IN THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

AT NEWDELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.606 OF 2018

BETWEEN:

.... PETITIONERS

AND:

CPCB and OTHERS .... RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT FILED BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA – RESPONDENT

I, T. M. Vijay Bhaskar, S/o. Late. Sri. T. R. Mahadeva Naidu aged about 59 years, presently, working as Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru do hereby solemnly affirm and State on oath as follows :-

1. I submit that I have been working as Chief Secretary, GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA since **July 2018** and in my official capacity and as verifiable from official records maintained with Government of Karnataka, I am familiar with the facts of the case and hence I am swearing this affidavit.
2. I respectfully submit that based on the directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal, I ensured coordination with various departments of Government of Karnataka and based on the information provided by such departments, I depose the present affidavit.

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3. I respectfully submit that, directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal with respect to OA 606/2018 are being adopted in both Urban and Rural areas of the State.
4. I respectfully submit the abstract of implementation status of Solid Waste Management(SWM), Plastic Waste Management (PWM), Biomedical waste Management (BWM) Rules-2016 in 289 Urban Local Bodies (in 6742 wards), 6,017 Gram Panchayaths and 23,259 Health Care facilities along with implementation status of other issues mentioned in Hon'ble NGT order dated:24-4-2019 (page 13 and 14, para 20 [a – h] as detailed below;

1. **Para 20(a):**
   I. Compliance to SWM Rules 2016 in **urban areas**(excluding Bengaluru) is enclosed herewith and marked as **Annexure-R1.**
   II. Compliance to SWM Rules 2016 in **Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike(BBMP)** is enclosed herewith and marked as **Annexure-R2.**
   III. Compliance to SWM Rules 2016 in **rural areas** is enclosed herewith and marked as **Annexure-R3.**
   IV. Compliance to SWM Rules 2016, BWM Rules 2016, C&D waste Management Rules-2016, Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, E-Waste Management Rules-2016, Status of STPs & re-use of treated water, status of CETPs/ETPs, air pollution and noise pollution status by **Karnataka State Pollution Control Board** is enclosed here with and marked as **Annexure-R4.**
   V. Compliance to Status of STPs and re-use of treated wastewater by Bangalore Water Supply and Sewage Board **(BWSSB)** and Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (**KUWS&DB**

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for cities other than Bangalore) is enclosed herewith and marked as **Annexure-R5.**

VI. Compliance to Rejuvenation of water bodies by Urban Development Department is enclosed herewith and marked as **Annexure-R6**.

VII. Compliance on illegal sand mining by the Department of Mining and Geology is enclosed herewith and marked as **Annexure-R7.**

VIII. Compliance to ground water extraction/Contamination and recharge by Directorate of Groundwater department enclosed herewith and marked as **Annexure-R8.**

2. **Para 20(b)**: State level NGT SLC meeting was conducted on 22-10-2020.
3. **Para 20(c):**Compliance to Hon'ble NGT order dated 20.09.2018 in the News Item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled "More river stretches are critically polluted (OA No 673/2018) is enclosed herewith and marked as **Annexure-R9.**
4. **Para 20(d):**Compliance to Status of functioning of the Committees constituted in News Item published in "Times of India" Authored by Shri Vishwa Mohan titled "NCAP with multiple timelines to clear Air in 102 cities released around Aug 15" dated 08.10.2018 is enclosed herewith and marked as **Annexure-R10.**
5. **Para 20(e):**Compliance to Status of Action Plan with regard to identification of polluted industrial clusters in O.A.No.1038/2018, news item published in "The Asian Age" Authored by Sanjay Kaw titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels" dated 13.12.2018 is enclosed here with and marked as **Annexure-R11.**

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6. **Para 20(h):**

I. Performance of 6 Model towns in Karnataka is as below,

Model city Data										
SL No	ULB Name	ULB Type	Ward No	Door to Door Collection		Source segregation	Progress	Waste Processing		Progress
				No of wards with 100% D-D Collection	Progress	No of wards with 100% segregation		MSW Generated (in TPD)	Waste Processed (in TPD)	
1	Mysore	CC	65	65	100	65	100	450	235	52.2
2	Mangalore	CC	60	60	100	14	23	350	225	64.3
3	Belagavi	CC	58	58	100	32	55	250	250	100.0
4	Raichur	CMC	35	35	100	18	51	100	45	45.0
5	Karwar	CMC	31	31	100	31	100	27	19	70.4
6	Hunsur	CMC	31	31	100	15	48	23	8	34.8
7	Ullal	CMC	31	31	100	31	100	17.5	8	45.7
Total			**311**	**311**	**100**	**206**	**66**	**1217.5**	**790**	**64.9**

II. 90 Gram Panchayaths have been proposed for developing as model GPs as per the list enclosed herewith and marked as **Annexure-R12.**

7. I respectfully submit that, Covid situation in the State has hindered the progress of developmental activities that was required to achieve the SWM Rule targets, but the State is taking all necessary actions to achieve the targets.

8. I respectfully submit that, several significant achievements have been made by the State of Karnataka in the field of solid, plastic and biomedical waste management as detailed below:

URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 289 Urban Local Bodies of Karnataka with 23,625,962 population in 6742 wards generate approximately 11,085 tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste.

1. In Swachh Survekshan 2020, 9 Urban Local Bodies of Karnataka bagged awards as detailed below:-

Swachh Survekshan 2020 Awradee cities		
SL no	CITY NAME	Award For
1	Mysore	India's 'Cleanest Medium City'
2	Hunsur (TMC)	Best City in 'Citizens Feedback'

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3	Ramanagara (CMC)	Best City in 'Innovation & Best Practices'
4	Krishnarajanagara (TMC)	Best City in 'Citizens Feedback'
5	Piriyapatna (TP)	Cleanest City
6	Heggadadevankote (TP)	Best City in 'Citizens Feedback'
7	Kadur (TMC)	Best City in 'Innovation & Best Practices'
8	Holalkere (TP)	Best 'Self-Sustainable City'
9	Jaali (TP)	Fastest Mover' City
10	Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike	Best 'Self-Sustainable City'

2. Bangalore and Mysore City Corporation have been certified as ODF++ cities and Tumkur City Coporation as been certified has ODF+ city.
3. MSW collection efficiency has increased from 9866 TPD to 10176 TPD (Aggregate achievement- 96.95% & 3% increase from April 2019 to Oct 2020.
4. Efficiency of 100% D-D waste collection has increased from **5605 wards to 6596 wards** (Aggregate achievement- 85 % & 11% increase from April 2019 to Oct 2020, drop in progress is due to the fact that there were inclusion of 10 newly upgraded ULBs in the last 1 year).
5. **Suitable land for scientific Processing and Disposal (P&D)** of MSW - 227 Urban Local Bodies out of 285 ULBs have land for MSW Processing and Disposal
6. Efficiency of MSW Processing has increased from 3494 TPD to 5838 TPD (Aggregate achievement- 52.66 % & 16% from April 2019 to Oct 2020.
7. State Government under Swachh Bharat Mission has released Rs.183.41 Crs towards waste management to all ULBs on 9-1-2020 and Rs.18.25 Cr has been released towards carrying out awareness programs in ULBs.
8. 2815 tenders have been invited in 218 ULBs of the State for procurement of vehicles/equipment /machineries and development of infrastructure required for processing & disposal facilities.

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9. SWM byelaws have been adopted in all the municipalities.

10. 2420 waste pickers have been engaged in waste management in the State.

11. All the 289 Urban Local Bodies have declared themselves as open Defecation Free (ODF) cities, out of which 267 Urban Local Bodies have been certified as ODF by third party inspection agency.

12. State level Technical Advisory Committe has been constituted on 24-03-2020 to advise the State with issues concerned with legacy waste management. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 15-10-2020 to discuss the road map of legacy waste management in the State.

13. The State has finalised Rs 4.6 crores estimate for the Mysore City Corporation for carrying out bio remediation of 2 Lakh tonnes of legacy waste.

14. State is also scrutinizing the legacy waste management proposal from Mangalore City Corporation to handle 6 lakh tonnes of legacy waste.

15. During Covid situation, State through ULBs has developed a system for the separate collection of bio-medical waste from home quarantine households and ensured safe disposal in common bio-medical waste facilities/deep burial with necessary precaution as per the CPCB guidelines.

16. I respectfully submit that, 101 Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) plants are planned in the State in non-UGD towns. The work order is being issued to the selected Project Management Consultancies for preparation of DPRs in 50 selected ULBs.

17. I respectfully submit that, the State is taking all measures required for implementation of 100% ban on one time used plastic bags, plastic banners, plastic buntings, flex, plastic flags, plastic plates, plastic cups, plastic spoons, plastic sheets used for spreading on dining table irrespective of thickness including the above items made of thermocol and plastic which use plastic micro beads vide Notification No. FEE 17

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EPC 2012, dated 11.03.2016. In the previous year, 8357 raids have been conducted in which, 2205 tonnes of banned items have been seized and around Rs.88.77 lakhs fine has been collected. However Covid situation has brought back usage of plastics in a big way and all efforts will be taken to educate the public to the alternates.

18. I respectfully submit that during the Covid situation, initiatives such as source segregation, waste processing and disposal activities have taken a toll since the public, pourakarmikas and other sanitary workers were apprehensive to touch the waste and there was absenteeism in SWM workforce due to Covid. Also, infrastructure development activities, procurement of vehicles and machinery required for ensuring 100% SWM compliance were stalled for about 6 months during pandemic. However State is taking all necessary efforts to bring back the momentum. It is further submitted that in the current situation finances have dwindled in the municipalities making it difficult to earmark sufficient funds for solid waste management. Hence it is prayed that the Hon'le Tribunal extend the deadline fixed for 100% SWM Rule implementation.

BRUHATH BENGALURU MAHANAGARAPALIKE (BBMP) :

The progress made by BBMP and initiatives taken for SWM are detailed below:

1. **Live Vehicle Tracking System:** The live vehicle tracking system (LTS) includes all the auto tippers, compactors, mechanical sweeper truck and Zonta bins. D2D collection of waste, compactors going to waste to compost plants and landfill, mechanical sweeping of the roads around the BBMP Jurisdiction and Zonta bins, established in the commercial area with filled or half-filled capacity is monitored from the centralized control room. The system integration of all the vehicles has brought the

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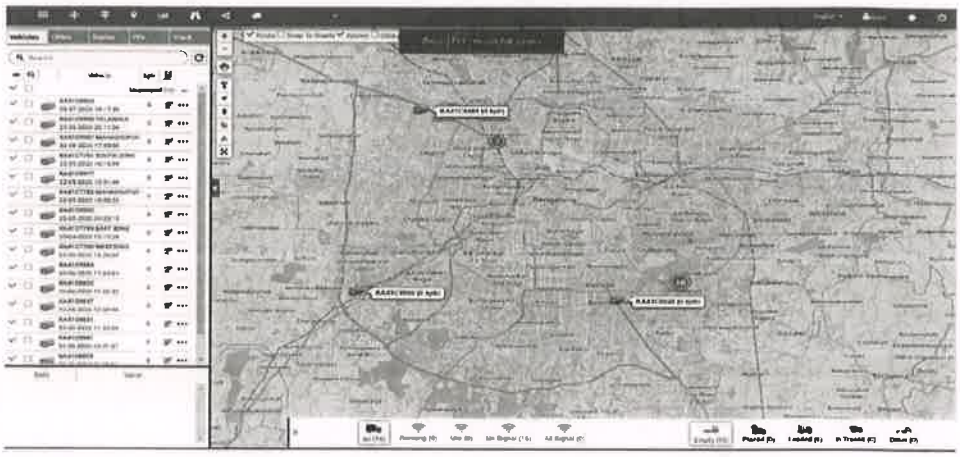
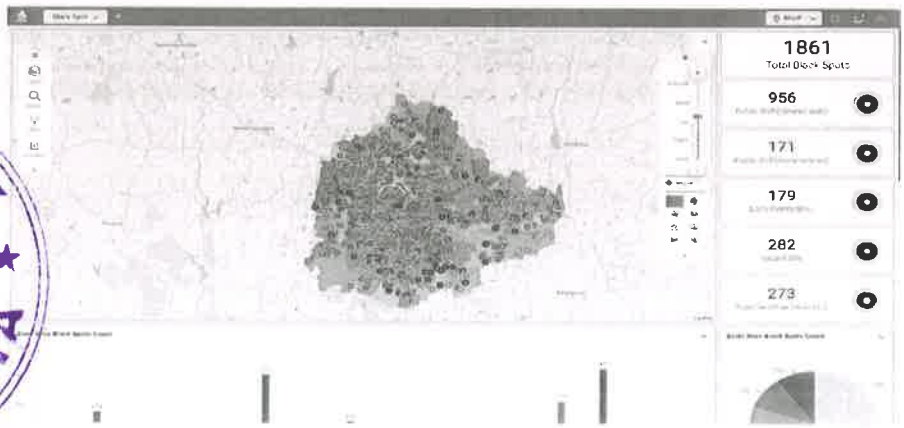
transparency and accountability in the system and it has helped in streamlining the SWM department of BBMP.



2. **Black Spot Monitoring & Elimination Process:** Blackspot monitoring is done with the help of Marshals team of BBMP. First the survey is done with the hand holding device and the Geo tagged image is uploaded on the portal. Once the form is uploaded, then the notification goes to Junior Health Inspector with the mapped location. JHI will clean and beautify the spot and upload the photograph through the mobile application. After the completion of the process the dashboard will show the eliminated and beautified GVP or Black spot, also the picture of before and after could be viewed on the dashboard.



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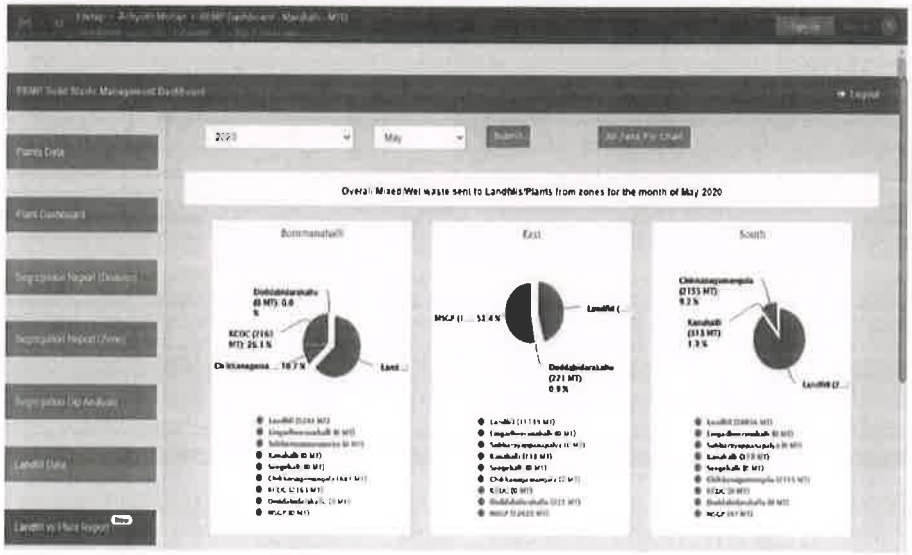
3. **Waste to Compost Plant Dashboard:** Waste to compost plant and landfill waste mapping was one of the most challenging tasks of all the

required indicators. A centralized database of wet waste processed, and the mixed waste dumped at the landfill was not tracked by the BBMP office. The BBMP took the initiative to the micro level detailing of waste, coming from the source to the plant and landfill.

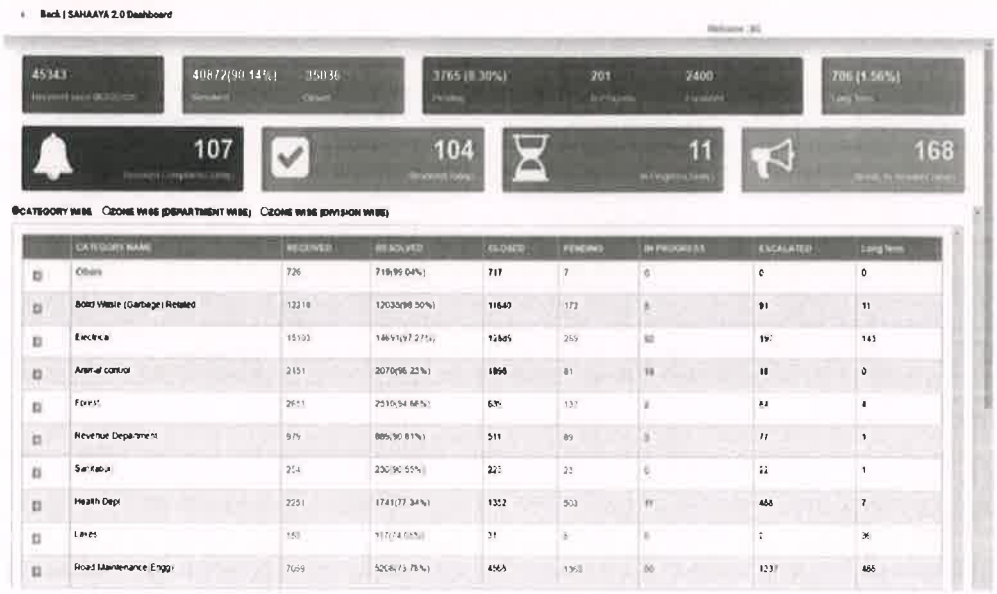
After the rigorous process and brainstorming session with all the 27 AEEs, 8SE's and 8 Joint commissioners, and doing on-ground visits of several plants, all the details were captured regarding the waste going to the plant and landfill.

The ward wise waste details and mapping of vehicles sent on a daily basis to the plants are done and give the final output. With the help of output data, it was easy in forming the new policy and action plan for segregation, D2D collection and processing of waste. The gap of 32.7% was covered up within the span of 3 months.



3. **Sahaaya App:** The initiative taken by the BBMP to recreate the Sahaaya app was well appreciated. Earlier the complaint tracking and other monitoring methods were not available due to the lack of base level application development resources. After having brainstorming sessions with all the officials and trying to identify the problems and indicators for which complaints was registered on a daily basis, the BBMP

implementation team drilled down and formulated the 24 indicators based on sanitation and SWM parameters. The complete end to end process was made streamlined and robust, so that all the complaints are tracked and closed within the given timeline. In case any other complaints is registered from other government departments, then the complaint is transferred to the same database. All the complaints are made sure to be resolved under the SLA time period without any delay. Every day a report along with the status is checked by the Special Commissioner.



4. **Fine Mechanism:**The fine mechanism is based on the violation of any activity under SWM & Sanitation. Marshals and JHI of BBMP are authorized to collect fines from the defaulters violating the SWM bye laws. Initially the fine collection method was done through fine slips and no evidence was captured. So sometimes the official faced issues while collecting the fine from the defaulters. Introduction of the POS machine and making it more functional and robust so that it can capture the evidence of the defaulter and generate fine slip of relevant complaints was done. Also, several functions were improved after continuous feedback of the system. The daily data of fine along with the transaction

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is visible on the dashboard. Even the fine collected by single JHI or Marshal is also being recorded and visible for the BBMP officials. Based on all records, the JHI and Marshals get best employee appreciation letters and the reward.

5. **Covid -19 War room:**Covid war room bed management dashboard system was developed in the initial days of the lockdown period. The system was developed to track the patient, hospital, allotment of beds, bed facilities at HDU, ICU, etc. This was one of the unique systems developed by BBMP which was later implemented in different divisions of Karnataka state. The monitoring and implementation, tracking system for patients and bed allotment is robust and help BBMP officials to track the complete progress of the city and make the required decisions accordingly.

RURAL DRINKING WATER and SANITATION DEPARTMENT (RDW & SD)

Key achievements /major steps taken up by the Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department from February-2020 to October-2020.

- Rural Karnataka has already been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) on 19th, November 2018, the current focus is on ODF-Sustainability and ODF- Plus activities, i.e., taking up solid and liquid waste management activities at Gram Panchayat (GP) level to improve sanitation across the community.
- The Department has already accorded in principle approval to take up Solid Waste Management activities in all Gram Panchayaths in Karnataka vide GO No: RDWS&SD/126/SBM-G/Proj.M/2019 dated 14-10-2019as per SWM Rules – 2016
- Out of **6010** GPs, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) to set up Solid Waste management (SWM) units at 2102 GPs are approved, out of which 445

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units are operational. Segregation and separation of waste at source as dry and wet waste, collection of segregated waste, transportation of segregated waste to processing unit, recycling of dry waste and conversion of wet waste into manure are being undertaken. **Out of 6010 GPs,** suitable land for processing & disposal of solid waste is available in most of the GPs and SWM DPRs are being prepared.

- Various IEC activities are conducted across rural Karnataka to promote safe and hygiene practices, to control entry of waste into drains, not to litter and segregation of waste as per the guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission(Gramin)
- The Karnataka State Rural Sanitation and Waste Management Policy, Strategy & Model Bye laws on SWM and LWM were approved by Cabinet and GO was issued for Policy and Strategy on 12th March, 2020 and Byelaws have been published in the Gazette on 28th May -2020. The model bye-laws to be adopted by the Gram Panchayats will act as the enforcement mechanism so that rural local bodies can impose penalties on those who do not comply with the principles laid down in the model byelaws.

GOBARDHAN: It is targeted to establish 60 GOBARDHAN projects across 30 districts. Till date total 8 Projects have been approved in Udupi,Uttar Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Bengaluru rural & Bengaluru Urban districts out of which Bhashettihalli Grampanchayat of Bengaluru rural &Varamballi Gram Panchayat in Udupi district are in operation.

MRF facility: Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Department has proposed to establish 4 Material Recovery Facility at the Block level on a pilot basis. This facility will target the Dry waste collected and further its value addition by reusing and recycling the waste, especially for linkage with its value additions for further usage. Material recovery facility is estimated to cost approximately

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Rs. 2.5 Cr. for each and totaling to Rs. 10.00 Crores for 4 such pilot units that are proposed to be set up.

WHEREFORE, I respectfully pray that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to accept the above information in the interest of justice and equity.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

I, the above named Deponent do hereby verify that all the facts stated in the affidavit are true to my knowledge and that no part thereof is false and nothing material is concealed there from.

Verified at Bengaluru on
18th day of November, 2020

DEPONENT

Identified by me:

NOTARY
RAMESH KUMAR
BENGALURU
Reg No 12313
GOVT. OF INDIA

Sworn / Solemnly affirmed and signed before me
on this 18 day of Nov 2020 at Bengaluru
N.R.SI.. No. 4404 Corrections : N/A
18/11/2020
RAMESH KUMAR
Advocate & Notary, Bengaluru

Annex - R1

Compliance to Solid Waste Management Rules 2016

Sl. No	SWM Rule Clause	Provisions of SWM Rules 2016	Implementation status of all Districts (All ULBs)				
1	2	3	4				
			Current Status	Desirable Level of Compliance in terms of statutes	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposal of attending the gap with time lines	Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute (Deputy Commissioner/ Project Director)
1	4(a)& 15 (g)	Segregate and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes Direct waste generators not to litter and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules	The ULBs are practicing source segregation of MSW into three streams. Littering is being tackled through IEC component under Swachh Bharat Mission followed by penal action.	100%	46%	March-2021	Project Directors DUDCs All Districts
2	4(2)	No waste generator shall throw, burn or burry the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.	General public & all waste generators are practicing not to throw burn or bury the MSW.	100%	16.72	March-2021	

(14)

3	4(3)& 15 (f)	All waste generators shall pay such user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies	SWM cess is being collected along with property tax. Collection of SWM User fee will be implemented as per Karnataka Municipalities SWM Bye Laws 2019.	100%	60	Dec -2021	
4	4 (8)	All Bulk waste generator (resident welfare and market associations, gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 Sq.m area & all hotels and restaurants) shall process and disposed off the bio-degradable waste through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible	The ULBs are insisting bulk waste generators to practice on-site composting. Levying penalty on violators as per the bye laws is being implemented.	100%	42.69	December 2021	
5	12(a)	Facilitate identification and allocation of suitable land for Processing & Disposal of MSW	Lands identified for MSW processing facility	100%	20	March-2021	
6	12(b)	Review the performance of local bodies, at least once in a quarter on waste segregation, processing, treatment and disposal and take corrective measures in consultation with UDD	The DCs are reviewing the progress of implementation of SWM Rules-2016 regularly.	100%	-	-	

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7	15(a)	Prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification (DPR under SBM can be considered as Action Plan)	The State SWM Policy & strategy is finliased DPRs for the newly upgraded ULBs are yet to be approved.	100%	23.15	March-2021	
8	15(b)	Arrange for door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises	Door to door collection of waste is being carriedout in all the areas including slums and informal, settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises.	100%	5	December -2020	
9	15(c)	Establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management	Waste Pickers are identified in all ULBs. The integration is under process.	100%	29.28	Decemeber - 2020	
10	15(d)& 15 (h)	Facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management. Setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable	Self Help Groups were utilized for collection & transportation of bulk waste generated in commercial areas. Material recovery facilities are to be established.	100%	40%	March-2021-DWCCs March-2022-MRF (in CCs & CMCs)	

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		materials				
11	15(e)	frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules	Bye laws have been framed & notified	100%	Nil	Complied
12	15(i)	Establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal	A facility at Dabaspete is setup to process the same, however practicing separate collection of domestic hazardous waste is under process.	100%	57.16	December - 2020
13	15(k)	direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping	Tree leaves are being collected separately to process in the parks.	100%	-	-
14	15(l)	Provide training on solid waste management workers & waste pickers.	Regular trainings are being conducted	100%	4.422	Ongoing process stalled due to covid
15	15(m)	Collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets	SWM bye law has mandated in-situ processing for bulk generators including market in SWM bye law	100%	50	March-2021

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16	15(p)	Collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible	ULBs are practicing to process the waste by adopting decentralized method.	100%	50	March-2021
17	15(t)	Involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing	Regular awareness is being carried out for promotion of home composting. Non-government organizations, college students are also being involved for awareness on home composting. SWM policy & Bye law envisages the concept of home/lane/ward/community composting	100%	55.53	March-2021
18	15(v)	Construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing & disposal facilities	Civil works for solid waste processing & disposal facility are under construction as well as procurement process of vehicles and machineries will be completed soon.	100%	49.77	Dec-2021
19	15(x)	Make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget	Sufficient funds are being allocated for SWM activities	100%	-	
20	15(za)	Prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year	ULBs are submitting before prescribed timelines.	100%	-	-
21	15(zf)	Frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules	Bye-Laws have been framed and notified. ULBs are in the process of adopting the same for implementing SWM Rules-2016.	100%	-	-

22	15(zg)	Create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators	IEC programs are being conducted regularly to educate the public.	100%	-	-
23	15 (zj)	Investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio mining and bio-remediation/ scientifically capped	A Committee is being constituted by Government to guide the ULBs on eradication of legacy waste. Also all open dump sites have been identified by ULBs and appropriate action will be taken to reclaim the land.	100%	50.88	Dec-2020
24	19, 20 & 21	Criteria for Duties regarding setting-up solid waste processing and treatment facility Criteria and actions to be taken for solid waste management in hilly areas Criteria for waste to energy process	It is ensured that the CPCB guidelines & CPHEEO manuals are referred for fixing all the criteria and incorporated in the DPRs prepared	100%	Nil	Complied
25	22	Time frame for implementation	The civil works for processing facilities are under progress whereas; the vehicles & machineries required for SWM activity will be bought from GEM portal. The ULBs were directed to ensure all obligations under SWM Rules-2016 are implemented adhering to timelines. But due to covid situation tendering process was halted for 6 montsh and State requires some additional time to ensure 100% compliance	100%	30	Decemebr - 2020

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26	23	State Level Advisory Body (SLAB)	Meeting are being held regularly	100%	Nil	Complied	
27	24	Annual report.	Submitted	100%	Nil	Complied	

Executive Engineer
Directorate of Municipal Administration
Bangalore

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Sl. No.	Proposed activity as per SWM Rules 2016	Time frame for *achieving*
1	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	Complied
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 stand-alone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more .	NA
3	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	March-2021
4	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source	Complied through SWM bye law
5	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.	March-2021
6	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	December-2021
7	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	December -2021
8	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 populations.	Dec-2021
9	Setting up common or stand-alone 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	NA
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	NA
11	Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	2022

This is the Annexure R1 Stated in the Affidavit of T. M. Vijay Bhaskar

Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India)
Reg. No. 12313, Bengaluru.

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Executive Engineer
Directorate of Municipal Administration
Bangalore.

Annex R2

19.09.2020

Compliance to Solid Waste Management Rules 2016

Sl. No	SWM Rule Clause	Provisions of SWM Rules 2016	Implementation status of Bruhat Bangaluru Mahanagara Palike.				
1	2	3	4				
Compliance to duties of waste generators							
			Current Status	**Desirable Level of Compliance in terms of statutes**	**Gap Between current status and desired levels**	**Proposal of attending the gap with time lines**	**Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute (Deputy Commissioner/ Project Director) with Mobile No.**
1	4(a)& 15 (g)	Segregate and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes Direct waste generators not to litter and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed	Strict directions have been issued to all Wards to ensure source segregation of waste in three streams and implement SWM Rules-2016. BBMP has started collecting wet / sanitary waste and dry waste separately and has directed its service agencies not to collect mixed waste from waste generators. Littering is being tackled through IEC component under Swachh Bharat Mission followed by penal action.	100%	65%	More enforcement and levy of penalties along with IEC will help reach target by March 2021	SWM Cell officials and Zonal Joint Commissioners / CEs of all 8 zones of BBMP

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		under these rules					
2	4(2)	No waste generator shall throw, burn or burry the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.	Strict directions have been issued to all zonal Joint commissioners and their swm officials to ensure no waste is burn or buried.Fines for burning are being levied..	100%	10%	More enforcement and levy of penalties along with IEC will help reach target by March 2021	
3	4(3)& 15 (f)	All waste generators shall pay such user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies	SWM cess is being collected along with property tax. Collection of SWM User fee will be implemented as per SWM Bye Laws 2020 from next calendar year latest.	100%	100%	Users fees will be levied starting from January 2021	
4	4 (8)	All Bulk waste generator (resident welfare and market associations, gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 Sq.m area & all hotels and restaurants) shall process and disposed off the bio-degradable waste through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible	Circulars have been issued to ensure on-site composting is being adopted by all the bulk waste generators and to levy penalty as per the bye laws for Violators of this circular. This needs to be enforced now through Public Health and SWM Depts in BBMP.	100%	80%	BBMP had made this mandatory through its SWM Byelaws and ensure compliance by March-2021	
5	12(a)	Facilitate identification and allocation of suitable land for Processing & Disposal of MSW	Lands identified for MSW processing facility	100%	40%	Additional sites for processing	

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						unsegregated and segregated waste have been identified. Land Allocation process is underway by March 2021	
6	12(b)	Review the performance of local bodies, at least once in a quarter on waste segregation, processing, treatment and disposal and take corrective measures in consultation with UDD	Zonal Joint commissioners are conducting regular review of implementation of SWM Rules-2016 in there zones.	100%	10%	Almost all JCs are reviewing. Special Commissioner SWM is also reviewing on a 15 day basis. By Dec-2020	
7	15(a)	Prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification (DPR under SBM can be considered as Action Plan)	BBMP is awaiting State's notification of SWM Policy .	100%	100%	Unless State Policy is notified, the solid waste management plan cannot be prepared.	

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8	15(b)	Arrange for door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises	Door to door collection of waste is done in all the wards including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. Wet, Sanitary and Dry Waste are collected separately.	100%	10%	With new tenders for collection and transportation in place, 100% coverage can be achieved by Dec-2020	
9	15(c)	Establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management	Waste Pickers are identified in all wards. Integration of them is under process. Some of them are integrated into Maintenance and operation of Dry Waste Collection Centres. Govt has mandated that those running Dry Waste Collection Centres (ie Waste pickers & Women SHGs) shall also go in for collection of Dry Waste.	100%	50%	By Dec-2020	
10	15(d) & 15 (h)	Facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management. setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials	Self Help Groups were utilized for collection & transportation of Household waste generated in Residential area. For material recovery, facilities are being established at 10 different locations.	100%	80%	Dec-2020	
11	15(e)	Frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules	SWM Bye laws have been framed and BBMP council has been approved. SWM Byelaws of BBMP stands Notified	100%	100%	Complied	

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12	15(i)	Establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal	Directions have been issued. However, a facility at Dabaspete is setup to process the same. In BBMP , Tenders are invited to collect and transport to disposal location scientifically.	100%	100%	March 2021	
13	15(k)	Direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping	Monitoring is being at ward level, by strict supervision of Supervisors and also by Marshals and JHIs who can fine.	100%	20%	Dec-2020	
14	15(l)	Provide training on solid waste management workers & waste pickers.	Regular trainings are being conducted by reputed agencies like EMPRI, who impart good training with regular followup.	100%	20%	Dec-2020	
15	15(m)	Collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets	Decentralised processing plants, like Bio-methanisation plants, Lane composting, Tender Coconut processing plant would be set up.	100%	65%	July-2021	
16	15(p)	Collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible	Directions have been issued to all Horticulture Superintendents and also to process the same in decentralized method.by digging pits for leaf litter, lane composting, Shredder and chopper machines.	100%	30%	July-2021	
17	15(t)	involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing	Regular awareness is being carried out for promotion of home composting. Non-government organizations, college students are also being involved for awareness on home composting. IN HSR LAYOUT, KALIKA KENDRA is established by the community participation, where in all methods of composting units are established.	100%	50%	July-2021	

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18	15(v)	Construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing & disposal facilities	Solid waste processing & disposal facility is constructed, operated & maintained at 8 locations processing about 1000 MTD	100%	20%	Mar-2021	
19	15(x)	Make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget	Sufficient funds are being allocated for SWM activities under Nagaroththana, Nava Nagaroththana, Shubra Bangaluru grants by GOK.	100%	-	Complied	
20	15(za)	Prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year	Annual report for SWM,PWM and C &D Waste are submitted upto 20-21 in prescribed formats to KSPCB.	100%	-	Complied	
21	15(zf)	frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules	Bye laws have been framed and BBMP council has approved. Further final notification of SWM Byelaws is published in news papers	100%	100%	Complied	
22	15(zg)	create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators	IEC programs are conducted regularly to educate the public by Link Workers at ward block levels , door to door campaign.	100%	25%	Dec-2020	
23	15 (zj)	investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio mining and bio-remediation/ scientifically capped	A Committee is being constituted by Government to guide on eradication of legacy waste. Also all open dump sites have been identified and tenders are being invited for appointing agency for Bio remediation at Baglu and Bio mining at Mandur.	100%	75%	Dec-2021	

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24	19, 20 & 21	Criteria for Duties regarding setting-up solid waste processing and treatment facility Criteria and actions to be taken for solid waste management in hilly areas.- Criteria for waste to energy process	Action is taken to ensure that the CPCB guidelines & CPHEEO manuals are referred for fixing all the criteria. Waste to Energy plants are proposed to be established at 5 locations, on PPP model, and Tender basis. Agreement is being entered into with KPCL for establishment of Waste to Energy plants	100%	50%	Dec-2022	
25	22	Time frame for implementation	The wards are directed to ensure all obligations under SWM Rules-2016 are implemented adhering to timelines.	100%	-	Dec-2022	
26	23	State Level Advisory Body (SLAB)	Meeting are being held frequently as and when required under ACS UDD chairmanship.	100%	-	Complied	
27	24	Annual report.	Submitted	100%	-	Complied	

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Special Commissioner (S. W. M.)
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Sl. No.	Proposed activity as per SWM Rules 2016	Time frame for *achieving*
1	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	Complied
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 stand-alone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more .	NA
3	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	Complied
4	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source ,	1 year.
5	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.	3 months.
6	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	6 months.
7	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	1 year.
8	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population.	NA
9	Setting up common or stand-alone 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	1 year.
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	NA
11	Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	1 year.

This is the Annexure ..... Stated in the Affidavit of.....

Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India)
Reg. No. 12313, Bengaluru.

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Special Commissioner (S. W. M.)
Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike

Annex R3

Status of compliance to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

(Order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA No.606/2018)

Sl. No	Gist of provisions of SWM Rules 2016	Status of compliance	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of Status	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposed timeline for total compliance	Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Compliance w.r.t. duties of Waste Generators					
1	**Rule 4(a)** Segregate and store the waste generated in separate streams of namely bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable bins and handing over to authorized waste pickers/waste collectors as per the directions of Gram Panchayats(GPs) **Rule 15 (g)** Not to litter i.e throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, etc and to segregate the waste at source as well as handover the segregated waste to authorized waste pickers/waste collectors	Total GPs in the State -**6017** No of SWM DPRs approved : **2008** GPs GPs practicing 100% source segregation: 256 GPs practicing partial source segregation: 171 Littering will be stopped and segregation of waste will be ensured through various strategies under Information, Education and Communication(IEC) component under the guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission(Gramin) The Department has already accorded in principle approval to take up Solid Waste Management activities in all Gram Panchayaths in Karnataka vide office GO No: RDWS&SD/126/SBM-G/Proj.M/2019 dated 14-10-2019 as per SWM Rules – 2016.	100%	66%	March 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat

Sl. No	Gist of provisions of SWM Rules 2016	Status of compliance	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of Status	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposed timeline for total compliance	Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance
1	2	3	4	5	6	
2	**Rule 4(2)** No throwing/burning/burying the solid waste generated on streets, open public spaces outside the premises or in the drain or water bodies.	Throwing of waste on the roads and public places will be stopped and action will be taken to stop the burning or burying of solid waste The Department has issued GO regarding not to burn / dump waste openly. Trainings and Workshops are being conducted regularly to Executive Officers of Taluk Panchayats (TPs). Panchayat Development Officers of GPs and Panchayat Raj Representatives on prohibition of burning of waste and open dumping. Out of **6017** GPs, in 2008 GPs SWM Plans are approved and in **427** GPs units SWM units are operational	100%	93%	March 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat
3	**Rule 4(3)& Rule 15(f)** Payment of user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of GPs	Out of **6017** GPs, in 2008 GPs SWM Plans are approved and in 427 GPs units SWM units are operational and out of 427 GPs **256** GPs are collecting user fee for solid waste collection and management	100%	97%	March 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat
4	**Rule 4 (8)** Bulk Waste Generators (Resident Welfare and Market Associations, Gated Communities and Institutions	Out of **6017** GPs, in 2008 GPs SWM Plans are approved and in **427** GPs units SWM units are operational. Bulk Waste Generators are processing and disposing	100%	93%	March 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat

Sl. No	Gist of provisions of SWM Rules 2016	Status of compliance	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of Status	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposed timeline for total compliance	Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	with more than 5,000 sqm area &Hotels and Restaurants) shall process and dispose off the bio-degradable waste through composting or bio-methanation within the premises	the biodegradable waste through Composting or Bio-methanation within the premises wherever feasible in these GPs.				
	Compliance w.r.t. duties of Deputy Commissioner(DC)					
5	**Rule 12(a)** Facilitate identification and allocation of suitable land for processing & disposal	Out of **6017 GPs, 4454** GPs have suitable land for processing & disposal of solid waste. Remaining GPs are in the process of procuring required lands. Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayats are identifying suitable land in the GP limits.	100%	26%	March-2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat
6	**Rule 12(b)** Review the performance of local bodies, at least once in a quarter on waste segregation, processing, treatment and disposal and take corrective measures in consultation with Commissioner (Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department)	CEOs of ZPs have been reviewing the performance of GPs in respect of compliance of the provisions of Rule 12 (b)	100%	Nil	Complied	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat

Sl. No	Gist of provisions of SWM Rules 2016	Status of compliance	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of Status	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposed timeline for total compliance	Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Compliance w.r.t duties of Gram Panchayats(GPs)					
7	**Rule 15(a)** Prepare a solid waste management plan as per State policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification of the State policy	Out of **6017** GPs, till date **2008** GPs Solid Waste Management plans have been approved.	100%	66%	March - 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat
8	**Rule15(b)** Arrange for door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises	Out of **6017** GPs, in 2008 GPs SWM Plans are approved and in 427 GPs units SWM units are operational and 100% door to door waste collection is being carried out in **256** GPs	100%	97%	March - 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat
9	**Rule15(c)** Establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management	Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Koppal, Bengaluru Urban and Kodagu districts have taken the lead in facilitating the network of waste pickers in their GPs for proper management of solid waste. The same will be escalated further in other districts also. State is in the process of integrating waste collectors / waste pickers for solid	100%	93%	March - 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat

Sl. No	Gist of provisions of SWM Rules 2016	Status of compliance	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of Status	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposed timeline for total compliance	Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		waste management in rural areas. Out of **6017** GPs, in 2008 GPs SWM Plans are approved and in **427** GPs units SWM units are operational				
10	**Rule15(d)** Facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management. **Rule15 (h)** Setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials	Self Help Groups have been formed in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts for the proper integration of solid waste management Out of **6017** GPs, in 2008 GPs SWM Plans are approved and in **427** GPs units SWM units are operational, in 427 GPs Dry waste collection centres have been set up.	100%	93%	March - 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat
11	**Rule15(e)** Frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these Rules within one year from the date of notification of these Rules	The Karnataka State Rural Sanitation and Waste Management Policy, Strategy & Model Bye laws on SWM and LWM was approved by Cabinet and GO was issued for Policy and Strategy on 12th March, 2020 and Byelaws have been published in Gazetteer on 28th May -2020	100%	0%	Complied	Commisioner RDW&SD
12	**Rule15(i)** Establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give	Dry waste collection centres in GPs are being provided with separate	100%	93%	March - 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka

Sl. No	Gist of provisions of SWM Rules 2016	Status of compliance	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of Status	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposed timeline for total compliance	Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal	compartments for deposition of domestic hazardous waste in GPs. Out of **6017** GPs, in 2008 GPs SWM Plans are approved and in **427** GPs units SWM units waste deposition centers established for domestic hazardous waste.				Panchayat
13	**Rule 15(k)** Direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately to be handed over to waste collectors.	Fallen tree leaves are not being burnt and handed over to authorized waste collecting agencies. GO is issued in this regard. Out of **6017** GPs, in 2008 GPs SWM Plans are approved and in **427** GPs SWM units are operational	100%	93%	March - 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat
14	**Rule15(l)** Provide training on solid waste management to waste pickers/waste collectors	In all GPs, Various Training activities are taken up to address this issue.	Nil	Nil	Complied	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat
15	**Rule 15(m)** Collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish markets on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets	Out of **6017** GPs, in 2008 GPs SWM Plans are approved and in 427 GPs units SWM units are operational and **256 GPs** are following day to day collection of waste from all the commercial shops and markets and the same is being treated by adopting different composting methods	100%	97%	March - 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat
17	**Rule 15(t)** Involve communities in waste	Communities are being involved in household pipe composting, pot	100%	93%	March - 2022	Executive Officer at

Sl. No	Gist of provisions of SWM Rules 2016	Status of compliance	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of Status	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposed timeline for total compliance	Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing	composting and livestock feeding Out of **6017** GPs, in 2008 GPs SWM Plans are approved and in **427** GPs units SWM units are operational and Communities are involved for waste management				Taluka Panchayat
18	**Rule15(v)** Construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure with preference to be given to decentralised processing to minimise transportation cost and environmental impacts such as a. bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable wastes b. waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns	The Department has already accorded in principle approval to take up Solid Waste Management activities in all Gram Panchayaths in Karnataka vide office GO No: RDWS&SD/126/SBM-G/Proj.M/2019 dated 14-10-2019 as per SWM Rules – 2016. Out of **6017** GPs, till date **2008** GPs Solid Waste Management plans have been approved	100%	66%	March - 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat

Sl. No	Gist of provisions of SWM Rules 2016	Status of compliance	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of Status	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposed timeline for total compliance	Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance
1	2	3	4	5	6	
19	**Rule15(x)** Make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget	Based on village population, funds are being released for SWM activities under SBM-G and additional Capex is met out in convergence with other schemes i.e MGNREGA, 15th Finance, MPLAD & MLALAD schemes. At present operation and maintenance of solid waste management services are covered through 15th Finance, GP / CSR funds. Out of **6017** GPs, in **2008** GPs SWM Plans are approved and in 427 GPs units SWM units are operational	100%	66%	March - 2022	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat
20	**Rule15(za)** Prepare and submit annual report in Form IV on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year	Necessary action will be taken to submit Annual reports as applicable to Gram Panchayats to KSPCB	100%	Nil	Complied	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat
21	**Rule 15(zf)** frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules	The Karnataka State Rural Sanitation and Waste Management Policy, Strategy & Model Bye laws on SWM and LWM was approved by Cabinet and GO was issued for Policy and Strategy on 12th March. 2020 and Byelaws have been published in Gazetteer on 28th May -2020	100%	Nil	Complied	Commisioner RDW&SD
22	**Rule 15(zg)** create public awareness through	IEC activities such as Kalajatha, Audio play for collection mechanism,	100%	Nil	Complied	Executive Officer at

Sl. No	Gist of provisions of SWM Rules 2016	Status of compliance	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of Status	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposed timeline for total compliance	Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators	preparation of brochures, post cards, street plays, dramas and hoardings are being taken up intensively at GP level: Social outreach by twitter, Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp. Preparation of brochures on solid resource management and Video documentation on solid resource management.				Taluka Panchayat
23	**Rule 15(zj)** Investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio mining and bio-remediation/scientifically capped	Out of **6017** GPs, in 2008GPs SWM Plans are approved and in **427** GPs units SWM units are operational and all old open dumpsites potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation are being explored	100%	93%	March - 2022	
24	**Rule19** Criteria for Duties regarding setting-up solid waste processing and treatment facility **Rule 20** Criteria and actions to be taken for solid waste management in hilly areas.- **Rule 21** Criteria for waste to energy process	Criteria for Duties regarding setting-up solid waste processing and treatment facility is covered under The Karnataka State Rural Sanitation and Waste Management Policy, Strategy & Model Bye laws on SWM and LWM was approved by Cabinet and GO was issued for Policy and Strategy on 12th March, 2020 and Byelaws have been published in Gazetteer on 28th May -2020.	100%	Nil	Complied	Commisioner RDW&SD
25	**Rule 22**	The time frame for implementation of	100%	Nil	Complied	Commisioner

Sl. No	Gist of provisions of SWM Rules 2016	Status of compliance	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of Status	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposed - timeline for total compliance	Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Time frame for implementation	SWM units are covered under The Karnataka State Rural Sanitation and Waste Management Policy, Strategy & Model Bye laws on SWM and LWM was approved by Cabinet and GO was issued for Policy and Strategy on 12th March, 2020 and Byelaws have been published in Gazetteer on 28th May -2020				RDW&SD
26	**Rule 23** State Level Advisory Body (SLAB)	SLAB is constituted on 03-06-2016, regular meetings are being conducted.	100%	Nil	Complied	
27	**Rule 24** Annual report.	Necessary action will be taken to submit Annual reports as applicable to Gram Panchayats	100%	Nil	Complied	Executive Officer at Taluka Panchayat
28	**Rule 11** **Duties of the Secretary–in-charge, Urban Development in the States and Union territories.-**	Monitoring through SLAB is taking place on periodic basis.	100%	Nil	Complied	

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Commissioner 29/09/2020
Rural Drinking Water and
Sanitation Department

Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department
Proposed activity as per SWM Rules 2016 with time lines for acheiving

Sl. No.	Proposed activity as per SWM Rules 2016	Time frame for *achieving*
1	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	Out of **6017** GPs **4454** GPs have identified suitable land. Remaining will be complied by **March-2022**
2	Identification of suitable sites for settingup common regional sanitary landfill facilities for suitable clusters of local authorities under 0.5 million population and for settingup common regional sanitary landfill facilities or stand-alone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more.	NA
3	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	**March-2022**
4	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of biodegradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source,	Out of **6017** GPs **256** GPs are practicing source segregation. Rest will be complied by **March-2022**.
5	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.	Out of **6017** GPs **427** GPs are processing waste. Rest will be complied by **March-2022.**

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6	Ensure separate storage, collection, and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	NA
7	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	NA
8	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population.	**March-2022**
9	Setting up common or stand-alone 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	NA
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	NA
11	Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	NA

This is the Annexure R2 Stated in the Affidavit of Vijay Mankar

Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India)
Reg. No. 12313, Bengaluru.

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29/09/2022

COMMISSIONER
Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Dept.

Annex R4

Status of Implementation of SWM Rules, 2016

Sl. No.	Thematic area	Current Status	Desirable level	Gap between current status and desired levels	Time lines for attending gaps	Name and designation of the Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
1	Enforce these rules in their State through local bodies in their respective jurisdiction and review implementation of these rules at least twice a year in close coordination with concerned Directorate of Municipal Administration or Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department	Review meetings are held with Urban Development Department and Director of Municipal Administration, Government of Karnataka regarding implementation of MSW Rules, 2016. Review meeting held on 01.07.2019 and following directions were issued. 1. Department of Urban Development and Department of Rural Development and Panchayathraj shall take immediate action to publish the state policy on Solid Waste Management as required under the Rules. 2. The Department of Municipal Administration and BBMP shall submit the Annual report to the State Board including the best practices followed by local bodies within 7 days. 3. The time limit stipulated for management of Solid Waste under the Rules are not complied by the local bodies. Hence, Director of Municipal Administration and BBMP shall initiate action on war footing. 4. All the Solid Waste Transportation vehicles shall be fitted with GPRS. 5. Efforts should be made for complete segregation of waste at the source, not to mix segregated waste with the un-segregated waste. And also the facilities available for processing of waste shall be completely utilized.	100%	50%	31.12.2020	Sri Natesh Environmental Officer, Waste Management Cell

2	Monitor environmental standards and adherence to conditions as specified under the Schedule I and Schedule II for waste processing and disposal sites.	Regular inspections of MSW sites are carried out by Regional Officers and monitoring is carried out wherever required.	100%	50%	31.12.2020	
3	Examine the proposal for authorisation and make such inquiries as deemed fit, after the receipt of the application for the same in Form I from the local body or any other agency authorised by the local body;	After the receipt of application, the facilities are inspected by the Regional officers.	100%	0%	Complied	
4	While examining the proposal for authorisation, the requirement of consents under respective enactments and views of other agencies like the State Urban Development Department, the Town and Country Planning Department, District Planning Committee or Metropolitan Area Planning Committee, as may be applicable, Airport or Airbase Authority, the Ground Water Board, Railways, power distribution companies, highway department and other relevant agencies shall be taken into consideration and they shall be given four weeks time to give their views, if any	Board has formed a Committee for disposal of the authorization applications. The Committee consisting of all the agencies indicated under this Rule. Concurrence of the Committee members will be taken for disposal of application. 19 No. of authorization have been issued under SWM Rules for processing facility in Karnataka from April 2019 and December 2019.	100%	0%	Complied	

	Issue authorisation within a period of sixty days in Form II to the local body or an operator of a facility or any other agency authorised by local body stipulating compliance criteria and environmental standards as specified in Schedules I and II including other conditions, as may be necessary;	Authorization is issued within the time frame and stipulating compliance criteria and environmental standards as specified in Schedules I and II including other conditions, as may be necessary	100%	Nil	Complied	
6	Synchronise the validity of said authorisation with the validity of the consents	the validity of the consent and authorisation are synchronised	100%	Nil	Complied	
7	Suspend or cancel the authorization issued under clause (a) any time, if the local body or operator of the facility fails to operate the facility as per the conditions stipulated: provided that no such authorization shall be suspended or cancelled without giving notice to the local body or operator, as the case may be;	Authorization is cancelled / suspended after following due procedure as per rules.	100%	Nil	Complied	
8	On receipt of application for renewal, renew the authorisation for next five years, after examining every application on merit and subject to the condition that the operator of the facility has fulfilled all the provisions of the rules, standards or conditions specified in the authorisation, consents or environment clearance.	Board has formed a committee for disposal of the authorization applications. The committee consisting of all the agencies indicated under this Rule 16(1)(d). Based on the deliberations and recommendations of the committee , action is initiated to dispose the authorization applications	100%	75%	31.12.2020	

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9	The State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall, after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant and for reasons thereof to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant or renew an authorisation	Procedure is being followed.	100%	Nil	Complied	
10	In case of new technologies, where no standards have been prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, shall approach Central Pollution Control Board for getting standards specified.	whenever the local body approaches the Board with new technologies for Management of Solid Waste, CPCB will be approachedfor getting standards specified.	100%	Nil	Complied	
11	The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, shall monitor the compliance of the standards as prescribed or laid down and treatment technology as approved and the conditions stipulated in the authorisation and the standards specified in Schedules I and II under these rules as and when deemed appropriate but not less than once in a year.	Regional Officers of KSPCB regularly inspect and monitor the compliance standards of the MSW sites as per Schedules I and II.	100%	Nil	Complied	

12	The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee may give directions to local bodies for safe handling and disposal of domestic hazardous waste deposited by the waste generators at hazardous waste deposition facilities.	KSPCB had issued directions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 14-12-2017 to Director of Municipal Administration to establish waste depositing centres for domestic hazardous waste and to ensure transportation to the Hazardous waste disposal facility.	100%	Nil	Complied	
13	The State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee shall regulate Inter-State movement of waste.	There is issues regarding illegal interstate transportation of waste from Kerala State. The issue has taken up with CPCB and also Kerala State Pollution Control Board. In addition FIR has been registered in the local police station against the transporter of waste.	100%	25%	31.03.2021	
14	Each State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee as the case may be, shall prepare and submit the consolidated annual report to the Central Pollution Control Board and Ministry of Urban Development on the implementation of these rules and action taken against non -complying local body by the 31stday of July of each year in Form-V.	After receipt of the annual report of each local bodies of the state from DMA and BBMP, the data is compiled and annual report is submitted by KSPCB to CPCB within the time frame. Annual report for the year 2018-1 is submitted on 20-07-2019 to CPCB.	100%	Nil	Complied	

MEMBER SECRETARY
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
Bangalore

Compliance to Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules 2016

Sl. No.	Thematic area	Current Status	Desirable level	Gap between current status and desired levels	Time lines for attending gaps	Name and designation of the Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
1	Why inventory on numbers of Healthcare Facilities is still incomplete in state/UT, as required under BMWM Rules, 2016?	Inventory of HCFs is a continuous process & is completed and being updated as on date. Annual Report is prepared based on the inventorization details submitted by Regional Offices of the Board. While registering the HCFs under Karnataka Private Medical Establishment Act, 2007, the Health Department insists for valid authorization issued by KSPCB under BMW Rules, 2016. As on 31.03.2019, 35869 number of HCFs have been covered by the Board.	100%	25%	31.12.2020	Sri Natesh Environmental Officer, Waste Management Cell
2	What is the reason that inventory is still under process?	Every year new HCEs are being established in the State. Hence, inventory is a continuous process. However, the Regional Officers of the Board are instructed to update the list of HCEs with the District Health Officers.	100%	25%	31.12.2020	

3	As observed that non-bedded HCFs have not applied for authorization, why such HCFs are allowed to operate without authorisation under BMWM Rules, 2016?	Prior to 2016, clinics with less than 1000 patients per month were not required to obtain authorization. After 2016, the KSPCB has started covering all the HCFs and issuing authorization.	100%	25%	31.12.2020	
4	How many applications are still under process with State Boards for grant of authorisation?	42 as on 31.03.2019	100%	1.68%	31.12.2020	
5	In case of no Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility in Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Goa, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, and Nagaland & Sikkim State/ UT for setting up CBMWTF?	Not Applicable				
6	Why still there is no proposal submitted by Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman Nicobar, Goa, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, and Nagaland & Sikkim State/UT for setting up CBMWTF?	Not Applicable				

7	Why Barcode system is not implemented in Andaman Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, J& K, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Orrisa, Puducherry, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi, Jhaerkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharastra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, so far even when the deadline is over as per BMWM Rules, 2016?	Not Applicable				
8	Whether State/ UT has constituted State Advisory Committee so as to review the implementation status?	Yes	100%	100%	100%	

9	What step have been taken by Advisory Committee so as ensure implementation of BMWM Rules, 2016?	The State Advisory Committee was formed in 04.08. 2016 and the last meeting was held on 10.04.2019. Later the Committee was amended on 14.10.2019. Understanding the inability of the Healthcare Facilities to make payment to the service of the CBMWTF, Rs. 73.86 Lakh was relesed and distributed to 42 Healthcare Facilities to clear the pending payments. Then seperate Budget for BMWM was proposed in PIP-2020-21. Only the running cost was approved which is yet to be released. Similarly Proposal for formation of State Programme Management Unit & for implementation of BMW Rules 2016 is propsed to the State Governemnt. OM has been issued nominating Nodal Officers in all Districts to review & monitor BMWM.	100%	75%	31.03.2021. The implemetation of BMWM is mostly through ARS & UT Funds. Since there is no separate Team at the State Level (State Programme Management Unit) & District Level for implementation & Monitoring of BMW. Also there is no separate budget available for BMWM. Once the budget is released (proposal already submitted to GoK) compliance would be achieved.	Dr. Vivek Dorai- Deputy Director-BMWM/ Medical-2, Department of Health & Family Welfare, GoK.
10	How many HCFs other than hospitals, nursing homes etc. Such as veterinary hospitals, animal houses, Ayush hospitals have been monitored?	3078 Veterinary, 29 Animal Houses and 1708 numbers of Ayush hospitals have been covered by KSPCB. Letter has been addressed by KSPCB to the Department of Animal Husbandry to comply with BMW Rules, 2016.	100%	25%	31.12.2020	

11	What is the frequency for conducting training or capacity building programmes for State Board Officials and for staff of HCFs?	842 trainings were organised by CBMWTF operators for HCFs during 2018-19. All Technical Officers of the Board are well trained in BMW Rules, 2016.	100%	25%	31.12.2020	
12	What is the status of installation of Continuous Online Emission Monitoring System with CBMWTFs? What follow-up action has been taken by State Boards?	25 CBMWTFs have installed Continuous Online Emission Monitoring System	100%	0%	Complied	
13	How OCEMS data received by State Boards is being validated?	Manual stack monitoring will be undertaken and OCEMS data will be validated.	100%	50%	31.12.2020	
14	What is the status of compliance to BMWM Rules, 2016 by CBMWTFs? What action has been taken against defaulting facilities?	OCEMS have been installed in case of 25 CBMWTFs and connected to the CPCB server & 1 unit is yet to connect. Most of the CBMWTFs have adopted GPS system to track the movement of the vehicle transporting Biomedical waste. Board is carrying out third party audit of CBMWTF functioning through third party. Based on the findings action will be initiated against CBMWTDF.	100%	10%	31.12.2020	

15	What is the frequency of monitoring of Healthcare Facilities for verification of compliance to BMWM Rules?	CPCB has stipulated frequency for monitoring of Red, Orange & Green category organisation. Same is being followed for HCFs also. Due to shortage of staff, large category units are being inspected once in a year.	100%	75%	31.12.2021	
16	Comliance to guidelines issued by the CPCB in respect of scientific management and disposal of the COVID biomedical waste by the KSPCB.	The KSPCB has developed inhouse software application for accounting the generation of the COVID biomedical waste generated from HCEs, QCs and other facilities and same is being monitered by the Bio Medical Waste Team constituted by the Govt. of Karnataka. The Team is meeting every week to moniter the generation and disposal of the COVID Biomedical Waste about 673 Tons of COVID Biomedical Waste has been generated till end of the June, 2020 and same is collected and disposed scientifically in 26 nos. of CBMWTDF. Also CPCB tracking software in respect of COVID Biomedical Waste is also being put into used by many of the HCEs and CBMWTDFs .	100%	75%	31.12.2020	Sri Natesh Environmental Officer, Waste Management Cell

MEMBER SECRETARY
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
Bangalore

Format (D) for Compliance of Hazardous & Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016

1. All the Chief Secretary of the all States/Uts have to provide compliance status report on implementation of recommendations made by Monitoring Committee in its interim report as well as final report to monitor of provisions of Hazardous & Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 in compliance with Hon'ble Tribunals orders dated 12.04.2019 and 26.08.2019 in O.A. No. 804/2017 in the matter of Rajiv Narayan & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors. (copies os Hon'ble NGT orders enclosed), as per the following format;

Sl.No.	Directions of Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A. No.804/2017	Action plan along with time line for implementation of orders of Hon'ble Tribunal	Current Status of implementation	Gaps indentified for implementing the directions of Hon'ble Tribunal	Details of state level committee constituted for the purpose of compliance of Howm rules, 2016
1	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 the chief Secretaries at State Level.	The status of contaminated sites/probable contaminated sites is enclosed as **Annexure-I**. The remediation of the contaminated site in the premises of M/s Federal Mogul is under progress. For the Peenya Industrial Area, NGRI has conducted the study.	10%	90%	At present for supervision of hazardous waste management projects, a Steering Committee is constituted by the Govt. vide order No. FEE 146 ENV 2008, dt. 08.09.2014. The same Committee is being entrusted with the responsibility of supervision of action taken regarding the recommendations of the Monitoring Committee of CPCB and the directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal.
		Inventorisation of hazardous and other wastes	100%	*100% (prepared and submitted to CPCB for period ending 31.3.2019) On going process*	Complied

		Grant and renewal of authorisation	100%	*0%* *No gap*	Complied
		Examining the applications for imports submitted by the importers and forwarding the same to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	100%	*0%* *No gap*	Complied
		Uniform format for visits and inspections of HW handling facilities is necessary to ensure comprehensive inspections as per the provisions of the Rules.	100%	*0%* *No gap*	Complied
		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.	100%	*0%* *No gap*	Complied
		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.	100%	*0%* *No gap*	Complied
		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	100%	*0%* *No gap*	Complied
		Capacity building of Officers (All the technical officers have giving training in implementation of Rules)	100%	*50%.All the Technical Staff will be specially trained in the field by 31.12.2020*	31.12.2020

2	Vide orders dated 26.08.2019 Hon'ble NGT directed that Äll 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.		100%		Will be collected and submitted to CPCB.
3	Vide orders dated 26.08.2019 Hon'ble NGT has directed the 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 the labour department.		100%		KSPCB has addressed letter to ACS and Principal Secretary, Department of Forest, Environment and Ecology, to ensure effective implementation of Rules on 20.06.2019. Letter has been addressed by KSPCB to Dept. of Labour.

* Please provide, Name and designation of designated officers for ensuring compliance to provisions of Hazardous & Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

MEMBER SECRETARY
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
Bangalore

Format (E) for seeking information w.r.t. Compliance to E-Waste Rules.

In the present OA 512/2018 (Shailesh Singh Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh) filled before Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, N-Delhi the issue under consideration is management of e-Waste consistent with the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016. The grievance in this application is against unauthorized recycling/collection/dismantling units, burning and selling of e-waste and unscientific disposal of e-waste in violation of the Rules causing contamination of ground water, air pollution and soil acidification.

In the compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble NGT, CPCB prepared an action plan for enforcement of E-Waste(M) Rules, 2016. The Stakeholders responsible for implementation of the said action plan included, CPCB, SPCBs/PCCs, Custom department, Ministry of commerce, Ministry of electronics * telecommunication & District Administration of all the States. CPCB has also written to the PS to Chief Secretaries for the compliance of the action plan and requested for submission of Action Taken Report (ATR). Only few State Governments (District Administration) have responded so far

CPCB may again write to all the Chief Secretaries seeking information w.r.t to compliance of E-Waste Rules in their respective States. The format for seeking information is as below:

Sl.No.	Chalenges Activities	Stake holder responsible for implementation	Action	Current Status	Desirable level of compliance in terms of statues	Gap between current status & desired level	Proposal for attending the gap with timelines	Name, designation, contact number, of designated officer for ensuring compliance to the provisions under statue
a.	Checking of informal trading, dismantling and recycling of waste	SPCBs / PCCs/ District Administration	SPCBs/Pccs n coordination with District Administration has to carry out quarterly drive for checking of this activity.	There are 127 Nos of E-waste Dismantling, recycling and refurbishing units in the Karnataka, of which 71 units are in operation, 25 units have been closed and 22 units are Yet to Commission and 09 units are not working.	*100%*	75%	31.12.2020	Sri Natesh Environmental Officer, Waste Management Cell

b.	Facilitate collection and disposal of e-waste	SPCBs / PCCs/ District Administration/CPCB	State Government to formulate mechanism for collection and for incentivizing setting up of recycling facilities.	State Government to formulate mechanism for many informal sectors, now converted to formal section. As per the E-waste Management Rules only Producer, PRO's, Processors of E-waste can open collection centers. In karnataka there are 66 Nos of collction center opened (based on the information given by CPCB). Since Karnataka is having adequate number of E-waste processing units, there is no necessicity of giving incentives to recycling units.	100%	0%	Complied	Sri Natesh Environmental Officer, Waste Man ment Cell
c.	Governance frame work 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.		100%	100%	31.12.2020	Sri Venkateshan, Special Director
d.	Capacity building at district/State/CPCB level	SPCBs / PCCs/ District Administration/CPCB	Special workshops to educate functionaries in Government / NGOs be run over one year	The KSPCB will request the State Government on the matter	100%	Few Awarness programs have been held	31.12.2020	Sri Natesh Environmental Officer, Waste Management Cell

e.	IEC plan be firmed up and executed	SPCBs / PCCs/ District Administration/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 on year.	The KSPCB will request the State Government on the matter.	100%	100%	31.12.2020	SEO, Awareness Cell, KSPCB
f.	Strengthen system of enforcement	SPCBs/PCCs/ District Administration CPCB	quarterly review of violation and enforcement actions at City/District/State level and quarterly reports to be filed with CPCB.	District level Committees to monitor OA No. 606 will be asked to monitor implementation. However, KSPCB is regularly monitoring	100%	0%	Complied	

MEMBER SECRETARY
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
Bangalore

STATUS OF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS (STPS) & REUSE OF TREATED SEWAGE

A. STATUS OF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS (STPs)

a) BENGALURU

1Bruhat Bengaluru MahanagaraPalike (BBMP) comprises of 800 SqKms and consists of 245 Sq. Kms. of core area, 330 SqKms of erstwhile CMC/ TMC and 225 SqKms of 110 Villages. The population of Bengaluru BBMP area is projected to double i.e., from 10.08 Million in 2016 to 20.96 Million by 2050. Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) is supplying 1400 MLD of water from River Cauvery. It is estimated that about 400 MLD water is utilized from ground water (public + private). Total water utilized is 1800 MLD, out of which 80% i.e., 1440 MLD will become used water which will constantly increase with the growth of the city. Details of existing used water treatment plants in Bengaluru and utilization of treated water is mentioned below:

There are 25 STPs pf installed capacity 1067.5 KLD has been installed and 711.4 KLD is being trearwd. 11 STPs of 520 KLD is under construction and 12 STPs of capacity 120 MLD is proposed to be commissioned between 20-21 to 23-24

b) OTHER THAN BENGALURU

There are 274 Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, out of which 27 are AMRUT towns and 247 are non-AMRUT towns in the State of Karnataka. Only 76 local bodies possess Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) the remaining local bodies are in the process of establishing the STP's. Government of Karnataka has accorded approval for establishing these STPs.

District wise implementation of STP's in the urban local bodies have been provided in the table below:

TABLE- 2

DETAIL OF EXISTING STPS – CITY WISE SUMMARY

Sl No	Name of the town	Name of the District	Population as per census 2011	Designed capacity of Existing STP (in MLD)
1	Bagalkote	Bagalkote	111933	12.50
2	Guledgudda		33382	1.00
3	Jamkhandi		68938	11.20
4	Ilkal		60242	8.00
5	Badami		30943	2.00
6	Mudhol		52199	9.06
7	Bilagi		17792	3.00
8	Hunagund		20877	3.50
	TOTAL		**396306**	**50.26**
9	Bailhongal	Belagavi	49182	2.28
10	Chikkodi		38307	5.80
11	Sadalga		23790	14.00
12	Gokak		80650	8.70
	TOTAL		**191929**	**30.78**
13	Bellary	Bellary	410445	45.00
14	Hospet		206167	10.00
15	Hadagali		27967	4.27
	TOTAL		**644579**	**59.27**
16	Kanakapura	Bengaluru Rural	54014	6.29
17	Magadi		27605	3.70
18	Anekal		44260	6.40
19	Doddaballapura		**93105**	**12.00**
	TOTAL		**218984**	**28.39**
20	Kollegal	Chamarajanagar	57149	3.30
21	Gundlupet		28105	2.50
22	Chamarajanagar		**69875**	**9.00**
	TOTAL		**155129**	**14.80**
23	Chickmagalur	Chickmagalur	118401	6.50
24	Birur		22484	2.64
	TOTAL		**140885**	**9.14**

Sl No	Name of the town	Name of the District	Population as per census 2011	Designed capacity of Existing STP (in MLD)
25	Chitradugra	Chitradugra	145853	20.00
	TOTAL		**145853**	**20.00**
26	Harapanahalli	Davangere	47039	7.92
27	Davangere		434971	40.00
28	Harihara		434971	8.84
29	Honnali		17928	3.30
	TOTAL		**934909**	**60.06**
30	Mangalore	Dakshina Kannada	499487	85.50
31	Sullia		19958	2.00
	TOTAL		**519445**	**87.50**
32	Gadag-Betageri	Gadag	172612	15.89
	TOTAL		**172612**	**15.89**
33	Arsikere	Hassan	53216	3.00
34	Belur		22484	2.70
35	C.R Patna		40417	4.60
36	Hassan		155006	13.00
37	H. N Pura		29974	3.00
	TOTAL		**301097**	**26.30**
38	Ranebennur	Haveri	106406	17.16
	TOTAL		**106406**	**17.16**
39	Kalburgi	Kalaburagi	543147	107.24
40	Jewargi		25686	3.25
41	Chittapura		31299	5.10
	TOTAL		**600132**	**115.59**
42	Kolar	Kolar	138462	10.16
43	Srinivasapura		26793	3.00
44	Chintamani		76068	6.40
45	Siddlaghatta		51159	3.10
46	Malur		43658	4.00
	TOTAL		**336140**	**26.66**
47	Gangavathi	Koppal	114642	3.72
	TOTAL		**114642**	**3.72**
48	Maddur	Mandya	28754	3.50

Sl No	Name of the town	Name of the District	Population as per census 2011	Designed capacity of Existing STP (in MLD)
49	Mandya		137358	18.52
50	SR Patna		25061	1.39
51	Nagamangala		17776	3.00
52	Malavalli		37601	5.65
	TOTAL		**246550**	**32.06**
53	Mysore	Mysore	920550	157.67
54	Nanjangud		50598	7.00
55	Bannur		21896	3.31
56	Hunsur		50865	3.89
57	K.R.Nagar		35805	2.89
	TOTAL		**1079714**	**174.76**
58	Raichur	Raichur	234073	48.86
	TOTAL		**234073**	**48.86**
59	Ramanagar	Ramanagar	95167	7.57
	TOTAL		**95167**	**7.57**
60	Bhadravathi	Shimoga	151102	5.83
61	Shimoga		322650	5.18
62	Shikaripura		36015	5.00
	TOTAL		**509767**	**16.01**
63	Tumkur	Tumkur	302143	24.57
64	Turuvekere		14194	1.97
65	Tiptur		**59543**	**6.00**
	TOTAL		**375880**	**32.54**
66	Udupi	Udupi	144960	12.00
67	Karkala		25800	2.95
	TOTAL		**170760**	**14.95**
68	Bhatkal	Uttara Kannada	32000	3.50
69	Karwar		77139	1.50
	TOTAL		**109139**	**5.00**
70	Vijayapura	Vijayapura	327427	45.36
71	Basavanabagevadi		33198	4.20
72	Indi		38217	4.00

Sl No	Name of the town	Name of the District	Population as per census 2011	Designed capacity of Existing STP (in MLD)
73	Talikote		31693	4.00
74	Hubli-Dharwad	Dharwad	943788	60.00
75	Bidar	Bidar	223783	17.26
76	Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	63652	10.00
	TOTAL		**1661758**	**144.82**
	GRAND TOTAL		**9422359**	**1010.87**

B. Reuse of treated sewage

Bengaluru city (source BWSSB)

- Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board proposes to use the treated sewage water for recharge of Lakes, use in Industrial establishments. Minor Irrigation Department, Government of Karnataka has entered into MOU with BWSSB to supply the secondary treated used water to recharge the Lakes of Kolar, Chikkaballpura Districts. Further, there are plans to provide the treated water to the industrial areas in Anekal, Narasapura and Devenahalli.
- From 30 MLD STP at B. Nagasandra of K & C Valley 2MLD of secondary treated sewage water is being supplied to Karnataka Golf Association, Domalur for the maintenance of turf.
- From 108 MLD, 110MLD and 30 MLD, 60 MLD STPs at B. Nagasanadra along with 90 MLD STP at Bellandur, Ammanikere of K & C valley, MOU has been made with Minor Irrigation Department (MI) of GOK to supply 400 MLD of secondary treated used water to recharge 126 Lakes covering 7 Taluks of Kolar District and 120 MLD to 69 Lakes of Anekal Taluk, Bangalore urban district. Presently 200 MLD of secondary treated used water being supplied to Kolar district.
- From 1.5 MLD Tertiary Treated Plant (TTP) at Lalbagh is used by Horticulture Department used in Lalbagh gardens.

- Out of 4 MLD TTP at Cubbon Park, 2.5 MLD of tertiary treated used water is supplied to Horticulture department for gardening Cubbon Park, Rajbhavan, Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore Golf Course, Planetarium and War Memorial Gardens. Supply of 1.5 MLD is in the pipeline to supply treated water for gardening the premises of Criminal Investigation Department, Karnataka Public Service Commission, Karnataka Public Works Department and Civil Court.
- From 40 MLD STP-1 at Rajacanal, supply of 40 MLD secondary treated sewage water will be supplied to Devanahalli Industrial area of KIADB. Presently 5 MLD is being used.
- From 10 MLD Tertiary Treatment Plant (TTP) at Yelahanka, 6 MLD of tertiary treated sewage water is being supplied to M/s Kempegowda International Airport Limited, M/s Indian Tabacco Company, M/s Indian Air Force, M/s Bharath Electronics Limited, M/s Rail Wheel Factory, Prestige for their Gardening and other non-potable purposes.
- From 75 MLD STP at Milasandra, 3 MLD of secondary treated sewage water is being supplied to M/s. Bhagyalakshmi Farms and M/s Tangline Developers (Global Village) for the gardening and other non potable purposes.
- 60 MLD Tertiary Treated Plant at Nayandahalli, Vrishabhavathi Valley, which was constructed on the request of Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) for their contemplated gas based power project at Bidadi, however the supply has not commenced since the power project is yet to be commissioned. Presently, 10 MLD of water is treated in the plant. Out of 10 MLD, 2 MLD is utilized by M/s. Arvind Mills, M/s. Wonder Blues, M/s. Nandi Economic Corridor Enterprises for industrial and other non-potable purposes. Balance is let into SWD.
- . BWSSB while treating the used water also planning to generate power from a few of its STPs i.e., 3.6 MW/ day at Koramangala&Challagahtta Valley, 1 MW/day at Hebbal Valley and 4.8 MW/day at Vrishabhavathi Valley. Out of which, 1 MW /day is commissioned at K & C Valley.
- Apart from the above uses, tertiary treated sewage water being supplied to the Construction of High-rise buildings and for curing of Concrete roads in Bengaluru.

- BWSSB has made mandatory for installation of STP and Dual Piping System by a regulation vide notification No.BWSSB/CAO-S/ 5008 /2017-18 dtd: 21.2.2018 for the residential, commercial, educational institutions and industrial establishments.
- From 60 MLD existing STP & 100 MLD under Construction STP at Hebbal, 40MLD STP at Rajacanal, and 20 MLD STP at Horamavu of Hebbal Valley, MOU has been made with Minor Irrigation Department (MI) of GOK to supply 210 MLD of secondary treated sewage water to recharge 65 Lakes covering 4 Taluks of Chikkaballapura District. MI department presently carrying out the pipeline work to supply the treated water.
- From 15 MLD STP at Jakkur of Hebbal Valley which is upgraded from 10 MLD to 15 MLD on the request of Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) for their project at Yelahnaka for use in Cooling Towers.
- From 6 MLD STP at Kadugodi, secondary treated sewage water is to be supplied to Hindustan Petrochemical Corporation Limited., (HPCL) Research and Development Center at Devargunthi for gardening and recharging purpose.
- Apart from the above, BWSSB is taking steps to curtail the supply of Cauvery drinking water to Bulk Consumers like Railways, Defence, Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC), Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) and Bruhat Bengaluru MahanagaraPalike (BBMP) for gardening in their parks, by directing them to use treated used water for their non-potable purposes. BWSSB mandated installation of STPs to Apartment Buildings with dual piping system, creating awareness about conservation and save of water by Rainwater harvesting and re-use of treated water for non-potable purposes.

c) **Other than Bengaluru (KUWS &DB and UDD)**

- Mangalore City Corporation has executed an Agreement with Mangalore SEZ during January 2008 for Operation and Maintenance of 3 STP of total capacity 80 MLD and to use treated effluent from the STPs for next 30 years and extendable further 20 years with the mutual consent. MOU enclosed

- Siddlaghatta City Municipal Council has auctioned treated Sewage of 3.10 MLD for

Agriculture purpose to the Farmer for one year.

- Bellary City Corporation executed an agreement with Hottur Ispat Pvt Ltd., Bellary during April 2017 for drawal of 2.55 MLD of treated Sewage from 15.00 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant at Cowl Bazaar., Bellary. Further, 3 MLD will be utilized by Janaki Corporation Limited, Bellary.
- Tumkur city Corporation has identified the opportunity of Re-use of 18.0 MLD of treated Sewage for Vasantha Narasapura Phase 1, 2 & 3 at an estimated cost of Rs.72.0 Crores.
- Bellary City Corporation has identified opportunity of Re-use of 9.0 MLD of treated Sewage for Mundargi Industrial area and Kuduthani Industrial area at an estimated cost of Rs. 70.0 Crores
- Chitradurga City Municipal Council has identified opportunity of Re-use of 10.0 MLD of treated Sewage for ISRO and BARC Industrial area at an estimated cost of Rs. 77.0 Crores
- Hubli-Dharwad City Corporation has identified opportunity of Re-use of 2.5 MLD of treated Sewage for Belur Industrial area at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.5 Crores
- Mangalore City Corporation has identified opportunity of Re-use of 5.0 MLD of treated Sewage for Mangalore SEZ Industrial area at an estimated cost of Rs. 60.0 Crores
- Bidar City Municipal Corporation has identified opportunity of Re-use of 2.8MLD of treated Sewage for Kolhar Industrial area at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.0 Crores.
- Vijayapura City Corporation has identified opportunity of Re-use of 1.25MLD of treated Sewage for ETCO Denim Unit at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.0 Crores
- Harihara City Municipal Council has identified opportunity of Re-use of 2.16MLD of treated Sewage for proposed MRPL Yethanal Unit at an estimated cost of Rs. 60.0 Crores

Status of CETPs/ ETPs including performance

Sl. No.	Thematic area	Current Status	Desirable level	Gap between current status and desired levels	Time lines for attending gaps	Name and designation of the Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
	Status of CETPs/ ETPs including performance	In Order to monitor any illegal discharges from the CETPs following are the action plan				Sri Natesh Environmental Officer, Waste Management Cell
		1. GPS enabled vehicles are required to be used for transportation of effluents from the industry to CETP	100%	*0% (No gap)*	Complied	
		2. Only Board authorised vehicles shall be used for transportation of effluents from the industry to CETP	100%	*0% (No gap)*	Complied	
		3. Uploading of authorized vehicles to the Board website.	100%	*0% (No gap)*	Complied	
		4. Online generation of manifest system	*100%*	*50% (Soft ware ready , trials conducted)*	31.12.2020	
		5. GPS enabled Vehicle tracking system	*100%*	*100% (Agency identified and work is yet to start)*	31.12.2020	
		6. Colour coding for transportation vehicles	100%	*100%*	31.12.2020	

		7. Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Urban Eco Park, Peenya of Capacity 200 KLD The establishment of CETP at Peenya will cater the needs of Peenya and surrounding areas most of the areas are coming under the catchment of V-Valley also. This will reduce the transportation distance. The State Government has sanctioned Rs. 10 Crores for establishment of CETP	100%	***100% (Tender to be invited)***	31.12.2020	
		Fixing of inlet standards to CETP	100%	*0%*	Complied	
		Display of Inlet standards in the Board website	100%	*0%*	Complied	

MEMBER SECRETARY
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board,
Bangalore

Implementation of C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 by KSPCB

Sl. No.	Thematic area	Current Status	Desirable level	Gap between current status and desired levels	Time lines for attending gaps	Name and designation of the Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
1	Identification of Site for collection & processing facility	BBMP has proposed another facility with M/s Rock Crystals has proposed to establish 750 MTPD plant in BBMP land located in Kannur village, Bangalore to process C&D waste. Sites for C& D wastes have been identified at Shivalli (50TPD) Hubli – Dharwad, at Vantamuri, Srinagar Belagavi, Mangalore, Mysore and Kalburgi.	100%(One C & D Facility in each District)	80	Action taken by KSPCB is enclosed as ANNEXURE. (Time line as given by UDD is December 2021)	Sri . M. N.Yoganand, Environmental Officer,
2	Commissioning & implementation of facility	M/s. Rock Crystals has established 1000 TPD C and D processing facility at Chikkajala, Bangalore	100%(One C & D Facility in each District)	96.7	31.12.2021 (as given by UDD)	
3	Formulation of policy by State Government	Draft policy is finalized by UDD, Govt. of Karnataka	100%	100%	Complied	The State has finalized the draft policy and same has been challenged in the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka.

MEMBER SECRETARY
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
Bangalore

Implementation of C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 by KSPCB.

(A) Board on 18.10.2016 had requested Secretary, Department of Ecology & Environment to convene a meeting of all concerned departments regarding implementation the C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016

(B) Additional Chief Secretary Forest, Ecology & Environment has convened a meeting on 06.12.2016. The meeting was attended by Urban Development, P.W.D, B.B.M.P, Revenue, and RDPR. During the meeting following issues discussed;

1. Formulation of policy by State Government
2. Identification of Site for collection & processing facility
3. Commissioning & implementation of facility
4. Monitoring by SPCB's

(C) KSPCB has issued directions under Section (5) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 read with Rule 4 & 6 of C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016 on 05.05.2017 to Lake Authority Development, BDA, BBMP and Karnataka Rural development department , PWD, CPWD, BMRCL regarding implementation of the provisions of the C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016

(D) Directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act was issued on 10.05.2017 directing BBMP not to dump C & D & Solid Waste in the catchment area and also within Bellandur Lake.

(E) Review meeting regarding implementation of the C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016was held with BMRCL, BDA, Karnataka PWD, CPWD, KREDAI, DMA, N.H. (CPCB representative was also present) on 20.11.2017 proceedings communicated on 02.02.2018.

(F) Letter addressed to Urban development Department on 24.2.2018 to prepare policy document as required under C & D Waste Management Rules.

C & D Facilities

Existing facility -M/s. Rock Crystals located at Chikkajala Bangalore of capacity 1000 TPD for which KSPCB has given authorization and it is operating.

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Proposed facility

M/s. Rubbel Revival Pvt Ltd., has obtained Consent For Establishment from KSPCB on 28.05.2020 to establish 750 MTPD plant in BBMP land located at Kannur village, Bangalore to process C&D waste. Sites for C& D wastes have been identified at Shivalli (50TPD) Hubli – Dharwad, at Vantamuri, Srinagar Belagavi, Mangalore, Mysore and Kalburgi.

Conditions stipulated in CFE

While issuing CFE to Construction Project Condition regarding C & D Waste Management is being incorporated.

(A) Annual Returns as required under the C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016.

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This is the Annexure R4 Stated in the Affidavit of Vijaya Shah

Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India)
Reg. No. 12313, Bengaluru.

Annex R5

Compliance to Status of STPs & re-use of treated water – 14-10-2020

Sl. No		NGT Order in OA 606 dated:12.09.2019 & 07.01.2020	Implementation status				
1	2	3	4				
Compliance to duties of waste generators							
			Current Status (Compliance as on till date)	**Desirable Level of Compliance in terms of statutes**	**Gap Between current status and desired levels**	**Proposal of attending the gap with time lines**	**Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute (Commissioner/ Director) with Mobile No.**
1		Status of (a) STPs & **(As on 13.10.2020)**	(a) BWSSB is having STPs with a total capacity of **1182.50 MLD.** Presently, 7 STPs with total capacity of 419 MLD are under construction at different locations of the city making the total treatment capacity 1594.5 by 2021	**100%**	**17.88%**	31.03.2021	
		b) Re-use of treated water **(As on 13.10.2020)**	(b) 914.78 MLD of sewage is being treated out of which **561.68 MLD** of Treated water from different STP/TTPs is being utilised for various purposes like rejuvenating/recharching of Lakes Gardening, Industrial applications,	**100%**	**61.40%**	149.10 MLD (16.30%) gap is expected to be achieved by end of December 2022	

			construction purposes etc. Detailed statement is enclosed as **Annexure-1** At present 561.68 MLD is being utilised. Balance treated quantity will be taken Kaveri Neeravari Nigama Ltd (KNNL)-120 MLD to Ramanagara District Lakes, Minor Irrigation Department-90 MLD to Kolar District, KPCL Yelahanka plant – 15 MLD, KIADB-40MLD to Narasapura. Also KPCL, Bidadi are requesting for 1 MLD from V.Valley To recharge/tap up the nearby lakes in the city.			204 MLD (21.74%) gap is expected to be achieved by end of December 2023	

CE(WWM)
BWSSB

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TABLE 1:

DETAIL OF EXISTING STPS – Zone/Area Wise Summary

Table 1 (a) List of Existing STPs in Bengaluru (BWSSB)

Sl.No	Name of the STP	Capacity in MLD	Location	Types of process for treating sewage	Drainage Zone	Average Inflow and treated in MLD	Reusing quantity	Used by / Disposed to
1	K&C valley	248	Belur Nagasandra (near Challaghatta)	Activated Sludge Process (ASP)- Secondary	K&C valley	215	215	Karnataka Golf Association, Bellandur Lake, For recharging 126 Lakes of Kolar district
2	K&C Valley	60	Belur Nagasandra (near Challaghatta)	ASP with power generation - Secondary	K&C valley	60	60	For recharging 126 Lakes of Kolar district
3	Lalbagh	1.5	Lalbagh kere	Activated aeration + plate settlers + UV disinfection - Tertiary	K&C valley	1.5	1.5	Horticulture department
4	Cubbon Park	4	Cubbon Park (upgraded)	Membrane Bio Reactor - Tertiary	K&C valley	4	4	Rajbhavan, Hon'ble High Court, Bangalore Golf Course, Planatarium, War Memorial, CID, Vidhana Soudha, KPSC, KPWD, Civil Court
5	K.R.Puram Ph-I	20	Tambuchetti playa Road	UASB + Extended Aeration - Secondary	Hebbal	20	20	Vengaiana Kere
6	Yelemallappa Chetti kere	15	Yelemallappa Chetti kere	Sequential Batch Reactor - Secondary	Hebbal	12	12	Yelemallappa Chetti kere
7	Bellandur Amani kere	90	Vartur kere	Activated Sludge Process (ASP) - Secondary	K&C valley	91.94	89.18	For recharging 126 Lakes of Kolar district
8	Kadabeesanahalli Ph-I	50	Marathalli Outer Ring Road	Extended Aeration - Secondary	K&C valley	41.2	0.75	Presently letting into SWD - Proposed for future utilisation in KIADB Industrial Area at Narasapur with the completion of TTP at Narasapura
9	Kadugodi	6	Kadugodi	Sequential Batch Reactor - Secondary	K&C valley	4.2	0.15	Presently letting into SWD. Proposal : to HPCL 2 MLD increasing to 6 MLD with completion of pipeline work for which work is under process.
10	Halasuru	2	Halasuru Lake	Sequential Batch Reactor - Secondary	K&C valley	1.67	0	Halasuru Lake
11	Rajacanal - Ph-I	40	Geddalahalli near Hebbal	Extended Aeration - Secondary	Hebbal	40	40	Chikkaballapura 5 MLD to Devanahalli KIADB Industrial area
12	Hebbal	60	Nagavara kere	Activated Sludge Process (ASP) - Secondary	Hebbal	45	0	Presently to Nagavarkere. Proposal to recharge 65 tanks of Chikkaballapura
13	Jakkur	15	Jakkur kere	Upflow Aerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB) + Extended Aeration - Tertiary	Hebbal	15	15	M/s. KPCL/ Recharge of Jakkur Lakes
14	Yelahanka Ph-I	10	Allalasandra kere	Activated sludge Process (ASP) + filtration + Chlorination - Tertiary	Hebbal	8	7	Airport Limited, M/s Indian Tabacco Company, M/s Indian Air Force, M/s Bharath electronics Limited, M/s Rail Wheel Factory, Prestige, Embassy and Excess effluent to
15	Rajacanal	40	Geddalahalli near Hebbal	Sequential Batch Reactor - Secondary	Hebbal	40	40	To recharge 65 tanks of Chikkaballapura
16	Horamavu Agara	20	In between Kalkere and Horamavu Agara kere	Sequential Batch Reactor - Secondary	Hebbal	20	20	To recharge 65 tanks of Chikkaballapura

17	Nagasandra Ph-I	20	Near Madavara kere (near Tumkur Road)	Extended Aeration - Secondary	Vrishabhavathy	10	10	To Storm Water Drain
18	Mallathahalli	5	Mallathahalli kere	Sequential Batch Reactor - Secondary	Vrishabhavathy	5	5	2.5 MLD to Malathalli Lake and 2.5 MLD to Ullal Lake
19	Nagasandra	20	Near Madavara kere (near Tumkur Road)	Sequential Batch Reactor - Secondary	Vrishabhavathy	10	10	To Storm Water Drain
20	Chikkabanavara	5	Chikkabanavara kere	Sequential Batch Reactor - Secondary	Vrishabhavathy	4.5	0	To Storm Water Drain
21	Mailasandra Ph-I	75	Mailasandra	Extended Aeration - Secondary	Vrishabhavathy	73	0.3	Tangline Developers (Global Village). Balance to Storm Water Drain.
22	V.Valley	180	Mysore Road	Two stage high rate trickling process - Secondary	Vrishabhavathy	60	10	10 MLD to tertiary plant, balance to Storm Water Drain
	TTP : 60MLD		Mysore Road	Densdag - Tertiary	Vrishabhavathy	10	0.8	M/s. Arvind Mills, M/s Wonder Blues, M/s Nandi Economic Corridor Enterprises
23	Kempambudhi	1	N.R.Colony	Extended Aeration - Secondary	Vrishabhavathy	1	1	Kempambudi Lake recharge
24	Doddabele	20	Doddabele	Sequential Batch Reactor - Secondary	Vrishabhavathy	18	0	Presently to Storm Water Drain.
25	Kengeri	60	Near Kengeri bus stand	Secondary-Activated Sludge Process - Secondary	Vrishabhavathy	40	0	Disposal sewer line linking work in progress.
26	Doddabele	40	Doddabele	Sequential Batch Reactor - Secondary	Vrishabhavathy	35	0	Presently to Storm Water Drain. Disposal sewer line linking work in progress.
27	Sarakki	5	Near Sarakki Lake	Sequential Batch Reactor - Secondary	K&C valley	3.52	0	Proposal to recharge existing Sarakki Lake.
28	Hulimavu	10	Hulimavu kere	Sequential Batch Reactor	K&C valley	5.49	0	Proposal to recharge existing Hulimavu Lake.
29	Agaram	35	Agara Ring Road	Sequential Batch Reactor	K&C valley	18.58	0	Proposal to recharge existing Agaram Lake.
30	Chikkabegur	5	Near Chikkabeguru kere	Sequential Batch Reactor	K&C valley	1.18	0	Proposal to recharge existing Chikkabegur Lake.
31	K.R.Puram	20	Tambuchetti palya Road	Sequential Batch Reactor	K&C valley	-	-	Newly Commissioned
	Total	**1182.5**				**914.78**	**561.68**	

*As on 06.12.2019

As per Rule No. IX of BWSSB Act 1964 under Recycle water it indicates that where Recycled water is supplied from the treatment plants of Board, water charges shall be levied at the rates. The prevailing rates are as follows.

(i) Secondary treated water: (1) **Rs. 10/- per KL** for supply at the plant premises through lorry tankers (2) **Rs. 15/- per KL** for supply through pipeline subject to entire cost of the pipeline being borne by the beneficiaries.

(II) Tertiary Treated Water: (1) **Rs. 15/- per KL** for supply at the plant premises through lorry tankers. (2) **Rs. 25/- per KL** for supply through pipeline subject to entire cost of the pipeline being borne by the beneficiaries.

•Recently BWSSB has started supply of tertiary treated water **through Tankers** for non potable purpose @ **Rs.360/- (6KL).**

Compliance to provide Under Ground Drainage system with STP and Reuse of treated sewage						
Sl.No.	NGT Order dt.12-09-2019 and 07-01-2020	Implementation Status				
		Current Status (Compliance as on till date)	Desirable Level of Compliance in terms of statutes	Gap between current status and desired levels (in percentage)	Proposal of attending the gap with time lines	Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute (Commissioner/Director) with Mobile no.
1	Status of STPs and Reuse of treated water	A)Status of STPs: There are 276 ULBs.(Excluding Bengalure) in Karnataka. Under Ground Drainage system with Sewage treatment plant provided in 83 Urban local bodies. The UGD system coreted from70% to 90 of the area. The UGD system with STPs are in progress in 55 Urban Local Bodies. The Directorate of Municipal Administration is implementing FSSSM in 55 Urban Local bodies. The UGD system with STPs OR FSSM in remaining 90 Urban Local bidies and providing UGD with STP in the Un covered area of Urban Local Bodies will be taken up in phased manner based on availability of funds. It is proposed to achive this target by 2026 subject to availability of funds.	100%	51%	2026	Sri R.V. Sri Keshava, Chief Engineer design and Monitoring, Mobile no. 9480811202
		B)Reuse of treated water: It is proposed to reuse the treated sewage for industries and irrigation purpose.At present 3 MLD of treated sewage is being supplied to Janaki iron and steel indostries in Bellary. Further a pre feasibility report for reuse of treated water in Bellary, Chitradurga and Hubli-Dharwad is prepared for Rs.142.49 crores is prepared and being submitted to Government for approval	100%	99%	2030	

This is the Annexure R5 Stated in the Affidavit of.....

Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India)
Reg. No. 12313, Bengaluru.

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Chief Engineer (D & M)
K.U.W.S. & D. Board,
Bengaluru.

Annexure R-6

Compliance to Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

NGT Order Dated: 12.09.2019 & 07.01.2020	Implementation status				
1	2				
	Current Status (Compliance as on till date)	Desirable Level of Compliance in terms of statutes	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposal of attending the gap with time lines	Name and designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute (Commissioner/Director) with Mobile No.
Compliance to Rejuvenation of Water Bodies	The Rejuvenation of Water Bodies will be undertaken as per the guidelines of Jal Shakti Abhiyan & AMRUT schemes	100%	70.72	Dec-2020	9880531555 Chandrashekar (Joint Director)

This is the Annexure R6 Stated in the Affidavit of..... Vijay Maha

Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India)
Reg. No. 12313, Bengaluru.

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Sulochana

Directorate of Municipal Administration
Bangalore.

Annex R7

Compliance on prevention of Illegal Sand Mining

Sl. No.	SWM Rule Clause	NGT order Dated: 12.09.2019 & 07.01.2020	Implementation Status				
1	2	3	4				
Compliance on prevention of Illegal Sand Mining							
			Current Status	Desirable level of Compliance in terms of statutes	Gap Between current status and desired levels	Proposal of attending the gap with time lines	Name and designation of designated officers for ensuring compliance under statues (Commissioner/ Municipal Commissioner/ Chief Officer) with Mobile No.
1		Compliance to order dated: 24.7.2019 of Director of Mines and Geology Bengaluru in OA 606/2018.	Action taken to curb Illegal Sand Mining and Transportation in the State during the Current Financial year (2020-21) is as follows: 72 Illegal Sand Mining cases has been identified. accordingly action been initiated as per	100%	10%	The Karnataka New Sand Policy 2020 has been issued as per Government order CI 344 MMN 2019, Bengaluru dtd: 05.05.2020 and published in the Gazette dtd: 21.05.2020. It has come into force on the same day. Copy of it with true translation in English is enclosed herewith for kind consideration of this Hon'ble	Sri. M.C. Kumar Deputy Director (Mineral Administration) Dept. of Mines and Geology, Bengaluru. 9197409 37115

			laws against the offenders. In this regard penalty of Rs. 29.53 lakhs have been collected and in 34 cases FIR has been filed. 483 cases of Illegal Sand Transportation has been identified and penalty of Rs. 66.75 lakhs have been collected and 274 FIR cases has been filed. 69 cases of illegal Sand Storage have been identified, penalty of Rs. 17.88 lakhs have been collected and in 47 cases FIR has been filed and 02 cases of Illegal Filter Sand have been identified and 02 FIR cases has been filed.			Tribunal. The Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining in the above number and date. A proposal was submitted to Government to create special enforcement squad called "Mineral Protection Force". It adds strength to the Competent Authority in Curbing and Controlling Illegal Mining, Storage and Transportation	

Deputy Director (M.A)
Department of Mines & Geology
Deputy Director (Min. Admin)
Dept. of Mines & Geology
Bangalore-560001

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ಸಂಪುಟ - ೧೫೫ Volume - 155	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಗುರುವಾರ, ೨೧ ಮೇ, ೨೦೨೦ (ವೈಶಾಖ, ೩೧, ಶಕವರ್ಷ ೧೯೪೨) Bengaluru, THURSDAY, 21, MAY, 2020 (Vaishakha 31, ShakaVarsha 1942)	ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ೨೧ Issue 21

ಭಾಗ ೧

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆದೇಶಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಆದೇಶಗಳು

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹೊಸ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020 ನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.

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ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ 2011 ರಂತೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದ ನಂತರ ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಸದರಿ ಮರಳು ಬ್ಲಾಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಡಾಸ್ತಾನು ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ, ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಮರಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಅಕ್ರಮ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಅಂದಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಡಾ। ರಫೀಕ್ ಅಹ್ಮದ್ ರವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಮಿತಿ ವಿಚಾರಸ್ಸಿನಂತೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ದಿನಾಂಕ 12.08.2016 ರಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪ ಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳು, 2016 ನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಯಿತು. ಸದರಿ ನಿಯಾಮಾವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ IV-B ನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪ ಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳು, 2016 ರನ್ವಯ, ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕರೆ-ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ

ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಬಿಡ್ ದಾರರಿಗೆ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಲೈಸನ್ಸ್ ನೀಡಲು ಸಹ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೇ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮರಳಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಾಜು 45 ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಮರಳಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ 30 ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಎಂ-ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಘಟಕಗಳಿಂದ, ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕಂ ಇ-ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಮರಳು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಲೈಸನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು 4.5 ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಮರಳು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮುಂದುವರೆದು, ಹೊರರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಅಂದಾಜು 2 ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಎಂ-ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ನದಿ ಮರಳು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮರಳಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಬರಾಜಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 8.5 ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಕೊರತೆ ಇರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೊರತೆ ಇರುವ 8.5 ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಮರಳಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ದಿನಾಂಕ 16.11.2017 ರಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ, 2017 ನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು, ವಿದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಆಮದು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕಂ ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳಿನ ಮಾರಾಟದ ದರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಖರೀದಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕಂ ಹರಾಜು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುವ ಬಿಡ್ಡುದಾರರುಗಳು ಅತೀ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಮರಳು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಇದ್ದುದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮರಳು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಏಲೇವಾರಿಯಾಗದೆ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಯ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದುವರೆದು, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಮರಳು ಆಮದುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವೆಚ್ಚದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಪೂರೈಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳ ನಂತರವೂ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾಮಾಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಗದಿತ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಪೂರೈಕೆಯಾಗದೇ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದುದರಿಂದ, ದಿನಾಂಕ 20.09.2018 ರಂದು ಜರುಗಿದ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ದಿನಾಂಕ 03.11.2018 ರಂದು ಸಚಿವ

ಸಂಪುಟ ಉಪ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸದರಿ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಉಪ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 13.12.2019 ಮತ್ತು 11.02.2020 ರಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈಗೆಟಕುವ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ದೊರಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವಂತೆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 27.02.2020 ಮತ್ತು 05.03.2020 ರಂದು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜರುಗಿದ ಸಭೆಗಳ ನಡವಳಿಯಂತೆ ಕರಡು ಮರಳು ನೀತಿಯ ರೂಪರೇಷೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಉಪ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ 13.12.2019 ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ 11.02.2020 ರಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 27.02.2020 ಮತ್ತು 05.03.2020 ರಂದು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಕೈಗೆಟುಕುವ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020ನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ 30.04.2020 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ 30.04.2020 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿತವಾದ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020ನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಐ 344 ಎಂಎಂಎನ್ 2019, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 05.05.2020.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಮೇರೆಗೆ, ಈ ಆದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020ನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-I ರಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020ರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿವರವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-II ರಂತೆ ತಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

(ಶಿವಪ್ರಕಾಶ್.)
ಪೀಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಗಣಿ),
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಐ 344 ಎಂಎಂಎನ್ 2019, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಿನಾಂಕ 05.05.2020.

ಅನುಬಂಧ-I

ಹೊಸ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020

ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ, ಭೂವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೆಟಕುವ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ದಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಹೊಸ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020ನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದೆ.

I. ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ:

1. ಮೊದಲನೇ, ಎರಡನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ/ತೊರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (I, II & III Order Streams) ಮತ್ತು ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ:

   ಮೊದಲನೇ, ಎರಡನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ/ತೊರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (I, II & III Order Streams) ಮತ್ತು ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂದಾಯ, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ತಂಡದಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು.

2. IV, V & VI ನೇ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕದ ಹೊಳೆ /ನದಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ:

   IV, V & VI ನೇ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕದ ತೊರೆಗಳು /ನದಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಜಲಾಶಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಜಲಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳು ಅರಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿರುವ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸುವುದು.

II. ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮೋದನೆ:

ಅ. ಮೊದಲನೇ, ಎರಡನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ/ತೊರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (I, II &III Order Streams) ಮತ್ತು ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಜಂಟಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ತಂಡವು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶ ಮತ್ತು ರೇಖಾಂಶಗಳುಳ್ಳ ನಕಾಶೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗಾಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.

ಆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ, ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿ, ಮಾನವ ಶ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಇ. IV, V & VI ನೇ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕದ ಹೊಳೆ /ನದಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಜಲಾಶಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಜಂಟಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ತಂಡವು ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶ ಮತ್ತು ರೇಖಾಂಶವುಳ್ಳ ನಕಾಶೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.

ಈ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ, ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ / ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್ / ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮರಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವುದು.

III. ಮರಳು ಮಾರಾಟ ದರ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು:

ಅ. ಮೊದಲನೇ, ಎರಡನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ / ತೊರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (I, II & III Order Streams) ಮತ್ತು ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಮರಳಿನ ದರದ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆ. IV, V & VI ನೇ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕದ ಹೊಳೆ / ನದಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಜಲಾಶಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮಾರಾಟ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳನ್ನು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

IV. ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ/ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಅವಧಿ:

ಅ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಮೊದಲನೇ, ಎರಡನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ / ತೊರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (I, II & III Order Streams) ಮತ್ತು ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿರುವ ಮರಳು ಲಭ್ಯತೆ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಅವಧಿಯು ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಮೀರತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.

ಆ. IV, V & VI ನೇ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕದ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಜಲಾಶಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿರುವ ಮರಳು ಲಭ್ಯತೆ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

V. ಕ್ವಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪತ್ರದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ:

ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದಂತಹ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ / ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್/ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು MoEF ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳಂತೆ, I, II, III, IV, V & VI Order Streams ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು / ಜಲಾಶಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿರುವ ಮರಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

VI. ಮರಳು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ:

ಅ. ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಸ್ವಂತ ಮನೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಮೂದಾಯಿತ್ವ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಗು ಇತರೆ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ನಿಗದಿತ ರಾಜಧನ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ಶುಲ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯಿಂದ ಖನಿಜ ರವಾನೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದು, I, II & III ನೇ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕದ ಹಳ್ಳ / ತೊರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಲಘು ವಾಹನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಕಾಮಾಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಆ. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳು ಖನಿಜ ರವಾನೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಇ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ / ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್/ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು, IV, V & VI ನೇ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕದ ಹೊಳೆ / ನದಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು / ಜಲಾಶಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದಂತಹ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ಯಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗೆ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ಯಾರ್ಡ್ ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಖನಿಜ ರವಾನೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಿಸಿ, ಮರಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ. ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆದು, ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ, ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ / ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್/ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು.

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VII. ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ:

ಅ. I, II & III ನೇ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕದ ಹಳ್ಳ / ತೊರೆ, ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದಂತಹ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಹೇರುಭಾರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ವಾಹನಗಳಾದ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್, ಎತ್ತಿನಗಾಡಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಲಘು ವಾಹನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇರುಭಾರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಆ. IV, V & VI ನೇ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕದ ಹೊಳೆ / ನದಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು / ಜಲಾಶಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದಂತಹ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ಯಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗೆ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ಯಾರ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಯಂತೆ ಹೇರುಭಾರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಖನಿಜ ರವಾನೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

VIII. ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಬುಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟ:

ಅ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ / ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್/ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಹನಗಳ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಬುಕಿಂಗ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಬಳಕೆದಾರನಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು.

ಆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪ ಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2016ರಂತೆ ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರು ಸಹ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಬುಕಿಂಗ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಮರಳನ್ನು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

IX. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮರಳು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಗಳ ಮೀಸಲು:

ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ/ ಇತರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬೃಹತ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮರಳು ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಮರಳು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಿರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ ದರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

X. ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ:

ಅ. ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪ ಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2016ರಂತೆ, ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸುವುದು.

ಆ. MoEF ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ, ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡುವ ಮೊದಲು ಸಕ್ಷಮ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಕ್ವಾರಿ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪತ್ರ ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

XI. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ:

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2016 ರಂತೆ, ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕಂ ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅವಧಿಯು ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮರಳು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದೆ.

XII. ಹೊರ ರಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಗೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಶುಲ್ಕ:

ಹೊರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಗಡಿ ದಾಟಿ ಬರುವ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಾಹನಗಳು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿ/ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಖನಿಜ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ / ತನಿಖಾ ಠಾಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಮರಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಶುಲ್ಕ (Regulation charge) ವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿ, ಸೂಕ್ತ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದು ಮರಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

XIII. ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಮ:

ಅ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಚಲನವಲನಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ "Sand Vehicle Tracking System" ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗಾವಹಿಸುವುದು.

ಆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಬುಕಿಂಗ್ ನ್ನು Sand Sale Management & Monitoring System(SSMMS) ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗಾವಹಿಸುವುದು.

ಇ. ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ Mineral Protection Force ನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ, ಸದರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

ಈ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು-ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮಾಡುವವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಖನಿಜ (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 1957ರ ಕಲಂ 21 ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪ ಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 1994 ರ ನಿಯಮ 3 ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮ 43(5) ರಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

XIV. ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆದೇಶ:

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸದರಿ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ತರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಿಐ 344 ಎಂಎಂಎಸ್ 2019

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ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಿಐ 344 ಎಂಎಂಎಸ್ 2019, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,

ದಿನಾಂಕ05.05.2020 ಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಬಂಧ–II

ಹೊಸ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ–2020ರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳು

ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ, ಭೂವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೆಟಕುವ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ದಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಹೊಸ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020ನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

I, II ಮತ್ತು III ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ / ತೊರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು IV, V ಮತ್ತು VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟೆ / ಜಲಾಶಯ/ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ದೊರೆತ ಮರಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಹೊಸ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020ನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

I, II ಮತ್ತು IIIನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ/ ತೊರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, IV, V, VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟೆ/ಜಲಾಶಯ/ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಕುರಿತು:

1) ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತಹ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಗಳ ವಿವರ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ.

1	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.	ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
2	ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
3	ನಗರ ಪೊಲೀಸ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಅಥವಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ ವರಿಷ್ಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು

4	ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು, ಟೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ, ಬಂದರು ಮತ್ತು ಒಳನಾಡು ಜಲಸಾರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
5	ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು, ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
6	ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
7	ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
8	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
9	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು, ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
10	ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು / ಹಿರಿಯ ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:- ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ವಿಷಯ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಆಳವಾದ ಜ್ಞಾನವಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಬಹುದು.

2) ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಂದಾಯ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿನ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತಹ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ವಿವರ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ.

1	ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
2	ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
3	ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು / ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಉಪಾಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
4	ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು, ಟೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಬಂದರು ಮತ್ತು ಒಳನಾಡು ಜಲಸಾರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
5	ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು, ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
6	ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು.	ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
7	ಮೋಟಾರ್ ವಾಹನ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
8	ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
9	ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
10	ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.–ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ವಿಷಯ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಆಳವಾದ ಜ್ಞಾನವಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಬಹುದು.

3) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು:

I) ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮರಳಿನ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಕುರಿತು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

II) ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳನ್ವಯ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಪರವಾನಗಿಗಳ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

III) ಜಂಟಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ತಂಡವು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

IV) ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವುದು. ನಂತರ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಗಳಿಗೆ (I, II ಮತ್ತು III ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ / ತೊರೆ) ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ / ನಿಗಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ IV, V ಮತ್ತು VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ / ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿರಿಸಿ, ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದು.

V) ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಆಶಯ ಪತ್ರ ಪಡೆದಂತಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪತ್ರ ಪಡೆದು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು.

VI) ಮಾಜಿ ಸೇನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ / ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಮೂರು ಜನರ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ತಜ್ಞರ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವುದು. ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಿರುವ ಹಾನಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ತಗಲುವ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಂದ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಲು ಆಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸುವುದು.

VII) ಹೊಸ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ ಜಾರಿಯಾಗುವ ಮೊದಲು ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದ ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರಿಗೆ, ಸದರಿ ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ.25 ರಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಿಮೆ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮಾರಾಟ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಹೊರಡಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

VIII) ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು ತನಿಖಾ ಠಾಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ರಮ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಸಮಿತಿ ಮೂಲಕ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

IX) ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಿವರ, ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯಾದ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ, ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಗೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೆರೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಮತ್ತು ನೆರೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ, ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದು.

X) ಮರಳು ಕೊರತೆ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳ/ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು/ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಮರಳು ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ ನಿಗಮ/ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

XI) ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಆದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

4) ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು:

I) ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮರಳು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು.

II) ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು.

III) ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಮೂರು ಮೀಟರ್ ಆಳದವರೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಮಟ್ಟದವರೆಗೆ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಕಡಿಮೆಯೋ ಸದರಿ ಮಿತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು, ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಜಲಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ತಂಡದಿಂದ ಅಂದಾಜಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್ ಕೋ-ಆರ್ಡಿನೇಟ್ಸ್ ಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು.

IV) I, II ಮತ್ತು IIIನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ/ಹೊಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಜಂಟಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ತಂಡವು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವಂತಹ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುವುದು. ನಂತರ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪ ಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿರಿಸಿ, ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.

V) IV, V, VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಜಲಾಶಯ/ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಜಂಟಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ತಂಡವು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.

VI) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿಸಿದ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ವಯ ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದು.

VII) ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020ನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು, ಅಕ್ರಮ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವುದು.

VIII) ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020ರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

IX) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಪಹಿಸಿದಂತಹ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

5. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರಸ್ಥ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚನೆ:

I. ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರಸ್ಥ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದೆ.

1	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು	ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
2	ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಮಹಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
3	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ.ಪ್ರ.ಕೈ)	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
4	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
5	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
6	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
7	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಜಲಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
8	ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
9	ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಮೈನಿಂಗ ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್ (KSMCL)	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
10	ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಹುಬ್ಬಿ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿ ನಿಯಮಿತ	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
11	ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
12	ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು
13	ಆಯುಕ್ತರು/ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ.	ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

II. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರಸ್ಥ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಪ್ರತಿ 03 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದು. ಸದರಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮರಳು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ, ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸುವುದು.

6) I, II ಮತ್ತು IIIನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ/ಹೊಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ:

I) I, II ಮತ್ತು IIIನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ/ಹೊಳೆ/ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ, ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಜಲಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ತಂಡದಿಂದ ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು.

II) ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಿ, ಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್ ಕೋ-ಆರ್ಡಿನೇಟ್ಸ್ ಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ನಕ್ಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವರದಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು.

III) ಜಂಟಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ತಂಡವು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿರುವ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.

IV) ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಗಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.

V) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿರಿಸಿ, ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸುವುದು.

VI) I, II ಮತ್ತು III ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ/ಹೊಳೆ/ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಯಾವುದೇ

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯಿತ್ತ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

VII) I, II ಮತ್ತು III ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ/ಹೊಳೆ/ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಮರಳನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರುಗಳು ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಮಾರಾಟ ದರವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿ, ರವಾನೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದು, ಕಡಿಮೆ ಹೇರುಭಾರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ವಾಹನಗಳಾದ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್, ಎತ್ತಿನಗಾಡಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಲಘು ವಾಹನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಂಬ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

VIII) ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯಿಂದ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಮೊದಲು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರುಗಳಿಂದ ಮನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕುರಿತು ನಕ್ಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನಿತರೇ ಯಾವುದಾದರೊಂದು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು, ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು.

IX) ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯಿಂದ, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಕ್ಷಣಾತ್ಮಕವುಳ್ಳ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಹಾಳೆ (Special Security Permit Papers) ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವುದು.

X) ಸದರಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯಿಂದ ನೇಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯು ಕಣ್ಣಾಳುವಾಗಿ ಹಾಜರಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

XI) ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ 6-00 ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಜೆ 6-00 ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸಂಜೆ 6 ಗಂಟೆಯ ನಂತರ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವಿಕೆ, ತುಂಬುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 1994 ರನ್ವಯ ಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

XII) ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಗೆ ಪಡೆದ ಪಿನಿಜ ರವಾನೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು, ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯಿಂದ ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕುರಿತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

XIII) ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದು ಮೊದಲೊ ಸದರಿ ಅವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

XIV) ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

7). IV, V ಮತ್ತು VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಜಲಾಶಯ/ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ.

I) IV, V ಮತ್ತು VIನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಜಲಾಶಯ/ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಾದ ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಜಲಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳು ಅರಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿರುವ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸುವುದು. ನಂತರ ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶ-ರೇಖಾಂಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ನಕ್ಷೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.

II) ಜಂಟಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ತಂಡವು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮರಳು ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳ ಪತಿಯಿಂದ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸುವುದು.

7A) IV, V ಮತ್ತು VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾದೇಶ ನೀಡುವ ಕುರಿತು:

I) ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ IV, V ಮತ್ತು VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ / ನದಿಗಳ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಆಶಯ ಪತ್ರ (LOI) ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

II) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಆಶಯ ಪತ್ರ ಪಡೆದಂತಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಕ್ವಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು / ಹಿರಿಯ ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಪಡೆದ ನಂತರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಆಘಾತ ಅಂದಾಜೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ (SEIAA) ದಿಂದ ಪರಿಸರ ವಿಮೋಚನಾ ಪತ್ರ (EC) ಪಡೆದು, ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು/ಹಿರಿಯ ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.

III) ಪರಿಸರ ವಿಮೋಚನಾ ಪತ್ರ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು / ಹಿರಿಯ ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಕಾರ್ಯಾದೇಶ ನೀಡುವುದು.

IV) ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಐದು ವರ್ಷ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಮೊದಲೊ ಸದರಿ ಅವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

V) IV, V ಮತ್ತು VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿರುವ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 1994, ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 1996, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಸರ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯ (MoEF) ದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪರಿಸರ ಆಘಾತ ಅಂದಾಜೀಕರಣ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ,

2006, (EIA Notification-2006) ಮತ್ತು ಇದರನ್ವಯ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವ ಚಾರ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು.

7B) ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಜಲಾಶಯ/ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಕಾರ್ಯಾದೇಶ ನೀಡುವ ಕುರಿತು:

I) ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟೆ/ಜಲಾಶಯ/ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಐದು ವರ್ಷ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುವರೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಮೊದಲೋ ಆ ಅವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾದೇಶ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

II) ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಸರ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯ (MoEF) ಯಿಂದ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳು, 2016 (Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines-2016) ರನ್ವಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು.

III) ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮರಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು, ನಿಗದಿತ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಿಂದ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಿಸಲು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

IV) IV, V ಮತ್ತು VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟೆ / ಜಲಾಶಯ/ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದಂತಹ ಮರಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

V) "ಮರಳು ಮಿತ್ರ" ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಆಪ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಂದ ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಕಿಂಗ್ ಪಡೆದು, ಮರಳು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

VI)ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸುವ ಖನಿಜ ರವಾನೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

VII) ಅನಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

VIII) ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಗಳು, IV, V ಮತ್ತು VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟೆ/ ಜಲಾಶಯ / ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ದೊರೆತ ಮರಳನ್ನು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹಾಗೂ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಮಾರಾಟ ದರ ಮಿತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮರಳಿನ ದರದಂತೆ ಮರಳು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

IX) IV, V ಮತ್ತು VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟೆ/ ಜಲಾಶಯ/ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಆಗದಂತೆ ನಿಗಾವಹಿಸುವುದು.

X) IV, V ಮತ್ತು VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟೆ/ ಜಲಾಶಯ/ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಗಳು ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಳೆನಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸಿದ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ, ಉಳಿಕೆ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಮರಳು ಮಾರಾಟದಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾದ ರಾಜಧನ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ಶುಲ್ಕಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ

ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಹೆಯಾನ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿ ರವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.

8) ಬೃಹತ್ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ನಿಗಮ/ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳನ್ನು IV, V ಮತ್ತು VIನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಜಲಾಶಯ/ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕುರಿತು.

I) ಬೃಹತ್ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ನಿಗಮ/ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು IV, V ಮತ್ತು VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿ/ ಜಲಾಶಯ/ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ / ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

II) ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮರಳು ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿಕೆ 7(I) ಮತ್ತು 7(II)ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಗೆ 7A(I),(II),(III), (IV) & 7(V) , 7B(I), (II), (III) ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

III) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು IV, V ಮತ್ತು VIನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು / ಜಲಾಶಯ / ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುವ ಅವಧಿವರೆಗೆ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಲು / ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು / ಹಿರಿಯ ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯಾದೇಶ ನೀಡುವುದು.

IV) ಕಾರ್ಯಾದೇಶ ಪಡೆದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು, IV, V ಮತ್ತು VIನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಜಲಾಶಯ/ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ದೊರೆತ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ರಾಜಧನ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ಶುಲ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು

ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿ ಖನಿಜ ರವಾನೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

V) ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ Integrated Lease Management System ಮೂಲಕ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮರಳು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

VI) IV, V ಮತ್ತು VI ನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ,ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಜಲಾಶಯ/ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೂಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ದೊರೆತ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಆಗದಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾದೇಶ ಪಡೆದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಗಳು ನಿಗಾವಹಿಸುವುದು.

VII) IV, V ಮತ್ತು VIನೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ ಜಲಾಶಯ/ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಗಳು ಹೂಳಿನಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ, ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ, ಉಳಿಕೆ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುವ ರಾಜಧನ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಆನ್ವಯಿಕ ಶುಲ್ಕಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿ ರವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.

9) ಹೊಸ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ-2020 ಜಾರಿಯಾಗುವ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕಂ ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ :-

ಹೊಸ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020 ಜಾರಿಯಾಗುವ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕಂ ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯು, ಸದರಿ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅವಧಿ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.

10) ಮರಳು ಮಾರಾಟ ದರ ನಿಗಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಕುರಿತು :-

ಮರಳು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಮಾರಾಟ ದರದ ಮಿತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾರಾಟ ದರವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದರವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಹರಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.

11) ಹೊರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಂದ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಕುರಿತು :-

ಹೊರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಬರುವ ಗಡಿ ದಾಟಿ ಬರುವ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಂದ, ಅಂತಹ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಚಲನವಲನಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಮರಳಿಗೆ ರೂ.100/-ಗಳ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾವತಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೆರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತನಿಖಾ ಠಾಣೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಖನಿಜ ಗಸ್ತು ಪಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ನಡೆಸಿ, ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಶುಲ್ಕ ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

12) ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಾಹನಗಳು / ಲಾರಿಗಳ ನೋಂದಣಿ :-

ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸುವ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಮಾಲೀಕರುಗಳು ವಾಹನಗಳ ನೋಂದಣಿಯನ್ನು "ಮರಳು ಮಿತ್ರ" ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಆಪ್ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಹನಗಳ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ, GPS ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ ಇತರೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಪ್ ಲೋಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಾಹನಗಳ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

13) ಮರಳು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ನಿಷೇಧ :-

ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ / ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ /ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ / ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ದಾರರನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ / ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮರಳು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮಾಡುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.

14) ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ:-

1) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪ ಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 1994ರ ನಿಯಮ 42 ರಂತೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ನಿಗಮ /

ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು/ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳು ಗಣಕೀಕೃತ ಖನಿಜ ರವಾನೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

II) ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ವಾಹನಗಳು ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಖನಿಜ ರವಾನೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಂಚರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

15) ದಂಡನೆ:

I) ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ದರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್ ಉಪಕರಣ ಅಳವಡಿಸದೇ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ, ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿದ ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪ ಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 1994ರ ನಿಯಮ 54ರಡಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಸಕ್ಷಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪ ಖನಿಜ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 1994ರ ನಿಯಮ 43 ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮ 44 ರನ್ವಯ ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸುವುದು.

II) ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಾಹನಗಳು ಖನಿಜ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಮರಳಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ.3000/-ಗಳ ದಂಡವನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

III) ಮರಳು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್ ಉಪಕರಣ ಅಳವಡಿಸದ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಂದ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್ ಅಳವಡಿಸದೇ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅನಧಿಕೃತವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ ವಾಹನಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ.10,000/- ದಂಡವನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಸದರಿ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳು, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ I, II ಮತ್ತು III ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ / ತೊರೆ / ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಲಘು ವಾಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

IV) ಒಂದೇ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು, ಹಲವು ಬಾರಿ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ದೃಢಪಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ, ಸದರಿ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅನಧಿಕೃತವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಟ್ರಿಪ್ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಗೆ ನಿಯಮ 43 ರನ್ವಯ ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

16) ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು/ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಕ್ರಮ:

ಅನಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು/ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಥವಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ಮಹಜರು ಮೂಲಕ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಮರಳನ್ನು ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ ಮಾರಾಟ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಗಣಕೀಕೃತ ಖನಿಜ ರವಾನೆ ಪರವಾನಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

17) ಮೇಲ್ಮನವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ:

I, II, III, IV, V & VI ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಳ್ಳ/ಹೊಳೆ/ನದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು/ಜಲಾಶಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು /ಜಲಾಶಯದ ಹಿನ್ನೀರಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಆದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬಾಧಿತನಾದ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು, ಆದೇಶವು ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಗೊಂಡ 30 ದಿನದೊಳಗೆ ಅಂತಹ ಆದೇಶದ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

18) ತೊಂದರೆಗಳ ನಿವಾರಣೆ:

ಹೊಸ ಮರಳು ನೀತಿ, 2020 ಜಾರಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತೊಂದರೆ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸದರಿ ತೊಂದರೆ ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

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Translated Copy of Annexure-

Karnataka State Gazzette

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Volume 155, Bengaluru, Thursday, 21, May, 2020 (Vaishakha 31, Shaka Varsha 1942 Issue 21)

Part I

Important Orders of the State Government and Circulars, Orders concerning to All the Departments

Proceedings of Government of Karnataka

Subject: Implementing the Karnataka New Sand Policy, 2020- Reg.

Preamble:

As per the State Sand Policy 2011, responsibility of sand mining in Karnataka was entrusted to the Department of Public Works. Sand blocks available in the riverbeds were to be identified by the Taluk Sand Committee, after the approval of the District Sand Committee, sand mining used to managed by the Department of Public Welfare. Sand mined from the said sand blocks used to be collected in the stock premises and used to the distributed to the public directly through transport permits.

Following the recommendations of studies committee constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Rafeeq Ahmed, Member of Legislative Assembly, erstwhile Legislative Assembly, regarding the illegal mining, government implemented the Karnataka Minor Minerals Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2016 on 12.08.2018. In the said Rules separate chapter IV-B was adopted in connection with the sand mining.

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Presently, sand mining contracts are being granted to the public through tender – cum auction by the Mines and Geology Department, as there is no control over the sale of sand under this practice, sand is being sold at higher prices to the public. As a result of this it has become difficult for the public to purchase the sand at higher prices. Also, in some districts the bidders who participated in the tender-cum-auction process, bid for higher rates and did not come forward to obtain contract of sand blocks, as a result of this sand was not disposed off in the sand blocks and supply has been disrupted. Further, because of the higher exepenses in the transport for the registered sand importers with Mines and Geology Department, sand has not been supplied adequately. Despite of all the efforts put in, sand is not being supplied at the time of requirement and on regular basis for the construction works, developmental activities are being hampered.

Therefore, during the Cabinet Meeting dated 20.09.2018, for making suitable recommendations regarding the Sand Policy by reviewing the same holistically, Cabinet Sub-Committee was constituted. In the background of the recommendations by the said Cabinet Sub-Committee, in the meeting held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister on 13.12.2019 and 11.02.2020, for ensuring to make the sand available at affordable prices and regularly for the

construction works in the Karnataka state it has been decided in the meeting to implement the new Sand Policy.

Following the proceedings of meetings held with the officers of concerned departments dated 27.02.2020 and 05.03.2020 under the auspices of Chief Secretary to the Government outlines of the draft sand policy has been decided.

Following the recommendations of the Cabinet Sub-Committee and the as informed in the meetings held under the auspices of Hon'ble Chief Minister dated 13.12.2019 and 11.02.2019, the matter was perused during the meetings held under the auspices of Chief Secretary to the Government dated 27.02.2020 and 05.03.2020 along with the officers of concerned department, with the intention of making the sand available to the customers in the state at the affordable prices, New Sand Policy, 2020 was placed before the State Cabinet Meeting dated 30.04.2020 and approval for the proposal have been obtained.

Deciding to implement the Sand Policy, 2020 as approved in the State Cabinet Meeting dated 30.04.2020 it is ordered as follows.

Government Order No. CI 344 MMN 2019, Bengaluru dated 05.05.2020

Following the points detailed in the preamble, it is hereby ordered implementing the Karnataka Sand Policy, 2020 as per as per

Annexure-I enclosed herewith and detailed guidelines as per Annexure-II enclosed herewith.

By Order and in the name of His Excellency
Governor of Karnataka
(Shivaprakash)
Presiding Officer (Mines)
Commerce and Industries Department

Government Order No. CI 344 MMN 2019, Bengaluru
dated 05.05.2020
Annexure – I
New Sand Policy, 2020

Considering the geographical, geo-scientific and administrative background of the state, in order to make the sand available for the public works and construction works regularly and at the affordable prices, and also to make provisions for sand mining scientifically so as to not to cause damage to the environment, below shown new sand policy, 2020 is proposed.

I. Identification of the sand blocks

1. Identification of sand reserves available under the I, II & III Order Streams:

Sand reservesavailable under the I, II & III Order Streams to be identified by the team of officers of Revenue, Forest, Mines & Geology Department, underground water resources department and Panchayat Development Officers.

2. Identification of sand reserves under the IV, V & VI Order rivers and dam back water river beds.

Sand reserves under the IV, V & VI Order rivers and dam back water river beds to be identified jointly by the officers of Mines and Geology Department, Water Resources Department and Revenue Departments and if

the sand reserves are present in the lands under the forest department, joint survey to be conducted along with the officers of forest department and quantum of sand reserves to be estimated.

II. **Supervision and Approval**

A. Report regarding the available sand in sand reserves available under the I, II & III Order Streams to be estimated by the joint survey team and to be submitted for the District Sand Committee approval through the Taluk Sand Committee along with suitable recommendations duly enclosed with the map marked with latitudes and longitudes.

B. After the area consisting of sand reserves is notified by the District Sand Committee, to fix the license period as per the quantum of sand reserved in the notified area, permission to be granted to the concerned Gram Panchayat to remove sand through manual method.

C. Report regarding the sand reserves under the IV, V & VI Order rivers and dam back water river beds to be estimated by the joint survey team and to be submitted for the District Sand Committee approval through the Taluk Sand Committee along with suitable

recommendations duly enclosed with the map marked with latitudes and longitudes.

D. After the area consisting of sand reserves is notified by the District Sand Committee, license to be granted to the State Government Undertaking/ Corporation/ Board to remove sand through manual methodas notified in the government notification for the said purpose.

III. **Fixing the Sale Prices for the sand**

A. Available sand in the sand reserves available under the I, II & III Order Streams to be sold through the Gram Panchayat at the rates specified by the District Sand Committee. In this manner, the powers pertaining to the fixing of Maximum Price of sand disposal through the Gram Panchayat vestes with the Government.

B. Sand reserves available under the IV, V & VI Order rivers and dam back water river beds to be disposed off at the sale price as fixed by the District Sand Committee.

IV. **Duration of Contract/ License Period:**

A. District Sand Committee, on the basis of the availability of sand in the sand reserves available under the I, II & III Order Streams to fix the period of license and such license period shall not exceed the period of one year at maximum.

B. On the basis of the availability of sand accumulated in the sand reserves as available under the IV, V & VI Order rivers and dam back water river beds,to fix the period of license and such license period shall not exceed the period of five years at maximum.

V. **Quarry Plan and requirement of Environment Clearance:**

Gram Panchayats and State Government Undertaking/ Corporation/ Board having obtained the license,shall remove the sands accumulated under the I, II, III, IV, V and VI order streams & river beds of dams/ reservoirs and dam backwater areas following the MoEF guidelines.

VI. **Sand Disposal**

A. Local customers belonging to taluk in which the concerned Gram Panchayat is existing to submit the plan and other documents pertaining to the construction of own house, toilets and local community hall works to the Gram Panchayat, by making payment of specified royalty and other applicable fees, to obtain the mineral disposal license from the Gram Panchayat, to remove the sand from the notified sand mineral reserve areas under the I, II and III order streams or lakes in their own expenses and to transport to the above shown works in the light vehicles.

B. Gram Panchayats to carry out the process of mineral disposal customers under the supervision of Taluk sand committee.

C. Sand removed from the sand reserves under the IV, V & VI order rivers and dam back water river beds as notified by the government to be transported to stockyard and to load the same into vehicles along with the mineral transport license, sand to be sold to the customers.

D. Complete responsibility of removal of sand, transport, stocking and disposal to be with the State Government Undertaking/ Corporation/ Board as notified by the government.

VII. Sand transport system:

A. Permission shall be granted to transport the sand removed from the notified sand reserves available under the I, II & III Order Streams in the lesser weight capacity vehicles such as tractors, bullock carts etc as for the purpose of transporting to all the villages in the limits of taluk.

B. The sand removed from the IV, V, VI order rivers and dams/ reservoirs and backwater riverbeds to be transported to the stockyard and the sand stored in the stockyard to be given to the customers along with mineral disposal license through the GPS fitted vehicles as per the transport rules.

VIII. Online booking and sale

A. State public sector enterprise/ corporation/ boards notified by the government to provide the online supply system to supply the sand through online booking along with the registration of customers and registration of vehicles.

B. Sand mining contractors who have obtained through auction under the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2016 shall also supply the sand to customers through online booking.

IX. **Reservation of sand blocks for the public works**

If the sand is necessary for the works of contractors for the purpose of public work/ other government projects, sand blocks may be identified by the District Sand Committee and may be reserved for the contractors. And, license shall be issued for the utilization of the sand for the said works by making payments of fees fixed by the District Sand Committee to the government.

X. **Sand Mining in the Patta Land:**

A. Process of issuance of license for the sand mining in patta lands to be continued as per the Karnataka Minor Minerals Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

B. As per the MoEF guidelines, prior to issuance of license in the patta land, competent authority shall obtain the

Approved Quary Plan and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

XI. Status of contracts presently in force

As per the Karnataka Minor Minerals Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2016, provisions have been made to continue and dispose off the sand until the sand mining period gets over in the sand mining contract areas sanctioned through tender cum auction.

XII. Regulation Charge over the sand transport from outside state

Sand transport vehicles coming from out of state limits holding the sand transport license shall make the payment of Regulation charge to the government as specified by the government at check posts/ department mineral stocking centre/ District Sand Committee as fixed from time to time, to obtain the suitable license and sand shall be transported accordingly.

XIII. Action against unauthorized sand mining, stocking and transport

A. Over the movement of the sand transport vehicles a watch must be kept by the District Sand Committee through the Sand Vehicle Tracking System.

B. Online booking to be carried out through Sand Sale Management & Monitoring System (SSMMS) by the District Sand Committee.

C. To establish Mineral Protection Force under the Mines and Geology Department and thereby to take action over the unauthorized sand mining, stocking and transport with the help of said taskforce.

D. Against the unauthorized sand mining, stocking and transport action shall be taken by the District Sand Committee and Taluk Sand Committee member department officers under the provisions of Section 27 of Mines and Geology (Development and Control) Act, 1957 and Rule 3 and Rule 43(5) of Karnataka Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 1994.

XIV. Amendment and Orders for the Karnataka Minor Minerals Concession Rules regarding the implementation of Sand Policy State Government shall have powers to bring about amendments to the Karnataka Minor Minerals Concession Rules and implement the guidelines through the government orders.

Government Order No. CI 344 MMN 2019, Bengaluru
dated 05.05.2020

Annexure – II

Guidelines issued for the implementation of New Sand Policy, 2020

Considering the geographical, geo-scientific and administrative background of the state, in order to make the sand available for the public works and construction works regularly and at the affordable prices, and also to make provisions for sand mining scientifically so as to not to cause damage to the environment, below shown new sand policy, 2020 has been implemented.

Complete responsibility of removal of sand, transport, stocking and disposal of sand available at I, II and III order streams to be with the Gram Panchayats and removal of sand, transport, stocking and disposal of sand available in IV, V and VI rivers & dams/ reservoirs and dam backwater riverbeds to be with the State Government Undertaking/ Corporation/ Board as notified by the government.

Below shown guidelines are hereby issued for the successful implementation of New Sand Policy, 2020 for the purpose of sand mining, stocking and transport of sand in the state.

Regarding granting permission to remove sand from the sand available at I, II and III order streams and sand available in IV, V and VI rivers & dams/ reservoirs and dam backwater riverbeds

1. In every District, a District Sand Committee comprising of below shown departmental officers shall be constituted. Members of the said committee is as follows.

1	Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
2	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat	Member
3	City Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police	Member
4	Executive Engineer, Department of Public Works, Ports and Inland Waterways	Member
5	Executive Engineer, Water Resources Department	Member
6	Regional Transport Officer, Regional Transport Department.	Member
7	Environment Officer, Karnataka Pollution Control Board	Member
8	Sub-divisional officers of all districts, Revenue Department	Member
9	All taluk Tahshildars in the districts, Revenue Department	Member
10	Deputy Director/ Senior Geologist, Mines and Geology Department	Member Secretary

Note: Chairman of the Committee may invite any officer or any other person having in depth knowledge regarding the specific subjects to remain as member of the Committee.

2. In every taluk under each revenue division, Taluk Sand Committee shall be constituted comprising of below shown department officers, details of the said committee members is as follows.

1	Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Department	Chairman
2	Executive Officer, Taluk Panchayat	Member
3	Deputy Commissioner of Police/ Superintendent of Police	Member
4	Assistant Executive Engineer, Department of Public Works, Port and Inland Waterways	Member
5	Assistant Executive Engineer, Water Resources Department	Member
6	Tahshildar	Member Secretary
7	Motor Vehicle Inspector, Regional Transport Department	Member
8	Assistant Environment Officer, Karnataka Pollution Control Board	Member
9	Geologist, Mines and Geology Department	Member
10	Panchayat Development Officer or Secretary, Gram Panchayat	Member Secretary

Note: Chairman of the Committee may invite any officer or any other person having in depth knowledge regarding the specific subjects to remain as member of the Committee.

3. Powers and Duties of District Sand Committee

1) Identification of sand reserves and meeting shall be convened at least once in two months regarding adequate disposal of the sand.

2) Decisions regarding the granting licenses shall be taken under the provisions of these guidelines.

3) Joint Spot Inspection team shall obtain the report submitted by the Taluk Sand Committee.

4) After examining the recommendations submitted by the Taluk Sand Committee, may be considered upon necessary modifications. After that, blocks to remove sand may be reserved for the Gram Panchayats (for I, II and III order streams) and for the Government of Karnataka Undertaking/ Corporation or government departments engaging works locally, to issue notification and to publish in the state gazette.

5) Government department/ public sector enterprises under the state government/ boards having obtained the letter of interest from the District Sand Committee for the sand mining to be informed to obtain Mining Plan and Environmental Clearance Certificate and submit.

6) To constitute a committee comprising of three independent experts consisting of ex-serviceman, officers retired from

the civil service and persons holding educational background in the environmental/ mining industry. Said committee to estimate the extent of damage to the environment due to unauthorized sand mining and submit report to the District Sand Committee. To take necessary action to recover the expenses for the purpose of rejuvenation of mining areas by the District Sand Committee.

7) A direction may be issued to the contractors having obtained the sand mining contract through auction prior to implementation of New Sand Policy to the effect that, an extent of 25% of sand out of annual production as specified in the Environmental Clearance letter pertaining to the said Sand Mining Area to be provided for the public works and low expenditure residential projects at the rate fixed by the District Sand Committee.

8) For the purpose of regulating the sand transport check posts shall be established at the necessary places, and necessary action shall be taken to prevent the unauthorized sand mining, stocking and transport by the District Sand Committee member departments and taluk committees.

9) Details of sand mining, quantum of sand transported within the district and to the outside districts, routes specified for

the sand transport and extent of permissions granted shall be shared with the neighbouring districts and with the mutual discussions with the deputy commissioners of neighbouring districts, coordination meetings of officers shall be held at suitable places.

10) In the places/ taluk/district where sand scarcity is there permission shall be granted to the departments/ corporations/ boards for establishment of sand stocking centres and to transport the sand from the said stocking centre.

11) To adhere with the orders and guidelines issued by the government from time to time.

4. **Powers and Duties of the Taluk Sand Committee**

1) Identification of sand reserves and convening meeting to discuss the sand disposal from the Gram Panchayats, at least once in a month.

2) To examine the places of sand reserves, to identify the sand blocks for the purpose of sand mining by the Gram Panchayat or government department / public sector undertaking/ Corporation or Boards.

3) To estimate the available quantum of sand in the identified sand reserve areas up to maximum 3 metres or up to the underground water table, whichever is lesser by the team of Public Welfare Department, Water Resources Department,

Forest Department and Mines and Geology Department under the leadership of Tahshildar and to prepare the map along with GPS coordinates by marking the boundaries of sand reserved identified.

4) After examining the recommendations submitted by the Joint Spot Inspection team after examining the available sand reserves under the I, II and III order streams to approve it or after suitable modifications. After that, to reserve the sand reserves for removal of sand for the Gram Panchayats, and submit to the District Sand Committee for issuance of notification.

5) After examining the recommendations submitted by the Joint Spot Inspection team after examining the available sand reserves under the IV, V and VI order rivers and dam/ reservoir/ barrages and backwater river beds to approve it or after suitable modifications. After that, to reserve the sand reserves for removal of sand, submit to the District Sand Committee for issuance of notification along with the clear recommendations.

6) To supervise in all the sand blocks as per these guidelines and as per the conditions in the Environmental Clearance, to verify the mining activities.

7) To implement the Sand Policy, 2020 appropriately to regulate the transport and the stocking by the help of Taluk Sand Committee member departments and if necessary with the help of other law enforcement agencies.

8) Shall recommend to the District Sand Committee for the implementation of Sand Policy, 2020.

9) Duties entrusted by the District Sand Committee from time to time shall be implemented.

5. Constitution of State Level High Powered Committee

1) For the purpose of supervision of proper sand mining activities being taking place and actions taken by the District Sand Committees, and also to issue the necessary guidelines for the purpose of implementation of laws and rules with respect to the unauthorized sand mining, transport, stocking and statutory regulations below shown State Level High Powered Committee is constituted.

1	Chief Secretary to the Government	Chairman
2	Director General of Police	Member
3	Principal Secretary to the Government, Forest, Ecology and Environment Department	Member
4	Principal Secretary to the Government, Forest, Ecology and Environment Department	Member
5	Principal Secretary to the Government,	Member

	Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department	
6	Principal Secretary to the Government, Forest Department	Member
7	Principal Secretary to the Government, Water Resources Department	Member
8	Member Secretary, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board	Member
9	Managing Director, Karnataka State Mining Corporation (KSMCL)	Member
10	Managing Director, Hatti Gold Mines Corporation	Member
11	Commissioner, Transport Department	Member
12	Director, Directorate of Ground Water	Member
13	Commissioner/ Director, Mines and Geology Department	Member Secretary

2) State Level High Powered Committee to convene meetings for every three months. To issue necessary guidelines for the purpose of implementation of laws and regulatiosn pertaining to the sand disposal process, unauthorized mining, transport, stocking and statutory regulations.

6. **Disposal of available sand in the I, II and II order Streams by the Gram Panchayat and control**

1) Sand reserves available in the I, II, and III order streams to be identified by the joint spot inspection by the team of officers belonging to Department of Public Works, Water

Resources, Forest Department and Mines and Geology Department.

2) To estimate the quantum of sand available under the sand reserves areas identified, to prepare the map along with the GPS coordinates and submit report.

3) To submit the sand reserve examination report along with suitable recommendations identified in the limits of the Gram Panchayat by the Joint Spot Inspection team to the Taluk Sand Committee.

4) Said proposal to be submitted by the Taluk Committee along with suitable recommendations to the District Sand Committee for the notification of the sand reserve areas.

5) To issue notifications by reserving the sand reserve areas to the concerned Gram Panchayat by the District Sand Committee.

6) The sand removed from the I, II and III order streams by the Gram Panchayat shall be utilized for the purpose of construction works involving public, government, community works in any of the local area falling under the concerned Gram Panchayat within the taluk.

7) Customers in the villages falling under the concerned Gram Panchayats in which sand has removed from the I, II and III order streams and also the government local contractors to

make the payment of Maximum selling price as fixed by the government for the area of such sand reserves, to obtain Permission to transport the sand removed from the notified sand reserves available under the I, II & III Order Streams in the lesser weight capacity vehicles such as tractors, bullock carts etc as for the purpose of transporting to all the villages in the limits of taluk.

8) Prior to issuance of permission by the Gram Panchayats, to obtain the map for implementing the house or any other construction work from the customers or photograph of the place of work or any other document for being taking up such work, license for the sand transport may be issued.

9) Sand Transport Permit to be printed over the Special Security Permit papers being provided by the Mines and Geology Department and to be issued to the customers by the Gram Panchayats.

10) While removing the sand in the said notified areas, staff appointed by the Gram Panchayat shall be present mandatorily.

11) In the notified area sand shall be removed and transported only from 6am to 6pm. If the sand removal, loading or transport is carried out after 6pm in the evening it shall be considered as illegal sand mining activity and action

shall be taken as per the Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1994.

12) Regarding the matter of sand removal based on the quantum of sand for which mineral transport permit has been obtained by the customers, and being transported, and the process of issuance of permits by the Gram Panchaayats shall be carried out under the supervision of the Taluk Sand Committee.

13) For the gram panchayats having obtained, permission shall be granted to remove the sand from the sand reserve areas for the period of one year or until the sand reserve is exhausted, whichever is earlier.

14) If unauthorized sand mining and transport is observed in the limits of gram panchayat limits, Taluk Sand Committee shall take action as per the rules.

7. Disposal of available sand in the IV, V and VI order rivers and dam/ reservoir/ barrages and back waters of dam riverbed areas after removal and control

1) Sand reserves available in the IV, V and VI order rivers and dam/ reservoir/ barrages and back waters of dam riverbed areas to be identified by the joint spot inspection by the team of officers belonging to Department of Public Works, Water Resources, Forest Department and Mines and Geology

Department, to prepare the map, to submit to the District Sand Committee for issuance of notification.

2) The report submitted by the Joint Spot inspection team to be examined by the District Sand Committee, with the necessary modifications, to issue notification by the District Sand Committee for carrying out the sand mining activity by the government department/ public sector undertaking/ corporations/ boards as specified by the government by issuance of notifications.

7A. Regarding issuance of work orders pertaining to sand mining in the IV, V and VI order rivers.

1) Letter of Interest (LOI) shall be issued by the District Sand Committee for carrying out sand mining activity in the notified blocks under the sand reserves available in the IV, V and VI order rivers and dam/ reservoir/ barrages and back waters of dam riverbed areas.

2) Government department/ public sector undertaking/ corporations/ boards having obtained the Letter of Interest from the District Sand Mining Committee to prepare the quarry plan and submit to the Deputy Director/ Senior Geologist and get approval, and after that to obtain Environment Clearance Certificate from the State Environmental Impact Assessement

Authority, and to submit to the Deputy Director/ Senior Geologist.

3) To issue work order for the Government department/ public sector undertaking/ boards who have submitted the Environmental Clearance Certificate by the Deputy Director/ Senior Geologist for starting the sand mining.

4) To the Government department/ public sector undertaking/ boards permission shall be granted for carrying out the sand mining for the period of five years or until the sand reserves are exhausted.

5) Permissions with respect to the sand found in the reserves of sand situated in IV, V and VI order riverbeds shall be granted subject to all the regulations applicable and in force as a part of Environmental Impact Assessement notification (EIA Notification - 2006) as issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest & Climate Change, Government of India under the Environmental Protection Act, 1996 and Karnataka Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 1994.

7B) Regarding issuance of Work order for the purpose of removal of sand from the dam/ reservoir/ barrages and dam backwater riverbeds areas

1) For the purpose of removal of sand available in the riverbeds of dam/ reservoir/ barrages and dam backwaters, after

issuance of notification from the District Sand Committee, Work Order shall be issued by the District Sand Committee for the removal of sand by the government notified public sector undertakings/ department/ corporation/ boards for the period of five years or until the sand is exhausted or whichever is earlier.

2) Government permitted departments/ public sector enterprises/ corporations/ boards shall function as per the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016 as issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest & Climate Change, Government of India.

3) For the purpose of removal of sand from the sand reserve area notified for the Government permitted departments/ public sector enterprises/ corporations/ boards and to transport to the specified premises and to load to the vehicles from the stocking premises, selection of contractors shall be made as per the rules.

4) The sand removed from the IV, V and VI order rivers, dam/ reservoir/ barrages and dam backwater areas shall be supplied across the state.

5) Online booking from the customers shall be captured from the "Maralu Mitra" app and supply shall be made.

6) With the supervision of the District Sand Committee it shall be ensured whether the sand distributed for the transport is being transported as per the mineral transport permit.

7) If any unauthorized transport of sand is noticed, District Sand Committee shall take action as per the law.

8) The sand collected by the government notified departments/ public sector enterprises/ corporations/ boards by sand mining in the IV, V and VI order rivers, dam/ reservoir/ barrages and dam backwater areas shall be stored in the stock premises and shall be sold at the prices fixed by the District Sand Committee for the public works/ government works.

9) Sand mining in the IV, V and VI order rivers, dam/ reservoir/ barrages and dam backwater areas shall be supervised by the government notified departments/ public sector enterprises/ corporations/ boards as per the rules and shall take care that no misuse shall occur during the transport of said sand.

10) The government notified departments/ public sector enterprises/ corporations/ boards engaged in the sand mining in the IV, V and VI order rivers, dam/ reservoir/ barrages and dam backwater areas shall submit a report comprising of information pertaining to the quantum of sand mining

through mining and riverbeds, quantum of sand distributed to the customers, quantum of sand remaining and royalty collected out of the sand sales and details pertaining to all other applicable fees every month to the Member Secretary, District Sand Committee.

8. **Regarding sand required by the government departments/ corporations/ boards for the purpose of mega construction works from the IV, V and VI order rivers, dam/ reservoir/ barrages and dam backwater areas**

1) Government departments/ corporations/ boards engaged in the mega construction works shall engage in the removal of sand from the IV, V and VI order rivers, dam/ reservoir/ barrages and dam backwater areas for their requirement by sand mining / removal of sand.

2) Identification of sand reserves for the government works and notification for the said works shall be made as per the para 7(I) and 7(II) and guidelines shown at 7(I), (II), (III), (IV) &7B(I), (II), (III) for the sand mining and disposal.

3) The District Sand Committee notified departments/ public sector enterprises/ corporations/ boards engaged in the sand mining in the IV, V and VI order rivers, dam/ reservoir/ barrages and dam backwater areas may be issued with the work orders to carry out sand mining until the concerned

works are completed by the Deputy Director/ Senior Geologist.

4) The District Sand Committee notified departments/ public sector enterprises/ corporations/ boards engaged in the sand mining in the IV, V and VI order rivers, dam/ reservoir/ barrages and dam backwater areas to make payment of royalty and other fees collected to the geology department and to transport the sand to the place of implementation of work along with mineral transport permit.

5) Through the Integrated Lease Management System of Mines and Geology Department the sand transport permits to be generated and issued to the sand transport vehicles in the stocking premises.

6) Supervision of dredging in the IV, V and VI order rivers, dam/ reservoir/ barrages and dam backwater areas and also the care shall be taken to not to misuse the sand obtained by dredging during the transport by the government department/ government corporation/ board.

7) The government notified departments/ public sector enterprises/ corporations/ boards engaged in the sand mining in the IV, V and VI order rivers, dam/ reservoir/ barrages and dam backwater areas shall submit a report comprising of information pertaining to the quantum of sand mining

through mining and riverbeds, quantum of sand distributed to the customers, quantum of sand remaining and royalty collected out of the sand sales and details pertaining to all other applicable fees every month to the Member Secretary, District Sand Committee.

9. **Status of the sand mining areas for which sanctions have been granted through tender cum auction prior to implementation of New Sand Policy- 2020**

Mining contract lease period for which sanctions have been granted through tender cum auction prior to the implementation of New Sand Policy, 2020 will continue until the contract duration.

10. **Sand sale price fixation and revision**

Sale prices shall be fixed by the District Sand Committee within the Maximum Sale Price as specified by the government to the customers from the Sand stocking premises and no additional rates shall be imposed under any circumstances.

11. **Regarding the collection of fees from the sand transport vehicles coming to state from the locations out of state**

From the sand transport vehicles crossing the borders and entering into Karnataka state with due transport permits, in order to regulate the movement of such vehicles regulation charge of Rs. 100/- per metric tonne of sand shall be collected

and shall be paid to the government. For this purpose, on the major link roads connecting other states to Karnataka state check posts shall be established and checks shall be done through mineral beat forces, and regulation charges to be collected.

12.Registration of sand transport vehicles / lorries:

Owners of vehicles intended for the transport of sand shall upload the vehicle registration certificate, certificate of holding GPS and other documents as specified by the District Sand Committee into the "Maralu Mitra" application and get the sand transport vehicles registered.

13.Prohibition on sand stocking

No other person/ entity except for the Gram panchayats and government departments/ State public sector enterprise/ corporation/ boards notified by the government or licensed mining contractor/ licensee can store the sand in their premises for the purposes of selling the sand.

14.Transport of Sand

1) As per the Rule 42 of Karnataka Minor Mineral Rules, 1994, government departments/ State public sector enterprise/ corporation/ boards notified by the government and concerned gram panchayats shall transport the sand along with the computerized mineral transport permits.

2) Vehicles transporting the sand shall install GPS and shall ply in the routes specified in the mineral transport permits.

15.Penalty

1) If it is found that unauthorized sand mining, collecting higher transport charges as fixed by the government, transporting the sand without GPS instrument, using the machines which are prohibited for the sand mining activity, competent authority holding powers under the Section 54 of Karnataka Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 1994 shall take action and as per the rule 43 and 44 of Karnataka Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 1994.

2) If it is noticed that, sand transport vehicles are transporting the sand in excess than specified in the sand transport permit, for every additional metric tonne of sand Rs. 3000/- fines shall be imposed.

3) No sand shall be transported using the vehicles which does not have GPS installed. If it is found that sand is transported through the non-GPS installed vehicles, such transport of sand will be considered as the unauthorized transport of sand and fine of Rs. 10,000/- per vehicle will be imposed. But, said conditions are not applicable for the light vehicles transporting the sand from the I, II and II order streams in the limits of Gram Panchayats.

4) If it is confirmed that several times sand transport have been done after taking the sand transport permit only once, such sand transport will be considered as unauthorsed transport of sand and action shall be taken as per the Rule 43 over each trip of such transport of sand.

16. Disposal of unauthorised stock / collection of sand

If it is found that unauthorisedly sand is stocked/ collected, it shall be seized by any of the Member of District or Taluk Sand Committee through Mahazar and shall be handed over to the Public Works Department and said sand shall be disposed off for the use of any project of Department of public works, state government or central government at the price fixed by the District Sand Committee through the computerized mineral transport permit of Mines and Geology Department of concerned district.

17. Appeal and Revision

Regarding the I, II, III, IV, V & VI order streams, rivers and dams/ reservoirs and dam/ reservoir backwater riverbeds if any person is aggrieved by the orders of the District Sand Committee, shall file his application before the Director, Mines and Geology Department, within 30 days of receipt of such order seeking for its revision.

18. Grievance Redressal

If any grievance arises while implementing the new Sand Policy, 2020 state government shall have powers to give necessary clarifications towards the same.

This is the Annexure R7 Stated in the Affidavit of..... Vijay Alesh

Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India)
Reg. No. 12313, Bengaluru.

- As per Groundwater Resources estimation 2017 more than 60% of groundwater is used for irrigation and 50% of State irrigation is from groundwater. The overall stage groundwater utilization is 70% against availability.
- In order to control over exploitation of groundwater, the State Government has enacted the Karnataka Groundwater (Regulation and control of Development and Management) Act 2011, Rules 2012. As per the section 10 of the Act 2011 the areas will be notified.
- There is a restriction to drill a new bore well in the notified taluks. As per section 11 of the Act 2011, prior permission from the appropriate authority should be taken to drill a new bore well in the notified area.
- Registration of drilling rigs is made compulsory to drill bore well in any part of the State. The registration certificate is issued in form-7A by the Karnataka Groundwater Authority.
- Any commercial user of groundwater for industry / infrastructure / mining / entertainment purposes, must obtain permission / NOC from Karnataka Groundwater Authority (KGWA).

COMPLIANCE TO GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION: -

Not applicable to Groundwater Directorate.

COMPLIANCE TO GROUND WATER RECHARGE: -

Current Status (Compliance as on 30th September- 2019): -

- Various line departments in the supply side are involved in the construction of check dams, infiltration wells, under other various groundwater recharge structures. Groundwater directorate is giving technical assistance to these line departments for identifying suitable location for construction of Artificial Recharge Structures.
- Based on the recharge capacity, the industries / infrastructure / mining / entertainment units are issued NOC for groundwater withdrawal by KGWA and also follow the Act and Rules.
- To create awareness among public about the judicious usage of Ground water "Awareness Programmes" are conducted for Public and Students in Schools/Colleges.
- Awareness among public about conservation of groundwater is also created through media and newspaper.

COMPLIANCE TO GROUND WATER EXTRACTION:-

Current Status (Compliance as on . 31st May - 2020):-

- The Groundwater Directorate is carrying out the work of assessing the Groundwater Resources as per the Groundwater Estimation Methodology (GEM) given by the Groundwater Estimation Committee (GEC) since 1999.
- Based on the Groundwater Recharge and Groundwater Utilization, the areas are categorized into over exploited, critical, semi-critical and safe.

Sl No	Category	Groundwater Utilization/ withdrawal against groundwater recharge in %
1	Over Exploited	>100
2	Critical	90-100
3	Semi Critical	70-90
4	Safe	<70

- If we observe over a period of time the Over exploited taluks have gradually increased thus creating stress on groundwater availability. The below table shows the gradual increase in over exploited taluks from the results of previous groundwater assessment.

Year of Assessment	Over Exploited taluks	Critical taluks	Semi Critical taluks	Safe taluks	Mixed taluks	Stage of Groundwater Development in %
2004	22	NIL	NIL	51	102	70
2009	35	3	10	70	58	68
2011	30	6	7	70	63	64
2013	43	14	21	98	–	66
2017	45	8	26	97		70

Ground water ANNEXURE-R11

Compliance to Solid Waste Management Rules 2016

Sl. No		NGT Order dated:20.02.2020	Implementation status				
1	2	3	4				
Compliance to duties of waste generators							
			Current Status (Compliance as on 31th MAY-2020)	**Desirable Level of Compliance in terms of statutes**	**Gap Between current status and desired levels**	**Proposal of attending the gap with time lines**	**Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute (Commissioner/ Director) with Mobile No.**
1		Compliance to Ground Water Extraction/ Recharge	As per Groundwater Resources estimation 2017 more than 60% of groundwater is used for irrigation and 50% of State irrigation is from groundwater. The overall stage groundwater utilization is 70% against availability.	**68% of Groundwater utilization against availability**	**2%**	**2025**	Sri. Raveendrappa M Director, Groundwater Directorate, Bangalore. Mb No. 9980257777
		Compliance to Ground Water Contamination	Not applicable to Groundwater Directorate.				

This is the Annexure ..... Stated in the Affidavit of .....

Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India)
Reg. No. 12313, Bengaluru.

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DIRECTOR
GROUNDWATER DIRECTORATE

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Annex Rq

Compliance to 351 Polluted River Stretches in the Country (Karnataka)

SI No	Thematic area	Current Status	Desirable level as per status	Gap between current Status and desired levels	Time frame for addressing the Gap	Name, designation, contact number, of designated officer for ensuring compliance to the provisions under statue
1	351 Polluted River stretches	Construction of Under Ground Drainage (UGD) system & installation of Sewage treatment plants (STP's) to treat the sewage from 17 identified Polluted River stretches in Karnataka State (35% of sewage generated is being treated)	100%	*65%*	31.3.2021	Urban Development Department , GoK

MEMBER SECRETARY
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
Bangalore

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This is the Annexure ..RQ.. Stated in the Affidavit of..... Vijay Dhoon

Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India)
Reg. No. 12313, Bengaluru.

Annex 10

122 Non –attainment cities

Sl. No.	Thematic area	Current Status	Desirable level	Gap between current status and desired levels	Time lines for attending gaps	Name and designation of the Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
1	122 Non –attainment cities	There are 4 non attainment cities in the Karnataka state a) Action plan for Bengaluru city -44 (Approved during 29th Septemebrer 2019 by CPCB) around 34.9% reduction in PM10 concentration (Annual average values for the year 2014-15 are compared to the2019-20)	100%	65.1% for Bengaluru city	31.12.2022	Dr. A. Ramesh Chief Environmental Officer
		b) Action plan for Davangere-27 Action points (approved during 25th June 2019 by CPCB) around 16.33 % reduction in PM10 concentration (Annual average values for the year 2014-15 are compared to the 2019-20)	100%	83.67% for Davangere	31.3.2022	
		c) Action plan for Hubli-Dharwad city - 27 Action points (approved during 25th June 2019 by CPCB) around 21.71 % reduction in PM10 concentration (Annual average values for the year 2014-15 are compared to the 2019-20)	100%	78.29% for Hubli-Dhawad	31.3.2022	

		d) Action plan for Kalaburagi cuty -27 Action points (approved during 25th June 2019 by CPCB) around 16% increase in PM10 concentration (Annual average values for the year 2014-15 are compared to the 2019-20)	100%	100% for Kalaburagi	31.3.2022	

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Bangalore

Format (J) for Noise Pollution in Respect of Bangalore Metropolitan City

Sl.No	CONTENT	CURRENT STATUS	DESIRABLE in %	GAP in %	TIME LINE	Name and designation of the Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
1	No. of stations for ambient Noise Monioring	10	100%	0%	Complied	Smt. Ambika, Environmetnal Officer
2	No. of Stations in Industrial Zone	2	100%	0%	Complied	
3	No. of Stations in Commercial Zone	3	100%	0%	Complied	
4	No. of Stations in Residential Zone	3	100%	0%	Complied	
5	No. of Stations in Silence Zone	2	100%	0%	Complied	
6	Compliance of Ambient Standards (No. of Stations)	Status of online Ambient Noise monitoring results of 10 stations for the Year 2019-20 is enclosed as **Annexure-I**				
	Industrial Zone		100	0%	Complied	
	Commercial Zone		100	8.0%	31.12.2022	
	Residential Zone		100	18.2%	31.12.2022	
	Silence Zone		100	25.3%	31.12.2022	
7	Identification of Hot Spots	Project is Under progress. (This project for Benaglauru city is entrusted to CSIR-NEERI by CPCB, Delhi).	100	100%	31.03.2021	
8	Designated Authorities defined as per Noise Rules (Y/N) (Details to be provided)	Yes. The Technical Officers of the KSPCB not below the rank of Deputy Environmental Officer are delegated with powers for enforcement. (O.M No. KSPCB/246/CC/2016/2009/5801, dated:3.2.2020).	100	0%	Complied	
9	Has Methodology been prepared for granting permission for installation of Public Address System? (Y/N) (Details to be provide)	Local Bodies and Police are granting permission for installation of public address system.	100	0%	Complied	

10	Has Methodology been prepared for redressal of complaint on noise pollution? (Y/N) (Details to be provide)	For redressal of complaint on Noise Pollution methodology present. (Flow chart has been prepared and enclosed as **Annexure-II).** The Web based software has been developed and dedicated short code help line No. 10741 is allotted by Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Department of telecommunications.	100	0%	Complied	
11	No. of Police Stations equipped with sound level meter	108 Police stations (Law & Order) will be provided 108 Noise/ Sound level meters by KSPCB as per Govt. of Karnataka order). Procurement of Noise level meters along with caliberators and printers through E-tender. Issue of supply order is under progress.	100	100%	31.12.2020	
12	No. of Police Stations having officers trained as per Noise Pollution Rules by SPCBs/PCs.	The KSPCB has conducted training programme for Police personnel on 6.11.2019.	100	0%	Complied	
13	Has Protocol been developed for taking appropriate action against the defaulters?	Protocol is being developed and will be submitted.	100	10000%	31.12.2020	
14	No. of cities in which Noise Mapping has been done (if applicable)	Under progress. Only one city i.e. Bengaluru requires noise mapping. This project for Bengaluru city is entrusted to CSIR-NEERI, Nagpur by CPCB, Delhi.	100	100%	31.03.2021	

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Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
Bengalore

ANNEXURE -I

The Compliance annexure to air pollution including Noise pollution for Karnataka State

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring:

National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) in Karnataka State

During the year 2019-20 the Board has monitored the ambient air quality of Bengaluru city at **20** locations including **7** Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) and using manual equipments under National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) covering Industrial Area, Mixed Urban Area and Sensitive Area.

As per the Central Pollution Control Board guidelines ambient air quality monitoring is being carried out twice a week, 24 hourly, 365 days for PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_2, Ammonia and Lead. And carried out on 24 hourly basis using CAAQMS for PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_2, Ammonia, O3, CO and Benzene and the data is sent to CPCB, New Delhi electronically and also the data is uploaded in the Board's Web Site. The annual average results are shown in Table 5A.11 & 5A.12.

Table 5A.11: Annual average values of Air Pollutants at Bengaluru city during the year 2019-20

Sl. No	Name of the Station	SO_2 µg/m^3	NO_2 µg/m^3	PM $_{10}$ µg/m^3	PM $_{2.5}$ µg/m^3	NH_3 µg/m^3	Pb µg/m^3	O3 µg/m^3	CO mg/m^3	AQI	Category
1	Export promotional Park, ITPL, Whitefield Industrial Area	2.0	24.9	82.7	28.7	24.6	*	*	*	83	Satisfactory
2	Rail Wheel Factory, Yelahanka	2.0	23.6	81.4	30.6	23.5	*	*	*	81	Satisfactory
3	Yeshwanthpura Police Station	2.0	25.5	75.0	31.6	24.4	*	*	*	75	Satisfactory
4	Central Silk Board, Hosur Road	2.0	26.0	90.1	33.2	23.6	*	*	*	90	Satisfactory
5	Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Chest Diseases, NIMHANS (CAAQMS)	7.6	15.5	60.0	25.0	13.7	*	47.3	6.0	60	Satisfactory
6	Central Silk Board (CAAQMS)	4.1	34.3	80.1	31.2	14.1	*	31.6	9.6	80	Satisfactory
7	Urban Ecopark Peenya	2.0	25.0	96.3	36.6	23.5	*	*	*	96	Satisfactory
8	Swan Silk Pvt. Ltd , Peenya	2.0	25.8	86.4	39.2	24.8	*	*	*	86	Satisfactory
9	AMCO Batteries, Mysore Road	2.0	25.6	84.0	32.2	23.7	*	*	*	84	Satisfactory
10	Banaswadi police station	2.0	20.7	93.3	*	19.3	*	*	*	93	Satisfactory

11	Kavika, Mysore Road(CAAQMS)	5.4	35.5	71.2	33.6	16.0	*	40.1	4.5	71	Satisfactory
12	Kajisonnenahalli	2.0	22.9	78.7	27.5	22.4	*	*	*	79	Satisfactory
13	TERI Office, Domlur	2.0	25.4	96.5	28.3	24.2	*	*	*	97	Satisfactory
14	UVCE, K.R Circle	2.0	22.5	82.5	19.5	22.4	*	*	*	83	Satisfactory
15	Victoria Hospital, Bangalore	2.0	23.5	59.5	25.4	22.8	*	*	*	60	Satisfactory
16	Indira Gandhi Child Health Care Centre	2.0	23.5	56.5	23.0	22.5	*	*	*	57	Satisfactory
17	Veternary College, Hebbal (CAAQMS)	6.9	20.0	62.3	27.8	9.9	*	33.5	5.5	62	Satisfactory
18	Jayanagara 5th Block (CAAQMS)	3.4	32.0	72.1	28.8	11.6	*	36.8	4.3	72	Satisfactory
19	S.G.Halli (CAAQMS)	2.0	21.8	113.8	*	21.0	*	*	*	109	Moderate
20	City Railway Stn(CAAQMS)	9.0	40.4	109.6	*	48.8	*	*	1.6	106	Moderate
	Standards, µg/m3	**50.0**	**40.0**	**60.0**	**40.0**	**100.0**	**0.500**	**100.0**	**2.0**		
Note : * Monitoring not carried out								**Annual average AQI**		**81.2**	**Satisfactory**

Category (Range)	Possible Health Impacts	Category (Range)	Possible Health Impacts
Good (0–50)	Minimal Impact	Poor (201–300)	Breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure
Satisfactory (51–100)	Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people	Very Poor (301–400)	Respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure
Moderate (101–200)	Breathing discomfort to the people with lung,	Severe (>401)	Respiratory effects even on healthy people

Brief summary of results:

1. The measured **SO_2** , **NH_3** and **PM $_{2.5}$** values are well within the national limit (50.0 µg/M^3) (100.0 µg/M^3) and (0.5 µg/M^3) respectively in all measured places
2. The measured NO_2, values are well within the national limit (40.0 µg/M^3) in all measured places except City Railway Station.
3. The measured PM_{10} values have exceeded the national limit (60.0µg/M^3) in 16 locations.
4. Out of **20** locations **17** locations is satisfactory , **2** location AQI is moderate and 1 location is Good.

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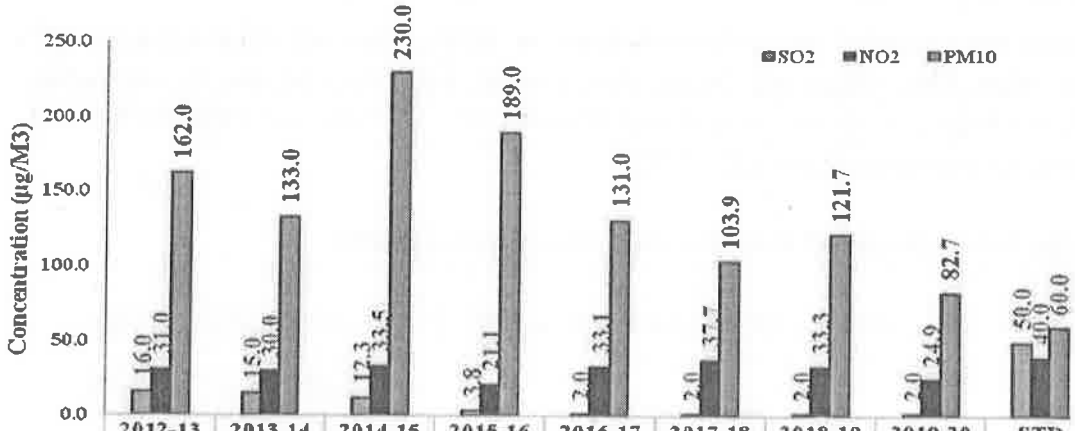
5. The levels of PM_{10} is attributed to the vehicular emissions/movement, re-suspension of road dust and construction activities.

5A.7.1:AIR QUALITY IN DIFFERENT ZONES OF BENGALURU

- **Industrial Zone:** Four ambient air quality monitoring stations have been set up in the industrial zones of Bengaluru city viz.
    - i) Export Promotional Park , ITPL ,White Field Industrial Area
    - ii) Rail Wheel Factory Yelahanka
    - iii) Swan Silk Pvt Ltd, Peenya
    - iv) Peenya Industrial area, RO, Urban Ecopark

1. ITPL, White field (Export Promotional Park), Bengaluru

Annual average values of air pollutants at ITPL, Whitefield road during the year 2012-20



	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	STD
SO2	16.0	15.0	12.3	3.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	50.0
NO2	31.0	30.0	33.5	21.1	33.1	37.7	33.3	24.9	40.0
PM10	162.0	133.0	230.0	189.0	131.0	103.9	121.7	82.7	60.0

PM_{10} values have exceeded the national limit (60.0 $\mu g/m^3$) in all measured years, whereas SO_2 and NO_2 values are within the national limit during the period 2012-2020. Higher levels of PM_{10} may be due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust.

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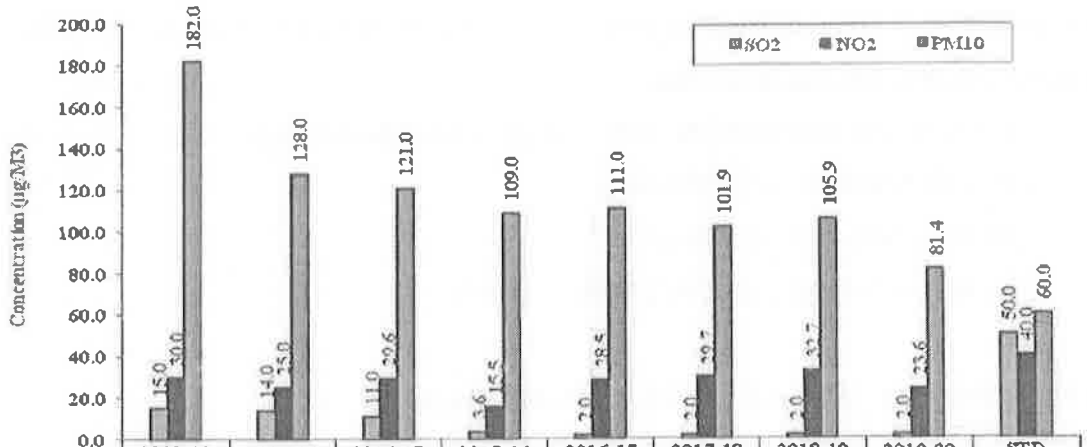
2. Rail Wheel Factory, Yelahanka, Bengaluru

Annual average values of air pollutants at Rail Wheel Factory Yelahanka, during the years 2012-20

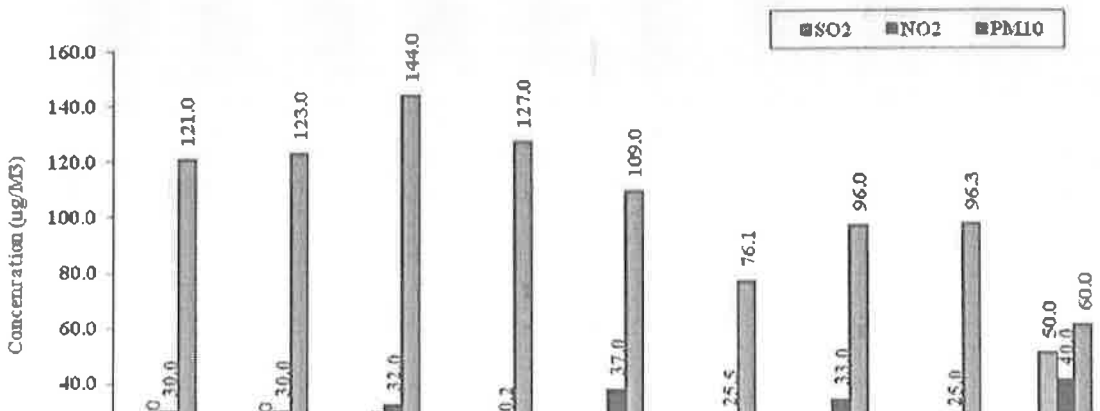


	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	STD
SO2	15.0	14.0	11.0	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	50.0
NO2	30.0	25.0	29.6	15.5	28.5	29.7	32.7	23.6	40.0
PM10	182.0	128.0	121.0	109.0	111.0	101.9	105.9	81.4	60.0

PM_{10} values are exceeded the national ambient air quality standard (60.0 $\mu g/m^3$) in all measured years. PM_{10} values are higher than national limit, may be due to construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust. Whereas SO_2 and NO_2 are within the national limit during all the measured years 2012-20.

3. Peenya Industrial area(Urban Eco Park-Peenya), Bengaluru

Annual average values of air pollutants at Peenya Industrial Area, during the years 2012-20



	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	STD
SO2	16.0	15.0	12.0	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	50.0
NO2	30.0	30.0	32.0	20.2	37.0	25.5	33.0	25.0	40.0
PM10	121.0	123.0	144.0	127.0	109.0	76.1	96.0	96.3	60.0

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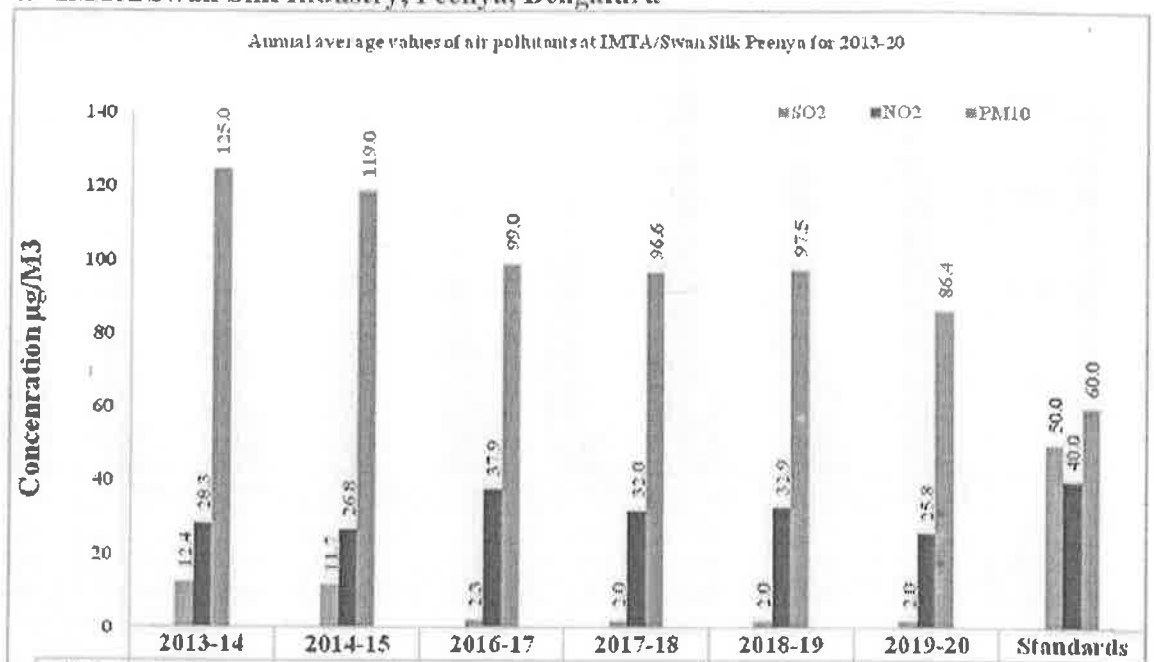
PM_{10} values are exceeded the national ambient air quality standard (60.0 $\mu g/m^3$) in all the measured years due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust whereas SO_2 and NO_2 are within the national limit in all the measured years 2012-20.

4. IMTA/Swan Silk Industry, Peenya, Bengaluru



	2013-14	2014-15	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Standards
SO2	12.4	11.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	50.0
NO2	28.3	26.8	37.9	32.0	32.9	25.8	40.0
PM10	125.0	119.0	99.0	96.6	97.5	86.4	60.0

PM_{10} values are exceeded the national ambient air quality standard (60.0 $\mu g/m^3$) in all the measured years, due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust , Whereas SO_2 and NO_2 are within the national limit in all the measured years 2013-20.

Mixed urban zone: Nine ambient air quality monitoring stations have been set up in the mixed zone (Residential, Rural & Other areas) of Bengaluru city viz. 1. AMCO Batteries, Mysore Road. 2. Yeshwanthpur Police Station, 3. Central Silk Board, Hosur Road, 4. DTDC office, Victoria Road, 5. TERI Office, Domlur, 6. Banaswadi Police Station, 7. Kajisonnenahalli, White Field, 8.Saneguruvanahalli, 9. UVCE, KR Circle, Bengaluru.

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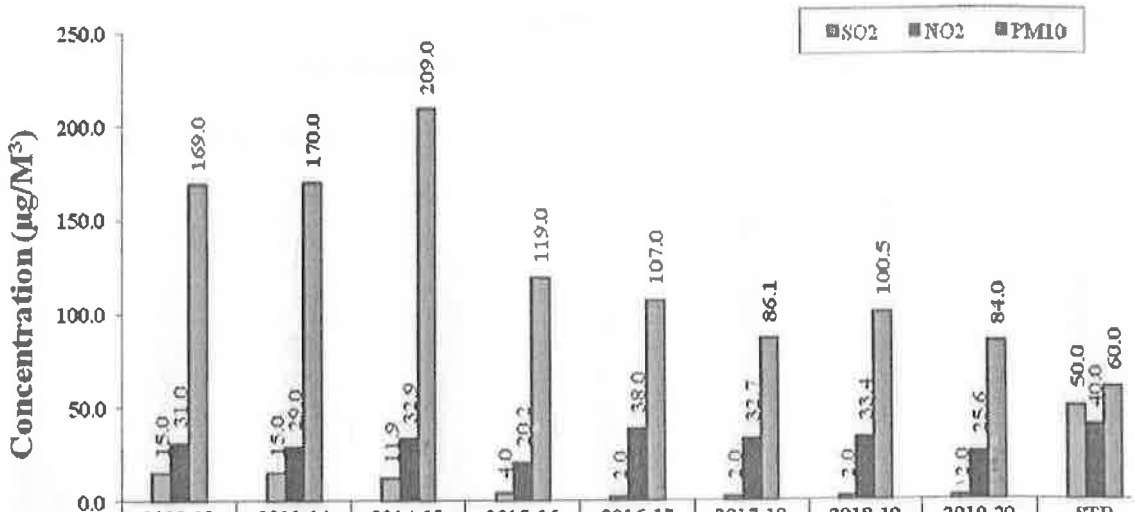
5. AMCO Batteries Mysore Road, Bengaluru

Annual avarage values of air pollutants at AMCO Batteries,Mysore Road, during the years 2012–20

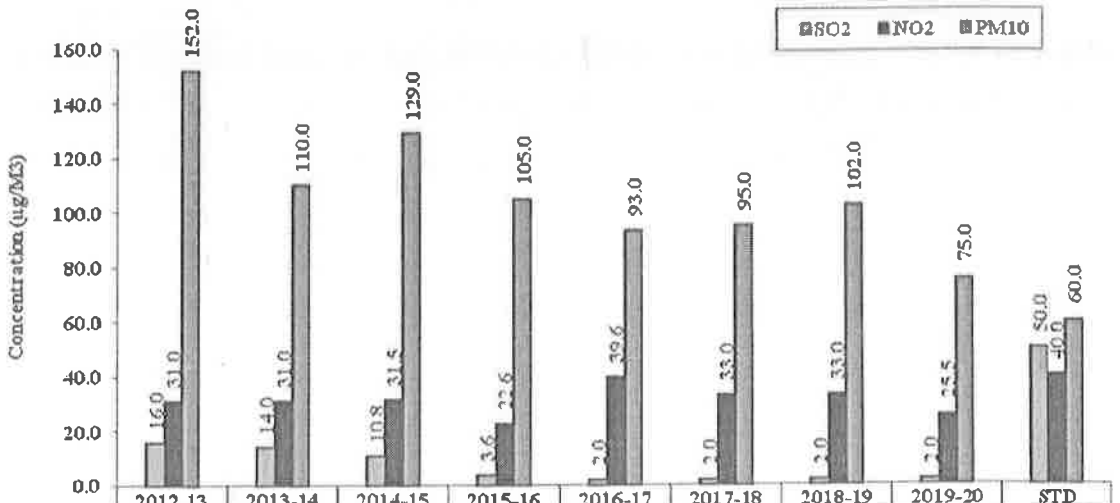


	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	STD
SO2	15.0	15.0	11.9	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	50.0
NO2	31.0	29.0	32.9	20.2	38.0	32.7	33.4	25.6	40.0
PM10	169.0	170.0	209.0	119.0	107.0	86.1	100.5	84.0	60.0

PM_{10} values have exceeded the national ambient air quality limit (60.0 µg/m^3) during the years 2012-2020, due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust. Whereas SO2 and NO_2 are well within the national limit during the years 2012 -2020.

6. Yeshwanthpur Police Station, Bengaluru

Annual average values of air pollutants at Yeshwanthpur Police Station during the year 2012-20



	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	STD
SO2	16.0	14.0	10.8	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	50.0
NO2	31.0	31.0	31.5	22.6	39.6	33.0	33.0	25.5	40.0
PM10	152.0	110.0	129.0	105.0	93.0	95.0	102.0	75.0	60.0

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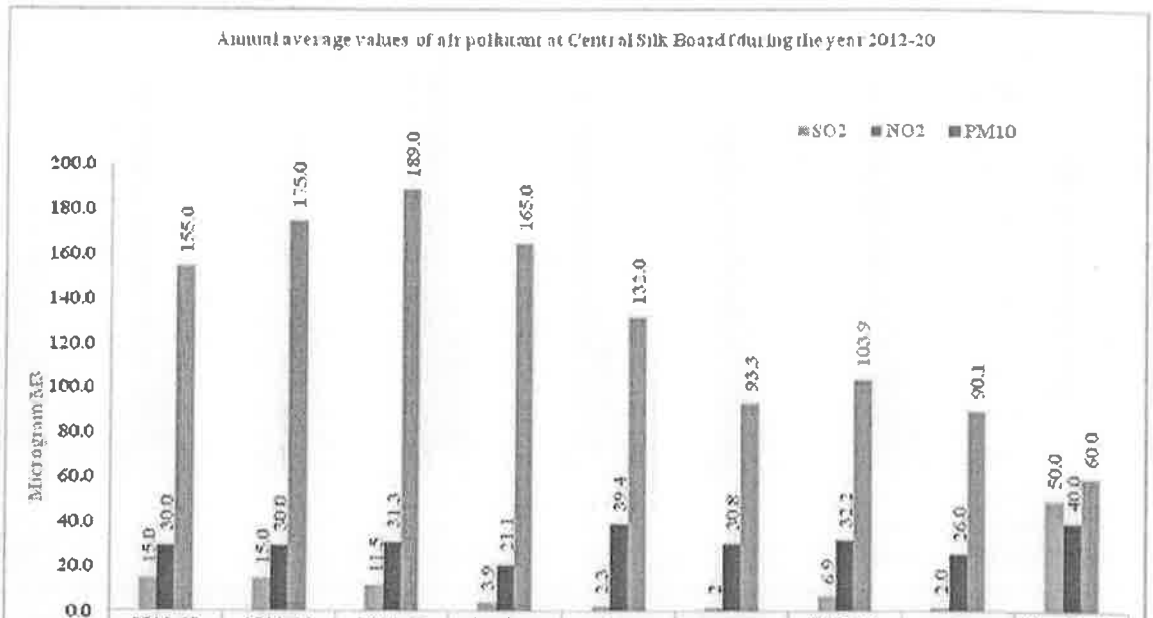
PM_{10} values have exceeded the national ambient air quality standard (60.0 $\mu g/m^3$) in all measured years whereas SO_2 and NO_2 are within the national limit during 2012-20. Higher levels PM_{10} is due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust.

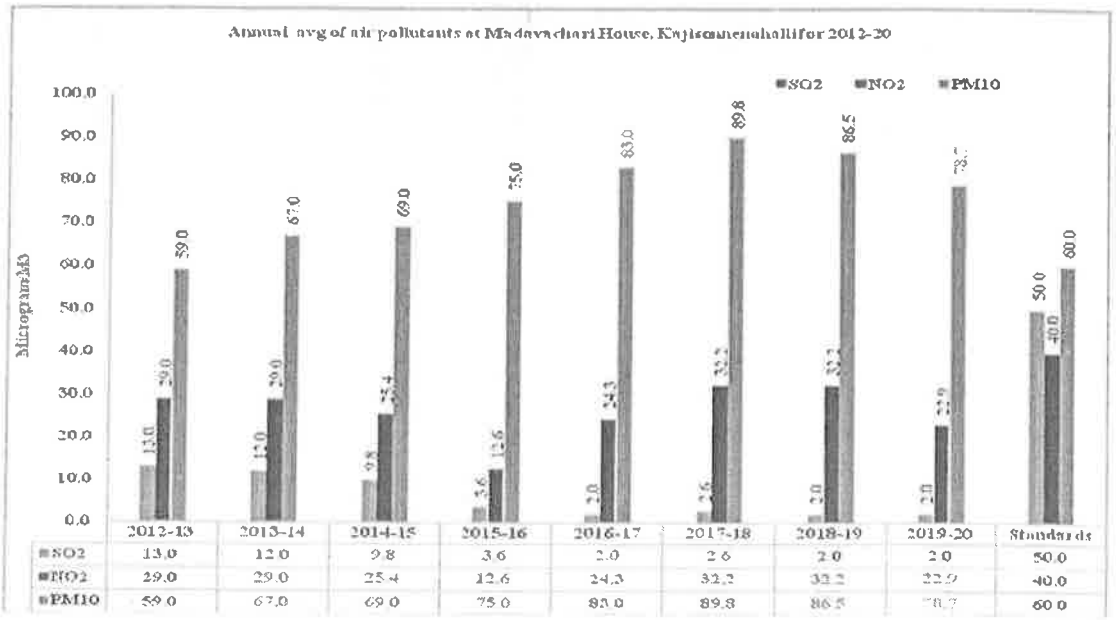
7. Central Silk Board, Hosur road, Bengaluru



	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Standards
SO2	15.0	15.0	11.5	3.9	2.3	2	6.9	2.0	50.0
NO2	30.0	30.0	31.3	21.1	39.4	30.8	32.2	26.0	40.0
PM10	155.0	175.0	189.0	165.0	132.0	93.3	103.9	90.1	60.0

PM_{10} values have exceeded the national ambient air quality standard (60.0 $\mu g/m^3$) in all measured years, due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust whereas SO_2 and NO_2 are within the national limit during 2012-20.

8. Madavachari House, Kajisonnenahalli, Bengaluru



	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Standards
SO2	13.0	12.0	9.8	3.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	50.0
NO2	29.0	29.0	25.4	12.6	24.3	32.2	32.2	22.9	40.0
PM10	59.0	67.0	69.0	75.0	83.0	89.8	86.5	[illegible]	60.0

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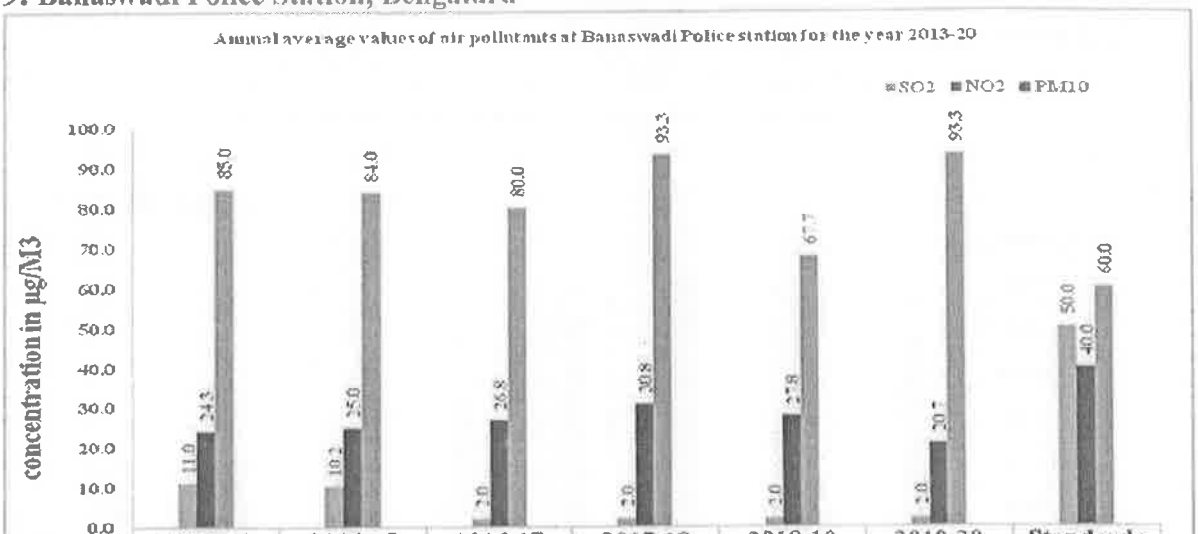
PM_{10} values have exceeded the national ambient air quality standard (60.0 µg/ m^3) in all measured years except in the year 2012-2013 (59.0 µg/ m^3), which is near to the National limits whereas SO_2 and NO_2 are within the national limit during 2012 -20.

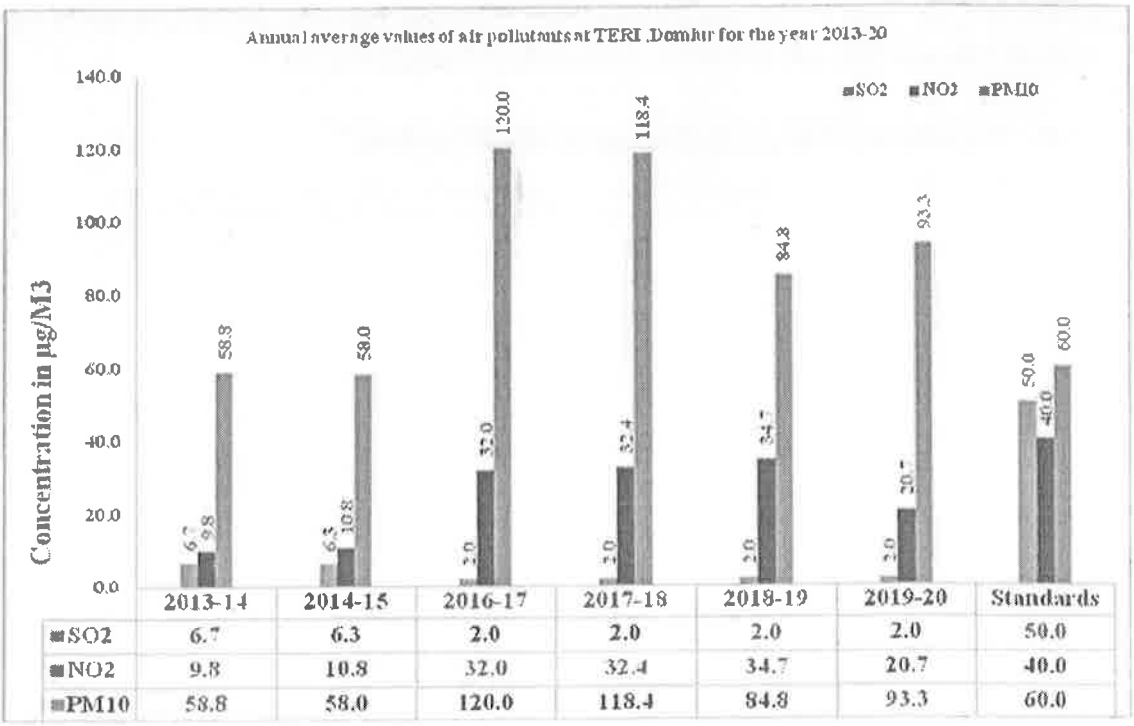
9. Banaswadi Police Station, Bengaluru



	2013-14	2014-15	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Standards
SO2	11.0	10.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	50.0
NO2	24.3	25.0	26.8	30.8	27.8	20.7	40.0
PM10	85.0	84.0	80.0	93.3	67.7	93.3	60.0

PM_{10} values have exceeded the national ambient air quality standard (60.0 µg/M3) in all the measured years 2013-20, due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust and SO_2 and NO_2 are well within the national limit.

9. TERI, Domlur, Bengaluru



	2013-14	2014-15	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Standards
SO2	6.7	6.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	50.0
NO2	9.8	10.8	32.0	32.4	34.7	20.7	40.0
PM10	58.8	58.0	120.0	118.4	84.8	93.3	60.0

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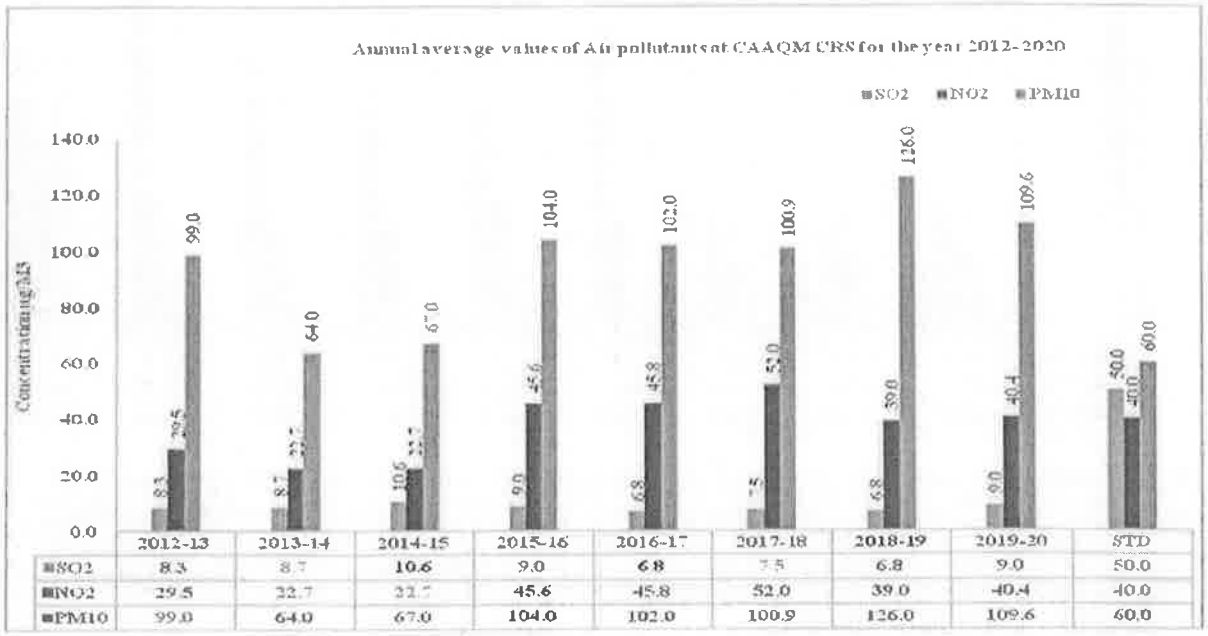
PM_{10} values have exceeded the national ambient air quality standard (60.0 $\mu g/m^3$) in all the measured years 2013-20, due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust and SO_2 and NO_2 are within the national limit.

10. City Railway Station, Bengaluru



	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	STD
SO2	8.3	8.7	10.6	9.0	6.8	7.5	6.8	9.0	50.0
NO2	29.5	22.7	22.7	45.6	45.8	52.0	39.0	40.4	40.0
PM10	99.0	64.0	67.0	104.0	102.0	100.9	126.0	109.6	60.0

PM_{10} values are exceeded the national ambient air quality standards 60.0 $\mu g/m^3$ for the years 2012-2019 and NO_2 values are within the national limit of 40.0 $\mu g/M^3$ for the years from 2012-13 to 2014-2015 & 2018-19 except for the year 2015-16 to 2017-18. SO_2 values are well within the national limit (50.0$\mu g/m^3$) in all measured years 2012-2020. CO values are well within the national limit of (2.0 $\mu g/m^3$) for all measured year 2012-2020. At City Railway Station Flyover construction is under progress, hence PM10 has exceeded the national limit. Vehicular traffic has decreased as the bus are moving towards satellite bus stand, Peenya, Mysore Road and Shanthinagar. Hence, the pollutants like SO_2, NO_2 showing decreasing trend.

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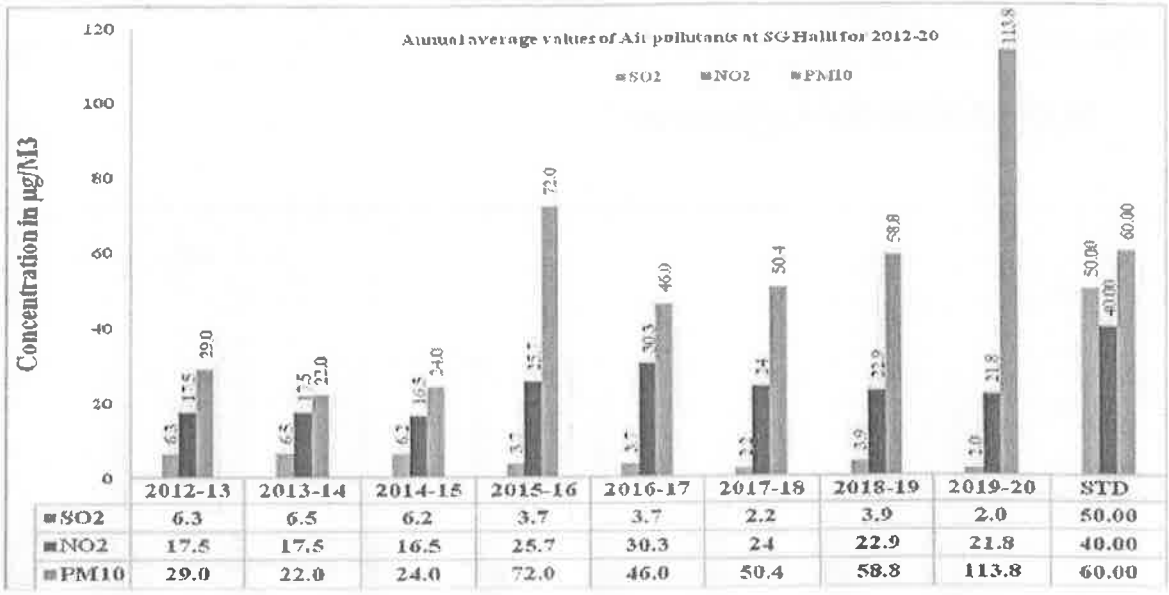
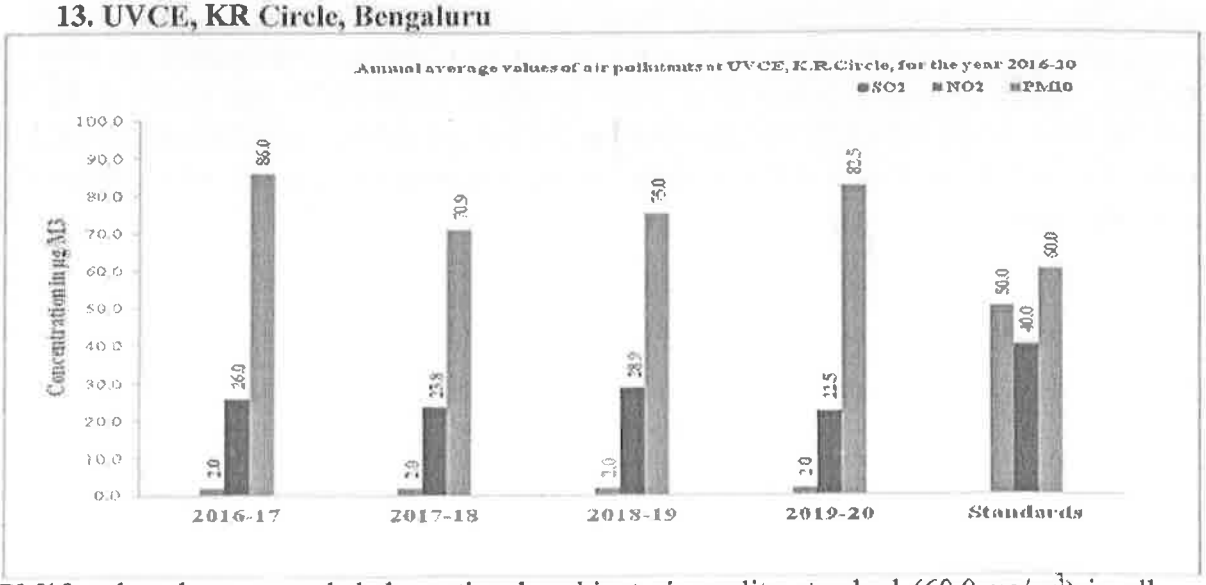
11. Saneguravanahalli CAAQM, Nisarga Bhavan, Bengaluru



	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	STD
SO2	6.3	6.5	6.2	3.7	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.0	50.00
NO2	17.5	17.5	16.5	25.7	30.3	24	22.9	21.8	40.00
PM10	29.0	22.0	24.0	72.0	46.0	50.4	58.8	113.8	60.00

At S.G.Halli SO_2, NO_2 and CO values are within the national limit of (40.0 µg/m^3 and 50.0 µg/ m^3,2.0 mg/M3) respectively for the period of 2012 -20, and also PM_{10} values are within the national limit (60.0 µg/M3), but increased for the year 2015-16. This is due to the sewer line and main drain construction activities inside and surrounding area of S.G.Halli and vehicular movement and road dust.

13. UVCE, KR Circle, Bengaluru



PM10 values have exceeded the national ambient air quality standard (60.0 µg/m^3) in all measured years whereas SO_2 and NO_2 are within the national limit during 2016-20. PM_{10}

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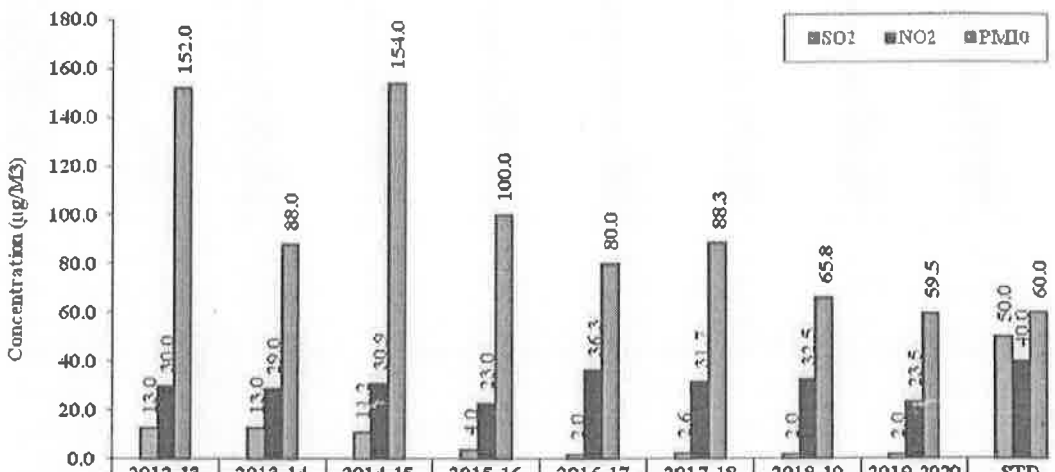
limit exceeding values is due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust.

Sensitive zone: Ambient air quality monitoring stations are installed at following sensitive zones of Bengaluru and the results are as below:
i) Victoria Hospital, Bengaluru.
ii) Indira Gandhi Child Care Centre, NIMHANS

14. Victoria Hospital

Annual average values of air pollutants at Victoria Hospital during the years 2012-20



	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-2020	STD
SO2	13.0	13.0	11.2	4.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	50.0
NO2	30.0	29.0	30.9	23.0	36.3	31.7	32.5	23.5	40.0
PM10	152.0	88.0	154.0	100.0	80.0	88.3	65.8	59.5	60.0

PM_{10} values are within limit of the national ambient air quality standard (60.0µg/m^3) in all the measured years 2012-2019, whereas in the year 2019-20 showing decreasing trend due to developmental work like fly over ,metro ,road dust and SO_2 and NO_2 are within the national limit.

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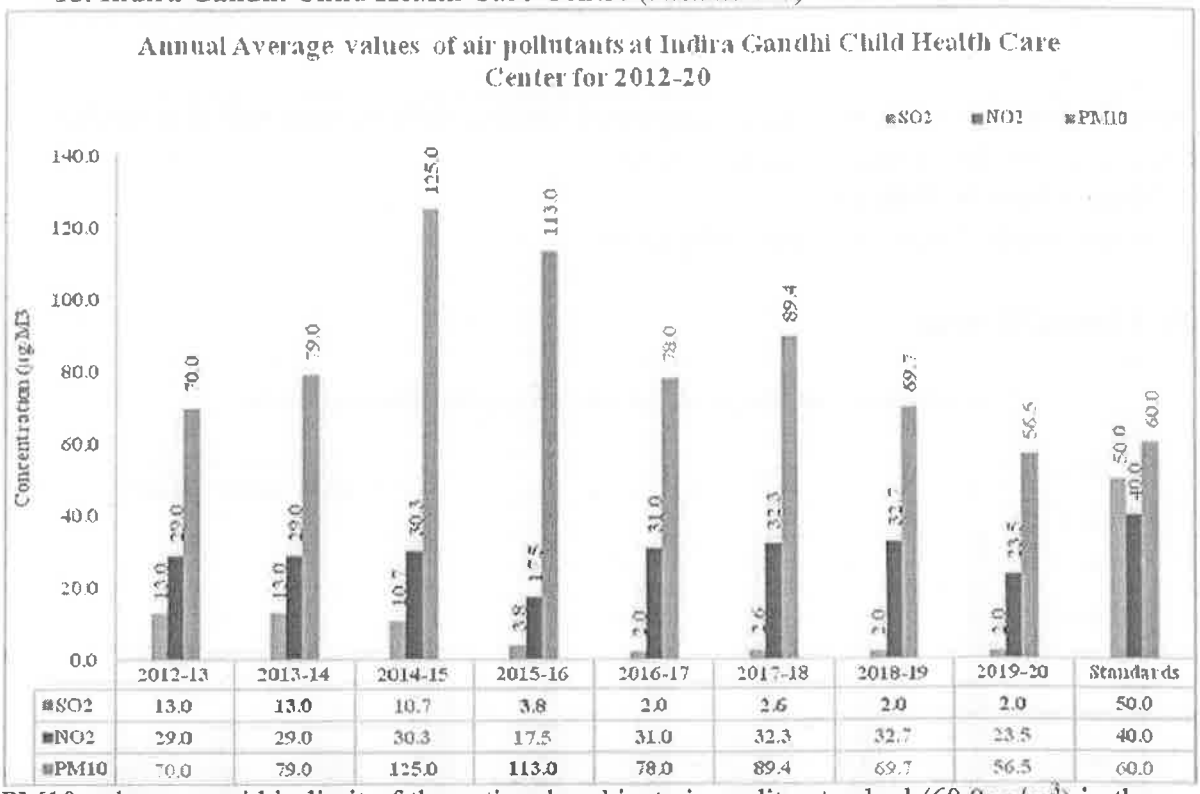
15. Indira Gandhi Child Health Care Centre (NIMHANS)



PM10 values are within limit of the national ambient air quality standard (60.0µg/m^3) in the years 2012-13 to 2018-19 this is due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust and SO2 and NO2 values are within the national limit. Whereas in the year 2019-20 showing decreasing trend due to developmental work and implementation of some action points.

5A.7.2: Air Quality in different districts of Karnataka

The Board during 2019-20 has monitored the ambient air quality at **22** locations of **19** major cities of Karnataka using manual equipments under National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Ambient air quality monitoring is being carried out twice a week throughout the year for 24 hours, for PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_2, Ammonia & Lead using manual equipments as per Central Pollution Control Board guidelines and the data is sent to CPCB, New Delhi electronically and also uploaded in the Board website.

Table: 5A.12: Annual average values of Air Pollutants in other districts of Karnataka during the year 2019-20

Sl No.	Location	SO_2 µg/M^3	NO_2 µg/M^3	PM_{10} µg/M^3	$PM_{2.5}$ µg/M^3	NH_3 µg/M^3	Pb µg/M^3	AQI	Category
1.	KSPCB Office Premises, Kolar	2.0	24.6	100.1	29.3	44.2	*	100.1	Satisfactory
2.	KSPCB Office Premises, Tumakuru	2.0	25.4	92.2	28	20.9	*	92.2	Satisfactory
3.	KSRTC, Building,	2.0	15.3	49.1	26.7	15.4	*	49.1	Good

	K. R. Circle, Mysuru								
4.	KSPCB Office Premises, Mandya	2.0	13.2	41.4	13.0	12.5	*	41.4	Good
5.	KSPCB Office Premises, Kodagu	2.0	12.4	32.7	17.2	11.5	*	32.7	Good
6.	KSPCB Office Premises,Chamaraja nagar	2.0	14.1	52.2	27.1	14.3	*	52.2	Satisfactory
7.	KSPCB Office Premises, Hassan	2.0	22.0	40.5	23.2	5.0	*	40.5	Good
8.	Baikampady Ind. Area, Mangaluru	7.5	10.5	46.1	20.4	10.0	*	46.1	Good
9.	Gokul Rd. Opp. to New Bustand, Hubbli	2.0	19.6	75.0	23.6	22.3	*	75.0	Satisfactory
10.	Lakkamanahalli ind.area,Dharwad	3.5	15.2	57.3	18.3	20.6	*	57.2	Satisfactory
11.	Karwar Port, Director's Office, Karwar	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12.	KSPCB Office Premises, Davangere	4.0	6.6	50.6	15.0	6.5	*	50.6	Satisfactory
13.	Mothi Theatre, Gandhi Circle, Davangere	24.5	12.0	100.5	*	7.0	*	100.5	Moderate
14.	HPF Intake Well, Ranibennur	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15.	VISL, Bhadravathi,	21.0	6.3	31.2	11.3	5.8	*	31.2	Good
16.	KSPCB Office Premises, Chitradurga	3.0	6.0	50	15.0	5.3	*	50.0	Good
17.	KSPCB Office Premises, Belagavi	2.0	13.7	74	31	10.7	*	74.0	Satisfactory
18.	KSPCB Office Premises, Vijyapura	2.0	16.7	55.4	32.4	15.6	*	55.4	Satisfactory
19.	KSPCB Office Premises, Bagalkote	2.0	16.5	50	22.6	11.5	*	50.0	Good
20.	Government Hospital, Kalaburagi	3.0	14.0	88.6	46.5	23.3	*	88.6	Satisfactory
21.	KSPCB Office Premises, Raichur	2.0	7.6	56.6	16.6	24.0	*	56.6	Satisfactory
22.	KSPCB Office Premises, Bidar	3.0	11.0	67.5	32.4	17.2	*	67.5	Satisfactory
	NAAQ Standards	**50**	**40**	**60**	**40**	**100**	**0.500**		
	Note : * Monitoring not carried out					**Annual average**		**60.6**	**Satisfactory**

PM_{10} values are exceeded the national ambient air quality standard at 7 cities viz Kolar, Dharwad, Hubli, Belgaum, Bidar, Tumakuru and Davanagere and $PM_{2.5}$ values are exceeded at Kalaburagi. All other parameters are well with in the national ambient air quality standards . The AQI of Mandya, Kodagu, Mysore, Hassan, Mangalore, Bagalkote, Chitradurga and Bhadravathi is under Good category, AQI of Kolar, Tumakuru, Davanagere, Bidar, Raichur, Vijaypura, Belgavi, Chamarajanagar, Mangalore, Hubli, Dharwad, Karwar and Chitradurga is under satisfactory category and AQI of Davanagere is under moderate category due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust.

5A.7.3: Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) in different districts of Karnataka

The Board has established total **29** Nos CAAQMS for 8 parameters in Karnataka in phased manner. Compiled Statistical Data is sent to CPCB, New Delhi through electronically and also the data is uploaded in the Board Website and displaying to the public.

- The **5** new CAAQM stations at Bengaluru are established in addition to **2** CAAQMS already installed.
- Each non-attainment cities viz Mangaluru, Hubli-Dharwad, Davangere and Kalaburagi each district one CAAQM station.
- Chikkaballapur, Ramanagar, Udupi, Haveri, Koppal, Yadagiri and Gadag-each district one CAAQM station.
- Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Hassan, Shimoga, Karwar, Raichur, Bidar, Chikkamagaluru, Vijayapur, Bagalkote and Kolar-each district one CAAQM station

Annual Air Quality Index (AQI) of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) in other cities of Karnataka for the year 2019-2020

Sl. No	Name of the Monitoring Stations	Monthly average values of Pollutants							AQI	Prominent Pollutant
		PM_{10} µg/m^3	$PM_{2.5}$ µg/m^3	SO_2 µg/m^3	NO_2 µg/m^3	NH_3 µg/m^3	O_3 µg/m^3	CO mg/m^3		
1	KSPCB Premises,Mysuru	51.5	19.0	7.3	15.9	18.2	36.6	0.8	52	PM_{10}
2	KSPCB Premises, Shivamogga	54.9	20.6	4.0	24.1	22.5	44.6	0.6	55	PM_{10}
3	KSPCB, Premises, Chikamagaluru	35.0	17.7	4.3	12.8	8.8	54.2	1.0	50	CO
4	KSPCB Premises, Vijayapura	58.6	37.2	3.4	9.4	4.3	66.3	0.8	66	O_3
5	Near District Stadium, Chamrajanagar	49.0	19.8	2.3	11.2	15.7	39.1	0.4	49	PM_{10}
6	Basaveshwar Engineering College, Bagalkote	72.1	30.6	5.3	11.4	11.2	49.9	1.0	72	PM_{10}
7	Government PU college, Chikkaballapur	77.9	31.6	12.1	16.7	11.3	27.4	0.7	78	PM_{10}
8	DC Office Premises, Yadagiri	55.8	31.6	16.5	9.0	3.0	42.5	0.6	56	PM_{10}
9	KSPCB Regional Office- Ramanagar	57.7	26.2	21.4	15.0	8.3	26.5	0.5	58	PM_{10}
10	Mundaragi Road, Near Chirayu Hospital, Gadag	70.2	30.6	10.4	9.9	6.9	40.1	0.4	70	PM_{10}

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11	Corporation Garden Opposite, Hubbali	81.5	33.1	17.9	21.8	6.6	18.9	0.5	82	PM_{10}
12	GOVT. ITI College, Kalaburgi	94.1	45.6	7.7	20.6	9.6	31.5	0.8	94	PM_{10}
13	KSPCB Premises, Bidar	76.0	28.7	4.3	8.8	8.5	12.9	0.5	76	PM_{10}
14	KSPCB Premises, Hassan	77.4	28.6	6.8	17.0	12.7	7.3	1.1	77	PM_{10}
15	KSPCB Premises, Kolar	53.4	23.7	14.6	16.1	10.5	10.7	0.7	53	PM_{10}
16	DC Office Compound, Koppal	80.2	25.8	11.4	13.7	26.3	24.7	0.6	80	PM_{10}
17	Vasanth Vihar, Mangalore	60.3	22.5	14.6	6.5	12.2	8.2	1.1	60	PM_{10}
18	DC Office compound, Raichur	98.2	35.5	6.7	9.1	12.2	14.8	0.5	98	PM_{10}
19	Board High School compound, Udupi	76.0	52.7	20.9	10.9	6.4	13.4	1.3	88	$PM_{2.5}$
20	KSPCB Premises, Haveri	59.7	22.9	12.4	8.2	24.4	15.5	1.1	60	PM_{10}
21	Central Excise & Customs Office Devaraj URS layout, Davanagere.	71.1	16.5	37.2	9.0	6.2	28.6	0.5	71	PM_{10}
22	KSPCB Premises, Karwar	69.0	31.5	21.1	16.9	5.3	6.4	0.3	69.0	PM_{10}
	Standards, µg/m3	**60.0**	**40.0**	**50.0**	**40.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2.0**		
	Annual average AQI								**68.8**	**Satisfactory**

Note: * Monitoring not carried out

PM10 values are exceeded the national ambient air quality standard at all monitoring locations except 9 cities viz Mysuru, Shivamogga, Chikkamagaluru, Vijayapura, Chamarajanagar, Kolar Yadagiri, Ramanagara and Haveri. PM2.5 values are well within the national ambient air quality standard at all monitoring locations except Kalaburagi and Udupi. All other parameters are well within the national ambient air quality standards. The AQI of Chikamagaluru and Chamarajanagar is under Good category and all other cities are under Satisfactory. PM10 values are exceeded due to the construction activities and vehicular movement and road dust.

National Ambiant Noise Monitoring Programme (NANMP) :

As per section 5.2.8 (IV) of National Environmental Policy (NEP)-2006, CPCB is in the process of developing Noise Monitoring Network in India. It has decided to include ambient noise as a regular parameter for monitoring in specified urban areas.

The Hon'ble Minister for Environment and Forests, Govt of India has announced the road map for systematic monitoring of ambient noise national noise monitoring network covering 25 cities by 2012 to make Indian cities less noisy.

Karnataka is one among the State and in Bangalore it is proposed to establish 10 continuous monitoring stations. As per the proposal the Board has established 10 continuous ambient noise monitoring station with 50:50 cost sharing basis.

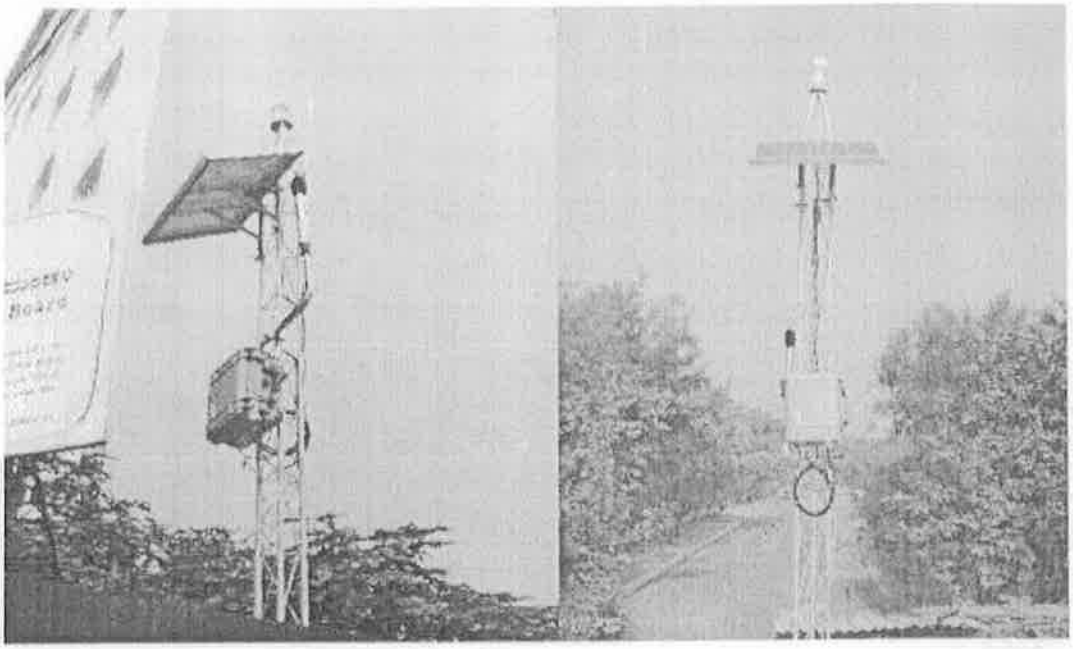

Table 5A.16: Continuous Ambient Noise Monitoring Stations(CANMS) in Bengaluru

Sl No.	Station Name	Type of Area
1	White field Industrial Area ,(Graphite India)	Industrial Area
2	Ace Manufacturing System, Peenya Industrial Area	Industrial Area,
3	KSPCB, Parisara Bhavan, # 49, Church Street	Commercial area
4	BWSSB site No. 137. Kadubidnahalli	Commercial Area
5	Yeshwanthpur, Police Station	Commercial Area
6	KSPCB office Building, Nisarga Bhavan, Sanegruvannahalli,	Residential area
7	Madival lake, BTM IInd stage	Residential area
8	TERI Office, Domlur	Residential Area
9	Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health Care Centre(NIMHANS)	Sensitive Area
10	RVCE, Mysore Road	Sensitive Area

Table 5A.17: Annual Noise levels measured at Ten Continuous Noise Monitoring Stations in Bengaluru city for 2019-20

Sl No	Name of the Station	Limit dB (A) Leq	Day Time			% Increase/Decrease	Limit dB(A) Leq	Night Time			% Increase
			L_{eq}	L_{min}	L_{max}			L_{eq}	L_{min}	L_{max}	
1	Peenya Industrial Area	75	61.0	27.5	78.2	18.7 % ↓	70	59.2	48.9	70.9	Within limit
2	White field Industrial Area near ITPL	75	64.9	29.2	81.8	13.5 % ↓	70	60.5	49.7	74.6	Within limit

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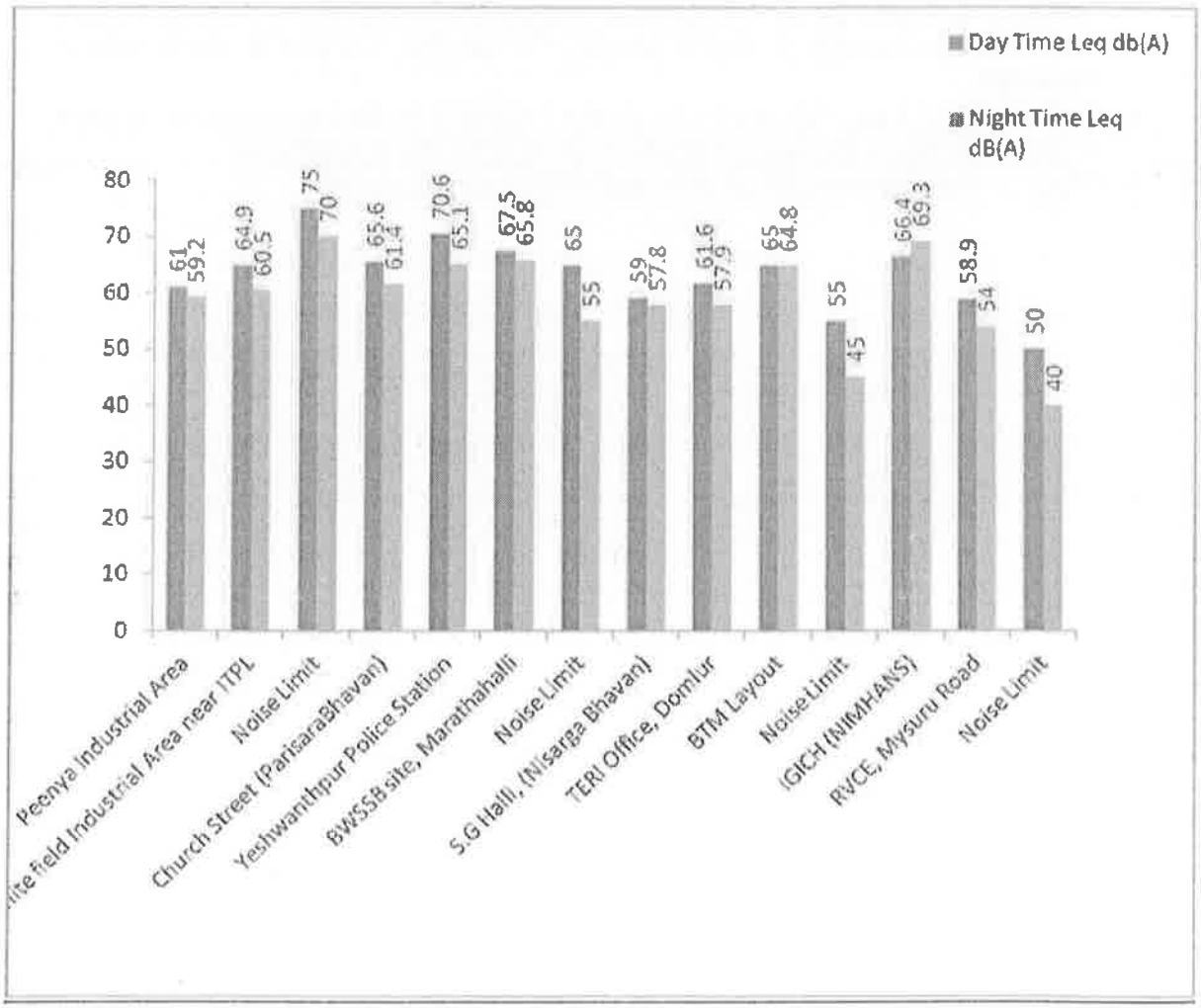
3	Church Street (ParisaraBhavan)	65	65.6	28.7	80.0	0.9 %↑	55	61.4	50.0	76.7	11.6 %
4	Yeshwanthpur Police Station	65	70.6	31.0	82.3	8.6 %↑	55	65.1	55.6	77.0	18.4 %
5	BWSSB site, Marathahalli	65	67.5	29.1	94.5	3.8 %↑	55	65.8	48.2	86.0	19.6 %
6	S.G Halli, (Nisarga Bhavan)	55	59.0	27.8	98.4	7.3 %↑	45	57.8	36.3	99.8	28.4 %
7	TERI Office, Domlur	55	61.6	27.5	80.2	12.0 %↑	45	57.9	40.5	74.9	28.7 %
8	BTM Layout	55	65.0	29.7	83.2	18.2 %↑	45	64.8	58.0	81.6	44.0 %
9	IGICH (NIMHANS)	50	66.4	25.8	96.8	32.8 %↑	40	69.3	37.8	88.3	73.2 %
10	RVCE, Mysuru Road	50	58.9	27.1	91.5	17.8 %↑	40	54.0	46.1	87.5	35.0 %

Continuous ambient noise level data of Bengaluru city for the year 2019-20



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Sl. No	Category of Area	Day Limit ddB(A) Leq	Status of noise level in day	Night Limits dB(A) Leq	Status of noise level in night
1	Industrial Area	75	0 % exceeded	70	0 % exceeded
2	Commercial area	65	0.9 to 8.6 % of exceeded	55	11.6 to 18.4 % exceeded
3	Residential Area	55	0.9 to 18.2 % exceeded	45	28.4 to 44 % exceeded
4	Sensitive Area	55	17.8 to 32.8 % exceeded	45	35.0 to 73.2 % exceeded

Note:

1. Day time shall mean from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM and Night time shall mean from 10.00PM to 6.00 AM
2. Silence zone is an area comprising not less than 100 meters around Hospitals, Educational Institutions, Courts, Religious places or any other which is declared as such by the competent authority.
3. dB(A) Leq denotes the time weighted average of the level of sound decibels on scale ''A" which is relatable to human hearing. ''A" decibel is a unit in which noise is measured.
4. ''A" in dB(A) Leq, denotes the frequency weighting in the measurements of noise and corresponds to frequency response characteristics of the human ear.
5. "Leq'' it is energy mean of the noise level over a specific period.

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Annexure-II

For Redressal of complaint on Noise Pollution Methodology in the form of flow chart

All types of Public Complaints will be received at Head office / Regional Office through E-mail/ hard copy

⇓

Scrutiny of the Complaints

⇓

Forwarded to Concerned Regional Office of KSPCB / Joint Commissioner of BBMP / BWSSB

⇓

Inspection by Environmental Officer / Deputy Environmental Officer

⇓

For defaulters notice will be issued in 3 stages namely : a) Show Cause Notice , b) Notice of Proposed Directions(NPD) –Personal Hearing (PH) will be conducted , c) Closure Order

⇓

Action taken copy will be sent to the Complainant

This is the Annexure ..... Stated in the Affidavit of.....

Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India) Reg. No 123.3 Bengaluru.

Annex - R11

100 Industrial cluster

Sl. No.	Thematic area	Current Status	Desirable level	Gap between current status and desired levels	Time lines for attending gaps	Name and designation of the Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
1	100 Industrial cluster	6 Industrial clusters in Karnataka o Action plan/Revised Action Plan prepared and submitted to CPCB				Sri . M. N.Yoganand, Environmental Officer, 17 Category
		Bikampadi Industrial Area, Mangaluru (achieved 35.05% of Revised action plan)	100%	*64.95%*	31.3.2024	
		Raichur Growth Center (achieved 61.54 % of Revised action plan)	100%	*38.46%*	30.6.2022	
		Shimoga (achieved 23.08 % of Revised action plan)	100%	*76.92%*	31.12.2020	
		Kolhar Industrial Area Bidar (achieved 23.08% of action plan)	100%	*76.92%*	31.12.2025	
		Peenya I ndustrial area (achieved 7.14% of action plan)	100%	*92.86%*	31.12.2021	
		Jigani Bommasandra industrial (achieved 14.28 % of action plan)	100%	*85.72%*	30.6.2022	

MEMBER SECRETARY
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
Bangalore

Details of contaminated /probable contaminated sites of Karnataka										
Sl. No	Site ID	Site Name and Address	GPS Coordinates		Land Use	Name of the Polluter (s)	Chemical of concern (CoCs)	Status report submitted before Hon'ble NGT CS/PCS	Action Taken	Action proposed
1	KA-560-16	Peenya Industrial Area, IIIrd Phase, Bengaluru – 560 058	13.035	77.5226	Industrial	Not Known	Zinc, Chromium, Lead	PCS	The GPS reading falls inside an industry by name M/s Biyar Rubbers Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 212, 3rd Phase, Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore. This is a Orange category industry engaged in manufacture of Tyre retreading material. The main raw metrial used are Natural rubber, Synthetic rubber, Carbon black, Rubber processing oil and chemicals. The industry is not using any raw materials which generates zinc, cromium or lead as waste. There is no contamination at the said site. However, outside the said industry, at a distance of about 50 m, in the 1st Main Road, mixed solid waste (mostly construction & demolition waste, domestic garbage, industrial garbage & other wastes) of about 50-100 Tons has been dumped all along the road in a stretch of about 200 m. A letter is addressed to the BBMP to clear the solid waste dumped at the said site. Board will regularly inspect the site.	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site.
2	KA-560-17	Peenya Industrial Estate, IIIrd Stage, Bengaluru – 560 058	13.0195	77.4984	Industrial	Not Known	Lead, Zinc, Copper, Cadmium, Hexavalent, Chromium,	PCS	As per the GPS readings, the location falls behind M/s. Sain Coating Pvt. Ltd., Shed No. A-25 & 26, III Stage, PIE, Bengaluru (West side). The said industry is engaged in powder coating with pre-treatment activity. The effluent is being disposed to CETP and records submitted. The other industries surrounding the siad location are as follows; East side - 2M Engineering & Sri Ramakrishna Dairy (Green category industries). North side - Service road followed by Main Road South side - Main Road. There is no contamination found at the said location and there are no industries in the surrounding area using raw materials of Contaminants of Concern (CoCs).	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site.
3	[illegible]-560-9	Peenya Industrial Area, Bengaluru – 560 058	13.0255	77.525	Industrial, Habitation settlement	Peenya Industrial area, Bangalore	Zinc, Chromium, Lead	CS	As per the GPS readings, the location falls behind M/s. Paragon Polymer Products Pvt. Ltd., Shed No. B-69, 2nd Cross, Ist Stage, PIE, Bengaluru (Green category) (East side). The other industries surrounding the siad location are as follows; West side - M/s. Future Technologies, M/s. AS Tech & M/s. Innovative Engg Equipments (All Green category units). South side - Main Road North side - Main Road. There is no contamination found at the said location and there are no industries in the surrounding area using raw materials of Contaminants of Concern (CoCs).	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of contminated site.
4	KA-560-18	Peenya Industrial Area, Ist Phase, Bengaluru – 560 058	13.0384	77.5261	Industrial	Peenya Industrial area, Bangalore	Lead, Zinc, Copper, Cadmium, Hexavalent, Chromium,	PCS	As per the GPS readings, M/s. Triveni Engineering industry (Green Category unit carrying out engineering activity) is existing and the borewell water sample analysis indicates that Lead, Zinc, Copper, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, Chromium, Nickel are with in the standards	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site.
5	KA-560-2 city	Goripalya near Mysore Road, Banglore, Karnataka E-waste recycling in Banglore	12.9641	77.5566	Habitation settlement	Informal E-Waste recycling units	Cadmium, Lead, Mercury, Zinc, Chromium, Arsenic, Copper	CS	Earlier municipal solid waste was dumped in the open space. BBMP authorities have cleared the waste and sent solid waste to their solid waste landfill site for further treatment and disposal. At present there is no dumping of solid waste. Hence, no further action is required.	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of contminated site.

6	KA-560-6 city	Lalbagh Lake, Banglore, Karnataka – 560 004.	12.945	77.585	Water Boadis	BBMP, BDA,PWD, MI, CMC and Panchayath, Tourism Dept.	Lead	PCS	The lake is located within Lalbagh garden and there is no industries closed by, a part of the sewage generated from Jayanagar 2nd block residential area was entering into the lake due to the leakage of manhole provided to the sewer line which is passing adjacent to the lake. BWSSB authorities have replaced and reconstructed manhole and diverted all the sewage into their sewer network. Now, there is no entry of any sewage into the lake.Board is monitoring the lake regularly. The analysis reports for the last 4 years reveals that there is no presence of lead in the lake water except during the year 2018 i.e., 0.001 mg/l (copy of the the compiled result data sheet is herewith enclosed for reference). Hence, no further action is required	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contm ated site.
7	KA-560-14	Federal Moghul Ltd., Doddaballapur Road, Yelahanka, Banglore - 560 064.	12.9965	77.6109	Industrial	Escort Group	Chromium VI, Chromium Total	PCS	The Escorts Group is one of the Indian Automotive components manufacturing companies which were operating in Yelahanka, Bengaluru since 1977 involving in the manufacturing of automotive components such as Piston, Piston Rings and Pins. The Chrome plating is one of the process involved in the manufacturing of the Piston Rings. The Escorts group was storing used spent chromic acid in an RCC lined underground tank, which generates from the Chrome plating operation. As, chromic acid is corrosive and highly acidic in nature, the underground RCC tank which was used for storing of used spent chromic acid started leaking and slowly caused underground water contamination in and around the industry. The Escorts Group had sold the above said manufacturing unit to Federal Mogul Goetze India Ltd. in the year 2016. Subsequently, The Board noticed ground water contamination in few wells in and around the industry and imposed strict direction on the company for Ground water Remediation. The Federal Mogul has implemented effective ground water remediation program by the involving American based consultants. Federal Mogul also involved National Geo-physical Research Institute(NGRI) as per the direction of Karnataka State Pollution Control Board for ground water modelling to understand the extent of contamination and the year from which the ground water contamination started. The ground water in and around the industry was jointly monitored by Federal Mogul, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore since 2010 and many recommendations were given both by the NGRI and University of Agricultural sciences towards the remediation. The quality of ground water was monitored on quarterly basis and now it is monitored at six monthly intervals. Based on various scientific studies conducted by Federal Mogul and as per the advice of NGRI, Federal Mogul adopted United State Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) approved remediation process such as Ex-situ and In-situ treatment. The Ex-situ treatment is the remediation methodology where the ground water is being pumped out /extracted from the ground to create hydraulic capture/ avoid off-site migration and treated in a automated chrome water treatment plant followed by excavation of highly contaminated soil and off- site treatment at TSDF facility. Similarly, In-situ treatment is the injection of reductants directly in to the soil and ground water for treatment of Hexavalent chromium at the contaminated source itself. The Federal Mogul also shifted the old plating operation in order to facilitate the remediation activity to a new location where the scientific impervious floor lining is done to eliminate any possibilities of soil or ground water contamination in treatment. The Ground water remediation is still going on .	Remediation action is under progress.
8		Hebbal Lake, Bangalore, Karnataka-560024	13.0462	77.5858	Water bodies	Forest Department, Minor Irrigation Department, Horticulture Departmnet, Public Works Department(PWD), Banglore Mahanagara	Lead	PCS	Hebbal Lake is located in the north of Bangalore and at the mouth of National Highway 7, at the juntction of Bellary road and the outer ring road(ORR). It was one of the three lakes created in the year 1537 by Kempegowda, like most lakes or "tanks" in the Bangalore region it was formed by the damming natural valley systems by the construction of bunds. The catchment area of the lake includes the reidential areas of Yeshwanthpur, Mathikere, Rajmahal Vilas Extenion, Bharat Electronics Limited and Hindusatn Machine Tools Limited colonies. In the late 1990s, an ecological experiment was conducted with the introduction of Neochetina. A project for lake restoration funded under the Indo-Norwegian Environmnet Programme led to major changes in the ecosystem begining in 1998, two artificial islands were created using the soil from delisting under this project. In 2004, the LDA began a process of "public-private participation" where private companies bid for the lakes to "develop and maintain" them for the next 15years. The Hebbal, lake is leased for 15years to M/s. East India Hotels Ltd for maintenance. Specific	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site.

						Palike(BBMP), Bangalore Development Authority(BDA), Tourism Department, City Municipal Councils and Panchayats.			Observations: 1. Hebbal Lake presently is in an extent of 116acres including park. The depth of the lake is 7feet. 2. All along the lake, a bund has been provided to prevent entry of sewage in to lake. 3. It was observed that the tank is maintained well and no sewage is entering into the tank. 4. Fish culture is being done in the lake by the departmet of fisheries. 5. M/s. East India Hotels Ltd., have developed and maintained the garden on the southern side of the lake. A path way is also provided for the walkers. 6. The tank is rain fed. 7. M/s. East India Hotels Ltd has provided one sewage traetment paint on the western side of the lake. Whenevet, water level in the lake comes down the sewgae from the ain will be taken to the STP and treated sewage will be taken in to the lake to maintain the lake water level, mainly during summer. This office is conducting water quality monitoring every month. As per the analysis report, last one year the water quality status of this lake falls under "D" category which is fit for porpogation of wild life and fisheries.	
9	KA-560-10	Vrishabhavathi River	12.9442	77.5285	Water bodies	Not Known	Chromium	PCS	This KSPCE is regularly monitoring Vrishabhavathi Valley (Near Kalyani Motors- Nayandahalli as indicated in the GPS coordinates of Contaminated sites). Every month water sample are collected and analyzed at Board Central laboratory. There is no trace of Chromium in effluent sample and traces of Chromium found in sediment sample, the level of concentration is well below the limit prescribed for Hazardous (≥ 5000 Mg/Ltrs) this may due to operation/ discharge of effleunt from un organized Electroplating and textile industries operating in the upstream of sampling location in BBMP area. Board has banned the establishment of new Electroplating and surface treatment units within BBMP area since 2013. The analysis reports of the Sediment sample for the period from 2014 to 2017 is enclosed for kind reference. **(Annexure _____)**	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site.
10	KA-560-R	Kengeri Tank, Bangalore, Karnataka-560060	12.9174	77.49	Water bodies	Forest Dept, Hort Dept, BDA,PWD, MI, CMC and Panchayath, Tourism Dept.	Cadmium	PCS	Water sample from Kengeri Tank was collected and analyzed at Board Central laboratory. There is traces of Cadmium in Tank water sample which is within the limits. the level of concentration is well below the limit prescribed for inland surface water (2 Mg/Ltrs).This may be due to usage of phosphate fertilizers (before the development of upstream area into residential), Sewage entry from the catchment area, degradation of Nickel Cadmium batteries, Coloured plastic (household use) in the dumpings of muncipal solid waste. Presently tank is full of weeds and sewage, hence further sampling have been stopped.	Board has addressed letter to Chief Engineer BWSSB, Joint Commissioner BBMP and Commissioner/ Executive Engineer BDA to take preventive action by stopping discharge of sewage and sullage into the tank immediately and to divert the sewage and sullage into UGD networks of BWSSB for further treatment.
11	KA-560-15	Mavalipura Dumpsite , Yelahanka Karnataka 560 060.	13.1224	77.5378	waste land	Industrial and municipal dumping site	Total Cr, Tin, Silver, Zn, Mo, Cu, Cd, Pb, Arsenic, Hg, Hexavalent, Chromium,	CS	This is a solid waste processing facility, currently not in operation. There is large quantity of accumulated legacy waste at this site.	The Board has addressed letter to BBMP for management of legacy waste.

12	KA-560-8	Mangammnapalya Road, Mangammanapallya Village, Hosur Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka-560030	12.9029	77.632	Water bodies	Habitaion, Settlement, Commercial and industrial	Lead	CS	The co-ordinates mentioned were verified and it pertains to Hosur Road, i.e., NH-7 (Chennai-Bengaluru Highway) and fly over road to Electronics City. The road and fly over is developed and is under use. However the sample collected from Mangammanapalya Lake reveals that the parameters are confirming to Class D standards.	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of contminated si
13	KA-560-7	Madiwala Lake, BTM 2nd Stage, Bengaluru, Karnataka-560076	12.5417	77.3649	Water bodies	Not Known	Lead	PCS	KSPCB is regularly monitoring water and sediment quality of Madiwala Lake. TAs per the Analysis report Lead concentration in lake water sample is BDL for the January 2020 but water quality shows class D. Sediment sample of lake having lead concentration 22.1 mg/Kg . The level of lead concentration in sedimant are below the concentration limit of Hazardous (> 5000 mg/Kg).	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site.
14	KA-560-3	Bellandur Lake, Bellandur Village, Bengaluru, Karnataka - 560103	12.927	77.668	Water bodies	Forest Dept, Hort Dept, BDA,BBMP,PWD, MI, CMC &Panchayath, Tourism Dept.	Cadmium	PCS	KSPCB is regularly monitoring water and sediment quality of Bellandur Lake. As per the Analysis report, there are no traces of Cadmium concentration in lake water sample but water quality shows class E. & sediment sample. The level of cadmium concentration in water shows class E Sediment sample of lake having lead concentration 16 mg/Kg . The level of cadminum concentration in sediment samples are below the concentration limit of Hazardous (> 50 mg/Kg).	The Board has adviced BDA to carry out detailed analysis of sludge to accertain whether it is hazardous in nature.
15	KA-560-4	Arekere Lake, Arekere Village, Bengaluru, Karnataka-560076	12.57	77.374	Water bodies	Forest Dept, Hort Dept, BDA,BBMP,PWD, MI, CMC &Panchayath, Tourism Dept.	Lead	PCS	KSPCB is regularly monitoring water uality of Arakere Lake. As per the Analysis report Lead concentration in lake water sample is BDL for the January 2020 but water quality shows class E. Sediment sample of lake having lead concentration 12 mg/Kg . The level of lead concentration in sedimant are below the concentration limit of Hazardous (> 5000 mg/Kg).	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site.
16	KA-560-1	Agara lake, Bangalore City, Karnataka-560102	12.5511	77.3834	Water bodies	Forest Dept, Hort Dept, BDA,BBMP,PWD, MI, CMC &Panchayath, Tourism Dept.	Lead	PCS	KSPCB is regularly monitoring water quality of Agara Lake. This lake is rejuvinated by Karnataka Lake Conservation and Development Authority. As per the analysis report of the lake water after rejuvination lead concentration is BDL (Jan-2020). Sediment sample of lake having lead concentration 16 mg/kg. The level of lead concerntration in water whos class D standards & sediment samples are below the concentration limit of Hazardous (>5000 mg/kg)	It is recommended to e this site from the list c probable contminated site
17	KA-560-12	Begur Lake, Bedgur Road, Bengaluru . Karnataka-560068	12.5339	77.3713	Water bodies	Not Known	Chromium, Lead, Iron, Zinc, Nickel, Copper	PCS	KSPCB is regularly monitoring water quality of Begur Lake. As per the Analysis reports, the level of said parameters' concentration in water shows class D standards. sediemnt sample of lake is having having metal concentration are below the permissible limit of Hazardous except for Zinc 20000 mg/ Kg, Chromium, copper , Lead and nickle -5000 mg/Kg. However, there is no Standard stipulated for Iron.	Samples at various points in the lake will be collected based on the analysis reports further action will be taken.
18	KA-581-	Dandeli, Karnataka-581325	15.238	74.6151	Water Bodies	West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.,	Dioxins	PCS	The GPS Co-ordinates is showing as Urdu School which is more than 1 Km Upsteam of M/s. West Coast Paper Mills Ltd. However, the polluter is mentioned as M/s. West Coast Paper Mill Ltd. The industry was using elemental chlprine until 2009 and this activity might have possibly resulted in Bio-accumulication in the surrounding environment including Water, Soil, Sediments, Sludge, Flora and Fauna around the said industry for the presence of dioxin in an obnoxious level.	The analysis of dioxin will be carried out and based on the results further action will be taken.
19	KA-570-2	Metagalli Industrial Area, Mysore city, Karnataka, India – 570 016 (Mys Urban)	12.3601	76.6326	Industrial	Not Known	Not Known	PCS	Presently the site ID KA-570-2 is utilized by Geetha Sishushikshana Education Trust (Engineering College). As per the records, earlier in the said site M/s. Vasavi Soft drinks (P) Ltd., was in operation & engaged in manufacturing of bakers yeast activity. The unit was closed and new Engineering college has been established & operating at the said site	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site.
20	KA-571-	Cauvery River,	12.14	76.6757	Water	Not Known	Lead,	CS	No such Contamination of lead has been observed and there are no industries/ activities engage in the discharge of	CMC Nanjangud has en

	1	Downstream,			Bodies		Cadmium,		lead into river Cauvery.	informed to provide UGD
21	KA-570-3	Hebbal Industrial Area, Mysore city, Karnataka, India – 570 016 (Mys Urban)	12.3612	76.6008	Industrial	Not Known	Not Known	PCS	Site ID KA-570-3 is utilized by M/s. Infosys Limited (Software Company). As per the records, the site was earlier vacant under cultivation by farmers. No contamination is observed	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site
22	KA-570-4	Hootagalli Industrial Area, Mysore city, Karnataka India – 571 301	12.3537	76.5837	Industrial	Not Known	Not Known	PCS	There was an engineering industry namely Video Vision Technology with CNC machines drilling machines and sheet metal cutting machines, Now it is closed. It is not operating since 4-5 years. No contamination is recorded.	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site
23	KA-577-1	Davangere Harihara Taluk	14.5114	75.8081	Mixed(Industrial and Habitation settlement)	Not Known	Fluoride	PCS	The area surrounded by residential activities. There are no any industrial activities in the said location. There was one municipal drain carrying the domestic sewage. The fluoride concentration may be due to natural phenomenon	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site
24	KA-572-	Tumkuru Amanikere Lake Watershed, Karnataka, India-572101	13.3533	77.1103	Water Bodies	Not Known	Not Known	PCS	The Amanikere was located in the midst of Tumkuru City. Bund was constructed at appropriate locations to check the entry of sewage into tank. There were no industries in the vicinity of tank. There was no discharge of effluent from industrial activity into the tank. 4. De-silting of tank was carried out by TUDA/City Corporation 5. The Tumkuru City is under Smart City Programme and action plan was prepared for improvement of overall city including tank and work of improvement i sunder progress. The entry of sewage into tank was plugged at many locations at periphery of tank. The plantation/garden was done at the periphery of tank. The tank was converted as a picnic spot. There were no slaughter houses near to the tank. Due to heavy rain in the area the tank was full of water. In emergency the water will be utilized by local body for supply of water to the city. Earlier the tank was reported as probable contaminated site and over a time the steps have been taken for protection tank by local body/TUDA. The tank will be monitored on regular basis.	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site
25	KA-582-1	Bidar, Karnataka (Vani Organics Pvt Ltd.,)			Industrial	Effluent	Inorganic Salts	PCS	M/s.Vani Organics is industrial unit is engaged in manufacture of Bulk Drugs located in Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar. Earlier they have solar evaporation pond for treating the trade effluent and same has been closed during the year 2015. The sludge from ponds has been handed over to the TSDF. At present, all the solar evaporation ponds are closed filled with soil and over that plantation have been developed. Factory authority have established MEE with ATFD & ZLD at the time of inspection they were in working condition. There is no contamination found at the said site.	It is recommended to delete this site from the list of probable contminated site

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MEMBER SECRETARY
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
Bangalore

This is the Annexure ...R11... Stated in the Affidavit of...Vijay Thakur...

Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India)
Reg. No. 12212 Bangalore.

Annexure-R12

Govt. of Karnataka

Govt. of India

Best practices on Implementation of SWM activities in Rural Karnataka

Dept. of Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation,
Govt. of Karnataka

SWM Best practices in GPs

- Udupi district:
  - Best practice 1: Vandse GP
  - Best practice 2 :Nitte GP
- Bengaluru Urban :
  - Best practice 3: Rajankunte GP
- Bangalore Rural Dist :
  - Best practice 4: Bashetty Halli GP
- Koppal Dist:
  - Best practice 5: Hulagi Multi GP SWM unit
- Dakshin Kannada Dist :
  - Best practice 6: Laila GP

Best Practice 1: Vandse GP

- **General Information:**
  - Vandse Village - Kundapur Taluk – Udupi district
  - 16 kms from Kundapur and 20 kms from Kolluru.
  - Population: 5,668
  - Households : 1,318
  - Others : 334 (Schools, Anganwadi, Shops,Temples, Govt. Office, Marriage halls, etc)
  - Average waste generation :1.093 TPD

Capex - Mobilisation

SL No.	Components	Amount in Lakhs	Source of fund
1	Building Repair & Cowshed	4.00	CSR Fund
2	Vehicle 1	5.25	Gram Vikasa Scheme
3	Tricycle 1	0.48	CSR Fund
4	Tools purchase (Centre 1)	1.00	GP own fund (Cat-1)
5	Compost Pit	0.80	14th Finance grant
6	Segregation bins and bags	0.70	GP own fund (Cat-1)
	Total	**12.23**	

Note: Vandse GP has not sought SLWM funds under SBM – G

Income & Expenditure

	Expenditure (Opex)	
S.NO	PARTICULARS	Amount in Rs
1	Supervisor salary @Rs.12,000 X 1 Nos	12,000/-
2	Workers salary (Centre 2) @ Rs.8500 X 6 Nos.	51,000/-
3	Drivers @ Rs.12000 X 1 Nos	12,000/-
4	Vehicle fuel –1 (Paid by GP)	7,000/-
5	Maintenance cost	10,000/-
	Total Expenditure in Rs	**92,000/-**

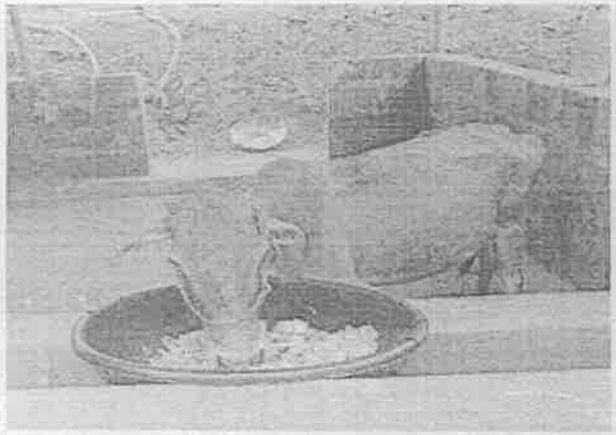
	Income	
S.NO	PARTICULARS	Value in Rs
1	Sale of inorganic items	40,000/-
2	Sale of organic items (Manure)	5,000/-
3	User fee collection	65,000/-
	Total Income in Rs	**1,10,000/-**

1. Vandse Gram Panchayat - Udupi District
Collection and Transportation of solid waste

Household Composting

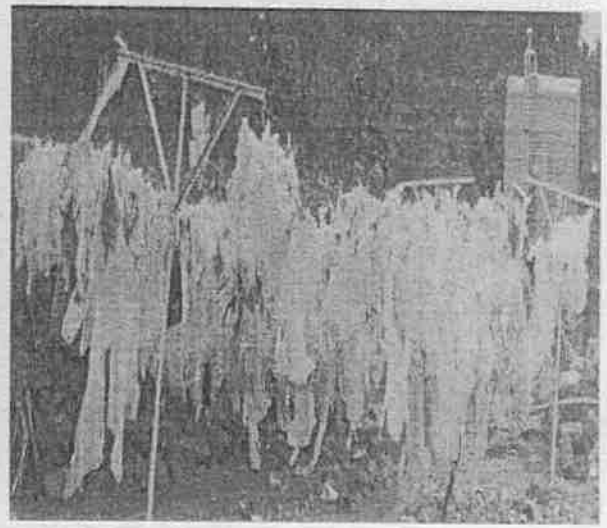
Wet Waste Management

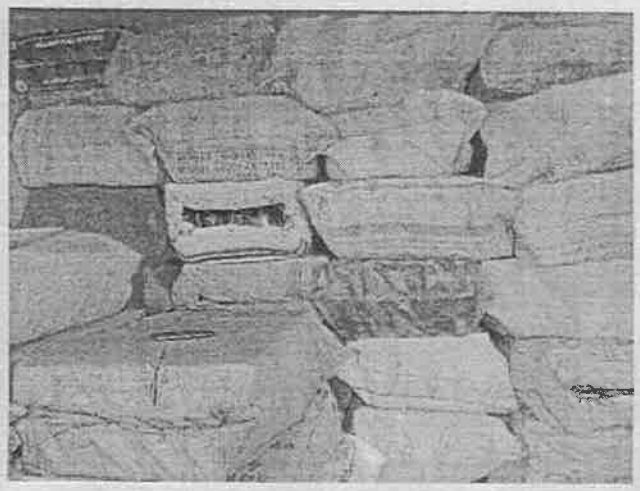


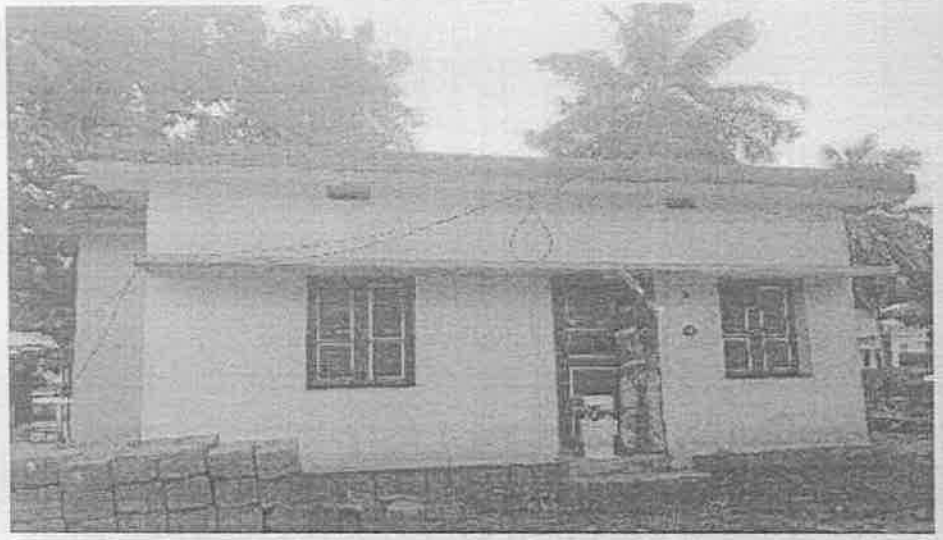
Dry waste management

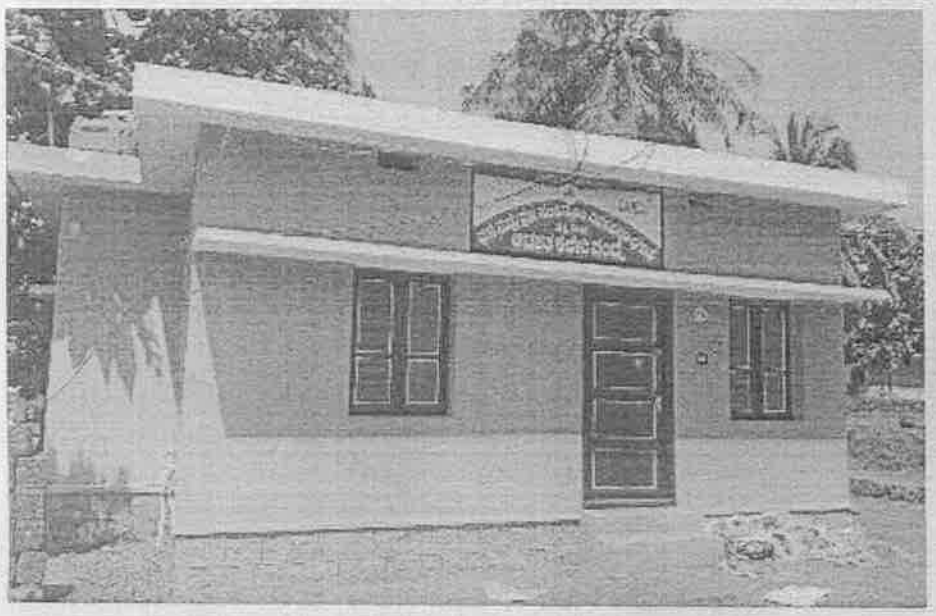







Identifying and Renovation of old building for Solid Resource Management Centre





Best Practice 2: Nitte GP

- **General Information:**
  - **Nitte** village – Karkala Taluk - Udupi district,
  - 26 kms from Udupi.
  - Population: 11,235
  - Households: 2667
  - Others : 437 (Schools, Anganwadi,Shops,Temples, Govt. Office, Marriage halls, etc)
  - Average waste generation : 1.73 TPD

Capex - Mobilisation

SL No.	Components	Amount in Lakhs	Source of fund
1	Building 1 (old building repair)	3.00	GP own fund (Cat-1)
2	Building 2	13.00	Sponsored by NMAM Institute of Technology Nitte
3	Vehicle 1	6.00	14th finance grants
4	Vehicle 2	3.00	Sponsored by NMAM Institute of Technology Nitte
5	Tools purchase (Centre 1)	1.00	GP own fund (Cat-1)
5	Tools purchase (centre -2)	1.00	Sponsored by NMAM Institute of Technology Nitte
6	Cowshed	1.50	14th finance grants
7	Compost Tank	0.80	GP own fund (Cat-1)
8	Segregation bins and bags	0.70	GP own fund (Cat-1)
	Total	**30.00**	

Note: Have not sought SLWM funds under SBM – G

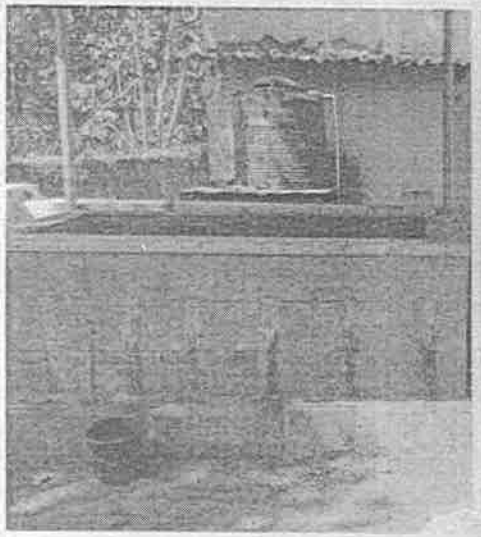
Income & Expenditure

	Expenditure (Opex)	
S.NO	PARTICULARS	Amount in Rs
1	Workers salary (Centre 1) @Rs.9000 X 3 Nos	27,000/-
2	Workers salary (Centre 2) @ Rs.7000 X 3 Nos.	21,000/-
3	Drivers @ Rs.12000 X 2 Nos	24,000/-
4	Vehicle fuel –1 (Paid by GP)	7,000/-
5	Vehicle fuel -2 (Paid by NMAM college)	4,000/-
6	Maintenance cost	5,000/-
	Total Expenditure in Rs	**88,000/-**

	Income	
S.NO	PARTICULARS	Value in Rs
1	Sale of inorganic items	20,000/-
2	Sale of organic items (Manure)	2,000/-
3	User fee collection	20,000/-
4	College Share for maintenance	37,000/-
	Total Income in Rs	**79,000/-**

2. Nitte Gram Panchayat - Udupi District
Collection and Transportation of Solid Waste

Composting and SLRM center



Best Practice 3: Rajanukunte

- **General Information:**
  - **Rajanukunte** - Bangaluru Urban District,
  - 28 kms from Bangaluru city
  - Population: 10,791
  - Households: 2262
  - Others : 358 (Schools, Anganwadi, Shops,Temples, Govt. Office, Marriage halls, etc)
  - Average waste generation : 5.4 TPD

Capex - Mobilization

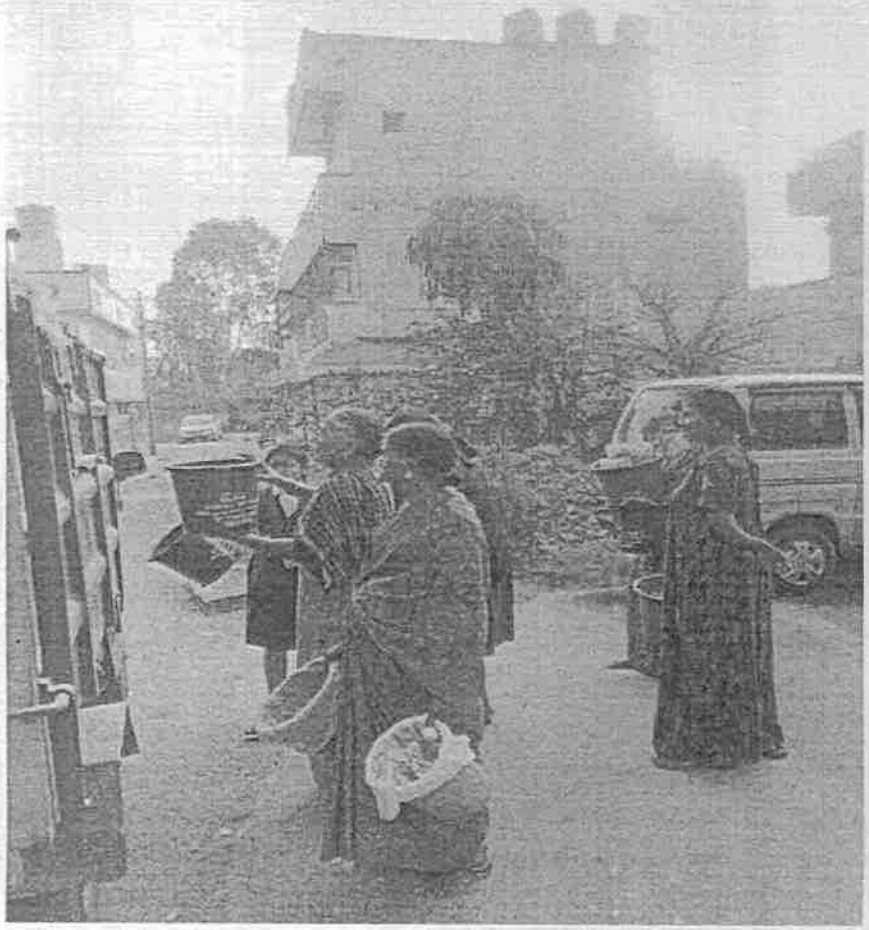
SL No.	Components	Amount in Lakhs	Source of fund
1	Building	16,00,000/-	SBM G
2	Vehicle 1 (Tata Ace)	3,00,000/-	GP own fund
3	Vehicle 2 (Appe)	--	Old vehicle
4	Vehicle 1 (Tractor)	--	Old vehicle
5	Tools purchase	6,50,000/-	GP own fund
5	Compost Tank	5,00,000/-	GP own fund
6	Segregation bins and bags	3,00,000/-	GP own fund
7	Others (Safety equip)	2,50,000/-	SBM G
8	Shredder machine	1,50,000/-	SBM G
	Total	37,50,000/-	

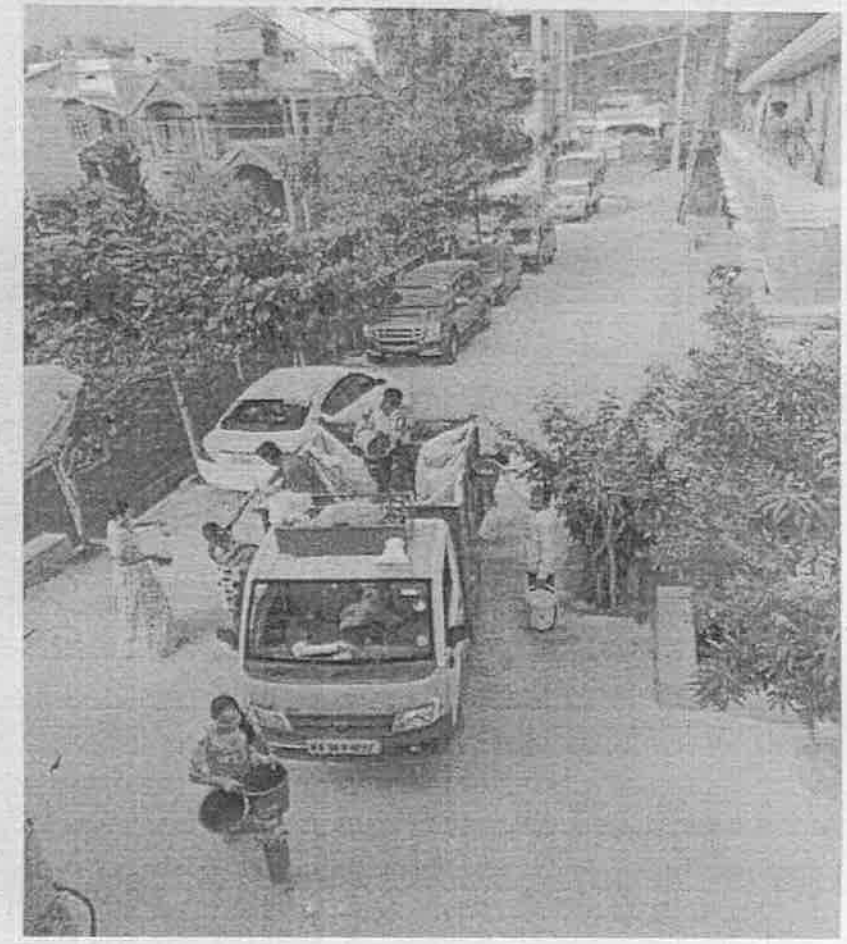
Income & Expenditure

	Expenditure (Opex)	
S.NO	PARTICULARS	Amount in Rs
1	Supervisor salary (Centre 1) @ Rs.13,500 X 1Nos	13,500/-
2	Workers salary (Centre 2) @ Rs.13,500 X 11 Nos.	1,48,500/-
3	Vehicles fuel –1 (Paid by GP)	18,000/-
4	Maintenance cost	10,000/-
	Total Expenditure in Rs	**1,90,000/-**

	Income	
S.NO	PARTICULARS	Value in Rs
1	Sale of inorganic items	45,000/-
2	Sale of organic items (Manure)	--
3	User fee collection	60,000/-
	Total Income in Rs	**1,05,000/-**

3. Rajankunte Gram Panchayat – Bengaluru North
Collection and Transportation of solid waste





Resource Recovery Center

At present APMC yard is used as Resource recovery center

Dry waste management

Dry waste management

Dry waste management

Best Practice 4: Bashettihalli GP

- **General Information:**
  - Bashettihalli - village – Doddaballapur Taluk, Bengaluru Rural dist,
  - 5 km from Doddaballapur and 30 km from Bengaluru.
  - Population: 18706
  - Households: 5045 (1440 SC, 396 ST, General 3209)
  - Others : 128 (Schools, Anganwadi, Shops,Temples, Govt. Office, Marriage halls, etc)
  - Average waste generation per day : 5600 Kg

Capex - Mobilisation

SL No.	Components	Amount in Lakhs	Source of fund
1	Building	12.00	NBA=8.00, GP=4.00
2	Vehicle	12.00	GP own fund= 1tractor, 2 Auto tipper
3	Tools purchase	2.00	GP own fund
	Total	**26.00**	

Income & Expenditure

	Expenditure (Opex)	
S.NO	PARTICULARS	Amount in Rs
1	Workers salary @Rs.10400.00 X 10 Nos	1,04,000.00
3	Drivers @ Rs.10400.00 X 3 Nos	31,200.00
4	Vehicle fuel –1 (Paid by GP)	7,000.00
6	Maintenance cost	3,000.00
	Total Expenditure in Rs	**1,45,200.00**
	Income	
S.NO	PARTICULARS	Value in Rs
1	Sale of inorganic items	10,000.00
2	Sale of organic items (Manure)	80,000.00
3	User fee collection	60,000.00
	Total Income in Rs	**1,60,000.00**

6. Bashettihalli Gram Panchayat – Bangalore rural District
Distribution of bins and Waste Segregation oath

Biogas plant being installed and Resource Recovery centre

Best Practice 5: Koppal Multi GP SWM Processing Unit

- **General Information:**
  - **Koppal Multi GP** - Koppal District.
  - (Huligi, Agalkera, Shivapura, Bandiharlapur, Boodagumpa,Gudadalli, Hitnal, Hosalli, Munirabad Dam
  - Total Population: 78,075
  - Households: 15256
  - Others : 1226 (Schools, Anganwadi, Shops,Temples, Govt. Office, Marriage halls, etc)
  - SWM Facility at Hosahalli Seeme, Sy.No.9 – 5 Acres

Basic infrastructures available

SL No.	Assets	Source of fund
1	100 X 45 size Shed Compost storage room	SBM
2	76 X 33 size Shed Vermi compost	SBM
3	76 X 22 size shed Vermi compost screening & storage	SBM
4	76 X 33 size shed Plastic bailing and stacking	SBM
5	Plastic separation Mesh	own
6	38 X 33 Shed Plastic molding machine	Suvarna Gramodaya
7	27 X 45 shed plastic screening	SBM
8	60 X 30 Shed Multiple shed	Suvarna Gramodaya
9	36 X 27 bathroom & Toilet (women & gents)	SBM
10	60 X 35 Training center	Suvarna Gramodaya
11	Office building	ZP 3054
12	Water tank watch tower	Water supply scheme

Basic infrastructure available contd.

SL No.	Components	Source of fund
13	Watch man shed 2 Nos	SBM
14	Toilet facility for watch man	SBM
15	Room for medicine preparation	Suvarna Gramodaya
	Machineries	
1	Shredder machine 15 HP	SBM
2	Screening machine 3 HP	SBM
3	Double bailing Machine – 10 HP	CSR
4	Duster machine	Suvarna Gramodaya
5	Cutting machine	Suvarna Gramodaya
6	Plastic extrusion unit	Suvarna Gramodaya
7	Tables & chairs in training room	Suvarna Gramodaya
8	medicine preparation unit	Contribution
9	Tractor Grab	Contribution

Basic facility in 9 GPs

SL No.	GP Name	Vehicles (Tractor)	Workers	Villages	Length of Roads in KM
1	Huligi	1	6	3	20
2	Munirabad Dam	1	4	2	25
3	Hosalli	1	5	3	29
4	Hitnal	1	6	2	19
5	Agalkera	1	6	1	13
5	Shivpur	1	4	5	14
6	Bandi Harlapur	1	6	4	19
7	Guladalli	1	3	3	15
8	Boodgumpa	1	6	6	27
		9	46	29	181

9 GPs Primary data

SL No.	GP Name	Population	HH	Shops	Public -place	Kalyan-Mantap	Angan -wadi	School
1	Huligi	10,645	2,221	360	17	17	9	6
2	Munirabad Dam	9,649	2,074	66	5	18	9	9
3	Hosalli	11,601	1,654	43	3	21	8	8
4	Hitnal	9,624	1,870	5	25	25	9	6
5	Agalkera	5,250	1,050	7	4	24	6	4
5	Shivpur	6,686	1,383	36	5	28	8	5
6	Bandi Harlapur	9,006	1,720	162	6	44	8	9
7	Guladalli	5,695	1,110	21	16	19	6	3
8	Boodgumpa	9,919	2,174	56	42	16	13	9
		78,075	**15,256**	**756**	**123**	**212**	**76**	**59**

Waste Generation data – 9 GPs

SL No.	Waste Generators	Total No's	Unit	Total in TPD
1	Population	78,075	200 Gms/ Capita	15.615
2	HH	15,256	1 Kg / HH	15.256
3	Shops	756	4 Kg Avg/ Shop	3.024
4	Public place	123	2 Kg Avg	.0246
5	Kalyan Mantap	212	2 Kg Avg	.0424
6	Anganwadi	76	2 Kg Avg	.0152
7	School	59	5 Kg/ Avg	.0295
8	Special occasion		200 Kg Avg	.0200
	Total			**19.956**

Expenditure for collection of waste - A

SL No.	Expenditure	Unit Rs.	Total Required	Amount in Rs
1	Fuel for Tractor	10,000/-	9	90,000/-
2	Maintenance	3,000/-	9	27,000/-
3	Drives Salaries	12,026 /-	9	1,28,105/-
4	Workers salaries	11,091/-	9	1,18,146/-
5	Supervisors	13,503/-	5	79,911/-
	Total			**4,43,162/-**

Expenditure for Treatment of waste - B

Sl No.	Expenditure	Unit cost in Rs.	Total Required	Amount in Rs.
1	Skilled labour	13,591/-	5	6,97,56/-
2	Unskilled labour	11,091/-	9	99,820/-
3	Supervisor	13,503/-	1	13,503/-
4	Electricity			20,000/-
5	Security	11,091/-	1	11,091/-
6	EM Culture			25,000/-
7	Maintenance of machineries			20,000/-
8	Misc			5,000/-
9	ESI + PF			35,649/-
	Total			**2,99,819/-**

Proposed revenue from 9 GPs - A

SL No.	Source	No's	Unit rate in Rs	Total
1	House holds	15,256	30	4,57,680/-
2	Commercial			
3	A	179	300	53,700/-
4	B	201	200	40,200/-
5	C	227	100	22,700/-
6	D	149	50	7,450/-
7	Fines & others			50,000/-
	Total			**6,31,736/-**

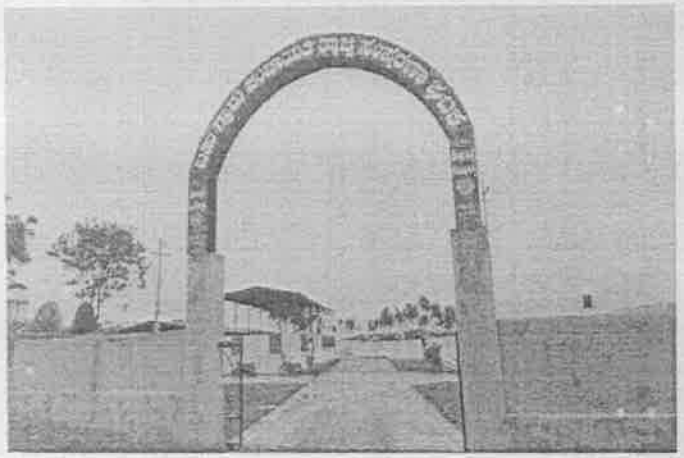
Proposed revenue from SWM unit - B

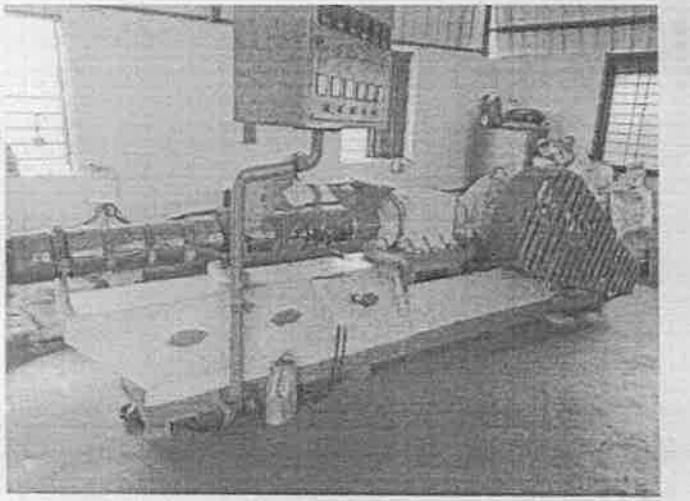
SL No.	Source	Per day	Unit Rate	Monthly income
1	Compost	2 MT	2,000/- per Tonne	1,20,000/-
2	Recyclables	400 KG	4 Rs / Kg	48,000/-
	Total			**1,68,000/-**

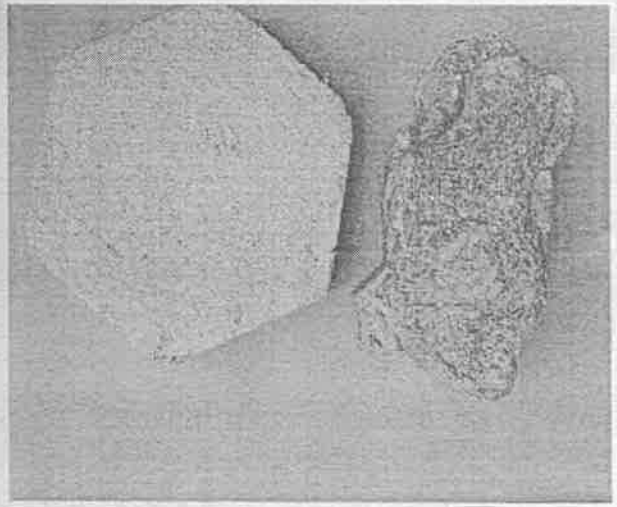
Income & Expenditure

	Income	
S.NO	PARTICULARS	Amount in Rs.
1	Revenue from user fee House holds	4,57,680/-
2	Revenue from user fee Commercials	1,24,056/-
3	Fines & others	50,000/-
4	Revenue from Processing unit	1,68,000/-
	Total Expenditure in Rs	**7,99,736/-**
	Expenditure	
S.NO	PARTICULARS	Amount in Rs.
1	Expenditure for collection of waste	4,43,162/-
2	Expenditure in Processing unit	2,99,809/-
	Total Expenditure in Rs	**7,42,982/-**

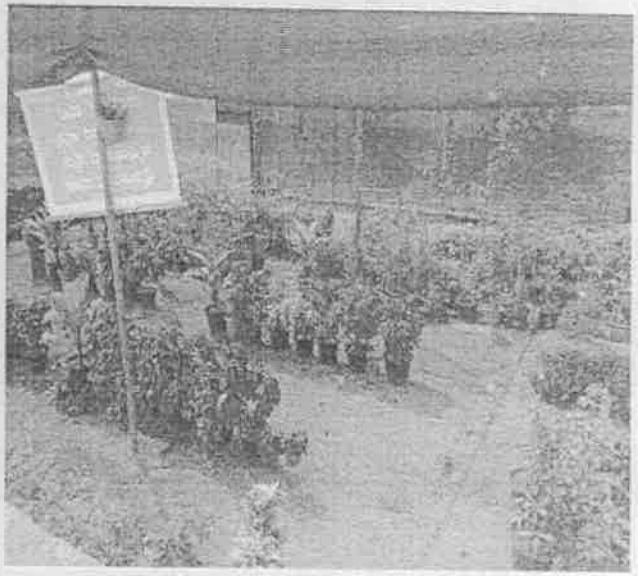
5. Huligi Multi GP SWM Unit

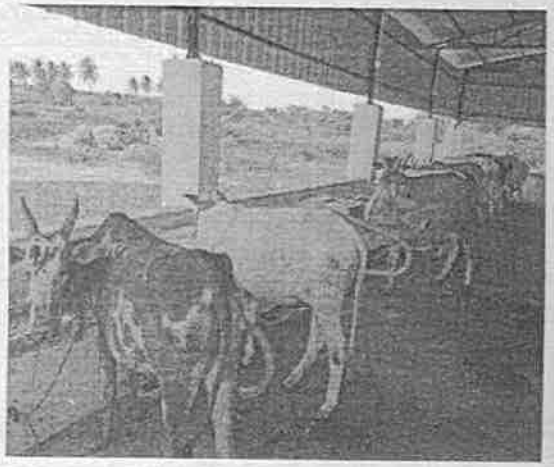


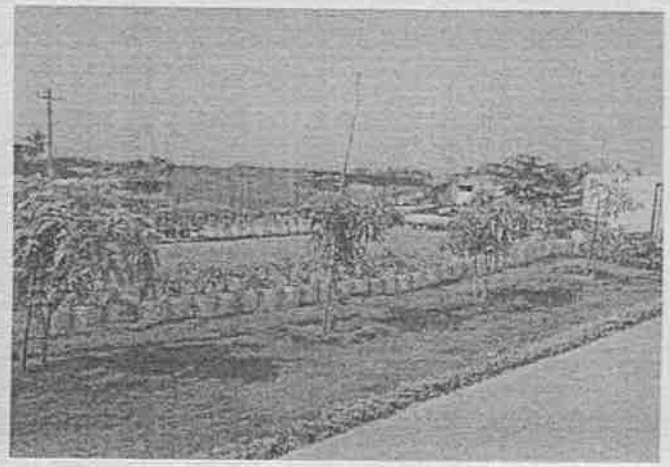


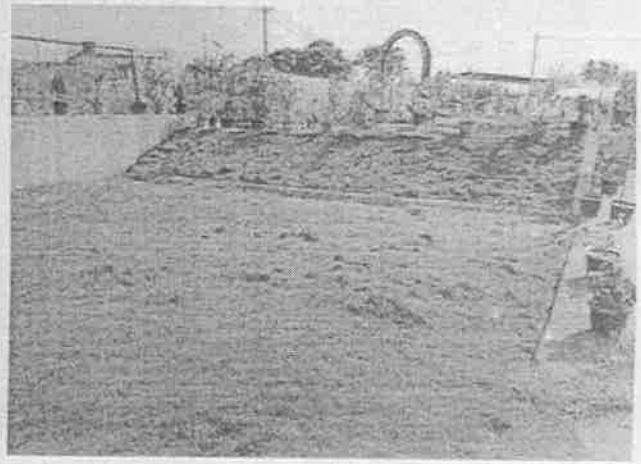


5. Huligi Multi GP SWM Unit









Best Practice 6: Laila GP

- **General Information:**
  - Laila village – Belthangady Taluk - Dakshin Kannada Dist.
  - 1 km from Belthangady and 60 km from Mangalore.
  - Population: 7804
  - Households: 1848
  - Others : 146 (Schools, Anganwadi,Shops,Temples, Govt. Office, Marriage halls, etc)
  - Average waste generation per day : 631 Kg

Capex - Mobilisation

SL No.	Components	Amount in Lakhs	Source of fund
1	Building	4.95	NBA(Zilla Panchayath)
2	Building 2	20.00	SBM
3	Vehicle	2.47	NBA(Zilla Panchayath)
4	Tools purchase	1.58	NBA (Zilla Panchayath)
	Total	**29.00**	

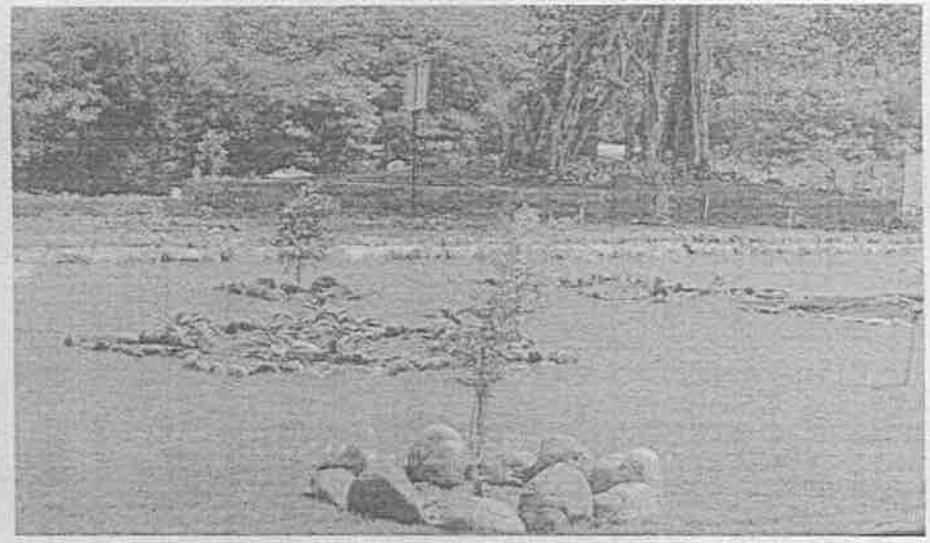
Income & Expenditure

	Expenditure (Opex)	
S.NO	PARTICULARS	Amount in Rs
1	Workers salary @Rs.13551.00 X 1 Nos	13551.00
3	Drivers @ Rs.12521.00 X 1 Nos	12521.00/-
4	Vehicle fuel –1 (Paid by GP)	2600/-
6	Maintenance cost	2,000/-
	Total Expenditure in Rs	**30672.00/-**

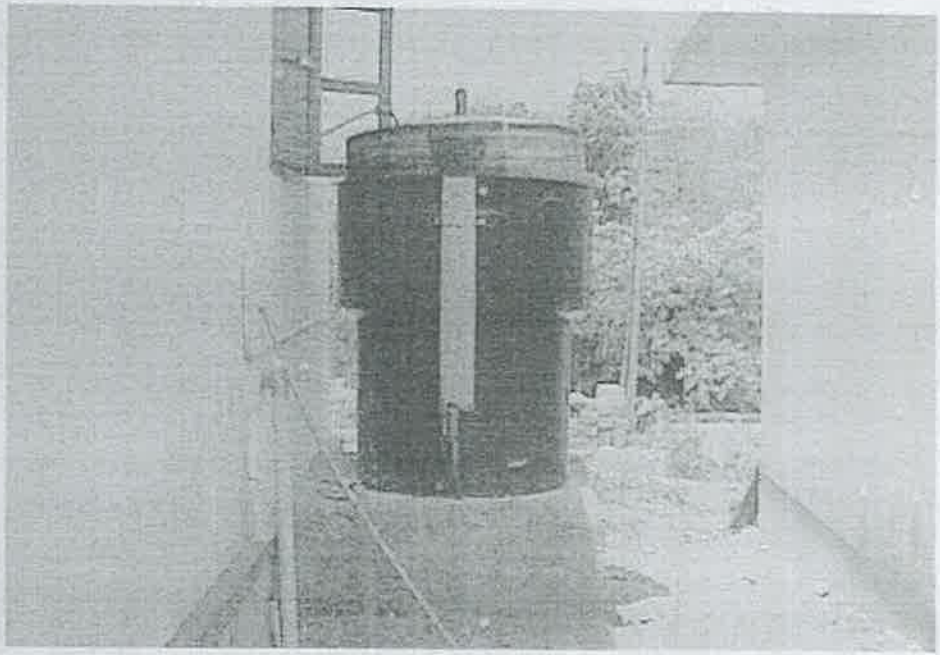
	Income	
S.NO	PARTICULARS	Value in Rs
1	Sale of inorganic items	0.00
2	Sale of organic items (Manure)	2,000/-
3	User fee collection	8,000/-
	Total Income in Rs	**10,000/-**

6. Laila Gram Panchayat
Collection and Transportation of Solid Waste

Composting unit



Pipe composting and Biogas (HH Level)



This is the Annexure R12 Stated in the Affidavit of.....

Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India)
Reg. No. 12313, Bengaluru.

Laila Gram Panchayat - Dakshina Kannada