



**CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA**

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Lr.No.4582/For.III/A2/EFS&T/2019, Date: 30.01.2020

To

The Registrar General,
Hon'ble National Green Tribunal,
Faridkot House,
Copernicus Marg,
New Delhi – 110001.

Sir,

Sub: Govt of Telangana -- Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi – Original Application No. 606 of 2018 – Compliance of SWM, C&D, PWM, BMWM Rules, 2016 – Hon'ble NGT Order dated 29.04.2019 – 3rd Quarterly report of State of Telangana – Submitted – Reg.

Ref: Hon'ble NGT Order dated 29.04.2019 in OA No. 606 of 2018.

* * *

In compliance to the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Order dated 29.04.2019 in Original Application No. 606 of 2018, the 3rd Quarterly report of the State of Telangana is herewith submitted.

Yours faithfully,

Chief Secretary

Encl: Report with Annexures.

**3rd QUARTERLY STATUS REPORT ON THE COMPLIANCE
BY THE STATE OF TELANGANA WITH THE DIRECTIONS OF
THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI.**

**IN
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 606 / 2018
&
CONNECTED MATTERS**

**Submitted by
Chief Secretary, State of Telangana
30-01-2020**

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1. Introduction:

The Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 16.01.2019 in O.A.No.606 of 2018 in the matter of Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 passed various directions to all the States. The Chief Secretary, Telangana State was present in person along with the reports on 29.04.2019.

Subsequently, in compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble NGT order dt. 29.04.2019, the State has initiated various steps and also filed the 1st quarterly report on 30.7.2019 and 2nd quarterly report on 31.10.2019.

The status of latest compliance is as follows:

2. Status of compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 including Legacy Waste:

2.1 Details of Solid Waste Management in State:

		GHMC	139 ULBs (68 New ULBs formed in March, 2019)	Total (140 ULBs)
Total Garbage Generated	:	6,125 MT	3,948.55 MT	10,073 MT
Total Garbage Collected	:	5990 MT	2,516 MT	8506 MT
% of Garbage Lifted	:	97.8%	98%	97.9%
Total No. of House Holds	:	22,78,240	23,06,569	45,84,809
No. of House Holds covered under D2D	:	22,78,240	22,63,779	45,42,019
% of D2D Garbage Collection	:	100%	98%	98%
% of source segregation	:	62%	24%	43%

The overall composition/Characteristics of the municipal solid waste is Organic – 50-60%, Inorganic and Recyclables 25% (paper 8.13, Plastic rubber – 9.22, Metal and glass – 1-1.5%, Rags-4-4.5%, others – 4%) remaining inert material (20-25%).

Door-to-Door Collection and Source Segregation

Particulars	Corporations	Municipalities	Total	Remarks
No. of ULBs	13	127	140	
Door to Door Collection				
ULBs achieved	5	65	70	

Particulars	Corporations	Municipalities	Total	Remarks
100 % collection				
ULBs achieved more than 75 % to 99 % collection	8	62	70	100% D2D collection by 31.03.2020.
Source Segregation				
No of ULBs achieved 100 %	0	0	0	100 % will be achieved before 31.03.2020.
No of ULBs achieved 75% to 99%	1	1	2	
No of ULBs achieved 50% to 74%	0	2	2	
No of ULBs achieved less than 50%	12	124	136	

Current status, desirable level of compliance and proposals for attending the gaps:

Item	Current Status	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of statutes	Gap between current statuses and desired levels	Proposals for attending the gaps with time lines
Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	134 ULBs have identified suitable sites for setting up of SW processing facilities. GHMC is processing its collected waste at Jawaharnagar (V), Keesara (M). To establish the decentralized	To be completed by 31.10.2019	Remaining 6 ULBs have to identify land. These are: Adibatla, Dhammaiguda, Neredcherla, Tirumalagiri, Nandikonda, Kosgi.	The District Collectors are in process of identifying suitable sites for the remaining ULBs with cluster approach.

Item	Current Status	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of statutes	Gap between current statuses and desired levels	Proposals for attending the gaps with time lines
	<p>Treatment and disposal plants three sites were identified at following locations Khanapur (V), Lakdaram (V) & Pyaranagar (V).</p> <p>All the 96 identified model Gram Panchayats have identified lands for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities.</p>			
<p>Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.</p>	<p>98 % (100% door-to-door collection in GHMC area and 96% door-to-door collection achieved by other ULBs) is happening from 45.42 Lakh households out of 45.84 Lakh households in 140 ULBs</p>	<p>100 % door to door collection by 31.10.2019</p>	<p>2% of door to door collection to be achieved</p>	<p>Will be achieved by 31.03.2020</p>

Item	Current Status	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of statutes	Gap between current statuses and desired levels	Proposals for attending the gaps with time lines
Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source,	Till now 43% of source segregation is achieved. Waste Generators are properly educated and communicated to practice the segregation of waste by conducting various awareness program and enforcement initiated through notification of Bye-laws.	100% of source segregation by 31.12.2019	57% of source segregation	100% is expected by March, 2020.
Setting up of solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	99 ULBs have established facilities to process and dispose wet waste. 5 TPD Biomethanation plant is established in Jawaharnagar and about 300 units of electricity is produced from bio-gas. 2 Biomethanation	As per SWM Rules, 2016, processing facilities and landfill have to be provided by - 14 ULBs which have more than 100000 population by 31.03.2018 and remaining 126 ULBs,	Secured landfills have to be provided by 139 ULBs. Waste to compost plants are yet to be set up in 41 ULBs.	One Waste to energy plant of capacity 19.8 MW is under construction. DRCCs are being set-up in balance 29 ULBs. In respect of remaining ULBs providing infrastructure facilities for processing of wet waste is in progress and will

Item	Current Status	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of statutes	Gap between current statuses and desired levels	Proposals for attending the gaps with time lines
	<p>plants are functioning in Warangal. Faecal Sludge and Septage Treatment Plant (FS&STP) is established in Warangal</p> <p>3 Waste to energy plants are established with capacity 35.6 MW.</p> <p>110 ULBs provided DRCCs (Warangal MC provided 25 Nos., Karimnagar Municipal Corporation provided 7 Nos., Nizamabad Municipal Corporation provided 8 Nos. etc.) with a total of 134 Nos.</p>	<p>which have less than 100000 population by 31.03.2019</p>		<p>be completed by March, 2020.</p>
<p>Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites.</p>	<p>82,33,505 MT of legacy dump is located in 139 ULBs.</p>	<p>To be completed by 31.03.2021.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Model tender documents were circulated by CDMA to all ULBs for Bio-remediation or capping of old</p>

Item	Current Status	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of statutes	Gap between current statuses and desired levels	Proposals for attending the gaps with time lines
				<p>and abandoned dump sites.</p> <p>Mahabubnagar municipality floated tender for legacy dump process and received tenders are currently being evaluated.</p> <p>Ameenpur: Legacy dump treatment (Bio-mining) process has commenced.</p>
Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes.	<p>Action Plan has been prepared in the ULBs and separate storage sites for C&D waste are earmarked.</p> <p>About 8,27,396 MT of C&D waste was collected so far and stocked at designated locations in GHMC from April '18 to 22.01.2020.</p> <p>About 1,50,290 MT of C&D waste</p>	<p>As per SWM Rules Ensuring separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes by 08.04.2018.</p>	<p>Collection centres of C&D Waste have to be established in 139 ULBs. Greater Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Khammam corporations have identified land for setting</p>	<p>The District Collectors are in process of identifying the suitable sites to establish the C&D Waste Processing Facilities in the ULBs on standalone basis where ever it is feasible or in cluster approach.</p>

Item	Current Status	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of statutes	Gap between current statuses and desired levels	Proposals for attending the gaps with time lines
	<p>was collected during the period from Nov'19 to Dt 22.01.2020.</p> <p>One C&D recycling plant with 750 TPD capacity at Jeedimetla is commissioned in the month of September, 2019</p> <p>Identified another 2 sites for establishing C&D processing plants at Fatullaguda & Kotwalaguda.</p>			

2.2 Compliance of SWM Rules, 2016:

In Telangana State there are 13 Corporations and 127 Municipalities. The total generation of municipal solid waste from the Urban Local Bodies is 10,073 Tonnes per day (TPD) in which, the total waste generation from Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation is around 6125 TPD and other Corporations and Municipalities generates waste around 3948 TPD.

Rule	Duties / Responsibilities	Compliance status
12	<p>Duties of District Magistrate or District Collector or Deputy Commissioner</p> <p>- to review performance of local bodies.</p>	<p>Instructions were issued to the District Collectors on implementation of the SWM Rules and various directions of the Hon'ble NGT.</p> <p>Monthly meetings are being conducted by the District Collectors and reviewing the performance of local bodies on compliance to SWM Rules, 2016.</p>

15	Duties and responsibilities of local authorities		
15(a)	Notification of Solid Waste Management Policy and Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulated State Solid Waste Management Policy and Strategy and notified through G.O. dt. 24.09.2018. • Formulated Policy on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) and notified through G.O. dt.29.09.2018. The G.O. mandates every ULB in Telangana to scientifically treat and dispose Faecal Sludge and Septage. • Each city has City Sanitation Plan. Safety equipment is provided to the sanitation workers. Sanitation vehicles are also being used. • Detailed Project Reports for SWM in the 73 (including GHMC) ULBs are finalized and approved by the High-Level Committee. The DPRs are uploaded in the TSPCB website and are available in public domain. DPRs for the 6 new ULBs (Manikonda, Shamshabad, Bandlagudajagir, Bollaram, Ameenpur, Dundigal) are under preparation and for remaining 61 ULBs are yet to be prepared. 	
15(b)	Door to Door Collection & Segregation	<p>Status during the Hon'ble NGT review on 29.04.2019</p> <p>✓ Door to Door collection – 95.9 % (98% door-to-door collection of the waste was done through GHMC and 94% by other ULBs.</p> <p>✓ Source Segregation - 43 % (62% source segregation done by GHMC and 24% by other ULBs).</p> <p>100% Door to Door collection & source segregation will be achieved by 31.10.2019 and 31.03.2020 respectively.</p>	<p>Present Status</p> <p>Door to Door collection - 98 % (100% door-to-door collection of the waste was done through 2,500 no. of Swachh Autos, 2,632 no. of Try-cycles, more than 500 no. of private autos, 8 no. of big compactor trucks and 37 no. of Refuse Compactor Vehicles in GHMC area and 96% door-to-door collection achieved by other ULBs).</p> <p>✓ Source Segregation - 43 % (62% source segregation done by GHMC and 24% by other ULBs).</p> <p>✓ All the 96 identified Model Gram Panchayats</p>

			<p>achieved 100% door-to-door collection.</p> <p>✓All the 96 model Gram Panchayats have achieved 100% source segregation.</p>
15(c)	Establish a system to recognize organizations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GHMC identified some of the waste pickers within the GHMC limits and provided them the identity cards and other conservatory items to include them in the SWM activities. ▪ The identified waste pickers were provided Tricycles for waste collection and subsequently Swachh Auto tippers were provided to eligible tricycle puller possessing valid driving license. So far, GHMC has sanctioned 2500 autos under this program. 	
15(d)	Facilitate SHG Formation, Provide ID Cards & Integrate in SWM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A proposal submitted by the UNDP to recognise unorganized waste pickers into an organized sector for betterment of their lives is under consideration. ▪ About 18550 slum dwellers are formed in groups and engaged in road sweeping. 39 tractors are engaged through Self Help Groups (SHGs) in certain areas for primary collection and transportation of waste. ▪ Waste pickers have been integrated into the SWM system by engaging them through outsourcing agencies. ▪ Collection process also outsourced to SHGs and integrated in the SWM System. ▪ Day to day functioning of Material Collection Centres (MCCs) entrusted with SHGs. ID cards issued and biometric attendance is maintained. ▪ The Government of Telangana proposed new Municipal Act. Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration (CDMA) taken up awareness programs on new Municipal Act. ▪ CDMA taken IEC activities on single use plastic ban. 	
15(e), (f), (zf)	Frame Bye Laws for Rules, user fee for waste generators, Levy of fines etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHMC prepared draft bye laws in co-ordination with Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) and the same is under finalization. • Drafting of Bye-laws is under final stage and is being prepared in line with the State SWM Policy. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User fee of Rs.50/- per House Hold (HH) is collected for individual household and Rs.2.25/- per kg of waste was fixed for Bulk Garbage Generators (BGGs) for door to door collection of waste in GHMC area. Draft bye laws have been prepared and circulated to All the ULBs to notify with provisions for user fee & spot fines. User fee of Rs.40/- per HH is collected from individual household in ULBs (It is variable from ULB to ULB) 				
15(g)	Direct waste generators not to litter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste collectors are sent for door-to-door collection. The dumper placer bins and compactor bins are provided in the uncovered areas to facilitate the citizen to deposit the waste Litter bins are installed at the commercial places to prevent littering under Swachh Bharath program and penalties are imposed on violators. Direction to impose penalties on defaulters for open burning & littering of waste has been issued. 				
15(h), (i), (j), (v), (zc)	Segregation, Material Recovery Facilities, Domestic hazardous wastes, Preference to Construct, Operate & Maintain Solid Waste Processing Facilities	<p>Segregation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Wet wastes are collected on Daily Basis. ✓ Workers are educated to collect the waste in a segregated manner. ✓ Waste generators are directed to deposit the domestic Hazardous waste directly at MRFs or DRCCs. ✓ E-Waste collection is done on monthly basis and stored in Dry Resource Collection Centers for disposal to TSPCB authorized recyclers/dismantlers. ✓ In GHMC area, the segregation is 62% ✓ In Urban Local Bodies, the segregation is 24% ✓ In 96 Model Gram Panchayats, 100% segregation is achieved. <p>Material Recovery Facilities/ Dry Resource Collection Centers</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Status during the Hon'ble NGT review on 29.04.2019</th> <th>Present Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>✓ 78 Dry Resource Centers are established by GHMC for collection and channelizing the dry</td> <td>✓ 81 Dry Resource Centers are established by GHMC for collection and channelizing the dry</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Status during the Hon'ble NGT review on 29.04.2019	Present Status	✓ 78 Dry Resource Centers are established by GHMC for collection and channelizing the dry	✓ 81 Dry Resource Centers are established by GHMC for collection and channelizing the dry
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		<p>waste for recycling through two agencies - ITC-WoW (74) and Godrej (4) under CSR.</p> <p>✓ 30 ULBs provided DRCCs (Warangal MC provided 15 Nos).</p> <p>✓ DRCCs in remaining ULBs are in progress.</p>	<p>waste for recycling through two agencies - ITC-WoW (77) and Godrej (4) under CSR.</p> <p>✓ 110 ULBs provided DRCCs (Warangal MC provided 25 Nos., Karimnagar Municipal Corporation provided 7 Nos., Nizamabad Municipal Corporation provided 8 Nos. etc.,) with a total of 134 Nos.</p> <p>✓ 99 ULBs have established Compost plants and 110 ULBs have established DRCCs. DRCCs are yet to be established in remaining 29 ULBs.</p>				
		<p>Domestic Hazardous Waste</p> <p>✓ Domestic hazardous waste is segregated at integrated MSW Processing facility. However, the citizens are sensitized to handover the domestic hazardous waste separately to the waste collectors.</p> <p>✓ The DRCC Centres in GHMC area are used for collection of domestic hazardous waste.</p>					
		<p>Processing Facilities</p>					
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="606 1787 1037 1895">Status during last meeting (29.04.2019)</th> <th data-bbox="1037 1787 1482 1895">Present Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="606 1895 1037 2335"> <p>✓ Out of 140 ULBs, 63 ULBs have established facilities to process and dispose wet waste.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1037 1895 1482 2335"> <p>✓ Out of 140 ULBs, 99 ULBs (including GHMC) have established facilities to process and dispose wet waste.</p> <p>✓ Infrastructure facility to process wet waste is in progress and shall be</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Status during last meeting (29.04.2019)	Present Status	<p>✓ Out of 140 ULBs, 63 ULBs have established facilities to process and dispose wet waste.</p>	<p>✓ Out of 140 ULBs, 99 ULBs (including GHMC) have established facilities to process and dispose wet waste.</p> <p>✓ Infrastructure facility to process wet waste is in progress and shall be</p>	
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			completed by March, 2020.
15 (k) (n), (o),	Street sweeping and silt removal	<p>✓ In GHMC area, Collection and transportation of the Solid waste is carried out by the GHMC. One Integrated Solid waste treatment and processing plant is established under PPP mode through M/s.Hyderabad Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Ltd., at Jawaharnagar as per the SWM Rules, 2016 with the following activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wet waste is transformed into compost through windrow composting. ➤ Dry waste is transformed into Refuse derived fuel (RDF). ➤ Rejects are being sent to the scientific landfills. ➤ The leachate is treated through Reverse Osmosis plant. ➤ Waste to Energy plant of 19.8 MW capacity, is under construction. ➤ Plastic recycling facility is provided to recycle recyclable plastic waste. ➤ Established one Bio-methanation plant. <p>✓ 2 Biomethanation plants are functioning in Warangal municipal Corporation.</p> <p>✓ Faecal Sludge and Septage Treatment Plant (FS&STP) is established in Warangal and the same are proposed in other 71 ULBs on BOT mode/ Hybrid annuity model. ULBs were instructed to identify 1 acre of land to establish FSTP, which will be developed as Sanitation Resource Park (SRP). Out of 71 ULBs 7 pilot plants (1 FSTP in each package) are under progress and will be commissioned soon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All main roads are sweeping daily by manually or through machine sweeping. Lanes / by-lanes are sweeping daily or alternate day on availability of manpower. • Street sweepers are instructed to collect the leaves separately and sent to compost pits in the nearby 	

		<p>parks and not to burn. Violators are being penalized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary storage bins are provided for the temporary storage of street sweeping with compacter bins which will be lifted regularly. • Silt removed from the surface drains will be collected and transported directly to the treatment facility. • During the year 2019 i.e. from 01.01.2019 to 27.12.2019, 2,32,734 m³ of desilted material from Storm Water Drainage and Nalas transported to Jawaharnagar Treatment and disposal facility.
<p>15(l), 15(g), 15 (zc), 15 (zg)</p>	<p>Information, Education, Communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building training are imparted to waste collectors regularly at field level by Assistant Medical Health Officers. • Continuous education is given to waste collectors and supervisors on segregation of waste. • IEC and Awareness activities are taken up to educate the waste generators regularly. • Vide G.O.Rt.No.223 Municipal Administration and Urban Department dated 11.03.2019 has issued order for the constitution of Special Task Force in all the Districts for SWM - IEC activities. District Collectors are conducting the Special Task Force meetings to review the SWM activities in ULBs.
<p>15 (m)</p>	<p>Setting up of Bio Methanation Plants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 TPD Biomethanation plant is established in Jawaharnagar and about 300 units per day of electricity is being produced from bio-gas. • 1 TPD Biomethanation plant is established in Deepthisri Nagar Transfer Station by Hindustan Aeronautical Limited (HAL) under CSR initiative in association with GHMC. • 10 TPD Biomethanation plant will be operational from mid of February, 2020 at Bowenpally Market Yard. • 2 Biomethanation plants are functioning in Warangal. • Planning to establish more number of Biomethanation plants with decentralization to handle the waste generated in the markets.
<p>15(p) 15(q)</p>	<p>Onsite Composting Centre in Parks and gardens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHMC is maintaining around 786 no. of parks, out of which 406 parks are practicing in-situ composting and all the horticulture waste generated in the parks

		<p>is collected and disposed either through pit composting (or) transporting to treatment and disposal facility along with MSW. About 700 kgs of compost is generated per month and utilized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 17 Major Parks around 8 to 10 Tons of Compost is prepared per annum which is being utilized for Plantations & Trees in the same park. In 455 Colony Parks the Compost pits are smaller in size and in and around 1-2 quintals of compost is being generated per annum which is being utilized in the same parks. • At present all the biodegradable waste is processing at centralized treatment and disposal facility for composting. • Simultaneously onsite processing is encouraged through IEC activities under Swachh Bharat Mission. • 312 on-site composting plants were established by the BGGs viz. hotels and function halls. • Decentralized approach on onsite basis is being prioritized and will be followed.
<p>15(r), 15(w), 15 (zh), 15 (zi)</p>	<p>Transportation of Non-Biodegradable Waste Scientific Land fill-Desired Objective of Zero Waste Concept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The non-biodegradable waste is transporting to centralized treatment disposal facility for RDF generation and certain quantity is sent to Dry resource centers (Material recovery facility center) established at 81 locations for recycling purpose. • Rejects generated during the processing of waste are sent to sanitary landfills constructed and maintained strictly as per Schedule 1 of the SWM Rules, 2016. • Only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities which comprises maximum 15 % of the total incoming waste are sent to landfills. • Non-biodegradable wastes transported to the DRCCs & recyclables sold. • Non-recyclable wastes generated are sent to cement plants for co-processing. • 466 MT of RDF have been transported to cement kilns during the period from July, 2019 to September, 2019. 504 MT of RDF have been transported to cement kilns during the period from Nov 2019 & December, 2019.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 210 Tonnes of non-saleable, non-recyclable plastic waste disposed to cement units during the period from Nov, 2019 to Jan, 2020. • Conversion of Plastic Waste as Tiles and used for foot path laying. • In GHMC area plastic waste is used for road laying. • Incineration Plants are proposed and agreement is entered with Clean Authority of Tokyo (CAT) to process Non-recyclable combustible waste.
15(s)	C & D Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 sites at Jeedimetla, Fathulguda & Kothwalguda are identified for establishment of C&D processing plants in Hyderabad. • About 8,27,396MT of C&D waste was collected so far and stocked at designated locations in GHMC from April '18 to 22.01.2020. • About 1,50,290 MT of C&D waste was collected during the period from Nov'19 to Dt 22.01.2020. • One plant at Jeedimetla with capacity 750 TPD is commissioned in the month of September, 2019. The plant is undergoing trial runs and COD will be declared shortly. • Agreement for C&D waste management in Fathullaguda Collection area was entered with Concessionaire on Dt.03.12.2019. • GHMC levied penalty of Rs.2,09,11,340 for illegal C&D waste dumping in year 2019-20 till Jan'20 in which Rs.6,99,700 was levied from Nov'19 to Jan'20. • Action Plans are being prepared for other ULBs and separate storage sites for C&D waste are being earmarked. • Greater Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Khammam corporations have identified land for setting up processing plant for C&D waste.
15(t)	Involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, de-centralised processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging on-site composting by BGGs by way of giving concession in user charges for collection of dry waste from BGGs who implement Decentralized composting. • Deployed unemployed women by name Swachh Community Resource Persons (Swachh CRPs) to educate citizens to take-up home composting. • 312 on-site composting plants were established by the BGGs viz. hotels and function halls.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular awareness campaigns are conducting with RWS and gated community for encouraging on-site composting. • A proposal under active consideration by GHMC to engage NGOs one per each ward to encourage segregation of waste at source and on-site composting. • Encouraging on-site composting by BGGs by way giving Concession in user charges for collection of dry waste from BGGs who implement Decentralized composting • Regular awareness campaigns, IEC activities are being conducted to the households, BGG and gated community for encouraging on-site composting and source segregation. • Thematic drive and interaction with public took place during period from July'19 to Oct'19 on issues like usage of litter bins, no more plastics, prohibition on open burning of Waste etc. • Training program conducted from 21-24 of October 2019 for MEPMA people for support in composting Plant establishments in their municipalities. • Regular awareness through thematic drive and interaction with public took place during period from Nov'19 to Jan'20 on issues like usage of litter bins, no more plastics, prohibition on open burning of Waste etc. in view of Swachh Hyderabad Programme. 				
15(u)	Utilization of Manure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compost generated in the onsite composting pit is utilized in respective parks replacing the equivalent part of chemical fertilizers. • MCCs provided with green belt and compost produced is utilized for producing organic greens & vegetables. • Integrated facility at Hyderabad is generating manure. About 230 TPD is sold to Director of Agriculture, Karnataka, KRIBHCO and Coramandel Fertilizers. <table border="1" data-bbox="624 1897 1473 2386"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="624 1897 1050 2064">Quantity of manure generated during the last two years</th> <th data-bbox="1050 1897 1473 2064">Present status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="624 2064 1050 2386"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From June 2017 to June 2019, 30,045 MT of compost generated in 62 ULBs are sold at marginal cost or given at free of cost to farmers or </td> <td data-bbox="1050 2064 1473 2386"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the period from Nov'19 to Jan'20, about 230 TPD of compost is generated in GHMC 8374.2 MT of compost is generated in 72 No. of </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quantity of manure generated during the last two years	Present status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From June 2017 to June 2019, 30,045 MT of compost generated in 62 ULBs are sold at marginal cost or given at free of cost to farmers or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the period from Nov'19 to Jan'20, about 230 TPD of compost is generated in GHMC 8374.2 MT of compost is generated in 72 No. of
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		is used in the parks & gardens maintained by ULBs.	ULBs which is given free of cost to the farmers.
15(x)	Budgetary Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate budget is allotted for capital investments for operation and maintenance of solid waste management in annual GHMC budget. • Operation and Maintenance by the ULBs from general fund. 	
15(y) 15(z)	Authorization of Pollution Control Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TSPCB has issued authorization under SWM Rules 2016 to GHMC. 	
15 (za), 15 (zb)	Submission of Annual Report by the local bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report for the year 2018-19 as per Form IV submitted to TSPCB in the month of June, 2019. • Will be followed in subsequent years. • TSPCB submitted the consolidated Annual Report to CPCB in the month of July, 2019. 	
15 (zd)	Ensuring personal safety of waste handlers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety equipments and uniforms provided to Sanitary workers. • Workers are using these Personal protection equipments during their routine collection works and processing activities. 	
15 (ze)	Ensure that provisions for setting up of centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of setting up of centers for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes in approval of Building plans is proposed to be implemented by October, 2019. 	
15(zi), 15(zk)	Bio Mining, Bio Remediation or capping of legacy waste dumpsites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclamation of dump yard filled with legacy waste through bio mining process are proposed. • The guidelines issued by CPCB for disposal of legacy waste circulated to all the ULBs for implementation. • Capping of old dump site has been taken up at Jawaharnagar site by the GHMC with an estimated cost of Rs.144 Crores. After the maximum extent of bio-mining, Scientific capping of Jawaharnagar and Fathullaguda dumpsites are under active progress. • In view of Hon'ble NGT order on O.A.681/2018, Dt.15.11.2019, EPTRI was requested to carry out preliminary study to explore the possibility of remediating the legacy dumpsites at Shamshiguda, Gandhamguda and Autonagar as per guidelines issued by CPCB. • Bio mining works in the ULBs wherever necessary will 	

		<p>be completed before 31.12.2021 duly following the guidelines issued by CPCB. Technical evaluation completed and file circulated for special officer approval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Model tender for Bio-remediation, bio-mining of old dumpsites and capping of legacy waste provided. Mahabubnagar municipality is in the process of evaluation of responses received for the tender. Ameenpur municipality commenced bio-mining process for the Legacy dump.
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2.3 Status of compliance with Rule 22 & 24 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, regarding time frame for implementation.

S. No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of Rules	Present status of compliance by the State of Telangana
1	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year	<p>134 ULBs have identified suitable sites for setting up of suitable processing facilities.</p> <p>All the 96 identified model Gram Panchayats have identified lands for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities.</p>
2	Identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities for suitable clusters of local authorities under 0.5 million population and for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities or standalone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more.	1 year	<p>The District Collectors were directed to identify the sites for the remaining ULBs with cluster approach.</p> <p>The Govt., of Telangana has taken-up 30-day action plan programme in the month of September, 2019 and January, 2020. The 30-day action plan consists of programmes such as: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cleaning up all the government buildings, like Schools and Anganwadis, offices etc 2) Repairing drains, cleaning drainages and remove waste from the drains. 3) Removal of the stagnant water. 4) Arranging tractors to transport saplings and removal of the garbage. 5) Identify land in all the villages to create a dumping yard. 6) Select a suitable land for having permanent plant nursery in the village. 7) Levy Rs.500 fine on those dumping garbage on roads and

S. No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of Rules	Present status of compliance by the State of Telangana
			<p>public places.</p> <p>The Action Plan mainly focused on discouraging use of plastic and collection of plastic waste.</p> <p>All the 96 identified model Gram Panchayats have identified lands for setting up solid waste processing facilities.</p>
3	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities.	2 years	<p>134 ULBs have identified suitable sites for setting up of suitable processing facilities.</p> <p>All the 96 identified model Gram Panchayats have identified lands for setting up solid waste processing facilities.</p> <p>Procurement of land for setting up of solid waste in the remaining Gram Panchayats is under progress for individual GPs or in cluster basis wherever it is feasible.</p>
4	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source,	2 years	<p>Waste Generators are properly educated and communicated to practice the segregation of waste by conducting various awareness program and enforcement initiated through notification of Bye-laws.</p> <p>Till now 43% of segregation is achieved and 100% is expected by March, 2020.</p>
5	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal	2 years	<p>98 % (100% door-to-door collection in GHMC area and 96% door-to-door collection achieved by other ULBs).</p> <p>Administrative sanction is given for purchase of 2,697 sanitation vehicles</p>

S. No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of Rules	Present status of compliance by the State of Telangana
	facilities.		to 139 ULBs to improve the door to door collection from 96 % to 100%.
6	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years	<p>Action Plan has been prepared in the ULBs and separate storage sites for C&D waste are earmarked. Suitable Collection Mechanism will be formulated and will be followed effectively before 31.12.2019.</p> <p>GHMC identified three sites and one processing plant of capacity-750 TPD is commissioned.</p> <p>GHMC planned to engage consultant to prepare strategy for the proper monitoring of C&D Waste management and identify gaps and solutions for proper compliance with the applicable rules.</p> <p>About 8,27,396 MT of C&D waste was collected so far and stocked at designated locations in GHMC from April '18 to 22.01.2020.</p> <p>About 1,50,290 MT of C&D waste was collected during the period from Nov'19 to Jan'20.</p> <p>Greater Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Khammam corporations have identified land for setting up processing plant for C&D waste</p>
7	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years	In the local bodies of more than 1,00,000 or more population, Waste are being collected and processed in decentralized centers, instead of
8	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local	3 years	being processed at one big site.

S. No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of Rules	Present status of compliance by the State of Telangana
	bodies and census towns below 100000 populations.		
9	Setting up common or standalone sanitary landfills by or for all local bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the Rules.	3 years	All the ULBs are in the way forward of processing and dispose the waste collected on Day to Day basis with Zero Residue Concept.
10	Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules.	3 years	All the ULBs are in the way forward of processing and dispose the waste collected on Day to Day basis with Zero Residue Concept by adopting cluster approach.
11	Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites.	5 years	<p>After the maximum extent of bio-mining, Scientific capping of Jawaharnagar and Fathullaguda dumpsites are under active progress. The GHMC has taken-up capping of the old dumpsite at Jawaharnagar with a cost of Rs.144 Crores. The capping of dumpsite is in final phase and will be completed soon.</p> <p>Mahabubnagar municipality floated Tender for legacy dump process and received tenders are currently being evaluated. Legacy dump treatment (Bio-mining) in Ameenpur has commenced</p>

S. No.	Activity	Time limit from the date of notification of Rules	Present status of compliance by the State of Telangana
12	Legal Frame Work		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SWM Policy for the State as per clause 11 (a) of the SWM Rules has been Notified on 24th September, 2018. 2. GHMC prepared the draft Solid Waste Management byelaws and submitted to Govt. for approval
13	Annual Report		<p>As per rule 24 of SWM Rules, 2016 Annual Reports for the year 2018-19 in Form-IV were submitted to PCB in the month of June, 2019.</p> <p>Annual Reports for the year 2018-19 received from the ULBs are compiled and submitted to the CPCB on 26.07.2019.</p>

Rule	Duties / Responsibilities	Compliance status
23	Formation of State Level Advisory Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Level Advisory Body has been constituted by the State Govt. vide G.O.Rt.No.447, MA, dated 26.07.2017 under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Government, MA&UD Department. • Meetings are being conducted.
24	Annual Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TSPCB submitted Annual Report for the year 2017-18 to the Central Pollution Control Board on 03.11.2018. • Annual Reports for the year 2018-19 received from the ULBs are compiled and submitted to the CPCB on 26.07.2019.

3. Status of identification and development model cities, towns and villages

➤ In compliance to the orders of the Hon'ble NGT, the State has identified the following:

a) Three major cities selected for Model Cities:

1. Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
2. Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation
3. Karimnagar Municipal Corporation

b) Three major towns selected for Model Towns:

1. Siddipet Municipality
2. Sircilla Municipality
3. Boduppal Municipality

c) 96 villages @ three villages each in 32 Districts (except Hyderabad District) have been identified.

➤ Video conferences held on 11.07.2019 and 21.09.2019 with all the District Collectors and stake holder departments and reviewed the progress of Action Plans prepared for 100% compliance of SWM Rules in the identified Cities / Towns / Villages. Consolidated instructions were issued by the Chief Secretary to all the District Collectors to ensure compliance of the Action Plans prepared in respect of identified model Cities/Towns and Villages for compliance of Rules by 31.10.2019.

The status of the Model Cities / Towns and Villages is as follows:

i. Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation:-

Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) is a civic body that oversees Secunderabad and Hyderabad - the capital and largest city of Telangana.

The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation was formed on 16 April, 2007 by merging 12 Municipalities and 8 Gram Panchayats with the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

The total area of the GHMC is 625 Sq. Km. As per the Censes, 2011 the population of GHMC area is 67.31 lakhs and the present population is 76.41 lakhs.

The total Municipal Solid Waste generated in the GHMC area is around 6125 TPD. 100% door-to-door collection was achieved by GHMC. Segregation 62%.

The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has formulated and implementing the Integrated Solid waste Management project for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Municipal solid waste since 2012 in

compliance to the Municipal Solid Waste Rules. The project was entrusted to the private operator M/s. Hyderabad Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Ltd., under Public & Private Partnership in Built Operate & Transfer (BOT) mode for effective implementation of the project. GHMC is one of the few cities in India undertaking Scientific Management of Solid Waste as per SWM Rules, 2016. The following processing facilities are located at the integrated facility.

Sl. No.	Description of the facility	Capacity
1.	RDF Plant (2X 1200 TPD)	2400 TPD
2.	Compost Plant (3X680 TPD)	2040 TPD
3.	Recycling Complex (Plastic, Paper, Metal, Rubber, Glass etc.)	600 TPD
4.	Land fill with leachate collection and treatment system	735 TPD
5.	Waste to energy plant (Presently the facility is under construction and expected to be commissioned by March, 2020.	19.8 MW

With respect to Segregation, GHMC proposed to achieve 100% segregation by 31.03.2020.

ii. Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation:-

The Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC) is the second biggest Municipal Corporation after GHMC in Telangana State.

The Extent of GWMC area covered is 406.09 sq.km. The core area of city is about 296.90 sq.km apart from the 42 merged villages of 110sq.Km. The total Population of GWMC as per census 2011 is 8,19,406 having House Holds around 2,40,000.

The Total estimated Garbage generated is around 404 TPD. The GWMC has provided 86 Vehicles for transportation of the Garbage collected. 163 nos of Swachh Auto Trolleys and 500 nos of Push carts/Tri cycles are deployed for door to door collection of the Municipal Solid Waste.

The GWMC has achieved 100% door to door collection and 40% waste segregation at source.

25 DRCCs are functioning in GWMC for collection and processing of dry waste. Average daily collection of Dry Waste is approximately 8 M.T. For processing of Dry plastic, GWMC has deployed 3 Hard plastic machines i.e, (i) Balling machine, ii) Fatka machine, iii) Plastic Shedder.

GWMC has established Two Biomethanisation plants of capacity 12 KW and 24 KW and has Six facilities to compost Biodegradable waste. Compost is used for Horticulture purpose within ULB. GWMC has also established Fecal Sludge and Septage Treatment Plant (FSSTP).

iii. Karimnagar Municipal Corporation:-

The Karimnagar Municipal Corporation has extended area of 28.23 sqkms with 2,61,185 population (census 2011) and No.of Households are 79082. The estimated daily solid waste generation is approximately 150 Tons. The vehicles utilized for collection of MSW are Tractors 32 Nos., Swachh Autos 19 No.s, Private Swachh autos are 16 No.s Tricycles 150 No.s, Refuse Compactors 02 No.s, Dumper Placers 03No.s, Sweeping Machines are 2, No.s, at present the segregation of waste approximately 50% along with Dry Resource Collection Centres (DRCC) were established in collaboration with ITC - WoW (Well being out of Waste) at 7 locations in the city.

4-5 tones of dry waste is cumulatively collected at all DRCC's. There are 2 Vermin Compost plants in the city for treatment of 4-5 TPD Bio-degradable waste received from the vegetable markets. DPR is under preparation for closure of existing dump site as part of Smart Cities Mission.

Notification has been issued in daily newspaper prohibiting usage of plastic less than 50 microns. A Special Task Force has been constituted with (5) members for regular inspections at Markets, Commercial outlets.

In addition to the above, fine of Rs. 78500/- is collected till January, 2020 and 3 tons of plastic material seized.

iv. Siddipet Municipality:-

The Municipality is having total population of 1,11,358 and generates nearly 47 TPD of garbage. The Municipality achieved 100% door to door collection, whereas segregation is 60%. The total waste collected is 47 (MT), out of which 60 % waste is being processed. The Municipality has provided processing facilities for carrying out vermin composting, and dry resource centers for collection of dry waste.

Siddipet has established 1TPD bio-gas plant in its vegetable market complex and is used for electrifying the market complex. Municipality has tied-up with Harithalaya for selling the compost produced and with ITC for selling the recyclables.

v. **Sircilla Municipality:-**

The Sircilla Municipality is having total population of 92091 and the total garbage generation is 40.04 (MT). The Municipality achieved 100% door to door collection, whereas segregation is 70%. The total waste collected is 38 (MT), out of which 60% waste is being processed. The Municipality has provided processing facilities for carrying out vermin composting, and dry resource centers for collection of dry waste. Sircilla has 0.5 TPD Organic Waste Composter (OWC) installed in its vegetable complex and compost produced is being utilized.

vi. **Boduppal Municipality:-**

Boduppal is a city in Medchal-Malkajgiri District. The Boduppal Municipality (Merging of Boduppal and Chengicherla Gram Panchayats of Rangareddy) was formed in the year 2016 and was upgraded to Municipal Corporation on 23.07.2019 vide G.O.Ms.No.211. The city spreads over an area of 20.53 Sq.Km.

The Municipality is divided into six (6) sanitary zones for monitoring and better delivery of services. These six zones are further divided into 46 sanitary blocks for micro level administration. Each block is allotted one Auto, totalling of 46 autos to collect the waste from the households and transfer to dump yard. Boduppal Municipality has taken initiation to regulate the waste collection process through an effective method of vehicle movement pattern. In this connection municipality has prepared Route Plans for entire area at town level, sanitary zone level and block level. Workers collect the segregated waste from residents, i.e. wet and dry waste as part of segregation of waste at source using the designated routes to them.

The total waste generation in the town is 65.00MT and 100% door to door collection & Coverage is implemented in the town.

vii. **96 villages @ three villages each in 32 Districts (except Hyderabad District):-**

Identification of Sites: All the 96 Model Gram Panchayats have identified lands for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities.

Door-to-door collection:- Every GP in the state has already been given tricycle under SBM(G) for collecting waste and out of 96 identified Model Gram Panchayats, 87 Gram Panchayats achieved 100% door-to-door collection. 5 Gram Panchayats achieved door-to-door collection from 75%-99%, 5 Gram Panchayats achieved door-to-door collection less than 75%. 100% door-to-door collection will be achieved in all the Model GPs by 29.02.2020.

Source Segregation: 81 Gram Panchayats achieved 100% source segregation, 7 Gram Panchayats are in the range of 75%-99% and 9 Gram Panchayats less than 75%. 100% source segregation will be achieved in all the NGT GPs by 29.02.2020.

Establishment of processing facilities:All the 97 Model Gram Panchayats have identified lands for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities. Out of 97 identified Model Gram Panchayats, 26 Gram Panchayats have physically completed construction of compost cum segregation shed, 70 are in progress and will be completed by 29.02.2020. This compost cum segregation shed consists of storage room for dry recyclable waste, composting pits for bio-degradable waste and dumping area for non recyclable non bio-degradable waste.

The Govt., of Telangana has taken-up 30-day action plan programme in the month of September, 2019. The 30-day action plan consists of programmes such as: -

- (1) Cleaning up all the government buildings, like Schools and Anganwadis, offices etc
- (2) Repairing drains, cleaning drainages and remove waste from the drains.
- (3) Removal of the stagnant water.
- (4) Arranging tractors to transport saplings and removal of the garbage.
- (5) Identify land in all the villages to create a dumping yard.
- (6) Select a suitable land for having permanent plant nursery in the village.
- (7) Levy Rs.500 fine on those dumping garbage on roads and public places.

As per the Action Plan, all the Gram Panchayats i.e., 12,751 in the State were directed to identify the dump yards. Further, it was directed that wherever dump yards could not be identified, cluster approach can be adopted.

Panchayat Raj Dept., supplied twin bins in the villages and awareness is created for segregation of waste during the 30-days action plan.

4. Status Report on Compliance to Plastic Waste Rules, 2016 (as amended in 2018).

- The State issued G.O.Ms.No.79, dated 30.12.2016 regarding complete ban of manufacture, stocking, sale and use of carry bags of less than 50 microns thickness and imposing penalties for non-compliance of the Rules.
- The total estimated plastic waste generated in the State of Telangana is 501.41 TPD in the year 2018-19 as per the annual reports furnished to CPCB.
- The GHMC has carried out a study on the characterization of plastic waste generated in the City and as per the study the total plastic waste generated is on average 11% of the total solid waste generated. Out of the plastic waste generated, LDPE is ranging from 49% to 72%, HDPE ranging from 3% to 16%, Polystyrene ranging from 2% to 4%, PET ranging from 3% to 7%, PP ranging from 16% to 29% and PVC ranging from 1% to 5%.
- The Integrated MSW processing facility at Jawaharnagar has recycled about 912 MT of plastic waste in the year 2018-19 for making recycled plastic bags. Apart from the above, the GHMC has collected and channelized about 4,562 Tons of plastic waste to recyclers through DRCCs.
- The non-recyclable plastic which is approximately 275 to 330 Tons per day received at the facility is going as part of RDF. Presently, 60 TPD of RDF is sent to cement plants for co-processing.
- The TSPCB has issued registrations to 246 Nos. of plastic carry bag /multilayer pouch or sachet / recycling units / producers and brand owners.
- 14 Tons of Plastic waste collected from Plastic waste units in Kattedan Area and channelized to M/s. Zuari cement for co-processing. About 210 Tons of non-recyclable plastic waste collected in the ULBs in and around Hyderabad City was sent to Cement Plant at Sedam, Karnataka for co-processing.
- 11.44 MT of recycled plastic waste utilized for Laying BT roads in GHMC area as per IRC standards for 14 Nos. of works in the year 2016 & 2017. Laid foot path with tiles made of plastic waste in an area of 5000 Sq.ft. The GHMC proposed to take-up the laying of roads in the area on large scale.
- The Board has taken up special drives with GHMC, 4 plastic manufacturing units were seized and 1319 retailers were penalised with Rs.13.93 Lakhs.
- As part of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle policy, GHMC has been organizing various Information, Education and Behaviour Change Communication (IE&BCC) programs for educating the citizen and commercial establishments to shift from using plastic carry bags to cloth / jute / paper bags etc. Apart from this GHMC is also proactively taking

measures to curb the illegal stockpiling, sale and usage of banned plastic such as below 50 micron carry bags by imposing heavy penalties on such wholesale and retail vendors who stock up and/ or sale the banned plastic. Penalties of Rs.72.90 Lakhs are imposed during last three years, apart from seizure of banned plastic.

- The Board officials carried out special drive for inspection of manufacturing units in connection with W.P.No.108 of 2019 in Hon'ble High court.
- Inspected 40 units to verify the compliance with regard to thickness of plastic sheets/covers. Found 32 units were complying and remaining 8 units were violating the rules with regard to minimum thickness of 50 microns.
- The units were penalised with Rs.50,000/- each and directions issued not to manufacture plastic sheets/covers less than 50 microns thickness.
- Strictly implementing the orders of the Hon'ble High Court banning illegal flexies in all ULBs in the State.
- All the ULBs have identified and notified "Litter Free Zones" to ensure special focus on littering / usage of plastic / flexes etc., in these identified zones.
- The TSPCB reviewed Manikonda Municipality, Nizampet Municipality, Bandlaguda Municipality, Mahaboobnagar, Sangareddy, Toopran, Medak and Narsampet Municipality regarding non-compliance of SWM Rules and open burning of waste. TSPCB levied penalty of Rs.25,000/- each on Nizampet, Sangareddy, Toopran, Medak and Narsampet Municipality. The TSPCB issued directions to the above municipalities to comply with the Rules.

➤ **4.1 Compliance on PWM rules, 2016:**

Rules provision	Plastic Waste Management Rules Provision	Status
6 (1)	Every local body shall be responsible for development and setting up of infrastructure for segregation, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of the plastic waste either on its own or by engaging agencies or producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 81 Dry Resource Collection Centres (DRCCs) established through two agencies namely ITC-WOW, Godrej in GHMC area. 111 ULBs are having 134 DRCCs (total 215 DRCCs). More number of DRCCs will be established as and when sites were identified. ▪ 8 TPD capacity plastic recyclable unit is established at Integrated Solid Waste Management Project, Jawaharnagar.

6(2)a.	Ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring the collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the plastic waste through its 2500 Swatch Autos and 2632 Try cycles along with dry waste. The high value plastic is separated and channelized through the existing 81 DRCCs for recycling. ▪ The remaining plastics are transported to processing and disposal site at Jawaharnagar. The lighter density plastics are stored as Refused Derived Fuels (RDF) and will be used as fuel in the upcoming 19.8 MW Waste to Energy plant using incineration process which is as similar in principle with co-processing in cement plants. ▪ However high value plastic will be recycled in the 8 tons capacity recycling plant established at Jawaharnagar.
6(2)b.	Ensuring that no damage caused to the environment during this process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensuring no damage to environment by doing the disposal of plastic as per the activities mentioned above. ➤ Ensuring that no open burning of plastic waste took place by conducting various IEC activities and penalizing the violators
6(2)c.	Ensuring channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ By disposing the plastic waste through DRCCs and also by processing plant at Jawaharnagar ensuring the channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction
6(2)d.	Ensuring processing and disposal on non-recyclable fraction of plastic waste in accordance with guidelines issued the Central Pollution Control Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Emphasizing on use of reusable products like Jute bags, Steel Boxes, compostable bags instead of any type of plastic for general purpose among the citizens. ➤ The plastics which cannot be recycled are transported to processing and disposal site. The lighter density

		<p>plastics are stored as Refused Derived Fuels (RDF) and will be used as fuel in Waste to Energy plant using incineration process and 13 Acres of area allocated for its storage. A 19.8 MW WtE plant is under construction phase and will be completed by April 2020 and expansion of WtE plant capacity to 48 MW has been proposed to Govt. of India for environmental clearance which is under consideration.</p> <p>➤ About 504 MT of RDF was sent for co-processing in the cement kilns in the following places during the period from Nov'19 & December 19:</p> <p>Bharati : Kadappa Cement (A.P)</p> <p>Ambuja : Chandrapur Cement (Maharashtra)</p> <p>Zuari Cement : Nalgonda (Telangana)</p> <p>ACC : Gulbarga (Karnataka)</p> <p>➤ The remaining inerts produced in the process are disposed in scientific landfills.</p>
6(2)(e)	Creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities	<p>Regularly organizing workshops, campaign and rallies against the use of plastics and constantly creating awareness among waste pickers through the companies working in this field under Extended Producer Responsibility/CSR. Information Education and Behaviour Change Communication (IEBCC) activities are conducted such as</p> <p>➤ Deployed unemployed women from slums by name Swachh Community</p>

		<p>Resource Persons (Swachh CRPs) to educate citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Free e- Learning Course on Swachh Bharat & Solid waste Management to educate and sensitize citizens was launched useful for citizen particularly students. ➤ Essay Competition on Source Segregation to create awareness among school students ➤ Swachh Caller Tune on source segregation on mobile as caller tune to propagate the importance of recycling and segregating garbage at source. ➤ Awareness campaign in coordination with Radio Mirchi has initiated an awareness campaign with Radio Jockeys to mobilize citizens and sensitize them about waste management like Beat the Plastic Pollution, Source Segregation, and Waste Management ➤ Encouraging the Dry Resource Centres and Waste to Compost pits in parks to implement RRR policy ➤ Taken-up a focused programme with Administrative staff College of India along with NGOs and other experts in the field to develop model wards in line with 5star rating of SwachhBharath ➤ A program named as "SAAF HYDERABAD-SHAANDAR HYDERABAD" was taken up to improve Sanitation and to achieve the objectives of Solid Waste Management Rules to implement in the selected (22) wards as a pilot project through Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) along with their selected NGOs and Technical & Operational partners who are working for Indoor Municipal Corporation (IMC).
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		The government of Telangana has approved the pilot project through a Memo no. 2432/GHMC-II/2019 MAUD dated: 07.03.2019 and planning to implement in all wards.
6(2)(f)	Engaging civil societies or groups working with the waste pickers	Supported around 5000 waste pickers by allotting 2500 waste collection autos(Swachh Auto Tippers) and will support in future when ever such autos will be procured. GHMC will engage it's local partner of UNDP, who has worked with the waste pickers, to setup a plastic recycling unit at Khaithalapur.
6(2)(g)	Ensuring that open burning of the plastic waste does not take place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public awareness campaigns were conducted by GHMC all 30 circles underSaaf Hyderabad and Shaandar Hyderabad programme in co-ordination with ASCI was conducted by involving Resident Welfare Associations, Schools, Senior Citizens, NGOs exclusively on ban on burning open burning of bio-mass, crop residue, garbage, leaves , plastics etc. ➤ Keeping a strict monitoring on burning of waste (which includes plastics) and imposing penalties on defaulters.
6(3)	The local body for setting up of system for plastic waste management shall seek assistant of producers and such system shall be set up within one year from the date of final publication of these rules in the official gazette of India.	Involved the producers such as ITC and Godrej in plastic waste management by establishing DRCCs.
6(4)	The local body to frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules.	Bye-laws will be prepared.
16	State Level Advisory Committee	State Level Advisory Committee constituted vide G.O. (Ms). No. 79 dated 31.12.2016 of EFS&T.

17(3)	Submission of Annual Report	Annual Reports (Form - V) received from the Urban local bodies are compiled and Annual Report (Form - VI) was submitted to the CPCB on 26.07.2019.
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4.2 The Hon'ble NGT in O.A.No.247 of 2017 in the matter of Plastic Waste Management directed to furnish the status. The status as per the format of CPCB is as follows:

S.No.	Item	Quantity
1.	What is the quantity of plastic waste generated, (Annual Report form VI pt.2,6) (TPA)	501.41 TPD (324.11 TPD from GHMC area + 177.3 TPD other ULBs)
2.	Number of registered plastic manufacturing units	246
3.	Capacity of registered plastic manufacturing units (TPA)	576 TPD
4.	Total no. of ULBs	140
4(a).	No of ULBs which have set-up of plastic waste management system as per Rule 6(2)? (including collection, segregation, Channelization & processing of plastic waste)	111 ULBs have waste segregation units, that segregate plastic waste from MSW.
4(b).	Number of ULBs having facilities for Collection of Segregated waste	111 ULBs out of 140 ULBs have facilities for collection of segregated waste. The remaining ULBs propose to provide within six months.
4(c).	Number of ULBs having Material Recovery facility	111 ULBs have MRF units.
5.	Total number of Gram Panchayat (GPs)	12,741
5(a).	Number GPs which have setup of plastic waste management system as per Rule7?	However under O.A.No.606 of 2018, 96 villages have been notified @ 3 Gram Panchayats in every district. The GPs are in the process of setting up plastic waste management system.
5(b).	Number of GPs having facilities for Collection of Segregated waste	All the 97 Model Gram Panchayats have identified lands for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities. Out of 97 identified Model Gram Panchayats, 26 Gram Panchayats have physically completed construction of

		compost cum segregation shed, 70 are in progress and will be completed by 29.02.2020.
5(c).	Number of GPs having Material Recovery facility	Out of 97 identified Model Gram Panchayats, 26 Gram Panchayats have physically completed construction of compost cum segregation shed, 70 are in progress and will be completed by 29.02.2020.
6.	No. of registered Producers/brand owners/ importers as per Rules 9 & 13 of PWM Rules?	35
6(a).	Number of Producers/brand owners/ importers which have engaged with ULBs for	--
7.	Number of ULBs which have set up system for plastic waste management with assistance of producers been set —up? Rule(6(3))?	3 Nos
8.	Number of registered plastic waste recyclers	30
8(a).	Capacity of recyclers (TPA)	136.08 TPD
9.	Status of Utilization of plastic waste (Annual Report form VI pt.4)	5474 tons + 330 TPD (part of RDF)
10.	Quantity of plastic Waste utilized in recycling (TPD)	5474 tons utilised by recycling units.
10(a).	Quantity of plastic waste utilized in recycling Road Construction	11.44 tons of plastic waste is utilized for laying of BT roads in Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC). 2 tons of plastic waste is used to make tiles which were laid as foot path.
10(b).	Quantity of waste Co-processed in Plastic Waste in Cement kilns	1185 tons during the year 2018-19.
10(c)	Quantity of waste utilized in production of RDF	One integrated solid waste management facility is located in Telangana with RDF processing capacity of 2400 TPD at Jawaharnagar (V), Shameerpet (M), Medchal-Malkajgiri District. Presently, the facility generating 2400 TPD of RDF out of which 330 TPD of plastic is part of RDF.
10(d)	Quantity of plastic waste used in production of Waste to oil	47.5 TPD
10(e)	Quantity of plastic waste used in other purpose (please specify)	--

11.	Whether State Level Advisory Committee is constituted or not? [Rule 16] If yes, details of number of meetings conducted in a year and implementation of suggestions of committee in the last two years.	Yes.
12.	No. of Registered Compostable plastic unit	No compostable plastic units are located in the State
12(a).	Total Capacity of registered Compostable plastic unit	--

5. Status of compliance of Construction & Demolition Waste Rules, 2016:

- The Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Rules, 2016 were notified on 29th March, 2016 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
 - About 8,27,396MT of C&D waste was collected so far and stocked at designated locations in GHMC from April, 2018 to 22.01.2020.
 - About 1,50,290 MT of C&D waste was collected during the period from November, 2019 to Dt 22.01.2020.
 - One C&D recycling plant with 750 TPD capacity at Jeedimetla is commissioned in the month of September 2019. The plant is undergoing trial runs and COD will be declared shortly.
 - Agreement for C&D waste management in Fathullaguda Collection area was entered with Concessionaire on Dt.03.12.2019 and is under planning stage.
 - GHMC levied penalty of Rs.2,09,11,340/- for illegal C&D waste dumping in year 2019-20 till January 2020 in which Rs.6,99,700/- was levied from Nov' 2019 to January, 2020.
 - Annual Reports received from the urban local bodies were compiled and submitted to CPCB on 26.07.2019.
 - The District Collectors are in the process of identifying the suitable sites to establish the C&D Waste Processing Facilities in the ULBs on standalone basis where ever it is feasible or in cluster approach.
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6. Status of compliance of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016

6.1 Status of Health Care Facilities (HCFs) in Telangana:

There are 5,728 number of HCFs operating in the State out of which 3,492 are bedded hospitals and remaining 2,236 are non-bedded which includes Clinics, Dispensaries, Dental Hospitals, Pathological Labs, Veterinary and Ayush. The hospitals with in-patient facilities are having 1,11,355 beds. Further updation of inventorization is under progress.

6.2 Compliance of the Rules:

6.2.1 Submission of Annual Reports: (Rule 24)

Annual Report in Form – IVA for the calendar year (Jan 2018 to Dec 2018) was submitted to CPCB, on 26.07.2019.

6.2.2 Status of State Level Advisory Committee: (Rule 11)

The Health Medical & Family welfare Department has Constituted State Advisory Committee vide G.O.Rt.No.329, dt. 15.04.2017 for implementation of BMW Rules in the State. State Advisory Committee meeting was held on 21.09.2017 under the Chairmanship of the Spl. Chief Secretary HM&FW department.

6.2.3 Status of District Level Monitoring Committee (DLC): (Rule 11)

The HM&FW department issued G.O.Ms.No.28, dt.16.01.2018 constituting District Level Monitoring Committee (DLC) with District Collector as the Chairman and DM&HO as the Member Convener and Concerned Regional Officer as the Member for effective implementation of the provisions of the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules. The DLC meetings are being conducted.

6.3 Category wise Bio-Medical Waste:

The details of Bio Medical Waste generated as per the annual reports for the year 2017 and 2018:

Category	2017	2018
Red	3688.5 Kgs/day	3023.2 Kgs/day
Yellow	9899 Kgs/day	11035 Kgs/day
White	2035.5 Kgs/day	1378.2 Kgs/day
Blue	96 Kgs/day	807Kgs/day
Total:	15,719 Kgs/day	16,243 Kgs/day

6.4 Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTFs) in Telangana:

11 Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTFs) are operating for collection and safe disposal of Bio Medical Waste. Maximum number of Hospitals are existing in the districts of Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Medchal-Malkajgiri and total bed strength of HCFs in these 3 districts is 54,552 Beds. Four CBMWTFs are operating for these 3 districts for collection and safe disposal of Bio Medical Waste on daily basis. For remaining part of the state i.e., 30 districts are covered by the 7 CBMWTFs operating at various parts of the state. As per the GAP analysis the existing facilities are having adequate capacity for disposal of Bio Medical Waste expected to be generated in next 5 years, as per CPCB guidelines. No HCFs is allowed to dispose the waste through captive incineration / deep burial.

- a. All the 11 CBMWTFs had upgraded Secondary chamber of Incinerator to meet new emission standards for stack and retention time of 2 sec.
- b. 11 CBMWTFs are collecting BMW from their member HCFs by GPS fitted vehicles (55 Nos.).
- c. 11 CBMWTFs have installed online continuous stack emission monitoring system (CEMS) as per the CPCB guidelines and the data is connected to the CPCB & TSPCB servers. The concentration of CO₂, CO, NO, NO₂, O₂ Primary and Secondary temperatures are being monitored.
- d. CBMWTFs are provided IP Cameras to record the operation of the Incinerator.
- e. TSPCB has developed "Online Bio-Medical Waste Manifest and Bar Code System" as per CPCB guidelines, through Centre for Good Governance (CGG). Online tracking of BMW collection vehicles of CBMWTFs is also integrated in the software. The implementation of the software is started by all the 11 CBMWTFs and online manifest generation is under progress.
- f. State proposing to develop three model modular STPs to cater to small, medium and large HCFs.

6.5 Authorization from the Board:

5,458 Health Care Facilities have obtained Authorisation from the Board. Notices are issued to 270 Health Care Facilities to obtain the authorisation.

6.6 Hon'ble NGT Orders in the matter of O.A.No.710 of 2017:

The status of implementation of the Hon'ble NGT order dated 15.07.2019 on key performance indicators for assessing treatment and disposal of BMW and effectiveness in implementation of BMW Rules, 2016 is as follows:

S.No.	Key performance indicators	Status
1.	Inventory of all Health Care Facilities and Biomedical waste generation.	In co-ordination with DM&HOs and CBMWTFs inventory of HCFs was carried out. There are 5,728 number of HCFs operating in the state out of which 3,492 are bedded hospitals and remaining 2,236 are non-bedded which includes Clinics, Dispensaries, Dental Hospitals, Pathological Labs, Veterinary and Ayush. The hospitals with in-patient facilities having 1,11,355 beds. Further updation of inventory is under progress
2.	Authorisation to all Health care facilities including non- bedded HCFs.	TSPCB has implemented online software application developed by NIC, Delhi for grant of BMW Authorisation to HCFs including Non Bedded HCFs. Powers are delegated to Regional Officer and Zonal Officer to grant authorization to HCFs having below 50 beds. 5,458 Health care Facilities including non-bedded HCFs have obtained Authorisation from the Board.
3.	Facilitate setting-up adequate number of common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTFs) to cover entire state or all HCFs.	11 Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTFs) are operating for collection and safe disposal of Bio Medical Waste. Maximum number of Hospitals are existing in the districts of Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Medchal-Malkajgiri and total bed strength of HCFs in these 3 districts is 54,552 Beds. Four CBMWTFs are operating for these 3 districts for collection and safe disposal of Bio Medical Waste on daily basis. For remaining part of the state i.e., 30 districts are covered by the 7 CBMWTFs operating at various parts of the state. As per the GAP analysis the existing facilities are having adequate capacity for disposal of Bio Medical

		Waste expected to be generated in next 5 years, as per CPCB guidelines.
4.	Constitution of State Level Advisory Monitoring Committee and District Level Monitoring Committee.	<p>State Advisory Committee was constituted vide Health Medical & Family welfare Department G.O.Rt.No.329, dt. 15.04.2017. State Advisory Committee meeting was held on 21.09.2017 under the Chairmanship of the Spl. Chief Secretary HM&FW department.</p> <p>District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) with District Collector as the Chairman and DM&HO as the Member Convener were constituted vide HM&FW department G.O.Ms. No.28, dt.16.01.2018.</p> <p>The Chief Secretary has instructed all the District Collectors during the video conference held on 11.07.2019 to convene DLMC meetings immediately. Accordingly, DLMC meetings were conducted in all the 33 Districts.</p>
5.	Implementation status of Barcode system.	TSPCB has developed "Online Bio-Medical Waste Manifest and Bar Code System" as per CPCB guidelines, through Centre for Good Governance (CGG). Online tracking of BMW collection vehicles of CBMWTFs is also integrated in the software. All the 11 CBMWTFs have started implementing Bar-coding system through the online application developed by the Board. 5,728 HCFs have registered in the online Bar-coding Manifest application.
6.	Monitoring of Health Care Facilities other than hospitals/clinics such as veterinary Hospitals, Animal Houses, and AYUSH Hospitals etc.	<p>Authorisations are granted to 13 Animal Houses, 3 Veterinary institutions. 5 AYUSH Hospitals have obtained authorization.</p> <p>Notices are being issued to the Veterinary Hospitals to obtain authorisation.</p>

6.7 Follow-up on the Action Points of TSPCB pertaining to compliance of BMWM Rules and NGT orders in Telangana State:

Action Point	Particular	Progress report of the State
1	Complete inventory of HCFs generating biomedical waste.	Inventory is complete
2	SPCB should ensure authorization to all non-bedded HCFs like clinics, laboratories, research institutes as well as veterinary hospitals etc. identified in inventory of HCFs within 3 months.	Grant of authorization in under progress. Telangana SPCB has taken up action to ensure that every HCF is authorized under BMWM Rules, 2016.
3(i)	Ensure adequate number of Common Facilities and to cover all HCFs in the state. [Also to ensure adequate number of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities]	Currently 11 nos. of CBMWTFs which are adequate for treatment & disposal of biomedical waste.
(ii)	Restriction of Deep Burial pits [should be permitted only if necessary and to ensure that they are constructed as per standards given under BMWM Rules, 2016].	Deep burial is not practiced in the state.
4	Constitution of state and District Advisory Committees	Complied & meetings were held.
5	Implement Barcode system in every HCF and CBMWTFs	All the 11 CBMWTFs have started implementing Bar-coding system through the online application developed by the Board. 5,728 HCFs have registered in the online Bar-coding Manifest application.
6	Monitoring of Healthcare Facilities other than hospitals/clinics- Veterinary Hospitals, Animal Houses, AYUSH Hospitals, blood banks, Pathological labs etc.	Authorisation is being granted to Veterinary hospital. However, monitoring mechanism needs to be developed for Veterinary Hospitals.
7	Ensure availability of adequate infrastructure with SPCBs/PCBs to monitor compliance.	The Board is equipped with adequate laboratory facilities to test efficacy of treatment equipment for disinfection, compliance to emission and

		discharge norms by CBMTWFs and HCFs except for analysis of Dioxins and Furan (Equipment for monitoring is available).
8(i)	Training and capacity Building of officials of Health Department and SPCBs	The Board is conducting workshops at State and District level on "Bio-Medical Waste Management" to all the Stakeholders.
8(ii)	To ensure training and capacity Building of Healthcare workers in HCFs	The Board has conducted 1115 training during the previous year. Training given to healthcare workers of healthcare facilities.
9	Installation of OCEMS by CBMWTFs as a tool for self-monitoring and compliance verification by SPCVBs/PCCs.	All the 11 CBMWTFs have installed OCEMS and connected to CPCB & TSPCB server and Data transmission is being monitored on daily basis.
10	Submission of Annual Reports to CPCB	Complied
11	To ensure compliance to standards by CBMWTFs	Monitoring of CBMWTFs is conducted by SPCB.
12	To monitor compliance of HCFs [for on-site segregation, pre-treatment of infectious waste-yellow, separate storage space for BMW and treatment of waste water]	Officers are designated in Regional offices for monitoring of HCFs operating in the state. Special Teams are constituted for surprise inspections as and when needed for regular monitoring of HCFs to ensure compliance for a specific period.
13	District Magistrates to monitor compliance of BMW Management as per District Environmental Plan	District Level Monitoring Committees constituted for monitoring of compliance of BMW Rules is reviewing the implementation of District Environmental Plan

7. Status of compliance of Hazardous Waste (Management) Rules:

- The Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF&CC), Government of India notified Hazardous Waste Management Rules in the year 1989 for management of hazardous waste in the country.
- These Rules were amended from time to time and the MoEF&CC, GoI, vide notification dated 04.04.2016, notified latest Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
- In the amended Rules focus is on the Reuse & Recycling of hazardous waste.
- The Telangana State is having one Treatment Storage & Disposal Facility (TSDF) for Hazardous Waste, namely M/s. Hyderabad Waste Management Project (HWMP) at Dundigal (V), Medchal-Malkajgiri District. The facility has
 - Incinerator of capacity 1.5 TPH
 - Engineered landfill facility
 - Pre-processing facility for preparing alternate fuel for cement industries.
- The Board has also permitted other two pre-processing facilities i.e., M/s. Gujarat Enviro Protection & Infrastructure Ltd., located at Rakamcherla (V), Vikarabad District and M/s. Enviro Waste Management Services, located at Plot No.85/A, Sy.No.171, Phase-III, IP, Pashamylaram, Sangareddy District.
- The Board has permitted 46 recyclers of hazardous waste with authorized capacity of 2,29,965 TPA.
- As per the Hazardous Waste annual report furnished to CPCB for the year 2018-19, the total number of hazardous waste generating industries in the State are 2377 and the following quantities of hazardous wastes is generated:

Recyclable Waste (TPA)	88,871
Incinerable Waste (TPA)	2,203
Utilisable waste (TPA)	1,48,466*
Landfillable Waste (TPA)	1,12,451
Total:	3,51,992

*Out of total utilisable waste generated, 1,23,062 Tons was disposed to AFRF facilities / cement plants for pre-processing / co-processing and remaining balance 25,404 Tons was disposed to handmade paper industries/others.

The Hon'ble NGT in the matter of OA No. 804 of 2017 filed by Rajiv Naryana & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors. vide order dt. 30.07.2018 constituted the Monitoring committee for Management. The Monitoring Committee submitted its report on Management of

Hazardous Waste. The Action points to be complied by SPCBs / PCCs in the Matter of NGT OA No.804/2017 as per Hon'ble NGT orders dated 12.04.2019 is **annexed at Annexure-II.**

Current Status: There are 2377 Hazardous Waste Generating Industries in the State of TS as per 2018-19 HW Inventory. About 1,12,451 MT of Land fillable waste, 2203 MT of Incinerable waste, 88871 MT of Recyclable waste and 148466 MT of Utilizable waste was generated as per the HWM Inventory 2018-19. TSPCB is encouraging the co-processing of Hazardous Waste in the Cement Kilns. There are 10 cement plants in the State of Telangana having co-processing facility. There are 3 Pre-Processing facilities in the State of Telangana. One Common Treatment Storage & Disposal Facility (TSDF) is existing in the State of Telangana namely M/s. Hyderabad Waste Management Project (HWMP) at Dundigal (V), Medchal-Malkajgiri District. TSPCB is granting authorization to the facility with a copy of the field inspection report duly indicating the adequacy of facilities for collection, storage, packaging, transportation, treatment, processing, use destruction, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing, utilization, offering for sale, transfer or disposal of the hazardous and other wastes. TSPCB is not permitting the import and transboundry movement of the hazardous and other wastes from any country to the State of Telangana for its disposal. TSPCB is developed Online Manifest and Vehicle Tracking System for hazardous and other wastes and the same is implemented successfully.

Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes: The HW Inventory for the year 2018-19 was submitted to CPCB within the time i.e., before 30th Sep, 2019. The Landfillable waste was disposed in the TSDF. The Recyclable waste is managed in commonly recyclable HW industries like Brass dross, zinc and copper bearing wastes, lead waste, used and waste oil etc. The utilizable waste is managed in Co-processing in Cement plant, Solvent Recovery Unit, etc.

Gap between current status and desired levels: The disposal of Hazardous & Other Waste generated by the industries will be reviewed in the EC / CFE / CFO Committee meetings during their establishment and operational phase and it is a continuous activity.

Proposal of attending the gap with time lines: The proposal of disposal mode of Hazardous waste will be decided based on the recommendation of the Committees and such industries are being regularly monitored by the Board.

8. Status of compliance of E-Waste (Management) Rules:

- The E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 came into force w.e.f. 1st October, 2016 in supersession of the E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011.
- There are 10 nos. of E-Waste Dismantling units and 2 nos. of E-Waste Recycling units In the State of Telangana. The TSPCB has issued Consents & Authorizations to these units.
- The details of dismantlers and recyclers are as follows:

Dismantlers:

Sl. No.	Name & Address	CFO Validity	Permitted Capacity	Remarks
1.	M/s. Enviro Collection Centre (Dismantling Unit), Plot No.1-185/2/A, Sy.No.298 Part, Phase-I, IDA Jeedimetla, Medchal-Malkajgiri Dist.	31.12.2020	2 TPD	--
2.	M/s. Ramky E-Waste Recycling Facility, Hardware Park, Kancha, Imarat of Raviryal (V), Maheswaram (M), Rangareddy District.	30.09.2020	7,840 TPA	--
3.	M/s. Earthbox Ventures (P) Ltd., (E-Waste Dismantling Unit), Sy.Nos.29, 30 & 85, Uddembarri (V), Shamirpet (M), Medchal-Malkajgiri District	30.04.2022	10 TPD	--
4.	M/s. NAP Recycling, Sy.No.3, Kethireddypally (V), Balanagar (M), Mahaboobnagar District.	31.05.2022	7.2 TPD	--
5.	M/s. Sasi E Recycling Solutions, (Dismantling Unit), Sy.No.152 Part 157, 160 & 165, IDA, Pashamailaram (V), Patancheru (M), Sangareddy District.	03.10.2022	3 TPD	Sick
6.	M/s. Bellus E Waste, Sy.No.4-120, Rama chandrapuram (GP), Kondurg (M), Rangareddy District.	31.12.2023	10 TPD	--
7.	M/s. Shreem Mythri Enterprises, Plot No. 50, Phase-III, IDA Cherlapally, Kapra (M), Medchal-Malkajgiri Dist.	22.03.2023	600 TPA	--
8.	M/s. TES AMM India Pvt. Ltd., Plot No.79, Sy.No.847, IDA Medchal, Medchal (M), Medchal-Malkajgiri District.	31.03.2023	5 TPD	--
9.	M/s. Earthbox Recycling Private Limited, Sy.No.114/1, Plot No.S-2/12, Raviryala Grampanchayat, Maheshwaram (V&M), Rangareddy District.	31.03.2023	500 TPA	Not in operation.
10.	M/s. Kamal Electronics Refurbishing of E-Waste Solutions, Sy.No.227/LU,	23.11.2023	4 TPD	Not yet

227/E1,227/E2, 227/E/2/1, Atmakur (V), Sadasivpet (M), Sangareddy District.	E-waste Dismantling and refurbishing	started.
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E-waste Recycling units.

Sl. No.	Name & Address	CFO Validity	Permitted Capacity	Remarks
1.	M/s. Earth Sense Recycle Pvt., Ltd., Plot No.37 APIIC Industrial Park, Mankal (V), Maheswaram (M), Rangareddy District.	31.12.2024	22,775 TPA (62.4 TPD)	--
2.	M/s. Z Enviro Industries Pvt., Ltd., Sy.No.106 & 107, Pulimamidi (V), Kandukur (M), Rangareddy District.	Issued CFE on 28.10.2019	20,000 TPA (10,000 TPA dismantling & refurbishing) + (10,000 TPA for recycling)	Not yet started Recycling operations.

Extended Producer Responsibility:

- Every producer of EEE listed in Schedule-I have to apply in Form-1 addressed to the Member Secretary, CPCB for seeking EPR Authorisation within a period of ninety (90) days starting from 01.10.2016.
- The producers are required to have arrangements with authorised dismantlers/recyclers either individually or collectively or through a Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO) or E-Waste Exchange system as spelt in their EPR Plan which is approved/ authorised by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).
- The CPCB has issued EPR Authorizations to 25 nos. of producers in the State.
- The TSPCB has issued Consents to the following Producers in the state of Telangana:

S.No.	Name & Address	CFO Details	Permitted Capacity
1.	M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Limited, A Govt. of India Enterprises, (Dept. of Atomic Energy), ECIL Post, Rangareddy District.	Issued on 29.11.2017 valid upto 31.03.2022.	18.965 Tons/Annum
2.	M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., (A Govt. of India Enterprises), IDA Mallapur, Rangareddy District.	Issued on 03.06.2017 valid upto 31.03.2022.	2.745 Tons/Annum

- As per Rule 17 of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 under Schedule-IV, TSPCB carried out Inventorisation in the State of Telangana through M/s EPTRI in the year 2016.

- As per the Inventorization report, the projection for E-Waste generation in HMDA for five years in Metric Tons is as follows:

2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
33,425.3	37,456.6	40,230.5	44,945.2	50,335.6

- As per the Annual Report 2018-19, the total E-Waste processed by the authorised dismantlers and recyclers is 14,726 Metric Tons.
- Bulk Consumers: During the year 2018-19, 114 Bulk consumers have filed Form-3 with TSPCB and the total waste generated and disposed is 448.159 MT, in which 67.503 MT was sent to Dismantlers/Recyclers for processing in Telangana State and remaining 380.659 MT was processed in Dismantlers/Recyclers outside Telangana.
- The E-Waste is also being handled by the un-organised sector. Hence, awareness among the citizens is the best option to regulate the e-waste collection.

8.1 Compliance of Hon'ble NGT order in OA No. 512 of 2018:

The compliance status with the action plan submitted by CPCB to the Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 512 of 2018 is as follows:

S. No	Challenges/ Activities	Stakeholder responsible for implementation	Action	Action Taken
a.	Inventorization of e-waste generation	SPCBs/PCCs	SPCBs / PCCs to complete this activity within one year.	Inventorization of E-Waste in the State of Telangana was carried out through M/s.EPTRI in the year 2016. The Inventorization report is available in TSPCB website at https://tspcb.cgg.gov.in/CB/IPMP/Consultancy%20Services/e-Waste/E-Waste-Report.pdf
b.	Identification of Producers who have not obtained, EPR Authorisation	CPCB, Custom department, Ministry of commerce and Ministry of electronics telecommunication	This is a continuous activity for which support of SPCBs/PCCs/Custom department / Ministry of commerce, Ministry of electronics and telecommunication is required.	The TSPCB is coordinating with Commercial Tax Dept., for identification of Producers in the State.
c.	Verification of quantity of e-waste collected by producers	CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs	This is a continuous activity. All the EPR Authorised Producers will be verified per year.	The CPCB has issued EPR Authorizations to 25 Producer organizations in the State of Telangana. The compliance status was verified and report

				submitted to CPCB for further action.
d.	Verification of systems provided by producers for collection and provided by producers channelisation of e-waste	CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs	This is a continuous activity. All the EPR Authorised Producers will be verified per year.	There are 25 EPR Authorizations issued by CPCB in the State of Telangana. The compliance status was verified and report submitted to CPCB for further action.
e.	Verification of facilities of dismantlers and recyclers for their infrastructure and records	SPCBs/PCCs/CP	This is a continuous activity. All the EPR Authorised Producers will be verified per year.	The TSPCB has issued Consents & Authorization 10 E-Waste Dismantling & 2 Recycling units. One recycling unit has not yet started operations.
f.	Checking of informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of waste	SPCBs/PCCs/ District Administration	SPCBs/PCCs in coordination with District Administration has to carry out quarterly drive for checking of this activity.	The TSPCB is coordinating with District Administration for checking of informal trading, Dismantling & Recycling of E-Waste.
g.	Facilitate collection and disposal of e-waste	SPCBs/PCCs/District Administration/ CPCB	State Government to formulate mechanism for collection and for incentivising setting up of recycling facilities.	The Government of Telangana already introduced E-Waste Management Policy, 2017 by giving incentives for collection and setting up of Dismantlers / Recycling facilities. https://www.telangana.gov.in/PDFDocuments/Telangana-e-Waste-Management-Policy-2017.pdf
h.	Governance framework for monitoring compliance	SPCBs/PCCs/District Administration/ CPCB	Monitoring to be ensured at city/district and state levels for which nodal officers (state environmental secretary, District Collector, CMD/ Commissioners) to be designated. Time Frame - Three (3) months.	The TSPCB is coordinating with District Administration for monitoring compliance.
i.	Capacity building at district/State	SPCBs/PCCs/District Administration	Special workshops to educate functionaries in	The Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, GoI, in partnership with

	/CPCB level	on/ CPCB	government / NGOs be run over one year.	MAIT organized awareness programme with different Stake Holders on environmental hazard of electronic waste at TSPCBHead office, Hyderabad during 3rd to 9th December, 2018. TSPCB is directing all the E-Waste dismantling / collection units located in Telangana State to conduct awareness programmes among the public on disposal of E- Waste and also to conduct e waste procuring mela once in every three months for effective disposal of e- waste in the State.
j.	IEC plan be firmed up and executed	SPCBs/PC Cs/District Administrati on/ CPCB	State Government to firm up IEC plan for educating public at large about the system of collection, incentive structure and facilities for recycling. Time Frame — Three (3) months. The IEC Plan to be executed over one year.	The TSPCB is coordinating with stake holder departments and District Administration for creating awareness among the public.
k.	Strengthen system of enforcement	SPCBs/PC Cs/District Administrati on/ CPCB	Quarterly review of violations and enforcement actions at city/district/state level and quarterly reports to be filed with CPCB.	TSPCB has submitted quarterly report to CPCB.

9. Status of Action Plan for River Rejuvenation Committee for identified polluted river stretches and compliance with directions of the NGT passed in O.A.No.673 of 2018, dated 20.09.2018 in the matter of news item published in “The Hindu” authored by Sri Jacob Koshy, titled “more river stretches are now critically polluted”.

9.1 CPCB has identified the following river stretches of Telangana State based on the BOD levels and priority criteria for restoration of river quality.

S.No.	River name	Stretch Identified	BOD range / Max. value in mg/L	Priority
1.	Musi	Hyderabad to Nalgonda (Osmansagar to Wadapally)	4.0 – 60.0	I
2.	Manjeera	Gowdicharla to Nakkavagu	5.0 – 26	II
3.	Nakkavagu	Gandilachapet to Sevalal Thanda (Bachugudem to Confluence point of Nakkavagu and Manjeera)	26	II
4.	Karakavagu	Along Palvancha	18	III
5.	Maneru	Warangal to Somanpalli (Karimnagar LMD to Somanpalli)	6 – 20	III
6.	Godavari	Basar to Khammam (Basar to Bhadrachalam)	4.0 – 9.0	IV
7.	Kinnerasani	Along Palvancha	10	IV
8.	Krishna	Thangadi to Wadapally	5.0 – 6.0	V

- The Hon’ble NGT vide order dated 20.09.2018 in O.A.No.673 of 2018 on polluted river stretches directed the State to prepare action plans **within two months** for bringing all Polluted River Stretches to be fit at least for bathing purposes (i.e., BOD < 3 mg/l and FC < 500 MPN / 100 ml) **within six months** from the date of finalisation of the action plans.

- Incompliance with the Hon'ble NGT directions, the EFS&T Department, Govt. of Telangana vide G.O.Rt.No.191, dated 29.11.2018 has constituted the "River Rejuvenation Committee" (RRC) for preparation and execution of the action plans for restoration of river quality in polluted stretches.
- As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 19.12.2018 in O.A.No.673 of 2018, the water quality data is being updated every quarterly. TSPCB has uploaded the water quality data up to September, 2019 in the TSPCB website.
- CPCB has reviewed the action plans and recommended subject to conditions. The revised Action Plans were approved by the RRC for Priority-I & II stretches i.e., Musi and Manjeera (including Nakkavagu) and the same was submitted to CPCB on 23.03.2019.
- The RRC has reviewed and approved the revised action plans incorporating the suggestions of the CPCB in the meeting held on 20.04.2019.
- The Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 08.04.2019 further extended time up to 30.06.2019 to furnish the action plans for P-III, P-IV & P-V stretches. Accordingly, the Action Plans were submitted to CPCB on 30.04.2019 and also placed in the website. The status of implementation of Action Plan of the Polluted River Stretches is as follows:

River Musi under Priority-I

S.No.	Action Plan	Organization responsible for implementation of action plan	Timeline	Budget (Rs. In lakhs)	Compliance status from 01.04.2019
Sewage Treatment Plan and Disposal Plan					
1.	District wise estimation of total sewage generation, existing treatment capacities, quantum of disposal of sewage presently through drains and the gaps in sewage treatment capacity	HMWS&SB	Study awarded and the report is about to be submitted by July, 2019	HMWS&SB awarded the study to M/s. Shah Consultancy	M/s. Shah Technical Consultants have submitted the draft sewerage master plan. The projected sewerage generation in the project area of core city and up to ORR for the year 2018 is 1782 MLD 2021 is 1951 MLD, 2036 is 2815 MLD and 2051 is 3738 MLD. At present the total sewerage treatment capacity is 772 MLD. Thus there is a gap of 1010 MLD at present.

2.	To undertake the measurement of flow of all the drains presently contributing to pollution load in river and to formulate DPR for each drain and corresponding town	HMWS&SB	6 months		The Drains and Nalas are being maintained by GHMC.
3.	Design and execution of STPs Set up of new STPs at the desired locations and follow up of the same	HMWS&SB	36 months	2,34,000/-	M/s Shah Technical consultants has submitted proposals for 65 numbers of STPs for a total capacity of 2060 MLD. The alienation of land for STP's is in progress.
4.	Channelization including diversion of sewage generated from villages/towns etc., through I&D of all the drains presently carrying sewage and for ensuring proper treatment of the upcoming STPs	HMWS&SB	36 months at present a study is awarded to M/s. Shah Consultancy and the final report is expect by July, 2019	HMWS&SB awarded the study to M/s. Shah Consultancy	The consultant have made the project area of core city and upto ORR into 52 sewerage catchment zones and proposed 65 nos. of additional STPs in addition to existing 23 Nos. the feasibility of proposed trunk mains, sub mains and laterals for laying is being surveyed.
5.	Implementation of the faecal management with co-treatment facilitated at various STPs	HMWS&SB	2 months	400/-	At present 72 nos. of septage collection vehicles (gulers) are empanelled by HMWSSB and consultants M/s. ASCI, Hyderabad to collect the septage from septic tanks upto ORR and convey to the existing STPs at 4 locations for co-treatment. The installation of co-treatment process at other existing 18 STPs is being under taken in phased manner.
Groundwater Quality					
6.	Supply of potable water to the affected communities in the	HMWS&SB	1 month and to continue as regular activity	As part of departmental activity	The portable water to the affected communities in the identified

	identified critical blocks				critical block falling in HMWSSB service area is being done continuously
Flood Plain Zone					
7.	Plantation in flood plain zone	HMWS&SB	1 month and to continue as regular activity	As a part of the Government Haritha Haram Programme	Plantation in flood plain zone is being taken up by Musi River front development corporation.

River Manjeera-Nakkavagu under Priority-II

S.No.	Action Plan	Organization responsible for implementation of action plan	Timeline	Budget (Rs. In lakhs)	Compliance status from 01.04.2019
Sewage Treatment Plan and Disposal Plan					
1.	District wise estimation of total sewage generation, existing treatment capacities, quantum of disposal of sewage presently through drains and the gaps in sewage treatment capacity	HMWS&SB	Study awarded and the report is about to be submitted by July, 2019	HMWS&SB awarded the study to M/s. Shah Consultancy	M/s Shah Technical Consultants have submitted the draft sewerage master plan. The projected sewerage generation in the project area of core city and up to ORR for the year 2018 is 1782 MLD 2021 is 1951 MLD, 2036 is 2815 MLD and 2051 is 3738 MLD. At present the total sewerage treatment capacity is 772 MLD. Thus there is a gap of 1010 MLD at present.
2.	To undertake the measurement of flow of all the drains presently contributing to pollution load in river and to formulate DPR for each drain and corresponding town	HMWS&SB	6 months		The Drains and Nalas are being maintained by GHMC.
3.	Design and execution of STPs Set up of new STPs at the desired locations and follow up of the same	HMWS&SB	36 months	18,330	M/s Shah Technical consultants has submitted proposals for 65 numbers of STPs for a total capacity of 2060 MLD. The alienation of land for STPs is in progress.

4.	Channelization including diversion of sewage generated from villages/towns etc., through I&D of all the drains presently carrying sewage and for ensuring proper treatment of the upcoming STPs	HMWS&SB	36 months	HMWS&SB awarded the study to M/s. Shah Consultancy for	The consultant have made the project area of core city and upto ORR into 52 sewerage catchment zones and proposed 65 Nos of additional STPs in addition to existing 23 Nos. the feasibility of proposed trunk mains, sub mains and laterals for laying is being surveyed.
5.	Implementation of the faecal management with co-treatment facilitated at various STPs	HMWS&SB	2 months	400/-	At present 72 Nos of septage collection vehicles (gulers) are empanelled by HMWSSB and consultants M/s ASCI, Hyderabad to collect the septage from septic tanks upto ORR and convey to the existing STPs at 4 locations for co-treatment. The installation of co-treatment process at other existing 18 STPs is being undertaken in phased manner.
Groundwater Quality					
6.	Supply of potable water to the affected communities in the identified critical blocks	HMWS&SB	1 month and to continue as regular activity	As part of departmental activity	The portable water to the affected communities in the identified critical block falling in HMWSSB service area is being done continuously
Flood Plain Zone					
7.	Plantation in flood plain zone	HMWS&SB	1 month and to continue as regular activity	As a part of the Government Haritha Haram Programme	Plantation in flood plain zone is being taken up by Musi River front development corporation.

- **Current Status:** Central Pollution Control board (CPCB), Delhi has indentified 351 river stretches as polluted river stretches in the Country for not meeting the prescribed water quality standards.

9.2 The status and the proposals for STPs are as follows:

	Musi (P-I)	Nakka vagu & Manjeera (P-II)	Maneru (P-III)	Karaka vagu- Kinnera sani (P-III)	Godavari (P-IV)	Krishna (P-V)
Existing Sewage Generation	1450 MLD	71 MLD	67 MLD	11 MLD	200 MLD	226 MLD
Capacity of Existing STPs	725.8 MLD	Nil	38 MLD	Nil	86 MLD	--
Capacity of STPs under construction	38.5 MLD	Nil	--	15.2 MLD	--	--
Total Capacity (in MLD)	764.3 MLD	Nil	38 MLD	15.2 MLD	86 MLD	--
Proposed Capacity (in MLD)	900 MLD	71 MLD	28 MLD	5.05 MLD	233 MLD	70MLD

- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** As per the National Water Quality Standards, river stretches shall meet the parameters namely Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) – 3 mg/lit & Faecal Coliform – 500 MPN / 100 ml.
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** TSPCB has been monitoring the 8 river stretches on monthly basis and the data is being uploaded in TSPCB website. STPs are proposed to be completed as per the directions. The cost for taking of insitu remediation for each MLD would be Rs.20 to 30 lakhs.

10. Non-attainment cities in O.A.No.681 of 2018.

- **Hon'ble NGT orders in O.A.No.681/2018, dated 08.10.2018:** The Hon'ble NGT issued order in O.A.No.681/2018, dated 08.10.2018 about time bound preparation and implementation of the Action Plan for lowering the ambient air pollution in the non-attainment cities. CPCB has identified 102 non-attainment cities out of which, Telangana has 3 non-attainment cities/areas (Hyderabad, Patancheruvu and Nalgonda). The action plan has to be prepared by a 6 member Committee called Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, Environment of the concerned State/Union Territory and may be further supervised by the Chief Secretaries concerned.

Gist of the Orders	Remarks
Time bound preparation and implementation of the Action Plan for lowering the ambient air pollution in the non-attainment cities.	Action Plan prepared and submitted within timelines on 17.12.2018 and the revised action plan on 11.03.2019.
Constitution of the 6 member committee called Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, Environment of the concerned State/Union Territory and may be further supervised by the Chief Secretaries concerned.	The EFS&T Department, Government of Telangana issued G.O.Rt.No.182, dated: 20.11.2018 constituting Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC). Till now, 3 meetings were conducted on 04.12.2018, 23.01.2019 and 05.03.2019 and the approved action plans are communicated to CPCB.
CPCBs, SPCBs and State Pollution Control Committees shall develop a public grievance redressal portal for redressal of public complaints on air pollution along with a supervisory mechanism.	TSPCB is having online complaint redressal system and toll free number (10741).
Strengthening of the AAQM network MOEF&CC will provide the requisite funds for the purpose.	Proposals prepared and in the process of strengthening. A proposal as per the population criteria communicated by CPCB was submitted to CPCB on 08.02.2019. The total number of AAQ stations required for Telangana State are 73 out of which 54 AAQ stations will be new (22 CAAQMS & 32 Manual) including non-attainment

Gist of the Orders	Remarks
	<p>cities.</p> <p>Non-attainment cities (3 nos.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyderabad & Patancheru - 7 more CAAQMS are required. • Nalgonda - 1 CAAQMS and 1 Manual AAQMS. <p>National Clean Area Program (NCAP), GoI is providing funds in this financial year for establishing of the 5 CAAQMS in Hyderabad.</p>
<p>AAQMS shall be connected to Central server of CPCB for reporting analysis of results in a form of Air Quality Bulletin for general public at regular intervals at least on weekly basis and ambient air quality on continuous basis on e-portal.</p>	<p>CAAQMS of TSPCB are connected to CPCB server, the data and Air Quality Index is being uploaded into the website of TSPCB on weekly basis.</p>

- a. Constitution of District Level Air Quality Monitoring Committee:** EFS&T has issued the G.O.Rt.No.33, dated 14.03.2019 constituting the District Level Air Quality Monitoring Committee for implementation of the action plan in HMDA and Nalgonda.
- b. State Steering Committee:** Government has issued G.O.Rt.No.84, dated 07.06.2019 constituting the Steering Committee headed by the Chief Secretary for overall guidance for the National Clean Air Program (NCAP) program to review implementation of the action plan on quarterly basis
- **Hon'ble NGT orders on 15.03.2019:**
- i. Based on the parameters applied, if there are other cities not included in the 102 non-attainment cities, the CPCB is directed to include the same in the list of non-attainment cities.
 - ii. The Chief Secretary of the states may finalize Action Plans within three months for reducing the Noise Pollution Levels and submit the same to the CPCB.

TSPCB in consultation with the stakeholder departments prepared an action plan to reduce the noise pollution in Hyderabad City. The Action Plan is approved by the Chief Secretary, during the first state steering committee meeting held on 09.07.2019. The action plan on noise is communicated to the CPCB for approval on 12.07.2019.

The Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 06.08.2019 mentioned additional Non-Attainment Cities in the Country and directed that an action plan shall be prepared as per the guidelines given in the order dated 08.10.2018 within three months. Sangareddy town of Telangana state is also included in the list. In compliance to the Hon'ble NGT orders, an Action Plan for Sangareddy is submitted to CPCB.

The status of the directions issued in the four orders under OA No.681/2018 is placed as **Annexure-III**. The status of the implementation of the Action Plans for reducing the air pollution in the non-attainment cities is placed as **Annexure –IV**.

- **Current Status:** TSPCB has been monitoring air quality at 42 locations covering 13 cities & towns in Telangana under National and State Air Monitoring Program as per CPCB protocol. Also, Ambient Air is monitored at 6 locations through Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations. Out of identified 122 non-attainment cities and towns in India Four of them namely Hyderabad, Patancheruvu, Nalgonda and Sangareddy were in Telangana. Action plans was prepared by Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) for 4 non-attainment cities of which three are approved by CPCB (Hyderabad, Patancheruvu and Nalgonda) and are under implementation. The fourth city action plan is submitted and is under implementation the final approval from CPCB is yet to be received. The action plan comprises of the Short Term (1 month), medium term (3 to 6 months) and long term (2 years) were prepared to implement action plan by all the stakeholders departments to reduce the gap to meet the desired levels. The matter is being reviewed by the Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC).
- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statues:** The desirable level of compliance in terms of statues as per National Ambient Air Quality Standards for annual averages of PM 10 is $60 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- **Gap between current status and desired levels:** Out of the 4 non-attainment cities namely Hyderabad, Patancheruvu, Nalgonda and Sangareddy of Telangana state. Nalgonda is meeting the AAQ standards since 2015. The rest of the three places are yet to meet the standards. In spite of addition of 3 lakh vehicles every year and increased economic activity coupled with infrastructure growth the PM10 levels are contained near $100\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ since the last two years in Hyderabad and Patancheruvu due to various initiatives taken by the Government. The infrastructure improvements are adding to the Particulate Matter concentrations in spite of the best of the efforts and the same will come down once the widening of the roads, flyovers and other initiatives are completed. Sangareddy, the action plan has been submitted recently on 6th November, 2019 and with the implementation of the action plan significant reduction is anticipated.

- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** Short Term (1 month), Medium term (3-6 months) and long term (2 years) were prepared to implement action plan by all the stakeholders departments to reduce the gap to meet the desired levels. The Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) is reviewing the item on quarterly basis. We are proposing to reduce 20-30% by 2024 keeping 2017 as base year in next 10 years under National Clean Air Program (NCAP).
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11. Status report on compliance of Hon'ble NGT order in O.A.No.1038 of 2018 on the news item published "The Asian Age" titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels".

- The Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 13.12.2018 in O.A.No.1038 of 2018 has observed that Central Pollution Control Board during the year 2009-10 has carried out comprehensive environmental assessment of 88 industrial clusters across the country and rated them on the concept of Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index (hereinafter referred to as CEPI). Out of 88 Industrial clusters, 43 industrial clusters in 16 States having CEPI score of 70 and above were identified as Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs). Further 32 industrial clusters with CEPI scores between 60 & 70 were categorized as severely polluted areas (hereinafter referred to as SPAs). It was suggested that areas having CEPI score between 60 to 70 i.e., severely polluted industrial cluster shall be kept under surveillance and pollution control measures should be effectively implemented. Whereas the Critically Polluted Industrial Areas need further detailed investigations in terms of extent of damage and formulation of appropriate remedial action plan. Three industrial clusters were monitored in the Telangana State and the CEPI scores were assessed as below:

S.No.	Name of the industrial cluster	CEPI Score
1	Patancheru-Bollaram	75.42 (Critically Polluted Area)
2	Kattedan	60.17
3	Kukatpally	60.46

- The Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 13.12.2018 directed that a Committee shall be constituted by the concerned State which shall prepare and finalize the time bound action plan with regard to identified polluted industrial clusters in accordance with the revised norms laid down by the CPCB to restore environmental qualities within norms.
- In compliance to the Hon'ble NGT orders, the EFS&T Department, Government of Telangana vide G.O.Rt.No.2, dated 10.01.2019 constituted the Committee for preparation of Action Plan for restoration of environmental qualities in respect of identified three Polluted Industrial Clusters (PIA) viz. (Patancheru-Bollaram, Kukatpally and Kattedan) taking into account the critical parameters pertaining to these areas.
- The Committee held its meeting on 11.03.2019 for preparation and finalization of Action Plan for restoration of environmental qualities in respect of above identified polluted industrial clusters.

- The Copy of the final Action Plans were submitted to the CPCB on 11.03.2019. The Action Plans were communicated to all the stake holder Departments for implementing the same. The Action Plans were also uploaded in the TSPCB website for information.
- The Hon'ble NGT in OA No.1038 of 2018 vide order dt. 10.07.2019 directed that the CPCB in coordination with all SPCBs shall taken steps to prohibit operation of polluting activities in the said CPAs and SPAs within three months and furnish a compliance report to this Tribunal.
- A review meeting was conducted by the Special Chief Secretary, EFS&T, Dept., on 10.07.2019 on the progress made for implementation of action plans.
- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has filed Review Application No. 44/2019 in OA No. 1038 of 2018, to review of the order of the Tribunal dated 10.07.2019. The Hon'ble vide order dated 23.08.2019 directed the following:-

“There is no absolute bar to such units being set up if they are found to be viable. This clarification should take care of any possible apprehension that the order of the Tribunal will obstruct any legitimate industrial activity. MoEF&CC can forthwith devise an appropriate mechanism to ensure that new legitimate activity or expansion can take place after due precautions are taken in the areas in question by Red and Orange category of units”.

- The CPCB has convened a meeting on 16.10.2019 at New Delhi with all SPCBs and Stakeholders for finalizing the mechanism for Environmental Management of Critically & Severely polluted areas and consideration of activities / projects in such areas in compliance to Hon'ble NGT Order dated 23.08.2019.
- Accordingly, MoEF&CC has prepared a mechanism and directed CPCB to share with the State / Union Territories and SPCBs / PCCs for implementation. The same was communicated vide CPCB letter dated 25.10.2019.
- The Hon'ble NGT vide order dt.14.11.2019 directed that the action taken report shall be furnished showing the number of identified polluters in Polluted Industrial area, the extent of closure of polluting activities, extent of Environmental Compensation recovered and the cost of restoration of the damage to the environment of the said areas.
- Accordingly, the Board is monitoring the industries in the said areas and initiated action against non-complying units. The status report being submitted to CPCB.

- The Board proposed to engage third party which is NABL accredited to carryout monitoring and assess the environmental parameters for Pre-monsoon and Post-monsoon season in three Polluted industrial Areas.
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12. Status on Rejuvenation of water bodies, Ground water extraction/contamination and re-charge (Original Application No. 325 of 2015 in the matter of Lt.Col.Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors).

An Original Application has been filed before the Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi regarding identification, protection and restoration of water bodies in the State of Haryana. The Hon'ble NGT while considering the above application stated that the scope of the Application (OA) needs to be extended to the entire Country in the interest of protection of Environment and directed for Preparation of action plans within three months and the report to be furnished by the State Govt to the CPCB and the CPCB may examine all plans received from State Governments and furnish its comments to the Tribunal within two months thereafter.

- i. The CPCB may prepare and place on its website guidelines in the matter of restoration of water bodies in the light of above order within one month.
- ii. The matter may also be monitored by Central Monitoring Committee constituted in terms of order dated 08.04.2019 in O.A No. 673/2018 – Polluted River Stretches, as this matter is connected to the steps required for remedying the polluted river stretches as already explained.

The Hon'ble NGT has initiated proceedings in the matter of OA No. 496 of 2016 as per the news item published in "Hindustan Times" dated 19.06.2015 titled "Dirty flows your drinking water" authored by Ritam Halder" with regard to

Having regard to significance of RWH for conservation of water, joint Committee of CPCB and Ministry of Jal Shakti may secure status of implementation and action plans from all States and UTs and furnish combined status report in OA No. 325/2015 on or before 30.11.2019. The Chief Secretaries of all States / UTs may oversee compliance in their respective areas.

The Hon'ble NGT directed that the Joint Committee of CPCB and Ministry of Jal Shakti may secure status of implementation and Action Plans from all States and to furnish combined status report in O.A.No.325 of 2015 on or before 30.11.2019 and the Chief Secretaries may oversee the compliance in their areas.

As per the directions of Hon'ble NGT the following actions are to be taken by State Government:

Action to be taken	Action proposed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventorization and Geo-tagging of all water bodies in the State. • State policy to be prepared for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Geo-tagging of all (45,697 Nos.) has been already completed. • Under Preparation.

<p>Restoration & maintenance of Water Bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Action Plan for Protection & restoration of water bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Government of Telangana has taken up a Programme "Mission Kakatiya" for protection and restoration of all 46,531 nos. of water bodies. <p>In addition to the above, the water bodies which are influenced by the polluted stretches are identified and mitigation measures are being taken up in consultation with TSPCB.</p> <p>The State Government has already identified G&D sites to monitor environmental flows on Musi, Manjeera and Nakkavagu Rivers.</p>
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13. Status of work in compliance of the directions passed in O.A.No.173/2018, Sudarshan Das Vs. State of West Bengal & Others order dated 04.09.2018.

- The Government of Telangana has introduced New Sand Mining Policy in the year 2014 and framed Telangana State Sand Mining Rules, 2015, vide G.O.Ms.No.03, dated 08.01.2015, to have sustainable sand mining in the State of Telangana and authorised Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd (TSMDC), for excavation, regulation and supply of sand in the State of Telangana on allocation of feasible areas. TSMDC is following all the guidelines of sustainable sand mining in the State of Telangana.
- TSMDC has deployed staff in the stockyard with Sand Reach Officer, Sand Reach Assistant and Security Guards to monitor Sand Mining and Transportation activities.
- Sand available areas identified in the districts. I, II, III, IV & V order streams and also the reservoirs that require de-siltation.
- District Level Sand Committees conducted detailed survey and identified the areas to be de-silted and quantity of the sand to be extracted. After identification, necessary Environmental Clearance obtained wherever required.
- Identified sand bearing areas and prepared Mining Plan and got approved. Obtained necessary Environmental Clearance for operation of sand reaches.
- Identified reservoirs for de-siltation i.e. Mid Maniar, Lower Maniar, Annaram barrage, Medigadda barrage and Musi reservoir.
- Established a robust mechanism to monitor the sand operations and its transportation to the customers. Sand Mining activities are monitored by TSMDC, through a website Sand Sales Monitoring and Management System. Transparency and Accountability is maintained by Online Booking of Sand, Electronic Transit Pass Generation, Authentication of Vehicles along with Gross weight through RTA and Authentication of Customers through Aadhar database. As an additional Security measures Security Paper is used for generating Transit Passes through Computer Printing and Tab Printing where Power supply is not available.
- TSMDC empanelled nearly 27 weigh-bridges at strategic points nearer to the Sand Stockyards in Telangana State to ensure proper weightment of Transport Vehicles. The powers of Enforcement are vested with Mines Department, Revenue, Police and RTA to curtail illegal sand mining and transportation.
- "Sand A Mobile" application is provided to the enforcement authorities to verify genuinity of transportation vehicles en-route.

- Unique QR code is adopted in transportation of sand.
 - Sand operations carried out strictly between 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM.
 - Air pollution in the en-route villages controlled by sprinkling the water on the roads. It is ensured that all the trucks are covered properly with the tarpaulin cloth to avoid dust pollution.
 - Strictly adhered to the protection of the structures by leaving the buffer zone upstream and downstream of the structures. For road safety, deployed trained people in all the junctions in the Villages where sand Lorries are passing through.
 - A conference was held at Hyderabad to popularise the use of M-Sand.
 - 27 sand bearing area closed after expiry of Environmental Clearances.
 - Closed Circuit cameras were installed in 4 stockyards with monitoring systems.
 - TSMDC has called for EOI for preparation of District Survey Report in the district wherever sand available. The agency is being finalized.
 - TSMDC has called for EOI to prepare Scientific Study Report on impacts of de-siltation of sand at Medigadda and Annaram Barrages at Jayashankar Bhupalapally District. The agency is being finalized.
 - TSMDC has issued work order on 16.11.2019 to three NABET agencies for preparation of District Survey Report (DSR) for 9 districts. The reports will be submitted by 31.01.2020.
 - TSMDC has issued work order for preparation of scientific study report on impact of de-siltation of sand for Medigadda and Annaram Barrages of Jayashankar Bhupalpally District and Mid Maniar Barrage of Rajanna Sircilla District. The reports will be submitted by 31.01.2020.
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14. Status report on the compliance of the Hon'ble NGT order in O.A.No.148 of 2016 filed by Mahesh Chandra Saxena Vs South Delhi Municipal Corporation & Orson Utilization of treated wastewater from STPs.

- The Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 27.11.2018 in Original Application (OA) No. 148 of 2016 filed by Sri. Mahesh Chandra Saxena Vs South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) & Ors directed as follows:
 - i. All the States to prepare and furnish Action Plan within 3 months for utilization of treated water.
 - ii. The State Government shall furnish the Action Plan to CPCB within three (3) months.
 - iii. The CPCB may review such action plans and issue appropriate directions in the matter.
 - iv. The CPCB shall furnish a report of compliance to the Hon'ble Tribunal by 30.04.2019 by e-mail.
- The State Government submitted the action plan for utilisation treated water from STPs to CPCB on 04.09.2019.
- The Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 11.09.2019 directed as follows:

“ 11. In view above, we direct that the States / UTs which have not yet furnished their action plans may do so on or before 30.11.2019, failing which defaulting States / UTs will be liable to pay compensation @ of Rs.1 Lakh per month till Action Plans are filed. The States / UTs which have furnished the Action Plans may remove the deficiencies noticed above by 30.11.2019, failing which they will be liable to pay compensation @ of Rs. 1 Lakh per month. The compensation may be deposited with the CPCB, which may be used for restoration of the Environment”.
- The CPCB vide letter dated 07.10.2019 informed that the Action Plan on Utilization of treated waste water for the State of Telangana was examined and suggested to revise the action plan by incorporating the missing data viz., (i) Explore potential water demand of identified bulk users of water and (ii) To explore possibility of setting up of treatment facility in industrial clusters to meet their raw water requirement instead of drawing ground water.
- The revised action plan incorporating the gaps observed was submitted to CPCB.

14.1 Status of Sewage Management in Telangana state:

Sl.No.	Action Point	A	B	C=A-B	D																		
		Existing Status	Desired / Projected	Gap	Timeline																		
1.	Estimated Sewage Generation	2453 MLD	3870 MLD	1417MLD	-																		
2.	Treatment Capacity (Projection for 05 Years to be taken into consideration)	858 MLD	3778 MLD	2920 MLD	HMWS&SB has undertaken sewerage master plan for a proposed total sewerage treatment plant capacity of 2073 MLD at 65 locations. Identifications of location and allocation of land for construction of STPs is in progress. Tentative plan for 10 years is enclosed (Annexure-V) and will be taken up as per the availability of funds.																		
3.	Status of Sewerage System (in Km)	<p>100% coverage in GHMC area.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sewerage service area</td> <td>169.19 sq.km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No of sewerage connections</td> <td>491989 nos.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Population 2018</td> <td>47.67 lakhs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Population 2021</td> <td>50.44 lakhs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Length of sewer main</td> <td>5767.05 km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Length of 600 mm dia & above</td> <td>612 kms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trunk mains</td> <td>172.05 kms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lateral & sub mains</td> <td>4958 / 6083.41 kms</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No of manholes</td> <td>274219 / 235173</td> </tr> </table> <p>675.10km. in other ULBs</p>	Sewerage service area	169.19 sq.km	No of sewerage connections	491989 nos.	Population 2018	47.67 lakhs	Population 2021	50.44 lakhs	Length of sewer main	5767.05 km	Length of 600 mm dia & above	612 kms	Trunk mains	172.05 kms	Lateral & sub mains	4958 / 6083.41 kms	No of manholes	274219 / 235173	8218 km., in other ULBs except GHMC.	7543 km., in other areas.	Sewerage master plan is proposed to be implemented.
Sewerage service area	169.19 sq.km																						
No of sewerage connections	491989 nos.																						
Population 2018	47.67 lakhs																						
Population 2021	50.44 lakhs																						
Length of sewer main	5767.05 km																						
Length of 600 mm dia & above	612 kms																						
Trunk mains	172.05 kms																						
Lateral & sub mains	4958 / 6083.41 kms																						
No of manholes	274219 / 235173																						
4.	No. of STPs	35 STPs are provided (Annexure – VI) .	100% treatment of the sewage	--	STPs of capacity 2073 MLD at 65 locations are																		

			generated		proposed.
5.	Has bulk users identified for reuse of treated Water such as Industrial Clusters, Metro Rail, Indian railways, Infrastructure Projects, Agriculture, Bus Depots and PWD ? (Y/N)	Yes	-	-	The Bulk users are addressed letters to use recycled treated water in lieu of potable water / ground water.
6.	Quantity of treated wastewater being used by Bulk User (in MLD)				
	Industrial Clusters,	There are 4 CETPs with a total capacity of 7 MLD. Presently, part of the treated effluents from one of the CETP is being used by the member industries.	-	-	The TSPCB is encouraging the industries to re-used the treated water from CETPs for their non process requirement.
	Metro Rail,	HMRL is having two recycling units with a capacity of 50 KLD each. The same is utilized for washings of wagons and gardening within their premises.	HMRL has the recycling of sewage for 100% sewage generated in their premises.	-	HMRL was addressed a letters to use the treated recycled water from STPs for their gardening purpose.
	Indian Railways,	1300 KLD STPs are available	All the major Railway stations have to install STPs.	-	-
	Infrastructure Projects,	178 nos. of infrastructure projects have STPs of capacity 54.63 MLD.	As per the norms of GHMC/HMD A all the construction projects having more than 50 flats should have STPs.	HMWS& SB is providing a concessi on of 50% of sewerage cess to those premises who have STPs.	-
	Agriculture,	The treated water from 4 major STPs with a capacity of 592 MLD is being let into River Musi after treatment. At the downstream the River water is being utilized for Agriculture purpose.	-	-	-
	Bus Depots and	-	-	-	HMWS&SB has addressed a letter to MD,

					TSRTC to use recycled treated water in lieu of potable water / ground water.
	PWD.	-	-	-	HMWS&SB has addressed a letter to use recycled treated water for real estate projects.
7.	No. of Water Aquatic Sources (Lakes, Pond, etc.,) being developed through treated wastewater.	-	-	-	-

15. Status of setting up and proper functioning of ETPs/ CETPs/ STPs in the State of Telangana (OA/593/2017).

- The Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 04.07.2017 in OA No. 593 of 2017 directed the SPCBs to file a statement on the status of functioning of STPs/ETPs/CETPs.
- As per the orders of Hon'ble NGT, the CPCB has developed an online portal in its website so as to upload the status of ETPs / CETPs / STPs every month by the State PCBs. Accordingly, the Board is uploading compliance status of industries (ETPs) / CETPs / STPs every month in the CPCB website, so as to file the report before the Hon'ble NGT.
- **Status of ETPs / CETPs / STPs in the State till the end of 3rd quarter of 2019-20 (December, 2019) is as follows:**

- **Status of ETPs:** The Telangana State Pollution Control Board has identified 2191 number of water polluting industries existing in the State. Out of 2191 industries, 2163 (Includes 53 units which have provided ETPs after issue of Closure Order by the Board) industries having functional ETPs and 28 industries are not having ETPs. The status of ETPs and action taken report is as follows:

1	No. of industries which require ETP	2191
2	No. Industries having functional ETP	2163
3	No. of industries complying	2066
4	No. of industries non-complying	97
5	Closure directions issued	66
	Show cause notice/directions issued	31
6	No. of industries operating without ETP	28
7	Closure directions issued	27
	Show cause notice issued	1

- **Status of CETPs:** There are 7 CETPs existing and 1 CETP is proposed in the State of Telangana and the status is as follows:

1	No. of CETPs	7
2	No. of CETPs complying	5
3	No. of CETPs non-complying	2
4	Closure directions issued	2
5	Details of under construction/proposed CETPs	1

- **Status of STPs:** There are 372 STPs (Municipal-28 nos. & Other-344 nos.) existing and 359 STPs are complying with discharge standards (Includes 53 STPs have been complying after issuing notices by the Board). 224 STPs (Municipal-23 nos. & Other-201 nos.) are proposed in the State of Telangana and the status of STPs is as follows:

A	Municipal STPs	
1	No. of STPs	27
2	No. of STPs complying	21
3	No. of STPs non- complying	6
4	Show cause notice/directions issued	6
5	Details of under construction/proposed STPs	23
B	Other than municipal STPs	
1	No. of STPs	344
2	No. of STPs complying	344
3	No. of STPs non- complying	0
4	Show cause notice/directions issued	0
5	Details of under construction/proposed STPs	201



**CHIEF SECRETARY,
GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA**

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY WITH THE STAKE HOLDER DEPARTMENTS ON 13.01.2020 AT 12 NOON ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HON'BLE NGT ORDERS IN O.A.NO.606 OF 2018.

Present: Sri Somesh Kumar, I.A.S., Chief Secretary, Govt. of Telangana

The following officials attended the meeting:

1. Sri Arvind Kumar, IAS, Prl. Secretary, MA&UD.
2. Sri Vikas Raj, IAS, Prl. Secretary, PR&RD.
3. Sri M. Dana Kishore, IAS, MD, HMWS&SB.
4. Sri S.K. Sultania, IAS, Secretary, AHDD&F Dept.
5. Sri Neetu Kumari Prasad, IAS, Member Secretary, TSPCB.
6. Dr. G.Malsur, VC&MD, Mines & Geology, TSMDC.
7. Sri E V Narsimha Reddy, VC&MD, TSIIC.
8. Sri K. Chandra Sekhar Reddy, MD, TSMSIDC.
9. Sri Laxman Reddy, CE, TSMSIDC.
10. Sri D. Sridhar Babu, Director (Projects), HMWS&SB.
11. Sri M. Satyanarayana, ED, HMWS&SB.
12. Sri K. Vidyadhar, Director, T&CP.
13. Dr. V. Lakshma Reddy, Animal Husbandry Dept.
14. Sri P. Mruthyanjayam, PR&ED Dept.
15. Sri R. Sreedhar, E-in-C, PHE Dept.
16. Sri Rafi Ahmed, Jt. Director, Mines & Geology Dept.

At the outset, the Member Secretary, TSPCB welcomed all the Officials and explained the significance of the meeting in context to the Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi orders in O.A.No.606 of 2018.

The Chief Secretary asked the Member Secretary, TSPCB to explain the various issues being reviewed by Hon'ble NGT.

The Member Secretary, TSPCB stated that the following thematic areas are being reviewed by Hon'ble NGT: -

- Compliance to Solid Waste Rules including Legacy Waste.
- Compliance to Bio-medical Waste Rules.
- Compliance to Construction & Demolition Waste.
- Compliance to Plastic Waste Management Rules.
- Polluter River Stretches.
- Non-attainment cities.
- Polluted Industrial Clusters.
- Status of STPs and re-use of treated waste water.
- Status of CETPs/ETPs including performance.
- Illegal sand mining.
- Restoration and Rejuvenation of water bodies.
- Compliance to E-waste Rules.

Subsequently, the Chief Secretary has asked the concerned departments to explain the status of compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble NGT.

Compliance to Solid Waste Rules:

The Prl. Secretary, MA&UD Dept., stated that the following actions are being taken up on implementation of SWM Rules: -

- i. The GHMC is having processing facilities and scientific landfill at Jawaharnagar, Medchal-Malkajgiri District.
- ii. During the earlier presence of Chief Secretary before the Hon'ble NGT on 29.04.2019, the NGT advised bio-mining & bio-remediation of legacy waste instead of capping. However, the GHMC is carrying out capping of the waste based on scientific studies and a report in this regard will be submitted to the Hon'ble NGT.
- iii. Out of the other 140 ULBs, 106 ULBs have identified land for processing and remaining 34 ULBs are yet to identify the same.

- iv. Door to Door collection is completed in 30 ULBs and remaining ULBs have to take up the same.
- v. Each city has city sanitation plan. Sanitation vehicles are also being used.
- vi. Plastic carry bags with less than 50 microns have been banned in the State.
- vii. C&D waste facility is started in Hyderabad and it may take about four years time to dispose entire existing C&D waste in GHMC area.

The Chief Secretary instructed the Prl. Secretary, MA&UD Dept., to prepare brief report based on the scientific studies.

The Prl. Secretary, PR&RD Dept., stated the following is implemented in Gram Panchayats: -

- i. The PR&RD Dept. has identified 96 GPs in 32 Districts as Model GPs for implementation of SWM Rules.
- ii. Till now, 7 GPs have provided compost yards, 84 GPs are in process of providing and remaining 5 GPs are yet to take up the same due to legal issues.
- iii. Safety equipment is being provided to the sanitation workers.

The Chief Secretary instructed the MA&UD and PR&RD Depts. to prepare concise report showing all the parameters on Solid Waste Management, so as to submit the same to the Hon'ble NGT.

(Action: MA&UD and PR&RD Depts)

Polluted River Stretches:

The Member Secretary, TSPCB stated that 8 no.of Polluted River Stretches are identified in the State of Telangana and the Action Plan has to be implemented to restore these Polluted Stretches to bathing standards.

The Prl. Secretary, MA&UD informed that 22 STPs are existing in the GHMC area and except for 5 STPs, others are meeting the standards. Further, informed that DPRs for additional STPs are being prepared. As per the Hon'ble NGT directions,

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in-situ treatment has to be taken up by 31.03.2020 and STPs are to be completed by 31.03.2021.

The MD, HMWS&SB informed that the total sewage generation in GHMC area is 1700 MLD, out of which, 780 MLD is being treated i.e., about 49%. Remaining sewage is being discharged without any treatment. Additional 65 STPs are planned for treating 1000 MLD of sewage covering 165 lakes. Further, informed that the cost for taking up bio-remediation for each MLD would be between Rs.20 to 30 lakhs with a total of Rs.300 Crores. M/s.Shah consultancy was appointed for preparation of DPRs, 5 DPRs are already prepared and the remaining would be completed within 15 days.

The Chief Secretary instructed to prepare all the DPRs before the month end i.e., 31.01.2020.

(Action: MA&UD, PR&RD, HMWSSB and PHED)

Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules (BMW):

The Member Secretary informed that under BMW Rules, all the Health Care Facilities (HCFs) irrespective of their bed strength have to obtain Authorisation from TSPCB. The HCFs shall segregate the Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) as per the colour coding and dispose the segregated BMW to the authorised Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility (CBMWTF). In Telangana, 11 CBMWTFs are authorised and their operational jurisdiction covered entire 33 Districts in the State. The Inventorization of Health Care Facilities in co-ordination with DM&HO is under progress.

The Secretary, AHDD&F Dept., informed that 12 major veterinary hospitals are implementing BMW rules and tied-up with CBMWTFs. He informed that an annual expenditure of about Rs.5 Crores is required for disposal of BMW to CBMWTFs.

The Chief Secretary instructed the Secretary, AHDD&F to evolve a mechanism for common collection of waste from small veterinary dispensaries.

During the review of the status on construction of STPs in Govt. HCFs, the MD, TSMSIDC informed that they proposed 73 STPs in the teaching hospitals for which

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an amount of Rs.22 Crores is required. He further informed that one STPs of capacity 12 KLD was constructed in King Koti Hospitals, Hyderabad. The Chief, Secretary instructed to develop three model modular STPs to cater to small, medium and large HCFs.

The MS, TSPCB informed that, the Chairman, TSPCB proposed financial assistance for construction of STPs in Govt. hospitals. The Chief Secretary also instructed the TSPCB to provide partial funding towards the cost for construction of STPs in Govt. Hospitals.

The MD, TSMSIDC also informed that the charges are being paid based on bed strength. The Chief, Secretary instructed to have a uniform user charges for CBMWTFs depending on distance criteria. The Member Secretary informed that as per the decision of the State Level Advisory Committee, the Board has addressed the Govt. to notify uniform charges.

(Action: AHDD&F Dept, TSMSIDC, Animal Husbandry Dept and TSPCB)

Polluted Industrial Clusters:

The Member Secretary informed that regarding three industrial polluted industrial clusters namely Parancheru-Bollaram, Kattedan and Kukatpally, the Govt. has submitted action plan to CPCB. Further, the Board is monitoring the industries regularly located in the polluted industrial clusters and action taken report will be submitted to CPCB by 31.01.2020.

The Chief Secretary instructed that the action taken report shall be submitted to CPCB within time.

(Action: TSPCB)

Non-attainment cities:

The Member Secretary informed the Hon'ble NGT in O.A.No.681 of 2018 directed the State to prepare time bound action plan and implement the same for lowering the ambient air pollution in the non attainment cities. The CPCB identified Hyderabad, Patancheru, Nalgonda and Sangareddy as non attainment cities in Telangana State.

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The Member Secretary informed that the action plans pertaining to non attainment cities are regularly reviewed in the Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) and the status reports are being submitted to CPCB. The Chief Secretary instructed that all the concerned departments shall take action for implementation of the action plan and regularly monitor the areas, so as to reduce the ambient air pollution in the non-attainment cities.

(Action: TSPCB)

Utilization of treated waste water from STPs:

The Member Secretary informed that the Hon'ble NGT in O.A.No.148 of 2018 directed the State to prepare and furnish action plan to CPCB within three months for utilization of treated waste water from STPs. The State Govt., submitted Action Plan to CPCB on 04.09.2019. The CPCB examined the Action Plan and noted certain gaps in the Action Plan and requested to furnish the gaps with regard to identifying of bulk consumers and quantification for re-using of treated waste water by bulk consumers.

The MD, HMWS&SB informed that they have addressed letters to all the Bulk Consumers to quantify the treated waste water requirement. Presently, 700 MLD of treated water is available which can be re-used by Bulk Consumers. The GHMC is using treated waste water in some of the public parks. It was informed that they are laying pipe lines to re-use the treated waste water from the STP at Durgam Cheruvu. The Chief Secretary informed that certain places like Nagpur, treated water is re-used on large scale. There is vast scope for re-use of treated waste water and it can be a source of income.

(Action: MA&UD, PR&RD and TSPCB)

Identification, protection and restoration of water bodies:

The Member Secretary informed that the Hon'ble NGT in O.A.No.325 of 2015 directed the State to prepare and furnish action plan for identification, protection and restoration of water bodies. The CPCB has also furnished indicative guidelines for preparation of action plan.

The Chief Secretary instructed MA&UD, I&CAD and PR&RD to prepare the Action Plan and submit the same to CPCB immediately.

(Action: MA&UD, PR&RD and I&CAD)

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District Environmental Plans (DEPs):

The Member Secretary informed that the Hon'ble NGT in O.A.No.360 of 2018 directed for preparation of District Environmental Plans (DEPs) by District Collectors and State Environmental Plans (SEPs) by the Environment Department. Till now, 25 District Collectors have submitted DEPs and 8 District Collectors are yet to submit the same. Based on the DEPs, the SEP will be prepared and submitted to CPCB. The Chief Secretary has instructed to follow up with the remaining District Collectors to obtain DEPs and accordingly, State Environment Plans shall be prepared.

(Action: District Collectors, EFST and TSPCB)

E-Waste Management:

The Prl. Secretary, MA&UD informed that the Hon'ble NGT is also reviewing the E-Waste Management in the State. The MD, TSIIIC informed that E-Waste facilities are proposed at TSDF site and at Electronic City. The Chief Secretary instructed to incorporate the latest status on the E-Waste Management in the report to be submitted to CPCB.

(Action: TSPCB)

Sand Mining:

The VC&MD, TSMDC informed that they have entrusted the work for preparation District Survey Reports for 9 Districts to NABL accredited agencies and the status with regard to mining activity is being regularly submitted to the Hon'ble NGT.

(Action: Mines & Geology &TSMDC)

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The meeting concluded with the Chief Secretary instructing all the Departments to comply with the directions of the Hon'ble NGT and furnish the reports by 31.01.2020.

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21.1.2020
MS, TSPCB

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CHIEF SECRETARY

ANNEXURE - II

**RESPONSE ON THE ACTION POINTS TO BE COMPLIED BY SPCBS / PCCS IN THE MATTER OF NGT OA NO.804/2017 AS PER HON'BLE NGT ORDERS
DATED 12.04.2019**

Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute: Member Secretary, Telangana State Pollution Control Board

Issues / concerns	Action Points to be complied in the matter of OA No.804/2017 (timeline)	Current Status
<p>1. Hazardous waste identification: Uniformity in assessment, Byproducts and solvents</p>	<p>1. Other waste is presently missing from all the regulatory actions, including inventory. It is necessary to bring such waste in regulatory domain, as envisaged in the rules. (inventory of 2018-19 onwards)</p> <p>2. SPCBs/PCCs need to take steps to ensure closing of the manifests received and reconcile the HW handling data. This work is humungous and need support in terms of software and online submissions.</p> <p>3. The pre-processing and recycling/utilization facilities need to be treated as critical environmental infrastructure facilities for sound environmental management of hazardous waste so as to ensure enhanced level and frequency of enforcement and environmental monitoring. Elaborate protocols are needed to be developed (continuous activity)</p>	<p>The Board is issuing Hazardous waste authorization prescribing the other waste generated from the industries with mode of disposal.</p> <p>The Board has developed online manifest and vehicle tracking system for disposal of hazardous waste with GPs fitted vehicles and duly following the same for the waste disposed to TSDF and Cement Plants. The Board is ensuring the closing of manifest systems and re-conciling the hazardous waste data submitted by the generators & receivers.</p> <p>The Board has permitted 3 pre-processing facilities for processing of the hazardous waste sent to Cement units for co-processing. There are 46 recycling/utilization facilities in the state with a authorised caapcity of -----. The Board is monitoring these facilities regularly to ensure the units comply with the conditions stipulated by the Board.</p>

Issues / concerns	Action Points to be complied in the matter of OA No.804/2017 (timeline)	Current Status
	<p>4. According to Rules, the identification and quantification of the hazardous waste</p>	<p>The Board issuing CFE / CFO & HW Authorization to the industries after duly examining the material balances submitted by the industries at the time of processing of applications. The TSPCB has constituted CFE / CFO Committees with experts from reputed institutions like IIT, IICT & Universities having expertise in the field. The Board is assisted by these Committees for identification and quantification of hazardous waste as per the scientific principles at the authorization stage itself.</p>
<p>2. Grant of Authorization by SPCBs/PCCs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uniform format for visits and inspections of HW handling facilities is necessary to ensure comprehensive inspections as per the provisions of the Rules. A format is proposed by Committee. 2. The authorization document should clearly stipulate respective mode of management (such as common or captive incineration / secured landfilling or pre-processing or recycling or utilization or export or captive storage, as applicable) for each category of HW being generated. 	<p>The Board has formulated uniform inspection format for verification of CFO and Hazardous waste to be reported by the inspecting Officer.</p> <p>The Board is issuing Hazardous Waste authorization clearly mentioning the hazardous waste stream and schedule against each category of hazardous waste being generated. Also, the authorization is issued stipulating clearly the mode of disposal such as "sent to Common TSDF for secured landfill for the inorganic wastes, shall be disposed to cement units for co-processing / AFRF facilities for pre-processing to be sent to cement units for co-processing / common TSDF facility for incineration of organic residues". The hazardous waste with recycling option and mode of disposal is also mentioned in the authorization.</p>

Issues / concerns	Action Points to be complied in the matter of OA No.804/2017 (timeline)	Current Status
<p>3. Inventory</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standard guidelines and protocol based on scientific fundamentals for preparation of inventory should be prepared by CPCB and strictly followed by the SPCBs/PCCS to ensure reliable and credible inventory. (inventory of 2018-19 onwards). 2. SPCBs/PCCs shall verify and scientifically validate the HW data and facilities before grant or renewal of authorization. (inventory of 2018-19 onwards). 3. There is an emergent need to develop sectoral process based reasonable HW generation range to have uniformity in assessing the HW generation from industries and benchmarking the same with its peers, rather than solely depending on industry data. (continuous activity) 4. All occupiers who have authorizations shall submit the Annual report and in case of noncompliance, action needs to be taken by SPCB/PCC. (inventory of 2018-19 onwards) 5. The timelines for inventory preparation as envisaged in Rules be strictly complied with by SPCBs/PCCs 	<p>The Guidelines issued by CPCB for inventorisation of Hazardous waste was followed during the inventory carried out for the year 2018-2019. The inventory was submitted to CPCB.</p> <p>The Board issuing CFE / CFO & HW Authorization to the industries after duly examining the material balances submitted by the industries at the time of processing of applications. The TSPCB has constituted CFE / CFO Committees with experts from reputed institutions like IIT, IICT & Universities having expertise in the field. The Board is assisted by these Committees for identification and quantification of hazardous waste as per the scientific principles at the authorization stage itself.</p> <p>Major Hazardous waste generations units in the State of Telangana are Pharma industries. Sectoral range of hazardous waste generations from these industries is not possible to develop as a products and process are being changed very frequently. For other sectors, the development of sectoral range of hazardous waste generation will be adopted from the other States.</p> <p>The Hazardous waste generation units in Telangana are 2377. The industries have furnished the annual reports.</p> <p>The Board has submitted the annual returns for the year 2018- 2019 within the time lines.</p>

Issues / concerns	Action Points to be complied in the matter of OA No.804/2017 (timeline)	Current Status
<p>4. Enforcement actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SPCBs / PCCs shall invoke the powers conferred under Clause 23 (1) and (2) of the Rules, related to all damages caused to the environment or third party due to improper handling and management of the hazardous and other wastes and non-compliance respectively. CPCB has already issued guidelines for Liability assessment, for invoking clause 23 (1) and (2) of HW Rules. CPCB shall also take consequential actions under clause 23 (1) as per the said guidelines wherever directions under section 5 of the E (P) Act have been issued by CPCB noticing environmental damages. (Immediate). 2. The habitual and serious defaulters shall be prosecuted under provisions of the E (P) Act, 1986. Other alternative regulatory actions including refusal and revocation of authorization can also be explored following the due process. (Immediate). 3. Non-compliance to be documented while processing authorization for renewal of inspections in order to invoke powers of refusal or revocation of Authorization as per Rules. (Immediate). 4. Urgent updation of concerned websites of SPCBs / PCCs / CPCB with respect to all enforcement actions along with details of industries and action taken. (Immediate). 	<p>Environmental Damages due to Handling & Disposal of Hazardous The TSPCB is following the Guidelines in Implementing Liabilities for and Penalty". As per the guidelines, the TSPCB constituted an Waste In-house Team i.e., "Hazardous Waste Incident response team" with Board Officials to collect all the relevant data / samples / information which shall help in estimating / implementing environmental damage liability and financial penalty.</p> <p>The team was instructed to develop its own protocol for its immediate response assigning role of each of the officials / laboratory personnel etc., like team leader, sampling mobilization tool for metals, hand held photo-ionization Detector for VOC, soil sampling tools, oil-water interface probe, Field reconnaissance, data / information collection etc., and to furnish a detailed report to the Board for taking further necessary action whenever, the incidents related to damages caused to the environment or third party due improper handling and management of the hazardous waste is noticed.</p> <p>The Board is initiating prosecutions against the habitual and serious defaulters. The Board has initiated 11 Nos. of prosecution under E (P) Act / Water Act / Air Act and filed 32 FIRs against the industries.</p> <p>The Board is documenting the non-compliances noticed during inspection and the same is being reviewed before the CFO Committee. Based on the severity of the non-compliances, the Board is rejecting the CFO & HW Authorizations as per the Rules.</p> <p>The Board is uploading the status of industries issued with consent orders and monitoring data and updation with respect to enforcement actions will be taken up.</p>

Issues / concerns	Action Points to be complied in the matter of OA No.804/2017 (timeline)	Current Status
5. Hazardous waste utilization and recycle. Issues and need of improvements	<p>5. There is need to have an enforcement framework for effective enforcement of Rules based on principle of proportionality and also, precautionary principle. Such framework will remove ambiguity in regulatory actions and bring transparency, predictability and consistency in enforcement for actions. (within 06 months).</p> <p>1. The inventory data need to be verified and validated before accepting the same. The states shall adopt the proposed guidelines immediately while preparation of HW inventory. (Immediate).</p> <p>2. There is emergent need of consistent approach in recycle and utilization of HW in terms waste management hierarchy mandated in the rules across all the States in order to ensure the level playing field for the industry. This can be achieved by advocacy programme such as concept of waste exchange banks, know your waste programme, circular economy, documentation of the success stories along with regulatory interventions wherever required.</p> <p>3. It is also necessary to develop certain benchmarks/guidelines for the possibilities of HW recycle/utilization on case to case basis. For example, for coprocessing at Cement plants the Thermal Substitution Ratio (TSR) can be an objective criterion to decide the potential to use HW for utilization purpose. The range of TSR at different cement plants can be collated to develop a database for sound co-processing practices.</p>	<p>The Board is having Task Force for inspecting the non-complying industries.</p> <p>The inventory report for the year 2018-19 was submitted to CPCB and the same was prepared duly following the protocol issued by CPCB. The annual returns submitted by the industries were randomly verified by the Board.</p> <p>The Board is encouraging the utilization of the hazardous waste in the processes wherever feasible. The organic residue is sent to cement plants for co-processing.</p> <p>The Board will take up the work in coordination with cement plants and will complete the same within six months.</p>

Issues / concerns	Action Points to be complied in the matter of OA No.804/2017 (timeline)	Current Status
	<p>4. The concept of environmental benchmarking among the similar industries generating HW can be useful to ensure consistency and uniformity. The emerging trend of circular economy would be a key intervention for rationalising the HW generation and reuse /utilization (continuous activity)</p>	<p>Environmental benchmarking for all types of industries may not be possible. However, the benchmarking for sectoral industries which have been done will be implemented by the Board.</p>
<p>6. Common Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities: reporting.</p>	<p>The practice of returning the HW consignment needs to be immediately stopped and the consignment needs to be stored within the TSDF with information to the waste generator and also the concerned SPCB. The TSDF shall take appropriate measures to dispose this waste at the risk and cost of the waste generator under due information to the SPCB immediately on priority. Though the present guidelines prescribed that the waste shall be sent back to the waste generators, this practice needs to be immediately discontinued in view of non-accounting of the waste once it is out of manifest protocol and the associated environmental risks. (Immediate).</p> <p>SPCBs/PCCs shall conduct environmental audit including the site selection criteria, design and layout for the TSDFs in next one year. They can engage expert institutes for the purpose and seek CPCB/s technical advice on the ToR of the study, if required. (01 year).</p> <p>All the Common SLF shall disclose the mandatory amount deposited in Escrow Account annually to SPCB / PCC, CPCB and display on their website. SPCB / PCC to take action in case of non-compliance. (Immediate).</p>	<p>The Board has implemented online vehicle tracking and manifest system wherein the returning of hazardous waste consignment is tracked by way of SMS alerts to the industries and the Board officials by the facility once the waste is returned. However, the facility has not returned any waste which is not meeting the criteria. After the analysis of the waste, the facility is stabilizing the waste as per the procedure and the cost incurred is collected from the waste generator under intimation to the Board. Due to the above measures, the accounting of the waste is maintained and the facility is submitting the details to the Board categorising the waste as direct landfill and landfill after stabilization. The Board has issued directions to TSDF not to return the rejected consignments and informed the Board about the status.</p> <p>One TSDF at Dundigal is already in operation.</p> <p>The Common TSDF in the State of Telangana is depositing the amount in Escrow account and informing the State PCB. However, directions will be issued to the Common TSDF facility to display the mandatory amount deposited in Escrow Account on their website.</p>

Issues / concerns	Action Points to be complied in the matter of OA No.804/2017 (timeline)	Current Status
	<p>It is necessary that the Hon'ble NGT orders dated 30/07/2018 with regard to setting up of TSDF and taking imitative actions against erring units be strictly complied with by the concerned State/UT Government and SPCBs/PCCs. (Immediate).</p>	Complied.
<p>7. Contaminated sites: Status, identifications, need of urgent action, investment, capacity building, guidelines</p>	<p>It is necessary that such contaminated site database is developed after due verification by SPCBs/PCCs and validation by CPCB or some expert third party, so as to ensure the reliability of such data base. The entire process of screening, verification and validation needs to be as per standard protocol and the data needs to be owned by both SPCB/PCC and CPCB, not leaving the thinks at state level alone. (Continuous activity).</p> <p>1. Concerned SPCBs/PCCs shall identify the responsible person/industry, for each of these contaminated sites for suitable application for polluter pays principle for the remediation programme in line with the CPCB guidelines 'Implementing Liabilities for Environmental Damages & Disposal of Hazardous Waste and Penalty'. (Immediate and continuous activity).</p> <p>2. Both SPCBs and CPCB shall continue the process of identification of probable contaminated sites and subject them to identification criteria and decide their status as well as scope and extent of such contamination. This process is a dynamic and need to be a regular feature of enforcement. (continuous activity).</p>	<p>The details of contaminated sites submitted to CPCB as per the format.</p>
		<p>The TSPCB is following the Guidelines in Implementing Liabilities for Environmental Damages due to Handling & Disposal of Hazardous Waste and Penalty". As per the guidelines, the TSPCB constituted an In-house Team i.e., "Hazardous Waste Incident response team" with Board Officials to collect all the relevant data / samples / information which shall help in estimating / implementing environmental damage liability and financial penalty.</p>
		<p>The Board is regularly carrying out activity.</p>

Issues / concerns	Action Points to be complied in the matter of OA No.804/2017 (timeline)	Current Status
	<p>3. In case of the contaminated sites where the polluter is not identified, the State/UT Government would be required to finance remediation of such sites to safeguard the people living in contaminated areas from adverse health effects, in terms of their constitutional responsibility to protect and improve the environment</p>	Noted and will be complied.
	<p>4. SPCBs / PCCs need to initiate immediate intervention measures for containing immediate threats from existing contaminated sites (in both active and inactive sites) and also further ingress of HW.</p>	No contaminated sites are located in the State of Telangana.
8. Impact of other regulations	<p>1. SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB need to take cognizance of these aspects while enforcing the relevant rules and also, preparation of HW inventory and other interventions.</p>	The same is noted and will be complied.
9. Capacity building in CPCB and SPCBs/PCCs and other agencies (trained adequate manpower, laboratory, budget)	<p>1. Each of the SPCBs/PCCs/Custom/TSDf, as listed in report, needs to have at least one laboratory where all HW parameters as required under the Rules can be analysed. (06 months).</p> <p>2. SPCBs / PCCs and CPCB needs capacity building in terms of qualified and experienced manpower and also, tools and techniques for effective governance. Committee is informed about steps being taken by SPCBs and would review the same in detail. (Immediate)</p>	<p>The TSPCB is having Central Laboratory which is fully equipped for analysis of the constituent listed under Schedule-II. The Lab is equipped to analyse heavy metals and organic compounds which is accredited by NABL and recognized by the MoEF & CC. However, the SPCB is having shortage of manpower.</p> <p>The common TSDf is also having Laboratory where all the HW parameters as required under the rules are analyzed before the waste is disposed to land fill.</p>

Issues / concerns	Action Points to be complied in the matter of OA No.804/2017 (timeline)	Current Status
10. Duties performed by State/UT Govt. as stipulated under the HOWM Rules, 2016	1. There is need to sensitize State/UT Govts. About duties required to be performed by the concerned department/agency as stipulated under Rule 5(1), 5(2), 5(3) and Schedule VII of the HOWM Rules, 2016. Hon'ble NGT may issue appropriate direction in this regard. (All State/UT Govts: (Immediate)	The Labour Department is carrying out compliance verification in the recycling, re-processing and other utilization of Hazardous waste industries and common TSDF, for the safety measures taken by them. The Common TSDF and pre-processing facilities are carrying out health checkups in regular intervals.
Additional Information:		
1. Compliance of orders dated 12.04.2019 w.r.t recommendations of Monitoring Committee in the matter of O.A.No.804/2017	Vide orders dated 12.04.2019 Hon'ble NGT directed that "Having regard to the sensitiveness of the issue and impact of noncompliance on environment and public health, the above recommendations need to be fully implemented and monitored by Chief Secretaries at State Level"	The Board is already complying and implementing the recommendations of monitoring Committee constituted by CPCB as per directions Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 30.07.2018. The Board is also submitting the format for reporting recommendations and monitoring of various recommendation of the monitoring committee provided by CPCB under e-governance section of CPCB.
2. Compliance of order dated 26.08.2019 w.r.t submission of biannual compliance report in the matter of Oa No.804/2017.	Vide ordered dated 26.08.2019 Hon'ble NGT directed that "All the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs may be directed to submit biannually compliance report to CPCB by collecting information from the State Government / Departments like Labour/ Industries/ Environment and SPCBS/PCCS".	The Board has furnished compliance status report on recommendations and action points of the final report of the monitoring Committee along with compliance status with CPCB recommendations pertaining to the State of Telangana.
3. Compliance of order dated 26.08.2019 w.r.t provisions of rules stipulated under Rule 5(2) of HOWM Rules, 20106 in the matter of Oa No.804/2017.	Vide orders dated 26.08.2019 Hon'ble NGT directed that "The Committee recommends Hon'ble Tribunal to direct chief Secretaries of States to ensure effective and urgent implementation of the provisions of the rules as stipulated under Rule 5(2) of HOWM Rules, 2016 by Department of labor".	The Labour Department is carrying out compliance verification in the recycling, re-processing and other utilization of Hazardous waste industries and common TSDF, for the safety measures taken by them. The Common TSDF and pre-processing facilities are carrying out health checkups in regular intervals.

Status report on the directions issued by Hon'ble NGT in OA.No. 681 of 2018

Hon'ble NGT directions dt. 08th October, 2018.

S. NO	DIRECTION	REMARKS
1.	All the States and Union Territories with non-attainment cities must prepare appropriate action plans within two months aimed at bringing the standards of air quality within the prescribed norms within six months from date of finalization of the action plans.	Submitted the action plan, however meeting the AAQ stds within 6 months not happened
2.	The Action Plans may be prepared by six-member committee comprising of Directors of Environment, Transport, Industries, Urban Development, Agriculture and Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board or Committee of the concerned State. The Committee may be called Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC). The AQMC will function under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, Environment of the concerned State/Union Territory. This may be further supervised by the Chief Secretaries concerned or their counterparts in Union Territories by ensuring intra-sectoral co-ordination.	Air Quality Monitoring Committee is constituted through EFST.GO.Rs.No.182. dated20-11-2018 A steering committee is constituted with the Chief Secretary, GoT as head and the CS reviewed the action plan on 9 th July, 2019. Subsequent reviews are being done in OA NO.606/18
3.	The Action Plans may take into account the GRAP, the CAP and the action plan prepared by CPCB as well as all other relevant factors. The Action Plans may be forwarded to the CPCB by 31.12.2018. The same may be placed before the Committee as directed in direction no. vi. The Action Plan will include components like identification of source and its apportionment considering sectors like vehicular pollution, industrial pollution, dust pollution, construction activities, garbage burning, agricultural pollution including pollution caused by burning of crop residue, residential and indoor pollution etc. The action plan 13 shall also consider measures for strengthening of Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) monitoring and steps for public awareness including issuing of advisory to public for prevention and control of air pollution and involvement of schools, colleges and other academic institutions and awareness programmes.	Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) is included in all the action plans. The action plan covered all the points mentioned
4.	The Action Plan will indicate steps to be taken to check different sources of pollution having speedy, definite and specific timelines for execution	The time lines are indicated in the action plan
5.	The Action Plan should be consistent with the carrying capacity assessment of the non-attainment cities in terms of vehicular pollution, industrial emissions and population density, extent of construction and construction activities etc. The carrying capacity assessment shall also lay emphasis on agricultural and indoor pollution in rural areas. Depending upon assessed carrying capacity and source apportionment, the authorities may consider the need for regulating number of vehicles and their parking and plying, population density, extent of construction and construction activities etc. Guidelines may accordingly be framed to	It is proposed to be included under the Source Apportionment Study and Emission Inventory

S. NO	DIRECTION	REMARKS
	regulate vehicles and industries in non-attainment cities in terms of carrying capacity assessment and source apportionment	
6.	The Committee comprising of (a) Shri. Prashant Gargava, Member Secretary, CPCB, (b) Dr. Mukesh Khare, Professor, IIT Delhi, and (c) Dr. Mukesh Sharma, Professor, IIT Kanpur shall examine the Action Plans and on the recommendations of the said Committee, the Chairman, CPCB shall approve the same by 31.01.2019	Pertaining to the CPCB/ MoEF&CC
7.	The Chief Secretaries of the State and Administrators/ Advisors to Administrators of the Union Territories will be personally accountable for failure to formulate Action Plans, as directed	To be noted
8.	The CPCB, SPCBs and State Pollution Control Committees shall develop a public grievance redressal portal for redressal of public 14 complaints on air pollution along with a supervisory mechanism for its disposal in a time bound manner. Any visible air pollution can be reported at such portal by email/SMS	Redressal portal is already existing
9.	The CPCB and all the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees shall collectively workout and design a robust nationwide ambient air quality monitoring programme in a revised format by strengthening the existing monitoring network with respect to coverage of more cities/towns. The scope of monitoring should be expanded to include all twelve (12) notified parameters as per Notification No B-29016/20/90/PCI-L dated 18th November, 2009 of CPCB. The continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (AAQMS) should be preferred in comparison to manual monitoring stations. The CPCB and States shall file a composite action plan with timelines for its execution which shall not be more than three months. It is expected that all such AAQMS shall be connected to central server of CPCB for reporting analysis of results in a form of Air Quality Bulletin for general public at regular intervals atleast on weekly basis and ambient air quality on continuous basis on e-portal. MoEF&CC will provide requisite funds for the purpose. MoEF&CC in consultation with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, MoRTH, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare or any other Ministry to lay down such guidelines as may be considered necessary for improvement of air quality in the country	As per the CPCB population criteria, strengthening of the AAQM network is proposed and 7 CAAQMS are in the process of procurement. MoEF&CC, GoI has provided funds for procuring 5 CAAQMS under the National Clean Air Program(NCAP)
10.	A copy of this be sent by e-mail to all the concerned i.e. Ministries of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Housing and Urban Affairs, Road Transport and Highway, Agriculture, Petroleum and the Chief Secretaries of all the States and Union Territories for compliance.	Pertaining to the CPCB/ MoEF&CC
11.	We understand that some of the Zonal Benches of the National Green Tribunal have also passed directions on the subject of Ambient Air Quality and the States in those Zones are in the process of implementation of such directions. Specific reference may be made in this regard to judgement dated 11.08.2016 in O.A No. 33/2018/EZ in the matter of Subhas Datta v. State of	To be noted

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S. NO	DIRECTION	REMARKS
	West Bengal & Ors. We make it clear that this order shall not be considered as an impediment to those actions but as an addition or supplement thereto for achieving the object of this order at the macro level and of the said order at the micro level in the concerned cities	

Hon'ble NGT orders in OA No.681/2018 dated:15.03.2019

Sl. No.	Directions	Remarks
1.	In pursuance to the orders of 08-10-2018, CPCB filed compliance report vide e-mail dated 15.02.2019. An updated status report has been furnished during the hearing by the learned counsel for the CPCB which is as follows:- "Action Plan received: 83 cities Action plan not received: 19 cities Action Plan approved by CCB: 46 Action Plan not approved by CCB: 11 Action Plan under Review: 26+3 (three revised plan of Telangana received) Monitoring Network worked out in consultation with SPCBs".	The three revised action plans were approved by the CPCB and the same was communicated through their letter dated:15-04-2019 with immediate commencement of the implementation.
2.	The question is the action to be taken for noncompliance by the States in not preparing action plans or incomplete plans and further directions for execution of plans.	There is no Non-compliance from Telangana
3.	Non-compliance of order of this Tribunal is a criminal offence under Section 26 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 and in case of Government, Head of the Department is deemed to be guilty for such an offence. Punishment provided is sentence up to three years or fine up to Rs. 10 crores or both with additional fine for the every day's failure. Under Section 25 of the NGT Act, 2010, order of the Tribunal is decree of Civil Court to be executed as per Civil Procedure Code. Section 51 Civil Procedure Code provides civil imprisonment as a mode for enforcing the decree. Alternatively, such further order can be passed as may be necessary to secure compliance.	To be noted
4.	Vide order dated 16.01.2019 in O.A. No. 606/2018, the Tribunal directed Chief Secretaries of all the States to appear in person and furnish compliance of various orders of this Tribunal, including the above order dated 08.10.2018 with regard to non-attainment cities. The Chief Secretaries of five States have already appeared and most of the States have are still non-compliant. They have been directed to take necessary steps with improved institutional mechanism and approach.	The CS, GoT has also appeared in April, 2019
5.	In view of non-compliance of orders of this Tribunal, on an important issue adversely affecting public health and lives of citizens, inspite of serious consequences statutorily provided by the Parliament, we direct Chief Secretaries of the States in respect of which action plans have not been filed i.e. Assam, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Nagaland to forthwith furnish such action plans. If such action plans are not furnished till 30.04.2019, the States will be liable to pay environment	To be noted

	compensation of Rs. 1 crore each. The States, where action plans are found to be deficient and deficiencies are not removed till 30.04.2019, will be liable to pay Rs. 25 lacs each. The timeline for execution of the action plans is six months from the date of finalization of action plan. Budgetary provision must be made for execution of such plans.	
6.	If action plans are not executed within the specified timeline mentioned above, the defaulting States will be required to pay Environmental Compensation and may also be required to furnish performance guarantee for execution of plans in extended timeline as per recommendations received from CPCB. The CPCB may make its recommendation in the matter before the next date.	If actions are not implemented within the timelines the defaulting states will be required to pay environmental compensation
7.	The CPCB is directed to update the number of cities. If on parameters applied, there are other cities, not included in list of 102, such cities may be also included.	Pertaining to the CPCB
8.	Directed CPCB to prepare noise pollution map and identify hotspots and categorize the cities with specified hotspots and propose a remedial action plan. Such report may be furnished within three months by e-mail at ngt.filing@gmail.com.	CPCB has informed that they have undertaken the Noise mapping studies with CSIR-NPL, CSIR-NEERI and IIT, Kanpur in 7 cities that includes Hyderabad
9.	We have considered the issue of noise pollution with reference to NCT of Delhi in Original Application No. 519 of 2016, Hardeep Singh &Ors. v. SDMC and found that effective monitoring mechanism is necessary to give effect to Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 and law laid down inter-alia "In Re: Noise Pollution - Implementation of the Laws for restricting use of loud speakers and high volume producing sound systems Steps required to be taken include:	These orders are communicated to the prescribed authorities as per GO MS No172, dated:12-10-2010
a.	Training of regulatory machinery and identifying and notifying accountable officers and preparing action plan and monitoring mechanism.	Action Plan prepared and approved by the state steering committee
b.	Awareness, particularly among students through Education Department and involvement of Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), social and religious institutions and volunteers.	Education department was sent letters on Diwali for promoting awareness among the students National Green Corps (NGC) is also conducting programs
c.	Prosecution of violators, seizer of equipment and recovery of compensation from violators.	The details of the actions initiated are given by the three commissionerates
d.	Requiring installation of noise, measurement meters by those using equipment capable of producing noise higher than the prescribed limit.	The orders along with a copy of the West Bengal delimiters for noise is communicated
10.	The State PCBs may undertake noise level monitoring in conjunction with the Police Department and take remedial action. The Police Departments of all the States /UTs may obtain the noise monitoring devices within a period of three months and specification of such devices may be finalized in consultation with the respective State PCBs/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). The Police Department of all the State/UTs may also train their staff regarding the use of such devices and develop a robust protocol for taking appropriate action against the defaulters. The CPCB may explore the possibility in	TSPCB is monitoring the noise levels at 11 locations in the GHMC area. The data is being communicated on quarterly basis to the stake holder departments for initiating necessary action at their end. Action Plan prepared and approved by the state

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	consultation with the leading manufacturers of public address systems and other manufacturers of such instruments, to manufacture such equipments wherein the noise meters with data loggers are fitted therein so that as and when the prescribed parameters are violated, the same gets recorded and retrieved by the regulators for fixing the responsibility on the violators. The Chief Secretary may finalize action plans in this regard within three months and submit the same to CPCB. CPCB may give its report by July 15, 2019.	steering committee headed by the Chief Secretary and the action plan was submitted to CPCB on 12-07-2019.
11.	The CPCB may also lay down scale of compensation to be recovered including conditions on which equipment seized is to be released within one month.	So far no communication was received

Hon'ble NGT orders in OA No.681/2018 dated: 06.08.2019

Sl. No.	Directions	Remarks
1.	CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs need to ensure assessment and installation of the requisite number of real time Online Continuous AAQMS within six months from today and indicate progress in this regard before the next date.	The assessment is made and the requirement is communicated to the MoEF&CC, Gol for providing funds as per the Hon'ble NGT order dated:08-10-2019
2.	The Expert Team of CPCB to design a model/SOP for source apportionment and carrying capacity assessment within two months which may be replicated for all the NACs. In the light of such study, further action may need to be considered by MoEF&CC within three months thereafter in terms of regulating the number of vehicles, action in terms of shift to e-vehicles and CNG vehicles, intensifying public transport system, mechanical cleaning of roads, enhancement of public parking facilities etc., improvement in fuel quality and traffic management, regulation of construction activities, strict adherence to siting guidelines with regard to stone crushers, mining, brick kilns, thermal power plants, coal handling, air polluting industries, hot mix plants, etc. Besides, activities like crop burning and burning of trash wood/leaves/debris for heating in winters to be strictly regulated and violations penalized as has been done by notifications for ESZ, CRZ, Ganga Flood plains etc.	The model SOP is communicated by CPCB and the same is given to the NEERI/EPTRI.
3.	Concerned Town & Country Planning departments (with whatever be the name in the State) of all the States/UTs may ensure review of master plans specially for the NACs to be consistent with carrying capacity and source apportionment study reports within six months of such reports being available and furnish compliance reports to this Tribunal and CPCB.	Review of the master plan in line with the SA study
4.	Concerned States may evolve enforcement mechanism for closing/shifting of industrial units other than household industries from residential/non conforming areas in the light of law laid down in M.C. Mehta vs Union of India, (2004) 6SCC 588.	A road map to be prepared by the Industries department
5.	SPCBs/PCCs need to develop interactive public grievance redressal portals on the pattern of CPCB portal "Sameer" within two months if not already done	The award of the consultancy services for development of the software is in process.

Sl. No.	Directions	Remarks
6.	Actions Plans need to be prepared by States for the additional 20 NACs on the pattern of 102 NACs within three months and after its approval by CPCB within two months, States must initiate time bound action on remediation within next three months.	Sangareddy town is included in the additional 20 cities and the action plan for which was approved by the AQMC during the 4 th meeting and the approved action plan is communicated to the CPCB on 6 th November, 2019
7.	CPCB may finalize the pending action plans within two months. Environmental compensation may be deposited by the defaulting States in terms of our order dated 15.03.2019 with the CPCB.	Pertaining to the CPCB
8.	Timeline prescribed for reviewing action plans with regard to its report dated 15.07.2019 by the CPCB for further micro planning may be reduced from six months, preferably to four months. CPCB may give appropriate directions to the SPCBs/PCCs accordingly.	Micro planning to be carried out by each department against the action point
9.	CPCB must forthwith come out with a compensation regime within two months for air as well as noise pollution to the extent such norms have not yet been laid down.	Pertaining to the CPCB
10.	Having regard to adverse impact on public health and constitutional mandate that right to clean air is a fundamental right, the MoEF&CC may modify the NCAP by reducing the timelines and increasing the target for reduction of air pollution	Pertaining to the MoEF&CC, Gol Further, if MoEF&CC, Gol modifies the NCAP the timelines are adopted from NCAP document and the same need to be amended accordingly
11.	Noise Limiters need to be installed on potential noise polluting devices, including retrofitting the existing devices. Appropriate directions be issued by the States/UTs within three months in the same manner as directed by this Tribunal for Delhi vide order dated 01.08.2019 in O.A. No. 519/2016, Hardeep Singh &Ors. vs SDMC &Ors.	These orders are communicated to the prescribed authorities as per GO MS No172, dated:12-10-2010 along with a copy of the West Bengal delimiters for noise
12.	The CPCB may also evaluate existing air quality monitoring mechanism of all States and UTs and furnish a report to this Tribunal before the next date in terms of capacity of its scientific and technical personnel both in terms of number of personnel and skill/competence and outreach programmes on public awareness and suggestions for improvement.	The format given by the CPCB is furnished with the details and communicated
13.	The CPCB and States may have robust Emergency Response System and preparedness by way of mock drills and measures to be taken in the scenario when air pollution levels become severe plus and severe	The AQI in Telangana is mostly in moderate with occasional poor quality on 4 to 5 days in winter in a year.
14.	The SPCBs and PCCs to submit details of 'consent' funds to CPCB and this Tribunal within two months along with Action Plans on the basis of template provided by CPCB. CPCB may scrutinize and approve such action plans within two months in accordance to our order dated 22.01.2019 in O.A. No. 101/2019. Finally, the State PCBs and PCCs may execute their Action Plans within next one year thereafter.	The details of the consent funds are communicated to the CPCB.
15.	The Environmental Compensation levied by State Transport Departments may be divided in the ratio of	The copy of the order is communicated to the TSPCB.

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Sl. No.	Directions	Remarks
	50:25:25 amongst the States, the SPCBs/PCCs and the CPCB.	

Hon'ble NGT orders in OA No.681/2018 dated:20-11-2019

Sl. No	Direction	Remarks
I	<p>Let assessed number of stations be installed within one year and quarterly progress reports furnished to CPCB by all the SPCBs / PCCs. First such report may be furnished by 01.04.2020.</p> <p>All such stations should be connected to the server of the CPCB and data displayed at the national portal on online real-time basis with AQI in public domain. CPCB may have its own stations at such critical locations as considered necessary. All the 12 notified parameters should be duly monitored by the CAAQMS. In default of compliance, SPCB/ PCCs will be liable to pay compensation @Rs. 5 Lakh per month starting from 01.01.2021.</p> <p>Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/ PCCs.</p> <p>Procurement of such equipments may preferably be through Government E-marketing (GeM) Portal of Govt. of India. CPCB may take steps to have standards/ specifications and accredited/ reputed vendors notified on the said portal. CEO, GeM, may also take necessary steps in the matter.</p>	<p>The total AAQM to be established as per the population criteria of CPCB is 54(22 CAAQMS and 32 Manual). The Hon'ble NGT orders emphasise on the CAAQMS. The requirement of CAAQMS is 22.</p> <p>Under NCAP, an amount of Rs.10.8 crores was sanctioned by CPCB as Grant-in-Aid and as first installment Rs.6.12 Crores is released. 5 CAAQMS and one Mobile CAAQMS procurement is under process.</p> <p>7 CAAQMS procurement is under process.</p>
II	<p>Model/SOP for Source Apportionment (SA) and Carrying Capacity (CC) of the NACs</p> <p>Let SA and CC be completed within three months by the SPCBs/PCCs utilizing available data, based on which MoEF&CC may take further follow up action in terms of direction para II of order dated 06.08.2019 quoted above. SPCBs/PCCs may furnish action taken report to CPCB so that CPCB can file an appropriate report before this Tribunal. For any default, compensation will be liable to be paid @ of Rs. 5 lakh per month after 01.04.2020.</p> <p>Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs /PCCs. MoEF&CC may file compliance report before the next date.</p>	<p>The award of Source Apportionment studies including emission inventory is under process and the proposal submitted by NEERI & EPTRI is under review by the committee. The proposal was sought to be inline with the CPCB draft framework.</p> <p>The study is likely to be awarded within one month. The total duration of the study is one year as it is proposed to capture two seasons and its not possible to complete the study within three months period.</p> <p>The carrying Capacity study is not proposed and it will be coupled with the Emission inventory for deriving the assimilative capacity/ Carrying capacity.</p>
III	Review of Master Plans consistent with SA and CC	As per the orders, the actions of

(99)

Sl. No	Direction	Remarks
	<p>and action in the light of law laid down in the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court in M.C. Mehta vs Union of India, (2004) 6 SCC 588 with regard to Delhi</p> <p>The review of master plans may now be carried out in the light of the studies within six months from the date of such studies in above terms. Mechanism for shifting industrial units from residential areas may be evolved immediately. Let both these aspects be complied by the all the States/UTs and reports furnished to the CPCB. The Chief Secretaries concerned may monitor compliance. In default, the concerned States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month after the stipulated timeline already mentioned. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries may also be made in the ACRs of the concerned Heads of the Departments. The CPCB may prepare a comprehensive report and furnish the same before the next date.</p>	<p>T&CP for reviewing the master plan are linked with the SAS and Carrying capacity studies. The study will take about one year.</p> <p>It is to submit that, GoT has issued GO for shifting the industries outside the ORR and hence a road map with timelines may be prepared for the implementation.</p>
IV	<p>Development of Public Grievance Redressal Portal (PGRP)</p> <p>PGRPs may be developed for the remaining NACs and report furnished by the SPCBs/PCCs to CPCB within two months. In default, SPCBs/PCCs concerned will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 2 lakhs per month from 01.02.2020. CPCB may file a compliance report. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs.</p>	<p>Complied the direction</p> <p>In the action plan submitted the details of the Toll free number and online complaint mechanism were elaborated and is fulfilled</p>
V	<p>Compliance may also be ensured for the remaining cities and report furnished to CPCB by the States/UTs by 31.01.2020. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid @ Rs. 10 lakhs per month from 01.02.2020. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries may also be made in the ACRs of the Heads of the Departments concerned.</p>	<p>Complied.</p> <p>The action plan as approved by the Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) was submitted for the additional NAC i.e., Sangareddy to CPCB on 6th November, 2019 in compliance to the Hon'ble NGT orders</p>
VI	<p>Implementation of the approved action plan:</p> <p>Let the approved action plans be executed accordingly in terms of the timeline provided there in and compliance report furnished by Chief Secretaries of the concerned States/UTs to CPCB on quarterly basis starting from 01.04.2020. CPCB may file compliance report before this Tribunal. Failure on this regard may be visited with adverse consequences.</p>	<p>A separate Quarterly progress report has to be filed starting from 01.04.2020</p>
VII	<p>Finalization of Action Plans for 102 NACs and EC regime</p> <p>Let the States/UTs ensure compliance of directions with regard to the remaining cities in terms of observations in Para 18 within by 30.06.2020.</p>	<p>The approved action plan is under implementation and the actions initiated are being submitted in the quarterly progress report being submitted</p>

Sl. No	Direction	Remarks
	<p>In default, the States /UTs will be liable to pay @Rs.5 lakhs per month till compliance. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries may also be made in the ACRs of the concerned Heads of the Departments</p> <p>Para -18 Micro Planning of Action Plans 18 With regard to direction No. (VIII), there is compliance by 38 cities. Let the States/UTs ensure compliance with regard to the remaining cities within by 30.06.2020. In default, the States/UTs will be liable to pay @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month till compliance. The compensation may be recovered by the States/UTs from the erring officers and appropriate entries may also be made in the ACRs of the concerned Heads of the Departments.</p>	<p>under the OA No.606/ Stakeholder departments were addressed for preparation of the micro planning The Environmental Compensation regime has to be documented and intimated to the concerned stakeholder departments as per the CPCB method</p>
VIII	<p>NCAP: Let the NCAP be revisited in terms of observations in Para 20 before the next date, failing which the Tribunal have no option except to take coercive measures against concerned officers.</p>	<p>Actions to be initiated by the MoEF&CC, GoI</p>
IX	<p>Compensation regime for Noise Pollution Let the directions for control of noise pollution be complied with in terms of observations in Para 21 and report furnished to CPCB by 31.03.2020. CPCB may furnish a comprehensive report to this Tribunal. If the said direction is not complied with, the defaulting States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 2 lakhs per month which may be collected by the CPCB and recovered from the salary of the concerned Heads of the Departments. Procurement of requisite equipments may preferably be through Government E-marketing (GeM) Portal of Govt. of India. CPCB may take steps to have standards/specifications and accredited/ reputed vendors notified on the said portal. CEO, GeM, may also take necessary steps in the matter</p>	<p>These orders are communicated to the stakeholder departments (prescribed authorities as per GO.Ms.No.172) for implementation</p>
X	<p>Evaluation of existing Air Quality Monitoring Mechanism Let the evaluation of monitoring stations be done positively by 31.12.2019 in terms of observations in Para 22 and a compliance report filed before the next date. As already directed, the evaluation should not only be sound in terms of scientific and technical capacity but also effectiveness of the out reach programme</p>	<p>Action to be carried out by CPCB. The format circulated by the CPCB on the evaluation was submitted by TSPCB on 4-11-2019.</p>
XI	<p>Finalization of Emergency Response System (ERS) Let the steps for ERS be taken as per observations in Para 23 and compliance report filed before the next date. The States have not given their response which may now positively be done within one month, failing which the Tribunal have no option except to take coercive measures against concerned officers.</p>	<p>Emergency Response System to be developed within one month. A draft ERS is prepared. However, no where in telangana the air pollution is in poor and above levels. The ERS is for the severe and severe plus. However a draft is prepared.</p>

Sl. No	Direction	Remarks
XII	<p>Directions to Chattisgarh PCB</p> <p>The Chhattisgarh State PCB is directed to take remedial steps and modify its action plan on the subject of EC and Consent funds in terms of instructions of CPCB and direction of this Tribunal. Fresh action plan may be furnished to CPCB by 31.01.2020. We also disapprove the inaction by other SPCBs/PCCs in not complying with the directions. All other SPCBs/PCCs may give their action plans latest by 31.01.2020. In default, the erring SPCBs/PCCs will be liable to pay environmental compensation @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month till compliance of the directions which may be liable to be recovered from the concerned Chairmen and Member Secretaries. Failure may also be reflected in the ACRs of the Member Secretaries of SPCBs/PCCs. CPCB may file a consolidated report on the subject before the next date.</p>	<p>The utilization plan of the EC and consent funds shall be as per the direction in paragraph 12 of order dated 06.08.2019 to utilize EC funds for installing the equipments and remediation/restitution of degraded environment.</p>
XIII	<p>It needs to be explored by the MoEF&CC and concerned States/UTs whether a part of CAMPA funds can be utilized for special afforestation drive in 122 NACs. If so, further necessary action be taken and a report furnished to this Tribunal by the MoEF&CC before the next date.</p>	<p>A letter was addressed to the Government. The Spl.CS, EFS&T during the review discussed this with forest department and instructed to get the information from the forest department as the reserve forest blocks within GHMC area are being developed using the CAMPA funds.</p>
XIV	<p>Bio-remediation of legacy dumpsites: Apart from other steps, focused attention may be required to ensure bio-remediation of legacy waste dump sites for which this Tribunal has already issued exhaustive directions in O.A.No. 519/2019 as already noted in para 9 above.</p>	<p>The accounts department has shared the consent funds details. After Bifurcation of TSPCB, Consent collections and other grants was utilized and there is a surplus of Rs.36.49 crores on account of Consent collections.</p>
XV	<p>With regard to finalization of Emergency Response System (ERS), we are of view that the State Disaster Management Authorities in coordination with the SPCBs/PCCs and State Units of Meteorological Departments may include emergency as a part of disaster management and develop ERS accordingly which may be placed in public domain</p>	<p>To be prepared within one month as per the directions issued at S.No.XI</p>
XVI	<p>The States/UTs which are able to successfully control air pollution in measurable terms in respect of 122 NACs may place their successful models and best practices on their respective websites for the benefit of others</p>	<p>The concerned stake holder departments may be requested to document the initiatives and innovative measures for reducing the air pollution and post it in their respective website duly posting it in the NGT website developed by TSPCB</p>

▪ The status on implementation of the action plan for reducing the air pollution:

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
A. Vehicle Emission Control	i)	Launch extensive drive against polluting vehicles for ensuring strict compliance	<p>Traffic Police: Conducted special drive against polluting vehicles and booked 697 cases under relevant sections of MV Act from Feb, 2019 to May, 2019.</p> <p>TSPCB: addressed letters to the RTA communicating the minutes of the visit of the Addl secretary & Chairman, CPCB to initiate action on the visibly polluting vehicles</p> <p>Also letters were addressed requesting to carryout special drives on visibly polluting vehicles, autos</p> <p>Transport :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted special drive against polluting vehicles and booked 26437 cases under relevant sections of MV Act from April, 2017 to June, 2019, and 6824 cases from July, 2019 to till date.
	ii)	Launch public awareness campaign for air pollution control, vehicle maintenance, minimizing use of personal vehicles, lane discipline, etc.	<p>Traffic Police: awareness conducted at 185 locations in entire Cyberabad Commissionerate from Feb, 2019 to May, 2019.</p> <p>GHMC: campaign involving all Sanitation workers and GHMC staff with IEC pamphlets and posters supplied by TSPCB on Air Pollution</p> <p>Public awareness campaigns were conducted by GHMC all 30 circles under Saaf Hyderabad and Shaandar Hyderabad programme in co-ordination with ASCI by involving Resident Welfare Associations, Schools, Senior Citizens, NGOs exclusively on ban of open burning of bio-mass, crop residue, garbage, leaves etc.</p> <p>TSRTC: conducted massive training program for around 4434 drivers across the state to impart smart driving skills and enabling them to increase fuel performance on these buses.</p> <p>Conducting passenger meet at bus station roll of public transport</p> <p>On proper implementation of preventive maintenance schedule.</p> <p>TSRTC has organised public awareness programmes on air pollution at 11 Regions of Corporation covering the complete State besides implementation of preventive maintenance</p>

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
			<p>schedules for all the vehicles as per periodicity. Excess black smoke emitting vehicles were also identified and attended on priority.</p> <p>TSPCB: Conducted Awareness programs on Air Pollution on this year theme of World Environment Day, 'Beat Air Pollution' which is celebrated on 5th June, 2015. The awareness programs in brief are Bulk SMS, Scrolling in electronic media, rallies, competitions to school children, sensitizing other departments to initiate actions, auto rally,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic Display Board is installed at TSPCB office which will display the real time Ambient Air Quality data along with environmental awareness messages and similar such boards are under installation at Secunderabad Railway station, Imliban bus stand and Shilparamam, More such EDBs will be Installed under the National Clean Air Program Further, IEC material on air, solid waste and water pollution are released and a yearlong programme focusing on one theme per month is being planned and will be rolled out from August, 2019. <p>Messages through Print and electronic media along with SMS text messages are used for public awareness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HMRL: HMRL with the support of WRI + Toyota Motor foundation, has taken up initiatives and conducted a STAMP (Station Access and Mobility Plan) Challenge workshop for startup companies on first and last mile connectivity services. About 60 startup companies have responded of which 6 are shortlisted. ▪ TSIIC: conducted awareness programs like interactive meeting, display of banners and posters and rallies involving the local industrial unit representative.
	iii)	Prevent parking of vehicles in the non-designated areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic Police: 58182 spot challan cases booked against the violators for parking of vehicles in the non-designated areas from Feb, 2019 to May, 2019. ▪ HMRL: About 21 vacant sites belonging to various Government organizations such as HMRL, TSIIC, GHMC, HMDA & Warangal city are identified for Integrated Parking Plan and Development of Automated Multi Level Parking (MLP) Complexes at various locations in Hyderabad on DBFOT basis in PPP mode with usage of

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
			<p>latest MLP technology in order to ease the congestion on the roads and facilitate personal feeder services for the last mile connectivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As a pilot project, HMRL has conducted a bid process to select a developer for construction of Integrated Automated Multi Level Parking (MLP) Complex at Nampally in a 0.5 Acre site on DBFOT basis in PPP mode. Consequent to the bid process, the selected Bidder M/s Novum Nampally Parking Private Limited has commenced the construction of the MLP. The MLP will accommodate 250 Cars and 100 2 Wheeler Bikes for parking. ▪ The draft RFP document for the 21 vacant sites of different Government organizations for construction of Integrated Automated Multi Level Parking (MLP) Complexes in Hyderabad and Warangal city will be submitted to the Government in the next couple of weeks.
	iv)	Initiate steps for retrofitting of particulate filters in diesel vehicles, when BS-VI fuels are available	<p>Transport: As Gol has taken a decision to implement BS-VI. The actions and adoption will be initiated with the introduction of the BS-VI fuels in Hyderabad. A Road map yet to be prepared. It is understood that the authorised manufacturers are working on it and deliberations are on at Gol to identify the modalities and technologies. A decision will be taken based on the outcome of the above deliberations</p>
	v)	Prepare action plan to check fuel adulteration and random monitoring of fuel	<p>Detailed inspections conducted by the joint inspection team on 75 bunks from August, 2018 to March, 2019 and 4 cases booked against non-renewal of Form-B licences, 1 case is book due to short delivery of MS and HSD and 4 cases other.</p> <p>Total CNG stations proposed are 45, out of which 38 are under operational and the remaining 7 are under different stages of execution.</p> <p>BPCL - one vapour recovery system completed and 10 under progress. IOCL – one completed, rest of 13 in progress</p>

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
		quality data.	
	vi)	Prepare plan for widening of road and improvement of infrastructure for decongestion of road.	<p>➤ Road Development plans approved in the Year 2018-19 : 42Nos</p> <p>○ Road Development plans approved from April'19 till 24.01.2020: 40Nos</p> <p>➤ approved from April'19 till 29.06.2019: 9Nos</p> <p>▪ Road widening works taken up</p> <p>➤ Works Completed : 3 nos (cost :Rs. 2110 Lakhs)</p> <p>➤ Works under progress : 06 nos (cost : Rs. 2275 Lakhs)</p> <p>i. Prepare Plan for widening of road: Subject pertains to CCP , Town Planning</p> <p>ii. Improvement of infrastructure for decongestion of roads : HMR as Nodal Agency is finalizing the proposals of Multi-Level Parking Complexes</p> <p><u>Works Completed:</u></p> <p>1. LB Nagar LHS Flyover</p> <p>2. Rajiv Gandhi Flyover</p> <p><u>Works in Progress:</u></p> <p>The following works are targeted to complete within a span of Two Years.</p> <p>Elevated Corridor along Road No.45, Jubilee hills to Durgam Cheruvu - Rs.150.00 Cr</p> <p>LB Nagar RHS Flyover & Underpass</p> <p>Bairamalguda Junction</p> <p>Kamineni Hospital Junction(RHS Flyover) & Nagole Junction</p> <p>Biodiversity park Junction</p> <p>Bahadurpura Junction -- Rs.69.00 Cr</p> <p>Owaisi Hospital -- Rs.63.00 Cr</p> <p>Cable Stayed Bridge across Durgam Cheruvu -- Rs.184.00 Cr</p> <p>Construction of 6 lane two way flyover crossing 7 Tombs (Shaikpet), Film Nagar road Jn., O.U Colony Jn, and Whisper Valley Jn -- Rs.333.55 Cr</p> <p>Construction of Multi Level flyovers / Grade Separators at Botanical Garden, Kothaguda and Kondapur Junctions -- Rs.263.09 Cr</p>

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
			<p>Note:</p> <p>1) Cost of works at SINo.1,2,3,8,9,10 -- Rs.448.00 Cr in one Package.</p> <p>2) Cost of works at SINo.4,5,6 & 11- Rs.379.00 Cr. in one Package).</p> <p>IV. Works Agency Finalized & to be Grounded</p> <p>1. Rethibowli and Nanalnagar Junctions -- Rs.175.00 Cr.</p> <p>2. Shilpa layout, Gachibowli via gas Company to Gachibowli junction -- Rs.330.00 Cr.</p> <p>3. Aramgarh – Bahadurpura – Muslimjung Bridge -- Rs.636.60Cr</p> <p>4. Extension of Chandrayangutta Flyover -- Rs.37.00 Cr</p> <p>Works Agency Finalized but held up due to various reasons like Eco sensitive zone and land clearance from Shilparamam</p> <p>1. KBR Park & Surrounding Jns – 436.00 Cr</p> <p>2. Cyber Tower Jn – 225.00 Cr</p> <p>Works being executed by other Departments</p> <p>Narsapur X Roads: Taken up by HMDA -- Rs.387.00 Cr</p> <p>Amberpet 6 No. X roads flyover Under progress by R&B (NH). -- Rs.270.00 Cr.</p> <p>Rehabilitation and upgradation of Hyderabad outer ring road to Medak Section of NH-765D from km.15/970 to km.78/700 to two lane with paved shoulder/four lane -- Rs.426.52 Cr</p> <p>Six laning from km.9/900 to 19/948 (Aramgarh-shamshabad section) of Hyderabad-Bengaluru Section of NH-44 -- Rs.283.15 Cr</p> <p>Construction of six lane Elevated Corridor from km.7/950 (Uppal) to km.14/200 (CPRI) of NH-163 to De-Congest the Urban Limits of Hyderabad-Bhopalpatnam Section – Rs.626.76 Cr</p> <p>V. Works in Tender Stage</p> <p>1.Nalgonda X Roads – Saidabad – IS Sadan – Owaisi Junction -- Rs.523.37 Cr</p> <p>2. Indira Park to VST Junction. -- Rs.426.00 Cr</p>

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
			<p>3. Construction of Flyovers / Grade Separators at Uppal Junction – Rs.311.00 Cr</p> <p>VI. Works under ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTION</p> <p>1. AOC roads - Road connectivity between wellington road - entrenchment road Safilguda Railway gate, RK puram ROB – Rs.310.00 Cr</p> <p>2. Khajaguda Tunnel work – Rs.875.00 Cr</p> <p>VII. Works for which DPRs under Finalization</p> <p>1. NFCL to Mehdipatnam including NFCL Junction – Rs.1200.00 Cr</p> <p>2. LB Nagar to Aramgarh – Rs.500.00 Cr</p> <p>3. Musi East – West Skyway Rs.6000 Cr. to be taken up by Musi Riverfront Development Corporation (MRDC).</p> <p>4. Rasoolpura Junction – Rs.60.00 Crore</p> <p>VIII. Works for which DPRs under Preparation</p> <p>1. Allwyn X Roads to Patancheruvu - Rs.1000 Cr</p> <p>2. Kothaguda to Cyber tower Jn - Rs.200 Cr</p> <p>3. Bahadurpura to Moosarambagh A Puranapool reach - Rs.200 Cr B Malakpet-Chaderghat-Abids - Rs.600 Cr C Afzalgunj to Secretariat - Rs.500 Cr</p> <p>4. Nizam College to JBS- Rs.1000 Cr</p> <p>5. JBS-RP Road- Necklace Road-Secretariat-Lakdikapool-Masabtank - Rs.1200 Cr</p> <p>6. Command Control Centre Roads - Rs.200 Cr</p> <p>7. Sangeeth Jn to LB Nagar X Roads - Rs. 500 Cr</p> <p>8. LB Nagar X Roads to PeddaAmberpet ORR-Rs.1000 Cr Cr</p> <p>9. NFCLtoSangeeth Jn - Rs.500</p> <p>10. Tarnaka -Moula Ali-ECIL- Dammaiguda - Rs.500 Cr</p> <p>11. ECIL- Neredmet-Tirumalagiri - Rs.300 Cr</p> <p>12. A.JBS - Thummukunta - Rs. 4000 Cr</p> <p>13. B.Paradise-Kompally</p>
	vii)	Prepare plan for construction of express	<p>II. Works in Progress :</p> <p>1. Formation of 80 feet link road from Inorbit mall road to Madhapur main road via Westin Hotel Raheja Junction - Rs.595.00 Lacs</p> <p>2. Construction of link road from Miyapur to Yellammabanda</p>

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
		ways/ by-passes to avoid congestion due to non-destined vehicles	<p>road from Nagarjuna Homes to Aditya Nagar (Phase-III) - Rs.300.00 Lacs</p> <p>3.Widening of proposed 66'-0" wide road from Road.1 to Gauri Shanker Nagar (via Road No.11, Banjara Hills) - Rs.190.00 Lacs</p> <p>4.Formation of CC Road in the widened portion from Zohra bee dargah to Habeeb Nagar via Kumaarwadi, between Ch 0.0m to Ch 1370.0m (left over portions) - Rs 96.00 Lacs</p> <p>5.Formation of CC Road and Footpath in the widening portion from Doodhbowli Police Station to Hussaini Alam under proposed 60' wide road(Chainage 550 to 1096) Rs.501.00 Lacs</p> <p>6.Formation of CC Roads at RUB Uppuguda Rs.518.00 Lakhs.</p> <p>1. Laying of Service Road at Bahadurpura Junction- Rs.670.00 Lakhs.</p> <p>I .Completed Works :</p> <p>1.BT Roads Package:- a) "Widening of Road with 5.5 m on either side of Towers within the available ROW i.e., an average 18 m available as against 30m as per approved RDP from Kondapur main road to JV Hills via Raghavendra Colony (HT Line Road)" - Rs. 795.00 Lacs</p> <p>2. Balance work of road from Botanical Gardens to Old Bombay road via Masjeed Banda Village - Rs. 720.00 Lacs</p> <p>III. Tender Stage</p> <p>1. Formation of Balance BT Road on Malaysian Town Ship Junction to Moosapet connecting to Anjaneya Nagar including construction of storm water drain from Ch 1600m to Ch 2150m (MUTT Land) in Moosapet Circle 23 - Rs . 580.00 lacs</p> <p>2. Balance work of road from Botanical Gardens to Old Bombay road via Masjeed Banda Village - Rs. 720.00 Lacs</p> <p>5.Formation of CC Road and Footpath in the widening portion from Doodhbowli Police Station to HussainiAlam under proposed 60' wide road(Chainage 550 to 1096) Rs. 501.00 Lacs</p>

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
			<p>Works to be Started</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of CC Road and Footpath in the widened portion from Habeeb Nagar to DRDL (Via) Rakshapuram proposed 60' wide road - Rs.590.00 Lacs 2. Formation of CC road and Footpath in the widening portion from Fathehdarwaza to Chandulalbaradari Junction proposed 80' road (ch. 650m to 1150m) - Rs.540.00 Lacs 3. Formation of CC Road and Footpath in the widening portion from junction on Balapur road in hafeezbabanagar"C" block to DRDO compound wall for proposed 60' wide road- Rs.595.00 Lacs 4. Laying of CC Road in the widened portion from Morning Star café to Rein Bazar Chaman proposed 40'road - Rs.46.00 Lacs <p>Tender Stage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of Balance BT Road on Malaysian Town Ship Junction to Moosapet connecting to Anjaneya Nagar including construction of storm water drain from Ch 1600m to Ch 2150m (MUTT Land) in Moosapet Circle 23 - Rs. 580.00 lacs 2. Formation of CC Road and Footpath in the widening portion from Vazir Ali Mosque to Doodhbowli Police Station under proposed 60' wide road(Chainage 0 to 550) - Rs.513.00 Lacs 3. Formation of CC Road and Footpath in the widening portion from Himmatpura to Fathehdarwaza junction under proposed 80' wide road(Chainage 0 to 650) - Rs. 596.00 lacs 4. Development of 100' wide road from Church gate to Diamond Restaurant - Rs .1462.00 Lacs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of CC road and Footpath in the widening portion from Fathehdarwaza to Chandulal baradari Junction proposed 80' road (Ch. 650m to 1150m Rs.540.00 Lakhs <p>IV. Administrative Sanction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of service roads including construction of storm water drain from Malaysian township junction to Hi-tech city ROB at KPHB IV Phase and Widening & Strengthening of existing service road from KPHB flyover (Rajiv Gandhi flyover) approach to Malaysian Township Junction - Rs. 990.00 lacs

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
	viii)	Steps for promoting battery operated / electric vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted trial run of electric bus which was operated from Jubilee bus station to shamshabad covering a total kilometres of 10.535 kms and consumed 11.201 units of power. ▪ 30 numbers 2 Wheeler E-Bikes and 1058 of 2 Wheeler Bikes are engaged at Metro Rail Stations. 37 Electric Cars and 55 normal Cars are engaged at Metro Rail Stations. The response at all the Metro Rail Stations is encouraging. ▪ E-Autos: First and Last Mile Connectivity through E-Autos and for this purpose an operator is selected for the First and Last Mile Connectivity for a Licence Period of 5 years. The E-Autos shall be owned, managed and controlled by the operator wherein initially a minimum of 100 E-Autos of 45 km + speed, L5M category as per MVA 126 will be deployed at 10 Metro Rail Stations. ▪ E-Buses, E-Minibuses, E-Vans and E-Cars: HMRL has submitted proposals to the Government recently and draft RfP is submitted to the Government for "Selection of operator of First and Last Mile Connectivity through 10 Electric Buses, 100 Electric Minibuses, 200 Electric Vans and 300 Electric Cars at the Hyderabad Metro Rail Stations seeking permission to go ahead with the bid process. ▪ HMRL In order to provide battery charging, HMRL has initiated and encouraged certain agencies such as Power Grid Corporation, Fortum, ETO Motors and Saboo Kinetic to install battery charging stations and battery swapping stations nearer to the Metro Rail Stations for effective service. ▪ Transport: GoT is developing the E-vehicle policy to promote the same. The draft policy is released for comments. The road map is also proposed. Under Faster adoption of electric mobility vehicle by the Central Government, Telangana is allotted with 100 E-vehicles in two phases. 40 vehicles are received under first phase and commenced. Another 60 E-buses will be procured under phase-II later in this year. ▪ No. Of Electric Vehicles registered from 01.04.2019 to 30.06.2019 are 312.

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
	ix)	Synchro nizing traffic moveme nts	Under implementation
	x)	regular calibrati on of the checkin g instrume nts and online integrati on of PUC	Transport: The TSTSL has identified the service provider for the development of system for online issue and monitoring of pollution under control certificates & networking all the pollution testing stations and the process of the entering into the agreement with the service provider is in progress.
	xi)	Promoti on of Alternat e Fuels –	Transport: The number of cabs operating on LPG are increased from 1285 to 1423.to 1529 TSRTC: At present, Bio-Diesel (B20) blend is being used in 35 depots and it is planned to extend it up to 50 depots. utilised 72.31 lakh litres of Bio-diesel from January 2018 to till date across 35 Depots of the Corporation . It was planned to procure 350 CNG buses for Hyderabad City in the year 2011, but was limited to 132 no's only, due to inadequate CNG supply. Operating 130 nos. of CNG buses in Hyderabad. All the para transit mode (3 wheeler autos-6690) operate on LPG.
	xii)	Disincen tivising the growth of Vehicles	Under implementation
	xiii)	Restricti on of 15 years	Under implementation TSRTC: The Corporation is adopting the policy of phase out of the vehicles which have completed 15 years of life from the

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
		old vehicles	Hyderabad City and new vehicles which are compliant to the latest Emission norms are being inducted in their place.
	xvi)	Strengthening of the public transport - Increasing awareness on usage of public transport available - MRTS, MMTS, City buses	<p>MMTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total services have been increased to 121 and the no. of rakes has been increased from 9 to 12 to facilitate more passengers. • Further, 2nd phase works between Moula-Ali- Ghatkesar and Moula-Ali-Sanatnagar is going with rapid speed. HRML: Metro Rail • The commercial operation from Ameerpet to Hitec city (10 km) commenced in March 2019. At present 48 Metro Rail Stations spanning over 56 km of length is in operation. The balance section from JBS to MGBS (10 km); and Hitec city to Raidurg (1 km) will be in operation by December 2019. The system is attracting good patronage and traffic congestion on these roads is decreased and there by pollution levels are likely to be reduced.
B).Re- suspension of road dust and other fugitive emissions control:	i)	Prepare plan for creation of green buffers along the traffic corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developed Vertical Gardens for Flyover pillars at (1)Paradise Junction (2) Teluguthalli (3) Masab Tank(4) Panjagutta(5)Basheerbagh(6)Green lands (7)Malakpet (8) CTO Flyover, Sec'bad and also office building of GHMC Head Office and Zonal offices. ▪ Developed about 170 nos of Green Curtains ,Way side view Gardens & Traffic Islands at various locations in the city.
	ii)	Maintain pot holes free roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No of pot holes attended in 2018-19 : 42524 ▪ No of pot holes attended in 2019-20 till 27.06.2019 : 5337 ▪ No of pot holes attended in 2019-20 till 25.01.2020 : 38,984 ▪ No. of Potholes attended from Nov'19 to 25.01.2020

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
		for free-flow of traffic	: 20,705
	iii)	water fountains	<p>Introduce water fountains at major traffic intersection, wherever feasible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No of water fountains were developed so far : 81 out of them 59 developed. ➤ Nos. Junctions were proposed for development: 54 out of them 3 completed ➤ Nos. of places identified for development of new fountains: 12
	iv)	Greening of open areas, gardens, community places, schools and housing societies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Telangana kuHarithaHaaram Programme in GHMC</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Planted 8.13 Lakhs out of 10 Lakhs in Institutions Open Spaces, Lakes, Green Ways, Green Curtains and protecting them and distributed 56.61 lakhs homestead plants during the year 2019-20. ➤ Planted 9.32 Lakhs saplings and shrubs in Institutions Open Spaces, Lakes, Green Ways, Green Curtains and protecting them and distributed 62.72 lakhs homestead plants during the year 2019-20 till Jan'20. ➤ Action plan was prepared for distribution of (3) Crores saplings for the year 2019-20 under Telangana kuHaritha Haram (TKHH) Programme. ➤ Action plan is prepared for distribution and plantation of (1) Crores saplings for the year 2020-21 under Telangana kuHaritha Haram (TKHH) Programme ▪ Haritha Haram Parks : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is proposed to develop (47) Major parks as Haritha Haram parks as part of the TKHH Programme ➤ The planting locations are Geo-Tagged in the online website provided by the Forest Department, Govt. of Telangana. ▪ <u>Construction of new parks:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 63 Nos. of open spaces which were enclosed with compound wall for development into Colony Parks out of which [2] major parks viz., Kishan Park and Mir Alam Tank Park were developed in the year 2018-19.

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 109 Nos. open spaces were proposed for development of parks in 2019-20. ➤ Planning to develop the greenery in open sites and also to develop more number of green curtains and green ways ➤ developing seasonal flower beds and perennial flower plants in all important locations such as rotaries and central medians. ▪ DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST BLOCKS: Proposed to develop (3) Forest blocks is under tender process ➤ Borampet, Ramaram&Suraram (Cluster) in Medchal forest division in area of 455.54 Ares with accost of Rs.12.18 Cr ➤ Nadergul I &II in Medchal forest division in area of 42.90 Ares with accost of Rs.2.02 Cr ➤ Borampet, Ramaram&Suraram (Cluster) in Medchal forest division in area of 97.12 Ares with accost of Rs.3.55 Cr
	v)	Blacktopping of metalled roads, including pavement of road shoulders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Black topping roads taken up in 2018-19 : 276 Nos (Rs.313.35 Cr) ▪ Black topping roads completed in 2018-19 : 188 Nos (Rs.197.19Cr) for a length of 627.41 KMs ▪ Black topping roads taken up in 2019-20till date : 51 Nos (Rs.9.47 Cr) ▪ Black topping roads completed in 2019-20 till date : 14 Nos (Rs.1.92Cr)for a length of 3.73 KMs ▪ Foot-paths taken up in 2018-19 : 152 Nos (Rs.22.04 Cr) ▪ Foot-paths completed in 2018-19 : 81 Nos (Rs.8.84 Cr) for a length of 26.44 KMs ▪ Black topping roads taken up in 2019-20till 25.01.2020 :2306 Nos (Rs.377.09 Cr) ▪ Black topping roads completed in 2019-20 till date : 1408 Nos (Rs.207.72 Cr)
	vi)	Regular cleaning of the roads	<p>Regular cleaning by 44 mechanised sweeping machines on main roads and 18550 no.of sweeping staff deployed on internal roads and removing the silt along with the sweeping waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 New Hired Sweeping Machines are deployed in the year 2016, in addition to the existing 25 nos. (19 small & 6 Big) GHMC owned Sweeping Machines for mechanized sweeping of high density roads to avoid accidents. By which about 1850 Kms of roads are

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
			swept per day covering 20% of the existing roads (9030 Kms).
(C). Control of emissions from biomass /crop residue /garbage /MSW burning:	i)	drive against open burning of bio-mass, etc.,	TSPCB: TSPCB has issued paper notification on open burning to increase the awareness to the public Also, posters and flyers were handed over to GHMC for increasing the awareness Also Penalties were levied on Tandur municipality and Bachupally Panchayath GHMC carried out extensive awareness campaign
	ii)	Regular check and control of burning of municipal solid wastes.	A total of 175 violations were identified and a fine of 1,12,625 was levied . A circular was issued to all zonal Commissioner on 16.06.2019 A total fine of Rs. 88,600 was levied for open burning of garbage from 01.04.2019 to 24.01.2020 whereas Rs. 13,500 was levied from 01.11.2019 to 24.01.2020.
	iii)	Proper collection of horticulture waste (bio-mass) and its disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHMC is maintaining around (877/766) no of parks out of which (860) are colony parks and (17/18) are major parks and all the horticulture waste generated in the parks is collected and disposed either through pit composting (or) transporting to treatment and disposal facility along with MSW. • In all parks which are having trees and where considerable horticulture waste is generated doing the pit composting for it's proper disposal. Around 482/438 Compost pits are available in various parks. In (17/18) Major Parks, like Indira Park around 8-10 Tons of Compost is prepared per annum which is being utilized for Plantations & Trees in the same park. In the remaining (455) Colony Parks the Compost pits are smaller in size and in and around 1-2 Quintals of compost is being generated per annum which is being utilized in the same parks. • The waste generated from the balance parks transported along with road sweeping waste which will ultimately

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
			reaches to the treatment facility at Jawaharnagar.
	iv)	Ensure ban on burning of agriculture waste.	Issuing of GO along with the monitoring and implementation mechanism is under progress Agriculture department has requested for issue of G.O. which was sent to department of forest and Pollution control board for remarks.
D. Control of industrial emissions	i)	Identification of brick kilns authorised unit	TSPCB: The inventory of the Brick kilns is completed.
	ii)	Conversion of natural draft brick kilns to induced draft	The conversion of the Brick kilns into induced draft is being pursued, however as almost all the brick kilns are in unorganised sector without any permanent base, pursuing with them is becoming difficulty and the kilns are operated in small scale.
	iii)	Action against non-complying industrial units	Reviewed under Task force due to air pollution Actions initiated in GHMC on air polluting industries: 1. Closure orders/ stop production orders were issued to 8 industries 2. 3 industries were given Directions
	iv)	Shifting of polluting industries	TSPCB is issuing consent for operation to the industries with a clause that as and when Government issues directions for shifting the industry has to shift
	v)	Ban on polluting industries	TSPCB: Being Complied

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
		s	
(E). Control of air pollution from construction and demolition activities:	i)	Enforce ment of Constru ction & Demoliti on Rules	Rs.27,96,800 levied from the violators during the period from June'19 to Sept'19 Rs.2,09,11,340 levied from the violators during the F.Y 2019-20till 24.01.2020 in which Rs. 6,99,700 was levied from 01.11.2019 to 24.01.2020.
	ii)	Control measur es for fugitive emissio ns from material handling	Being monitored and is under implementation
	iii)	carriage of construc tion material incovere d vessels.	The Concessionaire for C&D waste management are carrying the waste in covered vehicles of 25 T covered with tarpaulin and cleaning the truck after unloading
(F). Other steps to control Air Pollution:	i)	Air quality index	TSPCB: Being implemented Complied
	ii)	Establis h an AQM at SPCB Head	Complied
	iii)	helpline in Hyderab ad City	GHMC: 3401 complaints were received since 1.04.2017 and actions were taken on 3353 No. Of cases have been closed and remaining cases under process.

source	S. No.	Action points	Remarks
		for complaints	
	iv)	continual basis for maximizing coverage of LPG / PNG for domestic	TSPCB: TSPSB addressed letters to GHMC with a request to expedite the permissions for expanding the Gas network A meeting was organized with M/s.BGL and subsequently with the representatives of the industries and BGL at TSPCB office to promote the usage of CNG in lieu of other solid and liquid fuels.
	v)	Monitoring of DG sets	TSPCB: The industrial DG sets are seldom operated due to continuous availability of power and mostly are as a standby.
	vi)	Strengthening of Ambient Air Quality Management	TSPCB: As per the minutes of the first steering committee meeting of the National Clean Air Program(NCAP) which was attended by the SPI.Chief Secretary, EFS&T 5 CAAQMS are approved for Hyderabad and funding is being provided by the MoEF&CC to TSPCB through CPCB. Subsequently proposals based on population criteria as derived by CPCB was also submitted with a requirement of 22 CAAQMS and 32 Manual stations.
	vii)	Source Apportionment Study(SAS)	TSPCB: Proposal for carrying out the SAS and EI was received from the NEERI & EPTRI. The technical proposal was vetted by the Technical committee and the financial negotiations before award of study.
	viii)	Emission Inventory(EI)	
	ix)	cleaner fuels by Hotels etc	Being pursued and most of them are using commercial LPG Regular surprise inspection conducted by AMoHs and food inspectors to check compliance of Hotels and Restaurants with food hygiene and other applicable standards.

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ANNEXURE - V - (A)

GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA

PUBLIC HEALTH & MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

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23316841 GEN

Lr No. 101/T2/AE4/GEN/PCB/2019 / 1613

Dated: 29-08-2019.

From

K.Suresh Kumar,
M.E., F.I.E,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Public Health,
A.C. Guards,
Hyderabad.

To
The Principal Secretary to Govt.,
MA&UD Department,
Telangana Secretariat,
Hyderabad.

Sir,

Sub: PH&MED- NGT Orders, Dated: 27-11-2018 & 10-05-2019 in O.A.No.148 of 2016 filed by Sri Mahesh Chandra Saxena-Action Plan for utilizing treated waste water-Reg.

Ref: 1) E-in-C (PH), Lr.No.101/T2/AE4/Gen/PCB/2016, Dt: 03-05-2019.

2) Govt. Memo No.1322/TP&E.2/2019, Dated: 23-08-2019, MA&UD Dept.

** ** *

I invite kind attention to the Govt. Memo 2nd cited, wherein it was requested to furnish the action plan for utilization of treated waste water.

As informed vide this office letter 1st cited, the DMA has entrusted the preparation of draft policy for utilization of waste water to ASCI, Hyderabad. Subsequently, DMA has submitted a copy of the draft policy document (prepared by ASCI) to the Government. It was further, mentioned therein that the views and suggestions of the stakeholders shall be considered before finalizing the policy and in view of the ongoing preparatory work for the Municipal elections, the stakeholder consultation was planned to be taken up after completion of elections.

It was recommended in the draft policy document to constitute a steering Committee (including Engineer-in-Chief (PH) as a member) at state level and Task Force Committee at District Level.

The sewerage system in the twin cities is maintained by the HMWSSB. Regarding the Urban areas (other than twin cities), STPs are taken up in 9 towns and the status is as follows:

S.No	ULB	STP Capacity in MLD	Technology Used	Present Status	Remarks
1	Karimnagar	38	MBBR	Completed	Under operation.
2	Vikarabad	13	MBBR		Under operation.
3	Nalgonda	17.16	WSP	Nearing Completion	To be commissioned
		2.55	MBBR	To be taken up	To be taken up
4	Miryalguda	11.5	WSP	Nearing Completion	To be commissioned
		5.45	WSP		Under construction
5	Nizamabad	31.5	MBBR	Nearing Completion	To be commissioned
		15	MBBR		To be commissioned

6	Siddipet	7.25	MBBR	Completed	under trial run
		11	SBR	Under Progress	under construction
7	Nagar Kurnool	3.2	CAMUS- SBT	Under Progress	under construction
		2.3	CAMUS- SBT		under construction
8	Khammam	20	SBR	Under Progress	Work awarded
9	Suryapet	10	SBR	Under Progress	Work awarded
		10	SBR	Under Progress	Work awarded

In the towns where STPs are already constructed, the ULBs are given directions to utilize the treated waste water for Horticulture and Industrial use (wherever industries are located in Municipal Limits).

In Ramagundam, RMC has taken up the issue with NTPC for utilization of treated waste water for thermal projects.

Regarding the other towns (134 Nos), DPRs are being prepared under TMDP project to take up sewerage schemes with a tentative cost of Rs.13,200 Crores.

It is proposed to take up the schemes in a phase wise manner and to complete works in all towns in a period of 10 years depending on availability of funds. The tentative Action Plan for 10 years for Taking up sewerage Schemes in Telangana ULBs are as follows (Complete ULB wise details enclosed):

S.No.	Phase	No. of ULBs	Cost Rs. In Crores
1	I year	4	2021.11
2	II year	6	1298.11
3	III year	9	1407.09
4	IV year	9	1217.77
5	V year	12	1441.94
6	VI year	13	1293.55
7	VII year	17	1308.75
8	VIII year	17	1268.49
9	IX year	30	1390.07
10	X year	17	591.86
	Total	134	13238.74

On 29-08-2019, the Director of Municipal Administration conducted a meeting with the ASCI Representatives, and other Stakeholders for finalizing the draft policy for reuse of treated waste water (prepared by ASCI) and submitting the same to the

Government. Accordingly the above tentative action plan is prepared on the part of PHED for executing the Schemes.

As and when the schemes are completed, the schemes will be handed over to the ULBs & the ULBs will be guided to utilize the treated waste water for horticulture, industrial use and other non-potable purposes by identifying potential users as per the policy which may be approved by the Govt.

Yours faithfully

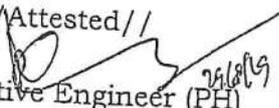
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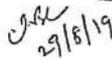
Engineer-in-Chief (PH)

Copy to the DMA for information and necessary action.

Copy to the Member Secretary, TSPCB for information and necessary action.

//Attested//


Executive Engineer (PH)


29/8/19

Tentative Action Plan for Taking up sewerage Schemes in Telangana ULBs

	ULB	District	Population (2011)	UGD est amount (Rs Cr)	Year of taking up
1	Khammam	Khammam	284268	491.23	1st year
2	Suryapet	Suryapet	106805	233.56	1st year
3	Nagarkurnool	Nagarkurnool	26801	96.32	1st year
4	Warangal	Warangal	819406	1200.00	1st year
		Sub total for 1st year		2021.11	
5	Ramagundam	Peddapalli	244939	352.26	2nd year
6	Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	217312	290.42	2nd year
7	Adilabad	Adilabad	117388	179.00	2nd year
8	Jagtyal	Jagtyal	103962	157.67	2nd year
9	Sangareddy	Sangareddy	95617	178.76	2nd year
10	Nirmal	Nirmal	88205	140.00	2nd year
		Sub total for 2nd year		1298.11	
11	Mancherial	Mancherial	87153	180.00	3rd year
12	Sircilla	R.Sircilla	83186	159.11	3rd year
13	Zaheerabad	Sangareddy	82442	75.10	3rd year
14	Kamareddy	Kamareddy	80315	107.98	3rd year
15	Palwancha	Kothagudem	80144	116.21	3rd year
16	Kothagudem	Kothagudem	79850	159.55	3rd year
17	Bodhan	Nizamabad	77573	261.03	3rd year
18	Naspur	Mancherial	76641	191.6	3rd year
19	Meerpet	Ranga Reddy	66982	156.51	3rd year
		Sub total for 3rd year		1407.09	
20	Jalpally	Ranga Reddy	66960	165.00	4th year
21	Bellampally	Mancherial	66792	91.54	4th year
22	Korutla	Jagtyal	66504	105.69	4th year
23	Mandarri	Mancherial	66176	82.79	4th year
24	Tandur	Vikarabad	65115	187.76	4th year
25	Gadwal	J.Gadwal	65024	113.73	4th year
26	Badangpet	Ranga Reddy	64549	174.09	4th year
27	Kodad	Suryapet	64234	142.82	4th year
28	Nizampet	Medchal	61738	154.35	4th year
		Sub total for 4th year		1217.77	
29	Wanaparthy	Wanaparthy	60949	218.46	5th year
30	Bhupalapally	J.Bhupalapally	59758	82.00	5th year
31	Kagaznagar	Komaram Bheem	55549	98.99	5th year
32	Jillelaguda	Ranga Reddy	54922	106.73	5th year
33	Shadnagar	Ranga Reddy	54431	171.26	5th year
34	Bhongir	Y.Bhuvanagiri	53339	185.05	5th year
35	Jangaon	Jangaon	52394	93.00	5th year
36	Mahabubabad	Mahabubabad	52112	92.67	5th year
37	Peerjadiguda	Medchal	51543	108.07	5th year
38	Metpalli	Jagtyal	50902	56.33	5th year
39	Bhainsa	Nirmal	50138	73.74	5th year

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40	Boduppal	Medchal	48225	155.64	5th year
		Sub total for 5th year		1441.94	
41	Jawaharnagar	Medchal	48216	120.54	6th year
42	Sadasivpet	Sangareddy	47920	75.17	6th year
43	Shamshabad	Ranga Reddy	44651	111.63	6th year
44	Medak	Medak	44255	165.00	6th year
45	Armoor	Nizamabad	43902	119.49	6th year
46	Turkayamjal	Ranga Reddy	41858	104.65	6th year
47	Narayanpet	Mahbubnagar	41752	80.56	6th year
48	Huzurabad	Karimnagar	41256	68.09	6th year
49	Peddapalli	Peddapalli	41171	90.97	6th year
50	Devarakonda	Nalgonda	39414	54.54	6th year
51	Medchal	Medchal	39146	102.36	6th year
52	Dundigal	Medchal	37988	94.97	6th year
53	Gajwel	Siddipet	37026	105.58	6th year
		Sub total for 6th year		1293.55	
54	Ameenpur	Sangareddy	36452	91.13	7th year
55	Narsampet	Warangal	36241	60.85	7th year
56	Huzurnagar	Suryapet	35850	86.31	7th year
57	Bandlaguda Jagir	Ranga Reddy	35154	87.89	7th year
58	Yellandu	Kothagudem	34892	86.93	7th year
59	Kyathanpally	Mancherial	34711	86.78	7th year
60	Bollaram	Sangareddy	34667	86.67	7th year
61	Vemulawada	R.Sircilla	33706	44.63	7th year
62	Badepally	Mahbubnagar	32598	113.60	7th year
63	Manuguru	Kothagudem	32065	67.41	7th year
64	Sattupally	Khammam	31857	67.91	7th year
65	Choutuppal	Y.Bhuvanagiri	31202	78.01	7th year
66	Ibrahimpattanam	Ranga Reddy	30993	89.94	7th year
67	Parkal	Warangal	30127	54.36	7th year
68	Madhira	Khammam	30127	57.12	7th year
69	Wyra	Khammam	30097	75.24	7th year
70	Nagaram	Medchal	29586	73.97	7th year
		Sub total for 7th year		1308.75	
71	Nakrekal	Nalgonda	29126	72.82	8th year
72	Achampet	Nagarkurnool	28425	91.78	8th year
73	Jammikunta	Karimnagar	28073	103.66	8th year
74	Kalwakurthy	Nagarkurnool	28060	80.27	8th year
75	Ieeja	J.Gadwal	27921	70.73	8th year
76	Pedda Amberpet	Ranga Reddy	27813	142.11	8th year
77	Dubbak	Siddipet	27500	74.49	8th year
78	Narsingi	Ranga Reddy	25209	63.02	8th year
79	Tellapur	Sangareddy	24174	60.44	8th year
80	Thumkunta	Medchal	24097	60.24	8th year
81	Andole Jogipet	Sangareddy	23951	55.45	8th year
82	Chennur	Mancherial	23579	58.95	8th year
83	Kollapur	Nagarkurnool	23041	104.86	8th year

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84	Ghatkesar	Medchal	22819	57.05	8th year
85	Kompally	Medchal	22377	55.94	8th year
86	Makthal	Mahbubnagar	22165	55.41	8th year
87	Husnabad	Siddipet	22082	61.27	8th year
		Sub total for 8th year		1268.49	
88	Pocharam	Medchal	21946	54.87	9th year
89	Luxettipet	Mancherial	21629	54.07	9th year
90	Dhammaiguda	Medchal	21567	53.92	9th year
91	Kosgi	Mahbubnagar	21318	53.3	9th year
92	Thoopran	Medak	21148	52.87	9th year
93	Shankarpally	Ranga Reddy	20789	51.97	9th year
94	Khanapur	Nirmal	20566	51.42	9th year
95	Amangal	Ranga Reddy	20138	50.35	9th year
96	Sulthanabad	Peddapalli	19772	49.43	9th year
97	Tellareddy	Kamareddy	19750	49.38	9th year
98	Thukkuguda	Ranga Reddy	19182	47.96	9th year
99	Thorrur	Mahabubabad	19100	47.75	9th year
100	Kothakota	Wanaparth	19042	47.61	9th year
101	Narsapur	Medak	18816	47.04	9th year
102	Tirumalagiri	Suryapet	18474	46.19	9th year
103	Narayankhed	Sangareddy	18243	45.61	9th year
104	Pargi	Vikarabad	18241	45.6	9th year
105	Ramayampet	Medak	17860	44.65	9th year
106	Maripeda	Mahabubabad	17685	44.21	9th year
107	Haliya	Nalgonda	17371	43.43	9th year
108	Alair	Y.Bhuvanagiri	17120	42.8	9th year
109	Pochampally	Y.Bhuvanagiri	17074	42.69	9th year
110	Manikonda	Ranga Reddy	16989	42.47	9th year
111	Cherial	Siddipet	16544	41.36	9th year
112	Choppadandy	Karimnagar	16444	41.11	9th year
113	Manthani	Peddapalli	15981	39.95	9th year
114	Mothkur	Y.Bhuvanagiri	15924	39.81	9th year
115	Nandikonda	Nalgonda	15887	39.72	9th year
116	Dharmapuri	Jagtyal	15735	39.34	9th year
117	Yadagirigutta	Y.Bhuvanagiri	15677	39.19	9th year
		Sub total for 9th year		1390.07	
118	Pebbair	Wanaparth	15602	39.01	10th year
119	Adibhatla	Ranga Reddy	15453	38.63	10th year
120	Raikal	Jagtyal	15407	38.52	10th year
121	Atmakur	Wanaparth	15039	37.6	10th year
122	Chityal	Nalgonda	14986	37.47	10th year
123	Bheemgal	Nizamabad	14860	37.15	10th year
124	Neredcherla	Suryapet	14826	37.07	10th year
125	Dornakal	Mahabubabad	14425	36.06	10th year
126	Kodangal	Vikarabad	14294	35.74	10th year
127	Bhoothpur	Mahbubnagar	13938	34.85	10th year
128	Wardhannapet	Warangal rural	13732	34.33	10th year

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129	Gundlapochampally	Medchal	13691	34.23	10th year
130	Waddepalle	J.Gadwal	13270	33.18	10th year
131	Alampur	J.Gadwal	13232	33.08	10th year
132	Chandur	Nalgonda	12889	32.22	10th year
133	Kothapalli	Karimnagar	11058	27.65	10th year
134	Amarchinta	Wanaparthi	10029	25.07	10th year
		Sub total for 10th year		591.86	
		Grand Total		13238.74	

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Present Status of STPs executed by PH & ME Department as on Dt:28-01-2020					
S.No	ULB	STP Capacity in MLD	Technology Used	Present Status	Remarks
1	Karimnagar	38.00	MBBR	Completed	Under operation.
2	Vikarabad	13.00	MBBR	Completed	Under operation.
3	Miryalguda	11.50	WSP	Completed	Commissioned
4	Nizamabad	31.50	MBBR	Completed	Commissioned
		15.00	MBBR	Completed	Commissioned
5	Siddipet	7.25	MBBR	Completed	Commissioned

DETAILS OF EXISTING STPs IN THE STATE

Total number of STPs existing in the State are 35 with the total treatment capacity of 917.55 MLD. Out of these, 24 STPs are existing in GHMC area with the treatment capacity of 774.8 MLD. The Government has prepared master plan to treat the sewage by proposing additional STPs of 1000 MLD capacity.

S.No.	Location	Installed Capacity (MLD)
1	Amberpet	339
2	Nagole	172
3	Nalla cheruvu	30
4	Attapur	51
	Total:	592 MLD

Other STPs operated are as below:

S.No.	Location	Capacity in MLD
1.	Khairatabad	20
2.	KIMS Hospital	30
3.	Pedda Cheruvu	10
4.	Miralam Tank	10
5.	Durgam Cheruvu	5
6.	Rangadhamuni Cheruvu	5
7.	Noor Md. Kunta	4
8.	Patel Cheruvu	2.5
9.	Sarooranagar	2.5
10.	Langar House	1.2
11.	Safilguda	0.6
12.	Kukatpally	12.0
13.	Krishnakanth Park	0.5
14.	Jalagam Vengal Rao Park	5.0
15.	Miralam tank	5.0
16.	Attapur	23.0
17.	Khajaguda	7.5
18.	Nanakramguda	4.5
19.	Lingamaiah Kunta	30.0
20.	Gopannapally	4.5
	Total:	182.8

STPs Commissioned and in operation in other than GHMC area:

S.No.	Location	Capacity in MLD
1.	STP at Karimnagar	38
2.	STP at Vikarabad	13
3.	STP at Miryalguda	11.5
4.	STP 1 at Nizamabad	31.5
5.	STP 2 at Nizamabad	15
6.	STP at Siddipet	7.25
	Total:	116.25

STPs Commissioned but not in operation in other than GHMC area:

S.No.	Location	Capacity in MLD
7.	STP on River Godavari at Ramagundam	4
8.	STP Malkapur, on River Godavari at Ramagundam	14
9.	STP at Bhadrachalam near River Godavari	2
10.	STP on River Godavari at Mancherial, Reddy Colony	4
11.	STP on River Godavari at Mancherial, Saikunta	2.5
	Total:	26.5