

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI  
M.A. NO. 73/2025  
IN  
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 773/2022  
&  
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 840/2022**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

**RAJESH PAREEK**

**...APPLICANT**

**VERSUS**

**STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH**

**...RESPONDENT(s)**

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**THROUGH COUNSEL**



BHANWAR PAL SINGH JADON  
STANDING COUNSEL FOR AGRA NAGAR NIGAM

[bhanwar09jadon@gmail.com](mailto:bhanwar09jadon@gmail.com) | 6375115224

**DATE: 20.12.2025**

**PLACE: NOIDA**

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

M.A. NO. 73/2025

IN

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 773/2022

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**IN THE MATTER OF:**

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**AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,  
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, AGRA, STATE OF U.P. IN COMPLIANCE  
OF ORDER DATED 22.09.2025 PASSED BY THE HON'BLE NATIONAL  
GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

I, ANKIT KHANDELWAL, aged about 36 years, S/o Shri Vishnu Khandelwal, currently posted as Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Agra, State of U.P., do hereby solemnly state and affirm as under:

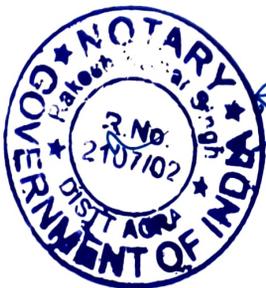


*[Handwritten signature]*

1. That I, Ankit Khandelwal, am well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case and am competent to swear this affidavit.
2. That the present MA has been registered on the basis of the action taken report dated 03.08.2024 submitted by the UPPCB in compliance of direction contained in the common order by the Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 24.04.2024 passed in *OA No. 840/2022* concerning Agra and *OA No. 773/202* concerning Mathura and Vrindavan.
3. That the Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 22.09.2025 directed the Deponent to file their reply by way of Affidavit. The operative part of the order is stated below:

*"...7. Let notice be issued to the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Agra and the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Mathura Vrindavan by the Registry for filing their reply by way of affidavit disclosing status of compliance of the order of the Tribunal passed in the OA..."*

4. That it is submitted that vide order dated 24.04.2024, the Hon'ble Tribunal has imposed Environmental Compensation of Rs.58,39,20,000/- on the



respondent authorities and it has been further directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal that the EC imposed shall be used for the remediation/rejuvenation/restoration of environment in the Agra, Mathura and Vrindavan region. The operative part of the order dated 24.04.2024 is stated herein below:

*"... 386. In the light of the above discussions, OAs - I and II are partly allowed with the following directions:*

***(i) Agra Nagar Nigam is liable to pay environmental compensation of Rs.58,39,20,000/- and shall deposit the same with UPPCB within 3 months from today.***

*(ii) Mathura-Vrindavan Nagar Nigam is liable to pay environmental compensation of Rs.7,20,10,000/- and shall deposit the same with UPPCB within 3 months from today.*

*(iii) For subsequent period of continued violations, in the light of the discussion made above, UPPCB shall compute environmental compensation in the manner discussed above after giving due opportunity of hearing to the concerned parties.*

*(iv) It shall be open to the concerned Nagar Nigams to realise amount of environmental compensation from working agencies of STPs*



*proportionately in accordance with law and after following such procedure as prescribed in law.*

*(v) UPPCB shall also take punitive action for committing offence of Section 24 r/w Section 43 of Water Act 1974, and River Ganga Order 2016 r/w Sections 15,16,17 and 19 of EP Act 1986 against concerned authorities etc., and initiate appropriate proceedings within 3 months.*

*(vi) The amount of environmental compensation shall be used for remediation/rejuvenation/restoration of environment in the Agra, Mathura and Vrindavan region on the basis of a rejuvenation plan which shall be prepared jointly by a Joint Committee comprising of CPCB, UPPCB and concerned District Magistrates.*

*(vii) Compliance Report shall be submitted by UPPCB and Joint Committee constituted above, as the case may be, before Registrar General of this Tribunal after expiry of the period mentioned above and if finds necessary, the matter may be placed before the Bench for further orders... "*

5. That in compliance of the directions issued by the Hon'ble Tribunal in the Original Application and in the present matter, the compliances/ actions taken are stated below:



*d*

COMPLIANCES/ ACTION TAKEN IN COMPLIANCE OF THE  
DIRECTIONS ISSUED BY THE HON'BLE TRIBUNAL

6. That in District Agra, the sewage generated is approximately 286 MLD. For the scientific treatment of the sewage generated, there are 9 STP having the total capacity of approximately 220 MLD. Out of these 9 STPs the Hon'ble Tribunal has imposed EC upon 4 of the STPs, having the capacity of 78 MLD, 10 MLD, 4.5 MLD and 2.25 MLD, discharging their outflow into the River Yamuna.

7. That a joint committee was formed under the chairmanship of District Magistrate, Agra and a meeting was held on 11.01.2025 comprising of the following members:

- i. Mr. Aravind Mallappa Bangari, District Magistrate, Agra (Chairman)
- ii. Mr. Ankur Tiwary, Sci.-E & In-charge CPCB, PO Agra (Member)
- iii. Dr. Vishwanath Sharma, Regional Officer. UPPCB, Agra (Member)

A copy of the MOM is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-1**.

8. That during the above-mentioned joint committee meeting, it was proposed that the amount of environmental compensation imposed by the Hon'ble



Tribunal shall be utilised for the rejuvenation of the 78 MLD STP at Dhandhupura. The STP shall be rejuvenated with the design parameters as per the norms provided by the Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 30.04.2019 in O.A. No. 1069/2018 "Nitin Shankar Deshpande vs UOI & Ors."

A copy of the order dated 30.04.2019 is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE-2.

9. That taking under serious and due consideration the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the rejuvenation/expansion of the 78 MLD STP at Dhandhupura to 100 MLD STP has been proposed by the joint committee during the meeting and the rejuvenation plan for the same has been prepared by the committee.

10. That the prepared rejuvenation/ remediation action plan has been sent to the CPCB for the approval by the UPPCB vide letter dated 17.09.2025.

A copy of the letter dated 17.09.2025 is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE-3.



11. That the CPCB vide letter dated 18.09.2025 has informed the Regional Officer, UPPCB, Agra that the rejuvenation plan was sent for comments on various issues from the concerned departments located at Agra. Regarding the same, the comments have been received from all the concerned departments and the same have been forwarded to the Central Pollution Control Board, Headquarters, Delhi, for necessary further action.

A copy of the letter dated 18.09.2025 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-4.**

12. That the Deponent has sought present status of the approval of rejuvenation/ remediation plan from the CPCB, to which it has been informed that the remediation/rejuvenation plan has been put up before the Member Secretary, CPCB.

A copy of the communication made through e-mail is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-5.**

13. That it is humbly submitted before the Hon'ble Tribunal that subsequent to the approval of the remediation/ rejuvenation plan by the CPCB, the DPR will be prepared for the rejuvenation/ expansion of the 78 MLD STP to 100 MLD STP within 45 days.



14. That it is submitted before the Hon'ble Tribunal that the EC of Rs. 58,39,20,000/- imposed by the Hon'ble Tribunal shall be used for the rejuvenation/ remediation of the above- mentioned STP to ensure that the treated effluent is discharged in river Yamuna.

15. Hence, the present affidavit is being filed for the kind consideration and perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

16. I state that everything stated above has been stated by me in my official capacity on and derived from the official records and I state that nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

*[Signature]*  
DEPONENT

**VERIFICATION**

Verified at Delhi on this 20<sup>th</sup> day of DECEMBER, 2025, that the contents of the above affidavit from paragraphs 1 to 16 are believed to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.



*[Signature]*  
The Deponent Dr. Ankit Khandelwal *[Signature]*  
on oath, verified by Meenu Vishny *[Signature]*  
on This Day 20 12 2025  
Received Rs 5000

*[Signature]*  
DEPONENT

*[Signature]*  
20/12/25

**Minutes of Meeting (MoM)**  
**of**  
**Joint committee meeting held on 11.01.2025, in compliance of order dated**  
**24.04.2024 of Hon'ble NGT , New Delhi in the matter of OA No-840/2022:**  
**Dr. Sanjay Kulshresthra Vs Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.**

Hon'ble NGT vide order dated: 24.02.2024 constituted Joint Committees comprising of CPCB, UPPCB and concerned District Magistrates of Agra, Mathura and Vrindavan. Accordingly, a Joint Committee meeting chaired by DM, Agra was held on 11.01.2025 comprising following committee members :-

1. Mr. Aravind Mallappa Bangari, District Magistrate, Agra
2. Mr. Ankur Tiwary, Sci.-E & In-charge CPCB, PO Agra
3. Dr. Vishwanath Sharma, Regional Officer. UPPCB, Agra

Also, Mr. Swatantra Singh, Executive engineer, Construction Division IInd, UPJN(Urban), Agra and R. P. Singh, Project Manager, Yamuna Pollution Control Unit, UPJN(Rural) were present in the meeting as representative of UPJN(Urban) and UPJN(Rural) to assist the joint committee and apprise about the details of STPs etc. of Agra.

During the Joint Committee meeting, the following deliberations were held:-

1. Hon'ble NGT in order dated 24.04.2024 directed as:-
  - para no. 386(i): "Agra Nagar Nigam is liable to pay environmental compensation of Rs.58,39,20,000/- and shall deposit the same with UPPCB within 3 months from today."
  - para no. 386 (iv): "The amount of environmental compensation shall be used for remediation/rejuvenation/restoration of environment in the Agra, Mathura and Vrindavan region on the basis of a rejuvenation plan which shall be prepared jointly by a Joint Committee comprising of CPCB, UPPCB and concerned District Magistrates". A rejuvenation plan for the remediation/rejuvenation/restoration of environment need to be prepared by joint committee to utilize the above environmental compensation.
2. Above Environmental compensation has been imposed in OA No. 840/2022 vide Hon'ble NGT's order dated 24.04.2024 based on following three criteria :-
  - A. Gap in treatment facilities : At present the total drain discharge of Agra is 286 MLD but sewage treatment facilities in Agra-is only 220.75 MLD.
  - B. Gap in utilisation of STPs : Against installed capacity of 220.75 MLD sewage treatment facility, only 175 MLD of sewage is received at STPs for treatment.

C. STPs not meeting design parameters as per new norms of Hon'ble NGT order dated 30.04.2019 passed in Nitin Shankar Deshpande vs UoI & Other. The above order states that the designed parameters of STP shall be BOD<10 mg/l, TSS<20 mg/l and COD<50 mg/l.

3. The representative of UPJN(Urban) and UPJN(Rural), Agra informed that to overcome the gap in treatment facilities, project under Namami Gange has been sanctioned. After completion of this project, the treatment facility will reach upto 398.35 MLD, which will cater to more than appx. 98% of sewage treatment requirement of projected population of Agra in year 2035.

Sewage generation (In year 2035)	Existing sewage treatment facility	Sanctioned treatment facility under Namami Gange	Balance Treatment Facility required
406 MLD	220.75 MLD (STP)	177.60 MLD (166.00 MLD STP+11.60 MLD DSTP)	7.65 MLD
<b>Total = 398.35 MLD</b>			

Also, to comply with design parameters as per new norms of NGT order dated 30.04.2019 passed in Nitin Shankar Deshpande vs UoI & Other, all new under construction STPs and DSTPs approved under Namami Gange projects are as per these norms only. As all old STPs were commissioned before 2019, they are not meeting the aforesaid design parameters.

Further, as per para no. 338 of Hon'ble NGT order dt. 24.04.2024, the Joint Committee Report dated 24.02.2023 shows that treated water of following STPs is being discharged in River Yamuna and rest is being used for irrigation purposes:

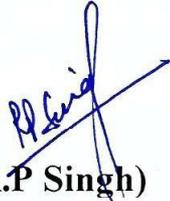
Sl. No.	Details of STP	Capacity/Quantity
1	Boodhi Ka Nagla	2.25 MLD
2	Pilakhar, shahadara, Nunhai	10 MLD
3	Dhandhupura	78 MLD
4	Kalindi Vihar Agra	4.5 MLD

4. In view of above, as per Hon'ble NGT order dt. 24.04.2024, STPs whose treated effluent reaching Yamuna are 2.25, 78, 10 and 4.5 MLD and EC is also imposed on only these STPs. Since, the 2.25, 10 and 4.5 MLD STPs are very small and after construction of STPs under Namami Gange, their utilisation will further decrease. Therefore, the Joint Committee is of the view that it is feasible to rejuvenate oldest and largest

78 MLD STP at Dhandhupura due to following reasons, as stated by UPJN:

- i. It is about to complete its design life of 30 years.
- ii. It is a large STP which is about 35% of present sewage treatment facility of 220.75 MLD.
- iii. It is constructed with UASB and polishing pond technology. The present area of STP is around 1.25 Lac sqm. With latest technology such as SBR etc., this area may be reduced to 30000 sqm and remaining area can be used for the other public facilities.
- iv. After rejuvenation the discharge of STP will be meeting the new norms, which will be beneficial for environment and rejuvenation of Yamuna river.

Therefore, it is proposed that the amount of environmental compensation shall be used for rejuvenation of 78 MLD STP at Dhandhupura with design parameters as per new norms of NGT order dated 30.04.2019, passed in Nitin Shankar Deshpande vs UoI & Other. The rejuvenation plan of 78 MLD STP at Dhandhupura shall be prepared by UPJN, Agra. The rejuvenation plan shall be submitted before 28.02.2025.



**(R.P Singh)**  
Project Manager  
Yamuna Pollution Control Unit  
UP Jal Nigam (Rural), Agra



**(Swatantra Singh)**  
Executive Engineer  
Construction Division IInd  
UP Jal Nigam (Urban), Agra



**(Dr. Vishwanath Sharma)**  
Regional Officer  
UPPCB, Agra



**(Ankur Tiwary)**  
Sci.-E & In-charge  
Project Office, CPCB Agra



**(Aravind Mallappa Bangari)**  
District Magistrate  
Agra

Item No. 04

Court No.1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 1069/2018  
(M.A. No. 1792/2018, M.A. No. 1793/2018, I.A. No. 150/2019 & I.A.  
No. 151/2019)

Nitin Shankar Deshpande

Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India &amp;Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 30.04.2019

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER**

For Applicant(s): Ms. Ekta Sikri and Ms. K. Gayatri, Advocates

For Respondent (s): Mr. Rajkumar, Advocate for CPCB  
Mr. Gigi C. George, Advocate for MoEF&CC  
Mr. Dhruv Mehta, Sr. Advocate with Mr. Ashish  
Wad and Mr. Sidharth Mahajan, Advocates

**ORDER**

1. The issue for consideration is effluent discharge standards for STPs as laid down vide Notification dated 13.10.2017 by way of Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2017 against Serial No. 105 of Schedule-I to the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
2. Vide order dated 21.12.2018, this Tribunal noted that untreated or partially treated sewage is a major source of pollution in the country.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors.*<sup>1</sup> directed taking of steps so that huge gap in sewage generated and treated is bridged.

3. The Tribunal also noted that the proposed standards as per Draft Notification dated 24.11.2015 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC) are sought to be diluted by the impugned Notification as follows:

Sr. No.	Parameters	Old Norms 1986	Draft Norms Nov., 15	MoEF& CC Notification October 2017
1.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l)	<30	<10	<30 and <20 (metro cities)
2.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/l)	<250	50	No limit
3.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/l)	<100	<20	<100 and <50 (metro cities)
4.	Total Nitrogen (mg/l)	<100	<10	No limit
5.	Ammonical Nitrogen (mg/l)	<50	<5	No limit
6.	Total Phosphorus (mg/l)	No limit	No limit	No limit
7.	Fecal Coliform MPN/100 ml	No limit	<100	<1000

4. The Tribunal also noted that the relaxed standards will deteriorate the water quality and degrade the environment and be a retrograde

<sup>1</sup>(2017) 5 SCC 326

step. The dilution will also affect the human life and the water quality of the rivers.

5. Accordingly, the Tribunal constituted an Expert Committee comprising the nominees from IIT Kanpur, IIT Roorkee, NEERI and CPCB which was to give its report after examining the best available technologies and best practices and after referring to the Experts study on the subject particularly CPCB Report on “River Stretches for Restoration of Water Quality, 2014-15” and the order of this Tribunal on the subject of polluted river stretches dated 20.09.2018 in Original Application No. 673/2018 in the matter of News item published in “*The Hindu*” authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled “*More river stretches are now critically polluted : CPCB*”. The Tribunal also directed stay of operation of the impugned Notification and application of pre-revised standards till further orders.

6. Accordingly, report has been received from CPCB vide e-mail dated 30.04.2019 forwarding the Expert Committee report. The report noted the current status of water quality of rivers which flows in India and the fact that 351 river stretches out of 323 rivers were polluted. There was need for revised standards for BOD and COD with a view to protect the water quality of the rivers/streams. There was also a need for revised standards for TSS, for Nitrogen (Ammonia & Nitrates) and Phosphorus and for Fecal Coliform.

7. The Committee while discussing the need for revised the Standards for BOD and COD observed that:

*“Inclusion of COD in sewage discharge certainly offers advantages in terms of early diagnosis on functioning of STPs and thus helps in resorting immediate measures/corrective actions. This is because analysis of COD is completed within 5 Hours as against 5 days at 20°C or 3 days at 27°C for BOD (Sawyer & McCarty, V. Edition). Moreover, if Government wishes to regulate STPs across the country through online monitoring system in future, inclusion of COD in Discharge Standards will prove beneficial for the reason that COD sensors are quite reliable and readily available in Indian market, however the same is not the case with BOD sensors. Thus, from regulatory point of view also, COD is an important parameter and needs to be included in sewage Discharge Standards.”*

While discussing the need for revised standards for TSS the Committee has observed that:

*“ The Microbial quality of wastewater could be linked with the TSS concentration. The larger the Suspended solids, the larger shall be the presence of bacteria, protozoa and viruses. High TSS wastewater cannot be easily disinfected, as the suspended particles “hide” these microorganisms and also react with chemical disinfectants.”*

Further the committee observed:

*“A well designed and operated conventional sewage treatment system such as activated sludge process can meet 20 mg/L effluent TSS discharge standards. Many STPs bases on secondary wastewater treatment all over the globe are able to achieve 10-20mg/L. TSS without any tertiary treatment.”*

Further with regard to the need for revised standard for Nitrogen (Ammonia & Nitrates) and Phosphorus it has been elaborated by Committee that:

*“Nitrogen and phosphorus in all forms are major rate limiting elements essential for the growth of algae and other vegetation in water bodies leading to a state called eutrophication. The greenish color water with large vegetation growth is common sight for not only lakes and ponds but also slow moving rivers.*

*Eutrophication arises from the oversupply of nutrients (N & P), which leads to overgrowth of plants and algae.*

*Degradation of dead algae and plants by microbes consumes dissolved oxygen in the water, thereby creating the state of hypoxie.*

*Eutrophication leads to many problems related to water quality:*

- *Large Dissolved oxygen variation leads to fish kills*
- *Filling the water body with dead algae and other vegetation.*
- *Decomposition of dead algae and vegetation at the bottom causing oxygen depletion and further release of nutrient.*
- *Release of algal toxins and odors causing substances make the water unsuitable for human and animal consumption.”*

The Committee has also observed that:

*Due to the absence of dilution and worsening of our rivers and lakes, it is necessary to move towards nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) regulations in water bodies.*

The Committee while discussing the revised standards for Fecal Coliforms observed:

“As per "Houses and Household Amenities, Latrine Facility, Census of India - 2011, Registrar General and Commissioner, India" available at [http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/Data sheet/ India / Latrine. Pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/Data%20sheet/India/Latrine.Pdf); Out of 7.9 Crores Urban Households (UHH), nearly 1.7 Crores UHH (i.e. 20 %) lacks adequate sanitation. At the same time more than 5 lakhs villages in the country are now open defecation free (ODF) ([https:// sbm.gov.in/sbmdashboard / ODF.aspx](https://sbm.gov.in/sbmdashboard/ODF.aspx).) Although rural parts are covered through sanitary toilets, effluent from septic tanks from newly built 9.2 crores toilets across the country is unavoidable. This may pose very high health risk owing to the fact that "Sanitation" including collection, conveyance and treatment is either absent or inadequate in such areas. **Relaxing FC pose risk to downstream cities/town/villages that rely on drinking water source on same water body in case of rivers. It appears quite reasonable to say that FC Standards be prescribed to 100 MPN/100 ml. considering its impact on human health in general and readiness of Indian wastewater sector to handle the same (Recommended value of FC in CPHEEO Manual, 2013 is MPS230/100 mI).** (emphasis added)

Hence, CPHEEO 2013 recommended the following guidelines for treated sewage discharge into surface water which after some travel may join a **drinking water source to be used as source of supply for drinking water as given in following Table 5.20**

Table 5.20 Recommended Guidelines for Treated Sewage if Discharged into Surface Water to be used as source of Drinking Water.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>MoEF Standards (A)</i>	<i>Recommended Values</i>
<i>BOD, mg/L</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>Less than 10</i>
<i>SS, mg/L</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>Less than 10</i>
<i>TN, mg/L</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>Less than 10</i>
<i>Dissolved P, mg/L</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Less than 2</i>
<i>Faecal Coliforms, MPN/ 100 mL</i>	<i>Not specified</i>	<i>Less than 230</i>

(A) General Standards, Environmental Protection Rule, 1986 & as authorized by PCB

• *In order to achieve the above values, the treatment process would need to be designed for nutrient removal in addition to the conventional BOD and SS removal. It has also been reported that if the nutrients were removed to the levels mentioned in Table 3.20, then the amount of chlorine required for disinfection would be less at about 5 mg/ l.*

Considering aforementioned analysis, the Chairman CPCB directed all State Pollution Control Boards to make it mandatory for local bodies to set up sewerage systems for treatment and disposal of sewage to meet the prescribed standards ie., pH 6.5-9, BOD (mg/L): Not more than 10, COD (mg/L ): Not more than 50, TSS (mg/L) : Not more than 20, NH<sub>4</sub>-N (mg/L): Not more than 5, N-total (mg/L) Not more than 10 ,Fecal Coliforms (MPN/100 ml) Less than 230. The details are provided in Annexure 1.”

8. The report further mentions that the stringent standards in terms of Draft Notification dated 24.11.2015 are not only economically viable

and technically feasible, the cost will not be significantly high. In this regard, it was observed:

*“7.0 ECONOMIC VIABILITY & RESOURCE POSITION*

*1. For Nitrification (Conversion of ammonia to nitrate), 20-30% larger aeration tanks are required with additional 40-50 % aeration demand. The Total capital and O&M cost of the system increases by 10-20 & 5-10 % respectively.*

*2. For further removal of nitrate from wastewater, denitrification (conversion of nitrate to Nitrogen gas) is needed by additional anoxic tank in the system. The capital cost further increases by 5-10 %. Nevertheless, denitrification gives 25 % oxygen credit which reduces 25 % aeration requirement.*

*3. Finally, overall capital and operational cost implications for achieving standards for metropolitan and class-I cities shall be 20-30 %.*

*4. Typical total unit costs for wastewater treatment based on experience gained in Western Europe and the USA is presented in Figure XX (WHO/ UNEP 1997), The total unit cost for secondary treatment (BOD < 20-30 mg/L, & TSS < 50-100 mg/L) varies between 1.5-2.0 US\$/m<sup>3</sup>, while for tertiary treatment (BOD, TSS & TN < 10 mg/L) it is 2.0-2.5 US\$/m<sup>3</sup>. The additional burden is approximately 25-33 % which matches with Indian experience as well.*

*5. In recent years, many STPs are constructed based on effluent BOD, TSS & TN < 10 mg/L) and all the well operated and maintained STPs are providing the desired effluent quality. Some of these STPs are monitored by IIT Roorkee in recent years under several research projects and NGT reports. The performance evaluation results for 20 MGD Nilothi STP, 20 MLD Pappan Kalan STP, 15 MLD Delhi Gate STP and 5 MGD Kapashera STP of Delhi submitted to NGT alongwith 3.0 MID*

*STP, Rishikesh, 1 MGD STP, Delhi, 27 MGD STP, Haridwar etc., monitored under various research projects is attached as Annexure 3.*

*6. CPCB has also conducted study on technological achievability of proposed standards. Delhi Jal Board has installed and commissioned 04 STPs on advanced treatment technology along with coliform reduction facilities.*

*7. In addition, the following STPs all over India are producing the desired quality: 1.5 MLD STP, Cubbon Park, Bangalore, 2.0 MLD STP, Pahalgam, 3.5 MLD STP, Tapovan, Rishikesh, 4.0 MLD STP, IIT Madras, 12.5 MLD STP, Tonca, Goa, 15.0 MLD STP, Gorakhpur, 17.3 MLD STP, Zirakpur, Punjab, 18 MLD STP, Sarai, Haridwar, 20.0 MLD STP, Hyderabad, 20.0 MLD Sangvi, Pune, 30 MLD STP, Hyderabad, 37.5 MLD STP, UP Housing Board, Lucknow, 40.0 MLD Kharadi, Pune, 40.0 MLD STP, Hubballi, Karnataka, 45 MLD STP, Mundhwa, Pune, 50 MLD STP Kalamboli, Navi Mumbai, 54 MLD STP, Noida, 55.0 MLD, Singanpure, Surat, 56 MLD STP, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad, 68.0 MLD STP, Dehradun, 100 MLD STP, Vashi Navi Mumbai, 130 MLD STP, Nagpur, 137 MLD STP, Greater Noida, 245 MLD STP Indore, etc.*

*8. In practical experience with actual tendered cost, the experience has been quite differing. Many tenders based on old and less stringent quality standards have been awarded at much higher per MLD cost as compared to STPs having more stringent standards. Plus on a long term basis, new technologies have lower life cycle costs. Other factors which are encouraging most corporations and contractors to adopt new technologies are more compact designs, less land requirement, less construction time, better material of construction, less maintenance cost, automation and less dependency on expensive trained manpower to operate plants in remote locations.”*

9. Accordingly, the Committee further observed that:

- “● *The new stringent standards are devised considering the deterioration condition of water bodies and unavailability of adequate dilution water in our water bodies. If not stringent quality standards are not implemented then in the coming future with more population burden on rivers, situation will further deteriorate.*
- *The greatest benefit of these standards is to achieve all purpose non-portable reuse quality effluent. Each STP is to be treated as a source of water for reuse and recycling, helping in mitigating drought/ climate change in the country. It will also reduce exploitation of groundwater reserves and dependency on rainfall which has become quite unpredictable in the past few years. Climate change is a reality that should be addressed and adopted for in the coming future. It will go a long way in reducing agricultural dependency on bore well water.*
- *If treatment of wastewater is not carried out with intention of reuse and recycle expenditure on conveyance/long distance transport of water/sewage will be much higher. Even as on toady in many cities cost of conveyance of water is much higher than the treatment of sewage to make it fit for most uses including domestic uses. For example the cost of transporting water from Narmada to fulfil water supply needs of Indore city (approximately @ Rs. 20/cum) is much higher than the cost of treating sewage to tertiary level.”*

In view of above and severity of depletion of aquatic resources vis-a-vis the financial aspects related to conveyance and treatment of water/sewage the committee recommended that the effluent discharge for STPs to be as follows:

“

SI. No.	Industry	Parameters	Standards (Applicable to all mode of disposal)			
1	2	3	4			
	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)		Mega and Metropolitan Cities	Class I Cities	Others	Deep Marine Outfall
		pH	5.5-9.0	5.5-9.0	5.5-9.0	5.5-9.0
		Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	10	20	30	30
		Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	20	30	50	50
		Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	50	100	150	150
		Nitrogen-Total	10	15	-	-
		Phosphorus-Total( For Discharge into Ponds, Lakes)	1.0	1.0	1.0	
		Fecal Coliform (FC) (Most Probable)	Desireable-100 Permissible-	Desireable-230 Permissible-	Desireable-1000 Permissible-	Desireable-1000 Permissible-

	<i>Number per 100 milliliter, MPN/100 ml</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>ble-1000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>e-10,000</i>
<i>Note:</i>					
<i>(i)</i>	<i>Mega-Metropolitan Cities have population more than 1 crore, Metropolitan Cities-Population more than 10 Lakhs and Class-1 Population more than 1 Lakh.</i>				
<i>(ii)</i>	<i>All value in mg/l except for pH and Fecal Coliform.</i>				
<i>(iii)</i>	<i>These standards will be applicable for discharge into water bodies as well as for land disposal/applications.</i>				
<i>(iv)</i>	<i>These Standards shall apply to all new STPs for which construction is yet to be initiated.</i>				
<i>(v)</i>	<i>The existing/under construction STPs shall achieve these standards within 07 years from the date of notification.</i>				
<i>(vi)</i>	<i>In case where the marine outfall provides a minimum initial dilution of 150 times at the point of discharge and a minimum dilution of 1500 times at a point 100m away from discharge point, then norms for deep sea marine discharge shall be applied.</i>				
<i>(vii)</i>	<i>Reuse/Recycling of treated effluent shall be encouraged.</i>				
<i>(viii)</i>	<i>State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees may make these norms more stringent taking into account the local conditions.</i>				

10. We have heard Learned Counsel for the parties.

11. Learned Counsel for the applicant submits that while the Expert Committee is fully justified in suggesting parameters as per its report for Mega-Metropolitan Cities, there is no justification for different and diluted standards for Class-I cities, Other cities or Deep Marine Outfall and to that extent the report of the Expert Committee fall short of the required scientific logic and database. While

recommending the diluted standards for Class-I cities, Other cities or Deep Marine Outfall the Committee has not given any explanation with regard to the existing pollution load in these areas, the available systems in place, the efficacy of the systems in terms of meeting of norms, the population impacted by deteriorating water quality and likely consequences on health of people if these diluted norms are permitted. There is no scientific justification offered for diluting the norms for these areas in which the majority of country's population resides. Also such standards we feel must apply not only to new STPs but also to the existing ones. Further, there is no justification for non-application of such standards for seven years for existing STPs.

12. Learned Counsel for CPCB and interveners are unable to justify dilution of standards for areas other than Mega Metropolitan Cities or for existing STPs.

13. We find that there is no justification for diluted standards for areas other than Mega and Metropolitan Cities. The water quality standards are required to be same for the population of major cities or other cities. No justification has been shown for different standards for persons living in cities other than Mega and Metropolitan Cities. Major population of this country will be affected by diluted standards and only persons in Mega and Metropolitan Cities will have comparatively better standards without any valid reason or distinction. We may note that filters, UV filters etc. are facilities

mainly available in major cities and not in smaller cities or villages where the standards are proposed to be diluted.

14. Accordingly, we accept the report of the Expert Committee with the modification that the standards recommended for Mega and Metropolitan Cities will also apply to rest of the country. We also direct that the standards will apply not only for new STPs but also for existing/under construction STPs without any delay and giving of seven years time stands disapproved.

MoEF & CC may issue an appropriate Notification in the matter within one month from today.

The Application is disposed of.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

April 30, 2019  
Original Application No. 1069/2018  
SN



**क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,  
मवन सं० 14, सेक्टर 3बी, आवास विकास सिकन्दरा योजना, आगरा।**

पत्रांक:-539/एल-236/2025

दिनांक:-17/09/2025

सेवा में,

महत्वपूर्ण/मा० अधिकरण प्रकरण

प्रभारी अधिकारी,  
केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,  
आगरा।

**विषय:-मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित एम०ए० नं०-73/2025, ओ०ए० सं०-773/2022 एवं ओ०ए० सं०-840/2022 राजेश पारिक बनाम स्टेट ऑफ यू०पी० व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 27.05.2025 के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में।**

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक सन्दर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। अवगत कराना है कि मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित एम०ए० नं०-73/2025, ओ०ए० सं०-773/2022 एवं ओ०ए० सं०-840/2022 राजेश पारिक बनाम स्टेट ऑफ यू०पी० व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 27.05.2025 के अनुक्रम में राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा मा० अधिकरण में अद्यतन रिपोर्ट दाखिल की जानी है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में आपसे अनुरोध है कि प्रकरण पर आगरा जनपद हेतु तैयार यमुना रिवर रिज्युवनेशन प्लान की आवश्यकता है।

अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि जनपद आगरा के यमुना रिवर रिज्युवनेशन प्लान की एक प्रति तथा अध्याविधिक स्थिति से इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें। उक्त वाद में अगली सुनवाई दिनांक 22.09.2025 को नियत है।

भवदीय

**AMIT MISHRA** Digitally signed by AMIT MISHRA  
Date: 2025.09.17 18:14:36 +05'30'

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

प्रतिलिपि-

1. मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी (वृत्त-4), उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को सूचनार्थ सादर प्रेषित है।
2. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, मथुरा को सूचनार्थ सादर प्रेषित।

**AMIT MISHRA** Digitally signed by AMIT MISHRA  
Date: 2025.09.17 18:15:16 +05'30'

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी



## केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

परियोजना कार्यालय

04, धौलपुर हाउस, एम0जी0 रोड, आगरा-282001

दूरभाष : 0562-4005877, 2421568(फैक्स)

ई-मेल : poagra.cpcb@nic.in

सं० परि०का०आ०/प्रशा०/NGT Agra 149 (ii)-15/ 183

दिनांक 18.09.2025

सेवा में,

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी,  
उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,  
आगरा

विषय :- माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में आयोजित ओ.ए. 773/2022 राजेश पारीक बनाम स्टेट ऑफ यू.पी. एवं ओ.ए. 840/2022 संजय कुलश्रेष्ठ बनाम उ0प्र0 सरकार व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 24.04.2024 के अनुपालन के संबंध में।

संदर्भ :- आपका पत्रांक सं. 539/एल-236/2025, दिनांक 17.09.2025

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त संदर्भित विषय एवं पत्र के संबंध में अवगत कराना है कि माननीय एन.जी.टी. न्यायालय द्वारा गठित जिलाधिकारी, आगरा की अध्यक्षता में गठित संयुक्त समिति द्वारा उ0प्र0 जल निगम, आगरा को आगरा शहर हेतु रिज्युवनेशन प्लान बनाने के लिए निर्देशित किया गया था। उ0प्र0 जल निगम, आगरा द्वारा निर्मित संयुक्त समिति को प्रस्तुत मसौदा रिज्युवनेशन प्लान की प्रति संलग्नानुसार है। (साफ्ट कॉपी ईमेल द्वारा)

मसौदा रिज्युवनेशन प्लान को केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, मुख्यालय दिल्ली स्तर से अनुमोदन हेतु प्रेषित किया गया था, जिस पर मुख्यालय द्वारा आगरा स्थित विभिन्न विभागों से संबंधित बिन्दुओं पर कमेण्ट उपलब्ध कराने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया था।

वर्तमान में सभी संबंधित विभागों से कमेण्ट्स प्राप्त कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, मुख्यालय दिल्ली प्रेषित कर दिये गये हैं। मुख्यालय स्तर से सूचना प्राप्त होने पर उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को अविलम्ब उपलब्ध करा दी जायेगी।

कृपया आपके अवलोकन एवं सूचनार्थ प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक-यथौपरि (ईमेल द्वारा)



(अंकुर तिवारी)  
प्रभारी अधिकारी

Fwd: Compliance of NGT Order Dt. 24.04.2024 in O.A NO-840/2022 and O.A NO. 773/2022, MA No. 73/2025-reg.

Nazim Uddin < nazim.cpcb@nic.in >

Fri, 12 Dec 2025 8:06:41 PM +0530

To "CPCB Agra"<poagra.cpcb@nic.in>

Cc "VISHAL GANDHI"<vishalgandhi.cpcb@nic.in>

File put up to MS

==== Forwarded message =====

From: CPCB Agra <poagra.cpcb@nic.in>

To: "Nazim Uddin" <nazim.cpcb@nic.in>

Cc: "Ankur Tiwary" <ankur.cpcb@nic.in>, "VISHAL GANDHI" <vishalgandhi.cpcb@nic.in>, "CPCB RD LUCKNOW" <rdlucknow.cpcb@gov.in>

Date: Fri, 12 Dec 2025 16:14:19 +0530

Subject: Compliance of NGT Order Dt. 24.04.2024 in O.A NO-840/2022 and O.A NO. 773/2022, MA No. 73/2025-reg.

==== Forwarded message =====

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक माननीय एनजीटी के आदेश में निम्नानुसार अनुपालन कार्यवाही हेतु निर्देशित किया गया था:-

.....(vi) The amount of environmental compensation shall be used for remediation/rejuvenation/restoration of environment in the Agra, Mathura and Vrindavan region on the basis of a rejuvenation plan which shall be prepared jointly by a Joint Committee comprising of CPCB, UPPCB and concerned District Magistrates.

(vii) Compliance Report shall be submitted by UPPCB and Joint Committee constituted above, as the case may be, before Registrar General of this Tribunal after expiry of the period mentioned above and if finds necessary, the matter may be placed before the Bench for further orders.

उपरोक्त के अनुपालन में संयुक्त समिति द्वारा बनाये आगरा तथा मथुरा-वृन्दावन के rejuvenation plan को परि.का. आगरा द्वारा दिनांक: 01.12.2025 को ई-ऑफिस द्वारा मुख्यालय अनुमोदन हेतु अग्रसारित किया गया था.

वर्तमान में प्रकरण से सम्बंधित MA No. 73/2025 में अगली सुनवाई दिनांक: 22.12.2025 को नियत है जिसमें नगरायुक्त, आगरा तथा मथुरा-वृन्दावन को एनजीटी के उक्त आदेश के अनुपालन में कृत कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा हलफनामें द्वारा दाखिल करना है.

आगरा तथा मथुरा-वृन्दावन के rejuvenation plan को मुख्यालय, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदन की अद्यतन स्थिति की सूचना नगरायुक्त, आगरा द्वारा वांछित है जिसका समावेश उनके प्रस्तावित हलफनामें में किया जाना है.

आपसे अनुरोध है कि परि.का. आगरा द्वारा अग्रसारित आगरा तथा मथुरा-वृन्दावन के rejuvenation plan को अनुमोदन हेतु कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें जिससे माननीय न्यायालय द्वारा निर्देशित अनुपालन

259

कार्यवाही ससमय की जा सके.

कृपया आपके अवलोकन एवं अग्रेतर कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है.

यह ई-मेल सक्षम अधिकारी के अनुमोदन से प्रेषित किया जा रहा है.

सादर

डॉ. विपुल कुमार सिंह

वैज्ञा. 'ग'

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड / CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार) / (MoEF&CC, Govt. of India)

परियोजना कार्यालय, आगरा-282001 (उ.प्र.) भारत / Project Office, Agra- 282001 (U.P.) INDIA

ऊर्जा बचाएं: पर्यावरण बचाएं / SAVE ENERGY: SAVE ENVIRONMENT

#### 4 Attachment(s)

MA 73-2025 order dt. 22-09-20...

137.8 KB

NGT OA 840-2022 order date ...

2.4 MB

Rejuvenation plan Agra - modif...

1.2 MB

Rejuvenation plan Mathura Vri...

3.3 MB