	
Sl.No.	**Type of sampling**	**Charges in Rs.**
1.	**Grab sampling**	
a.	Grab sampling / sample / place	1150.00
b.	For additional Grab sampling / same place	600.00
(VI)	**Sample collection charges for Hazardous Waste at the premises of Industry / Import site /Disposal site**	
Sl.No.	**Type of sampling**	**Charges in Rs.**
1	Integrated sample collection charges	2000.00

B. ANALYSIS CHARGES

Clause (I)	ANALYSIS CHARGES OF AMBIENT AIR / FUGITIVE EMISSION SAMPLES	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**Charges in Rs.**
1	Ammonia	1450.00
2	Analysis using dragger (per tube)	950.00
3	Benzene Toluene Xylene (BTX)	2450.00
4	Carbon Monoxide	1450.00
5	Chlorine	1450.00
6	Fluoride (gaseous)	1450.00
7	Fluoride (particulate)	1450.00
8	Hydrogen Chloride	1450.00
9	Hydrogen Sulphide	1450.00
10	Lead & Other metals (per metal)	As mentioned in respective group at Clause III
11	Nitrogen Dioxide, NO_2	1450.00
12	Ozone	2450.00
13	Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons PAHs)	As mentioned in respective group at Clause III
14	Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	1900.00

15	Particulate Matter (PM 10)	1120.00
16	Sulphur Dioxide, SO_2	1120.00
17	Volatile Organic Carbon	4750.00
18	**Trace Metals on air filter paper using EDXRF** Aluminium, Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Bromine, Cadmium, Calcium, Cesium, Chlorine, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Gallium, Germanium, Gold, Iodine, Iron, Lanthanum, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Palladium, Phosphorous, Potassium, Rubidium, Rutherfordium, Selenium, Silicon, Silver, Sodium, Strontium, Sulphur, Tellurium, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Ytterbium, and Zinc.	6000.00 Per filter paper
19	Water Extractable ions in Air Particulate Matter using Ion Chromatograph (IC)	
a.	Processing / Pretreatment Charge per Sample (Filter Paper)	560.00
b.	Cations (Na^+, NH_4^+, K^+, Ca^{+2} & Mg^{+2}) and Anions F-, Br-, Cl- NO2-, NO3-, SO4-2 & PO4-3)	3500.00 (for 12 ions)
20	Organic and Elemental Carbon(OC/EC) on quartz filter paper	4800.00
21	Sample processing and analysis for Dioxin-Furan (PCDDs-PCDFs 17 congeners) (Isotope Dilution method using GC-HRMS)	75000.00

Clause (II)	**ANALYSIS CHARGES FOR SOURCE EMISSION PARAMETERS**	
Sl.No.	**Parameters**	**Charges in Rs.**
1	Acid Mist	1450.00
2	Ammonia	1450.00
3	Carbon Monoxide	1450.00
4	Chlorine	1450.00
5	Fluoride (Gaseous)	1450.00
6	Fluorides (Particulate)	1450.00
7	Hydrogen Chloride	1450.00
8	Hydrogen Sulphide	1450.00
9	Oxides of Nitrogen	1450.00
10	Oxygen	1200.00
11	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Particulate)	As mentioned in respective group at Clause III
12	Particulate Matter	1450.00
13	Sulphur Dioxide	1450.00
14	Benzene Toluene Xylene (BTX)	3700.00
15	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	7250.00
16	Sample processing and analysis for Dioxin-Furan 17 congeners of PCDDs-PCDFs) (Isotope Dilution method using GC-HRMS)	75000.00
17	Processing and analysis of halides and hydrogen fluoride (HCL & HF) IC method	1575.00
18	Analysis of Carbon di sulfide	1120.00
Clause (III)	**ANALYSIS CHARGES OF WATER & WASTEWATER SAMPLES**	
Sl.No.	**Parameters**	**Charges in Rs.**
1.0	**Physical Parameters**	
1	Colour	150.00
2	Conductivity	150.00
3	Odor	150.00
4	Sludge Volume Index (S.V.I.)	500.00

5	Solids (dissolved)	250.00
6	Solids (fixed)	350.00
7	Solids volatile)	350.00
8	Suspended Solids	250.00
9	Temperature	150.00
10	Total Solids	250.00
11	Turbidity	150.00
12	Velocity of Flow (Current Meter)	500.00
13	Velocity of Flow (other)	1200.00
2.0	**Chemical Parameters**	
2.1	**Inorganic**	
1	Acidity	250.00
2	Alkalinity	250.00
3	Ammonical Nitrogen	500.00
4	Bicarbonates	250.00
5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	1500.00
6	Bromide	250.00
7	Calcium (titrimetric)	250.00
8	Carbon Dioxide	250.00
9	Carbonate	250.00
10	Chloride	250.00
11	Chlorine Demand	500.00
12	Chlorine Residual	250.00
13	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	850.00
14	Cyanide	850.00
15	Detergent	500.00
16	Dissolved Oxygen	250.00
17	Fluoride	500.00
18	H. Acid	850.00
19	Hardness (calcium)	250.00
20	Hardness (total)	250.00
21	Iodide	250.00
22	Nitrate Nitrogen	500.00
23	Nitrite Nitrogen	500.00
24	Percent Sodium	1500.00
25	Permanganate Value	500.00
26	pH	150.00
27	Phosphate (ortho)	500.00
28	Phosphate (total)	850.00
29	Salinity	250.00
30	Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR)	1500.00
31	Settable Solids	250.00
32	Silica	500.00
33	Sulphate	350.00
34	Sulphide	500.00
35	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	850.00
36	Urea Nitrogen	850.00
2.2	**Metals**	
	Processing / pre-treatment Charge per Sample	1450.00
1	Aluminium	530.00

2	Antimony	530.00
3	Arsenic	530.00
4	Barium	530.00
5	Beryllium	530.00
6	Boron	530.00
7	Cadmium	530.00
8	Chromium Hexavalent	500.00
9	Chromium Total	530.00
10	Cobalt	530.00
11	Copper	530.00
12	Iron	530.00
13	Lead	530.00
14	Magnesium	500.00
15	Manganese	530.00
16	Mercury (Processing & Analysis)	2200.00
17	Molybdenum	530.00
18	Nickel	530.00
19	Potassium	500.00
20	Tin	530.00
21	Selenium	530.00
22	Silver	650.00
23	Sodium	500.00
24	Strontium	530.00
25	Vanadium	530.00
26	Zinc	530.00
3.0	**Organics**	
3.1	**Organo Chlorine Pesticides (OCPs)**	
	Processing / pre-treatment Charge per Sample	1800.00
1	Aldrin	700.00
2	Dicofol	700.00
3	Dieldrin	700.00
4	Endosulfan-I	700.00
5	Endosulfan-II	700.00
6	Endosulfan sulfate	700.00
7	Heptachlor	700.00
8	Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	700.00
9	Methoxychlor	700.00
10	o,p'-DDT	700.00
11	p,p' -DDD	700.00
12	p,p -DDE	700.00
13	p,p'-DDT	700.00
14	α-HCH	700.00
15	β-HCH	700.00
16	y-HCH	700.00
17	δ -HCH	700.00
3.2	**Organo Phosphorous Pesticides (OPPs)**	
	Processing / pre-treatment Charge per Sample	1800.00
1	Chlorpyriphos	700.00
2	Dimethoate	700.00

3	Ethion	700.00
4	Malathion	700.00
5	Monocrotophos	700.00
6	Parathion-methyl	700.00
7	Phorate	700.00
8	Phosphamidon	700.00
9	Profenophos	700.00
10	Quinalphos	700.00
11	Anilophos	700.00
3.3	**Synthetic Pyrethroids (SPs)**	
	Processing / pre-treatment Charge per Sample	1800.00
1	Deltamethrin	700.00
2	Fenpropethrin	700.00
3	Fenvalerate	700.00
4	α-Cypermethrin	700.00
5	β -Cyfluthrin	700.00
6	λ -Cyhalothrin	700.00
3.4	**Herbicides**	
	Processing / pre-treatment Charge per Sample	1800.00
1	Alachlor	700.00
2	Butachlor	700.00
3	Fluchloralin	700.00
4	Pendimethalin	700.00
5	2,4-D	700.00
6	Atrazine	700.00
3.5	**Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)**	
	Processing / pre-treatment Charge per Sample	1800.00
1	Acenaphthene	700.00
2	Acenaphthylene	700.00
3	Anthracene	700.00
4	Benz(a) anthracene	700.00
5	Benzo(a) pyrene	700.00
6	Benzo(b) flu oranthene	700.00
7	Benzo(e)pyrene	700.00
8	Benzo(g,h,i) perylene	700.00
9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	700.00
10	Chrysene	700.00
11	Dibenzo(a,h) anthracene	700.00
12	Fluoranthene	700.00
13	Fluorene	700.00
14	Indeno(l,2,3-cd) pyrene	700.00
15	Naphthalene	700.00
16	Perylene	700.00
17	Phenanthrene	700.00
18	Pyrene	700.00
3.6	**Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) as Aroclor Mixtures**	
	Processing / pre-treatment Charge per Sample	1800.00
1	Aroclor 1221	700.00

2	Aroclor 1016	700.00
3	Aroclor 1232	700.00
4	Aroclor 1242	700.00
5	Aroclor 1248	700.00
6	Aroclor 1254	700.00
7	Aroclor 1260	700.00
3.7	**Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) as Enviro-Indicator**	
	Processing / pre-treatment Charge per Sample	1800.00
1	2,4,4'-trichlorobiphenyl (PCB-28)	700.00
2	2,25,5'-tetrachlorobiphenyl (PCB- 52)	700.00
3	2,2',4,5,5'-pentachlorobiphenyl (PCB-101)	700.00
4	2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl (PCB-118)	700.00
5	2,2',3,4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl (PCB-138)	700.00
6	2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl (PCB-153)	700.00
7	2,2',3,4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl (PCB-180)	700.00
3.8	**Tri Halo Methane (THM)**	
	Processing / pre-treatment Charge per Sample	1400.00
1	Bromodichloromethane	700.00
2	Bromoform	700.00
3	Chloroform	700.00
4	Dibromochloromethane	700.00
3.9	**Phenolic Compounds**	
	Processing / pre-treatment Charge per Sample	1800.00
1	Phenol	700.00
2	4-nitrophenol	700.00
3	2,4-dinitrophenol	700.00
4	2-nitrophenol	700.00
5	2-chlorophenol	700.00
6	2,4- dimethylphenol	700.00
7	2 -methyl, 4,6 -dinitrophenol	700.00
8	4-chloro,3-methylphenol	700.00
9	2,4-dichlorophenol	700.00
10	2,4,6 - trichlorophenol	700.00
11	Pentachlorophenol	700.00
3.10	**Carbamate Pesticides**	
	Processing / pre-treatment Charge per Sample	1800.00
1	Carbaryl	700.00
2	Carbofuran	700.00
3	Aldicarb	700.00
4	Aldicarb Sulphone	700.00
5	Propoxur	700.00
6	Oxamyl	700.00
3.11	**Chlorobenzenes**	
	Processing / pre-treatment Charge per Sample	1800.00
1	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	700.00
2	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	700.00
3	1,2,3 -Trichlorobenzene	700.00
4	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	700.00

5	1,2,3,5 -Tetrachlorobenzene	700.00
6	Pentachlorobenzene	700.00
7	Hexachlorobenzene	700.00
3.12	**Other Organic Parameters**	
1	Adsorbable Organic Halogen (AOX)	3500.00
2	Tannin / Lignin	620.00
3	Oil & Grease	500.00
4	Total Phenol (by distillation)	500.00
5	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1000.00
4.0	**Biological Test**	
1	Bacteriological Sample Collection	500.00
2	Benthos Organism Identification & Count (each sample)	1250.00
3	Benthos Organism Sample collection	2200.00
4	Chlorophyll Estimation	1250.00
5	*E. coli* (MFT technique)	1300.00
6	*E. coli* (MPN technique)	1200.00
7	Faecal Coliform (MFT technique)	1300.00
8	Faecal Coliform (MPN technique)	1200.00
9	Faecal Streptococci (MFT technique)	1450.00
10	Faecal Streptococci (MPN technique)	1200.00
11	Plankton Sample collection	500.00
12	Plankton (Phytoplankton) count	1200.00
13	Plankton (Zooplankton) count	1200.00
14	Standard Plate Count	550.00
15	Total Coliform (MFT technique)	1300.00
16	Total Coliform (MPN technique)	1200.00
17	Total Plate Count	500.00
18	Toxicological - Bio-assay (LC_{50})	6000.00
19	Toxicological - Dimensionless toxicity Test	3500.00
Clause IV)	**ANALYSIS CHARGES OF SOIL / SLUDGE / SEDIMENT / SOLID WASTE SAMPLES**	
1	Ammonia	850.00
2	Bicarbonates	500.00
3	Boron	900.00
4	Calcium	350.00
5	Calcium Carbonate	850.00
6	Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)	900.00
7	Chloride	350.00
8	Colour	250.00
9	Electrical Conductivity (EC)	250.00
10	Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP)	1250.00
11	Gypsum Requirement	850.00
12	H Acid	950.00
13	Heavy Metals	As mentioned in respective group at Clause III

14	**Trace Metals using ED-XRF** Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Bromine, Cadmium, Calcium, Cesium, Chlorine, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Gallium, Germanium, Gold, Iodine, Iron, Lanthanum, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Palladium, Phosphorous, Potassium, Rubidium, Rutherfordium, Selenium, Silicon, Silver, Sodium, Strontium, Sulphur, Tellurium, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Ytterbium and Zinc, per sample.	9500.00
15	Magnesium	850.00
16	Mechanical soil analysis (soil texture)	350.00
17	Nitrate	850.00
18	Nitrite	850.00
19	Nitrogen available	950.00
20	Organic Carbon / Matter (chemical method)	950.00
21	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	As mentioned in respective group at Clause III
22	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	As mentioned in respective group at Clause III
23	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Processing/pretreatment charge per sample	As mentioned in respective group at Clause III
24	Pesticides	As mentioned in respective group at Clause III
25	pH	240.00
26	Phosphorous (available)	980.00
27	Phosphate (ortho)	720.00
28	Phosphate (total)	980.00
29	Potash (Available)	500.00
30	Potassium	750.00
31	Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR) in Soil extract	1650.00
32	Sodium	750.00
33	Soil Moisture	250.00
34	Sulphate	450.00
35	Sulphur	800.00
36	Total Kjehldhal Nitrogen (TKN)	950.00
37	TOC	1350.00
38	Total water-soluble salts	500.00
39	Water Holding capacity	250.00
40	Sample processing and analysis for Dioxin-Furan (17 congeners of PCDDsPCDFs) (Isotope Dilution method using GC-HRMS)	75000.00
Clause V)	**ANALYSIS CHARGES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE SAMPLES**	
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**Charges in Rs.**
1	Preparation of Leachate (TCLP extract / Water Extract)	2400.00
2	Determination of various parameters in Leachate	As mentioned in respective group at Clause III
3	Flash point / Ignitibility	1100.00

4	Reactivity	1100.00
5	Corrosivity	1100.00
6	Measurement of Toxicity	
	i) LC_{50}	6000.00
	ii)-Dimensionless Toxicity	3500.00
7	Total Organic Carbon	1250.00
8	Absorbable Organic Halogen (AOX)	5000.00

DR. G. H. CHYRMANG,
Member Secretary
Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board, Shillong.

The 17th June 2026.

GHADC-GAD/CSER/ 879/2025/432.- In pursuance of the Para 10 of the Terms of References of the Notification Dated 2nd May, 2025 *vide* No. GHADC-GAD/CSER/ 879/2025/992, the Executive Committee, Garo Hills Autonomous District Council, Tura is pleased to extend the Committee to Review and Amend the Assam and Meghalaya Autonomous Districts (Constitution of District Councils) Rules 1951 (amended) pertaining to Election and Separate Electoral Roll for another 1 (one) months with effect from 1st June, 2026 to 30th June, 2026.

Secretary
to the Executive Committee,
Garo Hills Autonomous District Council, Tura.

The 30th June, 2026.

No.RDS.12/2025/Pt./71 - In exercise of the power conferred under Section 11 (d)(i) of the Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to specify the **Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited** as a Company to which the provisions of the said Act, shall not apply in relation to transfer of land measuring **2025 sq. m. (**more or less) located at **Kreit Mawshaton Marbisu, Mawngap NH, East Khasi Hills District** (and more fully described in the Schedule below) by way of lease for a period of **30 (thirty) years** from **Smt. Queenly Mary Joe Kurbah** to **Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited** for the purpose of setting up of a Retail Petroleum Outlet.

SCHEDULED BOUNDARIES

North : Adjacent to land of Smt. Junita Kurbah

East : P.W.D Road NH 44E By-Pass Shillong-Nongstoin

South : Adjacent to land of Smt. Junita Kurbah

West : Adjacent to land of Smt. Junita Kurbah

M. LAKIANG,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya,
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

The 30thJune, 2026

No.LE&SD.12/2020/Pt/172:- In pursuance of section 2 of the Meghalaya Identification, Registration (Safety & Security) of Migrant Workers (Amendment) Act, 2024 and in order to ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the said Act, particularly Sections 11 and 12 thereof, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to confer upon the Labour Inspectors the powers of **"Inspectors"** under the Act within their respective jurisdiction.

This Notification shall come into force with immediate effect and shall remain in force until further orders.

F.R. KHARKONGOR,
Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Department of Labour, Employment & Skill Development.

The 1st July, 2026

No. SW(S) 86/2013/Pt.I/574: The Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to notify the Meghalaya Human Rights Commission MHRC) as the Appropriate Authority with immediate effect and until further orders to look into objections raised by Transgender Persons, aggrieved with the decision taken by the head of the establishment under Rule 13(3) of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020.

SAMPATH KUMAR,
Additional Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Social Welfare Department.